

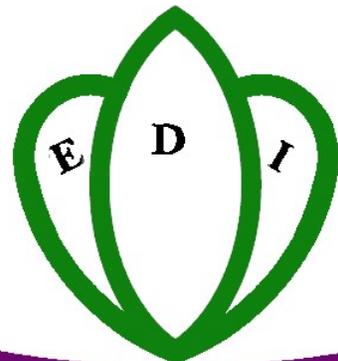
PMO-RALG

MOROGORO DC CWIQ
Survey on Poverty, Welfare and
Services in Morogoro DC

APRIL 2007

Implemented by:
EDI (Economic Development Initiatives)
PO Box 393, Bukoba
Tanzania

Telephone and Fax: +255-(0)28-2220059
Email:
research@edi-africa.com
www.edi-africa.com



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DEFINITIONS

General

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

Education

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

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

Employment

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

Welfare

Access to Facilities	A household is considered to have access to facilities if it is located within 30 minutes of travel from the respective facilities.
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 The Morogoro DC CWIQ.....	1
1.2 Sampling.....	1
1.3 Constructed variable to disaggregated tables.....	2
1.3.1 Poverty Status.....	2
1.3.2 Cluster Location.....	3
1.3.3 Socio-economic Group.....	4
2 POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS CHARACTERISTICS.....	7
2.1 Introduction.....	7
2.2 Main Population Characteristics.....	7
2.3 Main Household Characteristics.....	9
2.4 Main Characteristics of the Heads of Household.....	13
2.5 Orphan and Foster Status.....	14
3 EDUCATION.....	15
3.1 Overview Education Indicators.....	15
3.1.1 Literacy.....	15
3.1.2 Primary School Access Enrolment and Satisfaction.....	15
3.1.3 Secondary School Access, Enrolment and Satisfaction.....	18
3.2 Dissatisfaction.....	19
3.3 Non-Attendance.....	20
3.4 Enrolment and Drop Out Rates.....	21
3.5 Literacy.....	21
4 HEALTH.....	23
4.1 Health Indicators.....	23
4.2 Reasons for Dissatisfaction.....	25
4.3 Reasons for Not Consulting.....	26
4.4 Type of Illness.....	27
4.5 Health Provider.....	28
4.6 Child Deliveries.....	29
4.7 Child Nutrition.....	31
5 EMPLOYMENT.....	35
5.1 Employment Status of Total Adult Population.....	35
5.1.1 Work Status.....	35
5.1.2 Employment of Household Heads.....	37
5.1.3 Youth Employment.....	37
5.2 Working Population.....	38
5.3 Underemployment Population.....	41
5.4 Unemployed Inactive Population.....	43
5.5 Household Tasks.....	44
5.6 Child labour.....	44
6 PERCEPTIONS ON WELFARE AND CHANGES WITHIN COMMUNITIES..	47
6.1 Economic Situation.....	47
6.1.1 Perception of Change in the Economic Situation of the Community.....	47

6.1.2 Perception of Change in the Economic Situation of the Household.....	48
6.2 Self- reported Difficulties in Satisfying Household Needs.....	50
6.2.1 Food Needs.....	50
6.2.2 Paying School Fees.....	51
6.2.3 Paying House Rent.....	52
6.2.4 Paying Utility Bills.....	52
6.2.5 Paying for Healthcare.....	52
6.3 Assets and Household Occupancy Status.....	55
6.3.1 Assets Ownership.....	55
6.3.2 Occupancy Documentation	55
6.4 Agriculture.....	56
6.4.1 Agriculture Inputs.....	56
6.4.2 Landholding.....	59
6.4.3 Cattle Ownership.....	59
6.5 Perception of Crime and Security in the Community.....	59
6.6 Household Income Contribution.....	61
6.7 Other House Items.....	62
7 HOUESHOLD AMENITIES.....	63
7.1 Housing Materials and Typing OF Housing Unit.....	63
7.2 Water and Sanitation.....	68
7.3 Type of Fuel.....	69
7.4 Distance to Facilities.....	70
7.5 Anti -Malaria Measures.....	71
8 GOVERNANCE.....	73
8.1 attendance at Meeting.....	73
8.2 Satisfaction with Leaders.....	73
8.3 Public Spending.....	75

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1 Variables used to predict consumption expenditure.....	1
Table 1.2 Predicted vs. actual poverty rate in Morogoro Region 2000/01.....	2
Table 1.3 Cluster location.....	3
Table 1.4 Socio-economic group.....	4
Table 1.5 Socio-economic group and gender of households head	4
Table 1.6 Socio-economic group and main economic activity.....	5
Table 2.1 Percent distribution of total population by gender and age.....	7
Table 2.2 Dependency ratio	8
Table 2.3 Percent distribution of households by number of household members.....	8
Table 2.4 Percent distribution of total population by relation to head of household.....	9
Table 2.5 Percent distribution of the total population age 12 and above by marital status....	9
Table 2.6 Percent distribution of the total population age 5 and above by socio-economic group.....	10
Table 2.7 Percent distribution of the total population age 5 and above by highest level of education.....	10
Table 2.8 Percent distribution of heads of households by marital status.....	11
Table 2.9 Percent distribution of heads of households by socio-economic group.....	12
Table 2.10 Percent distribution of heads of household by highest level of education	12
Table 2.11 Percent distribution of children under 18 years old who have lost their mother and /or father.....	13
Table 2.12 Percent distribution of children less than 18 year's old living without mother and/or father.....	14
Table 3.1 Education indicators.....	16
Table 3.2 Percent of students currently enrolled in school by reasons for dissatisfaction....	17
Table 3.3 Percent of children 7-9 years who ever attended school by reasons not currently attending.....	18
Table 3.4 Primary School enrolment and drop out rates by age and gender.....	19
Table 3.5 Secondary school enrolment and drop out rates by age and gender.....	20
Table 3.6 Adult literacy rates by age and gender (persons age 15 and above).....	21
Table 3.7 Youth literacy rates by age and gender (persons age 15-24).....	22
Table 4.1 Health Indicators.....	23
Table 4.2 Percent of persons who consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and were not satisfied, and the reasons for dissatisfaction.....	24
Table 4.3 Percent of persons who did not consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and the reasons for not consulting.....	25
Table 4.4 Percent of population sick or injured in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and those sick or injured the percent by type of sickness/injury.....	26
Table 4.5 Percent distribution of health consultation in past 4 weeks by type of health provider consulted.....	27
Table 4.6 Percent of women aged 12-49 who had a live birth in the year preceding the survey by age of the mother and the percent of those births where the mother received pre-natal care.....	27
Table 4.7 Percent distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by place of birth.....	28
Table 4.8 Percent distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by person who assisted in delivery of the child.....	28
Table 4.9 Nutrition status indicators and program participating rates.....	29
Table 4.10 Percent distribution of children vaccination by type of vaccination received....	30
Table 4.11 Percent distribution of children vaccinated by source of information.....	31
Table 5.1 Percent distribution of the population by working status (age 15 and above).....	35

Table 5.2 Principal labour force indicators (persons age 15 and above).....	36
Table 5.3 Percent distribution of the population by work status (age 15 -24).....	36
Table 5.4 Percent distribution of the working population by type of payment in main job	37
Table 5.5 Percent distribution of the working population by employer.....	38
Table 5.6 Percent distribution of the working population by activity.....	38
Table 5.7 Percent distribution of the working population by employer, sex and activity.....	39
Table 5.8 Percent distribution of the working population by employer, sex and employment status.....	39
Table 5.9 Percent distribution of the underemployed population by employment status.....	40
Table 5.10 Percent distribution of the underemployed population by employer.....	40
Table 5.11 Percent distribution of the underemployed population by activity.....	41
Table 5.12 Percent distribution of the unemployed population by reason.....	42
Table 5.13 Percent distribution of the economically inactive population by reason.....	42
Table 5.14 Activities normally undertaken in the households (age 15 and over).....	43
Table 5.15 Activities normally undertaken in the households (age 5 to 14).....	44
Table 5.16 Child labour (age 5 to 14).....	45
Table 6.1 Percent of household by the percent of the economic situation of the community compared to the year the survey.....	48
Table 6.2 Percent distribution of households by the percent of the economic situation of the household to the year before the survey.....	49
Table 6.3 Percent distribution of households by the difficult in satisfying the food needs of the household during the year before the survey.....	50
Table 6.4 Percent distribution of households but the difficulty in paying school fees during the year before the survey.....	51
Table 6.5 Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying house rent during the year before the survey.....	52
Table 6.6 Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying utility bills during the year before the survey.....	53
Table 6.7 Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying for health care during the year before the survey.....	54
Table 6.8 Percent of households owning certain assets.....	55
Table 6.9 Percent distribution of households by occupancy status.....	56
Table 6.10 Percent distribution of household by type of occupancy documentation.....	57
Table 6.11 Percent of household using agricultural inputs and the percent using certain inputs.....	57
Table 6.12 Percent distribution of households using agricultural inputs by the main source of the inputs.....	58
Table 6.13 Percent distribution of households by the area of land owned by the household	58
Table 6.14 Percent distribution of households by the number of cattle owned by the household.....	59
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.....	60
Table 6.16 Percent distribution of households by principal contributor to household income.....	61
Table 6.17 Percent of households owning selected household items.....	62
Table 7.1 Percent distribution of households by material used for roof of the house.....	63
Table 7.2 Percent distribution of households by materials used for walls of the house.....	64
Table 7.3 Percent distribution of households by material used for floors of the house.....	64
Table 7.4 Percent distribution of households by type of housing unit.....	65
Table 7.5 Percent distribution of households by main source of drinking water.....	66
Table 7.6 Percent distribution of households by main type of toilet.....	66
Table 7.7 Percent distribution of households by fuel used for cooking.....	67
Table 7.8 Percent distribution of households by fuel used for lighting.....	67

Table 7.9 Percent distribution of household by time (in minutes) to reach nearest drinking water supply and health facility.....	68
Table 7.10 Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach the nearest primary and secondary school.....	69
Table 7.11 Percent distribution of household by time (in minutes) to reach nearest food market and public transportation.....	70
Table 7.12 Percent distribution of households taking anti-malaria measures and percent taking specific measures.....	72
Table 8.1 Percent distribution of attendance of meetings (any household members within past 12 months).....	73
Table 8.2 Distribution of leaders' satisfaction ratings and reasons for dissatisfaction.....	74
Table 8.3 Percent distribution of households who received financial information in the past 12 months.....	75
Table 8.4 Satisfaction with public spending and reasons for dissatisfaction.....	76

Generic Core Welfare Indicators (2006)

	Total	Margin of error*	Accessible	Remote	Poor	Non-poor
Household characteristics						
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.8
<i>Head is male</i>	76.7	2.3	82.4	71.7	79.7	75.9
<i>Head is female</i>	23.3	2.4	17.6	28.3	20.3	24.1
<i>Head is monagamous</i>	54.7	2.7	59.1	50.8	61.2	53.0
<i>Head is polygamous</i>	8.9	2.1	8.9	8.9	10.6	8.5
<i>Head is not married</i>	36.4	2.6	32.0	40.3	28.2	38.6
Household welfare						
Household economic situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	41.2	2.4	39.3	42.8	45.6	40.0
<i>Better now</i>	20.2	2.9	20.3	20.0	16.2	21.2
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	12.6	2.1	11.4	13.7	9.7	13.4
<i>Better now</i>	30.7	2.8	33.0	28.8	26.2	31.9
Difficulty satisfying household needs						
<i>Food</i>	20.6	2.4	16.8	23.9	19.3	20.9
<i>School fees</i>	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
<i>House rent</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Utility bills</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Health care</i>	28.0	3.9	17.9	36.8	32.1	26.9
Agriculture						
Land owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.1	0.0
<i>More now</i>	1.3	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.1
Cattle owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>More now</i>	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Use of agricultural inputs						
<i>Yes</i>	10.0	2.4	9.4	10.6	9.4	10.2
<i>Fertilizers</i>	1.8	1.9	0.0	3.2	9.5	0.0
<i>Improved seedlings</i>	63.4	12.9	74.2	55.1	78.7	59.8
<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>	45.6	13.2	45.5	45.8	33.5	48.5
<i>Other</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household infrastructure						
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.9	1.1
<i>Access to water</i>	96.8	1.1	95.2	98.3	97.5	96.7
<i>Safe water source</i>	39.8	6.8	46.8	33.7	36.5	40.7
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
<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>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Mobile phone</i>	9.0	2.0	12.4	6.0	5.8	9.8
<i>Radio set</i>	61.0	3.1	67.0	55.8	51.7	63.4
<i>Television set</i>	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.9

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Margin of error*</i>	<i>Accessible</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Non-poor</i>
Employment						
Employer in the main job						
<i>Civil service</i>	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.1
<i>Other public serve</i>	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.1
<i>Parastatal</i>	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
<i>NGO</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Private sector formal</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
<i>Private sector informal</i>	52.6	1.2	53.3	52.0	48.1	53.9
<i>Household</i>	43.2	1.4	42.7	43.7	47.8	41.9
Activity in the main job						
<i>Agriculture</i>	80.9	1.9	79.3	82.3	79.3	81.4
<i>Mining/quarrying</i>	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1
<i>Manufacturing</i>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
<i>Services</i>	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8
Employment Status in last 7 days						
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Male</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Female</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Male</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Female</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	27.5	1.9	33.2	22.6	22.1	29.1
<i>Male</i>	41.0	2.8	47.6	34.7	30.2	44.1
<i>Female</i>	14.6	1.5	17.9	12.1	14.5	14.7
Education						
Adult literacy rate						
<i>Total</i>	58.1	3.0	64.5	52.7	54.2	59.3
<i>Male</i>	72.6	3.3	78.9	66.4	65.7	74.6
<i>Female</i>	44.9	3.4	49.4	41.6	43.8	45.3
Youth literacy rate (age 15-24)						
<i>Total</i>	74.2	3.0	81.1	68.9	78.2	73.2
<i>Male</i>	80.6	4.4	92.6	69.4	84.6	79.3
<i>Female</i>	68.7	3.9	69.0	68.5	71.5	68.0
Primary school						
<i>Access to School</i>	70.5	5.5	72.9	68.0	70.7	70.3
<i>Primary Gross Enrollment</i>	122.5	4.2	122.4	122.6	119.1	123.9
<i>Male</i>	129.1	5.4	128.7	129.5	128.8	129.2
<i>Female</i>	114.9	5.0	116.0	113.6	108.2	117.8
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	86.2	2.0	87.0	85.4	85.3	86.6
<i>Male</i>	87.9	2.4	87.1	88.6	88.9	87.4
<i>Female</i>	84.3	2.4	86.9	81.2	81.3	85.6
<i>Satisfaction</i>	50.4	4.5	64.8	35.7	51.4	50.0
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	7.8	2.0	6.5	9.2	3.1	9.9

		<i>Margin of</i>				
	<i>Total</i>	<i>error*</i>	<i>Accessible</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Non-poor</i>
Secondary school						
<i>Access to School</i>	14.4	5.4	26.8	2.3	5.7	17.0
<i>Secondary Gross Enrollment</i>	8.7	3.0	8.2	9.1	5.2	9.7
<i>Male</i>	5.3	1.9	7.9	2.4	2.0	6.4
<i>Female</i>	12.6	6.0	8.7	15.8	9.4	13.5
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	6.3	3.0	4.3	8.1	3.2	7.2
<i>Male</i>	3.5	1.5	4.5	2.4	2.0	4.0
<i>Female</i>	9.5	6.1	4.1	13.9	4.7	10.8
<i>Satisfaction</i>	20.0	13.6	31.1	10.3	78.6	10.3
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Medical services						
<i>Health access</i>	25.2	6.3	29.7	21.0	18.5	27.4
<i>Need</i>	23.1	1.2	23.8	22.5	26.1	22.1
<i>Use</i>	24.3	1.2	25.0	23.6	25.8	23.8
<i>Satisfaction</i>	86.8	2.0	86.6	86.9	83.5	88.0
<i>Consulted traditional healer</i>	2.5	1.0	1.7	3.2	3.1	2.2
<i>Pre-natal care</i>	92.3	4.5	100.0	84.6	100.0	89.5
<i>Anti-malaria measures used</i>	50.9	5.0	59.3	43.7	43.8	52.8
<i>Person has physical/mental challenge</i>	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.0
Child welfare and health						
Orphanhood (children under 18)						
<i>Both parents dead</i>	2.2	1.0	1.8	2.4	3.3	1.7
<i>Father only</i>	7.5	1.3	7.5	7.4	6.3	7.9
<i>Mother only</i>	1.8	0.5	2.5	1.1	1.3	2.0
Fostering (children under 18)						
<i>Both parents absent</i>	16.6	2.6	18.2	15.2	20.2	15.3
<i>Father only absent</i>	18.9	2.4	16.1	21.5	20.9	18.1
<i>Mother only absent</i>	4.2	0.8	5.1	3.4	4.0	4.3
Children under 5						
<i>Delivery by health professionals</i>	57.7	5.3	65.6	50.8	60.1	56.9
<i>Measles immunization</i>	73.6	4.2	69.7	77.1	77.5	72.2
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	23.1	4.2	23.6	22.7	17.1	25.3
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	11.2	2.5	9.0	13.2	7.2	12.7
<i>Stunted</i>	35.8	4.1	36.5	35.1	48.8	31.0
<i>Wasted</i>	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.8
<i>Underweight</i>	14.5	3.2	11.5	17.3	19.7	12.6

* 1.96 standard deviations

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Morogoro District CWIQ

This report presents district level analysis of data collected in the Morogoro 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 Morogoro 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, Kibondo DC, Kigoma 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 Morogoro District CWIQ was sampled to be representative at district level. Data from the 2002 Census was used to put together a list of all villages in the district. In the first stage of the sampling process villages were chosen proportional to their population size. In a second stage the sub-village (kitongoji) was chosen within the village through simple random sampling. In the selected sub-village (also referred to as cluster or enumeration area in this report), all households were listed and 15 households were randomly selected. In total 450

Table 1.1 Variables Used to Predict Consumption Expenditure in Morogoro Region

<i>Basic Variables</i>	<i>Household Assets</i>
Age of the household head	Ownership of a radio
Level of education of the household head	Ownership of a bicycle
Main source of income	Ownership of a watch or clock
Main activity of the household head	Ownership of a motor vehicle
	Main material on the roof
<i>Household Amenities</i>	Main material on the walls
People per room	Land ownership
Problems satisfying food needs	
Modern toilet	<i>Village level variables</i>
Number of meals per day	% of households with a bank account
Fuel used for cooking	

Source: HBS 2000/2001 for Morogoro Region

1 Introduction

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 Morogoro in order to ensure that the model developed accurately represents this particular district.

Some caveats are in order when tabulating variables used as poverty predictors on poverty status. Poverty status is defined as a weighted average of the poverty

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

Predicted	Observed		
	Non-Poor	Poor	Total
Non-Poor	77.1	16.9	94.0
Poor	3.0	3.0	6.0
Total	80.2	19.8	100.0

Source: HBS 2000/01 for Morogoro Region

Table 1.3: Cluster Location

Cluster Location	Median Time (in minutes) to:			Poverty Rate	Estimated Number of Households
	District Capital	All-Weather	Public Transport		
Remote	120.0	120.0	360.0	20.2	32,490
Accessible	60.0	60.0	160.0	21.2	28,320

Source: CWIQ 2006 Morogoro DC

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

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

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

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

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

One way of determining the accuracy of the poverty predictors is to see how many mistakes of each type the model makes. To do this the poverty predictor model is applied to the actual consumption expenditure data. Results of this exercise are presented in Table 1.2. The model wrongly predicts a non-poor household to be poor in just 3 percent of the cases, but at the same time it predicts a poor household to be non-poor in 17 percent of the cases, higher than the share of poor households correctly predicted to be poor: 3 percent. This means that the model is strongly biased towards underestimating poverty, and thus cannot be used as it is. Effectively, when applied to the 2000/2001 HBS data for Morogoro region, this method results in only 6 percent of poor households, while the observed regional poverty rate is 20 percent.

For this reason the method was changed slightly to get the poverty variable, in the following way. First, the model was used to predict household expenditure. Then, households were ranked according to their predicted expenditure. Finally, the 20 percent of households with the lowest expenditure were classified as poor (the poverty rate for Morogoro region obtained with the HBS is 20 percent).

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

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

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

Socio-Economic Group	Poverty Rate	Percentage Living in	
		Remote Clusters	Accessible Clusters
Employees	27.4	46.4	53.6
Self-Employed Agriculture	20.4	45.5	54.5
Self-Employed Other	14.6	75.9	24.1
Other	27.0	42.0	58.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Morogoro DC

labelled as accessible and the 15 clusters with the highest median are labelled as remote. Table 1.3 shows the median of each of the variables used to construct the cluster location.

Table 1.3 shows the median time to the district capital, all-weather road and public transport for remote and accessible villages. Despite the wide differences in time to access the selected facilities, there are no remarkable differences in the poverty rates by cluster location.

1.3.3 Socio-economic Group

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

Table 1.4 shows that the poverty rate is highest for households whose main

income earner is an employee or is in the 'other' socio-economic group with both groups reporting a poverty rate of 27 percent. In turn, the poverty rate is lowest for households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities, with a rate of 15 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities are the socio-economic group with the highest share of households living in remote villages, at 70 percent, while the rest of the groups report shares of between 51 and 56 percent.

The gender composition of the socio-economic group is shown in Table 1.5. 77 percent of households are headed by a male. The share of female-headed households is highest for the 'other' socio-economic group at 54 percent, followed by the employees at 39 percent. The share of female-headed households is lowest for the self-employed in non-agricultural activities report, at a rate of 5 percent.

Table 1.6 shows the breakdown of socio economic groups by main activity of the household heads. As expected, the main economic activity in the district is agriculture, to which 91 percent of the household heads are dedicated. Employees are mostly dedicated to mining, manufacturing, energy or construction, with a share of 90 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities are mostly dedicated to services (62 percent). Household heads in the 'other' category

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

Socio-economic Group	Male	Female	Total
Employees	61.2	38.8	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	78.2	21.8	100.0
Self-Employed Other	94.8	5.2	100.0
Other	46.0	54.0	100.0
Total	76.7	23.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Morogoro DC

are mainly concentrated in agriculture, at 71 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
Socio-economic Group						
Employees	9.7	90.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	96.0	0.0	2.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Self-Employed Other	33.9	4.6	61.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	71.0	0.0	11.1	16.0	1.9	100.0
Total	90.7	1.9	5.3	1.9	0.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Morogoro DC

1 Introduction

2 VILLAGE, POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the Morogoro 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, 10 percent of the population is 60 years old or over, whereas 40 percent is under 15 years old. The remaining 50 percent is between 15 and 59 years old. There are no strong differences by cluster location, but poor households have a higher share in the 0-14 group and lower shares in the 15-59 age-group than non-poor households.

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

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

The mean dependency ratio is 0.9, meaning that on average one adult has to take care of less than 1 person. The breakdown by cluster location does not show strong differences. However, the breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households have a higher dependency ratio than non-poor households, at 1.2 and 0.8 respectively.

The dependency ratio increases with the number of household members, from 0.5 for households with 1 or 2 members, to 1.3 for households with 7 or more members. The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that the 'other' group has the highest dependency ratio (1.2), whereas the employees and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the lowest ratio (0.8 for each group).

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that the dependency ratio in male-headed households is slightly higher than in female-headed households, at 1.1 and 0.8, respectively.

Table 2.3 shows the percent distribution of households by number of household members. The mean household size is 3.8 individuals. Households with 7 or more individuals only represent 10 percent of all households in the district. The figure for households with 3 or 4 members is 36 percent.

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

	Male				Female				Total			
	0-14	15-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-59	60+	Total
Total	20.5	24.2	4.7	49.4	19.1	26.4	5.1	50.6	39.6	50.6	9.8	100.0
Cluster Location												
Accessible	20.5	25.4	4.5	50.4	21.0	24.1	4.5	49.6	41.5	49.5	9.0	100.0
Remote	20.5	23.0	4.9	48.4	17.4	28.5	5.7	51.6	38.0	51.5	10.5	100.0
Poverty Status												
Poor	21.3	18.5	7.8	47.5	23.3	22.6	6.5	52.5	44.6	41.1	14.2	100.0
Non-poor	20.2	26.1	3.7	50.0	17.7	27.7	4.7	50.0	38.0	53.7	8.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

2 Village, population and household characteristics

Table 2.2: Dependency ratio

	0-4 years	5-14 years	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years	Total	Dependency ratio
Total	0.5	1.1	1.5	2.0	0.3	3.8	0.9
Cluster Location							
Accessible	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.1	0.2	3.9	0.9
Remote	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	0.3	3.8	0.8
Poverty Status							
Poor	0.6	1.5	2.1	2.1	0.5	4.7	1.2
Non-poor	0.4	0.9	1.4	2.0	0.2	3.6	0.8
Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC							
1-2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.4	1.6	0.5
3-4	0.5	0.7	1.2	2.1	0.2	3.5	0.7
5-6	0.8	1.9	2.7	2.6	0.2	5.5	1.1
7+	1.2	3.0	4.2	3.7	0.4	8.3	1.3
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	0.6	1.8	2.5	3.4	0.1	6.0	0.8
Self-employed - agriculture	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	0.2	3.8	0.9
Self-employed - other	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.9	0.2	3.4	0.8
Other	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.7	0.7	3.8	1.2
Gender of Household Head							
Male	0.5	1.1	1.6	2.2	0.2	4.0	0.8
Female	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.4	3.3	1.1

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

	1-2 persons	3-4 persons	5-6 persons	7+ persons	Total	household size
Total	31.4	35.5	22.6	10.4	100.0	3.8
Cluster Location						
Accessible	28.8	36.0	24.6	10.6	100.0	3.9
Remote	33.7	35.1	20.9	10.2	100.0	3.8
Poverty Status						
Poor	21.8	28.3	33.7	16.2	100.0	4.7
Non-poor	34.0	37.4	19.7	8.9	100.0	3.6
Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC						
Employee	0.0	35.8	28.1	36.2	100.0	6.0
Self-employed - agric	31.0	36.6	22.9	9.5	100.0	3.8
Self-employed - other	42.0	35.2	16.7	6.1	100.0	3.4
Other	41.7	19.5	21.2	17.6	100.0	3.8
Gender of Household Head						
Male	25.5	38.1	26.0	10.4	100.0	4.0
Female	51.1	27.0	11.6	10.4	100.0	3.3

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in accessible villages tend to be larger than households in remote villages, with means of 3.9 and 3.8 members, respectively. The difference by poverty status is more pronounced, with poor households reporting a mean household size of 4.7 members, and non-poor households reporting 3.6 members on average.

Regarding socio-economic groups, the employees have the highest mean household size, at 6.0, while the 'self-employed other' socio-economic group has the lowest at 3.4 members.

Finally, households headed by males are larger than female-headed households: the former have 4.0 members in average, whereas the latter have only 3.3 members.

2.3 Main Household Characteristics

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

No particular trends emerge when

analysing by cluster location. However, the analysis by poverty status shows that the share of 'head' is higher in non-poor households than in poor households at 28 and 22 percent respectively.

When analysing by age-groups, it is clear that the category 'other relatives' is mostly comprised by children under 19

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

	Head	Spouse	Child	Parents	Other relative	Not related	Total
Total	26.1	17.5	40.2	1.3	14.8	0.2	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	25.4	17.6	40.8	0.8	15.2	0.1	100.0
Remote	26.7	17.3	39.7	1.7	14.4	0.2	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	21.5	15.9	40.5	0.4	21.4	0.4	100.0
Non-poor	27.6	18.0	40.1	1.6	12.6	0.1	100.0
Age							
0- 9	0.0	0.0	76.0	0.0	23.5	0.6	100.0
10-19	0.8	3.8	69.8	0.0	25.5	0.0	100.0
20-29	27.7	40.1	23.3	0.0	8.9	0.0	100.0
30-39	54.8	39.0	3.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0
40-49	57.8	34.8	2.7	1.7	3.1	0.0	100.0
50-59	54.5	37.6	1.8	1.5	4.6	0.0	100.0
60 and above	70.9	12.0	0.6	10.6	5.9	0.0	100.0
Gender							
Male	40.5	0.9	42.2	0.1	16.1	0.3	100.0
Female	12.0	33.6	38.4	2.5	13.5	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

	Never married	Married monog	Married polyg	Informal, loose union	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Total
Total	33.2	43.1	7.2	2.2	1.4	5.6	7.3	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	32.7	46.7	7.4	0.9	1.5	6.2	4.6	100.0
Remote	33.6	40.0	7.1	3.3	1.3	5.2	9.5	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	35.5	42.4	7.8	1.1	1.6	4.9	6.7	100.0
Non-poor	32.5	43.3	7.0	2.5	1.4	5.9	7.5	100.0
Age								
12-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	88.8	9.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
20-24	40.8	47.5	5.0	2.6	1.1	1.8	1.2	100.0
25-29	16.3	64.8	6.3	5.0	2.8	3.9	0.9	100.0
30-39	9.8	67.2	6.2	4.5	1.8	9.0	1.4	100.0
40-49	5.2	63.0	14.1	1.3	0.9	11.3	4.2	100.0
50-59	0.9	66.5	5.6	4.0	1.4	7.2	14.4	100.0
60 and above	0.9	34.8	18.4	0.0	3.6	8.4	34.0	100.0
Gender								
Male	40.6	44.0	7.1	2.1	1.2	4.1	0.8	100.0
Female	26.1	42.2	7.3	2.2	1.6	7.1	13.4	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

2 Village, population and household characteristics

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	0.7	34.2	1.9	63.3	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	0.8	32.7	2.8	63.6	100.0
Remote	0.5	35.5	1.0	63.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.7	29.6	1.2	68.5	100.0
Non-poor	0.7	35.7	2.1	61.5	100.0
Age					
5- 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	0.0	8.4	0.6	91.1	100.0
20-29	0.0	43.7	5.0	51.2	100.0
30-39	1.7	62.9	3.7	31.8	100.0
40-49	3.4	60.1	2.1	34.4	100.0
50-59	0.9	61.3	2.3	35.5	100.0
60 and above	0.0	67.4	1.8	30.9	100.0
Gender					
Male	0.8	48.1	2.9	48.2	100.0
Female	0.6	20.7	0.8	77.9	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

Table 2.7: Percent distribution of the total population age 5 and above by highest level of education

	None	Nursery school	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Post secondary	Total
Total	36.2	2.0	30.4	29.0	1.2	0.0	1.3	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	33.6	2.3	32.1	29.4	1.6	0.0	1.2	100.0
Remote	38.6	1.7	29.0	28.6	0.9	0.0	1.3	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	40.6	1.7	35.1	20.2	1.3	0.0	1.1	100.0
Non-poor	34.7	2.0	28.9	31.8	1.2	0.0	1.3	100.0
Age								
5- 9	64.6	11.2	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	10.9	1.3	87.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	11.0	0.0	51.4	32.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	27.4	0.0	7.0	62.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-39	23.6	0.0	6.3	67.9	0.8	0.0	1.4	100.0
40-49	39.1	0.0	7.4	48.5	1.3	0.0	3.7	100.0
50-59	55.3	0.0	21.4	20.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0
60 and above	67.6	0.0	25.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0
Gender								
Male	26.1	2.3	36.1	32.6	1.1	0.0	1.7	100.0
Female	45.9	1.6	24.9	25.4	1.4	0.0	0.8	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to be household heads than females, with shares of 41 and 12 percent, respectively. In turn, females are more likely to be spouses to the household head

than males, at rates of 34 and 1 percent, respectively.

Table 2.5 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 12 and above by marital status. Overall, 33 percent of the population has never been married. In addition, 43 percent of the population is married and monogamous, and 7 percent is married and polygamous. 6 percent of the population is 'unofficially' separated, informal unions constitute 2 percent of the population and 7 percent is widowed.

There are no strong differences in marital status by poverty status. However, the breakdown by cluster location shows that household members from accessible villages report being in a monogamous marriage more frequently than household members from remote villages at 47 and 40 percent respectively.

The age breakdown shows that the 'polygamous-married' category peaks for the 60+ group, at 18 percent. For the population after 25 years old, married-monogamous is the most common category. 'Separated' and 'widowed' show higher shares for the older cohorts. 'Never married' also shows correlation with age, decreasing rapidly as the population gets older.

Around 41 percent of the men have never been married, but for women the figure is only 26 percent. While 13 percent of women are widowed the share for males are 1 percent.

Table 2.6 shows the percent distribution of the population age 5 and above by socio-economic group. Overall, 34 percent of the population is self-employed in agriculture, with 63 percent in other activities. No strong differences are observed between accessible and remote clusters. The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households have a higher share in 'self-employed agriculture' than poor households, while the latter report a higher share in the 'other' (unemployed, inactive unpaid or household workers) than the former.

The analysis by the age-groups is particularly interesting. The share of employees peaks at 3 percent for the 40-49 cohort. The share of self-employed other is higher for the population in the 20-49 age-groups, at 5 percent. The share of self-employed in agriculture tends to increase with age, peaking at 67 percent for the 60+ cohort. On the contrary, the category 'other' tends to decrease with age, showing a sharp decrease between 15-19 and 20-29, from 91 to 51 percent, then decreases until 31 percent for the 60+ cohort.

The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to be self-employed in agriculture than women at 48 and 21 percent respectively. In turn, females are more likely to be in the 'other' category, with a share of 78 percent against 48 percent for the males.

Table 2.8: Percent distribution of heads of household by marital status

	Never married	Married monogamous	Married polygamous	Informal, loose union	Divorced Separated Widowed	Total
Total	6.5	54.7	8.9	2.7	27.2	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	7.7	59.1	8.9	1.1	23.1	100.0
Remote	5.4	50.8	8.9	4.1	30.8	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	1.1	61.2	10.6	1.3	25.9	100.0
Non-poor	7.9	53.0	8.5	3.1	27.6	100.0
Age						
15-19	66.2	33.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	15.7	68.8	3.0	4.1	8.5	100.0
30-39	9.9	61.6	3.0	6.5	19.1	100.0
40-49	4.3	56.3	14.7	1.1	23.6	100.0
50-59	1.7	58.8	1.9	3.0	34.7	100.0
60 and above	1.2	38.5	16.4	0.0	43.9	100.0
Gender						
Male	6.2	70.1	11.2	2.8	9.7	100.0
Female	7.3	4.1	1.3	2.6	84.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

2 Village, population and household characteristics

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

	Employed	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	2.0	87.8	4.2	6.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	2.5	85.9	6.4	5.2	100.0
Remote	1.6	89.4	2.3	6.6	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	2.7	86.5	3.0	7.8	100.0
Non-poor	1.9	88.1	4.5	5.5	100.0
Age					
15-19	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	0.0	90.3	9.7	0.0	100.0
30-39	3.0	89.9	5.4	1.6	100.0
40-49	5.1	88.3	1.7	5.0	100.0
50-59	1.6	90.0	2.5	5.9	100.0
60 and above	0.0	82.8	3.4	13.8	100.0
Gender					
Male	1.6	89.6	5.2	3.6	100.0
Female	3.4	81.9	0.9	13.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

	None	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Post secondary	Total
Total	34.1	16.6	45.0	0.6	0.0	3.6	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	26.1	17.2	52.1	1.1	0.0	3.5	100.0
Remote	41.1	16.0	38.9	0.2	0.0	3.7	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	47.8	21.4	24.4	2.1	0.0	4.3	100.0
Non-poor	30.6	15.3	50.4	0.2	0.0	3.5	100.0
Age							
15-19	44.4	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	12.4	8.9	78.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-39	18.4	7.9	69.6	1.4	0.0	2.6	100.0
40-49	26.2	9.2	58.5	1.3	0.0	4.8	100.0
50-59	42.9	21.5	30.6	0.0	0.0	5.0	100.0
60 and above	60.8	32.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0
Gender							
Male	24.3	19.4	52.1	0.8	0.0	3.4	100.0
Female	66.5	7.5	21.7	0.0	0.0	4.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

Table 2.7 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 5 and above by highest level of education. Roughly 36 percent of the population has no education, 30 percent has some primary, and 29 percent has complete primary. The remaining levels have shares of at most 2 percent each.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote villages report a higher share of population with no education than

accessible villages at 39 and 34 percent respectively.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher share of population with no education or with just some primary than non-poor households. In turn the latter report higher shares with complete primary than the former.

The age breakdown shows that 65 percent of the children between 5 and 9 have no

formal education, but 88 percent of the children 10-14 have some or complete primary. Rates of no education are lowest for the population in the 15-19 cohort (11 percent) and higher for the older groups. In the groups between 20 and 39 years old, the most common is complete primary.

The gender breakdown shows that females have a higher share of uneducated population than males: 46 against 26 percent. In turn the latter report higher shares with some or complete primary than the former.

2.4 Main Characteristics of the Heads of Household

Table 2.8 shows the percent distribution of household heads by marital status. Overall, 55 percent of the household heads are married and monogamous, 27 percent are divorced, separated or widowed, 9 percent are married and polygamous, 7 percent have never been married and a further 3 percent lives in an informal union.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that accessible villages report a higher share of married monogamous household heads than remote villages. In turn, the latter report a higher share in widowed, divorced or separated. Poor households are more likely to be in a monogamous marriage than non-poor households with shares of 61 and 53 percent respectively.

The breakdown by age-group shows that the 'married-monogamous' category decreases with age, as 'married-polygamous' and 'divorced, separated or widowed' increase. 'Never married' also shows correlation with age, decreasing rapidly as the population gets older.

Most female household heads are divorced, separated or widowed (85 percent), whereas for males, this category roughly represents 10 percent. Most male household heads are married, monogamous or polygamous (70 and 11 percent, respectively).

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

Table 2.11 - Orphan status of children under 18 years old

	Children who lost mother only	Children who lost father only	Children who lost both father & mother
Total	1.8	7.5	2.2
Cluster Location			
Accessible	2.5	7.5	1.8
Remote	1.1	7.4	2.4
Poverty Status			
Poor	1.3	6.3	3.3
Non-poor	2.0	7.9	1.7
Age			
0-4	1.0	1.6	0.0
5-9	0.9	7.1	0.2
10-14	4.0	11.6	4.9
15-17	0.8	10.2	4.4
Gender			
Male	1.5	8.2	2.6
Female	2.2	6.7	1.6

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

expected, the great majority of the district's household heads belongs to the self-employed in agriculture, with a share of 88 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities represent 4 percent of the household heads, the 'other' category (unemployed, inactive and household workers) represents 6 percent, and the employees are a further 2 percent.

The analysis by cluster location and poverty status shows no strong correlation with socio-economic group of the household heads.

The breakdown by age of the household head shows interesting insights. For all age-groups, 'self-employed agriculture' is the most important category, representing at least 4 out of 5 household heads in each age-group. The 'employee' category peaks at 5 percent for the 40-49 age-group. The 'self-employed other' is lower for the 40-49 cohort. The 'other' category gains importance in the 60+ age-group, with a share of 14 percent, as it includes the economically inactive population.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that in female-headed households, the main income earner is more likely to be self-employed in agriculture than in male-headed households with shares of 90 and 82 percent respectively.

Table 2.10 shows the percent distribution of the heads of household by highest level

2 Village, population and household characteristics

of education. Overall, only 4 percent of the household heads have any education after primary. 34 percent of the household heads have no education, 17 percent have some primary and 45 percent have complete primary.

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

The age breakdown shows that 61 percent of household heads aged 60 or over has no education, and a further 32 percent just some primary. Complete primary represents almost 79 percent for the 20-29 age-group but only 2 percent in the 60+ cohort. In the latter groups, 'some primary' gains importance.

The analysis by gender shows that female household heads are more likely to have no education than males, with rates of 66 and 24 percent, respectively. Males report a higher share with some primary than

females. Furthermore, 52 percent of the male household heads has complete primary, against 22 percent of females.

2.5 Orphan and Foster Status

Table 2.11 shows the percent distribution of children under 18 years old who have lost at least one parent. Overall, about 2 percent of children under 18 lost both parents, 2 percent lost only their mother and 8 percent lost only their father. This amounts to 12 percent of all children under 18 who lost at least one parent at the time of the survey.

The age breakdown shows that orphan status is correlated with age: as can be expected older children are more likely to be orphans than younger children. Around 15 percent of the children between 15 and 17 years lost at least one parent, and 10 percent of the children in that age-group lost their father. There does not seem to be a gender trend in orphan status.

The percent distribution of children under 18 years old by foster status is shown in Table 2.12. A child is defined as living in a nuclear household when both parents live in the household and as living in a non-nuclear household when at least one parent is absent from the household. Note that this makes it a variable defined at the level of the child, rather than the household (a household may be nuclear with respect to one child, but not with respect to another). The table shows that 40 percent of children under 18 were living in non-nuclear households at the time of the survey.

45 percent of children from poor households live in non-nuclear households, while the share for non-poor households is 38 percent. Cluster location is not strongly correlated with foster status.

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

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

Table 2.12 - Foster status of children under 18 years old

	Children living with mother only	Children living with father only	Children living with no parents	Children living in non-nuclear households
Total	18.9	4.2	16.6	39.8
Cluster Location				
Accessible	16.1	5.1	18.2	39.4
Remote	21.5	3.4	15.2	40.1
Poverty Status				
Poor	20.9	4.0	20.2	45.1
Non-poor	18.1	4.3	15.3	37.7
Age				
0-4	21.5	1.3	4.1	26.9
5-9	18.0	4.1	17.7	39.8
10-14	17.8	8.0	24.2	50.1
15-17	18.1	2.3	21.5	41.9
Gender				
Male	16.9	4.8	17.4	39.1
Female	21.1	3.6	15.8	40.5

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

3 EDUCATION

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

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

3.1 Overview of the Education indicators

3.1.1 Literacy

Table 3.1 shows the main education indicators for the district. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language, as reported by the respondent. Individuals who are able to read but cannot write are considered illiterate. The adult literacy rate¹ is 58 percent. Literacy rates differ between accessible and remote villages at 65 and 53 percent respectively.

There is a difference in literacy rate among individuals living in poor and non-poor households. Whereas the literacy rate among non-poor households stands at 59 percent, the individuals in poor households have a literacy rate of 54 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that literacy rates are higher among the employees (100 percent) than those in the remaining categories.

The gender breakdown shows an important literacy rate gap between men and women. The literacy rate among men is 28 percentage points higher than that of women at 73 percent and 45 percent respectively.

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

Orphaned children have a literacy rate of 77 percent, whereas the rate for non-orphaned children is 14 percentage points higher, at 91 percent. Similarly, fostered children have a lower literacy rate than non-fostered children, at 71 and 94 percent, respectively.

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, 71 percent of primary school-age children live within 30 minutes of a primary school. Primary school access is higher in accessible villages than in remote villages at 73 and 68 percent respectively. Poverty status, orphan status and gender of the household head are not strongly correlated to primary school accessibility.

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

Finally, fostered children have a higher access rate to primary schools than non-fostered children at 83 and 68 percent, respectively.

Enrolment

The two main measures of enrolment, the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) are analysed in this section. GER is defined as the ratio of all individuals attending school, irrespective of their age, to the population of school-age children. If there is a large proportion of non-school-age individuals attending school, the GER may exceed 100 percent. Primary school GER informs on the ratio of all individuals in primary school to the population of individuals of primary school-age (7 to 13 years) in the district.

3 Education

Table 3.1: Education indicators

	Adult Literacy rate	Primary				Secondary			
		access	gross	net	satisfaction	access	gross	net	satisfaction
			enrollment	enrollment			enrollment	enrollment	
Total	58.1	70.5	122.5	86.2	50.4	6.3	8.7	6.3	20.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	64.5	72.9	122.4	87.0	64.8	12.0	8.2	4.3	31.1
Remote	52.7	68.0	122.6	85.4	35.7	0.7	9.1	8.1	10.3
Poverty Status									
Poor	54.2	70.7	119.1	85.3	51.4	2.2	5.2	3.2	78.6
Non-poor	59.3	70.3	123.9	86.6	50.0	7.5	9.7	7.2	10.3
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	100.0	100.0	116.1	100.0	58.3	0.0	88.6	66.8	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	56.9	67.9	121.9	85.5	48.6	6.7	4.6	3.5	36.1
Self-employed - other	66.6	90.1	115.8	92.9	82.1	0.0	30.1	11.3	37.4
Other	50.1	78.5	138.4	84.4	56.3	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender									
Male	72.6	71.7	129.1	87.9	47.7	9.2	5.3	3.5	27.1
Female	44.9	69.0	114.9	84.3	54.0	2.9	12.6	9.5	16.6
Orphan status									
Orphaned	76.9	70.7	110.5	90.7	37.3	8.3	11.3	11.3	0.0
Not-orphaned	91.4	70.3	121.9	85.2	53.7	7.0	5.9	5.9	17.5
Foster status									
Fostered	71.0	82.6	111.2	89.9	56.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not-fostered	93.7	67.8	122.9	84.7	51.0	8.1	8.3	8.3	13.1

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro 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.

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 123 percent at the time of the survey. This figure indicates that all individuals who were at primary school constitute 123 percent of all children of primary school-age in the district. The NER further shows that 86 percent of all primary school-age children were attending school. Primary school GER and NER are almost the same for the villages located in remote villages and for those in accessible villages.

Primary school NER does not vary much by poverty status, but non-poor households report a higher GER than poor households at 124 and 119 percent respectively. NER is higher among people

living in households belonging to the 'employee' category, whereas GER is higher for households in the 'other' category than the remaining socio-economic categories.

Furthermore, the gender breakdown shows that males have higher GER and NER than females.

The breakdown by orphan status shows a higher NER for orphaned children, whereas non-orphaned children report a higher GER than the former. Similar observations are evident when analysing by foster status with fostered children resembling orphaned children.

Satisfaction

The satisfaction rate informs on proportion of primary school pupils who cited no

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

50 percent of all primary school pupils were satisfied with the schools they were attending. Whereas a higher share of pupils living in accessible villages reported to be satisfied than those living in remote villages, at 65 and 36 percent respectively, there is no wide difference in the satisfaction rates between pupils living in poor and non-poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the households shows that the self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the highest rate of satisfaction with their primary schools at 82 percent, whereas the remaining categories report shares up to 58 percent each.

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

	Percent dissatisfied	Reasons for dissatisfaction							
		Books/ supplies	Poor Teaching	Lack of teachers	Teachers absent	Lack of space	Facilities in bad condition	High fees	Other
Total	50.0	33.9	17.2	54.8	9.8	16.9	35.5	2.9	9.5
Cluster Location									
Accessible	36.0	38.7	9.6	23.6	0.0	18.1	35.7	1.2	9.5
Remote	65.2	31.0	21.8	73.6	15.8	16.2	35.3	3.9	9.6
Poverty Status									
Poor	47.9	30.8	18.9	43.2	0.0	23.7	39.1	0.0	4.6
Non-poor	50.8	35.1	16.6	59.0	13.4	14.4	34.1	3.9	11.4
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	57.4	21.5	0.0	53.7	0.0	21.5	10.8	21.5	67.7
Self-employed - agriculture	51.4	32.3	17.1	55.2	10.3	14.4	37.2	1.3	6.2
Self-employed - other	26.6	79.6	31.9	52.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0
Other	39.8	57.1	33.8	50.9	17.2	60.0	50.9	0.0	0.0
Gender									
Male	51.1	32.1	16.2	60.3	9.5	19.5	28.3	2.2	8.8
Female	48.6	36.2	18.6	47.7	10.2	13.5	44.7	3.8	10.5
Type of school									
Primary	49.6	34.0	18.3	57.3	10.9	18.5	35.2	1.5	7.4
Government	49.4	33.7	18.4	57.6	11.0	18.6	35.4	1.5	7.5
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary	80.0	30.2	0.0	14.2	0.0	3.8	25.0	24.4	45.4
Government	80.0	30.2	0.0	14.2	0.0	3.8	25.0	24.4	45.4
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	34.8	37.7	19.2	63.4	0.0	0.0	59.2	0.0	0.0
Government	33.1	33.0	20.7	68.2	0.0	0.0	63.7	0.0	0.0
Private	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

3 Education

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

	Reasons not currently attending											
	Percent not attending	Completed school	Distance	Cost	Work	Illness	Pregnancy	Got married	Useless/uninteresting	Failed exam	Awaits admission	Dismissed
Total	12.5	39.9	1.9	20.2	3.3	2.5	0.9	7.4	6.6	32.8	11.8	0.0
Cluster Location												
Accessible	12.0	28.0	3.9	7.7	3.4	5.1	1.8	7.0	7.7	41.2	14.3	0.0
Remote	13.0	51.1	0.0	31.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	7.7	5.6	24.9	9.5	0.0
Poverty Status												
Poor	8.3	33.7	0.0	13.8	9.1	3.3	4.9	0.0	15.7	44.1	0.0	0.0
Non-poor	14.1	41.3	2.3	21.6	2.1	2.3	0.0	9.0	4.6	30.3	14.5	0.0
Socio-economic Group												
Employee	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	13.4	43.2	2.1	18.7	3.6	2.1	0.0	8.0	7.2	33.7	11.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	10.2	0.0	0.0	52.9	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	30.7	0.0	0.0
Gender												
Male	10.9	26.6	4.0	20.7	3.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	13.8	34.2	18.7	0.0
Female	14.5	52.1	0.0	19.7	3.2	3.6	1.7	14.2	0.0	31.6	5.5	0.0
Age												
7-13	0.8	32.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.1	0.0	32.9	0.0
14-19	31.4	40.2	2.0	21.0	3.5	2.6	0.9	7.7	4.3	34.1	11.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

3.1.3 Secondary school Access, Enrolment and Satisfaction

Access

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

Less than a tenth (6 percent) of all pupils in secondary school live within 30 minutes of travel to the nearest secondary school. The difference in access to secondary school between people living in accessible and remote villages is noticeable at 12 and 1 percent respectively. Similarly, the access rate for individuals living in non-poor households is higher than that of individuals in poor households at 8 and 2 percent respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic status of the household shows that while 8 percent of households in the 'other' category and 7 percent of the self-employed in agriculture report having access to secondary schools, the shares for

the remaining categories were virtually null.

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

Enrolment

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

The GER and NER at secondary school are very low compared to primary school level. Overall, GER was 9 percent and NER was 6 percent. There is no strong difference in the secondary school GER and NER between households located in accessible and remote villages. The breakdown by poverty status shows similar results.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that the employees

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

	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	87.9	84.3	86.2	0.8	0.5	0.7
7	60.1	57.4	58.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	86.3	78.6	82.1	3.4	0.0	1.5
9	100.0	81.5	91.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	94.5	95.2	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	94.9	96.5	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	93.3	90.9	92.3	2.2	0.0	1.2
13	93.5	91.7	92.6	0.0	4.1	1.9

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities are the categories with highest NER and GER, whereas the 'other' category shows practically null enrolment rates.

The GER and NER rates are higher among girls than boys. In addition orphaned children report higher enrolment rates than non-orphaned children at 11 and 6 percent respectively. In turn non-fostered children report higher GER and NER rates than fostered children at 8 and 0 percent respectively.

Satisfaction

Four out of five (80 percent) of secondary school pupils is dissatisfied with their schools. Only 20 percent of this population is satisfied with the secondary schools they attend. This satisfaction rate is lower than in primary schools (50 percent). The satisfaction rate is higher among students living in households located in accessible villages than that of students living in remote villages at 31 and 10 percent respectively. In turn poor households report a higher satisfaction rate than non-poor at 79 and 10 percent respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic groups shows that students living in households where the main income earner is self-employed either in agriculture or in non-agricultural activities have higher satisfaction rates at 36 percent each, whereas the remaining categories reported practically null satisfaction rates.

Among the individuals enrolled in secondary schools, males report a higher satisfaction rate than females at 27 and 17 percent respectively.

3.2 Dissatisfaction

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

Overall, about half (50 percent) of students who were enrolled in either primary or secondary school reported dissatisfaction with the schools they were attending. 55 percent of the dissatisfied individuals reported lack of teachers as the cause of their dissatisfaction. In addition, 34 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools because of lack of books and supplies and 36 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools due facilities being in bad condition. While 17 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools due to lack of space, and a further 17 percent reported poor teaching, 10 percent reported teachers' absence.

The dissatisfaction rate for people living remote villages is 29 percentage points higher than that of those living in accessible villages. Further breakdown of the data shows that the dissatisfaction rate due to lack of teachers among non-poor

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

	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	3.5	9.5	6.3	9.5	10.1	9.8
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.4
15	3.3	6.0	4.7	0.0	12.9	6.8
16	4.3	11.0	6.0	10.4	37.2	17.2
17	7.6	19.6	14.4	23.9	14.0	18.3
18	4.2	10.6	7.1	7.4	0.0	4.1
19	0.0	7.0	3.9	23.9	0.0	10.7

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

households is higher than that among poor households at 59 and 43 percent respectively. In addition, while 74 percent of people living in remote villages reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers, the share for those living in accessible villages is 24 percent. It is also observed that 39 percent of people living in accessible villages reported dissatisfaction due to lack of books and supplies compared to 31 percent of people living in remote villages.

The breakdown by socio-economic groups shows that the dissatisfaction rate among households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category is the lowest (27 percent). At the same time, the 'employee' category reported the highest dissatisfaction rate (57 percent). It is also observed that 34 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category and 32 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category reported dissatisfaction due to poor teaching, whereas the share for households belonging to the 'employee' category was virtually null.

The gender breakdown shows that 60 percent of males reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers compared to 48 percent of females. In turn, 45 percent of females reported dissatisfaction due to bad condition of facilities compared to 28 percent of males.

Those attending primary school report lack of teachers as the most cited cause for dissatisfaction (57 percent), followed by bad condition of facilities (35 percent) while those attending secondary schools report dissatisfaction due to lack of books and supplies as the most cited cause for dissatisfaction (30 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 40 percent of the non-attending population did not attend because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level. 21 percent were not attending school due to cost, 33 percent of the respondents reported non-attendance because they failed standard four, seven or form four exams and 12 percent were awaiting admission.

While 32 percent of children living in remote villages were not attending school due to cost, the share for children in accessible villages was 8 percent. 28 percent of those living in accessible villages were not attending school because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level, the share for children in remote villages was 51 percent.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that children from poor households report a higher rate of non-attendance than children from non-poor households at 14 and 8 percent respectively. Furthermore, 16 percent of children living in poor households were not attending school because school was useless or uninteresting compared to 5 percent of those living in non-poor households.

Nearly all the primary school-aged children attend school, as their non-

attendance rate is only 1 percent. On the other hand, 69 percent of secondary school-aged individuals attend school. 40 percent of secondary school-aged individuals not attending secondary school report having completed school (standard seven, O and A-level); while 34 percent of the respondents report non-attendance because they failed standard four, seven or form four exams.

3.4 Enrolment and Drop-out rates

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

Primary school

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

Overall, 86 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), 84 percent of girls and 88 percent of boys were enrolled. The required age at which children should start standard one is 7 years. However, data on primary school enrolment shows that at the time of the survey only 59 percent of all seven year olds were enrolled. Children are most likely to be in school at the age of 11 years, where the NER is at 96 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. 6 percent of secondary school-aged children were enrolled while 86 percent of primary school-aged children were enrolled in primary school. For a person following a normal school curriculum, i.e. started standard one at age

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

	Male	Female	Total
Total	72.6	44.9	58.1
15-19 years	86.2	82.1	84.3
20-29 years	71.6	53.5	61.3
30-39 years	77.5	66.3	71.9
40-49 years	76.0	36.8	56.5
50-59 years	68.0	15.3	36.7
60+ years	51.0	4.5	26.7
Accessible	78.9	49.4	64.5
15-19 years	90.1	84.4	87.8
20-29 years	84.1	58.6	69.5
30-39 years	82.7	64.7	73.6
40-49 years	82.1	43.7	65.6
50-59 years	65.5	21.4	43.3
60+ years	57.3	4.1	30.7
Remote	66.4	41.6	52.7
15-19 years	81.9	80.5	81.2
20-29 years	62.3	49.4	55.1
30-39 years	72.2	68.1	70.2
40-49 years	68.4	31.7	47.7
50-59 years	70.3	12.1	32.3
60+ years	45.6	4.8	23.6

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

1. Base is population age 15+

7, he/she is expected to start form one at age 14. From this table we see that NER increases gradually with age. The biggest difference in enrolment rates is observed between age 16 and 17. Virtually no body were enrolled in secondary school at the age of 14 years by the time of survey.

Secondary school drop-out rates among secondary school-age individuals (14 to 19 years) are higher compared to those of primary school. 10 percent of children of secondary school-age students had dropped out in the year prior to the survey. In general, the highest drop-out rate is observed among 17 year olds at 18 percent. The highest drop-out rate among males is at the age of 17 years (24 percent), while female drop out rate is highest at the age of 16 years (37 percent).

3.5 Literacy

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

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

	Male	Female	Total
Total	80.6	68.7	74.2
15-17 years	87.3	87.3	87.3
18-20 years	74.7	56.9	65.2
21-22 years	65.3	60.9	62.6
23-24 years	83.6	56.8	65.9
Accessible	92.6	69.0	81.1
15-17 years	90.3	100.0	93.9
18-20 years	92.1	52.8	71.6
21-22 years	100.0	52.0	71.6
23-24 years	100.0	60.8	73.9
Remote	69.4	68.5	68.9
15-17 years	84.3	80.6	82.3
18-20 years	54.5	61.1	58.1
21-22 years	42.6	65.8	57.3
23-24 years	74.0	54.4	61.1

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

1. Base is population aged 15-24

determine adult literacy were only asked for individuals aged 15 or older.

Adult Literacy

Overall, 58 percent of the population aged 15 and above in the district are literate. The difference in literacy rates among men and women is about 28 percentage points at 73 and 45 percent respectively. Individuals aged between 15 and 19 have the highest literacy rate (84 percent) while only 27 percent of those who are above 60 years know how to read and write. There are significant gender differences in literacy, being larger for the older cohorts.

The literacy rate in accessible villages is about 12 percentage points higher than in remote villages. The literacy rate for the 15-19 age-group in remote villages is 81 percent, whereas for accessible villages the rate is 88 percent. Furthermore, in accessible villages the literacy rate of men is 30 percentage points higher than that of women. In remote villages, the difference decreases to 24 percentage points. On the contrary, while the literacy rate of women in accessible villages is about 7 points higher than that of women in remote villages, the difference in literacy rates between men in accessible and remote villages is 13 percentage points. Finally, there is a significant difference in literacy rates among men and women above 60 years in both cluster locations. In both cases, the literacy rates of men over 60 years is above 40 percentage points higher than that of women.

Youth Literacy

Table 3.7 shows literacy rates among the youth by age, gender and residential location. Youth literacy rate is calculated for all persons between 15 and 24 years old. The literacy rate for this group is 74 percent, but the gender difference is important. While the literacy rate for men is 81 percent, the rate for women is almost 12 percentage points lower, at 69 percent.

Analysis by age-groups shows that 15 to 17 year olds have the highest literacy rate at 87 percent. Youth literacy rate in accessible villages is 12 percentage points higher than that of youth in remote villages at 81 and 69 percent respectively.

4 HEALTH

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

Table 4.1 - Health Indicators

	Medical Services			
	Access	Need	Use	Satisfaction
Total	25.2	23.1	24.3	86.8
Cluster Location				
Accessible	29.7	23.8	25.0	86.6
Remote	21.0	22.5	23.6	86.9
Poverty Status				
Poor	18.5	26.1	25.8	83.5
Non-poor	27.4	22.1	23.8	88.0
Socio-economic group				
Employee	49.9	30.9	34.2	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	23.8	22.7	23.9	86.7
Self-employed - other	26.8	26.3	28.2	84.8
Other	30.9	22.6	22.3	77.8
Gender				
Male	25.0	20.6	22.5	84.3
Female	25.3	25.5	26.0	88.9
Age				
0-4	27.5	34.4	58.8	89.4
5-9	23.2	19.2	19.4	93.5
10-14	23.8	14.5	13.6	91.2
15-19	32.2	7.2	6.0	61.4
20-29	29.3	12.7	14.2	83.3
30-39	21.5	25.4	23.4	90.2
40-49	21.8	27.2	24.2	83.1
50-59	22.1	46.0	46.0	83.2
60+	23.6	37.7	29.8	81.7

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro 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

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

	Percent dissatisfied	Reasons for dissatisfaction						
		Facilities not clean	Long wait	No trained professionals	Cost	No drugs available	Treatment unsuccessful	Other
Total	13.2	10.3	2.9	3.2	12.5	48.1	32.6	6.3
Cluster Location								
Accessible	13.4	3.7	2.2	0.0	13.2	57.4	31.5	0.0
Remote	13.1	17.0	3.6	6.4	11.8	38.8	33.5	12.6
Poverty Status								
Poor	16.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	21.0	44.4	50.1	0.0
Non-poor	12.0	11.7	4.4	4.8	8.3	50.0	23.8	9.5
Socio-economic group								
Employee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	13.3	6.0	1.3	3.8	7.3	51.4	33.4	7.4
Self-employed - other	15.2	0.0	36.5	0.0	36.7	26.8	0.0	0.0
Other	22.2	57.4	0.0	0.0	49.1	28.7	42.6	0.0
Gender								
Male	15.7	9.6	0.0	3.0	16.3	50.5	30.3	6.2
Female	11.1	11.3	6.4	3.5	8.0	45.2	35.2	6.5
Type of provider								
Public hospital	17.5	9.7	4.2	0.0	11.7	56.5	30.3	7.0
Private hospital	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.1	43.9	0.0	0.0
Religious hospital	14.2	0.0	0.0	43.5	0.0	0.0	36.5	20.0
Village health worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private Doctor/Dentist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacist	7.2	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	36.0	0.0
Trad. Healer	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

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, 25 percent of the population has access to medical services, 23 percent reported having needed them, and 24 percent reported having used medical services. Finally, 87 percent of those who used medical services reported being satisfied with them.

As would be expected, household in accessible villages have a higher access rate to medical services than households in remote villages. Both types of village

show similar proportions of need, use and satisfaction rates.

Non-poor households have a higher access rate than poor households, with shares of 27 and 19 percent, respectively. The breakdown by poverty status does not show sharp differences by need, use or satisfaction.

Regarding socio-economic status, the employees show higher rates of access, need, use and satisfaction with medical services than the remaining categories. Virtually all the employees were satisfied with medical services, whereas the share for households in the 'other' category was 78 percent. Households where the main income earner was self-employed in agriculture showed the lowest access rate, at 24 percent.

There are no gender differences in access and satisfaction rates. Females report a higher need rate than males (26 and 21 percent, respectively), and slightly higher rates of use, and similar satisfaction.

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

	Percent not consulting	Reasons for not consulting				
		No need	Cost	Distance	No confidence	Other
Total	75.3	96.2	1.7	1.2	0.3	1.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	74.8	96.9	1.6	0.7	0.4	1.0
Remote	75.9	95.5	1.8	1.6	0.3	1.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	73.2	95.2	2.9	1.3	0.7	0.6
Non-poor	76.0	96.5	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.1
Socio-economic group						
Employee	65.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	75.7	96.0	1.9	1.3	0.1	1.1
Self-employed - other	71.2	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	77.7	95.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0
Gender						
Male	77.0	97.8	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.4
Female	73.7	94.6	2.4	1.4	0.6	1.6
Type of sickness/injury						
Fever/malaria	5.2	0.0	57.3	27.7	8.0	26.0
Diarrhea/abdominal pains	8.5	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	16.7
Pain in back, limbs or joints	24.8	0.0	47.6	28.8	25.2	18.3
Coughing/breathing difficulty	10.1	0.0	76.7	23.3	0.0	0.0
Skin problems	15.0	50.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.8
Ear, nose, throat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eye	85.9	0.0	64.8	0.0	35.2	0.0
Dental	50.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Accident	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	14.1	0.0	66.5	0.0	0.0	33.5

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

Access does not vary widely by age-groups, but the rate of use does. It starts at 59 percent for children under 5, reduces to around 5 percent for the population aged between 15-19 years, and then starts going up again, peaking at 46 percent for the 50-59 group. The rate of need follows a similar trend: it starts decreasing with age but then increases for the older cohorts. Satisfaction is lowest for the 15-19 age-group, the same group reports the lowest need and use rates.

4.2 Reasons for Dissatisfaction

Table 4.2 shows the percentage of population who consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and were not satisfied. Overall, 13 percent of the users of healthcare facilities reported being dissatisfied, mostly because of unavailability of drugs (48 percent) and unsuccessful treatment (33 percent), cost (13 percent) and long wait (10 percent).

The lack of trained professionals and the long waits were reported by just 3 percent of the dissatisfied population.

The analysis by cluster location shows that households in accessible villages are more commonly dissatisfied by unavailability of drugs (57 percent, against 39 percent for households in remote villages), whereas households in remote villages report 'facilities not clean' more often (17 percent, against 4 percent of the households in accessible villages).

The breakdown by poverty status shows that, whereas poor households are more dissatisfied by the cost of the treatment than non-poor households (21 and 8 percent, respectively), the latter report unavailability of drugs more often (50 percent against 44 percent of non-poor households).

Employees are the socio-economic group with the lowest dissatisfaction rate. The remaining socio-economic groups report

4 Health

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

	Sick or injured	Fever or malaria	Diarrhea/ abdominal pain	Pain in back, limbs or joints	Coughing/ breathing difficulty	Skin problem	Ear, nose, throat,	Eye	Dental	Accident	Other
Total	23.1	53.5	17.7	16.4	13.6	3.5	1.5	1.8	0.5	0.8	6.2
Male Total	20.6	56.7	16.1	11.8	16.0	3.2	2.1	1.4	0.0	1.8	4.5
0-4	36.4	82.3	19.3	2.7	2.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
5-9	16.8	78.8	3.7	0.0	16.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	13.6	56.3	4.4	13.1	19.7	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	4.4	7.2
15-29	8.4	46.2	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	18.6
30-49	22.4	50.0	30.0	6.2	16.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.4
50-64	26.2	39.4	7.2	41.7	27.0	3.2	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	3.5
65+	42.4	30.6	23.2	29.6	15.6	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	3.9
Female Total	25.5	50.9	19.0	20.1	11.7	3.8	1.0	2.2	0.9	0.0	7.6
0-4	32.4	71.8	11.5	0.0	13.2	8.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
5-9	21.6	63.8	16.6	6.4	9.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5
10-14	15.7	89.0	10.9	11.4	15.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	13.2	58.7	29.0	12.0	10.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	10.1
30-49	30.8	44.1	22.2	15.3	12.4	1.9	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	12.2
50-64	37.2	29.9	30.0	29.2	16.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
65+	45.3	23.8	6.8	65.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	3.4

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro 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 long wait more often, with cost as second reason.

The dissatisfaction rate does not vary by gender, but the reasons do so. Males point out the cost of the treatment and the lack of medicine more often than females (16 and 51 percent against 8 and 45 percent, respectively). In turn females are more likely to point out unsuccessful treatment and long wait than males (35 and 6 percent against 30 and 0 percent, respectively).

Virtually all employees who consulted a healthcare provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey were satisfied with the services by the time of the survey. The remaining socio-economic groups report fairly similar shares of dissatisfaction. While dissatisfaction among 'self-employed agriculture' is mainly due to 'no drugs available' at 51 percent, the 'self-employed other' group reports varying shares of reasons for dissatisfaction with the highest being cost of treatment and long waits at 37 percent each and unavailability of drugs at 27 percent.

Dissatisfaction rates and the reasons for dissatisfaction vary widely by gender. Females report a higher dissatisfaction rate than males, at 16 and 11 percent,

respectively. Males report cost of the treatment and unavailability of medicines more often than females. In turn, females report 'long wait' more often than males.

Regarding health provider, the main cause of dissatisfaction in public hospitals is unavailability of drugs, whereas in private hospitals, the cost of healthcare. In turn, in religious hospitals the main causes of dissatisfaction are lack of trained professionals (44 percent) and unsuccessful treatment (37 percent). In the case of pharmacists, the main causes are unavailability of drugs (43 percent) and unsuccessful treatment (36 percent).

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, 75 percent of the population did not consult a health provider, typically because there was no need (96 percent of the cases). However, 4 percent of the people who did not consult a health provider had other reasons, mainly the cost of healthcare.

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

	Public hospital	Private hospital	Religious hospital	Village health worker	Private doctor, dentist	Pharmacist/chemist	Traditional healer	Other	Total
Total	52.3	4.6	6.9	1.2	0.0	32.0	2.5	0.5	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	50.5	6.1	2.8	0.6	0.0	38.3	1.7	0.0	100.0
Remote	54.1	3.1	10.9	1.7	0.0	26.0	3.2	1.0	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	48.1	5.4	3.5	0.9	0.0	38.4	3.1	0.7	100.0
Non-poor	53.9	4.3	8.2	1.3	0.0	29.7	2.2	0.5	100.0
Socio-economic group									
Employee	83.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	49.3	4.5	8.0	1.3	0.0	33.8	2.6	0.4	100.0
Self-employed - other	59.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.5	0.0	4.4	100.0
Other	69.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	4.5	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

1. Base is population who consulted a health provider

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

	12-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-29 yrs	30-39 yrs	40+ yrs	Total	Pre-natal care
Total	0.0	7.7	20.8	27.3	13.9	1.8	11.2	92.3
Cluster Location								
Accessible	0.0	7.6	15.7	31.3	19.4	0.0	12.3	100.0
Remote	0.0	7.8	23.9	22.7	7.8	3.2	10.3	84.6
Poverty Status								
Poor	0.0	4.8	21.7	47.3	25.2	0.0	13.7	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	8.4	20.6	22.3	11.3	2.5	10.5	89.5
Socio-economic group								
Employee	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	39.4	0.0	9.4	100.0
Self-employed - agric	0.0	7.7	22.9	23.9	12.8	2.2	11.1	90.9
Self-employed - other	0.0	0.0	15.7	84.6	28.2	0.0	24.1	100.0
Other	0.0	16.2	0.0	52.1	0.0	0.0	7.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

1. Base is females aged 12 or older.

Neither cluster location nor poverty status seems to be correlated with the reasons for not consulting a health provider.

Regarding socio-economic groups, the 'other' category reports the highest rate not consulting a health service provider, at 78 percent, while employees report the lowest rate not consulting a health service provider at 66 percent. Virtually all employees who did not consult the health service provider reported 'no need' as their main reason for not consulting.

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

The split-up by type of illness shows that for most infirmities, fever (including malaria) diarrhoea, abdominal and limbs or joint pain, dental and coughing, the main cause for not consulting a health practitioner is cost. It is worth noticing the relatively low percentage of people not receiving attention (5 percent) for fever or malaria.

4.4 Type of Illness

Table 4.4 shows the percentage of population sick or injured in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, fever or malaria is the most common sickness, affecting almost 54 percent of the total population. In turn, diarrhoea or abdominal pain and pain in back, joints or

4 Health

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

	Hospital	Health centre	Dispensary	Health post	At home	Other	Total
Total	16.6	4.3	19.0	0.0	59.4	0.7	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	20.0	8.2	19.7	0.0	50.6	1.5	100.0
Remote	13.6	0.9	18.4	0.0	67.1	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	13.6	9.0	13.3	0.0	62.1	2.0	100.0
Non-poor	17.7	2.7	21.0	0.0	58.4	0.2	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Employee	34.1	0.0	13.4	0.0	52.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	15.8	4.4	18.6	0.0	60.5	0.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	11.4	0.0	27.0	0.0	61.6	0.0	100.0
Other	26.8	10.9	22.1	0.0	40.2	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

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

	Doctor		Trained		Other	Don't	Total	Delivery by health prof.
	Nurse	Midwife	T.B.A.	T.B.A.	Self	know		
Total	1.5	39.7	16.3	14.5	28.0	0.0	100.0	57.5
Cluster Location								
Accessible	2.4	48.3	14.4	10.2	24.8	0.0	100.0	65.1
Remote	0.7	32.1	18.0	18.3	30.9	0.0	100.0	50.8
Poverty Status								
Poor	3.1	36.2	20.8	8.2	31.8	0.0	100.0	60.1
Non-poor	0.9	41.0	14.7	16.7	26.6	0.0	100.0	56.6
Socio-economic group								
Employee	0.0	47.6	52.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	1.7	38.5	15.9	15.9	28.0	0.0	100.0	56.1
Self-employed - other	0.0	38.4	18.2	0.0	43.4	0.0	100.0	56.6
Other	0.0	59.8	0.0	8.6	31.6	0.0	100.0	59.8

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

limbs come in second and third place, with 18 and 16 percent of the population. Coughing and breathing difficulties affected 14 percent of the ill population, whereas other illnesses had minor shares.

The gender breakdown reveals that females make up a higher share of sick or injured population: 26 vs. 21 percent of males, but there are no stark differences by type of illness.

The age breakdown shows that the share of sick/injured population is highest for the oldest cohorts, with shares of above 42 percent, while the other age groups report rates of up to 37 percent. The share of ill population affected by malaria comes down with age but other problems emerge. It is worth noting that, both in males and females, skin problems are highest for the

0-4 age group, but there is no clear trend for other infirmities.

4.5 Health Provider

Table 4.5 shows the percent distribution of health consultations in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, 52 percent of the consultations were made in a public hospital, 32 percent to a pharmacist or chemist, 7 percent in a religious hospital, and 5 percent to private hospitals. Traditional healers were consulted just in 3 percent of the cases.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages seem to go more often to religious hospitals than households in accessible villages, and the latter to chemists and traditional healers.

Table 4.9: Nutritional status indicators and program participation rates

	Nutritional status indicators		Program participation		
	Stunted	Wasted	Nutrition	Weigh-in	Vaccinated
Total	35.8	0.6	38.2	97.5	88.8
Cluster Location					
Accessible	36.5	0.7	37.9	99.0	91.0
Remote	35.1	0.5	38.4	96.3	86.8
Poverty Status					
Poor	48.8	0.0	27.6	100.0	92.8
Non-poor	31.0	0.8	42.0	96.6	87.3
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	56.7	0.0	34.1	100.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	36.4	0.7	39.2	97.2	88.4
Self-employed - other	17.8	0.0	41.1	100.0	100.0
Other	24.5	0.0	17.2	100.0	77.9
Gender and age in completed years					
Male	40.8	0.7	36.0	98.0	90.4
0	36.1	0.0	36.9	94.7	89.6
1	58.1	2.8	33.9	100.0	95.7
2	28.4	0.0	39.4	95.0	80.2
3	30.2	0.0	30.7	100.0	93.3
4	56.2	0.0	44.6	100.0	92.3
Female	31.3	0.5	40.3	97.1	87.1
0	6.7	2.7	40.9	92.8	87.0
1	40.5	0.0	49.8	100.0	93.8
2	55.5	0.0	47.8	94.0	88.0
3	29.9	0.0	26.3	100.0	79.1
4	22.2	0.0	31.0	100.0	84.1
Orphan status					
Orphaned	34.5	0.0	33.3	81.2	81.2
Not-orphaned	36.2	0.6	38.3	97.9	88.8
Foster status					
Fostered	36.7	0.0	23.5	100.0	100.0
Not-fostered	35.6	0.6	39.0	97.9	88.8

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

Non-poor households make their consultations in public hospitals more often than poor households, with shares of 54 and 48 percent, respectively. In turn, members of poor households tend to consult chemists more often (38 and 30 percent, respectively).

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the 'employee' and the 'other' groups report higher visitation rates to public hospitals than the remaining socio-economic groups. The 'self-employed other' group reports the highest share consulting private hospitals (11 percent), whereas the 'self-employed agriculture' group reports the highest share consulting pharmacist or chemist at 34 percent.

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, 11 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 8 percent of the females between 15 and 19 gave birth. The rate peaks at 27 percent for the 25-29 age-group, and then decreases, ending in 2 percent for the group aged 40 to 49. In addition, 92 percent of pregnant women received prenatal care.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages show higher rates for women between 20-24 years old, whereas households in

accessible villages show higher rates for the 25-29 cohort.

Analysis by poverty status shows that in poor households 47 percent of women in the 25-29 cohort gave birth in the year preceding the survey, whereas the share for non-poor households is 22 percent. In addition poor households report a higher rate at 25 percent for the 30-39 cohort against 11 percent of females from poor households in the same age group.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that the highest rates correspond to the self-employed in non-agricultural activities at 24 percent, whereas the 'other' category reports the lowest share, of just 7 percent overall. While the self-employed in non-agricultural activities show the highest rate of deliveries (85 percent) for women between 25 and 29 years old, the share of employees in this age group is virtually null.

Table 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey. Roughly, 59 percent

of births in the 5 years preceding the survey took place at home, 19 percent at a dispensary and 17 percent in hospitals. The ordering remains across cluster location, poverty status, and socio-economic group of the household head.

Households in accessible villages report a higher share of births in hospitals than remote villages at 20 and 14 percent respectively. In turn, the latter report a higher percentage of deliveries occurring at home than the former at 67 and 51 percent respectively. Both groups show similar rates of deliveries in dispensaries.

The breakdown by poverty status shows slight differences, whereas non-poor households report a higher share of deliveries in dispensaries than poor households, the latter had a higher share of deliveries at home than the former.

The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that homes are the most common place for deliveries, with shares of above 50 percent for all but the 'other' category (40 percent). Hospitals

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

	Measles	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	OPV0	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	Vitamin A
Total	73.6	92.3	91.5	88.6	84.6	42.2	91.1	89.2	85.2	50.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	69.7	92.6	89.7	87.7	83.1	47.4	88.8	86.9	83.2	42.4
Remote	77.1	91.9	93.1	89.4	85.9	37.6	93.1	91.2	86.9	56.8
Poverty Status										
Poor	77.5	93.8	93.0	88.8	82.2	40.3	91.4	89.1	82.5	42.6
Non-poor	72.2	91.7	90.9	88.5	85.5	42.9	90.9	89.2	86.2	52.7
Socio-economic group										
Employed	69.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	47.6	100.0	100.0	86.6	69.5
Self-employed - agriculture	75.0	91.2	90.3	88.2	84.3	41.3	89.9	88.3	85.4	48.4
Self-employed - other	54.3	100.0	100.0	88.6	88.6	58.7	100.0	88.6	88.6	40.7
Other	67.0	100.0	100.0	89.1	77.6	40.7	100.0	100.0	77.6	77.6
Gender and age in completed years										
Male	74.5	92.0	91.2	89.4	85.6	45.3	91.2	90.4	85.7	53.7
0	24.8	85.1	85.1	75.9	61.1	45.1	85.1	81.1	61.6	21.0
1	78.0	86.5	86.5	86.5	82.3	42.7	86.5	86.5	82.3	37.3
2	90.2	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	40.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	61.4
3	84.2	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	52.3	95.9	95.9	95.9	75.5
4	100.0	100.0	93.1	93.1	93.1	44.7	93.1	93.1	93.1	78.2
Female	72.8	92.5	91.8	87.8	83.7	39.1	90.9	88.0	84.7	46.4
0	20.4	78.7	81.1	66.5	54.7	35.6	81.1	70.1	61.7	7.3
1	91.1	100.0	96.6	96.6	92.7	39.4	96.6	96.6	92.7	60.8
2	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	31.3	84.4	84.4	84.4	59.8
3	92.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	54.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.3
4	96.8	100.0	96.8	96.8	96.8	38.5	96.8	96.8	96.8	57.8

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

and dispensaries take the second and third place. While hospitals represent 34 percent of deliveries for employees, 27 percent of deliveries for the 'self-employed other' category occurred in dispensaries.

Table 4.8 shows the percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by person who assisted in the delivery of the child. Overall, 58 percent of deliveries were attended by a health professional, mostly midwives (40 percent of births). Traditional birth assistants (TBA) and trained TBA accounted for 16 and 15 percent respectively, whereas doctors and nurses attended only 2 percent of the deliveries in the district.

The analysis by cluster location shows that TBAs were more common in remote villages (18 vs. 10 percent), whereas deliveries attended by midwives were more common in accessible villages (48 against 32 percent).

Non-poor households report higher rates of deliveries attended by trained TBAs than poor households, with shares of 17 and 8 percent respectively, whereas the latter report higher rates of unassisted deliveries than the former, with shares of 32 and 27 percent respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that households in the 'employee' category report the highest share of deliveries attended by professionals (100 percent), whereas the remaining categories report shares between 56 and 60 percent each. The same trend is observed for deliveries attended by midwives and trained TBAs.

4.7 Child Nutrition

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

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

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

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

	Health Card	Other	Total
Total	96.5	3.5	100.0
Cluster Location			
Accessible	95.7	4.3	100.0
Remote	97.2	2.8	100.0
Poverty Status			
Poor	94.4	5.6	100.0
Non-poor	97.3	2.7	100.0
Socio-economic group			
Employed	100.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	96.6	3.4	100.0
Self-employed - other	88.6	11.4	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	100.0
Gender and age in completed years			
Male			
0	100.0	0.0	100.0
1	100.0	0.0	100.0
2	100.0	0.0	100.0
3	100.0	0.0	100.0
4	93.1	6.9	100.0
Female			
0	82.2	17.8	100.0
1	96.6	3.4	100.0
2	100.0	0.0	100.0
3	100.0	0.0	100.0
4	96.8	3.2	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

insufficiency in tissue and fat mass compared to the amount expected according to the child's height. Wasting occurs as a result of inadequate intake of nutrients immediately preceding the survey. Therefore, wasting is not necessarily the result of insufficient food intake, but could also be, for instance, the result of recent severe illness. Occurrence of wasting may be subject to seasonal variations.

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

Overall, 38 percent of the children participate in nutrition programs, 98 percent participate in weigh-in programs, and 89 percent in vaccination programs. In contrast, 1 percent are wasted and 36 percent are stunted.

Cluster location is not strongly correlated with nutrition status or program participation. However, the breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report 49 percent of stunted children whereas the figure for non-poor households is 31 percent. In turn the latter report a higher share of children participating in nutrition program than the former at 42 and 28 percent respectively.

Regarding socio-economic status, households in the employee category show a higher rate of stunted children than the remaining socio-economic categories. While all other socio-economic groups report null rates of wasting, the 'self-employed agriculture' category reports a rate of 1 percent. Employees show the highest share of children participating in weigh-in and vaccination programs at 100 percent each, while the 'other' category shows the lowest share of children participating in nutrition and vaccination programs (at 17 and 78 percent, respectively).

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

breakdown by orphan and foster status shows no strong correlation with children nutritional status. Regarding program participation, orphaned children are less likely to participate in all the three programs than non-orphaned children. In turn, fostered children participate in vaccination programs more frequently, whereas non-fostered children participate in nutrition programs.

The gender breakdown shows no difference in rates of wasted children, but the rate of stunted boys is higher than that of stunted girls (41 against 31 percent, respectively).

Table 4.10 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by type of vaccination received. Overall, 74 percent of children under 5 have vaccination against measles, 92 percent against BCG, and roughly between 85 and 92 percent received vaccinations against DPT and OPV except OPV0 at 42 percent. Finally, 50 percent of the children in the district receive vitamin A supplements.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote villages report a higher share of children vaccinated against measles than accessible villages at 77 and 70 percent respectively. Similar observations are evident when analysing by poverty status with children from poor households resembling children from remote villages.

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

The gender breakdown shows that except for vitamin A supplements and OPV0, there are no wide differences in rates of vaccination between boys and girls. Boys report higher rates of vitamin A supplement and OPV0 vaccination than girls at 54 and 45 percent against 46 and 39 percent of girls respectively. The age breakdown shows a trend in children receiving vaccinations among boys but not among girls. The rate of vaccinated boys increases with age peaking at the age of 4 years except for OPV0 which shows an increase to a peak at age 3 years and decrease again. Among girls, a similar trend would have been observed but the age 3 years reports highest shares for most vaccination types.

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.

There is no difference by cluster location or poverty status. The main difference by socio-economic group is that virtually all vaccinated children from the 'employee' and the 'other' category had vaccination cards, whereas in the 'self-employed other' category the share was 87 percent.

Finally, virtually all boys aged 0-3 years had vaccination cards, whereas girls between 0 and 11 months had vaccination cards in 82 percent of the cases.

5 EMPLOYMENT

This chapter examines employment indicators for the population of Morogoro 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 70 percent of the adult population is employed and 27 percent underemployed. Unemployment is virtually 0 percent and the inactivity rate is

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

	Working			Not working			Total
	Employed	Under emp.	Total	Unemploy.	Inactive	Total	
Total	69.9	26.5	96.4	0.0	3.6	3.6	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	64.7	32.1	96.8	0.0	3.2	3.2	100.0
Remote	74.4	21.7	96.1	0.0	3.9	3.9	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	74.6	21.1	95.7	0.0	4.3	4.3	100.0
Non-poor	68.5	28.1	96.6	0.0	3.4	3.4	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	58.2	40.4	98.7	0.0	1.3	1.3	100.0
15-29	66.2	33.5	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0
30-49	47.8	52.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	51.6	45.2	96.8	0.0	3.2	3.2	100.0
65+	73.6	19.7	93.3	0.0	6.7	6.7	100.0
Female	80.6	13.8	94.4	0.0	5.6	5.6	100.0
15-29	89.7	8.1	97.8	0.0	2.2	2.2	100.0
30-49	73.4	24.7	98.1	0.0	1.9	1.9	100.0
50-64	84.5	9.3	93.8	0.0	6.2	6.2	100.0
65+	65.8	7.9	73.7	0.0	26.3	26.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

5 Employment

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

	Total population			Heads of household		
	Active population	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate	Active population	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate
Total	96.4	0.0	27.5	97.4	0.0	44.5
Cluster Location						
Accessible	96.8	0.0	33.2	97.9	0.0	55.2
Remote	96.1	0.0	22.6	96.8	0.0	35.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	95.7	0.0	22.1	93.8	0.0	33.6
Non-poor	96.6	0.0	29.1	98.3	0.0	47.2
Gender and age						
Male	98.7	0.0	41.0	99.1	0.0	49.8
15-29	99.7	0.0	33.6	100.0	0.0	70.6
30-49	100.0	0.0	52.2	100.0	0.0	53.2
50-64	96.8	0.0	46.7	98.1	0.0	43.5
65+	93.3	0.0	21.1	96.4	0.0	22.1
Female	94.4	0.0	14.6	91.6	0.0	25.7
15-29	97.8	0.0	8.3	100.0	0.0	37.7
30-49	98.1	0.0	25.2	100.0	0.0	44.9
50-64	93.8	0.0	9.9	96.4	0.0	11.6
65+	73.7	0.0	10.7	78.0	0.0	13.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

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

	Active population				Active Total	Inactive	Total
	Employed	Under emp.	Working	Unemployed			
Total	84.1	14.7	98.7	0.0	98.7	1.3	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	82.8	16.7	99.5	0.0	99.5	0.5	100.0
Remote	85.1	13.0	98.1	0.0	98.1	1.9	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	90.1	9.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	82.4	16.0	98.4	0.0	98.4	1.6	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	75.0	24.5	99.6	0.0	99.6	0.4	100.0
15-16	94.7	4.1	98.8	0.0	98.8	1.2	100.0
17-19	76.5	23.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
20-21	65.9	34.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
22-23	36.0	64.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Female	92.0	6.1	98.0	0.0	98.0	2.0	100.0
15-16	93.9	1.7	95.6	0.0	95.6	4.4	100.0
17-19	94.9	1.8	96.8	0.0	96.8	3.2	100.0
20-21	94.3	5.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
22-23	86.1	13.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro 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.

4 percent. The breakdown by cluster location shows that the employment rate is higher in remote clusters than in accessible villages at 74 and 65 percent respectively.

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	1.0	51.9	2.9	44.2	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	1.3	50.7	4.4	43.6	100.0
Remote	0.7	53.0	1.5	44.8	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	1.1	48.8	2.0	48.1	100.0
Non-poor	1.0	52.8	3.1	43.1	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	1.1	73.4	4.5	21.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	43.9	4.5	51.7	100.0
30-49	3.1	90.6	5.2	1.2	100.0
50-64	0.0	95.5	2.3	2.1	100.0
65+	0.0	91.5	5.1	3.4	100.0
Female	0.8	31.3	1.3	66.6	100.0
15-29	0.0	13.9	1.8	84.2	100.0
30-49	1.9	33.5	0.8	63.8	100.0
50-64	1.2	48.9	1.2	48.7	100.0
65+	0.0	63.6	0.8	35.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

Similarly, poor households show a higher employment rate than non-poor households. For both genders, underemployment peaks for the cohort aged between 30 and 49. Around 52 percent of the males in this group are underemployed, whereas the share for females is 25 percent

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

5.1.2 Employment of Household Heads

Table 5.2 shows the principal labour force indicators for the adult population compared to the household heads. Activity rates are similar for total population and household heads, but underemployment is higher among the latter. The rate of underemployment is higher in accessible villages and non-poor households, for the total population as well as for household heads.

The gender breakdown shows that in the general population males are more likely to be underemployed than females, with rates of 41 and 15 percent, respectively. A similar difference is observed for the household heads.

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

5.1.3 Youth Employment

Table 5.3 shows the distribution of the youth (ages 15 to 24) by work status. The activity rate of this group is similar to the overall population. However, underemployment is lower: 15 percent of workers are underemployed, as opposed to 28 percent of workers for the whole adult population. The youth from accessible villages has a higher underemployment than their counterparts.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher share of the employed population, at 90 percent, than non-poor households, at 82 percent.

The gender breakdown shows that underemployment rate among the male youth is higher than that among the female youth at 25 and 6 percent respectively. It can be seen that, for both genders

5 Employment

Table 5.5 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employer

	State/NGO/ Other	Private	Household	Total
Total	1.3	54.8	43.9	100.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	1.5	55.2	43.2	100.0
Remote	1.0	54.5	44.5	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	1.1	50.5	48.4	100.0
Non-poor	1.3	56.1	42.6	100.0
Gender and age				
Male	1.4	78.0	20.6	100.0
15-29	0.0	48.3	51.7	100.0
30-49	3.7	95.7	0.5	100.0
50-64	0.0	97.9	2.1	100.0
65+	0.0	97.3	2.7	100.0
Female	1.1	32.5	66.3	100.0
15-29	0.0	16.8	83.2	100.0
30-49	2.7	34.0	63.2	100.0
50-64	1.2	49.2	49.6	100.0
65+	0.0	64.4	35.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

Table 5.6 - Percentage distribution of the working population by activity

	Agriculture	Mining/manuf/ energy/constr	Pub & priv services	Domestic duties	Other	Total
Total	88.0	0.5	2.9	8.0	0.6	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	86.2	0.4	4.2	8.3	0.8	100.0
Remote	89.5	0.6	1.7	7.7	0.4	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	90.9	0.0	2.0	6.6	0.5	100.0
Non-poor	87.2	0.7	3.1	8.4	0.6	100.0
Gender and age						
Male	87.0	1.1	3.6	7.1	1.2	100.0
15-29	77.9	1.6	2.5	17.6	0.4	100.0
30-49	91.1	0.4	5.5	0.0	3.0	100.0
50-64	95.5	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	94.2	0.0	2.4	3.4	0.0	100.0
Female	89.0	0.0	2.2	8.8	0.0	100.0
15-29	81.7	0.0	1.6	16.7	0.0	100.0
30-49	95.4	0.0	3.5	1.1	0.0	100.0
50-64	97.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	81.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

underemployment is remarkably higher in the 22-23 age-group.

5.2 Working population

Table 5.4 shows that the vast majority of the working population is formed by self-

employed in agriculture at 52 percent, or in other activities (inactive, unemployed, unpaid workers, domestic workers) at 44 percent. 3 percent is self-employed in non-agricultural activities and employees only account for 1 percent of the working population. The breakdown by cluster location and poverty status shows no

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

	Employee		Self-employed Agriculture		Self-employed Other		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	11.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	83.0	66.7	90.4	67.8
Mining & non-primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services	78.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	93.2	77.4	0.5	0.4	4.8	3.4
Domestic duties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	18.0	16.5	32.9	4.4	28.7
Other	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

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

	Government		Private		Household		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	76.8	0.0	93.2	74.8	85.1	67.2	90.8	67.9
Mining & non-primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services	23.2	100.0	6.0	21.0	0.0	0.4	4.8	3.5
Domestic duties	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.3	14.9	32.4	4.0	28.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

strong correlation with the households' employment status.

The gender breakdown shows that a higher share of males is self-employed in agriculture, while females report a higher share in 'other' activities. The cut down by age-groups shows that the share of employees peaks for males in the 30-49 cohort (3 percent), the self-employed in agriculture, for males in the 50-64 cohort (96 percent), the 'self-employed other', for males in the 30-49 and 65+ cohorts (5 percent) and the 'other', for females in the 15-29 cohort (84 percent). It is also observed that the shares of females self-employed in agriculture tend to increase with age but they are always lower than the respective shares of males.

The percentage distribution of the working population by employer is analysed in Table 5.5. The table shows that the private sector (formal or informal) employs 55 percent of the working population, which combined with individuals who work for their own households represent up to 99 percent of the working population.

The breakdown by cluster location shows no strong correlation with the distribution of working population by their employers. In turn, poor households report a higher

share of the working population working for the household and a lower share working for a private employer than non-poor households.

Males report a higher share working for a private employer, while females report a higher share working for the household. Most males work for a private employer, except for the 15-29 cohort, where 52 percent of them work in the household. The share of females working in the private sector increases gradually with age, but is always lower than the respective shares of males. At the same time, the share of females working for the household decreases with age.

Table 5.6 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by main activity. The categories are agriculture; mining, manufacturing, energy and construction; services (transport, trade, private and public services); domestic duties; and other. Overall, agriculture and domestic duties together account for 96 percent of the working population. 88 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, and 8 percent in domestic duties.

The breakdown by cluster location and poverty status shows no strong correlation

5 Employment

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self- employed Other	Other	Total
Total	1.5	78.2	3.9	16.4	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	1.6	78.8	5.9	13.6	100.0
Remote	1.3	77.4	1.3	19.9	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.0	71.2	2.3	26.5	100.0
Non-poor	1.8	79.8	4.3	14.1	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	0.4	90.9	4.3	4.4	100.0
15-29	0.0	84.0	4.8	11.2	100.0
30-49	0.8	93.4	5.8	0.0	100.0
50-64	0.0	95.3	0.0	4.7	100.0
65+	0.0	96.7	0.0	3.3	100.0
Female	4.4	44.4	3.0	48.2	100.0
15-29	0.0	36.7	3.6	59.7	100.0
30-49	7.4	45.5	1.4	45.7	100.0
50-64	0.0	38.4	12.1	49.4	100.0
65+	0.0	69.5	0.0	30.5	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

Table 5.10- Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer

	State/NGO/Other	Private	Household	Total
Total	1.8	82.1	16.2	100.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	1.6	85.0	13.4	100.0
Remote	1.9	78.4	19.7	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	0.0	73.5	26.5	100.0
Non-poor	2.2	84.0	13.9	100.0
Gender and age				
Male	0.8	95.0	4.2	100.0
15-29	0.0	88.8	11.2	100.0
30-49	1.6	98.4	0.0	100.0
50-64	0.0	95.5	4.5	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Female	4.4	47.4	48.2	100.0
15-29	0.0	40.3	59.7	100.0
30-49	7.4	46.9	45.7	100.0
50-64	0.0	50.6	49.4	100.0
65+	0.0	69.5	30.5	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

with the distribution of working population by their main activities.

The gender breakdown shows that the most common activities for females are agriculture and household duties,

accounting for 98 percent of the working population. These are the main activities for men as well, but they are less concentrated, with 6 percent in other activities.

The breakdown by age-groups shows that, for both genders, younger cohorts have higher shares dedicated to household duties. The share of males in agriculture is above 90 percent for the cohorts over 30 years of age. In turn, the share of women in agriculture is lower for the youngest and the oldest cohorts, where the shares dedicated to domestic duties are higher.

Table 5.7 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by employment status, gender and activity. Overall, around 90 percent of the male labour force is in agriculture, whereas the share for females is 68 percent. Domestic duties have the second highest share for females at 29 percent, whereas in males services rank the second at 5 percent. Each of the remaining activities occupies less than 5 percent of the labour force for each gender, but with the shares for males higher than those for females.

For both genders, most of employees work in services, 78 percent of males and 100 percent females. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities work also mostly in services, with shares of 93 percent for males and 77 percent females. The male population in the 'other' group is concentrated in agriculture 83 percent, whereas the females in this category are split between agriculture and domestic duties (67 and 33 percent, respectively).

The percentage distribution of the working population by employer, gender, and activity is shown in Table 5.8. The female population employed by the government is almost dedicated to services (100 percent), whereas males in this category are split between agriculture and services at 77 and 23 percent respectively. The labour force working for private employers (whether formal or informal) is concentrated in agriculture, 93 and 75 percent for males and females respectively. Among the individuals who were employed by the household, the main activity was agriculture (85 percent of males, 67 percent of females), but domestic duties also reports important shares (15 percent of males, 32 percent of females in this category).

Table 5.11 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by activity

	Agriculture	Mining/manuf/ energy/constr	Public & private services	Domestic duties	Other	Total
Total	93.9	0.0	5.0	0.1	1.0	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	92.2	0.0	6.4	0.2	1.2	100.0
Remote	96.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.7	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	97.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0
Non-poor	93.1	0.0	6.1	0.2	0.7	100.0
Gender and age						
Male	94.4	0.0	4.1	0.2	1.3	100.0
15-29	95.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	93.4	0.0	3.8	0.0	2.8	100.0
50-64	95.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	96.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	100.0
Female	92.6	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	96.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	91.2	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	87.9	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

5.3 Underemployed Population

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employment status is shown in Table 5.9. Overall, 78 percent of the underemployed population is self-employed in agriculture, 4 percent is self-employed in non-agricultural activities, 16 percent is in 'other' activities and 2 percent is formed by employees. Even though self-employed in agriculture are 52 percent of the working population, they represent almost 78 percent of the underemployed.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report a higher share self-employed in agriculture, while poor households report a higher share in 'other' activities. There appears to be no strong correlation between cluster location and the employment status of the underemployed population.

The gender breakdown shows that in the underemployed population, females are more likely than males to be in 'other' activities at 48 and 4 percent respectively. In turn, males are more likely to be self-employed in agriculture than females at 91 and 44 percent respectively.

For females, the employees peak at 7 percent in the 30-49 cohort. The share self-employed in agriculture tends to increase with age from 37 percent for the 15-29 cohort to 70 percent for the 65+ cohort. In case of males the 'self-employed other' group shows practically null shares in the older cohorts, and the 'other' group shows positive rates only in the 15-29 age-group at 11 percent. In addition, the share of males self-employed in agriculture increases with age and are always higher than the respective shares of females.

Table 5.10 shows the percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer. Overall, the underemployed population mostly works for a private employer at 82 percent and in second place for the household at 16 percent. The State, NGOs, and other types of employer only account for 2 percent of the underemployed population.

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

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

5 Employment

Table 5.12 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed population by reason

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

Source:CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

1. Base is unemployed population aged 15+

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

	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	HH/Family duties	Age: too old	Age: too young	Infirmity	Retired	Other	Total
Total	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	49.2	0.0	37.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	37.4	0.0	58.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	0.0	0.0	20.5	0.0	58.1	0.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	27.4	0.0	61.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	57.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender and age										
Male	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	31.1	0.0	59.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.5	0.0	45.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	53.5	0.0	32.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.9	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

1. Base is inactive population aged 15+

report a higher share working for a private employer.

The gender breakdown shows that underemployed males are strongly concentrated in private employers at 95 percent. In turn, underemployed females are almost evenly split between private

employers and household, with shares of 47 and 48 percent respectively.

The age breakdown shows that underemployed males report positive shares working for the household only in the 15-29 cohort. Underemployed females report a higher share working for the

Table 5.14- Activities normally undertaken in the household (age 15 and over)

	Fetching water	Fetching firewood	Cleaning toilet	Cooking	Care of children	Care or elderly/sick
Total	61.0	62.5	61.1	54.9	50.6	88.8
Cluster Location						
Accessible	60.7	58.6	59.3	54.2	53.2	90.3
Remote	61.2	65.9	62.6	55.5	48.4	87.5
Poverty Status						
Poor	57.6	62.0	54.0	54.1	57.8	86.9
Non-poor	61.9	62.7	63.2	55.2	48.4	89.3
Gender and age						
Male	31.6	57.6	35.0	14.0	36.9	87.2
15-29	50.3	59.2	40.5	15.6	30.3	87.1
30-49	24.6	62.9	34.0	14.2	48.1	90.1
50-64	13.6	55.8	27.8	5.5	34.5	82.7
65+	14.3	37.2	28.8	18.9	25.6	83.8
Female	87.8	67.1	84.9	92.4	63.1	90.2
15-29	96.8	66.2	92.2	96.9	70.0	95.2
30-49	94.4	74.3	90.9	97.2	76.0	96.7
50-64	85.9	77.0	84.5	89.6	44.8	89.6
65+	43.5	36.3	45.6	68.2	30.9	57.1

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

household in the youngest cohort (15-29) at 60 percent, while in the remaining groups, the highest shares are observed in private employers.

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by main economic activity is presented in Table 5.11. Overall, 94 percent of the underemployed workers are dedicated to agriculture, and 5 percent to services. Remote villages and poor households report higher shares in agriculture than their respective counterparts.

The gender and age breakdown shows no strong correlation with the activities undertaken by the underemployed population.

5.4 Unemployed and Inactive Population

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

respondents in the district was classified as unemployed.

Table 5.13 shows the main causes of economic inactivity. Overall, being too old is the main cause for inactivity (49 percent), followed by infirmity (37 percent) and being a student (14 percent).

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

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

The gender breakdown shows that females report being a student or being too old more frequently than males, who in turn report infirmity more often. For both genders, being a student and being too old are concentrated in specific age-groups: the youngest (15-29) and the oldest (65+) cohorts. Infirmity is also concentrated in the older cohorts for both genders.

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

	Fetching water	Fetching firewood	Cleaning toilet	Cooking	Care of children	Care or elderly/sick
Total	80.9	33.8	34.6	26.9	32.9	47.3
Cluster Location						
Accessible	82.9	27.3	35.7	23.0	31.2	46.0
Remote	78.7	40.7	33.5	31.0	34.7	48.7
Poverty Status						
Poor	80.7	32.4	33.9	27.5	37.5	55.9
Non-poor	80.9	34.3	34.9	26.6	30.9	43.6
Gender and age						
Male	70.4	35.2	28.2	11.2	26.9	45.7
5-9	68.9	25.0	16.6	3.2	28.6	36.6
10-14	71.5	42.7	36.7	17.0	25.7	52.3
Female	92.7	32.1	41.9	44.8	39.6	49.0
5-9	85.2	11.7	21.7	9.7	30.2	29.1
10-14	99.0	49.0	58.7	73.8	47.4	65.5
Orphan status						
Orphaned	84.8	40.8	34.2	33.8	27.2	46.7
Not-orphaned	80.1	32.1	34.5	25.6	33.8	47.1
Foster status						
Fostered	93.2	39.0	23.0	22.2	25.5	50.5
Not-fostered	78.6	32.6	37.7	28.6	35.7	48.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro 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 or elderly and fetching firewood. All the activities are undertaken by more than 50 percent of the members.

Remote villages report a higher share of population fetching firewood than accessible villages. In turn, the latter report a higher share taking care of the children than the former.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher share of population taking care of children, while non-poor households report a higher share cleaning the toilet.

The most important differences are shown in the gender and age-breakdown. Females report remarkably higher shares in all the activities, with rates fluctuating between 63 and 92 percent. The shares for males range from 14 to 58 percent, except for

taking care of the sick and elderly (87 percent).

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

5.6 Child Labour

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

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

Table 5.16 - Child labour (age 5 to 14)

	Working	Main activity			Employer	
		Agriculture	Household	Other	Private	Household
Total	58.8	14.2	81.5	4.3	4.3	95.7
Cluster Location						
Accessible	61.0	11.0	83.6	5.4	5.4	94.6
Remote	56.6	17.6	79.3	3.2	3.2	96.8
Poverty Status						
Poor	62.5	21.0	76.1	2.9	2.9	97.1
Non-poor	57.3	11.3	83.8	4.9	4.9	95.1
Gender and age						
Male	60.1	15.2	82.0	2.7	2.7	97.3
5-9	39.6	8.5	85.1	6.4	6.4	93.6
10-14	96.5	20.2	79.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	57.3	13.0	80.9	6.1	6.1	93.9
5-9	37.1	0.4	85.7	13.9	13.9	86.1
10-14	100.0	22.7	77.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Orphan status						
Orphaned	86.9	13.8	84.2	2.0	2.0	98.0
Not-orphaned	55.4	14.4	81.1	4.6	4.6	95.4
Foster status						
Fostered	82.4	18.4	77.3	4.3	4.3	95.7
Not-fostered	53.6	14.6	81.3	4.1	4.1	95.9

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

The breakdown by orphan status shows that orphaned children are more likely to undertake most of the activities, except for cleaning the toilet and taking care of the elderly and sick. Similarly, fostered children are more likely to undertake most of the household tasks under analysis than non-fostered children.

and 55 percent, respectively. Similarly, fostered children are more likely to be working than non-fostered children, at rates of 82 and 54 percent, respectively. The particular activity does not show strong correlation with either orphan or foster status.

The main descriptive statistics for child labour are presented in Table 5.16. The most important result of the table is that 59 percent of the children are economically active. Their main economic activity is mostly household duties at 81 percent. The share of working children is higher in poor households and accessible villages than their respective counterparts.

The gender breakdown shows no strong correlation with child labour. However, the main difference is given by the age breakdown. Roughly one third of children in the 5-9 cohort were part of the working population, whereas virtually all the children in the 10-14 cohort were working at the time of the survey. Virtually all the children in the 10-14 cohort work in the household while around 14 percent of girls and 6 percent boys in the 5-9 cohort work for a private employer.

The breakdown by orphan and foster status shows stark differences. Orphaned children are more likely to be working than non-orphaned children, at rates of 87

6 PERCEPTIONS ON WELFARE AND CHANGES WITHIN COMMUNITIES

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

6.1 Economic Situation

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

6.1.1 Perception of Change in the Economic Situation of the Community

Table 6.1 shows the percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the community compared to the year before the survey. Results show that 28 percent of all households in the district reported a positive change in the economic situation of their community. 28 percent of the population reported observing no changes in their community's economic situation. Even though 33 percent of households reported the community economic condition to have deteriorated only 10

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

Looking at the overall community economic situation by household characteristics, it is observed that poverty status of the household does not show correlation with the perceived economic change. However, 48 percent of the people living in remote villages report deterioration in their community's economic situation compared to 26 percent of those living in accessible villages.

The percentage of households with seven or more members who reported worsening of their community's economic situation is higher than that of households with one or two members at 38 and 26 percent respectively. Furthermore, there is a difference of 13 percentage points between households owning no land and those owning six or more hectares of land who reported deterioration in their community's economic situation at 38 and 25 percent respectively. Similarly, the percentage of households owning no livestock who reported worsening conditions in their community's economic situation is higher than that of households owning both small and large livestock at 32 and 0 percent respectively.

While 44 percent of households whose main income earner is an employee reported deterioration in their community's economic situation, the share for households whose main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed other' category is only 9 percent. Furthermore, 51 percent of households where the household head is single reported an improvement in the economic conditions of their communities compared to 15 percent of households where the head has a loose union.

It is also observed that the percentage of households where the head has no education and reported deterioration in their community's economic conditions is 12 percentage points higher than that of households where the head has secondary

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

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

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	10.0	23.2	28.4	28.1	0.2	10.1	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	7.7	18.1	28.8	36.0	0.5	8.9	100.0
Remote	11.9	27.6	28.1	21.2	0.0	11.1	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	5.9	25.2	26.0	28.7	0.0	14.2	100.0
Non-poor	11.0	22.6	29.1	27.9	0.3	9.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	5.8	19.6	34.0	28.5	0.0	12.1	100.0
3-4	8.1	24.7	28.9	28.3	0.6	9.4	100.0
5-6	13.9	28.7	25.0	25.0	0.0	7.3	100.0
7+	20.6	16.5	17.4	33.0	0.0	12.4	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	13.6	24.2	33.3	19.2	0.0	9.7	100.0
< 1 ha	17.9	52.7	18.4	10.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	6.4	16.7	37.1	24.4	0.0	15.4	100.0
2-3.99 ha	8.7	26.3	25.5	28.4	0.0	11.1	100.0
4-5.99 ha	12.9	25.7	28.7	24.7	0.0	7.9	100.0
6+ ha	9.6	14.8	26.5	40.1	1.2	7.8	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	9.4	22.5	29.0	27.4	0.3	11.5	100.0
Small only	13.4	27.9	25.0	30.3	0.0	3.4	100.0
Large only	0.0	0.0	46.2	53.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	0.0	44.0	11.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	10.6	23.7	28.5	28.3	0.0	8.9	100.0
Self-employed - other	4.2	5.3	41.8	31.6	0.0	17.1	100.0
Other	8.6	20.8	23.8	17.1	3.8	26.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	10.7	23.1	27.7	30.3	0.3	7.9	100.0
Female	7.5	23.5	31.0	20.8	0.0	17.2	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	5.4	5.7	30.7	50.5	0.0	7.6	100.0
Monogamous	11.0	26.7	24.9	28.8	0.4	8.2	100.0
Polygamous	16.5	20.9	16.0	42.7	0.0	3.9	100.0
Loose union	6.4	8.5	61.8	14.8	0.0	8.5	100.0
Widow/div/sep	7.2	22.4	35.6	17.9	0.0	16.8	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	8.2	26.0	27.6	23.1	0.7	14.4	100.0
Primary	11.6	21.7	28.9	30.8	0.0	7.0	100.0
Secondary +	0.0	22.0	28.6	29.5	0.0	19.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

education or more, at 34 and 22 percent respectively. Likewise, while 30 percent of male-headed households report positive change in the economic conditions of their communities, the share for female-headed households is 21 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. 21 percent of the

Table 6.2: Percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the household compared to the year before the survey

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	13.7	27.5	38.7	19.6	0.5	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	15.8	23.5	40.4	19.6	0.7	0.0	100.0
Remote	11.9	30.9	37.2	19.7	0.3	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	15.9	29.7	38.2	16.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	13.1	26.9	38.8	20.5	0.7	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	11.6	27.4	43.3	17.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	12.4	26.5	39.2	20.4	1.5	0.0	100.0
5-6	17.3	29.8	38.1	14.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	16.9	25.7	24.2	33.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	20.2	29.8	39.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	8.8	24.5	36.2	30.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	19.9	28.2	44.4	6.6	0.9	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	13.2	23.8	39.5	23.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	11.2	34.9	36.3	16.8	0.9	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	10.4	25.8	35.1	27.4	1.2	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	13.2	27.9	39.0	19.5	0.4	0.0	100.0
Small only	17.0	25.7	36.9	19.3	1.1	0.0	100.0
Large only	0.0	0.0	46.2	53.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	0.0	27.8	27.1	36.4	8.6	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	14.6	27.6	37.8	19.6	0.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	2.0	30.7	47.2	20.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	13.5	23.5	49.5	13.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	14.3	27.2	38.2	19.6	0.7	0.0	100.0
Female	11.8	28.2	40.3	19.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	18.1	16.5	37.4	28.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	15.5	27.6	34.5	21.7	0.7	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	12.6	33.8	33.2	19.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Loose union	0.0	21.4	62.2	16.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	10.9	28.4	46.8	14.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	11.9	31.1	41.8	15.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	15.6	25.2	37.1	21.4	0.7	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	0.0	30.4	36.3	30.4	2.9	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

households reported an improvement in their economic conditions, while 39 percent reported same conditions compared to the year preceding the survey.

While 31 percent of those living in remote villages reported worse conditions of the households' economic situation, the share for accessible villages was 24 percent.

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

The percentage of households with seven or more members who reported an improvement in the economic conditions of their households is higher than that of households with one or two members at 33 and 18 percent respectively. Furthermore,

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	54.9	24.5	18.0	2.6	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	55.8	27.4	14.2	2.6	100.0
Remote	54.1	22.0	21.3	2.6	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	53.1	27.6	16.2	3.1	100.0
Non-poor	55.4	23.7	18.4	2.4	100.0
Household size					
1-2	62.0	18.8	16.3	2.9	100.0
3-4	49.5	29.6	18.3	2.5	100.0
5-6	52.3	27.3	17.4	3.1	100.0
7+	57.7	18.3	23.3	0.8	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	51.7	20.8	24.0	3.5	100.0
< 1 ha	27.9	53.5	0.0	18.6	100.0
1-1.99 ha	49.0	26.7	19.3	5.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	54.3	27.8	17.2	0.7	100.0
4-5.99 ha	60.7	17.7	18.3	3.3	100.0
6+ ha	59.8	21.2	17.8	1.2	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	54.1	24.7	19.0	2.2	100.0
Small only	59.1	24.7	11.6	4.7	100.0
Large only	53.8	0.0	46.2	0.0	100.0
Both	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	53.9	25.6	18.3	2.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	60.0	22.6	15.5	2.0	100.0
Other	50.3	17.8	21.3	10.6	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	54.9	24.0	18.8	2.3	100.0
Female	54.9	26.3	15.2	3.6	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	69.7	19.7	10.6	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	53.8	24.3	19.4	2.5	100.0
Polygamous	53.2	24.2	21.5	1.1	100.0
Loose union	61.8	17.0	18.2	3.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	53.4	27.0	15.7	3.9	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	52.3	24.1	19.2	4.4	100.0
Primary	54.2	25.9	18.1	1.8	100.0
Secondary +	85.5	8.0	6.5	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

while 20 percent of households owning no land report much worse economic conditions of their households, the share for households owning six or more hectares of land is 10 percent. Disaggregation of the data further shows that while 54 percent of households owning large livestock reported improvement on their households' economic conditions the share for

households owning both small and large livestock was virtually null.

The percentage of households in the 'employee' category who reported an improvement in their households' economic conditions is more than thrice as high as that of households whose main income earner is in the 'other' category at 45 and 14 percent respectively. Furthermore, while 21 percent of households where the head has a loose union reported deterioration in their household's economic conditions, the share for households where the head is 56 percent. Similarly, the percentage of households reporting worsening economic conditions is higher for households where the head has no education than households where the head has secondary education or more at 43 and 30 percent respectively.

There appears to be no strong correlation between gender of the household head and the perceived economic change.

6.2 Self-reported Difficulties in Satisfying Household Needs

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

6.2.1 Food Needs

Table 6.3 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in satisfying the food needs of the household during the year before the survey. Overall, 80 percent of the district's households never/seldom experienced food shortages while the remaining population experienced food shortages frequently (often/always). While nearly a quarter (24 percent) of households in remote villages experienced food shortages frequently, the share for households in accessible villages is 17 percent.

52 percent of landless households never experienced problems satisfying food needs compared to 60 percent of

households owning six or more hectares of land. Furthermore, while 81 percent of households with one or two members never/seldom experienced food shortages, the share for households with seven or more members is 76 percent. There is also some correlation between livestock ownership and satisfying food needs. While 46 percent of households owning large livestock frequently experienced food shortages, the share for households owning both small and large livestock was virtually null.

The socio-economic group of the household also shows some correlation with the household's ability to satisfy its food needs. While 32 percent of households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group reported frequent problems satisfying food needs, the share for households whose main income earner is an employee is virtually null. Furthermore, 70 percent of households where the head is single never experienced food shortages compared to 54 percent of households where the head is widowed, divorced or separated.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows no strong correlation with the ability to satisfy food needs. Finally, 23 percent of households where the head has no education experienced food shortages frequently, whereas the share for households where the head has secondary education or more is 7 percent.

6.2.2 Paying School Fees

Table 6.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by the difficulty in paying school fees during the year before the survey. At the time of the survey, 98 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).

Smaller households find problems paying school fees less frequently than larger households. While 100 percent of households with one or two members

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	98.0	1.4	0.5	0.1	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	97.6	1.7	0.5	0.3	100.0
Remote	98.4	1.1	0.5	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	97.0	2.4	0.0	0.6	100.0
Non-poor	98.3	1.1	0.6	0.0	100.0
Household size					
1-2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
5-6	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	93.9	2.2	2.7	1.2	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	96.7	0.0	2.7	0.6	100.0
6+ ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	98.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	100.0
Small only	94.3	4.9	0.0	0.8	100.0
Large only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	98.3	1.3	0.3	0.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	94.6	0.0	5.4	0.0	100.0
Other	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	97.8	1.4	0.7	0.2	100.0
Female	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	96.4	2.5	0.9	0.2	100.0
Polygamous	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	97.1	1.8	0.8	0.2	100.0
Secondary +	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

never had problems with paying school fees, the share for households with seven or more members is 94 percent.

5 percent of households owning small livestock reported seldom experiencing problems paying school fees, whereas the shares for households owning large livestock and those owning both small and large livestock are virtually null.

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

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

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

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

Disaggregation of the data further shows that virtually all households whose main income earner is in the 'employee' category never had problems paying school fees compared to 95 percent of households whose main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities.

Poverty status, cluster location, land ownership, marital status, education level

and gender of the household head do not show strong correlation with the ability to pay school fees.

6.3.2 Paying House Rent

Table 6.5 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying house rent during the year before the survey. Virtually all (100 percent) households in the district reported that they never had problems paying house rent. The selected household characteristics such as cluster location, poverty status, household size, livestock and land ownership, socio-economic groups, marital status, education level and gender of the household head do not show strong correlation with the ability to pay house rent.

6.2.4 Paying Utility Bills

Table 6.6 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying utility bills during the year before the survey. The outcome on household's ability to pay utility bills is almost similar to those of paying house rent. Virtually all (100 percent) households in the district do not face problems paying utility bills. The selected household characteristics such as cluster location, poverty status, household size, livestock and land ownership, socio-economic groups, marital status education level and gender of the household head do not show strong correlation with the ability to pay utility bills.

6.2.5 Paying for Healthcare

Table 6.7 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying for healthcare during the year before the survey. 72 percent of the households reported that they never/seldom experience problems paying for healthcare in the year prior to the survey. Disaggregation of the data further shows that while 82 percent of households located in accessible villages never/seldom experienced problems paying for healthcare, the share for households located in remote villages is 63 percent. Poverty status of the household does not show correlation with the ability to pay for healthcare.

28 percent of households with 5 or 6 members reported often having problems

Table 6.6: Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying utility bills during the year before the survey

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

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

paying for healthcare compared to 22 percent of households with one or two members. Similarly, while 32 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land often/always experienced problems paying for healthcare, the share for households owning no land is 20 percent.

Furthermore, 54 percent of households owning no livestock never had problems paying for health care compared to 100

percent of those owning both small and large livestock. Virtually all households whose main income earner is an employee never had problems paying for healthcare, whereas the share for households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group is 48 percent. Likewise 67 percent of households where the household head is single never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 35 percent of households where the household head is in

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

a polygamous marriage. It is also observed that 11 percent of households where the household head is single often had problems paying for healthcare compared to 40 percent of households where the head has a 'loose union'.

20 percent of male-headed households report having problems paying for

healthcare seldom, whereas the share for female-headed households is 15 percent. On the other hand, 34 percent of household heads with no education often/always had problems paying for healthcare compared to 10 percent of household heads with secondary education or more.

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	52.9	19.1	25.1	2.9	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	61.7	20.4	16.0	1.9	100.0
Remote	45.3	17.9	33.0	3.8	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	47.1	20.8	26.5	5.6	100.0
Non-poor	54.5	18.6	24.7	2.2	100.0
Household size					
1-2	58.8	15.3	22.1	3.9	100.0
3-4	47.7	21.9	26.6	3.7	100.0
5-6	52.9	17.9	28.2	1.0	100.0
7+	53.0	23.3	22.5	1.2	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	66.1	13.9	17.7	2.3	100.0
< 1 ha	41.0	31.8	17.4	9.8	100.0
1-1.99 ha	51.1	24.6	15.5	8.8	100.0
2-3.99 ha	51.5	18.4	27.7	2.4	100.0
4-5.99 ha	53.9	19.1	25.1	1.8	100.0
6+ ha	51.7	16.8	31.5	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	54.1	18.9	24.1	2.8	100.0
Small only	46.4	20.6	29.6	3.4	100.0
Large only	53.8	0.0	46.2	0.0	100.0
Both	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	51.3	19.2	26.5	3.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	70.9	21.1	8.1	0.0	100.0
Other	48.1	22.4	25.3	4.1	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	52.8	20.2	25.1	1.9	100.0
Female	53.2	15.4	25.1	6.3	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	67.4	21.4	11.1	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	53.7	20.6	24.3	1.3	100.0
Polygamous	35.2	22.1	39.7	2.9	100.0
Loose union	59.8	0.0	40.2	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	52.9	16.3	23.7	7.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	40.4	24.9	28.3	6.4	100.0
Primary	57.7	16.8	24.4	1.2	100.0
Secondary +	84.6	5.1	10.4	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

Table 6.8: Percentage of households owning certain assets

	Home	Land	Livestock			Vehicle	Motor- cycle	Bicycle	Wheel barrow
			Small	Large	Both				
Total	93.0	91.4	16.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	26.1	0.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	90.3	89.5	12.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	34.3	0.0
Remote	95.3	93.1	19.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	93.6	94.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	0.0
Non-poor	92.8	90.6	15.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	26.1	0.0
Household size									
1-2	92.1	88.7	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0
3-4	93.1	91.7	13.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	0.0
5-6	93.3	90.9	23.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	27.8	0.0
7+	94.5	100.0	25.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	0.0
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	78.0	100.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.9	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	93.8	91.7	17.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	25.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	78.6	89.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	40.4	0.0
Other	96.3	86.5	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	93.4	92.7	17.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	31.4	0.0
Female	91.7	87.2	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

6.3 Assets and Household Occupancy Status

This section discusses ownership of selected assets and household occupancy status. These assets are as houses, land, livestock, vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles and wheelbarrows. This section will also provide detailed information on asset ownership by household characteristics. Household occupancy status describes the type of arrangement the household has in terms of their current dwelling. Respondents were asked whether they own, rent, live free or temporarily live in their current dwelling, and if they held any documentation to support the occupancy status. Besides the respondent's testimony, the survey did not use any further methods to verify this information.

6.3 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 91 percent own some land and 26 percent of all households own a bicycle.

Table 6.9 shows the percent distribution of households by occupancy status. 95

percent of households located in remote villages own their dwellings compared to 90 percent of households located in accessible villages. Furthermore, while 96 percent of households whose main income earner belongs to the 'other' socio-economic group own their dwellings, the share for households whose main income earner is an employee is 78 percent. Disaggregation of the data further shows that 31 percent of male-headed households own a bicycle compared to only 8 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, 47 percent of households with seven or more members own a bicycle compared to only 12 percent of households with one or two members.

Poverty status is not strongly correlated to asset ownership.

6.3.2 Occupancy Documentation

The percent distribution of households by type of occupancy documentation is shown in Table 6.10. Most residents in the district do not have any documentation to verify their occupancy status. Only 2 percent of the households possess formal occupancy documentation, which include a title deed, renting contract or payment

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

Table 6.9: Percent distribution of households by occupancy status

	Own	Rent	Free	Other	Total
Total	93.0	2.4	3.1	1.5	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	90.3	4.0	3.8	1.9	100.0
Remote	95.3	1.0	2.5	1.2	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	93.6	1.7	2.6	2.1	100.0
Non-poor	92.8	2.5	3.2	1.4	100.0
Household size					
1-2	92.1	2.1	3.0	2.7	100.0
3-4	93.1	2.9	3.3	0.8	100.0
5-6	93.3	1.2	4.4	1.1	100.0
7+	94.5	3.8	0.0	1.6	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	78.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	93.8	1.7	3.0	1.4	100.0
Self-employed - other	78.6	14.9	0.0	6.6	100.0
Other	96.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	93.4	2.8	2.2	1.6	100.0
Female	91.7	1.0	6.0	1.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

receipt. 94 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. Data includes information regarding usage of farm inputs and the main source from which the farmers got the inputs. Table 6.11 shows the percent distribution of households using certain inputs. This information is complimented by Table 6.12, which shows the main source of agricultural inputs.

10 percent of all farmers apply agricultural inputs to their farms and nearly two thirds (63 percent) of those who use farm inputs use improved seedlings. The percentage of households located in accessible villages using improved seedlings is higher than that of households located in remote villages, at 74 and 55 percent respectively. In contrast 79 percent of poor households use improved seedlings compared to 60 percent of non-poor households.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that as the number of household members increases, the usage of agricultural inputs also tends to increase from 9 percent for households with up to 2 members to 16 percent for households with 7 or more members. Furthermore, while 62 percent of households where the main income earner is in the 'employee' category use agricultural inputs, the share for households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group is virtually null. Finally, male-headed households report a higher share using improved seedlings than female-headed households at 67 and 50 percent respectively.

Most households that use agricultural inputs obtain them by purchasing them at an open market (68 percent) or obtain them from the government (32 percent).

Data also shows that the percentage of households located in accessible villages who purchase agricultural inputs at an open market is higher than that of households located in remote villages at 72 and 66 percent respectively. Similar results are observed when analysing by poverty status with non-poor households resembling households from accessible villages. Furthermore, the percentage of households with one or two members who purchase agricultural inputs at an open market is 50 percentage points higher than

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

	Title deed	Renting contract	Payment receipt	Other document	No document	Total	Secure tenure
Total	0.5	0.2	0.4	5.5	93.5	100.0	1.1
Cluster Location							
Accessible	0.0	0.5	0.0	7.5	92.0	100.0	0.5
Remote	0.9	0.0	0.7	3.7	94.7	100.0	1.6
Poverty Status							
Poor	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.6	96.6	100.0	0.9
Non-poor	0.6	0.3	0.3	6.2	92.6	100.0	1.1
Household size							
1-2	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.8	95.5	100.0	0.7
3-4	0.6	0.6	0.5	7.6	90.7	100.0	1.7
5-6	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	93.7	100.0	1.0
7+	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	96.2	100.0	0.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	91.7	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	0.5	0.2	0.5	5.8	93.0	100.0	1.2
Self-employed - other	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	94.6	100.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	0.6	0.3	0.5	6.0	92.6	100.0	1.4
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	96.3	100.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

	% of hhs using	Fertilizer	Improved seedling	Fingerlings	Hooks and nets	Insecticides	Other
Total	10.0	1.8	63.4	0.0	0.0	45.6	0.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	9.4	0.0	74.2	0.0	0.0	45.5	0.0
Remote	10.6	3.2	55.1	0.0	0.0	45.8	0.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	9.4	9.5	78.7	0.0	0.0	33.5	0.0
Non-poor	10.2	0.0	59.8	0.0	0.0	48.5	0.0
Household size							
1-2	8.9	6.5	54.4	0.0	0.0	53.6	0.0
3-4	11.0	0.0	68.0	0.0	0.0	43.7	0.0
5-6	7.3	0.0	65.1	0.0	0.0	48.6	0.0
7+	16.2	0.0	66.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	0.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	61.7	0.0	31.3	0.0	0.0	86.5	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	9.2	2.2	65.3	0.0	0.0	43.1	0.0
Self-employed - other	16.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	10.2	2.3	67.1	0.0	0.0	41.6	0.0
Female	9.4	0.0	50.1	0.0	0.0	60.1	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

that of households with seven or more members, at 71 and 21 percent respectively. In turn, the latter report a higher share of households obtaining agricultural inputs form the government

than the former at 79 and 29 percent respectively.

Virtually all households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

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

	Open market	Government	Donor agency	Coop.	Other	Total
Total	68.5	31.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	72.4	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	65.7	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	25.2	74.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	79.1	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size						
1-2	70.7	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	76.7	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	20.9	79.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	72.6	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	66.1	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	71.8	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	57.1	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

1. Base is households using agricultural inputs

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

	None	< 1 ha	1-1.99	2-3.99	4-5.99	6+ ha	Total
Total	8.6	2.5	14.1	37.0	19.2	18.7	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	10.5	1.9	15.5	34.8	16.3	21.0	100.0
Remote	6.9	3.0	12.8	39.0	21.7	16.6	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	5.5	3.5	13.8	39.1	21.7	16.4	100.0
Non-poor	9.4	2.2	14.2	36.5	18.5	19.2	100.0
Household size							
1-2	11.3	4.6	23.3	30.1	13.9	16.7	100.0
3-4	8.3	0.6	8.2	42.7	22.8	17.4	100.0
5-6	9.1	2.7	13.5	38.2	19.7	16.8	100.0
7+	0.0	2.2	7.4	35.9	21.6	32.9	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	0.0	0.0	27.1	39.1	25.5	8.3	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	8.3	2.6	14.1	36.9	18.7	19.4	100.0
Self-employed - other	10.7	0.0	22.7	38.4	18.8	9.5	100.0
Other	13.5	4.1	3.8	36.8	24.0	17.7	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	7.3	1.8	13.8	37.0	18.4	21.7	100.0
Female	12.8	4.8	14.9	37.1	21.8	8.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

agricultural activities purchase their agricultural inputs at an open market, whereas the share of households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group is virtually null. Furthermore, 72 percent of male-headed households purchase their

agricultural inputs at an open market compared to 57 percent of female-headed households. On the other hand, while 43 percent of female-headed households obtain agricultural inputs from the

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

	None	1	2-10	11-20	21-50	50+	Total
Total	99.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	99.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	99.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	96.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	99.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	96.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	99.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

government, the share for male-headed households is 28 percent.

6.4.2 Landholding

Table 6.13 shows the percent distribution of households by the area of land owned. Around 25 percent of households own less than two acres of land (including 9 percent of landless households). 37 percent own between two and four acres and 38 percent own four or more acres.

Landless households are more common in accessible villages and households owning large portions of land are more common in remote villages. On the other hand, while 61 percent of poor households own 2 to 6 hectares of land, the share for non-poor households is 56 percent.

Regarding household size, while 11 percent of households with one or two members are landless, the share for households with seven or more members is virtually null. In contrast, larger households seem to own larger landholdings more frequently than households with less members.

While households where the main income earner is in the 'other' category reported the highest share of landless households (14 percent), the share for households

where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee' socio-economic group is virtually null. Finally, male-headed households have larger landholdings (4 or more acres) compared to female-headed households at 40 and 31 percent respectively.

6.4.3 Cattle Ownership

Table 6.14 shows the percent distribution of households by the number of cattle owned. Virtually all (99 percent) of households owns no cattle at all. The selected household characteristics such as cluster location, poverty status, household size, livestock and land ownership, socio-economic groups, marital status education level and gender of the household head do not show strong correlation with households' cattle ownership.

6.5 Perception of Crime and Security in the Community

This section gives an overview of how the district residents perceive the current crime and security situation compared to the year preceding the survey. Respondents were asked to categorise the current crime and security situation as the

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

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

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	1.7	10.9	54.1	23.5	7.3	2.5	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	2.4	9.0	53.5	27.0	6.0	2.2	100.0
Remote	1.2	12.5	54.6	20.4	8.4	2.9	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	1.3	8.3	61.1	18.7	7.5	3.1	100.0
Non-poor	1.9	11.6	52.3	24.7	7.2	2.4	100.0
Household size							
1-2	1.3	11.8	55.1	20.2	6.5	5.1	100.0
3-4	1.4	11.1	53.3	24.3	7.3	2.6	100.0
5-6	3.7	10.3	51.5	27.5	7.0	0.0	100.0
7+	0.0	8.7	59.3	21.6	10.4	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	0.0	8.7	45.1	31.2	5.3	9.7	100.0
< 1 ha	0.0	34.8	46.7	18.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	1.0	12.3	55.0	26.5	5.2	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	2.4	11.3	58.5	16.4	7.8	3.7	100.0
4-5.99 ha	2.3	9.5	48.6	31.4	7.2	0.9	100.0
6+ ha	1.5	8.2	55.2	24.3	9.9	0.9	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	1.8	9.4	55.3	23.9	6.7	2.8	100.0
Small only	1.7	17.3	48.3	21.2	10.4	1.1	100.0
Large only	0.0	46.2	53.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	0.0	0.0	39.1	25.2	27.1	8.6	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	1.3	11.2	54.1	24.8	7.2	1.4	100.0
Self-employed - other	13.9	19.5	37.1	23.4	4.2	2.0	100.0
Other	0.0	3.8	70.7	3.8	3.8	18.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	2.1	11.7	52.0	25.4	8.2	0.5	100.0
Female	0.6	8.2	60.8	16.9	4.3	9.1	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	2.1	8.5	57.7	26.3	5.4	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	2.5	12.1	51.5	23.8	9.7	0.3	100.0
Polygamous	2.9	13.6	40.2	35.9	7.4	0.0	100.0
Loose union	0.0	0.0	78.6	14.9	6.4	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	0.0	9.1	60.5	18.8	2.9	8.6	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	0.0	8.8	58.2	19.1	8.2	5.7	100.0
Primary	2.8	12.1	52.7	25.5	5.9	1.0	100.0
Secondary +	0.0	9.4	41.6	28.9	20.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

same, better or worse than the previous year. Results are shown in Table 6.15

31 percent the households reported it was improving, 54 percent said it was the same while 13 percent reported it was deteriorating. The percentage of households located in accessible villages who reported the current crime and security situation as improving is higher

than that of households located in remote villages at 33 and 28 percent respectively. In addition, 61 percent of poor households reported observing no changes in the current crime and security situation compared to the year before the survey, whereas the share for non-poor households is 52 percent.

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

	Principal contributor of income				Total
	Head	Spouse	Child	Other	
Total	86.9	4.7	3.6	4.8	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	87.4	6.1	3.1	3.4	100.0
Remote	86.4	3.5	4.1	6.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	78.0	3.0	7.0	12.0	100.0
Non-poor	89.2	5.2	2.7	2.9	100.0
Household size					
1-2	84.2	2.3	0.7	12.8	100.0
3-4	89.4	5.3	4.4	0.9	100.0
5-6	89.6	5.8	3.8	0.7	100.0
7+	80.5	7.9	8.9	2.7	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	90.8	3.2	2.4	3.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	82.9	8.6	0.0	8.5	100.0
Other	26.5	26.3	25.1	22.1	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	91.2	5.0	1.5	2.2	100.0
Female	72.6	3.8	10.4	13.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

While 32 percent of households with seven or more members reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households with one or two members is 27 percent. Furthermore, 34 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land reported the current crime and security situation as improving compared to 18 percent of households owning less than one hectare of land. Virtually all households owning both small and large livestock reported improvement in the current crime and security situation, whereas the share for households owning large livestock only is virtually null.

Furthermore, 33 percent of male-headed households reported the current crime and security situation as improving compared to 21 percent of female-headed households. Similarly, while 32 percent of households where the household head is single reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households where the head is widowed, divorced or separated is 22 percent. On the other hand, while 14 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed other' category reported a much worse crime and security situation, the shares of households where the main income earner is either an employee or is

in the 'other' category were virtually null. Lastly, the percentage of households where the head has no education and reported improvement of the current crime and security situation is 22 percentage points lower than that of household heads with secondary education or more, at 27 and 49 percent respectively.

6.6 Household Income Contributions

Table 6.16 shows the percent distribution of households by main contributor to household income. The survey includes information on household income contributions by listing all the income contributors in the households and then identifying the household member who contributes the largest portion. For the great majority (87 percent) of households the head is the main contributor.

The breakdown by cluster location shows no strong correlation with the distribution of households by principal contributor. However, the breakdown by poverty status shows that, while 89 percent of non-poor households reported the head as the main income contributor, the share for poor households is 78 percent.

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

Table 6.17: Percentage of households owning selected household items

	Electric iron	Refrigerator	Sewing machine	Modern stove	Mattress or bed	Watch or clock	Radio	Television	Fixed line phone	Mobile phone
Total	11.4	0.0	2.0	0.2	86.1	32.0	61.0	0.7	0.0	9.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	18.2	0.0	2.9	0.4	90.0	38.2	67.0	1.1	0.0	12.4
Remote	5.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	82.7	26.5	55.8	0.3	0.0	6.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.4	26.8	51.7	0.0	0.0	5.8
Non-poor	13.1	0.0	2.6	0.2	85.5	33.3	63.4	0.9	0.0	9.8
Household size										
1-2	7.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	83.5	14.2	49.7	0.0	0.0	4.9
3-4	11.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	85.4	39.9	61.7	1.1	0.0	9.3
5-6	12.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	88.1	36.3	68.8	0.6	0.0	10.4
7+	22.6	0.0	10.4	1.6	91.8	49.3	76.2	1.6	0.0	17.4
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	55.8	0.0	36.2	8.3	100.0	66.3	67.0	16.9	0.0	64.0
Self-employed - agric	10.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	85.8	32.0	61.8	0.3	0.0	7.6
Self-employed - other	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.4	27.9	56.9	3.2	0.0	10.5
Other	12.1	0.0	5.8	0.0	80.2	22.7	50.0	0.0	0.0	9.9
Gender of the head of household										
Male	12.7	0.0	1.4	0.2	89.3	36.7	69.0	0.9	0.0	10.0
Female	7.3	0.0	4.1	0.0	75.6	16.4	34.7	0.0	0.0	5.8

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

While 9 percent of households with seven or more members reported a child of the household head as the main income contributor, the share for households with one or two members is virtually null. Furthermore, virtually all (100 percent) households belonging to the 'employee' category reported the head as the main income contributor compared to only 27 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that up to 10 percent of female-headed households reported a 'child' of the household head as the main income contributor compared to 2 percent of male-headed households.

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

6.7 Other Household Items

Table 6.17 shows the percentage distribution of households owning selected household items. 86 percent of households own at least one mattress or bed, 61 percent own a radio, 32 percent own a watch or clock and 12 percent own an electric iron. Although no household owns a fixed-line phone, 9 percent own mobile phones. Households in accessible villages and non-poor households have higher rates of ownership in almost every selected item than their respective counterparts.

7 HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

This chapter analyses the main amenities of the households in Morogoro 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, 62 percent of households have iron sheets as their main roof material and 38 percent have thatch.

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

in accessible villages. In turn, households in accessible villages tend to use iron sheets more often. The breakdown by poverty status shows no strong correlation with the materials used for the roof of the house.

The breakdown by household size shows that smaller households tend to use thatch more often, and that bigger households are more likely to use iron sheets for their roofs. The split-up by socio-economic group shows that the self-employed in agriculture is the category with the highest share of households using thatch for the roof (at 64 percent), and that employees are the group with the lowest use of thatch (16 percent). While the 'employee' category reports 84 percent of households that use iron sheets for the roof, the share of households in the 'other' category is 40 percent. The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that female-headed households use iron sheets more often than male-headed households, at rates of 66 and 60 percent, respectively. In turn, the latter report a higher share of households using iron sheets for roofing than the former with rates of 40 and 34 percent respectively.

Table 7.1: Percent distribution of households by material used for roof of the house

	Mud	Thatch	Wood	Iron Sheets	Cement/ concrete	Roofing tiles	Asbestos	Other	Total
Total	0.0	61.7	0.0	38.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	0.0	51.8	0.0	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	0.0	70.2	0.0	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	0.0	62.9	0.0	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	61.3	0.0	38.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size									
1-2	0.0	68.8	0.0	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	0.0	61.5	0.0	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	0.0	60.1	0.0	39.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	0.0	43.9	0.0	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	0.0	16.1	0.0	83.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	0.0	63.7	0.0	36.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	0.0	44.7	0.0	55.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	59.6	0.0	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	0.0	60.2	0.0	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	0.0	66.3	0.0	33.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro 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
Total	74.2	0.7	21.5	1.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	68.5	0.0	25.1	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	79.0	1.3	18.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	80.1	0.5	15.3	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	72.7	0.8	23.1	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size								
1-2	77.0	0.7	16.8	0.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	73.5	1.1	23.6	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	75.7	0.5	22.2	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	65.6	0.0	26.3	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group								
Employee	16.1	0.0	61.9	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	75.5	0.8	20.6	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	55.4	0.0	34.1	3.4	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	88.5	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household								
Male	72.3	0.6	23.6	1.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	80.5	1.0	14.6	2.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

	Mud/ earth	Wood/ plank	Tiles	Concrete/ cement	Grass	Other	Total
Total	93.6	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	90.9	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	96.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	98.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	92.4	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	96.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	91.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	97.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	85.7	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	69.7	0.0	0.0	30.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	94.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	89.5	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	93.4	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	94.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of households by type of material used in the walls. Overall, 74 percent of houses are built with mud or mud bricks. Burnt bricks occupy the second place, with a share of 22 percent.

The analysis by cluster location reveals that households in remote villages have a higher share of mud and mud bricks than households in accessible villages. The rates are 79 and 69 percent, respectively. Likewise, poor households use mud or mud bricks more often than non-poor

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

	Single room	Flat	Two or more rooms	Whole building	Other	Total
Total	0.9	0.0	2.8	92.5	3.8	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	1.6	0.0	2.7	91.9	3.9	100.0
Remote	0.3	0.0	2.8	93.0	3.8	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	2.2	0.0	0.0	94.1	3.7	100.0
Non-poor	0.6	0.0	3.5	92.1	3.9	100.0
Household size						
1-2	1.6	0.0	1.4	97.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	1.1	0.0	2.7	91.5	4.7	100.0
5-6	0.0	0.0	2.3	95.0	2.8	100.0
7+	0.0	0.0	8.5	77.0	14.5	100.0
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	0.0	0.0	27.8	72.2	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	0.5	0.0	1.9	93.5	4.2	100.0
Self-employed - other	11.9	0.0	5.4	79.5	3.2	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	5.8	94.2	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	1.2	0.0	2.7	91.6	4.5	100.0
Female	0.0	0.0	3.2	95.3	1.5	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

households (80 and 73 percent, respectively).

The 'other' and the 'self-employed agriculture' are the categories with highest shares living in houses made of mud or mud bricks (89 and 76 percent, respectively), whereas the employees have the highest shares of households living in houses made of burnt bricks (62 percent) and cement or sandcrete at 22 percent. Finally, the breakdown by gender of the household head shows no strong correlation with the type of materials used for the walls of the house.

The gender breakdown shows that households headed by females use mud or mud bricks more often than male-headed households, at rates of 81 and 72 percent respectively. In turn the latter report a higher share using burnt bricks than the former at 24 and 15 percent respectively.

The distribution of households by type of material used in the floor is shown in Table 7.3. Overall, the floor in 94 percent of households is made of mud or dirt and 6 percent of concrete or cement.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages report a higher share of houses with mud or earth floor than households in accessible

villages, at 96 and 91 percent respectively. In turn, households in accessible villages report a higher share of houses with floor made of concrete or cement (9 percent, against 5 percent of households in remote villages).

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households have a higher share of houses with mud or dirt floor (99 percent, against 92 percent of the non-poor households). Up to 8 percent of non-poor households have concrete or cement flooring compared to 2 percent of poor households.

The breakdown by household size shows that 86 percent of households with 7 or more members have mud or dirt floors compared to 96 percent of households with up to 2 members. However, households with 7 or more members report a higher share of concrete or cement floors than the remaining households.

The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that, while households in the 'other' category report the highest share of mud or dirt floors at 100 percent, the employees report the lowest share at 70 percent. In addition, the employees have the highest share of concrete or cement flooring, at 30 percent while the share for households in the 'other' category is virtually null.

7 Household amenities

Table 7.5: Percent distribution of households by main source of drinking water

	Pipe borne treated	Pipe borne untreated	Bore hole/hand pump	Protected well	Unprotected well	Rain water	River, lake or pond	Vendor, truck	Other	Total	Safe source
Total	4.7	3.1	34.9	0.2	28.4	0.0	27.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	39.8
Cluster Location											
Accessible	9.2	5.6	37.2	0.5	18.2	0.0	27.3	0.0	2.1	100.0	46.8
Remote	0.8	1.0	32.9	0.0	37.2	0.0	27.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	33.7
Poverty Status											
Poor	2.7	1.1	33.8	0.0	32.8	0.0	27.1	0.0	2.5	100.0	36.5
Non-poor	5.2	3.6	35.2	0.3	27.2	0.0	27.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	40.7
Household size											
1-2	4.6	4.1	31.0	0.0	31.4	0.0	27.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	35.7
3-4	6.0	3.5	34.4	0.0	26.4	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	40.4
5-6	3.5	1.5	36.8	1.0	28.0	0.0	27.9	0.0	1.5	100.0	41.2
7+	3.2	2.2	44.4	0.0	26.9	0.0	20.8	0.0	2.5	100.0	47.6
Socio-economic Group											
Employee	0.0	0.0	67.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.0
Self-employed - agric	3.0	3.3	34.4	0.3	30.3	0.0	27.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	37.7
Self-employed - other	32.1	0.0	34.7	0.0	9.8	0.0	23.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.8
Other	11.3	3.8	32.1	0.0	22.0	0.0	30.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.4
Gender of the head of household											
Male	5.5	2.7	35.0	0.3	27.6	0.0	27.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	40.9
Female	1.9	4.4	34.5	0.0	30.7	0.0	28.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	36.4

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

	None (bush)	Flush to sewer	Flush to septic tank	Pan/ bucket	Covered pit latrine	Uncovered pit latrine	Ventilated pit latrine	Other	Total	Safe sanitation
Total	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.5
Cluster Location										
Accessible	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.9
Remote	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.1
Non-poor	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.7
Household size										
1-2	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.6
3-4	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.8
5-6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.0
7+	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.8
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.7
Self-employed - other	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.6
Other	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.3
Female	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.1

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

Table 7.4 shows the percent distribution of households by type of housing unit they occupy. Overall, 93 percent of households occupy the whole building where they

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

	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene/oil	Gas	Electricity	Crop residue/sawdust	Animal waste	Other	Total	Non-wood fuel for cooking
Total	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Remote	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Non-poor	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Household size										
1-2	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
3-4	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
5-6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
7+	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	78.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	78.6	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Female	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Morogoro 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
Total	99.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	98.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
Remote	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	99.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Household size									
1-2	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
3-4	99.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
5-6	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
7+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	99.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	93.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	98.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

live. The breakdown by cluster location and poverty status shows no strong correlation with type of housing unit they occupy.

The breakdown by household size shows that while 97 percent of households with up to 2 members occupy the whole building where they live the share for

7 Household amenities

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

	Drinking water supply				Total	Health facility				Total
	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+		<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	
Total	84.1	12.8	2.7	0.4	100.0	11.1	12.1	23.0	53.9	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	79.4	15.8	3.9	0.9	100.0	12.4	15.1	29.6	42.9	100.0
Remote	88.2	10.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	9.9	9.4	17.2	63.5	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	83.1	14.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	6.7	8.7	23.7	60.9	100.0
Non-poor	84.3	12.4	2.8	0.5	100.0	12.2	12.9	22.8	52.1	100.0
Household size										
1-2	81.3	14.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	9.4	11.0	27.2	52.4	100.0
3-4	85.0	13.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	11.1	10.7	18.4	59.7	100.0
5-6	85.6	10.7	1.7	1.9	100.0	13.1	11.7	23.5	51.7	100.0
7+	85.6	11.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	11.3	20.7	24.5	43.5	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	83.9	16.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	22.0	16.9	25.5	35.7	100.0
Self-employed - agric	82.8	13.6	3.1	0.5	100.0	11.1	11.5	22.0	55.4	100.0
Self-employed - other	93.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.0	5.4	29.4	49.2	100.0
Other	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.8	23.6	31.6	41.1	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	84.0	13.0	2.5	0.6	100.0	10.5	12.5	24.7	52.3	100.0
Female	84.4	12.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	12.9	10.7	17.2	59.2	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

household with 7 or more members is 77 percent.

The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that 94 percent of households in the 'self-employed agriculture' or in the 'other' category occupy the whole building where they live, whereas the share for the employees is 72 percent. Finally, there is no strong correlation between gender of household head and type of housing unit.

7.2 Water and Sanitation

The percentage distribution of households by source of drinking water is shown in Table 7.5. Overall, 40 percent of households have a safe source of water, whereas 28 percent of them get it from an unprotected well. Safe sources of drinking water are treated pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, and protected wells.

The analysis by cluster location shows that 47 percent of households in accessible villages have a safe source of drinking water, whereas the share of households in remote villages is just 34 percent. The shares of households with unprotected wells are 18 percent for accessible and 37 percent for households in remote villages. In addition, 54 percent of poor households get their drinking water from unprotected

wells, against 27 percent of non-poor households.

The breakdown by household size shows that the share of households accessing a safe source of water tends to increase with number of household members, from 36 percent for households with up to 2 members to 48 percent for households with 7 or more members. Similarly, while 31 percent of households with up to 2 members use water from bore hole or hand pipes, the share of households with 7 or more members is 44 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that 'self-employed other' and 'employee' are the categories with the highest rates of access to safe sources of drinking water, at 67 percent each, whereas the remaining categories report shares of up to 43 percent. While 67 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category get drinking water from bore hole or hand pump, the share for households in the 'other' category is 32 percent.

The breakdown by gender of the household head reveals that male-headed households report a higher access rate to safe source of drinking water than female-headed households with shares of 41 and 36 percent respectively.

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

	Primary school				Total	Secondary school				Total
	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+		<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	
Total	33.0	32.5	26.5	8.1	100.0	2.6	9.4	17.4	70.6	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	33.4	33.1	28.4	5.2	100.0	4.3	16.0	25.0	54.7	100.0
Remote	32.6	31.9	24.8	10.6	100.0	1.0	3.6	10.9	84.5	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	23.1	38.5	25.5	12.8	100.0	0.0	3.9	21.9	74.3	100.0
Non-poor	35.5	30.9	26.7	6.9	100.0	3.2	10.8	16.3	69.7	100.0
Household size										
1-2	22.1	37.0	29.9	11.0	100.0	3.1	9.2	17.9	69.8	100.0
3-4	36.6	32.3	25.1	6.1	100.0	1.0	9.2	18.8	71.0	100.0
5-6	35.0	29.9	26.6	8.5	100.0	4.4	10.0	15.8	69.8	100.0
7+	49.1	24.9	20.8	5.2	100.0	2.2	9.3	14.8	73.7	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	83.9	0.0	16.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	16.9	11.2	71.8	100.0
Self-employed - agric	32.3	33.2	26.0	8.5	100.0	2.6	8.1	16.4	72.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	47.6	12.7	31.2	8.5	100.0	0.0	25.5	21.3	53.2	100.0
Other	15.4	46.9	33.5	4.1	100.0	3.8	14.0	31.9	50.3	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	35.1	29.9	28.4	6.6	100.0	2.9	9.9	19.0	68.2	100.0
Female	25.9	41.0	20.2	12.9	100.0	1.4	7.5	12.4	78.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

Table 7.6 shows the percentage distribution of households by main type of toilet. Overall 89 percent of households have safe sanitation, and almost all (89 percent) use a covered pit latrine.

The analysis by poverty status shows that 91 percent of non-poor households use covered pit latrines compared to 80 percent of poor households. Cluster location is not strongly correlated to the type of toilet used by households.

Households with 1 or 2 members have the lowest percentage of safe sanitation, at 85 percent. The rates for other groups fluctuate between 90 and 92 percent. It stands out that up to 10 percent of households with up to 2 members have no toilet compared to 3 percent of households with 5 or more members.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that the 'employee' category has the highest rate of safe sanitation, at 100 percent. The remaining socio-economic categories report shares up to 89 percent each. The 'self-employed other' category reports having no toilet more frequently than the remaining socio-economic categories.

There appears to be no strong correlation between gender of the households and main type of toilet.

7.3 Type of Fuel

Table 7.7 shows the distribution of households by fuel used for cooking. Overall, 97 percent of households use firewood. Virtually all households in remote villages use firewood, while about 5 percent of households in accessible villages use charcoal. The breakdown by poverty status reveals similar results with poor households resembling households in remote villages.

The breakdown by household size shows no strong correlation with the type of fuel used for cooking.

There are no differences by gender of the household head. However, the split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that 22 percent of the employees and 21 percent of the self-employed in non agricultural activities use charcoal for cooking, whereas the other two categories use firewood in almost every case.

Table 7.8 shows the distribution of households according to the fuel used for lighting. Overall, 99 percent of the households in the district use kerosene or paraffin. Gas, solar panels, electricity, firewood, batteries, and candles are virtually not used for lighting in the district.

7 Household amenities

The analysis by socio-economic group of the household shows that up to 7 percent of the self-employed in non-agricultural activities use firewood for lighting, whereas virtually all households in the remaining categories use kerosene or paraffin in almost every case.

Other selected household characteristics such as cluster location, poverty status, household size and gender of the household head are not strongly correlated to type of fuel used for lighting.

7.4 Distances to Facilities

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

Overall, 97 percent of households are located under 30 minutes of a drinking water supply. In addition, 23 percent of the households are located under 30 minutes of a health facility.

The breakdown by cluster location shows no strong differences in access to drinking water supply, but 27 percent of households in accessible villages have access to a health facility, whereas the share for households in remote villages is 19 percent. Similar results are observed by poverty status, with non-poor households resembling households from accessible villages.

The breakdown by household size shows no strong differences in access to drinking water supply, but the largest households (7 or more members) report a higher rate of access to a health facility than the remaining households.

Households where the main income earner is an employee report a higher rate of access to a health facility than the remaining categories. There are no remarkable differences between socio-economic groups regarding access to safe source of drinking water.

There appears to be no strong correlation between gender of the household head and

Table 7.11: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest food market and public transportation

	Food market				Total	Public transportation				Total
	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+		<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	
Total	25.2	9.2	11.6	54.0	100.0	29.9	11.4	14.1	44.6	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	32.6	14.2	18.4	34.8	100.0	45.8	15.6	19.8	18.8	100.0
Remote	18.8	4.8	5.8	70.7	100.0	16.1	7.7	9.1	67.1	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	24.1	12.1	8.1	55.7	100.0	28.4	12.7	12.9	46.1	100.0
Non-poor	25.5	8.4	12.6	53.5	100.0	30.3	11.0	14.4	44.3	100.0
Household size										
1-2	20.5	7.7	13.8	58.0	100.0	28.9	12.3	12.7	46.0	100.0
3-4	28.9	11.8	8.7	50.6	100.0	31.4	10.4	16.0	42.3	100.0
5-6	29.5	7.0	11.2	52.3	100.0	29.6	11.6	13.7	45.1	100.0
7+	17.5	9.3	16.4	56.8	100.0	28.4	11.4	12.4	47.7	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	58.7	24.5	0.0	16.9	100.0	41.5	16.1	0.0	42.4	100.0
Self-employed - agric	24.8	8.4	12.2	54.7	100.0	28.2	10.6	15.3	45.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	37.5	16.7	10.5	35.4	100.0	47.4	5.4	13.7	33.6	100.0
Other	11.6	10.4	8.9	69.1	100.0	38.5	24.6	1.4	35.5	100.0
Gender of head of household										
Male	27.4	9.7	11.7	51.2	100.0	29.6	12.1	16.2	42.1	100.0
Female	18.2	7.2	11.4	63.2	100.0	30.9	9.0	7.1	52.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

accessibility to drinking water supply or to health facility.

Table 7.10 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest primary and secondary school. Overall, 66 percent of households are located within 30 minutes of a primary school, but just 12 percent of households live within 30 minutes of a secondary school. Moreover, 71 percent of households are located 61 minutes or more away from the nearest secondary school. Access to school was also analysed in chapter 3 but with a different focus. In chapter 3, access to school was analysed at child level, i.e. the access rate of each child. In this section the focus is the distance of the house to the nearest school.

The analysis by cluster location shows no strong correlation with the rate of access to primary school. However, 20 percent of households in accessible villages have access to secondary school, against 4 percent of remote villages. Similar results are evident when analysing by poverty status with poor households resembling households from remote villages.

The size of the household does not appear to be correlated with access to school, either primary or secondary. However, households with 7 or more members report a higher rate of access to secondary school than the remaining households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that households in the category 'employee' have the highest rate of access to primary school (84 percent) and that the self-employed in non-agricultural activities report a higher rate of access to secondary school than the remaining socio-economic categories. Households in the category 'self-employed agriculture' have the lowest access rate to secondary schools at 11 percent.

Households headed by males have a higher access rate to secondary school than female-headed households, at 13 percent, against 8 percent of females. There is no strong difference in the access to primary school.

Table 7.11 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest food market and public transportation. Overall, 34 percent of households have access to a food market, and 41 percent to public transportation.

The analysis by cluster location shows that 47 percent of households in accessible villages live within 30 minutes of a food market, against 24 of households in remote villages. The shares for public transportation are 62 percent for accessible and 24 percent for households in remote villages.

Poverty status is not strongly correlated with distance to food markets and public transportation.

The analysis by household size shows that households with 3 or 4 members report a higher rate of access to food markets than the rest of households. There are no remarkable differences among households regarding access to public transportation.

Employees have the highest rate of access to food markets at 84 percent. Furthermore, households in the 'other' category report the highest access rate to public transportation at 64 percent and a lower access rate to a food market than the remaining socio-economic categories. The self-employed in agriculture report the lowest access rate to public transportation at 39 percent.

There does not appear to be a difference according to the gender of the household head in access to both food markets and public transportation.

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, 51 percent of households take measures against malaria. The most commonly taken measures are the use of insecticide treated nets (44 percent of households) and the use of bed nets (43 percent).

The analysis by cluster location shows that 44 percent of households in remote villages take measures against malaria, compared to 59 percent of households in accessible villages. Similar differences are observed by poverty status with non-poor households resembling households in accessible villages.

The share of households taking measures increases with the size of the household but there are no clear trends by measure taken. The analysis by socio-economic status shows that virtually all (100

7 Household amenities

percent) households in the category 'employee' take measures, 70 percent of the 'self-employed other', 50 percent of the 'self-employed agriculture', and only 45 percent of the 'other' socio-economic group. Finally, households headed by males are more likely to take measures against malaria than households headed by females at 54 and 40 percent respectively. Male-headed households use insecticide treated nets more frequently than female-headed households. In turn, a higher share of the latter report maintenance of good sanitation to prevent malaria than the former.

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

	Share taking measures	Use bed net	Insecticide	Anti-malaria drug	Fumigation	Insecticide treated net	Maintain good drainage	Maintain good sanitation	Herbs	Burn leaves	Window/door net
Total	50.9	43.1	7.3	4.4	0.0	43.8	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.3	1.0
Cluster Location											
Accessible	59.3	44.1	6.8	1.8	0.0	47.5	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.5	0.6
Remote	43.7	41.9	7.9	7.4	0.0	39.4	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	1.4
Poverty Status											
Poor	43.8	42.7	2.1	8.2	0.0	46.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.5
Non-poor	52.8	43.1	8.4	3.6	0.0	43.3	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.3	0.4
Household size											
1-2	37.8	36.4	9.1	12.7	0.0	36.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	2.7
3-4	55.9	40.6	5.7	2.0	0.0	49.3	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-6	54.6	51.8	6.3	2.6	0.0	42.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	1.1	0.0
7+	65.7	46.2	10.7	0.0	0.0	43.6	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	2.5
Socio-economic Group											
Employee	100.0	44.7	11.0	0.0	0.0	55.3	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	49.3	45.1	6.2	3.9	0.0	42.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.3	1.1
Self-employed - other	69.8	22.3	2.8	18.4	0.0	64.1	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	45.3	32.4	26.5	0.0	0.0	41.1	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household											
Male	54.4	42.9	6.1	4.5	0.0	45.8	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.3	1.2
Female	39.6	43.8	12.6	3.7	0.0	34.7	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

8 GOVERNANCE

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

8.1 Attendance at Meetings

Table 8.1 summarises responses to the following question “Did you or anyone in your household attend a meeting at [...] level in the past 12 months”. This question was repeated 4 times with the dots replaced by kitongoji, village, ward and district. The results show that 77 percent of households had at least one member attending at least one kitongoji or village meeting in the past 12 months. Ward and district level meetings did not attain attendance of the majority of households at 9 and 3 percent respectively.

The breakdown of the data by cluster location and poverty status shows no strong correlation with meeting attendance for all government levels.

Analysis of the results by socio-economic group shows that the ‘other’ socio-economic category -a small group of households consisting mainly of households where the main income earner is neither an employee nor self-employed-consistently have lower attendance rates at kitongoji and village meetings than the remaining socio-economic groups. The self-employed agriculture and self-employed other groups have similar attendance rates at kitongoji and village level. Ward and district level meetings, however, are characterised by null attendance rates of the self-employed in non-agricultural activities.

8.2 Satisfaction with Leaders

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

The results, displayed in Table 8.2, show a clear trend of satisfaction with leaders

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

	Kitongoji Meeting	Village Meeting	Ward Meeting	District Meeting
Total	75.8	77.7	9.2	2.9
Cluster Location				
Accessible	77.3	79.6	10.6	2.2
Remote	74.6	76.0	8.0	3.5
Poverty Status				
Poor	72.8	75.7	5.6	3.7
Non-poor	76.6	78.2	10.1	2.7
Socio-economic Group				
Employee	41.5	74.5	36.4	19.5
Self-employed - agriculture	78.1	79.9	8.5	2.5
Self-employed - other	82.0	74.5	0.0	0.0
Other	49.4	48.4	17.2	5.8
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

8 Governance

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

	Kitongoji Leaders	Village Leaders	Ward Leaders	District Leaders	District Councillor
Total					
Satisfied	85.4	82.2	73.9	68.4	54.8
Not Satisfied	12.9	15.6	15.7	12.2	41.5
Don't Know	1.7	2.2	10.4	19.4	3.7
Share Satisfied by Cluster Location					
Accessible	85.5	82.4	78.1	71.8	55.3
Remote	85.3	82.0	70.3	65.5	54.3
Share Satisfied by Poverty Status					
Poor	88.1	86.0	80.2	74.5	49.1
Non-poor	84.7	81.2	72.3	66.8	56.3
Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group					
Employee	91.4	74.5	91.4	63.5	53.3
Self-employed - agriculture	86.0	83.1	74.2	68.9	55.1
Self-employed - other	86.2	78.9	67.0	66.2	65.0
Other	74.6	74.6	68.6	64.7	43.5
Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)					
Political differences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Embezzlement/corruption	11.6	16.9	10.4	3.5	3.8
They do not listen to people	21.1	23.1	12.4	1.3	8.6
Favouritism	6.3	8.8	3.5	0.8	2.7
Lazy/inexperienced	17.7	14.0	5.9	0.0	4.9
Personal Reasons	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
I see no results	44.1	41.8	26.6	17.9	57.8
They never visit us	11.3	11.5	46.4	72.6	40.0
No. of Obs.	449	449	449	448	450

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro 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?'

going up as the level of government goes down. While, respectively, 85 percent and 82 percent of respondents say they are satisfied with kitongoji and village leaders, only 68 percent say the same of district leaders. This does not, however, mean that respondents specifically reported dissatisfaction with leaders at higher levels of government. In fact, the percentage of people claiming they are dissatisfied with leaders does not differ much between kitongoji, village, ward and district leaders. Rather, the number of people responding 'I don't know' increases for higher levels of government. 42 percent of respondents were not satisfied with the work of their district councillor, while 55 percent were satisfied and 4 percent answered 'I don't know'.

Disaggregating data by cluster location exposed that while there is no difference in satisfaction with kitongoji and village leaders, at ward and district level satisfaction was high among members of households in accessible villages than in remote villages. Similar observations are evident when analysing by poverty status with poor households resembling households from accessible villages.

Disaggregating the ratings by socio-economic group shows that especially the others category has lower satisfaction ratings than the remaining socio-economic groups.

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

	Kitongoji Finances	Village Finances	Ward Finances	District Finances
Total	4.3	11.2	1.1	1.1
Cluster Location				
Accessible	3.6	9.6	0.8	0.9
Remote	4.8	12.7	1.4	1.3
Poverty Status				
Poor	1.1	6.7	0.0	1.1
Non-poor	5.1	12.4	1.4	1.1
Socio-economic Group				
Employee	19.5	42.1	8.3	36.4
Self-employed - agriculture	3.5	10.7	0.5	0.0
Self-employed - other	5.4	9.5	0.0	0.0
Other	9.6	9.6	9.6	5.8
Source				
Letter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Notice board	4.0	0.0	0.0	31.7
Meeting	73.6	86.7	85.2	52.7
Rumours/hear-say	18.5	12.1	0.0	0.0
Radio/newspapers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC

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

The reasons for dissatisfaction are very different across the different levels of government. While at kitongoji level only 11 percent of dissatisfied respondents complain that leaders never visit them, this figure goes up to 73 percent for district leaders. Failure to see any result of the leaders' work, by contrast, is the most commonly cited response at kitongoji level at 44 percent, while it is less important at district level at 18 percent. Failure to listen to people is a commonly cited reason for dissatisfaction with kitongoji and village leaders, but is less important for ward and district leaders.

The most common reason for dissatisfaction with district councillors is the complaint that no results of their work can be seen and their failure to pay visits. A very low percentage complains about embezzlement and corruption by the

district leaders and the district councillor, while this complaint is more common for ward, village and kitongoji leaders.

8.3. Public Spending

This section discusses the results of questions on the extent to which financial information reached the sample of respondent, as well as their satisfaction with public spending. Table 8.3 shows the distribution of the percentage of respondents that reported having received financial information from four different levels of government. Information on village finances seems to reach the largest share of households at 11 percent. Information on kitongoji, ward and district finances reaches 4, 1 and 1 percent of the household's respectively.

Cluster location and poverty status are not strongly correlated to financial information received by households.

Finally the table discusses the differences in receiving financial information across the four socio-economic groups. The 'employee' socio-economic category is the group that reports the highest shares of households receiving financial information for all government levels than any of the

remaining socio-economic groups. For those who received financial information, the most important method for attaining this information was attendance to meetings. Information received through rumours or hear-say reports the second highest shares. It is also noticeable that up to 32 percent of households received information on district finances through notice boards.

Respondents were asked whether they were satisfied with spending at different levels of government and were requested to respond either 'yes', 'no' or 'don't know'. Table 8.4 shows the results. Around 34 percent of respondents were satisfied with village and kitongoji spending. Satisfaction with government spending was slightly lower at 25 percent at district level. The proportion of respondents that specifically reported dissatisfaction with district spending was low at 9 percent for district finances. On the other hand the share of respondents reporting 'I don't know' was considerably higher at 66 percent. The proportion of respondents who answered 'I don't know'

increased as government levels increased from 45 percent for the kitongoji and village finances to 66 percent for the district spending.

In line with the results on satisfaction with leaders, respondents living in poor households and in remote villages consistently report lower satisfaction rates than respondents living in non-poor households and in accessible villages. The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the 'employee' group displays the highest satisfaction rates, except for kitongoji spending, where the 'self-employed other' group shows a higher rate than the remaining groups at 48 percent.

When respondents were further queried why they were not satisfied, or why they did not know whether they were satisfied, the most common response at all levels of the government was that they did not receive any information. The second most cited response was that they saw no results arising from the public spending and corruption comes in third place.

Table 8.4: Satisfaction with public spending and reasons for dissatisfaction

	Kitongoji Spending	Village Spending	Ward Spending	District Spending
Total				
Satisfied	33.7	29.1	25.1	25.3
Not Satisfied	21.3	27.1	23.6	9.1
Don' Know	45.0	43.7	51.3	65.6
Share Satisfied by Cluster Location				
Accessible	36.4	30.7	26.2	26.3
Remote	31.4	27.8	24.2	24.3
Share Satisfied by Poverty Status				
Poor	33.0	28.2	25.5	26.3
Non-poor	33.9	29.4	25.0	25.0
Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group				
Employee	36.4	53.3	36.4	36.4
Self-employed - agriculture	33.2	28.6	24.7	24.9
Self-employed - other	48.2	38.5	32.1	32.1
Other	30.0	22.3	22.3	22.3
Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)				
I see no results	17.1	22.7	20.3	9.2
Embezzlement/corruption	9.8	14.1	10.2	1.8
Favouritism	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.6
This is what I hear	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.0
They give no information	72.0	66.2	70.9	86.4
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2007 Morogoro DC