

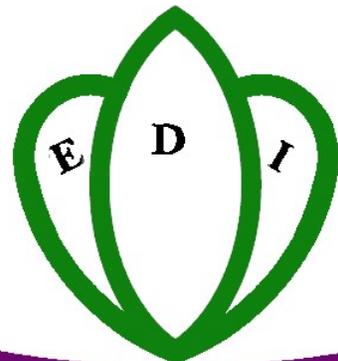
PMO-RALG

KIBONDO DC CWIQ  
Survey on Poverty, Welfare and  
Services in Kibondo DC

November 2006

Implemented by:  
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## DEFINITIONS

### *General*

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

### *Education*

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

Gross Enrolment Rate	The ratio of all individuals attending school, irrespective of their age, to the population of children of school age.
Net Enrolment Rate	The ratio of children of school age currently enrolled at school to the population of children of school age.
Non-Attendance Rate	The percentage 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>	1.2	0.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0
<i>Head is male</i>	87.9	2.0	86.6	89.2	87.9	87.9
<i>Head is female</i>	12.1	1.9	13.4	10.8	12.1	12.1
<i>Head is monagamous</i>	61.9	2.7	65.8	58.2	62.8	61.3
<i>Head is polygamous</i>	22.9	2.3	16.8	28.8	24.9	21.4
<i>Head is not married</i>	15.2	2.2	17.4	13.0	12.3	17.3
<b>Household welfare</b>						
Household economic situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	52.2	3.0	55.8	48.8	53.0	51.7
<i>Better now</i>	23.7	2.9	16.2	31.0	16.6	29.0
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	19.9	2.6	22.4	17.6	19.9	20.0
<i>Better now</i>	50.2	2.1	49.9	50.5	51.5	49.3
Difficulty satisfying household needs						
<i>Food</i>	40.1	3.1	38.2	42.0	53.3	30.6
<i>School fees</i>	1.8	0.6	2.6	1.0	2.5	1.2
<i>House rent</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Utility bills</i>	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6
<i>Health care</i>	15.9	1.9	14.6	17.2	23.1	10.6
<b>Agriculture</b>						
Land owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	2.2	0.9	3.4	1.1	1.4	2.8
<i>More now</i>	5.4	1.3	6.3	4.6	4.4	6.2
Cattle owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	2.2	0.7	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.6
<i>More now</i>	3.2	1.3	5.5	1.1	1.9	4.2
Use of agricultural inputs						
<i>Yes</i>	10.2	2.3	10.4	9.9	6.4	12.9
<i>Fertilizers</i>	79.7	4.9	86.2	73.1	89.0	76.4
<i>Improved seedlings</i>	20.8	6.0	20.6	21.0	19.1	21.4
<i>Fingerlings</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Hooks and nets</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Insecticides</i>	15.3	10.5	5.8	24.8	8.1	17.9
<i>Other</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Household infrastructure</b>						
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	3.7	3.1	7.4	0.2	1.3	5.5
<i>Access to water</i>	87.9	3.4	89.4	86.4	82.4	91.9
<i>Safe water source</i>	61.2	8.2	68.4	54.1	58.9	62.8
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	14.5	4.8	20.3	9.0	12.1	16.3
<i>Non-wood fuel used for cooking</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment						
<i>Fixed line phone</i>	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6
<i>Mobile phone</i>	5.3	3.5	9.8	1.0	0.0	9.2
<i>Radio set</i>	52.5	4.9	54.5	50.5	37.3	63.5
<i>Television set</i>	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6

<b>Employment</b>						
Employer in the main job						
<i>Civil service</i>	0.9	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.0	1.6
<i>Other public serve</i>	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6
<i>Parastatal</i>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
<i>NGO</i>	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.0
<i>Private sector formal</i>	1.5	0.9	2.4	0.5	0.5	2.3
<i>Private sector informal</i>	53.1	3.3	55.4	50.8	49.9	55.8
<i>Household</i>	38.0	2.9	33.8	42.1	44.2	32.7
Activity in the main job						
<i>Agriculture</i>	72.1	4.2	64.9	79.0	73.7	70.7
<i>Mining/quarrying</i>	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0
<i>Manufacturing</i>	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.7
<i>Services</i>	1.9	0.7	3.4	0.4	1.1	2.6
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>	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
<i>Male</i>	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
<i>Female</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	20.2	1.1	21.8	18.6	19.5	20.8
<i>Male</i>	25.0	2.2	28.4	21.7	23.7	26.1
<i>Female</i>	15.8	1.4	15.7	15.8	15.6	15.9
<b>Education</b>						
Adult literacy rate						
<i>Total</i>	64.7	3.4	69.2	60.3	65.0	64.5
<i>Male</i>	75.4	2.8	78.5	72.2	77.1	74.0
<i>Female</i>	54.7	4.4	60.2	49.2	53.7	55.5
Youth literacy rate (age 15-24)						
<i>Total</i>	75.3	4.9	78.7	71.2	77.2	73.6
<i>Male</i>	82.8	4.4	84.0	81.4	85.8	80.2
<i>Female</i>	69.0	5.9	74.4	62.8	69.6	68.6
Primary school						
<i>Access to School</i>	72.3	7.2	87.3	58.1	67.1	80.5
<i>Primary Gross Enrollment</i>	110.4	4.2	112.1	108.9	110.0	111.1
<i>Male</i>	106.4	6.2	108.9	104.4	104.5	109.9
<i>Female</i>	114.4	6.3	114.8	114.0	116.0	112.1
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	75.7	3.2	80.0	71.5	72.2	81.1
<i>Male</i>	73.9	3.5	73.3	74.5	70.7	79.9
<i>Female</i>	77.4	4.6	85.8	68.3	73.9	82.2
<i>Satisfaction</i>	65.7	5.5	70.2	61.4	72.7	54.8
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	7.6	2.8	12.0	3.5	4.1	13.3
Secondary school						
<i>Access to School</i>	26.0	9.8	41.3	9.6	14.2	40.8
<i>Secondary Gross Enrollment</i>	14.6	7.4	25.6	2.8	8.0	22.9
<i>Male</i>	17.0	6.8	25.4	5.4	11.5	25.4
<i>Female</i>	12.7	8.2	25.9	1.1	4.6	21.3
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	11.9	6.1	20.4	2.8	7.3	17.7
<i>Male</i>	14.4	6.2	20.9	5.4	10.1	20.9
<i>Female</i>	9.9	6.4	19.9	1.1	4.6	15.5
<i>Satisfaction</i>	60.7	25.0	64.2	26.4	46.6	66.8
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

<b>Medical services</b>							
<i>Health access</i>	61.5	5.6	62.7	60.3	58.7	64.6	
<i>Need</i>	20.9	1.4	21.3	20.5	19.8	22.0	
<i>Use</i>	27.0	1.7	28.8	25.3	25.7	28.4	
<i>Satisfaction</i>	88.4	1.3	87.7	89.2	88.3	88.6	
<i>Consulted traditional healer</i>	2.9	0.8	1.9	3.9	2.1	3.6	
<i>Pre-natal care</i>	99.5	0.6	100.0	99.1	99.0	100.0	
<i>Anti-malaria measures used</i>	47.4	4.3	53.6	41.3	37.2	54.8	
<i>Person has physical/mental challenge</i>	1.2	0.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.9	
<b>Child welfare and health</b>							
Orphanhood (children under 18)							
<i>Both parents dead</i>	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.0	
<i>Father only</i>	3.4	1.1	3.2	3.6	3.9	2.7	
<i>Mother only</i>	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	
Fostering (children under 18)							
<i>Both parents absent</i>	2.8	0.6	3.0	2.6	2.1	3.7	
<i>Father only absent</i>	8.2	1.7	8.0	8.4	9.6	6.3	
<i>Mother only absent</i>	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	
Children under 5							
<i>Delivery by health professionals</i>	67.9	4.3	76.7	59.5	57.9	79.1	
<i>Measles immunization</i>	79.1	2.0	84.8	73.6	77.1	81.3	
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	49.1	3.8	55.6	42.9	45.7	52.9	
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	3.0	0.8	2.5	3.4	2.3	3.7	
<i>Stunted</i>	43.2	4.1	37.8	48.9	50.1	35.3	
<i>Wasted</i>	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	
<i>Underweight</i>	23.4	3.2	23.4	23.3	28.8	17.1	

\* 1.96 standard deviations

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 The Kibondo District CWIQ

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

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

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

The standardised nature of the

questionnaire allows comparison between districts and regions within and across countries, as well as monitoring change in a district or region over time.

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

## 1.2 Sampling

The Kibondo 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

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

### *Basic Variables*

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

### *Household Amenities*

Meat consumption  
Fuel used for cooking  
Number of meals per day

### *Village level variables*

Share of households with piped water  
Share of households with a member holding a bank account

### *Household Assets*

Ownership of a radio  
Ownership of a bicycle  
Ownership of a landline  
Ownership of an iron  
Ownership of watches  
Ownership of motor vehicles  
Ownership of wheel barrow  
Landholding  
Main material in the roof  
Main material in the walls  
Type of toilet

Source: HBS 2000/2001 for Kigoma Region

# 1 Introduction

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

Predicted	Observed		
	Non-Poor	Poor	Total
Non-Poor	59.7	11.0	70.8
Poor	10.6	18.6	29.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: HBS 2000/01 for Kigoma Region

population size. In a second stage the sub-village (kitongoji) was chosen within the village through simple random sampling. In the selected sub-village (also referred to as cluster or enumeration area in this report), all households were listed and 15 households were randomly selected. In total 450 households in 30 clusters were visited. All households were given statistical weights reflecting the number of households that they represent.

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

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

## 1.3 Constructed variables to disaggregate tables

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

### 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 Kibondo in order to

**Table 1.3: Cluster Location**

Cluster Location	Median Time (in minutes) to:			Poverty Rate	Estimated Number of Households
	District	All-Weather	Public Transport		
	Capital	Road			
Remote	60.0	20.0	270.0	50.6	37,665
Accessible	20.0	10.0	180.0	34.0	38,340

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

ensure that the model developed accurately represents this particular district.

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

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

Households consuming less than this are assumed to be unable to satisfy their basic food and non-food needs<sup>1</sup>.

The Kibondo 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 10.6 percent of the cases, and vice versa in 11 percent of the households. This gives an overall percentage of correct predictions of 78.4 percent.

When the model is applied to the CWIQ data for Kibondo 2006, the estimated population living in poverty is 45 percent (with a 95 percent confidence interval ranging from 38 to 53 percent).

However, it must be kept in mind that the aim of the model is not estimating poverty rates, but to determine the characteristics of the poor population. Hence, the accuracy of the model does not hinge on the closeness between the estimated and actual poverty rate; but on the percentage of correct predictions as indicated in Table 1.2.

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

<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".

# 1 Introduction

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

Socio-Economic Group	Poverty Rate	Percentage Living in	
		Remote Clusters	Accessible Clusters
Employees	14.0	80.6	19.4
Self-Employed Agriculture	43.6	49.1	50.9
Self-Employed Other	20.2	76.1	23.9
Other	65.4	19.3	80.7

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

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

Socio-economic Group	Male	Female	Total
Employees	100.0	0.0	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	87.3	12.7	100.0
Self-Employed Other	100.0	0.0	100.0
Other	75.0	25.0	100.0
Total	87.9	12.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

which households can be classified by poverty status using the CWIQ gives credence to the use of predicted poverty level as a variable throughout this report.

## 1.3.2 Cluster Location

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

Table 1.3 shows that the poverty rate is higher in remote clusters. Whereas the poverty rate in remote villages is 51 percent, the figure for accessible villages is lower at 34 percent of the households. The table also shows the median time to reach all weather roads, public transport, and the district capital, allowing a clear

comparison of the degree of accessibility of the villages.

## 1.3.3 Socio-economic Group

The socio-economic group that a household belongs to depends on the employment of the main income earner. Throughout the report households where the main income earner is employed in the private sectors, formally or informally, as well as Government and Parastatal employees are categorised as 'Employee'. 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 (e.g. domestic workers) 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 where the main income earner is in other activities (65 percent) followed by households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture (44 percent). Households in the category 'employee' report the lowest poverty rate (14 percent), while the rate for self-employed in non-agricultural activities is 20 percent. Employees and self-employed in non-agricultural activities are more likely to be located in remote villages. In turn, households in the 'other' category (unemployed, inactive and household workers) are more likely to be in accessible villages. Self-employed in agriculture are evenly split between both types of villages.

The gender composition of the socio-economic group is shown in Table 1.5. 88 percent of the households in the district are headed by a male. Virtually all households where the main income earner is an employee are headed by males. The share of female household heads is highest in the 'other' category at 25 percent.

Table 1.6 shows the breakdown of socio-economic groups by main activity of the household heads. As expected, the main economic activity in the district is agriculture, to which 84 percent of household heads are dedicated. In 71 percent of households from the employee category the household head is dedicated to mining, manufacturing, energy or

construction. Household heads from the 'self-employed agriculture' and 'other' categories are mostly dedicated to agriculture (93 and 100 percent, respectively). Similarly, virtually all the self-employed in non-agricultural activities are dedicated to services (100 percent).

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

	Agriculture	Mining Manufacturing Energy Construction	Private and Public Services	Household Duties	Other	Total
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>						
Employees	21.5	70.6	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	92.7	0.5	5.8	0.7	0.3	100.0
Self-Employed Other	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	83.5	3.5	12.2	0.6	0.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

# 1 Introduction

# 2 VILLAGE, POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

## 2.1 Introduction

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

## 2.2 Main Population Characteristics

Table 2.1 shows the percent distribution of the population by cluster location and poverty status, by gender and age. Overall, the district's population is young. For instance, 6 percent of the population is over 60 years old, whereas 51 percent is under 15 years old. The remaining 43 percent is between 15 and 59 years old. There is no strong difference by cluster location, but poor households have higher shares in the 0-14 group and less in the other age-groups than non-poor households.

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

between 15 and 64 (the working age population). The result is the average number of people each adult at working age takes care of.

The mean dependency ratio is 1.2, meaning that one adult has to take care of more than 1 person. On average poor households and households in remote villages' present higher dependency ratios (1.3 and 1.5, respectively) than non-poor households and households from accessible villages (1.2 and 1.0 in both cases).

The dependency ratio increases with the number of household members, from 0.6 for households with 1 or 2 members, to 1.5 for households with 7 or more members. The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that self-employed in agriculture and 'other' report the highest dependency ratios (1.3), whereas the employees and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the lowest (1.0).

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that the dependency ratio in female-headed households is higher than in male-headed households, at 1.4 and 1.2, respectively.

Table 2.3 shows the percent distribution of households by number of household members. The mean household size is 4.9 individuals. Households with at most two individuals only represent 18 percent of all households in the district. The figure for households with 7 or more members is 25

**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>	26.2	20.4	3.5	50.1	24.7	23.0	2.2	49.9	50.9	43.4	5.7	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>												
Accessible	25.5	21.4	3.0	49.9	24.7	23.0	2.4	50.1	50.2	44.4	5.4	100.0
Remote	26.9	19.3	3.9	50.2	24.7	23.1	2.0	49.8	51.6	42.4	5.9	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>												
Poor	29.7	18.9	2.2	50.7	26.8	21.2	1.2	49.3	56.5	40.1	3.4	100.0
Non-poor	22.5	22.0	4.9	49.3	22.4	25.0	3.2	50.7	44.9	47.0	8.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 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>	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.2	0.2	4.9	1.2
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.3	0.2	4.9	1.2
Remote	1.0	1.6	2.5	2.1	0.2	4.9	1.3
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	1.2	2.2	3.4	2.5	0.2	6.1	1.5
Non-poor	0.8	1.0	1.8	2.0	0.3	4.1	1.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	1.7	0.6
3-4	0.9	0.5	1.3	2.0	0.2	3.6	0.8
5-6	1.2	1.9	3.2	2.2	0.1	5.5	1.5
7+	1.5	3.3	4.8	3.2	0.1	8.1	1.5
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	1.1	2.5	3.6	3.6	0.0	7.1	1.0
Self-employed - agric	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.1	0.2	4.8	1.3
Self-employed - other	1.1	1.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	5.2	1.0
Other	0.8	1.5	2.3	2.2	0.5	4.9	1.3
<b>Gender of Household Head</b>							
Male	1.1	1.6	2.7	2.3	0.2	5.2	1.2
Female	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.3	3.2	1.4

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 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>	18.4	26.5	30.5	24.6	100.0	4.9
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	20.2	22.5	31.3	25.9	100.0	4.9
Remote	16.6	30.4	29.7	23.3	100.0	4.9
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	3.2	22.2	34.6	40.1	100.0	6.1
Non-poor	29.5	29.7	27.5	13.3	100.0	4.1
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>						
Employee	6.3	0.0	43.7	50.0	100.0	7.1
Self-employed - agric	17.4	29.8	30.1	22.7	100.0	4.8
Self-employed - other	23.1	9.6	41.9	25.4	100.0	5.2
Other	35.6	16.0	14.1	34.3	100.0	4.9
<b>Gender of Household Head</b>						
Male	14.9	26.5	31.3	27.3	100.0	5.2
Female	43.3	27.1	24.8	4.7	100.0	3.2

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

percent.

The breakdown by cluster location shows no strong differences. The breakdown by poverty status shows a more pronounced difference, with poor households reporting a mean household size of 6.1 members, and non-poor households reporting 4.1.

Regarding socio-economic groups, the employees have the highest mean household size, at 7.1, and the self-

employed in agriculture and the 'other' have the lowest at 4.8 and 4.9 members.

Finally, households headed by males are larger than female headed households: the former have 5.2 members in average, whereas the latter have only 3.2 members. This difference partly owes to the fact that, as shown in Section 2.4, female household heads rarely have a spouse.

## 2.3 Main Household Characteristics

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

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

When analysing by age-groups, it is clear that the category ‘other relatives’ is mostly comprised by children under 19 years old. This highlights the importance of the analysis of fostering and orphan status. After the age of 30, most of the population is either head of their own household or spouse to the head of the household.

The gender split-up shows that males are more likely to be household heads than females, with shares of 36 and 5 percent, respectively. In turn, 34 percent of females reported to be spouse to the household head, whereas the share for males is less than 1 percent.

Table 2.5 shows the percent distribution of the population age 12 and above by marital status. Overall, 33 percent of the population has never been married. In addition, 44 percent is married and

monogamous, and 16 percent is married and polygamous. Despite virtually nobody in the district being ‘officially’ divorced, 2 percent of the population is ‘unofficially’ separated. Informal unions constitute 1 percent of the population and 4 percent is widowed.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that the people of remote villages are more likely to be married-polygamous than the people in accessible villages, who are more likely to be married-monogamous.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that members of poor households are more likely to have never been married, whereas members of non-poor households are more likely to be in a monogamous marriage.

The age breakdown shows that the ‘polygamous-married’ category peaks at the 40-49 group at 32 percent. For the population after 25 years old, married-monogamous is the most common category. ‘Separated’ and ‘widow’ increase with age. ‘Never married’ also shows correlation with age, decreasing as the population gets older.

Around 36 percent of men have never been married, but for women the figure is only 31 percent. While 6 percent of women are widowed and 4 percent separated, the shares for males are 2 and 1 percent, respectively.

**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>	20.3	17.2	59.3	0.1	3.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	20.2	16.8	60.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0
Remote	20.3	17.7	58.5	0.3	3.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	16.4	14.4	66.3	0.2	2.8	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	24.5	20.4	51.8	0.1	3.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Age</b>							
0- 9	0.0	0.0	95.3	0.0	4.7	0.0	100.0
10-19	0.6	4.5	90.6	0.0	4.4	0.0	100.0
20-29	33.5	47.5	18.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
30-39	58.2	39.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
40-49	46.6	52.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-59	61.9	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
60 and above	77.3	17.8	0.0	2.5	2.3	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	35.6	0.2	61.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0
Female	4.9	34.4	57.6	0.3	2.9	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

## 2 Village, population and household characteristics

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

	Never married	Married monog	Married polyg	Informal, loose union	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Total
<b>Total</b>	33.4	43.8	16.1	0.6	0.1	2.3	3.6	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	34.9	46.4	11.9	0.8	0.2	2.3	3.5	100.0
Remote	32.0	41.3	20.3	0.4	0.0	2.4	3.7	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	40.4	38.6	15.3	0.7	0.2	2.0	2.7	100.0
Non-poor	26.8	48.7	17.0	0.4	0.0	2.6	4.5	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	87.9	10.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	28.1	58.9	8.7	1.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0
25-29	7.3	69.9	18.4	1.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0
30-39	0.9	68.5	25.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	3.0	100.0
40-49	0.0	61.2	32.1	0.2	1.0	1.8	3.8	100.0
50-59	0.0	57.7	31.1	0.0	0.0	4.6	6.7	100.0
60 and above	0.0	43.5	27.5	0.0	0.0	7.2	21.8	100.0
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	35.6	44.9	16.6	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.6	100.0
Female	31.3	42.8	15.7	0.6	0.2	3.9	5.5	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

**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>	1.4	31.8	3.0	63.9	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	2.2	31.8	4.6	61.4	100.0
Remote	0.6	31.9	1.3	66.2	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	0.3	26.9	1.3	71.6	100.0
Non-poor	2.5	37.2	4.8	55.5	100.0
<b>Age</b>					
5- 9	0.0	0.0	0.4	99.6	100.0
10-14	0.0	0.9	0.0	99.1	100.0
15-19	0.5	14.5	1.2	83.9	100.0
20-29	1.0	49.4	6.9	42.6	100.0
30-39	2.7	68.4	5.4	23.4	100.0
40-49	4.1	58.9	6.5	30.5	100.0
50-59	5.9	68.1	3.5	22.4	100.0
60 and above	2.1	72.0	3.2	22.7	100.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	2.2	40.7	5.0	52.1	100.0
Female	0.5	23.3	1.0	75.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

Table 2.6 shows the percent distribution of the population age 5 and above by socio-economic group. Overall, 32 percent of the population is self-employed in agriculture, with 64 percent in other activities. Individuals living in remote villages seem to be somewhat less likely to be in other activities, as poor households. In turn, accessible villages

and non-poor households report higher shares in 'self-employed other'. In addition, non-poor households report a higher share self-employed in agriculture than non-poor households, at 37 and 27 percent.

The analysis of the age-groups is particularly interesting. The shares of employees and self-employed in agriculture tend to increase with age, whereas the share in other activities decreases steadily with age. The self-employed other category is higher for the 20-49 cohorts than for the younger and older age-groups.

The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to be self-employed in agriculture or non-agricultural activities than women. In turn, females are more likely to be in the 'other' category, with a share of 75 percent against 52 percent for the males.

Table 2.7 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 5 and above by highest level of education. 34 percent of the population has no education, 32 percent has some primary, and 27 percent has completed primary. The remaining levels have shares of at most 3 percent each.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote household have higher shares reporting no education or some primary,

**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>	34.3	2.6	32.2	26.9	2.2	0.0	1.8	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	30.5	2.9	29.9	30.6	4.1	0.0	2.0	100.0
Remote	38.1	2.3	34.4	23.3	0.4	0.0	1.7	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	33.8	3.5	35.3	24.7	1.0	0.0	1.7	100.0
Non-poor	34.9	1.6	28.7	29.3	3.5	0.0	2.0	100.0
<b>Age</b>								
5- 9	73.2	9.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
10-14	6.4	2.1	89.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	10.5	2.2	50.3	26.9	9.7	0.0	0.4	100.0
20-29	23.3	0.0	10.9	58.7	4.5	0.0	2.6	100.0
30-39	15.1	0.0	10.5	73.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	100.0
40-49	34.5	0.0	10.0	50.0	0.7	0.0	4.8	100.0
50-59	55.0	0.0	24.1	13.0	3.0	0.0	4.9	100.0
60 and above	62.5	0.0	26.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	7.5	100.0
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	30.5	2.1	34.8	27.7	2.3	0.0	2.6	100.0
Female	38.1	3.0	29.6	26.1	2.1	0.0	1.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

whereas accessible clusters report a higher share of completed primary.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households have a higher in 'some primary' than non-poor households, who in turn have a higher share in 'completed primary'.

The age breakdown shows that 73 percent of the children between 5 and 9 have no formal education, but 89 percent of the children 10-14 have at least some primary. Rates of no education are lowest for the population 10-14 (6 percent) and higher for the older groups, reaching 63 percent of the 60+ cohort. In the groups between 20 and 49 years old, the most common is completed primary.

The gender breakdown shows that females have a higher share of uneducated population than males: 38 against 31 percent, but at the same time similar shares with complete primary (roughly one quarter of each group). The share of males reporting some primary is higher than that of females (35 and 30 percent, respectively).

## 2.4 Main Characteristics of the Heads of Household

Table 2.8 shows the percent distribution of household heads by marital status. Overall, 62 percent of the household heads is married and monogamous, 14 divorced, separated or widowed, 23 percent married and polygamous, 1 percent has never been married and a further 1 percent lives in an informal union.

The breakdown by cluster location shows a weak relationship between location and marital status. Remote villages report a lower share of 'married monogamous' and a higher share of 'married polygamous' than accessible villages.

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

Analysis by age-groups shows that married-monogamous is the category with the highest share of household heads in all the age-groups. However, the married-monogamous category decreases with age, as 'divorced/separated or widowed' increases. The share of household heads

## 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>	0.5	61.9	22.9	0.8	13.8	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	1.1	65.8	16.8	1.1	15.2	100.0
Remote	0.0	58.2	28.8	0.5	12.5	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	0.0	62.8	24.9	1.2	11.1	100.0
Non-poor	0.9	61.3	21.4	0.5	15.9	100.0
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	0.0	75.7	24.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	2.4	76.9	14.5	3.4	2.9	100.0
30-39	0.0	72.2	19.9	0.2	7.7	100.0
40-49	0.0	55.6	32.2	0.0	12.2	100.0
50-59	0.0	59.4	22.5	0.0	18.1	100.0
60 and above	0.0	39.4	29.3	0.0	31.3	100.0
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	0.6	70.1	25.5	0.9	3.0	100.0
Female	0.0	2.9	4.1	0.5	92.5	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 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>	3.9	84.0	6.5	5.6	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	5.5	79.5	10.4	4.5	100.0
Remote	2.2	88.4	2.7	6.7	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	1.3	86.9	3.1	8.7	100.0
Non-poor	5.7	81.9	9.0	3.4	100.0
<b>Age</b>					
15-19	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	1.5	85.6	9.2	3.7	100.0
30-39	4.6	87.1	6.0	2.3	100.0
40-49	6.3	78.8	10.0	4.9	100.0
50-59	7.1	83.8	3.6	5.5	100.0
60 and above	1.6	81.8	4.2	12.4	100.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	4.4	83.4	7.4	4.8	100.0
Female	0.0	88.4	0.0	11.6	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

married and polygamous peaks at 32 percent of the 40-49 age-groups.

Most female household heads are divorced, separated or widowed (93 percent), whereas for males, this category roughly represents 3 percent. Most male household heads are married, monogamous or polygamous (96 percent).

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 household head. The analysis by 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 83 percent, respectively. In accessible villages, household heads are more likely to be in the 'employee' or 'self-employed other' group than heads of households in remote villages, with shares of 11 and 6 percent, respectively. In turn, the latter report a higher share in the 'self-employed agriculture' category.

**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>	31.0	20.0	43.8	0.8	0.0	4.4	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	26.4	17.5	50.9	1.2	0.0	4.0	100.0
Remote	35.4	22.5	36.9	0.4	0.0	4.8	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	29.6	17.5	46.8	0.5	0.0	5.5	100.0
Non-poor	31.9	21.9	41.6	1.0	0.0	3.6	100.0
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	49.1	28.4	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	23.3	14.6	59.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0
30-39	17.2	13.7	67.3	0.8	0.0	0.9	100.0
40-49	19.3	9.8	62.7	1.5	0.0	6.7	100.0
50-59	40.0	32.9	18.4	2.5	0.0	6.2	100.0
60 and above	57.0	31.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	100.0
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	24.1	21.5	48.4	0.9	0.0	5.0	100.0
Female	80.9	9.1	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

Heads of poor households belong to the 'self-employed agriculture' or 'other' socio-economic groups more frequently than non-poor households. On the other hand, the heads of non-poor households belong to the 'employee' or 'self-employed other' groups 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 7 percent for the 50-59 age-groups. The 'self-employed – other' category peaks at 10 percent for the 40-49 cohort. The 'other' category gains importance in the 60+ age-group, with a share 12 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 an employee or self-employed in non-agricultural activities than in female-headed households. In the latter, the main income earner is more likely to be self-employed in agriculture.

Table 2.10 shows the percent distribution of the heads of household by highest level of education. Overall, around only 5 percent of the household heads has any education after primary. 31 percent of the

household heads has no education, 20 percent some primary and 44 percent have completed primary.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that, as would be expected, household heads in remote villages are more likely to have no education than the ones from accessible villages, with shares of 35 and 26 percent, respectively. Household heads in accessible villages are more likely to have at most completed primary education, with a share of 51 percent against 37 percent of household heads in remote villages.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that household heads from poor households are more likely to have at most complete primary than heads from non-poor households. In turn, heads of non-poor households are more likely to report some primary at rates of 22 and 18 percent respectively.

The age breakdown shows that 57 percent of household heads aged 60 or over has no education, and a further 31 percent just some primary. Completed primary peaks at 67 percent for the 30-39 cohort.

The analysis by gender shows that female household heads are more likely to have no education than males, with rates of 81 and 24 percent, respectively. 48 percent of the male household heads has completed primary, against 10 percent of females.

## 2 Village, population and household characteristics

**Table 2.11 - Orphan status of children under 18 years old**

	Children who lost mother only	Children who lost father only	Children who lost both father & mother
<b>Total</b>	0.6	3.4	0.5
<b>Cluster Location</b>			
Accessible	0.7	3.2	0.6
Remote	0.5	3.6	0.5
<b>Poverty Status</b>			
Poor	0.5	3.9	0.2
Non-poor	0.6	2.7	1.0
<b>Age</b>			
0-4	0.5	1.9	0.0
5-9	0.4	2.4	0.4
10-14	0.7	4.4	1.3
15-17	1.0	8.6	1.2
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	0.6	3.4	0.4
Female	0.6	3.4	0.7

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 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>	8.2	0.4	2.8	11.4
<b>Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	8.0	0.2	3.0	11.2
Remote	8.4	0.5	2.6	11.5
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	9.6	0.5	2.1	12.2
Non-poor	6.3	0.1	3.7	10.2
<b>Age</b>				
0-4	5.7	0.5	0.6	6.9
5-9	7.5	0.0	3.2	10.7
10-14	9.8	0.3	3.6	13.7
15-17	14.3	1.0	6.8	22.0
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	7.9	0.3	2.7	11.0
Female	8.6	0.4	2.9	11.8

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

at least one parent at the time of the survey.

There is no evident correlation by accessibility of the village, poverty status of the household or gender of the child. However, as would be expected, the share of orphaned children increases with age. Up to 11 percent of children in the 15-17 cohort lost at least one of their parents.

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

There are no important differences in foster status by cluster location of the village, poverty status of the household, or gender of the child. However, the analysis of age-groups shows that the share of children living in non-nuclear households increases with age, from 7 percent for the 0-4 cohort to 22 percent for the 15-17 cohort. The share is lower and relatively constant for children living with their father only.

### 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, 1 percent of children under 18 lost both parents, 1 percent lost only their mother and 3 percent lost only their father. This amounts to 5 percent of children who lost

# 3 EDUCATION

This chapter examines selected education indicators in Kibondo 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 65 percent. Literacy rates differ between accessible and remote villages at 69 and 60 percent respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that literacy rates are higher among households where the main income earner is an employee (94 percent) than in the remaining categories. The gender breakdown shows an important literacy rate gap between men and women. The literacy rate among men is 20 percentage points higher than that of women at 75 percent and 55 percent respectively.

Orphaned children have a literacy rate of 87 percent, whereas the rate for non-orphaned is 3 points lower, at 84 percent. Finally, 86 percent of non-fostered children are literate compared to 80 percent of fostered children.

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<sup>1</sup> The Adult literacy rate is defined for the population aged 15 and over.

## 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. Overall, 72 percent of primary school-age children live within 30 minutes of a primary school. Primary school access is remarkably higher in accessible clusters than in remote clusters, at 87 and 58 percent respectively.

The majority (81 percent) of the children aged 7 to 13 living in non-poor households live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school compared to 67 percent of those living in poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that 98 percent of children living in households belonging to the 'employee' category live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school compared to 57 percent of the children living in households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category.

Non-orphaned children have a higher access rate to primary schools than orphaned, at 74 and 45 percent respectively. Similarly, 72 percent of non-fostered children have access to primary schools, whereas the rate for fostered is 67 percent. Lastly, the breakdown by gender does not show strong correlation with primary school access.

### Enrolment

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

### 3 Education

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 110 percent at the time of the survey. This figure indicates that all individuals who were at primary school constitute 110 percent of all children of primary school-age in the district. The NER further shows that 76 percent of all primary school-age children were attending school.

While the GER for households located in accessible clusters is 112 percent, the share for households located in remote

**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>	64.7	72.3	110.4	75.7	65.7	14.4	14.6	11.9	60.7
<b>Cluster Location</b>									
Accessible	69.2	87.3	112.1	80.0	70.2	23.3	25.6	20.4	64.2
Remote	60.3	58.1	108.9	71.5	61.4	4.9	2.8	2.8	26.4
<b>Poverty Status</b>									
Poor	65.0	67.1	110.0	72.2	72.7	5.2	8.0	7.3	46.6
Non-poor	64.5	80.5	111.1	81.1	54.8	25.9	22.9	17.7	66.8
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>									
Employee	93.6	97.5	117.0	90.2	68.1	58.4	58.4	58.4	69.9
Self-employed - agric	63.1	70.9	110.4	75.0	63.2	9.3	9.5	6.7	52.1
Self-employed - other	74.1	77.1	96.4	77.0	70.4	25.7	25.7	17.2	66.7
Other	49.0	56.5	120.2	65.8	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	75.4	73.4	106.4	73.9	67.2	14.6	17.0	14.4	49.2
Female	54.7	71.1	114.4	77.4	64.4	14.3	12.7	9.9	73.3
<b>Orphan status</b>									
Orphaned	86.6	44.5	132.2	79.2	60.8	2.8	8.6	8.6	0.0
Not-orphaned	84.3	73.6	108.6	75.5	66.0	13.9	12.7	12.0	68.4
<b>Foster status</b>									
Fostered	79.8	66.8	171.1	88.5	51.6	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not-fostered	85.8	72.4	108.1	75.1	66.4	12.8	13.8	13.1	63.2

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 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.

clusters is 109 percent. Similarly, NER for households in accessible clusters is higher than that of households in remote clusters at 80 and 72 percent respectively. On the other hand, while GER does not vary by poverty status, NER for non-poor households is higher than that of poor households at 81 and 72 percent respectively.

GER is highest among people living in households belonging to the 'other' category at 120 percent and NER is highest among households where the main income earner is an employee at 90 percent. On the other hand, GER is lowest among households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities at 96 percent and NER is lowest among households belonging to the 'other' category at 66 percent.

Furthermore, while GER for female-headed households is 114 percent, the share for male-headed households is 106 percent. Likewise, females have higher NER than males at 77 and 74 percent respectively.

Surprisingly, the breakdown by orphan status shows higher GER and NER for orphaned children. The same happens with fostered children. However, the small sample size in the orphan and foster categories (see chapter 2) must be kept in mind.

## Satisfaction

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

66 percent of all primary school pupils were satisfied with the schools they were attending. A higher share of pupils living in accessible clusters reported to be satisfied with their schools compared to pupils living in remote clusters, at 70 and 61 percent respectively. Likewise, while 73 percent of pupils living in poor households reported to be satisfied with

their schools, the share for pupils living in non-poor households is 55 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that pupils living in households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category have the highest rate of satisfaction with their primary schools at 92 percent, while pupils living in households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture have the lowest satisfaction rate at 63 percent.

Furthermore, 66 percent of non-orphaned children reported to be satisfied with their primary schools compared to 61 percent of orphaned children. Likewise, the percentage of non-fostered children who report to be satisfied with their primary schools is higher than that of fostered, at 66 and 52 percent respectively.

Lastly, the percentage of pupils living in male-headed households who reported to be satisfied with their primary schools is slightly higher than that of children living in female-headed households, at 67 and 64 percent respectively.

## 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.

Only 14 percent of all pupils in secondary school live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school. The difference in access to secondary school between people living in accessible and remote clusters is noticeable at 23 and 5 percent respectively. Similarly, 26 percent of pupils living in non-poor households live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school compared to 5 percent of pupils living in poor households.

### 3 Education

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

	Percent dissatisfied	Reasons for dissatisfaction							
		Books/ supplies	Poor Teaching	Lack of teachers	Teachers absent	Lack of space	Facilities in bad condition	High fees	Other
<b>Total</b>	33.7	30.7	7.3	76.9	4.6	13.3	12.6	1.8	2.2
<b>Cluster Location</b>									
Accessible	29.9	42.8	9.1	69.9	4.9	13.9	13.7	3.4	0.5
Remote	37.9	20.2	5.8	83.0	4.3	12.7	11.6	0.4	3.6
<b>Poverty Status</b>									
Poor	27.4	34.7	5.3	77.4	0.0	9.5	8.4	0.5	1.2
Non-poor	42.0	27.2	9.0	76.5	8.6	16.5	16.1	2.9	3.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>									
Employee	34.1	24.5	24.2	51.3	0.0	7.2	24.2	0.0	7.2
Self-employed - agric	35.6	31.5	5.4	80.9	3.6	15.0	11.1	2.1	1.5
Self-employed - other	31.1	34.9	8.0	57.6	26.1	2.1	13.0	0.0	4.1
Other	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	33.9	34.0	6.9	69.4	3.1	14.6	16.7	3.2	4.5
Female	33.6	27.5	7.6	84.1	6.1	12.1	8.6	0.5	0.0
<b>Type of school</b>									
Primary	34.3	33.2	8.5	78.3	4.5	13.7	12.2	0.0	0.8
Government	34.3	33.2	8.5	78.3	4.5	13.7	12.2	0.0	0.8
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary	39.3	18.8	0.0	83.7	0.0	12.6	25.3	12.3	0.0
Government	46.5	18.8	0.0	83.7	0.0	12.6	25.3	12.3	0.0
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	23.9	10.1	0.0	49.0	13.1	8.2	0.0	13.1	24.8
Government	26.8	10.1	0.0	49.0	13.1	8.2	0.0	13.1	24.8
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

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

The socio-economic status of the household seems to be strongly correlated with the secondary school access rate. While pupils living in households where the main income earner is an employee have the highest rate of access to secondary school at 58 percent, followed by those who belong to the 'self-employed other' category (26 percent). The share for the 'other' category is virtually null.

While gender does not show strong correlation with secondary school access, the access rate for non-orphaned children is 14 percent, remarkably higher than that for orphaned children, at 3 percent. On the other hand, while 17 percent of fostered children live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, the share for non-fostered children is 13 percent.

### Enrolment

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

The GER and NER at secondary school are very low compared to primary school level. Overall, GER was 15 percent and NER was 12 percent. The secondary school GER for households located in accessible clusters is 23 percentage points higher than that of households located in remote clusters. Likewise, NER for households located in accessible clusters is noticeably higher than that of households

**Table 3.3: Percentage of children 6-17 years who ever attended school by reason not currently attending**

	Percent not attending	Completed school	Reasons not currently attending									
			Distance	Cost	Work	Illness	Pregnancy	Got married	Useless/ uninteresting	Failed exam	Awaits admission	Dismissed
<b>Total</b>	13.1	36.7	9.5	8.7	2.8	3.6	0.0	6.2	25.2	28.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>												
Accessible	13.7	40.5	1.9	12.7	3.5	6.6	0.0	4.4	25.4	31.8	0.0	0.0
Remote	12.5	32.3	18.5	3.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	24.9	23.5	0.0	0.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>												
Poor	12.1	29.5	10.5	10.4	1.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	22.7	24.7	0.0	0.0
Non-poor	14.6	45.1	8.2	6.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	13.2	28.1	31.9	0.0	0.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>												
Employee	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	11.7	35.7	5.5	9.7	4.1	2.8	0.0	6.5	32.2	28.1	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	30.4	33.8	32.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	22.3	0.0	0.0
Other	21.6	62.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	0.0	16.6	9.7	10.8	0.0	0.0
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	14.5	30.0	12.3	8.4	5.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	33.3	23.2	0.0	0.0
Female	11.8	44.7	6.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	15.6	33.7	0.0	0.0
<b>Age</b>												
7-13	2.3	0.0	54.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
14-19	29.1	41.0	4.3	9.7	3.2	4.0	0.0	6.9	22.8	31.3	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

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

located in remote clusters, at 20 and 3 percent respectively.

Both secondary GER and NER are remarkably higher in non-poor households than in poor households, with a noticeable difference of over 11 percentage points.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that 'employee' is the category with highest NER and GER, whereas the share for the 'other' category is virtually null. GER rate is higher among male than female-headed households at 17 and 13 percent respectively.

Similarly, the NER rate is 4 percentage points higher among male-headed households than female-headed households.

Finally, the GER and NER rates are about 4 percentage points higher among non-orphaned than among orphaned children. Likewise, while the GER and NER for non-fostered is about 13 percent, the share for fostered children are virtually null.

## Satisfaction

The majority (61 percent) of the population enrolled in secondary schools is satisfied with school. 39 percent of this

population reports to be dissatisfied with the secondary schools they attend. This satisfaction rate is lower than in primary schools (66 percent). The satisfaction rate is noticeably higher among people living in accessible clusters than that of people living in remote clusters, at 64 and 26 percent respectively. Similarly, while 67 percent of pupils living in non-poor households reports to be satisfied with the secondary schools they attend, the share for those living in poor households is 47 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that pupils living in households where the main income earner is an employee has the highest satisfaction rate (70 percent), while the share for those living in households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category is virtually null.

The satisfaction rate for females is noticeably higher than that of males at 73 and 49 percent respectively.

Among the individuals enrolled in secondary schools, non-orphaned children were more satisfied with their schools than orphaned children. While 68 percent of non-orphaned children are satisfied with their schools, the share for orphaned

children is virtually null. Similarly, while 63 percent of non-fostered children report to be satisfied with their secondary schools, the share for fostered children is virtually null.

### 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 the students who were enrolled in either primary or secondary school reported dissatisfaction with their schools. 77 percent of students reported lack of teachers as the cause of their dissatisfaction. In addition, 31 percent reported lack of books and supplies whereas 13 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools because of lack of space or bad condition of facilities. While 7 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools due to poor teaching, 5 percent reported teachers' absence.

The dissatisfaction rate for people living in remote villages is about 8 percentage points higher than that of those living in accessible villages, at 38 and 30 percent respectively. On the other hand, dissatisfaction rate for people living in non-poor households is higher than that of people living in poor households at 42 and 27 percent respectively. Further breakdown of data shows that the dissatisfaction rate due to lack of books/supplies among poor households is higher than that among non-poor households at 35 and 27 percent respectively. Similarly, while 43 percent of people living in accessible clusters reported dissatisfaction due to lack of books/supplies, the share for those living

in remote clusters is 20 percent. In contrast, 83 percent of people living in remote clusters reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers compared to 70 percent of people living in accessible clusters.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the dissatisfaction rate among households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture is the highest (36 percent). At the same time the 'other' socio-economic group reported the lowest dissatisfaction rate (8 percent). It is also observed that virtually all (100 percent) households belonging to the 'other' category reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers compared to 51 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee.

Gender does not show strong correlation with the level of dissatisfaction. However further breakdown of data shows that the dissatisfaction rate due lack of teachers among female-headed households is higher than that among male-headed households at 84 and 69 percent respectively.

Those attending primary school reported to be most dissatisfied due to lack of teachers (78 percent) followed by lack of books/supplies (33 percent) while those attending secondary schools reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers (84 percent) followed by facilities in bad condition (25 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 13 percent of 7 to 19 year olds who were not attending school. Around 37 percent of the non-attending population did not attend because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level. 28 percent reported that they had failed standard four, seven or form four exams. A quarter (25 percent) of respondents reported that school was useless or uninteresting. While 10 percent were not attending due to distance, 9

percent of respondents were not attending due to cost. 6 percent were not attending because they had gotten married and none of the respondents reported non-attendance due to pregnancy or dismissal.

Neither cluster location nor poverty status show strong correlation with non attendance rates. However, further breakdown of data shows that while 41 percent of children living in accessible clusters were not attending school because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level, the share for children living in remote clusters was 32 percent. Likewise, 45 percent of children living in non-poor households were not attending school because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level compared to 30 percent of those living in poor households. It is also noticeable that while 13 percent of children living in non-poor households were not attending school because they had gotten married, the share for those living in poor households is virtually null.

Furthermore, 22 percent of children from households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category do not attend school compared to only 6 percent

of those from households where the main income earner is an employee. Further breakdown of data shows that while all (100 percent) of children from households where the main income earner is an employee were not attending because they had failed standard four, seven or form four exams, the share for those from households belonging to the 'other' category is 11 percent.

Children from male-headed households have higher rates of non-attendance than children from female-headed households at 15 and 12 percent respectively. It is also observed that while 14 percent of children from female-headed households were not attending school due to marriage, the share for children from male-headed households was virtually null.

Almost all primary school-aged children attend school, as their non-attendance rate is 2 percent. On the other hand, 71 percent of secondary school-aged individuals attend school. 41 percent of secondary school-aged individuals not attending secondary school reported having completed school, while 54 percent of primary school-aged children not attending school reported distance.

**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>	73.9	77.4	75.7	2.5	0.0	1.2
7	37.9	42.7	39.9	2.0	0.0	1.2
8	68.9	61.9	64.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	81.5	76.1	78.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	89.7	85.6	87.7	6.2	0.0	3.1
11	85.9	97.4	92.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	93.9	100.0	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	78.8	92.5	85.3	9.8	0.0	5.2

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

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

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

	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>	14.4	9.9	11.9	9.9	7.7	8.7
14	6.2	9.2	8.0	4.5	1.9	2.9
15	8.7	9.2	9.0	4.8	7.4	6.2
16	10.8	17.6	13.6	12.0	8.5	10.5
17	17.3	2.1	9.3	22.6	8.2	15.0
18	28.5	19.6	23.2	5.8	21.6	15.1
19	29.5	0.0	12.3	14.7	0.0	6.1

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

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

### 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 only 1 percent and therefore no solid statistical conclusions could be made. Therefore, only enrolment rates will be analysed.

Overall, 76 percent of primary school-aged children were enrolled at the time of

the survey. Out of those in primary school-age (7 to 13 years), 77 percent of girls and 74 percent of boys were enrolled. The required age at which children should start standard one is 7 years. However, data on primary school enrolment show that at the time of the survey only 40 percent of all seven year olds were enrolled. Children are most likely to be in school by the age of 12, where the NER is about 97 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. 12 percent of secondary school-aged children was enrolled compared to 76 percent in primary school. For a person following a normal school curriculum, i.e. started standard one at age 7, he/she is expected to start form one at age 14. From this table we see that the biggest difference in enrolment rates is observed between age 17 and 18.

Furthermore, 23 percent of 18 year olds reported to be enrolled at the time of the survey. It is also noticeable that the rate of boys enrolled in secondary school at the age of 14 was lower than that of girls enrolled in secondary school at the same age, at 6 and 9 percent respectively.

Secondary school drop-out rates among secondary school-age individuals (14 to 19 years) are higher compared to those of primary school. 9 percent of children of secondary school-age had dropped out in the year prior to the survey. In general, the highest drop-out rate is observed among 17 and 18 year olds. The highest drop-out rate among males is at the age of 17, while female drop out rate is highest at age of 18.

### 3.5 Literacy

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

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

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>	75.4	54.7	64.7
15-19 years	91.5	76.8	83.6
20-29 years	73.0	65.7	68.8
30-39 years	80.9	64.2	73.3
40-49 years	88.3	39.5	59.9
50-59 years	71.2	16.9	45.1
60+ years	44.0	9.0	30.5
<b>Accessible</b>	78.5	60.2	69.2
15-19 years	88.1	87.6	87.9
20-29 years	77.8	68.9	72.6
30-39 years	83.9	71.1	78.5
40-49 years	86.0	47.6	64.0
50-59 years	80.6	14.2	49.1
60+ years	46.0	1.0	26.2
<b>Remote</b>	72.2	49.2	60.3
15-19 years	96.3	65.5	78.5
20-29 years	67.4	61.7	64.2
30-39 years	77.8	58.9	68.5
40-49 years	90.6	32.3	56.1
50-59 years	65.7	18.5	42.9
60+ years	42.5	18.4	34.4

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

1. Base is population age 15+

## Adult Literacy

Overall, 65 percent of the population aged 15 and above in the district are literate. The difference in literacy rates among males and females is about 20 percentage points at 75 and 55 percent respectively. Individuals aged between 15 and 19 have the highest literacy rate (84 percent) while only 31 percent of those who are above 60 years know how to read and write. There are remarkable gender differences in literacy, being larger for the older cohorts.

The literacy rate in accessible villages is 9 percentage points higher than in remote villages. The literacy rate for the 15-19 age-groups in remote villages is 79 percent, whereas for accessible villages the rate is 88 percent. Furthermore, in accessible villages the literacy rate of men is 19 percentage points higher than that of women. In remote villages, the difference increases to 23 percentage points. On the contrary, while the literacy rate of women in accessible villages is about 11 percentage points higher than that of women in remote villages, the difference in literacy rates between men in accessible and remote villages is 7 percentage points.

Finally, there is a significant difference in literacy rates among men and women above 60 years in both cluster locations. In both cases, the literacy rates of men over 60 years are above 25 percentage points higher than that of women.

## Youth Literacy

Table 3.7 shows literacy rates among the youth by age, gender and residential location. Youth literacy rate is calculated for all persons between 15 and 24 years old. The literacy rate for this group is 75 percent, but the gender difference is important. While the literacy rate for men is 83 percent, the rate for women is 14 percentage points lower, at 69 percent.

Analysis by age-groups shows that 15 to 17 year olds have the highest literacy rate at 84 percent. Youth of 15 to 17 years have the highest literacy rates both in accessible and remote villages. However, youth literacy rate in accessible villages is slightly higher than that of youth in remote villages at 79 and 71 percent respectively.

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

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>	82.8	69.0	75.3
15-17 years	90.1	77.9	83.9
18-20 years	93.2	69.1	78.8
21-22 years	57.3	68.7	64.4
23-24 years	72.2	44.4	58.9
<b>Accessible</b>	84.0	74.4	78.7
15-17 years	83.2	90.2	86.6
18-20 years	93.1	75.8	84.0
21-22 years	47.2	80.4	70.9
23-24 years	90.1	32.4	57.6
<b>Remote</b>	81.4	62.8	71.2
15-17 years	97.8	65.9	81.0
18-20 years	93.4	61.2	70.7
21-22 years	62.6	55.8	58.9
23-24 years	55.4	70.0	60.7

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

1. Base is population aged 15-24



# 4 HEALTH

This chapter examines health indicators for the population in Kibondo 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 of the nearest health facility. Judgment of the time it takes to travel to the facility as well as what is classified as a health facility is left to the discretion of the respondent. In second place, an individual is classed as having experienced need for medical assistance if he/she reports incidence of illness in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. It must be noted that need is based on self-reported occurrence of illness, rather than a diagnosis by a health professional. Thirdly, the rate of health

**Table 4.1 - Health Indicators**

	Medical Services			
	Access	Need	Use	Satisfaction
<b>Total</b>	61.5	20.9	27.0	88.4
<b>Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	62.7	21.3	28.8	87.7
Remote	60.3	20.5	25.3	89.2
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	58.7	19.8	25.7	88.3
Non-poor	64.6	22.0	28.4	88.6
<b>Socio-economic group</b>				
Employee	76.3	8.4	17.5	78.0
Self-employed - agriculture	63.2	21.4	27.7	89.0
Self-employed - other	44.6	23.3	29.5	90.5
Other	41.5	22.7	23.6	84.2
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	63.0	20.2	26.5	89.4
Female	60.0	21.5	27.5	87.5
<b>Age</b>				
0-4	61.2	33.7	67.6	95.7
5-9	58.8	15.1	14.5	92.4
10-14	63.5	8.2	7.3	88.6
15-19	59.3	14.8	15.0	82.9
20-29	62.1	13.4	14.4	91.8
30-39	63.2	18.1	17.9	89.0
40-49	68.1	23.8	20.6	77.0
50-59	41.3	30.8	30.8	63.0
60+	60.9	38.3	35.1	64.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

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

## 4 Health

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, 62 percent of the households have access to medical services. Conversely, 38 percent of the households in the district do not have access to medical services.

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 satisfaction, but households in accessible villages have higher proportions of use (29 percent) than those in remote villages (25 percent).

Non-poor households have a higher access rate than poor households, with shares of 65 and 59 percent, respectively. The breakdown by poverty status does not show sharp differences by use, need or satisfaction.

Regarding socio-economic status, the employees show the highest access, at 76 percent, and the lowest satisfaction rate at 78 percent. Households who are self-employed in non-agricultural activities show the highest rate of satisfaction, at 91 percent, followed by the self-employed agriculture, with a rate of 89 percent.

The analysis by gender shows that males have higher access (at 63 percent) than females (at 60 percent). Conversely, females show the highest rate of need (22 percent), and lowest satisfaction at 88 percent. Males have the highest satisfaction rate at 89 percent.

Access does not vary widely by age-groups, but the rate of need does. It starts at 34 percent for the age between 0 and 4, declines to around 15 percent for the

**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>	11.6	0.0	18.3	3.6	11.4	28.0	52.7	1.2
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	12.3	0.0	21.8	3.0	10.5	34.5	39.9	2.2
Remote	10.8	0.0	13.9	4.5	12.5	19.8	68.8	0.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	11.7	0.0	26.0	3.3	5.9	17.9	58.3	2.5
Non-poor	11.4	0.0	10.6	4.0	16.9	38.2	47.1	0.0
<b>Socio-economic group</b>								
Employee	22.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	11.0	0.0	14.2	4.5	6.7	25.3	56.4	1.5
Self-employed - other	9.5	0.0	37.6	0.0	37.6	29.8	32.7	0.0
Other	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	20.0	80.0	0.0
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	10.6	0.0	12.2	0.0	12.5	27.5	60.3	2.7
Female	12.5	0.0	23.3	6.6	10.4	28.5	46.4	0.0
<b>Type of provider</b>								
Public hospital	13.9	0.0	20.0	4.8	5.6	36.7	46.5	1.6
Private hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Religious hospital	48.4	0.0	26.0	0.0	33.6	0.0	66.4	0.0
Village health worker	0.9	0.0	100.0	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	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	0.0	82.4	0.0
Trad. Healer	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	0.0	78.3	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

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

**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>	72.9	97.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.6
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	71.0	98.5	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.2
Remote	74.7	96.9	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.9
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	74.2	97.6	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Non-poor	71.6	97.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.7
<b>Socio-economic group</b>						
Employee	82.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	72.3	97.2	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.7
Self-employed - other	70.5	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other	75.3	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	73.4	97.2	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.9
Female	72.5	98.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2
<b>Type of sickness/injury</b>						
Fever/malaria	1.0	59.9	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diarrhea/abdominal pains	7.4	11.3	52.9	24.5	11.3	0.0
Pain in back, limbs or joints	20.1	0.0	76.3	0.0	23.7	0.0
Coughing/breathing difficulty	3.9	35.1	42.8	0.0	22.2	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	9.9	0.0	29.8	0.0	70.2	0.0
Dental	19.2	37.7	0.0	62.3	0.0	0.0
Accident	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	14.4	0.0	53.7	0.0	0.0	46.3

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

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

population aged between 5 and 9, and then further decline to 8.2 percent for the age group between 10 and 14. It starts going up again at the age group between 15 and 19, peaking at 38 percent for the 60+ group. The rate of use follows a similar trend: it starts decreasing with age but then increases for the older cohorts. Satisfaction is lowest for the 50-59 group, and highest for the 0-4 group.

## 4.2 Reasons for Dissatisfaction

Table 4.2 shows the percentage of population who consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and were not satisfied. Overall, 1 in 9 users of healthcare facilities is dissatisfied, mostly because of long waits (18 percent), the cost (11 percent), no drugs (28 percent) and unsuccessful treatment (53 percent). Surprisingly, lack

of trained professional was reported just by 4 percent of the users.

The analysis by cluster location shows that households in remote villages are more commonly dissatisfied by an unsuccessful treatment (69 percent, against 40 percent for households in accessible villages), whereas households in accessible villages report long waits more often (22 percent, against 14 percent of the households in remote villages).

The breakdown by poverty status shows similar dissatisfaction rates. However, the reasons for dissatisfaction are different: 58 percent of the poor households reported to be dissatisfied by the unsuccessful treatment whereas the figure for non-poor households was 47 percent. The share of non-poor that reported to be dissatisfied by lack of medicine is higher (38 percent) than that of poor households (18 percent).

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**Table 4.4: Percentage of population sick or injured in the 4 weeks preceding the survey, and of those sick or injured the percentage by type of sickness/injury, gender and age**

	Sick or injured	Fever or malaria	Diarrhea/ abdominal pain	Pain in back, limbs or joints	Coughing/ breathing difficulty	Skin problem	Ear, nose, throat,	Eye	Dental	Accident	Other
<b>Total</b>	20.9	41.0	20.5	12.2	21.1	4.0	2.5	3.4	1.4	1.7	4.4
<b>Male Total</b>	20.2	38.8	21.0	12.2	20.8	5.3	2.9	4.2	1.1	3.1	5.0
0-4	36.4	54.9	30.9	0.0	28.2	4.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
5-9	15.6	33.2	5.4	7.5	21.0	2.8	7.2	16.6	0.0	0.0	13.8
10-14	10.3	36.3	15.4	0.0	10.4	15.3	13.4	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	8.6	38.6	8.1	8.2	15.4	7.0	5.9	0.0	2.4	21.8	0.0
30-49	18.6	26.9	24.9	19.1	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	3.6	7.4
50-64	19.5	29.5	15.7	25.4	11.4	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8
65+	42.6	14.2	17.3	50.9	21.1	7.3	0.0	7.4	0.0	5.7	2.1
<b>Female Total</b>	21.5	43.2	20.1	12.1	21.4	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.6	0.4	3.9
0-4	30.6	53.4	24.8	0.0	18.9	5.1	2.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
5-9	14.5	69.8	11.4	2.3	21.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9
10-14	6.2	26.0	4.8	14.4	24.0	0.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	18.0	53.6	16.4	9.9	11.4	1.3	1.5	3.1	2.8	1.7	3.6
30-49	23.6	24.0	34.3	17.6	29.4	3.8	0.0	3.3	1.4	0.0	3.3
50-64	46.9	27.1	17.9	11.6	35.7	1.6	0.0	3.8	3.9	0.0	3.9
65+	49.4	16.7	7.9	61.8	16.7	1.4	0.0	1.4	3.7	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 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 self-employed in non-agricultural activities are the socio-economic group with the lowest dissatisfaction rate. The rate of dissatisfaction does not vary by gender. Females point out the long wait more often than males (23 against 12 percent) and males report unsuccessful treatment more often than females (60 against 46).

Regarding health provider, the main cause of dissatisfaction in public hospitals is the unsuccessful treatment, followed by the lack of drugs. The main cause of dissatisfaction in religious hospitals, traditional healers as well as in pharmacists is unsuccessful treatment too, followed by the cost of healthcare.

### 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, 73 percent of the population did not consult a health provider, typically because there was no need (98 percent of the cases). However, 2 percent of the people who did not consult a health provider had other reasons, mainly the cost of healthcare.

Cluster location, poverty status, socio-economic group and gender seem to be uncorrelated with the reasons for not consulting. The split-up by type of illness shows that for diarrhoea, pain, and coughing or breathing difficulties, the main cause for not consulting a health practitioner is cost. It is worth noticing the relatively low percentage of people not receiving attention (1 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 41 percent of the total population. In turn, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, sick or injured, coughing and breathing and pain in back, joints or limbs or come in second, third and fourth place, with 21, 21 and 12 percent of the population. Skin problems affected 4 percent of the ill population, whereas other illnesses had minor shares.

The gender breakdown reveals no stark differences in the share of sick population or type of illness. The age breakdown shows that the share of sick/injured

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

	Public hospital	Private hospital	Religious hospital	Village health worker	Private doctor, dentist	Pharmacist/chemist	Traditional healer	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	63.4	1.2	2.1	8.9	0.0	20.9	2.9	0.7	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>									
Accessible	66.6	1.6	3.4	5.3	0.0	20.6	1.9	0.6	100.0
Remote	59.8	0.7	0.7	12.9	0.0	21.3	3.9	0.7	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>									
Poor	61.5	2.3	2.9	10.2	0.0	20.1	2.1	0.7	100.0
Non-poor	65.2	0.0	1.3	7.5	0.0	21.7	3.6	0.6	100.0
<b>Socio-economic group</b>									
Employee	82.2	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	65.2	0.9	2.2	8.8	0.0	19.2	3.1	0.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	37.6	3.6	3.6	10.4	0.0	41.3	3.5	0.0	100.0
Other	56.9	3.2	0.0	4.6	0.0	31.4	0.0	3.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

1. Base is population who consulted a health provider

population starts at around roughly one third of children under 5, decreases for the 5-9 cohort, and then starts increasing again for the 15-29 cohort, peaking at for the population aged 65 and over (42 percent for males, and 49 percent for females). The share of ill population affected by malaria is lower for the 65+ cohort, but other problems emerge.

## 4.5 Health Provider

Table 4.5 shows the percent distribution of health consultations in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, 63 percent of the consultations were made in a public hospital, 21 percent to a pharmacist or chemist, 9 percent to a village health worker, 2 percent in a religious hospital, and 3 percent to traditional healers. Private hospitals were consulted just in 1 percent of the cases.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in accessible villages seem to go to public hospitals more often than households in remote villages, and the latter to village health workers. The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households make their consultations in public hospitals more often than poor households, with shares of 65 and 62 percent, respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that employees go to public hospitals more often than the rest (with a rate of 82 percent) while the rest of socio-economic groups go to pharmacists or chemists more often.

## 4.6. Child Deliveries

Table 4.6 shows the percentage of women aged 12 to 49 who had a live birth in the year preceding the survey. Overall, 18 percent of women in this age-group gave birth in the past year. No girls aged 14 or under gave birth in the district. Around 7 percent of the females between 15 and 19 gave birth. The rate peaks at around one third for the 20-24 and 25-29 age-groups, and then goes down, ending in 11 percent for the 40+ age-group. In addition, virtually all pregnant women received prenatal care.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages show higher rates for women who gave birth between 20 and 24 years old, whereas households in accessible villages show higher rates for the 25-29 cohort.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report a higher share in the 15-29 cohort, whereas poor households report a higher share in the 20-24, 25-29, and 40+ cohorts.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that the highest rates of live births correspond to the self-employed, with shares of 19 and 21 for agriculture and non-agricultural activities, respectively, whereas the employees shows the lowest share, at 3 percent.

Table 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey. Roughly, 29 percent

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**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	6.6	34.0	32.6	25.9	11.2	17.8	99.5
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	0.0	1.1	30.4	31.9	25.7	11.3	16.7	100.0
Remote	0.0	12.4	38.8	33.3	26.0	11.0	18.7	99.1
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	0.0	3.1	42.7	37.3	25.7	12.9	17.0	99.0
Non-poor	0.0	10.4	29.7	29.3	26.1	8.1	18.5	100.0
<b>Socio-economic group</b>								
Employee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	2.6	100.0
Self-employed - agric	0.0	8.5	35.4	33.8	29.5	7.8	19.3	99.5
Self-employed - other	0.0	0.0	29.5	38.3	0.0	48.5	21.1	100.0
Other	0.0	6.5	41.0	0.0	24.1	11.8	12.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

1. Base is females aged 12 or older.

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

	Hospital	Health centre	Dispensary	Health post	At home	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	27.9	4.1	16.1	0.0	49.0	2.9	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	38.0	5.4	12.7	0.0	41.1	2.8	100.0
Remote	18.3	2.9	19.3	0.0	56.6	3.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	24.5	2.2	15.9	0.0	53.9	3.5	100.0
Non-poor	31.8	6.2	16.2	0.0	43.5	2.2	100.0
<b>Socio-economic group</b>							
Employee	51.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	40.9	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	24.4	4.5	17.9	0.0	49.8	3.4	100.0
Self-employed - other	43.9	0.0	6.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Other	46.2	0.0	13.8	0.0	40.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

of births in the 5 years preceding the survey took place in a hospital, 49 percent at home and 16 percent at a dispensary. The ordering remains across cluster location, poverty status, and socio-economic group of the household.

While 18 percent of households in remote villages had births in hospitals, the share for households in accessible villages was more than double, at 38 percent. In turn, 57 percent of households in remote villages had a delivery at home, whereas the share for accessible villages is 41 percent.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that whereas non-poor households had more deliveries in hospitals (with shares of 32 and 25 percent, respectively), poor

households had more deliveries at home (54 and 44 percent, respectively).

The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that hospitals are the most common place for deliveries for the employees and the 'other'. In turn, 'home' represents 50 percent of the self-employed in agriculture and in non-agricultural activities.

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, 68 percent of deliveries were attended by a health professional. Traditional birth assistants (TBA) and trained TBA accounted for 21 and 19 percent, whereas doctors or nurses

attended just 4 percent of the deliveries in the district.

The analysis by cluster location shows that TBA were more common in remote villages (29 against 12 percent), whereas midwives were more common in accessible villages (51 against 40 percent).

As expected, non-poor households show a higher share of deliveries attended by a professional, 79 percent, against 58 for the poor. In turn, poor households report higher share of deliveries attended by TBA (26 and 15 percent, respectively) and without assistance (16 and 6 percent, respectively).

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that employees report the highest share of deliveries attended by professionals: 84 percent, against 68, 64 and 66 of self-employed agriculture, self-employed in non-agricultural activities and 'other'. In turn, the self-employed in non-agricultural activities show the highest share of deliveries attended by midwives. The employees report the lowest share of deliveries without assistance.

## 4.7 Child Nutrition

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

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

The level of malnutrition in a population is

determined by comparing the weight and height measurements within the population of interest to those of a well nourished population. Children are considered malnourished if their weight and/or height measurements fall outside the distribution of weight and height measurements of the well nourished population. The reference population used, as recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO), is that of the United States National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS).

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

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

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

	Doctor Nurse	Midwife	Trained T.B.A.	T.B.A.	Other Self	Don't know	Total	Delivery by health prof.
<b>Total</b>	4.0	45.5	18.5	20.5	11.4	0.2	100.0	67.9
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	6.4	51.4	19.0	12.0	11.3	0.0	100.0	76.7
Remote	1.7	39.8	18.0	28.7	11.4	0.4	100.0	59.5
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	2.4	41.9	13.6	25.5	16.2	0.3	100.0	57.9
Non-poor	5.7	49.4	24.0	15.0	5.9	0.0	100.0	79.1
<b>Socio-economic group</b>								
Employee	8.7	50.4	25.3	11.9	3.7	0.0	100.0	84.4
Self-employed - agriculture	3.0	45.3	19.2	20.9	11.4	0.2	100.0	67.5
Self-employed - other	14.6	35.4	14.3	21.3	14.4	0.0	100.0	64.3
Other	0.0	60.0	6.2	20.2	13.6	0.0	100.0	66.3

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

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

	Nutritional status indicators		Program participation		
	Stunted (-2SD)	Wasted (-2SD)	Nutrition	Weigh-in	Vaccinated
<b>Total</b>	43.2	0.7	64.6	95.9	96.5
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	37.8	1.3	70.1	99.4	97.1
Remote	48.9	0.0	59.4	92.6	96.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	50.1	0.9	70.6	97.8	97.1
Non-poor	35.3	0.4	57.8	93.8	95.8
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	2.5	0.0	63.7	100.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	46.4	0.6	63.5	95.2	96.2
Self-employed - other	31.4	2.4	84.4	100.0	100.0
Other	45.6	0.0	53.6	100.0	93.3
<b>Gender and age in completed years</b>					
<b>Male</b>	40.1	0.9	68.0	96.1	96.5
0	21.6	0.0	57.3	93.5	87.8
1	51.1	0.0	67.0	97.3	97.8
2	34.6	2.3	64.5	95.4	100.0
3	51.9	1.9	85.2	100.0	97.3
4	34.7	0.0	69.6	95.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	46.8	0.4	60.6	95.7	96.5
0	25.7	0.0	43.6	90.4	90.4
1	44.4	0.0	61.2	100.0	100.0
2	48.9	0.0	73.3	100.0	100.0
3	56.4	0.0	64.9	97.7	100.0
4	50.7	1.9	63.7	92.3	93.9
<b>Orphan status</b>					
Orphaned	50.3	0.0	82.4	100.0	100.0
Not-orphaned	43.1	0.7	64.2	95.8	96.4
<b>Foster status</b>					
Fostered	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Not-fostered	43.1	0.7	64.6	96.1	96.5

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 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.

Table 4.9 shows nutritional status indicators and program participation rates.

Overall, 1 percent of all the children are wasted, and 43 percent are stunted. Roughly two-thirds of the children (65 percent) participate in nutrition programs.

Cluster location and poverty status are correlated with nutrition. Households in remote villages have higher rates of stunted children than households in accessible villages, with rates of (49 against 38 percent, respectively). Similar differences are observed between poor and non-poor households. Poor households show 50 percent of stunted children, whereas the figure for non-poor households is 35 percent.

Regarding socio-economic status, the self-employed in agriculture and the 'other'

**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>	79.1	96.1	95.4	94.5	90.6	72.8	95.2	94.5	91.7	67.8
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	84.8	95.8	95.9	95.3	93.8	77.5	95.5	94.9	93.4	72.0
Remote	73.6	96.3	95.0	93.8	87.5	68.3	95.0	94.1	90.1	63.7
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	77.1	95.8	95.6	94.4	90.7	67.3	95.2	94.4	92.8	68.0
Non-poor	81.3	96.4	95.3	94.6	90.4	79.1	95.3	94.6	90.4	67.5
<b>Socio-economic group</b>										
Employed	90.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.9	71.5	100.0	100.0	95.9	84.1
Self-employed - agriculture	79.4	96.5	95.2	94.1	91.3	71.8	95.0	94.1	91.3	68.1
Self-employed - other	67.0	92.1	97.0	97.0	77.9	83.8	97.0	97.0	92.1	57.6
Other	81.8	91.0	93.3	93.3	93.3	74.8	93.3	93.3	93.3	63.1
<b>Gender and age in completed years</b>										
<b>Male</b>										
0	22.1	85.4	75.4	71.7	55.5	71.2	75.4	71.7	60.1	23.7
1	89.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	68.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.0
2	96.1	94.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.1
3	98.1	96.5	100.0	98.1	98.1	71.9	100.0	100.0	98.1	84.8
4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.6
<b>Female</b>										
0	24.5	92.2	83.6	80.6	69.2	79.2	81.7	78.7	72.3	15.7
1	89.3	97.9	100.0	100.0	96.6	63.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.8
2	92.1	96.3	100.0	100.0	97.2	89.1	100.0	100.0	97.2	68.3
3	95.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	62.8	100.0	100.0	98.3	80.3
4	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	86.4	100.0	100.0	97.5	74.2

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

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

socio-economic group show the highest rates of stunted children, at 46 percent. Children from households where the main income earner is employee show the lowest rates of wasted and stunted, at 3 percent, respectively.

The gender breakdown shows that the rate of stunted males is lower than that of stunted females (40 against 47 percent, respectively).

The breakdown by orphan and foster status shows that orphaned and fostered children report higher shares of stunting, whereas there is no strong difference in wasting.

Table 4.10 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by type of vaccination received. Overall, 80 percent of children under 5 have vaccination against measles, 96 against BCG between 91 and 95 percent received vaccinations against DPT, between 73 and 95 had OPV vaccination while 68 percent of the

children in the district receive vitamin A supplements.

There are no major differences by cluster location or poverty status. The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that vaccination rates in most cases are highest for children from the 'employee' category, and lowest for children from the 'other' category.

The gender breakdown shows no strong differences, but the age breakdown shows that the share of boys consuming vitamin A increases with age. This seems to be the general trend in the case of girls too, but it there is a decline between the ones aged 3 (80 percent) and the ones aged 4 (74 percent).

Table 4.11 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by source of information. Overall, the information for 97 percent of the vaccinated children was supported by a vaccination card.

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There are no differences by cluster location or poverty status. The main difference by socio-economic group is that all vaccinated children from the 'employee' and 'other' categories had vaccination cards, whereas in the self-employed in agriculture and non-agricultural activities the share was 97 percent.

Finally, all children aged 1 and above had vaccination cards. Children between 0 and 11 months had vaccination cards roughly in 85 percent of the cases, without clear gender differences.

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

	Health Card	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	97.0	3.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>			
Accessible	96.9	3.1	100.0
Remote	97.1	2.9	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>			
Poor	96.6	3.4	100.0
Non-poor	97.5	2.5	100.0
<b>Socio-economic group</b>			
Employed	100.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	96.7	3.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	97.0	3.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender and age in completed years</b>			
<b>Male</b>	97.1	2.9	100.0
0	84.7	15.3	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>	96.9	3.1	100.0
0	86.0	14.0	100.0
1	100.0	0.0	100.0
2	100.0	0.0	100.0
3	100.0	0.0	100.0
4	100.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

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

# 5 EMPLOYMENT

This chapter examines employment indicators for the population of Kibondo 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 19 percent underemployed.

**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>	75.9	19.2	95.1	0.1	4.8	4.9	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	73.1	20.4	93.5	0.0	6.5	6.5	100.0
Remote	78.7	18.1	96.8	0.2	3.0	3.2	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	76.8	18.6	95.4	0.2	4.4	4.6	100.0
Non-poor	75.2	19.8	94.9	0.0	5.1	5.1	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>							
<b>Male</b>	70.4	23.5	93.9	0.2	5.9	6.1	100.0
15-29	70.0	23.3	93.3	0.0	6.7	6.7	100.0
30-49	68.0	29.2	97.2	0.6	2.2	2.8	100.0
50-64	83.2	15.2	98.4	0.0	1.6	1.6	100.0
65+	63.6	18.1	81.6	0.0	18.4	18.4	100.0
<b>Female</b>	81.2	15.2	96.3	0.0	3.7	3.7	100.0
15-29	83.6	13.7	97.3	0.0	2.7	2.7	100.0
30-49	78.4	20.4	98.8	0.0	1.2	1.2	100.0
50-64	83.7	14.7	98.4	0.0	1.6	1.6	100.0
65+	70.8	2.4	73.2	0.0	26.8	26.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 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>	95.2	0.1	20.2	95.7	0.2	30.2
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	93.5	0.0	21.8	95.1	0.0	34.1
Remote	97.0	0.2	18.6	96.3	0.4	26.6
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	95.6	0.2	19.5	96.4	0.5	32.2
Non-poor	94.9	0.0	20.8	95.2	0.0	28.8
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>	94.1	0.2	25.0	96.6	0.3	30.6
15-29	93.3	0.0	25.0	100.0	0.0	45.5
30-49	97.8	0.6	29.9	98.0	0.6	30.4
50-64	98.4	0.0	15.4	98.4	0.0	15.4
65+	81.6	0.0	22.1	84.9	0.0	22.1
<b>Female</b>	96.3	0.0	15.8	89.2	0.0	27.5
15-29	97.3	0.0	14.1	100.0	0.0	44.4
30-49	98.8	0.0	20.7	100.0	0.0	50.7
50-64	98.4	0.0	14.9	100.0	0.0	16.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 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			
<b>Total</b>	79.3	14.4	93.8	93.8	6.2	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	77.4	12.3	89.7	89.7	10.3	100.0
Remote	81.5	16.9	98.5	98.5	1.5	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	87.6	8.2	95.8	95.8	4.2	100.0
Non-poor	72.5	19.5	92.1	92.1	7.9	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>	72.1	18.7	90.8	90.8	9.2	100.0
15-16	92.9	5.2	98.0	98.0	2.0	100.0
17-19	78.6	5.3	83.9	83.9	16.1	100.0
20-21	36.4	46.8	83.2	83.2	16.8	100.0
22-23	57.7	35.4	93.1	93.1	6.9	100.0
<b>Female</b>	85.2	10.9	96.2	96.2	3.8	100.0
15-16	89.2	7.8	97.0	97.0	3.0	100.0
17-19	83.0	11.8	94.9	94.9	5.1	100.0
20-21	89.0	11.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 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.

Unemployment is lower than 1 percent and the inactivity rate is 5 percent. This shows that underemployment is a bigger problem in the area than unemployment.

There are no differences by poverty status. In turn, households in remote villages show a higher employment rate than households in accessible villages.

For both genders, underemployment peaks for the cohort aged between 30 and 49. Around 29 percent of the males in this group are underemployed, whereas the share for females is 20 percent.

The adult population that was not working in the 4 weeks preceding the survey was mostly inactive, rather than unemployed. This means that most of them were students, sick people, etc. rather than people looking for work and ready for it. As would be expected, the inactivity rate peaks for the population aged 65 and above, reaching 18 percent for males and 27 percent for females.

## 5.1.2 Employment of Household Heads

Table 5.2 shows the principal labour force indicators for the adult population compared to the household heads. Activity rates are similar for total population and household heads, but underemployment is higher among the latter. Accessible clusters show a higher underemployment rate for the total population, but the differences are wider for the household heads. The breakdown by poverty status shows no difference in the total population, but higher underemployment rate for poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that in the general population males are more likely to be underemployed than females, with rates of 25 and 16 percent, respectively. However, the differences narrow down for the household heads, at 31 percent for males and 28 percent for females.

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

## 5.1.3 Youth Employment

Table 5.3 shows the distribution of the youth (ages 15 to 24) by work status. The activity rate of this group is similar to the overall population, at 94 percent. In addition, underemployment is lower at 14 percent, as opposed to 19 percent of workers for the overall population. The youth from non-poor households and the youth from households in remote villages report higher underemployment rates than their counterparts.

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

	Self-employed		Self-employed		Total
	Employee	Agriculture	Other	Other	
<b>Total</b>	2.3	53.7	4.8	39.2	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	3.7	53.3	7.8	35.2	100.0
Remote	1.0	54.1	1.8	43.1	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	0.5	51.1	2.2	46.2	100.0
Non-poor	3.9	56.0	6.9	33.2	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>					
<b>Male</b>	3.9	70.0	8.1	18.0	100.0
15-29	1.2	49.2	7.7	41.9	100.0
30-49	5.8	84.4	9.7	0.0	100.0
50-64	10.5	81.8	7.7	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	95.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	0.9	38.7	1.7	58.7	100.0
15-29	0.6	26.9	2.1	70.4	100.0
30-49	0.9	46.2	1.8	51.0	100.0
50-64	2.6	56.0	0.0	41.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

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

	State/NGO/			Total
	Other	Private	Household	
<b>Total</b>	2.3	58.8	38.9	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	3.6	62.0	34.5	100.0
Remote	1.1	55.7	43.1	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	0.9	53.3	45.8	100.0
Non-poor	3.5	63.6	32.9	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>				
<b>Male</b>	3.9	78.1	18.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	58.1	41.9	100.0
30-49	6.2	93.8	0.0	100.0
50-64	11.1	88.9	0.0	100.0
65+	3.2	96.8	0.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	0.9	41.0	58.1	100.0
15-29	0.6	30.2	69.2	100.0
30-49	0.9	48.0	51.0	100.0
50-64	2.6	56.0	41.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

The gender breakdown shows that underemployment rates among the male youth are higher than among the female youth, with shares of 19 and 11 percent, respectively. It can be seen that underemployment is remarkably higher for males aged between 20 and 23 years old.

## 5.2 Working population

Table 5.4 shows that the vast majority of the working population is formed by self-employed in agriculture at 54 percent, or in other activities (inactive, unemployed, unpaid workers, domestic workers) at 39 percent. Moreover, employees only account for 2 percent of the working population. There are no differences in the share of population self-employed in agriculture by cluster location, but they are more common in non-poor households. The 'other' group is larger in remote villages and poor households. Employees and self-employed in non-agricultural activities, in turn, are more common in accessible villages and non-poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that higher shares of males are employees, self-employed in agriculture or self-employed in non-agricultural activities, whereas females are more likely to be engaged in other activities. The breakdown by age-groups shows that the share of employees peaks for males in the 50-64 cohort (11 percent), the self-employed in agriculture for 65+ males (95 percent), the 'self-employed other' for 30-49 males (10 percent) and 'other' for 15-29 females (70 percent). The percentage distribution of the working population by employer is analysed in Table 5.5. The table shows that the private sector (formal or informal)

employs 59 percent of the working population, which combined with individuals who work for their own households represent up to 98 percent of the working population.

Households employ higher shares of workers in remote villages and poor households; and the private sector and State, NGO, and other employers employ higher shares of workers in accessible villages and non-poor households.

The share of males working for a private agent is higher than that of females, at 78 and 41 percent. Conversely, females are more likely to work for the household than males, at rates of 58 and 18 percent. Males work in the household only in the 15-29 cohorts, but with a lower share than females (42 and 69 percent, respectively). For both genders, the share working for a private agent is higher for the cohorts above 30 years old, at around 90 percent for females and from 48 to 74 percent for males.

Table 5.6 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by main activity. The categories are agriculture; mining, manufacturing, energy and construction; services (transport, trade, private and public services); domestic duties; and other. Overall, agriculture and domestic duties together account for 93 percent of the working population. 81 percent of the

**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>	80.8	1.4	5.1	12.2	0.5	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	73.3	1.9	8.7	15.5	0.6	100.0
Remote	88.1	0.8	1.6	9.0	0.4	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	82.4	1.2	0.6	14.9	1.0	100.0
Non-poor	79.5	1.5	9.0	9.9	0.1	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>	77.0	2.5	8.1	11.3	1.0	100.0
15-29	64.7	1.7	5.5	26.3	1.7	100.0
30-49	84.4	1.7	13.4	0.0	0.5	100.0
50-64	84.1	5.4	9.4	0.0	1.1	100.0
65+	95.0	4.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	84.3	0.3	2.3	13.1	0.0	100.0
15-29	74.1	0.6	2.1	23.1	0.0	100.0
30-49	94.3	0.0	2.7	2.9	0.0	100.0
50-64	95.6	0.0	2.6	1.8	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

population is engaged in agriculture, and 12 percent in domestic duties.

Remote villages report a higher share working in agriculture than accessible villages, which report higher shares in domestic duties and services. Non-poor households report a share of 9 percent working in public and private services, higher than poor households at 1 percent. In turn, poor households report a higher share undertaking domestic duties.

The gender breakdown shows that the most common activities for females are agriculture and household duties, accounting for 97 percent of the female working population. These are the main activities for men as well, but they are less concentrated, with 11 percent in other activities.

The breakdown by age-groups shows that younger cohorts have higher shares dedicated to domestic duties. The share of males and females in agriculture increases steadily with age, from 65 to 95 percent for males and from 74 to 100 percent for females.

Table 5.7 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by employment status, gender and activity. Overall, around 77 percent of the male

labour force is in agriculture, whereas the share for females is 84 percent. Domestic duties show the second highest shares for both genders: 12 percent for males and 14 percent for females. Each of the remaining activities occupies less than 10 percent of the labour force for each gender, but with the shares for males higher than those for females.

Around 4 out of 5 male employees (81 percent) and virtually all the female employees work in services. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities work mostly in services, at 61 and 83 percent for males and females, respectively. Mining and non-primary shows the second highest shares, at 30 percent for males and 17 percent for females.

The population in the 'other' group is concentrated split between agriculture and domestic duties. While males report a higher share in the latter, females report a higher share in the former

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 split between services and agriculture. The labour force working for private employers (whether formal or

**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	8.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	77.1	76.7	84.0
Mining & non-primary	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.5	17.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.3
Services	80.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	61.1	82.7	0.0	0.0	8.1	2.3
Domestic duties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	22.9	11.6	13.5
Other	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

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

	Government/NGO		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	38.6	0.0	88.2	95.0	35.6	79.0	76.2	84.6
Mining & non-primar	8.0	0.0	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.3
Services	49.7	100.0	8.5	3.5	0.0	0.1	8.7	2.4
Domestic duties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	64.4	21.0	12.1	12.7
Other	3.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

## 5 Employment

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self- employed Other	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	2.3	68.6	4.5	24.6	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	3.3	71.1	5.7	19.9	100.0
Remote	1.2	65.7	3.2	30.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	1.1	73.7	2.5	22.7	100.0
Non-poor	3.3	64.4	6.1	26.2	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>					
<b>Male</b>	3.9	84.5	7.6	4.1	100.0
15-29	2.0	81.0	7.3	9.6	100.0
30-49	4.3	87.3	8.4	0.0	100.0
50-64	14.8	72.4	12.8	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	0.0	45.3	0.0	54.7	100.0
15-29	0.0	25.4	0.0	74.6	100.0
30-49	0.0	62.7	0.0	37.3	100.0
50-64	0.0	57.3	0.0	42.7	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

**Table 5.10 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer**

	State/NGO/Other	Private	Household	Total
<b>Total</b>	2.0	73.4	24.6	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	1.4	78.7	19.9	100.0
Remote	2.6	67.4	30.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	1.5	75.9	22.7	100.0
Non-poor	2.4	71.5	26.2	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>				
<b>Male</b>	3.3	92.6	4.1	100.0
15-29	0.0	90.4	9.6	100.0
30-49	2.3	97.7	0.0	100.0
50-64	27.6	72.4	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	0.0	45.3	54.7	100.0
15-29	0.0	25.4	74.6	100.0
30-49	0.0	62.7	37.3	100.0
50-64	0.0	57.3	42.7	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

informal) is concentrated in agriculture. Individuals employed by the household either work in agriculture or undertake domestic tasks.

## 5.3 Underemployed Population

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employment status is shown in Table 5.9. Overall, 68 percent of the underemployed population is self-employed in agriculture, 5 percent self-employed in other activities, 25 percent is in 'other' and 2 percent works as an employee. Even though self-employed in agriculture are 54 percent of the population, they represent 68 percent of the underemployed.

The shares of underemployed population self-employed in agriculture and in non-agricultural activities are higher in accessible villages, whereas the share in 'other' is higher in remote villages. The breakdown by poverty status shows that the share of self-employed in agriculture is higher for poor households. In turn, the shares of self-employed other and 'other' are higher among non-poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that among the underemployed population, females are more likely than males to be in 'other' (with rates of 55 and 4 percent, respectively). In turn, males are more likely than females to be self-employed in agriculture or in non-agricultural activities, with shares of 85 and 45 percent for agriculture, and 8 and 0 percent for non-agricultural activities, respectively.

For the underemployed females, the share of self-employment in agriculture increases with age, as the shares 'other' decrease. For males, the share of employees is highest for the 50-64 cohort, and the share in self-employed other increases with age in the younger cohorts. The share self-employed in agriculture increases from 81 percent for the youngest cohort to virtually all the underemployed males in the 65+ cohort.

Table 5.10 shows the percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer. Overall, the underemployed population mostly works for a private employer at 73 percent, 25 percent for a household, and 2 percent for the State, an NGO or other employer.

**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>	90.8	0.7	6.1	2.4	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	87.8	0.0	9.0	3.2	0.0	100.0
Remote	94.3	1.4	2.9	1.4	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	93.9	1.5	2.1	2.5	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	88.4	0.0	9.4	2.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>	87.5	1.1	10.3	1.1	0.0	100.0
15-29	88.0	0.0	9.4	2.6	0.0	100.0
30-49	87.3	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	72.4	12.8	14.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	95.8	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0
15-29	90.8	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	100.0
30-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

The breakdown by cluster location shows that accessible villages report a higher share working for a private employer, whereas remote villages report a higher share working for a household. The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report a higher rate working for the household, whereas poor households report a higher share working for private employers.

The gender breakdown reveals that the underemployed male population is vastly concentrated in private employers at 93 percent. The share for females is lower, at 45 percent. A further 55 percent of underemployed females work for the household. The age-group analysis shows that for males only the young cohorts have positive shares of underemployed workers working for the household. In the case of females, the share decreases from 75 percent for the 15-29 cohorts to around 40 percent for females aged between 30 and 64 years old.

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

The breakdown by cluster location and poverty status shows that poor households and remote villages report higher shares

in agriculture, whereas non-poor households and accessible villages report higher shares in services.

The gender breakdown shows that underemployed women have a higher shares dedicated to agriculture and domestic duties than underemployed males, who have higher shares in services. No particular trends emerge when analysing by age-groups

## 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. In the whole sample only 0.1 percent of the adult population is unemployed, resulting in a sample size too small to draw solid statistical conclusions. However, they are from poor households, remote villages, males, and between 30 and 49 years old. The only cause cited is 'no work available'.

## 5 Employment

**Table 5.12- Percentage distribution of the unemployed population by reason**

	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	HH/Family duties	Age: too old	Age: too young	Infirmity	Retired	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<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	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Gender and age</b>										
<b>Male</b>	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-49	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
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

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

**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	32.8	2.0	17.7	0.0	44.5	0.0	2.9	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	0.0	0.0	43.3	2.9	9.7	0.0	41.1	0.0	2.9	100.0
Remote	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	34.5	0.0	51.6	0.0	2.8	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	0.0	0.0	21.7	4.8	16.8	0.0	54.5	0.0	2.2	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	0.0	40.7	0.0	18.4	0.0	37.5	0.0	3.4	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>										
<b>Male</b>	0.0	0.0	34.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	55.7	0.0	4.9	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	67.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.8	0.0	60.2	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	13.8	0.0	86.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	0.0	0.0	30.8	4.9	36.2	0.0	28.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	82.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	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	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

Table 5.13 shows the main causes of economic inactivity. Overall, infirmity is the main reason for inactivity, affecting almost half the inactive population (45 percent). Being a student has the second highest share (33 percent), followed by being too old (18 percent).

Remote villages report a higher share of 'infirmity' and 'too old', and lower shares of 'student' than accessible villages. In turn, poor households report higher shares of infirmity than non-poor households. The latter, in turn, report higher shares of 'student' and 'too old'. It is worth noticing that while 41 percent of the inactive population in non-poor

**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>	63.5	56.3	64.2	58.9	57.8	93.5
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	63.6	52.8	64.9	60.2	57.9	92.4
Remote	63.5	59.8	63.5	57.7	57.8	94.6
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	64.8	60.4	62.6	58.5	67.4	92.9
Non-poor	62.4	52.8	65.6	59.3	49.6	94.1
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>	33.8	22.9	39.8	18.5	39.4	92.1
15-29	54.3	31.7	45.3	29.8	35.5	90.5
30-49	22.4	14.7	38.2	9.5	50.3	96.9
50-64	12.5	18.9	35.7	6.4	39.4	93.4
65+	13.0	17.5	28.6	14.8	23.5	83.5
<b>Female</b>	91.7	87.9	87.3	97.2	75.3	94.8
15-29	97.3	88.4	87.7	97.7	80.3	96.6
30-49	90.2	92.7	91.5	97.6	87.8	98.9
50-64	87.7	87.6	86.6	98.4	48.5	93.1
65+	61.2	60.7	64.9	88.4	22.4	64.3

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

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

	Fetching water	Fetching firewood	Cleaning toilet	Cooking	Care of children	Care or elderly/sick
<b>Total</b>	92.0	49.7	36.1	43.0	52.6	51.3
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	92.1	43.2	40.4	48.0	57.8	55.8
Remote	91.9	55.5	32.3	38.6	48.0	47.3
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	92.5	53.8	32.5	41.4	49.6	49.9
Non-poor	91.1	43.3	41.8	45.5	57.3	53.5
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>	88.9	42.5	25.5	30.1	40.3	44.3
5-9	86.7	28.0	11.3	15.4	41.2	28.3
10-14	91.3	58.0	40.6	45.7	39.4	61.3
<b>Female</b>	94.9	56.6	46.2	55.5	64.4	58.1
5-9	90.8	36.0	23.5	24.7	60.0	37.7
10-14	98.9	77.1	68.8	86.0	68.8	78.3
<b>Orphan status</b>						
Orphaned	90.0	53.6	60.6	56.5	57.6	53.2
Not-orphaned	92.1	49.5	34.8	42.3	52.3	51.3
<b>Foster status</b>						
	92.3	49.6	35.8	43.0	52.9	51.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

households reported being a student as the cause of inactivity, the share in poor households just 22 percent.

The breakdown by age-groups shows that infirmity occurs across the whole inactive population, but the share of males reporting infirmity is higher than that of females (56 percent of males, 28 percent

of females). The second most important cause for males was being a student (34 percent), whereas for females was being too old (36 percent), both causes concentrated in particular age-groups.

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

	Working	Main activity			Employer	
		Agriculture	Household	Other	Private	Household
<b>Total</b>	51.4	2.8	87.6	9.6	9.6	90.4
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	50.1	3.6	86.7	9.7	9.6	90.4
Remote	52.7	2.1	88.4	9.5	9.6	90.4
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	54.7	2.3	88.4	9.3	9.2	90.8
Non-poor	47.0	3.6	86.3	10.1	10.2	89.8
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>	48.3	3.1	86.7	10.2	10.1	89.9
5-9	32.4	0.0	82.8	17.2	17.2	82.8
10-14	96.1	6.3	90.7	3.0	3.0	97.0
<b>Female</b>	54.8	2.5	88.4	9.1	9.1	90.9
5-9	36.9	0.0	81.1	18.9	18.4	81.6
10-14	99.5	4.7	95.3	0.0	0.5	99.5
<b>Orphan status</b>						
Orphaned	71.4	7.1	76.6	16.3	11.6	88.4
Not-orphaned	50.7	2.5	88.2	9.3	9.5	90.5
<b>Foster status</b>						
	50.9	2.6	88.4	9.0	9.2	90.8

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

## 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 and the elderly, with a share of 94 percent. The remaining activities are undertaken by shares between 55 and 65 percent of the population.

The only clear difference by cluster location is fetching firewood, at 60 percent in remote villages and 53 percent in accessible villages. The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report higher shares fetching firewood and taking care of children, and lower shares cleaning the toilet 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 most rates fluctuating between 87 and 95 percent, except taking care of children at 75 percent. The shares for males range from 19 to 40 percent, except for taking care of the sick and elderly (92 percent).

The analysis of age-groups shows that for males the shares tend to decrease with age in all activities. Similarly, in the case of females the shares decrease with age,

showing sharp decreases in the oldest cohort.

## 5.6 Child Labour

Table 5.15 shows that the most common activity for children between 5 and 14 years old is fetching water. It is interesting to notice that the share of children fetching water is higher than that for the rest of the population. Children from accessible villages report higher shares cleaning the toilet, cooking, taking care of children and taking care of the elderly or sick than children from remote villages. In turn, the latter report a higher share fetching firewood. Children from non-poor households, report higher shares cleaning the toilet and taking care of the elderly and the sick than children from poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that girls report higher rates in each activity. The analysis by age-groups shows that the 10-14 cohorts have higher rates than the youngest children, for all household tasks.

The breakdown by orphan status shows that orphaned children report higher shares performing most activities, except fetching water. The breakdown by foster status shows that fostered children have higher shares cooking and taking care of the elderly or sick, whereas non-fostered

report higher shares fetching firewood and taking care of children.

The main descriptive statistics for child labour are presented in Table 5.16. The most important result of the table is that 51 percent of the children are economically active. Their main economic activity is mostly household duties at 88 percent. The share of working children is does not vary importantly by cluster location, but is higher in poor households. The particular activity does not show evident correlation with remoteness, poverty status, or even gender.

The main difference is given by the age breakdown. Roughly one third of children in the 5-9 cohorts were part of the working population, whereas virtually all the children in the 10-14 cohort were working at the time of the survey. The latter cohort reports a higher share working for the household and a lower share working for a private employer than the former.

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 71 and 51 percent, respectively. In turn, fostered children are more likely to be working than non-fostered children, at 66 and 51 percent, respectively. Orphaned children are more likely to work in agriculture than non-orphaned children, who are more likely to undertake household duties. Similarly, fostered children are more likely to work in agriculture than non-fostered children, at rates of 15 and 3 percent, and an important share of them (25 percent) works for a private employer.



# 6 PERCEPTIONS ON WELFARE AND CHANGES WITHIN COMMUNITIES

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

## 6.1 Economic Situation

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

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

Table 6.1 shows the percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the community compared to the year before the survey.

Results show that 24 percent of households in the district reported a positive change in the economic situation of their community. 23 percent of the population reported observing no changes in their community's economic situation. Even though the majority of the respondents (45 percent) reported the community's economic condition to have deteriorated, 21 percent reported the situation to be much worse.

Cluster location and poverty status of the household show some correlation with the perceived economic change. 30 percent of the households in remote clusters report an improvement in their community's economic situation compared to 18 percent of those living in accessible clusters. Likewise, while 28 percent of non-poor households report an improvement in their community's economic situation, the share for poor households is 19 percent.

The percentage of households with one or two members who reported an improvement in their community's economic situation is higher than that of households with seven or more members at 30 and 24 percent respectively.

Furthermore, there is a large difference of 33 percentage points between households owning six or more hectares of land and those owning no land who reported deterioration in their community's economic situation at 52 and 19 percent respectively. Likewise, the percentage of households owning both small and large livestock who reported worsening conditions in their community's economic situation is higher than that of households owning large livestock at 61 and 21 percent respectively.

## 6 Perceptions on welfare 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>	20.6	24.3	22.8	22.2	1.9	8.2	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	19.4	28.0	24.8	17.0	0.6	10.2	100.0
Remote	21.7	20.7	20.9	27.2	3.2	6.3	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	23.5	21.9	25.5	16.7	2.3	10.1	100.0
Non-poor	18.4	26.1	20.9	26.2	1.7	6.8	100.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	16.2	27.0	18.1	27.1	2.8	8.8	100.0
3-4	16.0	22.3	30.2	24.0	1.2	6.3	100.0
5-6	25.6	29.1	17.6	19.5	0.5	7.6	100.0
7+	22.4	18.6	24.8	19.9	3.9	10.4	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>							
None	6.6	12.2	24.8	42.7	0.0	13.7	100.0
< 1 ha	14.8	27.7	20.3	21.2	0.0	16.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	23.2	22.0	26.9	17.0	0.0	10.9	100.0
2-3.99 ha	16.2	27.5	20.5	24.4	1.8	9.6	100.0
4-5.99 ha	22.6	23.0	26.1	23.8	2.3	2.2	100.0
6+ ha	29.6	22.2	18.9	17.4	5.1	6.7	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>							
None	21.8	21.8	22.9	20.7	2.5	10.3	100.0
Small only	17.5	27.5	22.4	24.1	1.8	6.8	100.0
Large only	21.1	0.0	30.8	30.1	0.0	18.0	100.0
Both	36.0	25.1	23.6	15.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	23.7	17.0	19.5	30.7	0.0	9.1	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	20.7	24.6	22.7	23.3	2.1	6.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	17.4	18.6	26.6	10.8	2.5	24.1	100.0
Other	20.7	31.3	22.8	12.8	0.0	12.4	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	21.0	23.3	23.3	22.6	2.2	7.6	100.0
Female	17.6	31.9	19.3	18.8	0.0	12.4	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>							
Single	0.0	58.0	0.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	20.5	25.4	23.1	21.1	2.0	7.8	100.0
Polygamous	25.3	18.2	21.8	25.1	3.2	6.4	100.0
Loose union	0.0	31.8	6.8	31.4	0.0	30.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	14.9	27.7	25.0	20.6	0.0	11.8	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>							
None	15.1	26.7	22.7	22.6	2.4	10.5	100.0
Primary	22.8	23.2	23.6	21.1	1.9	7.3	100.0
Secondary +	25.3	23.5	13.4	32.4	0.0	5.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 2006

While 31 percent of households whose main income earner is an employee reported an improvement in their community's economic situation, the share for households whose main income earner belongs to the 'other' category is 13 percent. In contrast, 52 percent of the households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category reported deterioration in their community's

economic situation compared to 36 percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities. Furthermore, while 25 percent of households where the household head is polygamous reported much worse economic conditions of their communities, the share for households where the household head is single or has a loose union is virtually null.

**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>	27.5	24.7	24.0	22.7	1.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	29.2	26.6	28.0	15.9	0.3	0.0	100.0
Remote	25.9	22.9	20.2	29.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	32.6	20.4	30.4	15.6	0.9	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	23.8	27.9	19.4	27.8	1.1	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	30.5	25.2	15.2	26.3	2.8	0.0	100.0
3-4	22.2	23.0	28.7	25.5	0.6	0.0	100.0
5-6	30.1	27.1	21.3	21.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	27.9	23.2	29.0	18.5	1.4	0.0	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>							
None	15.4	22.5	30.1	31.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	39.8	10.3	24.4	25.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	36.6	20.8	25.1	17.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	26.4	29.1	23.8	19.3	1.4	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	18.8	25.6	25.6	28.3	1.7	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	30.2	22.4	19.7	26.8	0.9	0.0	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>							
None	35.2	17.3	25.9	20.8	0.9	0.0	100.0
Small only	20.9	31.3	22.8	23.9	1.1	0.0	100.0
Large only	13.1	21.1	18.0	39.8	8.0	0.0	100.0
Both	25.6	30.2	21.8	22.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	17.1	36.6	17.7	28.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	28.6	22.7	24.2	23.6	1.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	10.7	46.7	19.8	22.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	38.3	21.6	30.8	5.4	3.9	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	24.7	25.2	24.6	24.2	1.2	0.0	100.0
Female	48.1	20.8	19.7	11.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>							
Single	58.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	23.7	25.9	23.9	26.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	29.1	24.4	26.3	16.3	4.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	0.0	36.8	0.0	63.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	42.3	20.3	23.2	14.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>							
None	33.5	21.1	24.5	19.3	1.7	0.0	100.0
Primary	25.4	26.6	23.5	23.6	0.8	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	18.0	23.4	27.4	31.2	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 2006

It is also observed that the percentage of households where the head has secondary education or more and reported much worse conditions in their community's economic situation is 10 percentage points higher than that of households where the head has no education, at 25 and 15 percent respectively. Lastly, while 50 percent of female-headed households

reported deterioration in their community's economic situation, the share for male-headed households is 44 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 percent) of the households reported an

improvement in their economic conditions, and a similar share reported same conditions compared to the year preceding the survey.

While 31 percent of people living in remote clusters reported an improvement of the households' economic situation, the share for accessible clusters was 16 percent. Non-poor households express positive views on the change in their economic condition more frequently than

**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>	23.8	36.0	35.7	4.4	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	28.6	33.1	34.5	3.8	100.0
Remote	19.2	38.8	37.0	5.1	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	10.9	35.8	46.6	6.7	100.0
Non-poor	33.2	36.2	27.8	2.7	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	41.6	19.7	33.6	5.2	100.0
3-4	18.3	39.6	36.1	5.9	100.0
5-6	22.9	42.9	30.2	3.9	100.0
7+	17.6	35.9	43.7	2.8	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>					
None	49.7	12.1	38.1	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	6.2	40.7	43.4	9.6	100.0
1-1.99 ha	19.7	28.2	45.8	6.3	100.0
2-3.99 ha	22.5	34.1	38.8	4.6	100.0
4-5.99 ha	22.7	38.8	33.8	4.7	100.0
6+ ha	35.9	49.7	14.4	0.0	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>					
None	22.6	31.6	40.4	5.4	100.0
Small only	24.5	39.9	31.4	4.2	100.0
Large only	38.1	43.9	18.0	0.0	100.0
Both	23.9	36.8	39.3	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	30.0	44.0	26.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	21.5	37.4	36.7	4.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	56.0	19.2	19.3	5.5	100.0
Other	17.0	29.9	47.5	5.6	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	24.0	38.1	32.9	5.0	100.0
Female	22.7	21.3	56.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>					
Single	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	25.2	36.8	32.6	5.4	100.0
Polygamous	19.0	42.2	37.5	1.3	100.0
Loose union	31.4	61.7	6.8	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	26.3	18.4	50.0	5.3	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>					
None	18.8	34.1	43.8	3.3	100.0
Primary	26.4	36.9	31.8	5.0	100.0
Secondary +	22.7	37.6	36.5	3.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 2006

poor households, with a difference of 12 percentage points.

The percentage of households with one or two members who reported an improvement in the economic conditions of their households is higher than that of households with seven or more members at 29 and 20 percent respectively. On the other hand, while 52 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households, the share for households owning no land is 38 percent. Disaggregation of the data further shows that 56 percent of households owning both small and large livestock express negative views on their households' economic conditions compared to 34 percent of households owning large livestock.

The percentage of households in the 'employee' category who reported an improvement in their households' economic conditions is more than three times as high as that of households whose main income earner belongs to the 'other' category at 29 and 9 percent respectively.

Furthermore, while 58 percent of households where the head is single reported much worse conditions in their household's economic situation, the share for households where the head has a loose union is virtually null. In contrast, 63 percent of households where the head has a loose union reported better conditions.

69 percent of female-headed households reported deterioration in their economic conditions compared to 50 percent of male-headed households. On the other hand, 34 percent of households where the head has no formal education reported much worse conditions in their households' economic situation compared to 18 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more.

## 6.2 Self-reported Difficulties in Satisfying Household Needs

This section analyses the difficulties households faced in satisfying household needs during the year prior to the survey. These household needs are such as food, school fees, house rent, utility bills and

healthcare. For each household, the respondent was asked to say whether they never, seldom, often or always experience difficulties in satisfying the specified household need.

### 6.2.1 Food Needs

Table 6.3 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in satisfying the food needs of the household during the year before the survey. Overall, 60 percent of the district's households never/seldom experienced food shortages while the remaining population experienced food shortages frequently (often/always). While 29 percent of households in accessible clusters never experienced food shortages, the share for households in remote clusters is 19 percent. Likewise, 33 percent of non-poor households never experienced food shortages compared to only 11 percent of poor households.

86 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land never/seldom experienced problems satisfying food needs compared to 62 percent of landless households. Furthermore, while 42 percent of households with one or two members never experienced food shortages, the share for households with seven or more members is 18 percent. There is also some correlation between livestock ownership and satisfying food needs. While 45 percent of households owning no livestock frequently experienced food shortages, the share for households owning large livestock is 18 percent.

The socio-economic group of the household also shows some correlation with the household's ability to satisfy its food needs. 54 percent of households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group reported frequent problems satisfying food needs compared to 26 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee.

Furthermore, while 31 percent of households where the head has a loose union had never experienced food shortages, the share for households where the head is single is virtually null. On the other hand, virtually all (100 percent) households where the head is single seldom experienced food shortages.

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**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>	97.1	1.1	1.6	0.1	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	95.6	1.8	2.3	0.3	100.0
Remote	98.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	97.1	0.5	2.5	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	97.2	1.6	1.0	0.2	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	97.4	0.0	2.1	0.5	100.0
5-6	96.8	1.9	1.4	0.0	100.0
7+	95.1	2.2	2.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>					
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	98.4	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	97.5	1.5	1.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	95.9	0.0	3.5	0.6	100.0
6+ ha	95.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>					
None	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Small only	96.2	1.6	1.9	0.3	100.0
Large only	78.9	21.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	96.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	81.7	18.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	97.4	0.5	1.9	0.2	100.0
Self-employed - other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	97.0	1.3	1.6	0.2	100.0
Female	98.4	0.0	1.6	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	97.5	1.2	1.1	0.2	100.0
Polygamous	95.2	1.5	3.3	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	98.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>					
None	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	96.5	0.9	2.4	0.2	100.0
Secondary +	91.2	6.8	2.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 2006

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that female-headed households reported having food shortages more frequently than male-headed households, as 56 percent of female-headed households experienced frequent food shortages compared to 38 percent of male-headed households. Likewise, while 47 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 40 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, 97 percent of the households in the district reported that they never had problems paying school fees and only 2 percent of the households reported that they often/always had problems paying school fees. It is worth noting that children in primary state schools do not pay fees. While children in secondary state schools do pay fees, the secondary school enrolment rates are very low (for more details, see chapter 3).

99 percent of households in remote clusters never experienced problems with paying school fees, whereas the share for households in accessible clusters is 96 percent. On the other hand, poverty status of the household and gender do not show strong correlation with the ability to pay school fees.

Furthermore, smaller households find problems paying school fees less

**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>	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>					
None	86.3	13.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>					
None	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Small only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	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	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>					
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	93.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 2006

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frequently than larger households. While virtually none of the households with one or two members had problems with paying school fees, the share for households with seven or more members is 95 percent.

Virtually all households with no land never had problems with paying school fees compared to 95 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land. Similarly, while 99 percent of

households with no livestock never had problems with paying school fees, the share for households owning large livestock is 79 percent.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that virtually all households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' and 'self employed other' categories never had problems with paying school fees compared to 82 percent of households where the main income earner

**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	0.7	0.5	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	97.9	1.4	0.7	0.0	100.0
Remote	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	98.2	1.2	0.6	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0
5-6	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
7+	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>					
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	92.9	0.0	7.1	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	95.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>					
None	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Small only	98.2	1.5	0.4	0.0	100.0
Large only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	98.7	0.8	0.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	97.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	99.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0
Female	97.1	0.0	2.9	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	99.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	97.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>					
None	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Primary	98.6	1.1	0.3	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 2006

is an employee.

Furthermore, all households where the head is single and those where the head has a loose union never had problems paying school fees, compared to about 95 percent of 'polygamous' households.

Lastly, while 99 percent of households where the household head has no education never experienced problems paying school fees, the share for households where the head has secondary education or more is 91 percent.

## 6.2.3 Paying House Rent

Table 6.5 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying house rent during the year before the survey. Virtually all households in the district reported that they never had problems paying house rent although 14 percent of landless households and 7 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more reported that they seldom had problems paying house rent. Similarly, 5 percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities reported that they seldom had problems paying house rent. Other household characteristics such as cluster location, poverty status, household size, livestock ownership, gender and marital status 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. Almost all (99 percent) households in the district faced no problems paying utility bills although a small percentage (7 percent) of households owning 1 hectare of land reported often having problems paying utility bills. Other selected household characteristics such as cluster location, poverty status, household size, livestock ownership, socio-economic group, gender, marital status and level of education do not show strong correlation with the ability to pay utility bills.

**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>	47.1	37.0	13.9	2.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	46.1	39.3	13.0	1.6	100.0
Remote	48.0	34.9	14.8	2.4	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	36.6	40.3	20.6	2.5	100.0
Non-poor	54.7	34.7	9.0	1.6	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	45.5	38.8	14.5	1.2	100.0
3-4	44.1	37.7	14.6	3.6	100.0
5-6	48.0	37.3	12.5	2.2	100.0
7+	50.3	34.6	14.4	0.7	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>					
None	49.7	44.8	5.5	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	40.9	41.4	13.4	4.3	100.0
1-1.99 ha	29.4	42.9	23.9	3.8	100.0
2-3.99 ha	54.7	31.1	13.9	0.3	100.0
4-5.99 ha	43.2	42.5	11.8	2.4	100.0
6+ ha	58.6	33.0	5.5	2.9	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>					
None	39.0	41.9	16.8	2.4	100.0
Small only	51.6	33.5	12.9	1.9	100.0
Large only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	58.2	38.5	3.3	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	74.6	25.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	45.8	38.8	13.4	2.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	70.5	18.7	10.8	0.0	100.0
Other	20.0	40.1	34.3	5.6	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	49.5	35.4	12.8	2.3	100.0
Female	29.3	48.8	21.9	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	50.6	35.6	11.4	2.3	100.0
Polygamous	49.4	32.5	16.6	1.6	100.0
Loose union	0.0	68.6	31.4	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	28.1	50.4	20.0	1.5	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>					
None	37.9	42.1	17.5	2.5	100.0
Primary	50.1	34.9	13.1	1.9	100.0
Secondary +	64.8	33.2	2.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 2006

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**Table 6.8: Percentage of households owning certain assets**

	Home	Land	Livestock			Vehicle	Motor-cycle	Bicycle	Wheel barrow
			Small	Large	Both				
<b>Total</b>	93.2	97.4	47.1	1.7	5.8	0.7	0.0	36.8	0.4
<b>Cluster Location</b>									
Accessible	92.6	96.3	44.6	2.9	6.0	1.3	0.0	32.8	0.7
Remote	93.8	98.5	49.5	0.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	40.6	0.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>									
Poor	95.6	97.7	46.1	1.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0
Non-poor	91.4	97.3	47.8	1.7	6.9	1.1	0.0	48.1	0.6
<b>Household size</b>									
1-2	90.2	95.0	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0
3-4	87.8	96.3	41.6	0.0	2.4	1.2	0.0	33.3	0.0
5-6	94.1	99.0	50.7	3.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	43.4	0.0
7+	100.0	98.6	52.3	2.4	8.2	1.4	0.0	46.5	1.4
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>									
Employee	100.0	100.0	45.4	13.0	14.5	9.1	0.0	56.7	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	94.9	98.7	46.3	0.6	6.3	0.4	0.0	36.1	0.4
Self-employed - other	67.6	83.8	59.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.8	0.0
Other	93.0	93.0	46.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>									
Male	93.9	98.0	48.1	1.9	6.3	0.8	0.0	41.1	0.4
Female	88.1	93.6	39.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 2006

**Table 6.9: Percent distribution of households by occupancy status**

	Own	Rent	Free	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	93.2	2.4	2.8	1.7	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	92.6	4.3	2.2	1.0	100.0
Remote	93.8	0.5	3.3	2.4	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	95.6	0.6	1.6	2.2	100.0
Non-poor	91.4	3.6	3.6	1.4	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	90.2	5.7	3.1	1.0	100.0
3-4	87.8	1.3	7.5	3.3	100.0
5-6	94.1	3.1	0.6	2.2	100.0
7+	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 - agric	94.9	0.3	2.8	2.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	67.6	32.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	93.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	93.9	2.7	2.0	1.4	100.0
Female	88.1	0.0	8.0	3.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 2006

### 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. 84 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 55 percent of non-poor households never experienced problems paying for healthcare, the share for poor households 37 percent. On the other hand, cluster location of the household does not show strong correlation with the ability to pay for healthcare.

50 percent of households with seven or more members never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 46 percent of households with one or two members. Likewise, while 59 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households owning no land is 50 percent.

Furthermore, virtually all households owning large livestock never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 39 percent of those owning no livestock at all. Similarly, while three quarters (75 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 20 percent.

While all (100 percent) households where the household head is single never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households where the household head has a loose union is virtually null. On the other hand, 69 percent of households where the head has a loose union seldom experienced problems paying for healthcare. 50 percent of male-headed households never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 29 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, 65 percent of household heads with secondary education or more never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 38 percent of household heads with no education.

### 6.3 Assets and Household Occupancy Status

This section discusses ownership of selected assets and household occupancy status. These assets are as houses, land, livestock, vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles 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, 93 percent of the district's households own their dwellings while 97 percent own some land. 47 percent of all households own small livestock while only 2 percent of all households own large livestock. While 37 percent of all households own a bicycle, the share of households owning a motorcycle is virtually null.

Table 6.9 shows the percent distribution of households by occupancy status. 96 percent of poor households own their dwellings compared to 91 percent of non-poor households. On the other hand, cluster location of the household does not show strong correlation with asset ownership.

Disaggregation of the data shows that virtually all households with seven or more members own their dwellings compared to 90 percent of households

**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>	2.1	0.0	1.6	3.6	92.7	100.0	3.7
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	4.3	0.0	3.1	3.5	89.1	100.0	7.4
Remote	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.7	96.1	100.0	0.2
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.7	96.0	100.0	1.3
Non-poor	3.6	0.0	1.8	4.3	90.3	100.0	5.5
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.7	96.4	100.0	1.9
3-4	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.6	94.1	100.0	1.3
5-6	2.3	0.0	2.7	3.3	91.7	100.0	5.0
7+	5.7	0.0	0.4	4.2	89.6	100.0	6.1
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	18.2	0.0	0.0	9.1	72.7	100.0	18.2
Self-employed - agriculture	0.4	0.0	0.7	3.7	95.2	100.0	1.1
Self-employed - other	16.2	0.0	16.2	2.5	65.2	100.0	32.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	2.4	0.0	1.5	3.5	92.6	100.0	3.9
Female	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.1	93.4	100.0	2.5

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 2006

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**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>	10.2	79.7	20.8	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	10.4	86.2	20.6	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0
Remote	9.9	73.1	21.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	0.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	6.4	89.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0
Non-poor	12.9	76.4	21.4	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	7.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3-4	6.2	31.3	50.8	0.0	0.0	31.2	0.0
5-6	10.6	82.3	17.7	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0
7+	16.0	91.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	28.8	100.0	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	7.2	78.0	17.1	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.0
Self-employed - other	32.8	65.8	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	15.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	11.6	79.7	20.8	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 2006

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

with one or two members. Furthermore, while all (100 percent) households whose main income earner is an employee own their dwellings; the share for households whose main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities is 68 percent.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that while 94 percent of male-headed households own their dwellings, the share for female-headed households is 88 percent. It is also observed that 41 percent of male-headed households own a bicycle compared to only 5 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, 47 percent of households with seven or more members own a bicycle compared to only 18 percent of households with one or two members. Similarly, while 57 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee own a bicycle, the share for households where the head belongs to the 'other' socio-economic group is 18 percent.

### 6.3.2 Occupancy Documentation

The percent distribution of households by type of occupancy documentation is

shown in Table 6.10. Most residents in the district do not have any documentation to verify their occupancy status. Only 4 percent of the households possess formal occupancy documentation, which include a title deed, renting contract or payment receipt. 93 percent of households in this district have no documentation at all.

## 6.4 Agriculture

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

### 6.4.1 Agricultural Inputs

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

**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>	42.4	12.9	0.0	0.0	44.7	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	46.1	13.8	0.0	0.0	40.1	100.0
Remote	38.4	12.0	0.0	0.0	49.7	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	38.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	52.0	100.0
Non-poor	43.9	14.3	0.0	0.0	41.8	100.0
<b>Household size</b>						
1-2	51.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.5	100.0
3-4	63.6	18.4	0.0	0.0	18.0	100.0
5-6	23.4	18.5	0.0	0.0	58.1	100.0
7+	45.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	44.3	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>						
Employee	0.0	31.7	0.0	0.0	68.3	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	38.9	14.6	0.0	0.0	46.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>						
Male	42.4	12.9	0.0	0.0	44.7	100.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 2006

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>	2.6	5.0	18.8	36.9	22.5	14.3	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	3.7	5.8	17.2	37.3	20.4	15.6	100.0
Remote	1.5	4.1	20.4	36.5	24.5	13.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	2.3	4.2	23.9	34.9	21.7	13.1	100.0
Non-poor	2.7	5.6	15.2	38.3	23.1	15.2	100.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	5.0	9.5	26.2	35.8	16.9	6.6	100.0
3-4	3.7	10.0	26.0	29.6	20.6	10.1	100.0
5-6	1.0	0.7	14.6	45.4	24.2	14.1	100.0
7+	1.4	1.4	10.8	34.9	26.6	24.8	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	0.0	6.3	2.7	65.2	6.6	19.3	100.0
Self-employed - agric	1.3	4.9	19.3	36.6	23.5	14.4	100.0
Self-employed - other	16.2	1.6	17.4	36.3	21.0	7.6	100.0
Other	7.0	9.1	24.5	22.7	19.6	17.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	2.0	3.9	16.8	36.6	24.6	16.1	100.0
Female	6.4	12.3	33.8	38.9	7.0	1.6	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 2006

Only 10 percent of all farmers applies agricultural inputs to their farms and the majority (80 percent) of those who use farm inputs apply fertilizers. Cluster location of the household does not show strong correlation with use of agricultural

inputs. However, further breakdown of data shows that 86 percent of households in accessible clusters use fertilisers compared to 73 percent of households in remote clusters. Furthermore, while 13 percent of non-poor households use

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agricultural inputs, the share for poor households is 6 percent.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that as the number of household member's increases, the usage of agricultural inputs also increases. Furthermore, while 33 percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities uses agricultural inputs, the share for households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' socio-economic group is 7 percent. Likewise, use of agricultural inputs in male-headed households is higher than in female-headed households. While 12 percent of male-headed households use agricultural inputs the share for female-headed households is virtually null.

Most households that use agricultural inputs obtain them by preparing them themselves (45 percent) and in second place purchasing them at an open market (42 percent). While 13 percent of the households get their inputs from cooperatives, none reports donor agencies or government as their main source.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that the percentage of households located in remote clusters who obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves is higher than that of households located in

accessible clusters at 50 and 40 percent respectively. In contrast, 46 percent of households located in accessible clusters purchase their inputs at an open market compared to 38 percent of households located in remote clusters. While 52 percent of poor households obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves, the share for non-poor households is 42 percent.

In addition, the percentage of households with one or two members who obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves is 5 percentage points higher than that of households with seven or more members, at 49 and 44 percent respectively. Likewise, 52 percent of households with one or two members purchase their agricultural inputs at an open market compared to 45 percent of households with 7 or more members. It is also noticeable that 64 percent households with three or four members purchase their agricultural inputs at an open market.

While 97 percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities purchase their agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for households belonging to the 'other' and 'employee' socio-economic groups is virtually null. In turn, virtually all households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category and

**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>	92.5	2.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	91.0	1.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	93.9	2.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	94.1	1.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	91.3	2.4	6.2	0.0	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	97.6	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	86.0	4.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	89.4	2.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	72.5	17.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	93.1	1.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	94.6	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	91.8	2.3	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	97.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 2006

**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>	6.0	14.0	29.0	36.2	14.0	0.8	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	5.5	16.9	27.6	38.5	11.5	0.1	100.0
Remote	6.5	11.1	30.3	34.0	16.5	1.6	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	5.1	14.8	28.6	34.3	17.2	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	6.6	13.3	29.3	37.6	11.7	1.5	100.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	8.0	14.5	39.2	25.7	8.2	4.3	100.0
3-4	3.9	18.3	29.3	37.7	10.6	0.2	100.0
5-6	8.5	12.2	26.5	32.7	20.2	0.0	100.0
7+	3.7	11.0	24.0	46.9	14.4	0.0	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>							
None	6.3	20.6	29.3	30.0	13.7	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	4.7	14.2	38.5	33.1	4.4	5.1	100.0
1-1.99 ha	5.4	15.0	42.4	29.3	7.8	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	9.4	13.5	27.2	34.5	14.7	0.8	100.0
4-5.99 ha	2.5	15.2	24.6	36.8	19.6	1.4	100.0
6+ ha	3.8	10.6	19.3	51.1	15.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>							
None	4.6	14.3	33.7	35.7	11.1	0.6	100.0
Small only	7.2	14.1	25.0	35.4	17.1	1.3	100.0
Large only	0.0	8.0	48.8	30.1	13.1	0.0	100.0
Both	8.5	12.0	18.6	48.6	12.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	7.9	6.3	31.9	54.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	6.3	14.9	27.2	37.7	12.9	1.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	0.0	8.1	42.1	29.6	20.2	0.0	100.0
Other	7.6	11.2	38.1	9.9	33.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	5.7	12.6	28.2	37.9	15.2	0.6	100.0
Female	8.5	24.0	34.8	24.3	5.8	2.6	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>							
Single	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	5.0	12.9	26.8	39.8	15.0	0.5	100.0
Polygamous	7.8	11.9	29.0	32.9	17.4	1.0	100.0
Loose union	0.0	0.0	31.4	61.7	0.0	6.8	100.0
Widow/div/sep	8.1	23.4	35.9	25.5	5.2	1.8	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>							
None	5.8	18.4	29.7	34.2	9.4	2.5	100.0
Primary	5.9	12.6	29.3	36.9	15.1	0.1	100.0
Secondary +	7.6	4.2	20.4	39.7	28.2	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 2006

68 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves. Lastly, while 45 percent of male-headed households obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves, the share for female-headed households is virtually null.

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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>	86.4	10.9	1.4	1.3	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	86.2	11.9	0.7	1.2	100.0
Remote	86.6	9.9	2.2	1.4	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	82.1	15.5	1.0	1.3	100.0
Non-poor	89.5	7.5	1.7	1.2	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	78.8	11.8	2.5	7.0	100.0
3-4	90.8	7.1	2.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	89.2	9.9	0.9	0.0	100.0
7+	83.9	15.4	0.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	90.2	8.8	1.1	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	4.8	62.8	9.5	22.9	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	86.3	12.4	0.9	0.5	100.0
Female	87.1	0.0	5.6	7.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 2006

### 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 3 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. Likewise, the percentage of households owning less than two acres of land among poor households is higher than that of non-poor households, at 30 and 24 percent respectively.

Regarding household size, while 5 percent of households with one or two members are landless, the share for households with seven or more members is 1 percent. Furthermore, 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 landless households (16 percent), the share for households where the main

income earner is an employee is virtually null. In turn, two thirds (65 percent) of households where the main income earner is an employee own between two and four acres of land. Finally, male-headed households have larger landholdings (4 or more acres) compared to female-headed households at 41 and 9 percent respectively. In turn, landless households are more common in female-headed households than male-headed households.

### 6.4.3 Cattle Ownership

Table 6.14 shows the percent distribution of households by the number of cattle owned. Overall 93 percent of the households own no cattle at all, and only 5 percent own more than 2 heads of cattle. Households in remote clusters are more likely to own no cattle as well as poor households. Virtually all households with one or two members own no cattle, compared to 89 percent of households with seven or more members. Finally, while 98 percent of female-headed households own no cattle, the share for male-headed households is 92 percent.

**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>	7.0	0.4	2.7	8.8	70.1	33.6	52.5	0.4	0.4	5.3
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	13.2	0.7	4.0	14.0	73.1	33.3	54.5	0.7	0.7	9.8
Remote	1.0	0.0	1.5	3.9	67.2	33.8	50.5	0.0	0.0	1.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	4.2	0.0	0.5	8.4	63.2	18.4	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-poor	9.0	0.6	4.3	9.2	75.1	44.6	63.5	0.6	0.6	9.2
<b>Household size</b>										
1-2	4.4	0.0	3.8	2.7	56.6	21.1	33.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
3-4	4.4	0.0	0.7	8.0	76.3	31.0	45.7	0.0	0.0	1.3
5-6	7.5	0.0	1.0	10.7	72.3	33.8	58.7	0.0	0.0	5.1
7+	11.1	1.4	6.2	12.1	70.7	45.3	66.7	1.4	1.4	10.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	42.4	9.1	23.7	49.0	90.9	63.1	87.4	9.1	9.1	43.6
Self-employed - agric	3.5	0.0	0.6	6.4	67.6	32.4	49.3	0.0	0.0	1.8
Self-employed - other	30.3	0.0	19.6	10.8	97.8	47.7	85.8	0.0	0.0	32.4
Other	7.7	0.0	0.0	15.8	60.6	14.4	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>										
Male	7.6	0.4	2.9	9.4	72.9	37.6	57.5	0.4	0.4	6.1
Female	2.9	0.0	1.6	5.0	49.6	4.5	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 2006

## 6.5 Perception of Crime and Security in the Community

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

50 percent of households reported it was improving, 29 percent said it was the same while 20 percent reported it was deteriorating. The percentage of households located in remote clusters who reported the current crime and security situation as much better is higher than that of households located in accessible clusters at 17 and 12 percent respectively. Likewise, 17 percent of poor households reported the current crime and security situation as much better compared to 12 percent of non-poor households.

Nearly a quarter (23 percent) of households with one or two members reported deterioration in the current crime and security situation, but the share for households with seven or more members is 15 percent. Similarly, 27 percent of

households owning no land reported the current crime and security situation as deteriorating compared to 15 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land. While 21 percent of households owning small livestock and those owning both small and large livestock reported deterioration in the current crime and security situation, the share for households owning large livestock is 8 percent.

While 54 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category is 43 percent. Likewise, 53 percent of male-headed households reported the current crime and security situation as improving compared to 30 percent of female-headed households.

Around 31 percent of households where the household head is widowed divorced or separated reported deterioration in the current crime and security situation, whereas the share for households where the head is single or has a loose union is virtually null. Lastly, the percentage of households where the head has secondary education or more and reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation is 16 percentage points

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higher than that of household heads with no education, at 28 and 12 percent respectively.

### 6.5.1 Household Income Contributions

Table 6.16 shows the percent distribution of households by main contributor to household income. The survey includes information on household income contributions by listing all the income contributors in the households and then identifying the household member who contributes the largest portion. For the majority (86 percent) of households the head is the main contributor.

Cluster location of the household does not show strong correlation with the main contributor to household income. On the other hand, while 90 percent of non-poor households reported the household head as the main income contributor, the share for poor households is 82 percent. In contrast, 16 percent of poor households reported the spouse as the main income contributor compared to 8 percent of non-poor households.

84 percent of households with seven or more members reported the household head as the main income contributor compared to 79 percent of households with one or two members. Furthermore, virtually all households belonging to the 'self-employed other' and 'employee' categories reported the household head as the main income contributor compared to only 5 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category. In contrast, 63 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category reported the spouse as the main income contributor. The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that up to 12 percent of male-headed households reported the spouse as the main income contributor, while the share for female-headed households is virtually null.

### 6.5.2 Other Household Items

Table 6.17 shows the percentage distribution of households owning selected household items. 70 percent of households own at least one mattress or bed, 53 percent own a radio, 34 percent

own a watch or clock and 9 percent own a modern stove. Although no household own a fixed line phone, 5 percent own a mobile phone. Households in accessible clusters and non-poor households 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 other socio-economic groups.

# 7 HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

This chapter analyses the main amenities of the households in Kibondo 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, 65 percent of households has thatch as their main roof material and 35 percent has iron sheets.

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

in accessible villages at 72 and 58 percent respectively. In turn, households in accessible villages tend to use iron sheets more often. Similarly, 82 percent of poor households use thatch as their main roof material compared to 53 percent of non-poor households. On the other hand, while 47 percent of non-poor households use iron sheets, the share for poor households is only 18 percent.

The breakdown by household size shows that 76 percent of households with up to 2 members use thatch compared to 51 percent of households with seven or more members. In turn, larger households are more likely to use iron sheets for their roofs, as 50 percent of households with more than 7 members use iron sheets.

The split-up by socio-economic group shows that the 'self-employed agriculture' category has the highest share of households using thatch for the roof (at 71 percent), and that employees are the group that use thatch less (at 12 percent). On the other hand, employees are the group that use iron sheets more (at 88 percent).

The breakdown by gender of the

**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	65.0	0.0	34.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>									
Accessible	0.0	57.6	0.0	42.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	0.0	72.3	0.0	27.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>									
Poor	0.0	81.9	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	52.7	0.0	47.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>									
1-2	0.0	76.3	0.0	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	0.0	74.1	0.0	25.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	0.0	62.1	0.0	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	0.0	50.5	0.0	49.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>									
Employee	0.0	11.9	0.0	88.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	0.0	70.5	0.0	29.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	0.0	21.5	0.0	78.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	70.4	0.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>									
Male	0.0	62.9	0.0	37.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	0.0	80.8	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 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>	66.9	0.0	31.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	56.8	0.0	41.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	76.8	0.0	22.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	85.5	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	53.3	0.0	44.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>								
1-2	70.4	0.0	27.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	79.7	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	61.4	0.0	37.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	57.4	0.0	39.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>								
Employee	24.3	0.0	66.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	70.6	0.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	31.9	0.0	53.9	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	82.9	0.0	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>								
Male	66.3	0.0	32.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	71.5	0.0	28.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 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>	94.9	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	90.5	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	91.3	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	98.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	97.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	95.6	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	88.8	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	54.2	0.0	0.0	45.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	98.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	70.5	0.0	0.0	29.5	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	94.3	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

household head shows that female-headed households use thatch more often than male-headed households, at 81 and 63 percent respectively.

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of households by type of material used in the walls. Overall, 67 percent of house was built with mud or mud bricks. Burnt bricks occupy the second place, with a share of 32 percent.

**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>	0.3	0.0	1.1	98.6	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	0.6	0.0	2.1	97.2	0.0	100.0
Remote	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	0.7	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	0.0	1.8	98.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>						
1-2	0.0	0.0	3.8	96.2	0.0	100.0
3-4	0.0	0.0	1.3	98.7	0.0	100.0
5-6	1.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	0.0	100.0
7+	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>						
Employee	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	0.4	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	0.0	0.0	16.2	83.8	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>						
Male	0.4	0.0	1.2	98.4	0.0	100.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

The analysis of cluster location reveals that while 77 percent of households in remote villages use mud or mud bricks, the share for households in accessible villages is 57 percent. On the other hand, households in accessible villages have a higher share of burnt bricks than households in remote villages. The rates are 41 and 23 percent respectively.

The analysis by poverty status reveals that poor households use mud or mud bricks more often than non-poor households at 86 and 53 percent respectively. In turn, 45 percent of non-poor households use burnt bricks as main material in the walls of the house compared to 15 percent of poor households. Similarly, 80 percent of households with 3 to 4 members and 70 percent of households with up to 2 members use mud or mud bricks as main material in the walls of the house compared to 57 percent of households with 7 or more members. 'Employee' is the category with the highest share living in house made of burnt bricks (67 percent). On the other hand, 'other' is the category with the highest share living in house made of mud or mud bricks (83 percent).

The gender breakdown shows that households headed by females use mud or mud bricks more often than male-headed

households, at rates of 72 and 66 percent respectively. In turn, 32 percent of male-headed households use burnt bricks compared to 29 percent of female-headed households.

The distribution of households by type of material used in the floor is shown in Table 7.3. Overall, the floor in 95 percent of households is made of mud or dirt, and 5 percent of concrete or cement.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in accessible villages, with a rate of 10 percent, have a higher share of house with concrete floor than households in remote villages, with a rate of 1 percent. In turn, households in remote villages have a higher share of house with mud or dirt floor (99 percent, against 91 percent of households in accessible villages). Virtually all (100 percent) poor households have mud or dirt floor compared to 91 percent of non-poor households.

The breakdown by household size shows that 98 percent of households with up to 2 members have mud or dirt floor compared to 89 percent of households with 7 or more members. The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that employees have the lowest share of mud or dirt floors (54 percent) and the

## 7 Household amenities

highest share of concrete (46 percent). All households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category have house with mud or dirt floor.

The gender breakdown shows that virtually all female-headed households report mud or dirt floor compared to 94 percent of male-headed households.

Table 7.4 shows the percent distribution of households by type of housing unit they occupy. Overall, 99 percent of households occupy the whole building where they live.

The breakdown by cluster location, poverty status and gender do not show strong correlation with the type of housing unit households occupy. On the other hand, the breakdown by socio-economic group shows that 84 percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities occupy the whole building compared to 100 percent of the remaining socio-economic categories

### 7.2 Water Sanitation

The percentage distribution of households by source of drinking water is shown in Table 7.5. Overall, 61 percent of households have a safe source of water,

whereas 22 percent of them get it from an unprotected well. 14 percent of households get drinking water from a river, lake or pond. Safe sources of drinking water are treated pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, and protected wells.

The analysis of cluster location shows that 68 percent of households in accessible villages have a safe source of drinking water, whereas the share for households in remote villages is 54 percent. On the other hand, 20 percent of households in remote villages get drinking water from river, lake or pond, against 9 percent of households in accessible villages. The breakdown by poverty status of the household reveals that 63 percent of non-poor households use safe sources of water, against 59 percent of poor households.

When analysing by household size, it is noticed that 62 percent of households with 3 or more members have a safe source of drinking water compared to 57 percent of households with up to 2 members. The shares of households with unprotected wells are 33 percent for smaller households (with 1 or 2 members) and 13 percent for households with 7 or more members.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that 'self-employed – other', is the category with the

**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>	5.0	2.8	30.8	25.4	21.6	0.0	14.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	61.2
<b>Cluster Location</b>											
Accessible	4.9	1.9	31.4	32.2	20.6	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.4
Remote	5.1	3.6	30.1	18.9	22.6	0.0	19.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	54.1
<b>Poverty Status</b>											
Poor	2.7	4.3	30.2	26.0	21.6	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.9
Non-poor	6.6	1.7	31.2	25.0	21.7	0.0	13.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	62.8
<b>Household size</b>											
1-2	5.5	0.0	26.7	24.7	33.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.9
3-4	3.2	0.8	32.8	26.2	21.8	0.0	14.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	62.2
5-6	4.2	2.1	31.2	27.0	22.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.4
7+	7.5	7.6	31.1	23.0	12.5	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	61.6
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>											
Employee	18.2	0.0	31.5	5.6	36.2	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.3
Self-employed - agric	3.4	3.3	31.1	26.4	20.8	0.0	14.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	61.0
Self-employed - other	21.6	0.0	27.0	23.7	19.8	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.3
Other	0.0	0.0	29.4	25.4	26.7	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	54.8
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>											
Male	4.9	3.1	29.7	26.0	20.8	0.0	15.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	60.6
Female	5.2	0.0	38.6	21.3	27.7	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.1

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

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

	None (bush)	Flush to sewer	Flush to septic tank	Pan/ bucket	Covered pit latrine	Uncovered pit latrine	Ventilated pit latrine	Other	Total	Safe sanitation
<b>Total</b>	6.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	79.3	13.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.7
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	6.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	79.6	13.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.3
Remote	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.1	13.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.1
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.6	15.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.6
Non-poor	3.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	84.2	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.8
<b>Household size</b>										
1-2	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.9	23.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.9
3-4	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.0
5-6	5.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	83.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.0
7+	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.3	13.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.3
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.7
Self-employed - agriculture	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.6	13.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.6
Self-employed - other	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	84.5	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.9
Other	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	26.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>										
Male	4.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	83.1	12.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.5
Female	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.0	23.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

highest rate of access to safe sources of drinking water (72 percent), followed by the 'self employed-agriculture' category (61 percent), while 'other' and 'employee' are the categories with the lowest access to safe water (55 percent). On the other hand, 20 percent of the households where the main income earner belongs to either of the self-employed category get drinking water from unprotected well compared to 36 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee.

The split-up by gender of the household head shows that while 65 percent of female-headed households have access to safe sources of drinking water; the share for male-headed households is 61 percent.

Table 7.6 shows the percentage distribution of households by main type of toilet. Overall, 80 percent of households have safe sanitation, whereas up to 79 percent use a covered pit latrine.

The cluster breakdown does not show strong correlation with the type of toilet used. However, the breakdown by poverty status shows that 85 percent of non-poor households has safe sanitation compared to 73 percent of poor households. Meanwhile, the percentage of poor households that use uncovered pit latrine

is 16 percent compared with 12 percent of non-poor households. The shares of poor and non-poor households that use 'none or bush' are 12 percent and 3 percent respectively.

Households with up to 2 members have the lowest percentage of safe sanitation, at 66 percent, while households with 7 or more members have the highest percentage of safe sanitation at 85 percent. It stands out that up to 11 percent of households with up to 4 members have no toilet.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that employees have the highest rate of safe sanitation, at 94 percent while the 'other' category have the lowest rate of safe sanitation at 60 percent.

The analysis by gender of the household head reveals that male-headed households are more likely to have safe sanitation than female-headed households with rates of 84 and 52 respectively. Furthermore, female-headed households are more likely to have no toilet than male-headed households, with rates of 24 and 4 percent, respectively.

### 7.3 Type of Fuel

Table 7.7 shows the distribution of households by fuel used for cooking. Overall, 95 percent of households use firewood while 5 percent of households use charcoal for cooking. Virtually all households in remote villages use firewood compared to 90 percent of households in accessible clusters. 10 percent of households in accessible villages use charcoal for cooking. The breakdown by poverty status reveals that virtually all poor household use firewood for cooking compared to 91 percent of non-poor households.

The breakdown by household size shows that the smallest households (with up to 2 members) tend to use charcoal more often than the rest, at 8 percent, followed by households with 7 or more members at 7 percent. The remaining categories report 97 percent of households or more using firewood as the main fuel for cooking.

The breakdown by gender shows that while 98 percent of female-headed households use firewood, the share for male-headed households is 95 percent. On the other hand, 5 percent of male-headed households use charcoal compared to 2

percent of female-headed households. The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that virtually all households where the main income earner is self-employed in agricultural activities use firewood compared to 52 percent of the households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities. In turn, 49 percent of 'self-employed - other' households use charcoal for cooking.

Table 7.8 shows the distribution of households according to the fuel used for lightning. Overall, 82 percent of the households in the district use kerosene or paraffin and 13 percent use firewood. Other sources of lightning as gas, electricity, solar panels, batteries, and candles are virtually not used for lightning in the district.

The analysis by cluster location shows that about 88 percent of households in accessible villages use kerosene/paraffin compared to 76 percent of remote households. 17 percent of remote households use firewood for lightning compared to 8 percent of accessible households. The breakdown by poverty status reveals that 83 percent of non-poor household use kerosene or paraffin compared to 80 percent of poor

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

	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene/oil		Electricity	Crop residue/sawdust	Animal waste	Other	Total	Non-wood fuel for cooking
			l	Gas						
<b>Total</b>	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	89.8	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Remote	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<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	91.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Household size</b>										
1-2	91.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
3-4	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
5-6	96.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
7+	92.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	81.8	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	51.5	48.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>										
Male	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Female	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

**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>	81.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	12.7	4.6	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>									
Accessible	87.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	8.4	2.9	100.0
Remote	75.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	17.0	6.2	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>									
Poor	79.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	5.8	100.0
Non-poor	83.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.4	11.4	3.7	100.0
<b>Household size</b>									
1-2	65.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.2	23.8	7.1	100.0
3-4	81.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	3.3	100.0
5-6	83.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	6.9	100.0
7+	92.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	5.2	1.3	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>									
Employee	90.9	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	81.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	13.7	4.2	100.0
Self-employed - other	90.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	6.7	100.0
Other	70.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	10.2	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>									
Male	83.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	11.4	3.5	100.0
Female	65.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	12.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

households. On the other hand, 15 percent of poor households use firewood compared to 11 percent of non-poor households.

The breakdown by household size reveals that 92 percent of households with 7 or more members use kerosene/paraffin compared to 65 percent of households with up to 2 members. The analysis by socio-economic group of the household shows that households belonging to the 'other' category have the lowest rate of use of kerosene/paraffin at 70 percent compared to about 91 percent of the 'employee' and 'self-employed other' categories. In turn, 20 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category use firewood.

Finally, male-headed households are more likely to use kerosene/paraffin than female-headed households at 84 and 65 percent respectively. On the other hand, 23 percent of female-headed households use firewood compared to only 11 percent of male-headed households.

## 7.4 Distances to Facilities

Table 7.9 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest

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

Overall, 88 percent of households are located under 30 minutes of a drinking water supply. In addition, 62 percent of the households are located under 30 minutes of a health facility.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that 90 percent of households in accessible villages have access to a drinking water source and 64 percent to a health facility, whereas the shares for households in remote villages are 86 and 61 percent.

Similar differences are observed by poverty status, with non-poor households having higher access rates than poor households.

## 7 Household amenities

The breakdown by household size shows that households with up to 2 members have the highest rate of access to sources of drinking water, at 91 percent and households with 7 or more members have the highest rate of access to health facilities (66 percent).

Households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the highest rate of access to drinking water (98 percent). Households where the main income earner is an employee have the highest rate of access to health facilities at 74 percent, whereas households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the lowest access to health facilities at 49 percent.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that male-headed households have a higher access rate to drinking water supply than female-headed households at 88 and 85 percent respectively. Similar differences are observed by access rate to health facilities.

Table 7.10 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest primary and secondary school. Overall, 74 percent of households are located within 30 minutes of a primary school; however, only 20 percent of households live within

30 minutes of a secondary school. Moreover, 60 percent of households are located 60 minutes 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 of cluster location shows that 85 percent of households in accessible villages have access to primary school, against 64 percent in remote villages. For secondary school, the rates go down to 29 and 12 percent, respectively. The access to primary school is higher for non-poor than poor households at 49 and 38 percent respectively. Similarly, the access to secondary education is lower for poor households, at 12 percent against 26 percent of non-poor households.

The analysis of household size shows that households with 3 or 4 members have higher rates of access to primary (at 77 percent) whereas; households with up to 2 members have higher rates of access to secondary school (at 32 percent).

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that households in the category 'employee' have the highest rate of access to primary and that households where the

**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>	56.3	31.6	8.4	3.8	100.0	27.9	34.2	21.7	16.2	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	60.8	28.6	9.3	1.3	100.0	24.1	39.9	23.2	12.8	100.0
Remote	52.0	34.4	7.4	6.2	100.0	31.5	28.7	20.3	19.5	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	51.5	30.9	11.2	6.5	100.0	24.4	34.4	21.5	19.8	100.0
Non-poor	59.8	32.1	6.3	1.8	100.0	30.4	34.1	21.9	13.6	100.0
<b>Household size</b>										
1-2	57.3	33.9	4.1	4.7	100.0	24.2	40.2	20.3	15.3	100.0
3-4	50.4	34.0	13.5	2.1	100.0	34.2	28.5	19.3	18.0	100.0
5-6	55.9	32.2	6.4	5.6	100.0	26.2	31.3	24.0	18.5	100.0
7+	62.6	26.5	8.4	2.6	100.0	25.8	39.6	22.4	12.1	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	70.8	19.1	5.8	4.3	100.0	25.0	49.0	19.7	6.3	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	53.2	34.1	8.4	4.3	100.0	29.1	33.9	21.4	15.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	87.8	9.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	18.1	31.0	29.5	21.4	100.0
Other	56.2	28.1	15.7	0.0	100.0	22.1	32.2	18.3	27.4	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>										
Male	57.0	31.4	7.8	3.8	100.0	27.7	35.5	21.4	15.4	100.0
Female	51.7	32.9	12.3	3.2	100.0	29.3	24.8	23.8	22.2	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the highest rate of access to secondary schools, at 96 and 65 percent, respectively. Households in the category 'other' have the lowest access rate to primary schools at 69 percent.

Households headed by males have higher access rates to primary school than female-headed households, at 76 percent, against 64 percent for females. Similarly, male-headed households have a higher access rate to secondary school than female-headed households at 21 and 14 percent respectively.

Table 7.11 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest food market and public transportation. Overall, 67 percent of households have access to a food market, and 56 percent to public transportation.

The analysis of cluster location shows that 79 percent of households in accessible villages live within 30 minutes of a food market and, against 57 of households in remote villages. The shares for public transportation are 75 for accessible villages and 37 percent for households in remote villages. Poor households have higher rates of access to food markets, with a rate of 69 percent, against 66 of non-poor households. On the other hand,

while 59 percent of non-poor have access to public transportation the share for poor households is 51 percent.

The breakdown by size of the household shows that 72 percent of households with 7 or more members lives within 30 minutes of a food market compared to 68 percent of households with up to 2 members. In contrast, households with 1 or 2 members have a slightly higher rate of access to public transportation than households with 7 or more members.

Employees have the highest rate of access to food markets, with 86 percent whereas households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the highest access rate to public transportation at 88 percent.

Male-headed households have higher access rates to both facilities at 69 and 56 percent against 60 and 52 percent of females.

## 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, 47 percent of households take measures against malaria. The most

**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>	44.3	30.0	15.3	10.3	100.0	7.5	12.4	20.4	59.8	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	54.2	31.2	11.2	3.4	100.0	12.2	16.3	21.8	49.6	100.0
Remote	34.8	28.9	19.3	17.1	100.0	3.0	8.5	19.0	69.5	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	38.3	33.0	19.8	8.8	100.0	2.7	9.2	17.2	70.8	100.0
Non-poor	48.8	27.8	12.0	11.4	100.0	11.0	14.6	22.7	51.7	100.0
<b>Household size</b>										
1-2	44.2	30.1	14.3	11.4	100.0	13.9	17.7	20.1	48.3	100.0
3-4	45.6	31.3	13.8	9.3	100.0	3.2	6.9	23.9	66.0	100.0
5-6	46.1	27.3	17.3	9.3	100.0	6.7	12.9	22.3	58.0	100.0
7+	41.0	31.9	15.2	11.9	100.0	8.4	13.5	14.4	63.7	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	73.7	22.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	18.2	24.6	31.7	25.4	100.0
Self-employed - agric	42.4	30.6	16.6	10.4	100.0	5.7	10.4	21.2	62.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	62.9	21.1	8.1	7.9	100.0	31.7	32.9	13.9	21.5	100.0
Other	32.1	36.6	11.4	19.9	100.0	0.0	9.9	8.0	82.1	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>										
Male	44.7	31.0	13.5	10.7	100.0	7.9	12.9	19.7	59.6	100.0
Female	41.6	22.4	28.2	7.8	100.0	5.1	8.7	25.4	60.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

## 7 Household amenities

commonly taken measures are use of insecticide treated nets (47 percent), bed nets (33 percent) and maintenance of good sanitation (11 percent).

The analysis of cluster location shows that 54 percent of households in accessible villages take measures against malaria, compared to 41 percent of households in remote villages. Use of bed nets is reported more frequently by households in remote villages (40 percent) than in accessible villages (27 percent). On the other hand, while 53 percent of households in accessible village's use insecticide treated nets, the share for households in remote villages is 40 percent.

Furthermore, 55 percent of non-poor households take measures against malaria compared to 37 percent of poor households. The rates for maintenance of good sanitation are lower, though non-poor households tend to report good sanitation more often than poor households at 14 and 7 percent respectively.

The share of households taking measures tends to increase with the size of the household. While 54 percent of households with 7 or more members takes measures against malaria, the share for

households with up to 2 members is 25 percent. The analysis of socio-economic status shows that 92 percent of households in the category 'self-employed other' takes measures, 85 percent of 'employee', 43 percent of 'self-employed agriculture', and only 37 percent of 'other'. Finally, 50 percent of households headed by males take measures against malaria compared to 26 percent of households headed by females. Male-headed households use insecticide treated nets more frequently than female-headed households at 49 and 18 percent respectively. In turn, a higher share of the latter maintains good sanitation at 24 and 11 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>	33.0	34.3	19.4	13.3	100.0	35.4	20.2	17.5	26.9	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	36.6	41.7	17.4	4.3	100.0	46.9	27.7	13.2	12.3	100.0
Remote	29.6	27.1	21.3	22.0	100.0	24.2	13.0	21.7	41.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	27.1	41.6	19.0	12.3	100.0	28.3	22.8	16.2	32.6	100.0
Non-poor	37.4	28.9	19.7	14.0	100.0	40.5	18.4	18.4	22.7	100.0
<b>Household size</b>										
1-2	31.9	36.2	18.3	13.6	100.0	36.4	23.0	22.0	18.6	100.0
3-4	37.1	28.3	21.2	13.4	100.0	30.5	21.9	17.8	29.8	100.0
5-6	31.1	34.1	21.3	13.5	100.0	36.7	18.5	16.7	28.1	100.0
7+	31.9	39.5	15.9	12.8	100.0	38.2	18.5	14.9	28.4	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	46.8	39.1	6.3	7.9	100.0	44.8	26.5	12.9	15.8	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	30.0	36.8	20.1	13.1	100.0	31.5	21.4	18.6	28.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	67.6	5.4	13.1	13.9	100.0	78.4	10.1	5.5	6.0	100.0
Other	28.5	26.7	25.6	19.1	100.0	37.7	10.8	18.4	33.0	100.0
<b>Gender of head of household</b>										
Male	33.0	35.5	18.6	13.0	100.0	34.9	21.2	15.9	28.0	100.0
Female	33.6	25.6	25.2	15.6	100.0	39.2	12.9	29.3	18.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

**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>	47.4	32.7	4.8	6.6	1.6	47.3	0.0	11.4	2.8	1.5	0.7
<b>Cluster Location</b>											
Accessible	53.6	27.0	8.6	6.9	2.0	53.1	0.0	10.0	3.2	1.3	1.3
Remote	41.3	39.9	0.0	6.1	1.0	40.0	0.0	13.2	2.4	1.7	0.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>											
Poor	37.2	29.5	1.4	12.8	0.0	48.6	0.0	6.5	4.3	4.5	0.0
Non-poor	54.8	34.3	6.4	3.5	2.4	46.7	0.0	13.9	2.1	0.0	1.1
<b>Household size</b>											
1-2	25.1	25.4	15.2	4.6	0.0	39.4	0.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	7.6
3-4	43.7	32.7	0.5	11.0	0.0	45.5	0.0	11.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
5-6	58.4	38.5	3.2	4.2	1.7	40.8	0.0	10.2	2.5	3.4	0.0
7+	54.3	27.6	6.9	6.6	3.3	60.2	0.0	8.6	3.4	0.8	0.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>											
Employee	84.8	26.9	10.7	0.0	0.0	68.5	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	42.9	36.7	1.4	8.0	1.2	40.6	0.0	12.5	3.7	1.7	0.0
Self-employed - other	92.5	18.3	23.3	0.0	5.1	68.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	5.8
Other	36.9	14.4	0.0	10.8	0.0	69.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>											
Male	50.4	32.8	5.1	6.3	1.7	49.3	0.0	10.5	2.0	0.8	0.8
Female	25.6	31.6	0.0	9.7	0.0	18.2	0.0	24.2	14.5	11.5	0.0

Source: CWIC 2006 KibondoDC

## 7 Household amenities

# 8 GOVERNANCE

The PMO-RALG CWIQ expanded the standard CWIQ survey instrument with several questions on governance. This chapter discusses the responses to these questions.

The first section discusses attendance at kitongoji, village, ward and district meetings. Section 2 shows the results of questions aimed at measuring satisfaction with leaders at each of these levels. Section 3 discusses percentage distribution of households who receive financial information in the past 12 month. The last section concerns public spending at kitongoji, village, ward and district level and the reasons for dissatisfaction are given.

## 8.1 Attendance at meetings

Table 8.1 summarises responses to the question “Did you or any one 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 or district. The results show that 90 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 88 percent. Ward and district level meetings did not attain attendance of the majority of households at 40 and 13 percent respectively.

The breakdown of the results by cluster location shows a clear trend of respondents’ attendance at meetings decreasing as the government level increases. While, respectively 90 and 87 percent of accessible households attend the meeting at kitongoji and village, only 40 and 12 percent of remote respondents attend the meeting at the same government levels. This trend is also observed by poverty status, with no strong difference in attendance rates between poor and non-poor households.

The employees report the lowest attendance rates at lower levels, whereas the ‘other’ socio-economic group reports the lowest attendance rates at the higher levels of government. In turn the self-employed in agriculture report the highest rates at lower levels, whereas the self-

employed in non-agricultural activities report the highest shares at the higher levels.

## 8.2 Satisfaction with Leaders

Respondents were asked whether they consider 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 framed as 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 slight differences of satisfaction with leaders going up as the government level goes down. While 91 and 87 percent of respondents reported to be satisfied with kitongoji and village leaders, only 82 percent reported the same with district leaders. This does not, however mean that respondents specifically reported dissatisfaction with leaders at higher level of government. In fact, the percentage of people claiming they are dissatisfied with leaders does not differ much between kitongoji, village, ward and district

**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>	89.6	87.5	40.2	12.8
<b>Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	90.2	87.4	41.4	13.3
Remote	89.0	87.7	39.2	12.3
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	90.8	89.9	39.0	11.4
Non-poor	88.6	85.8	41.2	13.8
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>				
Employee	73.7	70.3	33.2	30.3
Self-employed - agriculture	91.2	89.0	41.2	11.7
Self-employed - other	88.4	89.2	56.4	27.8
Other	76.7	75.5	11.6	0.0
<b>No. of Obs.</b>	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

leaders. Rather, the number of people responded 'I don't know' increases for higher level of government. While 82 percent of respondents were satisfied with the work of their district leaders, only 8 percent were not satisfied and 10 percent answered 'I don't know'.

Breaking the results down by accessibility of the cluster location shows that accessible villages report a higher satisfaction rate with village leaders, whereas remote villages report higher satisfaction rates at ward and district levels. The share of satisfied households by poverty status revealed that non-poor households report a higher rate of satisfaction with kitongoji leaders, whereas poor households report a higher satisfaction rate with district councillors.

The breakdown of by socio-economic group shows that the employees tend to report the highest rates of satisfaction at all levels except for district councillor, where they report the lowest satisfaction rate.

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 reasons for dissatisfaction are summarised at the bottom part of Table 8.2. The base for the percentage 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 specific level of the government.

The reasons for dissatisfaction are very different across the different level of

**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	91.2	87.0	84.0	81.5	80.9
Not Satisfied	8.6	11.5	11.4	8.2	16.1
Don't Know	0.2	1.5	4.6	10.2	3.0
<b>Share Satisfied by Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	91.9	89.0	80.9	80.0	76.5
Remote	90.6	85.1	86.9	83.0	85.3
<b>Share Satisfied by Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	89.5	86.2	83.6	80.6	85.2
Non-poor	92.5	87.6	84.2	82.2	77.8
<b>Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	93.7	90.9	84.6	85.1	60.5
Self-employed - agriculture	91.4	87.0	84.2	82.4	81.0
Self-employed - other	86.6	80.4	83.8	75.8	84.8
Slurce:CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC	92.5	92.5	79.5	72.3	89.1
<b>Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)</b>					
Political differences	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.3	4.2
Embezzlement/corruption	20.1	19.4	13.8	5.1	9.5
They do not listen to people	15.9	26.1	20.2	3.8	17.6
Favouritism	21.1	21.1	21.7	4.4	7.9
Lazy/inexperienced	17.4	7.7	13.6	4.8	12.6
Personal Reasons	3.5	3.2	5.1	0.0	0.3
I see no results	18.2	19.2	15.1	14.7	34.8
They never visit us	21.1	27.1	36.2	61.5	29.7
<b>No. of Obs.</b>	450	450	450	450	450

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kibondo 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?'

**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>	6.8	12.5	4.5	5.5
<b>Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	8.9	17.0	5.4	6.8
Remote	4.7	8.2	3.6	4.2
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	4.1	10.7	3.1	3.5
Non-poor	8.7	13.9	5.6	6.9
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>				
Employee	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2
Self-employed - agriculture	6.3	13.3	4.5	5.1
Self-employed - other	22.0	16.4	10.9	12.9
Other	1.8	4.5	0.0	0.0
<b>Source</b>				
Letter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slurce:CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC	2.4	1.3	3.6	0.0
Meeting	62.3	66.5	42.8	36.6
Rumours/hear-say	26.4	29.1	40.3	23.9
Radio/newspapers	8.9	4.8	13.4	39.6
<b>No. of Obs.</b>	450	450	450	450

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

government. While at kitongoji level only 21 percent of dissatisfied respondents complain that leaders never visit them, this figure goes up to 62 percent at district level. The most commonly cited reasons for dissatisfaction at kitongoji level are favouritism (21 percent) failure to visit people (21 percent) and embezzlement or corruption (20 percent). These three reasons are the most important at village and ward level too. Regarding district leaders, failure to visit people is the reason for dissatisfaction with the highest share, at 61 percent, followed by people seeing no results at 15 percent. Regarding district councillors, the most cited reason are seeing no results (35 percent) and not having been visited (30 percent). Overall, a very low percentage of respondents complain about political differences and personal reasons as causes of dissatisfaction.

### 8.3 Public Spending

This section discusses the results of questions on the extent to which financial information reached the sample of respondents, 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 the government. Information on village finances seems to reach the largest share of households at 13 percent. While at kitongoji, ward and district levels information on finances reaches 7, 5 and 6 percent of the households respectively.

In general, slightly higher shares of households in accessible villages report receiving financial information than households in remote village at all government levels.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that, at all government levels higher shares of non-poor households receive financial information compared to poor households, especially at village level.

Analysis of results by socio-economic groups shows that higher shares of the self-employed in agriculture and self-employed in non-agricultural activities receive financial information than other socio-economic categories. While employees receive no information at kitongoji, village and ward level, 9 percent of the employee households receive financial information at district level. The 'other' socio-economic category reported not to receive any financial information at ward and district levels.

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

	Kitongoji Spending	Village Spending	Ward Spending	District Spending
<b>Total</b>				
Satisfied	44.0	47.9	44.5	46.1
Not Satisfied	17.9	20.5	17.4	11.2
Don' Know	38.1	31.6	38.2	42.7
<b>Share Satisfied by Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	45.2	49.3	43.5	46.5
Remote	42.9	46.5	45.4	45.8
<b>Share Satisfied by Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	40.2	46.1	43.3	44.2
Non-poor	46.8	49.1	45.3	47.5
<b>Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group</b>				
Employee	34.0	40.4	24.9	40.4
Self-employed - agriculture	44.3	49.4	47.1	47.7
Self-employed - other	46.6	45.8	35.6	38.2
Slurce:CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC	43.9	32.5	29.4	35.4
<b>Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)</b>				
I see no results	16.3	18.2	17.1	10.3
Embezzlement/corruption	14.6	22.8	19.3	12.4
Favouritism	0.3	1.9	1.4	0.3
This is what I hear	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.9
They give no information	54.9	63.1	67.6	74.3
<b>No. of Obs.</b>	450	450	450	450

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kibondo DC

The results in Table 8.3 show that, at all levels of government the most important method of acquiring financial information was attendance to meetings. The second most important source of information was rumours or hear-say, followed by radio/news papers. Information received through notice board accounted for a very low percentage of the households, while letters reported not to play any role in distribution of financial information at all government levels.

## 8.4 Satisfaction with public spending and reasons for dissatisfaction.

This section discusses the results of the questions on whether they were satisfied with public spending at different levels of government, that is kitongoji, village, ward and district levels. Respondents were requested to respond with either 'YES', 'NO', or 'Don't know'. Table 8.4 summarizes these results as follows.

The percentage of people satisfied with the public spending does not differ much by level of government. The highest rate of satisfaction with public spending is observed at village level, 48 percent. However, the percentage of people claiming not to be satisfied with public spending reaches maximum at village level with 21 percent and is minimal at district level with 11 percent. Public spending at Kitongoji and ward levels show similar rates of dissatisfaction, at 18 and 17 percent, respectively.

The number of people responding 'I don't know' was relatively higher at district level with 43 percent and lowest at village level 32 percent. In turn, at kitongoji and ward levels 38 percent of households responded 'I don't know'.

Further breakdown of the results by accessibility of the cluster and poverty status of the respondents shows that people living in poor households and remote village have lower satisfaction rates, ranging from 43 percent at kitongoji level to 49 percent at village level for remote respondents. The satisfaction rates

of poor households ranged from 40 percent at kitongoji level to 46 percent at village level. In contrast, respondents who live in accessible villages and non-poor households show higher rates of satisfaction with public spending, from 44 percent at ward level to 49 percent at village level for accessible clusters; whereas for non-poor households, the range was from 45 percent at ward level to 49 percent at village level.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that, especially the self-employed agriculture and self-employed other categories have higher satisfaction rates at all levels of government, than the rest socio-economic groups.

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 common response was that they saw no results arising from public spending, followed by corruption /embezzlement. However, very small percent of the respondents complained about favoritism as a factor of dissatisfaction

