

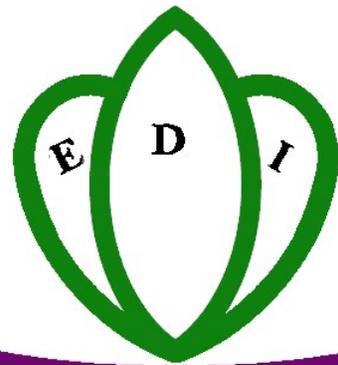
PMO-RALG

KAHAMA DC CWIQ
Survey on Poverty, Welfare and
Services in Kahama DC

December 2006

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

Education

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

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

Employment

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

Welfare

Access to Facilities	A household is considered to have access to facilities if it is located within 30 minutes of travel from the respective facilities.
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Generic Core Welfare Indicators (2006)						
	Total	Margin of error*	Accessible	Remote	Poor	Non-poor
Household characteristics						
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.0
<i>Head is male</i>	84.4	2.7	79.9	90.7	83.9	84.4
<i>Head is female</i>	15.6	3.3	20.1	9.3	16.1	15.6
<i>Head is monagamous</i>	62.0	3.2	63.5	60.0	58.0	62.6
<i>Head is polygamous</i>	19.9	4.2	14.3	27.9	24.0	19.3
<i>Head is not married</i>	18.0	2.9	22.1	12.2	18.0	18.0
Household welfare						
Household economic situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	47.5	3.2	44.4	51.8	67.9	44.5
<i>Better now</i>	32.6	3.4	33.3	31.7	18.0	34.7
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	22.2	5.2	28.4	13.2	22.1	22.2
<i>Better now</i>	41.2	6.3	37.5	46.4	42.2	41.0
Difficulty satisfying household needs						
<i>Food</i>	55.4	4.3	49.9	63.1	79.2	51.9
<i>School fees</i>	2.5	1.2	4.0	0.4	1.2	2.7
<i>House rent</i>	1.9	1.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.2
<i>Utility bills</i>	2.8	2.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.2
<i>Health care</i>	24.7	6.7	18.4	33.6	36.3	23.0
Agriculture						
Land owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	1.6	0.8	2.1	1.0	0.0	1.9
<i>More now</i>	3.1	1.1	4.0	1.9	1.2	3.4
Cattle owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	17.1	4.8	12.9	23.0	27.3	15.6
<i>More now</i>	9.3	2.8	9.6	8.8	8.5	9.4
Use of agricultural inputs						
<i>Yes</i>	38.3	7.0	31.9	47.4	49.1	36.8
<i>Fertilizers</i>	62.3	7.5	69.8	55.1	76.6	59.6
<i>Improved seedlings</i>	41.7	6.3	35.8	47.4	23.9	45.1
<i>Fingerlings</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Hooks and nets</i>	1.2	0.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.5
<i>Insecticides</i>	39.4	7.8	32.4	46.2	29.2	41.4
<i>Other</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household infrastructure						
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	18.2	11.8	30.1	1.1	0.0	20.7
<i>Access to water</i>	86.3	3.4	92.4	77.7	74.4	88.0
<i>Safe water source</i>	29.5	7.8	31.4	26.9	31.7	29.2
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	11.8	9.4	20.2	0.0	0.0	13.5
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	28.3	12.4	37.5	15.1	5.5	31.5
<i>Non-wood fuel used for cooking</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment						
<i>Fixed line phone</i>	1.4	1.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.6
<i>Mobile phone</i>	19.1	11.3	29.4	4.4	0.0	21.8
<i>Radio set</i>	62.6	4.0	66.3	57.4	28.4	67.5
<i>Television set</i>	7.9	5.4	13.5	0.0	0.0	9.1

	<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>	1.6	0.7	2.3	0.6	0.0	1.9
<i>Other public serve</i>	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
<i>Parastatal</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>NGO</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Private sector formal</i>	2.6	2.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	3.1
<i>Private sector informal</i>	31.7	0.9	32.0	31.4	25.9	32.8
<i>Household</i>	55.7	2.1	51.8	61.0	67.0	53.6
Activity in the main job						
<i>Agriculture</i>	33.4	8.6	28.3	40.1	46.8	30.8
<i>Mining/quarrying</i>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
<i>Manufacturing</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Services</i>	8.3	3.3	11.4	4.1	4.4	9.0
Employment Status in last 7 days						
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Male</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Female</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Male</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Female</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	17.3	2.0	17.5	17.1	14.8	17.8
<i>Male</i>	26.4	2.7	25.6	27.5	22.1	27.3
<i>Female</i>	8.5	1.4	9.9	6.6	7.2	8.7
Education						
Adult literacy rate						
<i>Total</i>	65.3	8.5	75.0	52.0	49.4	68.3
<i>Male</i>	74.8	6.5	82.7	64.5	58.3	78.1
<i>Female</i>	56.0	11.1	67.8	39.6	40.5	59.0
Youth literacy rate (age 15-24)						
<i>Total</i>	81.0	7.4	90.0	66.8	71.1	83.1
<i>Male</i>	83.4	6.2	90.7	71.8	75.6	85.4
<i>Female</i>	78.5	9.5	89.3	61.8	64.9	80.9
Primary school						
<i>Access to School</i>	64.2	7.8	71.8	53.3	55.9	66.6
<i>Primary Gross Enrollment</i>	104.4	3.2	109.9	96.3	99.6	105.7
<i>Male</i>	107.8	4.2	113.2	98.8	98.7	110.1
<i>Female</i>	100.7	4.8	106.0	94.0	100.5	100.8
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	81.1	4.4	87.8	71.4	71.5	83.8
<i>Male</i>	84.8	8.1	92.7	72.0	69.5	88.7
<i>Female</i>	77.0	3.6	81.8	70.8	73.3	78.1
<i>Satisfaction</i>	38.5	4.0	38.2	38.9	34.7	39.5
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	18.7	5.0	23.1	12.3	9.8	21.2

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Margin of error*</i>	<i>Accessible</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Non-poor</i>
Secondary School						
<i>Access to School</i>	10.8	6.4	16.3	1.6	5.2	12.2
<i>Secondary Gross Enrollment</i>	20.5	13.0	31.3	2.3	3.1	24.8
<i>Male</i>	20.2	13.3	29.5	3.5	2.3	24.9
<i>Female</i>	20.7	12.9	33.2	1.2	4.0	24.7
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	17.2	11.6	26.1	2.3	3.1	20.7
<i>Male</i>	18.2	13.9	26.4	3.5	2.3	22.4
<i>Female</i>	16.2	9.5	25.7	1.2	4.0	19.1
<i>Satisfaction</i>	18.4	15.1	18.0	27.8	100.0	15.9
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Medical services						
<i>Health access</i>	24.8	5.0	32.8	14.7	22.4	25.4
<i>Need</i>	21.2	0.8	21.2	21.3	16.2	22.4
<i>Use</i>	24.5	1.3	24.4	24.6	20.4	25.4
<i>Satisfaction</i>	76.0	2.5	71.3	82.0	78.7	75.5
<i>Consulted traditional healer</i>	9.2	2.7	4.9	14.6	14.4	8.2
<i>Pre-natal care</i>	96.6	2.1	93.9	98.6	100.0	95.6
<i>Anti-malaria measures used</i>	77.6	5.1	82.3	70.8	61.7	79.8
<i>Person has physical/mental challenge</i>	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.5
Child welfare and health						
Orphanhood (children under 18)						
<i>Both parents dead</i>	2.6	1.2	3.4	1.5	1.9	2.7
<i>Father only</i>	4.3	0.6	4.6	3.9	3.1	4.6
<i>Mother only</i>	2.0	0.6	3.0	0.6	3.8	1.4
Fostering (children under 18)						
<i>Both parents absent</i>	15.3	2.9	18.4	11.2	15.5	15.2
<i>Father only absent</i>	10.6	2.8	12.1	8.6	10.0	10.7
<i>Mother only absent</i>	4.7	1.0	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.8
Children under 5						
<i>Delivery by health professionals</i>	45.5	6.5	57.0	34.0	29.9	49.7
<i>Measles immunization</i>	67.3	4.7	77.0	57.5	64.3	68.1
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	36.6	7.7	48.1	25.0	26.7	39.2
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	23.7	2.5	16.9	30.5	31.9	21.5
<i>Stunted</i>	21.0	4.3	14.0	28.1	35.2	17.1
<i>Wasted</i>	1.1	0.6	0.0	2.2	3.3	0.5
<i>Underweight</i>	13.2	2.9	8.3	18.1	22.9	10.5

* 1.96 standard deviations

	2004	2006	Change			
			Estimate	SE	Signif.	95% Confidence Interval
Net Enrolment Rate						
<i>Primary School</i>	83.1	81.1	-2.0	5.2		-12.5 8.3
<i>Secondary School</i>	6.7	17.2	10.5	9.1		-5.1 31.3
Rate of Dissatisfaction with School	56.1	62.7	6.6	7.5		-8.0 22.0
<i>Reasons for Dissatisfaction</i>						
<i>Books/Supplies</i>	37.6	34.1	-3.5	7.2		-18.0 10.9
<i>Poor Teaching</i>	3.1	21.1	18.0	4.0	***	9.9 26.0
<i>Lack of Teachers</i>	42.3	50.9	8.6	12.8		-17.1 34.3
<i>d Condition of Facilities</i>	20.2	50.8	30.6	10.3	***	10.0 51.1
<i>Overcrowding</i>	8.5	11.2	2.7	4.8		-6.9 12.2
Health Facility Consulted						
<i>Private hospital</i>	12.6	16.4	3.8	7.6		-11.1 19.2
<i>Government hospital</i>	52.4	34.0	-18.4	5.9	***	-28.9 -5.2
<i>Traditional healer</i>	2.3	9.2	6.9	2.5	***	1.9 11.7
<i>Pharmacy</i>	18.8	33.0	14.2	5.9	**	2.4 26.0
Rate of Dissatisfaction with Health Facilities	28.6	24.0	-4.6	4.6		-13.9 4.6
<i>Reasons for Dissatisfaction</i>						
<i>Long wait</i>	38.9	55.8	16.9	8.8	**	0.0 35.3
<i>of trained professionals</i>	35.0	14.4	-20.6	10.0	*	-39.6 0.3
<i>Cost</i>	51.6	24.8	-26.8	7.7	***	-41.5 -10.8
<i>No drugs available</i>	39.9	40.5	0.6	15.1		-28.5 31.9
<i>Unsuccessful treatment</i>	27.8	12.2	-15.6	6.5	**	-29.1 -3.1
Water and Sanitation						
<i>Piped water</i>	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.0		-1.2 2.7
<i>Protected well</i>	34.5	29.5	-5.0	8.9		-23.2 12.3
<i>No toilet</i>	4.1	21.2	17.1	6.4	***	4.5 29.9
<i>Flush toilet</i>	5.5	11.5	6.0	7.8		-5.0 26.2
<i>Covered pit latrine</i>	80.0	60.3	-19.7	5.6	***	-30.2 -7.7
<i>Uncovered pit latrine</i>	10.4	6.7	-3.7	2.4		-8.5 1.3

	2004	2006	Change				
			Estimate	SE	Signif.	95% Confidence Interval	
Child Delivery							
<i>Hospital or Maternity W</i>	54.3	42.6	-11.7	7.7	***	-58.1	-27.4
Delivery Assistance							
<i>Doctor/Nurse/Midwife</i>	64.1	43.4	-20.7	8.4	**	-37.1	-3.6
<i>TBA</i>	26.1	7.5	-18.6	5.5	***	-29.7	-7.6
<i>Self-assistance</i>	10.2	49.0	38.8	6.0	***	26.7	50.6
Child Nutrition							
<i>Stunted</i>	30.6	21.1	-9.5	5.3	**	-23.1	-1.8
<i>Severely Stunted</i>	10.7	4.6	-6.1	2.5	***	-13.0	-2.8
<i>Wasted</i>	3.7	1.0	-2.7	1.5	**	-6.6	-0.6
<i>Severely Wasted</i>	0.4	0.0	-0.9	0.5	*	-1.9	0.0

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Kahama District CWIQ

This report presents district level analysis of data collected in the Kahama 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.

This survey was the second of its kind to be administered in Kahama DC, located in Shinyanga region, the first one having been administered in 2004. Chapter 9 of this report analyses changes between the two surveys.

Although beyond the purpose of this report, the results of Kahama 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, Kilosa DC, Kishapu DC, Korogwe DC, Kyela DC, Ludewa DC, Makete DC, Maswa DC, Meatu DC, Mbulu DC, Morogoro DC,

Mpwapwa 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 Kahama 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 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

1 Introduction

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

Some caveats are in order when tabulating variables used as poverty predictors on poverty status. Poverty status is defined as a weighted average of the poverty predictors; hence it should come as no surprise that poverty predictors are correlated to them. For instance, education of the household head is one of the

Table 1.1 Variables Used to Predict Consumption Expenditure in Shinyanga Region

<i>Basic Variables</i>	<i>Household Assets</i>
Age of the household head	Ownership of a radio
Household size	Ownership of a bicycle
Level of education of the household head	Ownership of an iron
Main source of income	Ownership of a motor vehicle
Main activity of the household head	Ownership of a watch
	Ownership of a wheelbarrow
	Ownership of a sewing machine
<i>Household Amenities</i>	Ownership of a bed
Problems satisfying food needs	Main material in the walls
Fuel used for cooking	Main material in the floor
Distance to the market	
Distance to public transport	
Distance to hospital	

Source: HBS 2000/2001 for Shinyanga Region

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 Kahama 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 9.1 percent of the cases, and vice versa in 14.5 percent of the households. This gives an overall

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

Predicted	Observed		
	Non-Poor	Poor	Total
Non-Poor	58.0	14.5	72.5
Poor	9.1	18.4	27.5
Total	67.1	32.9	100.0

Source: HBS 2000/01 for Shinyanga Region

percentage of correct predictions of 76.4 percent.

When the model is applied to the CWIQ 2006 data for Kahama DC, the share of households living in poverty is 24 percent, with a 95 percent confidence interval from 20 to 27 percent, consistent with the 28 percent obtained when applying the same model to the data for Shinyanga region from the HBS. These estimates are lower than the estimated poverty rate with Kahama 2004 CWIQ (38 percent). However, it must be kept in mind that the aim of the model is not estimating poverty rates, but determining the characteristics of the poor population. Hence, the accuracy of the model does not hinge on the closeness between the estimated and actual poverty rate; but on the percentage of correct predictions as indicated in Table 1.2.

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

1.3.2 Cluster Location

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

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'.

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Table 1.3: Cluster Location

Cluster Location	Median Time (in minutes) to:			Poverty Rate	Estimated Number of Households
	District	All-Weather	Public		
	Capital	Road	Transport		
Remote	25.0	120.0	300.0	20.7	100,695
Accessible	30.0	15.0	120.0	7.5	165,840

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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

Socio-Economic Group	Poverty Rate	Percentage Living in	
		Remote Clusters	Accessible Clusters
Employees	0.0	96.4	3.6
Self-Employed Agriculture	15.5	51.7	48.3
Self-Employed Other	6.6	87.4	12.6
Other	9.3	73.8	26.2

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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

Table 1.3 shows that the poverty rates differ substantially by cluster location: households in remote villages are more likely to be poor than households in accessible villages. Whereas the poverty rate in accessible villages is 8 percent, the rate in remote villages is 21 percent.

1.3.3 Socio-economic Group

The socio-economic group that a household belongs to depends on the employment of the household head. Throughout the report, heads employed in the private sectors, formally or informally,

as well as Government and Parastatal employees are categorised as 'Employees'. Self-employed individuals are divided into two groups, depending on whether they work in agriculture ('Self-employed agriculture') or in trade or professional sectors ('Self-employed other'). Finally, those who worked in other activities (unpaid or domestic workers) or who had not been working for the 4 weeks preceding the survey are classed as 'other'.

Table 1.4 shows that the poverty rate is highest for households headed by an individual who is self-employed in agriculture. In turn, poverty is lowest for households where the head is an employee. In addition, households headed by an employee are the most likely to be located in remote villages, at 96 percent, whereas households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture are the most likely to be located in accessible villages, at 48 percent.

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

Socio-economic Group	Household Head		
	Male	Female	Total
Employees	45.0	55.0	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	86.8	13.2	100.0
Self-Employed Other	94.8	5.2	100.0
Other	82.8	17.2	100.0
Total	84.4	15.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

The gender composition of the socio-economic group is shown in Table 1.5. More than 4 out of 5 households are headed by a male. The share of female-headed households is highest for the 'employee' category at 55 percent, and lowest for the 'self-employed other' at 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 44 percent of the household heads is dedicated. The second most important activity is services, to which 32 percent of household heads is dedicated. Virtually all the employees are dedicated to mining, manufacturing, energy or construction. Heads from the 'self-employed agriculture' category are split between agriculture (59 percent), services (24 percent) and household duties (17 percent). The self-employed in non-agricultural activities are mostly dedicated to services (90 percent). The 'other' category is divided between agriculture; mining, manufacturing, energy or construction; services, and household duties (32, 31, 15, and 21 percent, respectively).

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

	Agriculture	Mining Manufacturing Energy Construction	Private and Public Services	Household Duties	Other	Total
Socio-economic Group						
Employees	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	59.4	0.0	23.8	16.6	0.2	100.0
Self-Employed Other	4.4	4.2	90.2	1.2	0.0	100.0
Other	32.1	31.2	15.3	21.4	0.0	100.0
Total	43.8	11.0	32.7	12.3	0.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

1 Introduction

2 VILLAGE, POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the Kahama 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.

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

The mean dependency ratio is 1.0, meaning that in average one adult has to take care of more 1 dependent person. Remote villages report a slightly higher dependency ratio than accessible villages, at 1.1 and 1.0 respectively, but the difference is wider by poverty status: poor households report a dependency ratio of 1.5, while non-poor households report a dependency ratio of 1.0.

2.2 Main Population Characteristics

Table 2.1 shows the percent distribution of the population by cluster location and poverty status, by gender and age. Overall, the district's population is young. For instance, 5 percent of the population is over 60 years old, whereas 48 percent is under 15 years old. The remaining 47 percent is between 15 and 59 years old. Poor households and households in remote villages have higher shares in the 0-14 group and less in then 15-59 groups than non-poor households or households in accessible villages.

The dependency ratio increases with the number of household members, from 0.2 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 (1.5), whereas the employees have the lowest (0.4).

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

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

Table 2.3 shows the percent distribution of households by number of household members. The mean household size is 5.3 individuals. Households with at most two individuals only represent 14 percent of all households in the district. The figure for households with 7 or more members is 30 percent.

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

	Male				Female				Total			
	0-14	15-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-59	60+	Total
Total	24.9	22.8	2.6	50.4	23.3	24.3	2.1	49.6	48.2	47.1	4.7	100.0
Cluster Location												
Accessible	25.3	23.0	2.8	51.1	21.5	25.3	2.1	48.9	46.7	48.3	4.9	100.0
Remote	24.4	22.6	2.4	49.4	25.6	22.9	2.1	50.6	50.1	45.5	4.4	100.0
Poverty Status												
Poor	27.7	19.9	1.7	49.3	28.9	19.1	2.7	50.7	56.6	39.0	4.4	100.0
Non-poor	24.2	23.5	2.8	50.6	22.0	25.5	1.9	49.4	46.2	49.0	4.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 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	0.9	1.7	2.6	2.6	0.2	5.3	1.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	0.7	1.6	2.4	2.5	0.2	5.1	1.0
Remote	1.1	1.8	2.8	2.7	0.1	5.7	1.1
Poverty Status							
Poor	1.5	3.2	4.7	3.3	0.2	8.2	1.5
Non-poor	0.8	1.5	2.3	2.5	0.1	4.9	1.0
Household size							
1-2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.6	0.2
3-4	0.7	0.6	1.3	2.1	0.1	3.4	0.6
5-6	1.0	1.8	2.8	2.5	0.1	5.4	1.2
7+	1.3	3.4	4.7	3.8	0.3	8.8	1.3
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	0.0	1.3	1.3	3.1	0.0	4.4	0.4
Self-employed - agric	1.0	1.8	2.7	2.6	0.2	5.5	1.1
Self-employed - other	1.0	1.7	2.6	2.4	0.0	5.1	1.1
Other	1.0	1.6	2.6	2.3	0.7	5.6	1.5
Gender of Household Head							
Male	1.0	1.8	2.8	2.7	0.2	5.6	1.1
Female	0.3	1.3	1.6	2.2	0.1	3.9	0.8

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 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	13.5	29.9	26.4	30.3	100.0	5.3
Cluster Location						
Accessible	13.6	31.8	28.8	25.8	100.0	5.1
Remote	13.3	27.1	23.0	36.6	100.0	5.7
Poverty Status						
Poor	0.0	7.2	16.9	75.9	100.0	8.2
Non-poor	15.4	33.1	27.7	23.8	100.0	4.9
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	29.1	31.8	3.7	35.4	100.0	4.4
Self-employed - agric	14.7	26.9	26.5	32.0	100.0	5.5
Self-employed - other	1.9	42.8	35.4	19.9	100.0	5.1
Other	0.0	18.6	45.7	35.7	100.0	5.6
Gender of Household Head						
Male	10.5	28.6	28.2	32.7	100.0	5.6
Female	29.5	36.6	16.5	17.4	100.0	3.9

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages tend to be larger than households in accessible villages, with means of 5.7 and 5.1 members, respectively. The difference by poverty status is more pronounced, with poor households reporting a mean household size of 8.2 members, and non-poor households reporting 4.9.

Regarding socio-economic groups, the employees have the lowest mean

household size, at 4.4, and the 'other' have the highest at 5.6 members.

Finally, households headed by males are larger than female headed households: the former have 5.6 members in average, whereas the latter have only 3.9 members. This difference partly owes to the fact that, as shown in Section 2.4, female household heads rarely have a spouse.

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

	Head	Spouse	Child	Parents	Other relative	Not related	Total
Total	18.7	15.6	49.6	0.9	14.3	0.8	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	19.6	15.3	48.1	0.7	15.1	1.2	100.0
Remote	17.6	16.0	51.5	1.1	13.3	0.4	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	12.1	10.6	57.9	1.7	16.7	1.0	100.0
Non-poor	20.3	16.8	47.7	0.7	13.8	0.8	100.0
Age							
0- 9	0.0	0.0	82.1	0.0	17.7	0.2	100.0
10-19	1.0	1.9	70.3	0.0	24.7	2.0	100.0
20-29	24.4	42.0	23.7	0.0	8.7	1.2	100.0
30-39	50.7	42.3	5.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	100.0
40-49	58.5	37.4	0.6	1.5	2.1	0.0	100.0
50-59	62.7	32.9	0.8	2.8	0.8	0.0	100.0
60 and above	60.8	16.4	0.0	13.1	8.3	1.4	100.0
Gender							
Male	31.4	0.8	51.8	0.2	15.6	0.2	100.0
Female	5.9	30.6	47.4	1.6	13.0	1.5	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

2.3 Main Household Characteristics

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

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

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

The gender split-up shows that males are more likely to be household heads than females, with shares of 31 and 6 percent, respectively. In turn, females are more likely to be spouses to the household head than males, at rates of 31 and 1 percent, respectively.

Table 2.5 shows the percent distribution of the population age 12 and above by marital status. Overall, 38 percent of the population has never been married. In addition, 41 percent is married and

monogamous, and 13 percent is married and polygamous. Despite virtually nobody in the district being 'officially' divorced, 5 percent of the population is 'unofficially' separated. Finally, 4 percent of the population aged 12 and above is widowed.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that people from remote villages are more likely to be married-polygamous than the people in accessible villages, who are more likely to have never been married.

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

The age breakdown shows that the 'polygamous-married' category peaks at the 40-49 group, at 26 percent. For the population after 25 years old, married-monogamous is the most common category. Neither divorced nor separated show a trend but, 'widowed' is higher for the older cohorts. 'Never married' also shows correlation with age, decreasing as the population gets older.

Around 42 percent of the men have never been married, but for women the figure is only 34 percent. While 6 percent of women are widowed and 8 percent separated, the shares for males are 1 and 2 percent, respectively.

2 Village, population and household characteristics

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

	Never married	Married monog	Married polyg	Informal, loose union	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Total
Total	37.5	40.9	13.0	0.2	0.1	5.2	3.1	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	40.3	41.9	9.4	0.0	0.0	5.8	2.6	100.0
Remote	33.7	39.6	17.9	0.5	0.1	4.3	3.8	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	45.2	31.1	13.3	0.0	0.3	5.5	4.6	100.0
Non-poor	35.9	43.0	12.9	0.2	0.0	5.1	2.8	100.0
Age								
12-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	89.0	7.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0
20-24	38.9	49.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.4	100.0
25-29	8.1	63.4	20.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	100.0
30-39	4.6	62.6	23.4	0.5	0.0	8.2	0.7	100.0
40-49	1.7	61.8	26.1	0.9	0.5	4.5	4.4	100.0
50-59	1.1	57.7	21.7	0.0	0.0	9.1	10.4	100.0
60 and above	1.4	55.4	14.4	0.0	0.0	7.1	21.7	100.0
Gender								
Male	41.6	42.3	13.0	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.5	100.0
Female	33.8	39.6	13.0	0.2	0.1	7.8	5.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	2.3	19.9	5.7	72.1	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	3.9	15.7	8.5	71.9	100.0
Remote	0.2	25.6	1.9	72.3	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.0	17.5	1.5	81.0	100.0
Non-poor	2.8	20.5	6.7	70.0	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	2.3	3.2	1.3	93.2	100.0
20-29	2.3	22.6	14.4	60.7	100.0
30-39	4.3	44.7	14.6	36.4	100.0
40-49	6.4	49.4	8.4	35.8	100.0
50-59	8.4	51.9	4.6	35.1	100.0
60 and above	1.3	56.9	6.4	35.4	100.0
Gender					
Male	2.1	31.8	7.7	58.4	100.0
Female	2.5	8.3	3.7	85.5	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

Table 2.6 shows the percent distribution of the population age 5 and above by socio-economic group. Overall, 20 percent of the population is self-employed in agriculture, and 72 percent in other activities. Individuals living in remote villages seem to be somewhat more likely

to be self-employed in agriculture, as well as non-poor households. Accessible villages report higher shares of employees and self-employed in non-agricultural activities. In turn, non-poor households report a higher share in 'other' activities

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	33.8	2.0	30.5	27.0	4.6	0.3	1.9	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	25.5	2.7	31.5	29.6	7.1	0.6	3.1	100.0
Remote	44.9	1.1	29.1	23.3	1.2	0.0	0.3	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	46.1	1.5	32.8	18.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	30.9	2.2	29.9	28.9	5.4	0.4	2.3	100.0
Age								
5- 9	70.0	7.2	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	10.5	2.9	80.0	6.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	8.9	0.0	33.2	47.8	9.9	0.0	0.3	100.0
20-29	18.9	0.4	14.8	53.6	9.9	0.0	2.3	100.0
30-39	25.2	0.0	10.7	55.7	7.1	0.0	1.4	100.0
40-49	37.8	0.0	14.5	28.7	7.2	3.8	8.0	100.0
50-59	67.2	0.0	12.2	9.5	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0
60 and above	64.6	0.0	25.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0
Gender								
Male	27.9	2.0	32.6	30.0	4.3	0.6	2.5	100.0
Female	39.5	2.1	28.3	23.9	4.8	0.0	1.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

(unemployed, inactive, unpaid or household workers).

The analysis of the age-groups is particularly interesting. The share of self-employed in agriculture increases with age, peaking at 57 percent for the 60+. On the contrary, the category 'other' tends to decrease with age, showing a sharp decrease between 15-19 and 20-29, from 93 to 60 percent, then stabilises at around 35 percent.

The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to be self-employed in non-agricultural activities than women. In turn, females are more likely to be in the 'other' category, with a share of 60 percent against 55 percent for the males.

Table 2.7 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 5 and above by highest level of education. Roughly 34 percent of the population has no education, 31 percent has some primary, and 27 percent has completed primary. 5 percent of the population has some secondary, and the remaining levels have shares of at most 2 percent each.

Poor households and remote villages report higher shares of population with no education, while accessible villages and non-poor households report higher shares

of population with completed primary and some secondary.

The age breakdown shows that 70 percent of the children between 5 and 9 have no formal education, but 80 percent of the children 10-14 have at least some primary. Rates of no education are lowest for the population 10-14 and 15-19 (11 and 9 percent, respectively) and higher for the older groups. In the groups between 15 and 49 years old, the most common is completed primary.

The gender breakdown shows that females have a higher share of uneducated population than males: 40 against 28 percent. In turn, the shares of males reporting some or complete primary are higher than those of females.

2.4 Main Characteristics of the Heads of Household

Table 2.8 shows the percent distribution of household heads by marital status. Overall, 62 percent of the household heads is married and monogamous, 14 percent divorced, separated or widowed, 20 percent married and polygamous, 4 percent has never been married and a less than 1 percent lives in an informal union.

2 Village, population and household characteristics

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

	Never married	Married monogamous	Married polygamous	Informal, loose union	Divorced Separated Widowed	Total
Total	3.5	62.0	19.9	0.3	14.2	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	4.2	63.5	14.3	0.0	17.9	100.0
Remote	2.5	60.0	27.9	0.8	8.9	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	1.4	58.0	24.0	0.0	16.5	100.0
Non-poor	3.8	62.6	19.3	0.4	13.9	100.0
Age						
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
20-29	6.0	76.3	7.5	0.0	10.1	100.0
30-39	5.8	63.5	21.2	1.1	8.4	100.0
40-49	0.8	57.0	30.0	0.0	12.3	100.0
50-59	1.8	55.6	17.5	0.0	25.0	100.0
60 and above	1.7	61.6	21.4	0.0	15.3	100.0
Gender						
Male	0.9	71.5	23.5	0.0	4.1	100.0
Female	17.5	11.1	0.7	2.0	68.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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

Regarding poverty status, heads of non-poor households are more likely to be in a monogamous marriage. In turn, heads of poor households are more likely to be in a polygamous marriage.

Analysis by age-groups shows that married-monogamous is the category with the highest share of household heads after 20 years old. Some trends may be extracted from this panel. For instance, except for the oldest cohort, the married-monogamous category decreases slightly with age, as 'divorced/separated or widowed' increases. The share of household heads married and polygamous peaks at 30 percent of the 40-49 age-groups.

Most female household heads are divorced, separated or widowed (69 percent) or never married (18 percent), whereas for males, these categories represent 4 and 1 percent, respectively. Most male household heads are married, monogamous or polygamous (96 percent).

Table 2.9 shows the percent distribution of household heads by socio-economic group. It is worth remembering that the

socio-economic group of the household is determined by the type of employment of the main income earner of the household, who is not always the household head. As expected, the great majority of the district's household heads belongs to the self-employed in agriculture, with a share of 72 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities represent 17 percent of the household heads, the 'other' category (unemployed, inactive, unpaid and household workers) represents 2 percent, and the employees are 9 percent.

The analysis by location shows that the share of household heads self-employed in agriculture in remote villages is higher than in accessible villages, with shares of 91 and 59 percent, respectively. In accessible villages, household heads are more likely to be in the 'employee' or 'self-employed other' group than heads of households in remote villages.

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

The breakdown by age of the household head shows interesting insights. First, it is important to notice that the small number of household heads aged 15 to 19 impedes drawing solid statistical conclusions about them, so they will be excluded from the

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

	Employed	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	8.9	72.0	17.1	2.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	14.6	59.0	24.1	2.3	100.0
Remote	0.8	90.5	7.1	1.7	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.0	89.4	9.1	1.5	100.0
Non-poor	10.2	69.5	18.2	2.1	100.0
Age					
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	9.2	56.5	34.3	0.0	100.0
30-39	6.4	72.2	21.5	0.0	100.0
40-49	9.5	73.6	14.8	2.1	100.0
50-59	11.1	80.0	5.8	3.2	100.0
60 and above	2.1	86.7	3.7	7.5	100.0
Gender					
Male	4.7	74.1	19.2	2.0	100.0
Female	31.3	60.8	5.7	2.2	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

following discussion. For all age-groups, 'self-employed agriculture' is the most important category, representing more than half the household heads in each age-group, from 57 percent in the 20-29 cohort to 87 percent in the 60+ cohort. The 'employee' category peaks at 11 percent for the 10-59 age-group. The 'self-employed other' category starts at 34 percent for the 20-29 group and then decreases steadily down to 4 percent for the cohort aged 60 and above. The 'other' category gains importance in the latter group, with a share 8 percent, as it includes the economically inactive population.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that in male-headed households, the main income earner is more likely to be self-employed in agriculture or in non-agricultural activities than in female-headed households. In the latter, the main income earner is more likely to be an employee.

Table 2.10 shows the percent distribution of the heads of household by highest level of education. Overall, around only 13 percent of the household heads has any education after primary. 29 percent of the household heads has no education, 14 percent some primary and 44 percent have completed primary.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that, as would be expected, household heads in remote villages are more likely to have no education or just some primary

than the ones from accessible villages. Furthermore, household heads in accessible villages are more likely to have post-primary education, with a share of 19 percent against 6 percent of household heads in remote villages.

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: while 56 percent of heads of poor households has no education, the share for non-poor is 26 percent. In the other extreme, whereas 16 percent of non-poor household heads has post-secondary studies, the share for poor household heads is virtually null.

The age breakdown shows that 57 percent of household heads aged 60 or over has no education, and a further 27 percent just some primary. Completed primary represents over 60 percent for the groups between under 39; but only 34 percent in the 40-49 cohort and 14 percent in the 50-59, where 'no education' gains importance.

The analysis by gender shows that female household heads are more likely to have no education than males, with rates of 52 and 25 percent, respectively. Almost half (48 percent) the male household heads has completed primary, against 21 percent of females.

2 Village, population and household characteristics

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	29.4	13.8	43.7	4.1	1.4	7.6	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	25.0	10.6	45.6	4.5	2.4	12.0	100.0
Remote	35.7	18.2	41.0	3.5	0.0	1.5	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	55.9	14.2	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	25.6	13.7	45.6	4.7	1.6	8.7	100.0
Age							
15-19	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	11.2	5.8	69.1	4.7	0.0	9.2	100.0
30-39	17.9	11.5	61.9	7.1	0.0	1.7	100.0
40-49	26.6	13.4	34.4	5.4	6.5	13.7	100.0
50-59	54.4	16.3	13.8	0.0	0.0	15.5	100.0
60 and above	56.7	26.8	14.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0
Gender							
Male	25.3	14.8	47.8	4.3	1.7	6.1	100.0
Female	51.5	7.9	21.3	3.3	0.0	16.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

Table 2.11 - Orphan status of children under 18 years old

	Children who lost mother only	Children who lost father only	Children who lost both father & mother
Total	2.0	4.3	2.6
Cluster Location			
Accessible	3.0	4.6	3.4
Remote	0.6	3.9	1.5
Poverty Status			
Poor	3.8	3.1	1.9
Non-poor	1.4	4.6	2.7
Age			
0-4	0.0	0.7	0.0
5-9	1.9	2.8	0.0
10-14	3.6	6.0	4.3
15-17	3.0	12.4	10.6
Gender			
Male	1.9	3.9	4.2
Female	2.1	4.7	0.9

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

2.5 Orphan and Foster Status

Table 2.11 shows the percent distribution of children under 18 years old who have lost at least one parent. Overall, about 3 percent of children under 18 lost both parents, 2 percent lost only their mother and 4 percent lost only their father. This amounts to 9 percent of all children under 18 who lost at least one parent at the time of the survey.

The age breakdown shows that orphan status is correlated with age: as can be expected older children are more likely to be orphans than younger children. Around 26 percent of the children between 15 and 17 years lost a parent, and 23 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 31 percent of children under 18 were living in non-nuclear households at the time of the survey.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that 35 percent of the children from accessible clusters live in non-nuclear households, against 25 percent for remote clusters. There is no strong relation between poverty and foster status.

The analysis of age-groups shows that the share of children living in non-nuclear households increases with age, but the shares are lower for children living with their father only. Finally, 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	10.6	4.7	15.3	30.5
Cluster Location				
Accessible	12.1	4.7	18.4	35.2
Remote	8.6	4.6	11.2	24.5
Poverty Status				
Poor	10.0	4.3	15.5	29.9
Non-poor	10.7	4.8	15.2	30.7
Age				
0-4	6.8	1.2	7.3	15.3
5-9	10.9	5.3	14.0	30.2
10-14	10.5	7.2	21.6	39.3
15-17	18.4	6.0	22.7	47.2
Gender				
Male	12.3	5.1	14.7	32.1
Female	8.7	4.2	15.9	28.8

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

2 Village, population and household characteristics

3 EDUCATION

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

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

3.1 Overview of the Education indicators

3.1.1 Literacy

Table 3.1 shows the main education indicators for the district. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language, as reported by the respondent. Individuals who are able to read but cannot write are considered illiterate. The adult literacy rate¹ is 65 percent. Literacy rates differ between accessible and remote villages at 75 and 52 percent respectively. Likewise, the literacy rate among non-poor households is higher than that of poor households at 68 and 49 percent respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that literacy rates are higher among households where the main income earner is an employee (98 percent) than in the remaining categories.

The gender breakdown shows an important literacy rate gap between men and women. The literacy rate among men is 19 percentage points higher than that of women at 75 percent and 56 percent respectively.

Orphaned children have a literacy rate of 96 percent, whereas the rate for non-

orphaned children is 10 points lower, at 86 percent. Finally, 88 percent of non-fostered children are literate compared to 78 percent of fostered children.

3.1.2 Primary School

Access

Primary school access rate is defined as the proportion of primary school-age children (7 to 13 years) reporting to live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school. Overall, 64 percent of primary school-age children live within 30 minutes of a primary school. Primary school access is remarkably higher in accessible clusters than in remote clusters, at 72 and 53 percent respectively.

The majority (67 percent) of the children aged 7 to 13 living in non-poor households lives within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school compared to 56 percent of those living in poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that virtually all children living in households belonging to the 'employee' category live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school compared to 62 percent of the children living in households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category and 56 percent of children living in households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category. Furthermore, males have a higher access rate to primary school than females at 69 and 59 percent respectively.

Non-orphaned children have a higher access rate to primary schools than orphaned children, at 67 and 38 percent respectively. Similarly, 68 percent of non-fostered children has access to primary schools, whereas the rate for fostered children is 44 percent.

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

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

3 Education

Table 3.1: Education indicators

	Adult Literacy rate	Primary				Secondary			
		access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction	access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction
Total	65.3	64.2	104.4	81.1	38.5	7.9	20.5	17.2	18.4
Cluster Location									
Accessible	75.0	71.8	109.9	87.8	38.2	12.6	31.3	26.1	18.0
Remote	52.0	53.3	96.3	71.4	38.9	0.0	2.3	2.3	27.8
Poverty Status									
Poor	49.4	55.9	99.6	71.5	34.7	0.0	3.1	3.1	100.0
Non-poor	68.3	66.6	105.7	83.8	39.5	9.8	24.8	20.7	15.9
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	97.6	100.0	101.9	100.0	72.6	39.7	88.6	74.1	13.8
Self-employed - agric	56.9	56.4	107.9	77.8	31.6	0.0	3.5	2.7	60.0
Self-employed - other	86.8	76.7	92.7	82.4	50.7	4.9	15.6	15.6	0.0
Other	49.9	62.1	99.4	95.1	39.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender									
Male	74.8	68.9	107.8	84.8	41.5	12.2	20.2	18.2	34.0
Female	56.0	59.1	100.7	77.0	35.0	3.7	20.7	16.2	3.7
Orphan status									
Orphaned	95.5	38.0	143.1	80.5	36.9	10.8	17.5	17.5	0.0
Not-orphaned	86.2	66.7	99.7	81.0	39.2	8.3	19.8	19.8	22.5
Foster status									
Fostered	77.5	43.7	93.5	81.9	30.6	18.3	22.5	22.5	0.0
Not-fostered	87.9	67.8	102.2	81.5	40.5	6.0	17.8	17.8	27.1

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 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.

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

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

The NER provides more information for analysis than the GER. While trends in the

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

The primary school GER was 104 percent at the time of the survey. This figure indicates that all individuals who were at primary school constitute 104 percent of all children of primary school-age in the district. The NER further shows that 81 percent of all primary school-age children were attending school.

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	62.7	34.1	21.1	50.9	3.8	11.2	50.8	4.5	1.1
Cluster Location									
Accessible	63.9	36.6	21.9	37.7	3.2	12.1	55.7	6.7	0.0
Remote	60.2	28.7	19.3	78.7	5.1	9.4	40.3	0.0	3.6
Poverty Status									
Poor	63.8	34.6	26.8	77.9	6.1	24.0	41.9	0.0	3.4
Non-poor	62.4	33.9	19.7	44.6	3.3	8.2	52.9	5.6	0.6
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	57.9	73.5	10.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	97.6	22.7	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	67.1	30.1	18.1	65.6	5.2	14.2	44.6	0.0	1.6
Self-employed - other	49.3	9.0	52.1	17.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	8.6	0.0
Other	60.4	32.3	10.9	71.5	10.9	67.7	67.7	0.0	0.0
Gender									
Male	58.0	30.6	24.4	49.3	3.2	9.1	42.8	7.0	0.4
Female	67.9	37.4	17.9	52.5	4.4	13.2	58.5	2.1	1.8
Type of school									
Primary	61.5	28.9	23.1	56.5	4.5	13.1	44.6	1.3	1.4
Government	65.7	29.4	23.5	57.0	4.6	13.3	45.4	0.0	1.4
Private	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other	52.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary	81.6	65.5	11.2	15.4	0.0	0.0	85.2	24.9	0.0
Government	70.6	62.0	44.1	50.5	0.0	0.0	72.1	0.0	0.0
Private	100.0	66.7	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	89.6	33.3	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	31.3	38.6	0.0	64.1	0.0	9.1	78.2	0.0	0.0
Government	50.8	38.6	0.0	64.1	0.0	9.1	78.2	0.0	0.0
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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

While the GER for households located in accessible clusters is 110 percent, the share for households located in remote clusters is 96 percent. Likewise, NER for households in accessible clusters is higher than that of households in remote clusters at 88 and 71 percent respectively. Furthermore, while GER for non-poor households is 106 percent, the share for poor households is 100 percent. Similarly, NER for non-poor households is higher than that of poor households at 84 and 72 percent respectively.

GER is highest among people living in households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category at 108 and NER is highest among households where the main income earner is an employee at 100 percent. On the other hand, GER is lowest among households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed other' category at 93 and NER is lowest among households where the

main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed agriculture' category at 78 percent respectively.

Furthermore, while GER for males is 108 percent, GER for females is 101 percent. Likewise, males have higher NER than females at 85 and 77 percent respectively.

Surprisingly, the breakdown by orphan status shows higher GER for orphaned children. In contrast, non-fostered children have higher GER than fostered children at 102 and 94 percent respectively. On the other hand, Orphan status and foster status do not show strong correlation with NER. It is worth remembering the small sample size in the orphaned and fostered category (see chapter 2), as well as that foster and orphan status are strongly correlated with age: orphaned and fostered children have higher mean ages than non-orphaned and non-fostered children.

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	18.6	44.0	1.1	11.7	15.6	3.3	0.6	5.7	10.8	27.0	34.1	0.0
Cluster Location												
Accessible	16.8	39.0	0.0	16.8	17.7	1.0	1.0	6.5	4.4	36.1	34.9	0.0
Remote	21.7	50.9	2.7	4.5	12.5	6.5	0.0	4.6	19.7	14.3	33.0	0.0
Poverty Status												
Poor	20.1	48.3	0.0	0.0	19.3	9.2	0.0	3.5	22.2	18.5	31.2	0.0
Non-poor	18.2	42.8	1.5	14.8	14.6	1.7	0.8	6.3	7.7	29.3	34.9	0.0
Socio-economic Group												
Employee	12.7	44.8	0.0	44.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.8	55.2	0.0
Self-employed - agric	19.9	45.7	1.6	9.9	14.4	4.5	0.8	7.3	11.9	22.6	30.1	0.0
Self-employed - other	17.3	42.4	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	9.5	33.6	45.8	0.0
Other	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	49.0	0.0	0.0
Gender												
Male	17.1	43.4	1.2	17.8	15.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	12.3	30.6	31.5	0.0
Female	20.1	44.5	1.1	6.0	15.4	2.9	1.2	10.9	9.4	23.7	36.4	0.0
Age												
7-13	3.1	44.1	0.0	0.0	10.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	28.4	0.0	47.4	0.0
14-19	41.6	44.0	1.3	13.0	16.2	1.0	0.7	6.3	8.8	30.0	32.6	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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

Satisfaction

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

39 percent of all primary school pupils were satisfied with school. Cluster location does not show strong correlation with primary school satisfaction rates. On the other hand, while 40 percent of pupils living in non-poor households reported to be satisfied with school, the share for pupils living in poor households is 35 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that the employees have the highest rate of satisfaction with their primary schools at 73 percent, while pupils living in households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture have the lowest satisfaction rate at 32 percent.

Furthermore, 39 percent of non-orphaned children reported to be satisfied with primary school compared to 37 percent of orphaned children. Likewise, the

percentage of non-fostered children who report to be satisfied with primary school is higher than that of fostered children, at 41 and 31 percent respectively.

Finally, the percentage of boys who reported to be satisfied with primary school is higher than that of girls at 42 and 35 percent respectively.

3.1.3 Secondary School

Access

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

Only 8 percent of all pupils in secondary school live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school. While 13 percent of pupils living in accessible villages live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, the share for pupils living in remote villages is virtually null. Similarly, 10 percent of pupils living in non-poor households live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, whereas the share for pupils living in poor households is virtually null.

The socio-economic status of the household seems to be strongly correlated with the rate of access to secondary school. Pupils belonging to the 'employee' category have the highest rate of access to secondary school at 40 percent, while by those who belong to the 'self-employed other' category (5 percent). Furthermore, the share for the 'other' and 'self-employed agriculture' categories is virtually null.

While 12 percent of males live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, the share for females is 4 percent. On the other hand, the access rate for orphaned children is 11 percent, higher than that for non-orphaned children, at 8 percent. Likewise, while 18 percent of fostered children live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, the share for non-fostered children is 6 percent.

Enrolment

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

The GER and NER at secondary school are very low compared to primary school level. Overall, GER was 21 percent and NER was 17 percent. The secondary school GER for households located in accessible clusters is 29 percentage points higher than that of households located in remote clusters. Likewise, Secondary school NER is remarkably higher in accessible clusters than remote clusters at 26 and 2 percent respectively. Furthermore, both secondary GER and NER are higher in non-poor households than in poor households, with a difference of above 18 percentage points.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that employees are the category with highest GER and NER at 89 and 74 percent respectively, whereas the shares for the 'other' category is virtually null. Gender does not show strong correlation with GER. On the other hand, the NER rate is 2 percentage points higher among males than females.

Finally, the GER and NER rates do not show important differences among orphaned and non-orphaned children. On the other hand, while the GER and NER for fostered children is 23 percent, the share for non-fostered children is 18 percent.

Satisfaction

Nearly a fifth (18 percent) of the population enrolled in secondary school is satisfied with school. 82 percent of this population reports to be dissatisfied with the secondary schools they attend. This satisfaction rate is lower than in primary schools (39 percent). The satisfaction rate is higher among people living in remote clusters than that of people living in accessible clusters, at 28 and 18 percent respectively. On the other hand, virtually all pupils living in poor households reported to be satisfied with their secondary schools, compared to only 16 percent of those living in non-poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that 60 percent of pupils living in households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category are satisfied with secondary school, while the share for those living in households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' and 'self-employed other' categories is virtually null.

34 percent of male pupils were satisfied with their school compared to only 4 percent of females. Among the individuals enrolled in secondary schools, non-orphaned children reported a higher rate of satisfaction with school than orphaned children. While 23 percent of non-orphaned children are satisfied with their schools, the share for orphaned children is virtually null. Similarly, 27 percent of non-fostered children reports to be satisfied with their secondary schools, whereas the share for fostered children is virtually null.

3.2 Dissatisfaction

One of the aims of the survey is to inform on perceptions of quality of services received among individuals for whom these are provided. To obtain this information, primary and secondary school students who were not satisfied with school at the time of the survey were

3 Education

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	84.8	77.0	81.1	1.1	2.4	1.7
7	38.0	47.8	44.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	80.6	76.8	79.2	1.3	0.0	0.8
9	92.7	87.7	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	89.5	87.8	88.8	2.5	0.0	1.4
11	98.6	100.0	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	93.7	90.5	92.1	1.7	0.0	0.9
13	96.2	58.7	77.1	1.6	21.7	11.8

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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

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

	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	18.2	16.2	17.2	17.7	18.9	18.3
14	0.0	3.2	2.2	5.1	16.6	13.0
15	21.6	6.9	14.9	9.5	9.0	9.3
16	0.0	31.7	20.1	48.3	33.3	38.8
17	30.4	8.3	24.6	28.2	29.2	28.5
18	45.9	32.6	39.3	15.2	15.4	15.3
19	1.9	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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

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, 63 percent of the students who were enrolled in either primary or secondary school reported dissatisfaction with school. 51 percent of students reported lack of teachers or bad condition of facilities as the cause of their dissatisfaction. In addition, 34 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools due to lack of books and supplies, whereas 21 percent reported poor teaching. While 11 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools due to lack of space, 5 percent reported high fees and 4 percent reported teachers' absence.

The dissatisfaction rate for people living in accessible villages is 4 percentage points higher than that of those living in remote villages, at 64 and 60 percent

respectively. Likewise, dissatisfaction rate for people living in poor households is slightly higher than that of people living in non-poor households at 64 and 62 percent respectively. Further breakdown of the data shows that the dissatisfaction rate due to lack of teachers among poor households is higher than that among non-poor households at 78 and 45 percent respectively. Likewise, while 79 percent of people living in remote clusters reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers, the share for those living in accessible clusters is 38 percent. In contrast, 56 percent of people living in accessible clusters reported dissatisfaction due to bad condition of facilities compared to 40 percent of people living in remote clusters.

The breakdown by socio-economic groups shows that the dissatisfaction rate among households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category is the highest (67 percent). At the same time the 'self-employed other' category reported the lowest dissatisfaction rate (49 percent). It is also observed that 98 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' category reported dissatisfaction due to bad condition of facilities compared to 26

percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities.

Females have a higher rate of dissatisfaction with school than males at 68 and 58 percent respectively. Further breakdown of the data show that the dissatisfaction rate due to bad condition of facilities among females is higher than that among males at 59 and 43 percent respectively.

Those attending primary school reported to be most dissatisfied due to lack of teachers (57 percent) followed by bad condition of facilities (45 percent) while those attending secondary schools reported dissatisfaction due to bad condition of facilities (85 percent) followed by lack of books and supplies (66 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 19 percent of 7 to 19 year olds who were not attending school. Around 44 percent of the non-attending population did not attend because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level. 34 percent reported to be awaiting admission and 27 percent reported to have failed standard four, seven or form four exams. 16 percent of respondents reported that they were not attending school due to work. While 12 percent was not attending due to cost, 11 percent of respondents was not attending because they found school to be useless or uninteresting. 6 percent was not attending because they had gotten married and none of the respondents reported non-attendance due dismissal.

While 22 percent of children living in remote villages were not attending school, the share for children living in accessible villages is 17 percent. On the other hand, poverty status does not show strong correlation with non-attendance rates. However, further breakdown of the data shows that 48 percent of children living in non-poor households were not attending

school because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level compared to 43 percent of those living in poor households. Likewise, while 51 percent of children living in remote clusters were not attending school because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level, the share for children living in accessible clusters was 39 percent. It is also noticeable that while 15 percent of children living in non-poor households were not attending school due to cost, the share for those living in poor households was virtually null.

Furthermore, 23 percent of children from households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category does not attend school compared to 13 percent of those from households where the main income earner is an employee. Further breakdown of the data shows that while 45 percent of children from households where the main income earner is an employee was not attending because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level, the share for those from households belonging to the 'other' category is virtually null.

Females have a higher non-attendance rate than males at 20 and 17 percent respectively. However, further breakdown of the data shows that 31 percent of boys were not attending because they had failed exam, whereas the share for girls is 24 percent.

It is also observed that while 11 percent of females were not attending school due to marriage, the share for males was virtually null.

Almost all primary school-aged children attend school, as their non-attendance rate is 3 percent. On the other hand, the share for secondary school-age children is 42 percent. 44 percent of secondary school-aged individuals not attending secondary school reported having completed school, while 47 percent of primary school-aged children not attending school reported that they were awaiting admission.

3.4 Enrolment and Drop-out Rates

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

Primary School

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

Overall, 81 percent of primary school-aged children were enrolled at the time of the survey. Out of those in primary school-age (7 to 13 years), 77 percent of girls and 85 percent of boys were enrolled. The required age at which children should start standard one is 7 years. However,

data on primary school enrolment show that at the time of the survey only 44 percent of all seven year olds were enrolled. Children are most likely to be in school by the age of 11, where the NER is about 99 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. Only 17 percent of secondary school-aged children was enrolled compared to 81 percent in primary school-age. For a person following a normal school curriculum, i.e. started standard one at age 7, he/she is expected to start form one at age 14. The table shows that the biggest difference in enrolment rates is observed between age 18 and 19. Furthermore, 39 percent of 18 year olds reported to be enrolled at the time of the survey. It is also noticeable that the rate of girls enrolled in secondary school at the age of 14 is 3 percentage points higher than that of boys.

Secondary school drop-out rates among secondary school-age individuals (14 to 19 years) are higher compared to those of primary school. 18 percent of children of secondary school-age had dropped out in the year prior to the survey. In general, the highest drop-out rate is observed among 16 year olds (at 39 percent). The highest drop-out rate among males and females is at the age of 16.

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

	Male	Female	Total
Total	74.8	56.0	65.3
15-19 years	88.5	83.1	86.0
20-29 years	76.0	66.7	70.7
30-39 years	83.6	58.9	70.1
40-49 years	70.2	34.9	53.7
50-59 years	54.2	11.6	32.8
60+ years	46.7	18.4	34.2
Accessible	82.7	67.8	75.0
15-19 years	94.4	89.7	92.3
20-29 years	83.1	79.5	81.0
30-39 years	89.9	72.6	80.3
40-49 years	76.7	52.9	64.9
50-59 years	70.0	13.8	39.6
60+ years	52.7	25.1	41.0
Remote	64.5	39.6	52.0
15-19 years	76.0	71.9	74.0
20-29 years	69.0	50.8	59.2
30-39 years	74.3	36.5	54.2
40-49 years	64.1	14.0	41.9
50-59 years	39.5	8.8	25.4
60+ years	37.5	9.8	24.6

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

1. Base is population age 15+

3.5 Literacy

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

Adult Literacy

Overall, 65 percent of the population aged 15 and above in the district is literate. The difference in literacy rates among males and females is about 19 percentage points at 75 and 56 percent respectively.

Individuals aged between 15 and 19 have the highest literacy rate (86 percent) while only 34 percent of those who are above 60 years know how to read and write. There are remarkable gender differences in literacy. Furthermore, the gap is larger for the older cohorts.

The literacy rate in accessible villages is 23 percentage points higher than in remote villages. The literacy rate for the 15-19 age-group in accessible villages is 92 percent, whereas for remote villages the rate is 74 percent. Furthermore, in accessible villages the literacy rate of men is 15 percentage points higher than that of women. In remote villages, the difference increases to 25 percentage points. On the contrary, while the literacy rate of women in accessible villages is about 28 percentage points higher than that of women in remote villages, the difference in literacy rates between men in accessible and remote villages is 18 percentage points. Finally, there is a significant difference in literacy rates among men and women above 60 years in both cluster locations. In both cases, the literacy rates of men over 60 years are about 28 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 81 percent, but the gender difference is important. While the literacy rate for men is 83 percent, the rate for women is 4 percentage points lower, at 79 percent.

Analysis by age-groups shows that 15 to 17 year olds have the highest literacy rate at 89 percent. Youth of 15 to 17 years have the highest literacy rates in both accessible and remote villages at 94 and 78 percent respectively. However, youth literacy rate in accessible villages is higher than that of youth in remote villages at 90 and 67 percent respectively.

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

	Male	Female	Total
Total	83.4	78.5	81.0
15-17 years	90.9	86.1	88.6
18-20 years	84.6	71.0	77.9
21-22 years	74.4	79.8	76.8
23-24 years	61.4	75.4	70.6
Accessible	90.7	89.3	90.0
15-17 years	96.6	91.1	93.9
18-20 years	90.1	86.5	88.6
21-22 years	81.6	93.3	87.5
23-24 years	74.5	86.7	83.1
Remote	71.8	61.8	66.8
15-17 years	79.8	75.3	77.7
18-20 years	74.4	54.8	63.2
21-22 years	68.0	57.4	64.2
23-24 years	48.9	57.1	53.8

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

1. Base is population aged 15-24

4 HEALTH

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

4.1 Health Indicators

Throughout this report, a household is said to have access to medical services if it is located within 30 minutes travel from the nearest health facility. Judgment of the time it takes to travel to the facility as well as what is classed as a health facility is left to the discretion of the respondent. In second place, an individual is classed as having experienced need for medical assistance if he/she reports incidence of illness in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. It must be noted that need is based on self-reported occurrence of illness, rather than a diagnosis by a health professional. Thirdly, the rate of health facility use is defined as the proportion of individuals who had consulted a health service provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey regardless of their health status. Finally, the rate of satisfaction with health services is represented by the proportion of people who had consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and cited no problems with the service received.

Table 4.1 shows indicators regarding medical services by cluster location, poverty status, socio-economic status, gender and age. Overall, 25 percent of the households have access to medical services. Conversely, 75 percent of the households in the district do not have access to medical services.

Households in accessible villages have higher access to medical services than

Table 4.1 - Health Indicators

	Medical Services			
	Access	Need	Use	Satisfaction
Total	24.8	21.2	24.5	76.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	32.8	21.2	24.4	71.3
Remote	14.7	21.3	24.6	82.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	22.4	16.2	20.4	78.7
Non-poor	25.4	22.4	25.4	75.5
Socio-economic group				
Employee	37.8	24.8	24.8	35.6
Self-employed - agriculture	18.8	21.3	23.9	76.0
Self-employed - other	44.8	18.2	26.9	94.3
Other	37.4	30.3	25.7	66.6
Gender				
Male	24.7	20.8	24.5	76.5
Female	24.9	21.6	24.5	75.4
Age				
0-4	26.5	36.2	60.7	79.4
5-9	23.4	15.7	15.5	80.3
10-14	30.2	15.5	14.4	82.7
15-19	17.4	12.6	11.8	53.2
20-29	31.0	13.5	12.9	81.6
30-39	23.7	20.6	22.3	68.8
40-49	23.6	18.9	18.1	79.5
50-59	49.5	63.6	63.6	79.3
60+	15.7	37.0	30.9	65.3

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 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.

households in remote villages. Both show similar proportions of need and use, but households in remote villages report higher satisfaction rates (82 percent) than households in accessible villages (at 71 percent).

Non-poor households have higher access rates than poor households, with shares of 25 and 22 percent, respectively. The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households exhibit higher rates of need and use of medical services at 22 and 25 percent respectively compared to poor households at 16 and 20 percent respectively. On the other hand, poor households have a higher satisfaction rate than non-poor households at 79 and 76 percent respectively.

Regarding socio-economic status, the self-employed in non-agricultural activities show the highest rate of access, at 45 percent as well as highest satisfaction rate at 94 percent. The 'other' category showed the highest rate of need (at 30 percent) and employees showed the lowest rate of satisfaction (at 36 percent). Use of medical services was not strongly correlated to socio-economic group.

No strong differences are observed when the data are analysed by gender

Access does not vary widely by age-groups, but the rate of need does. It starts at 36 percent for children under 5, reduces to around 16 percent for the population aged between 5 and 29, and then starts going up again, peaking at 64 percent for the 50-59 groups and finally drops again at 37 in the 60+ cohort. The rate of use follows a similar trend: it starts at 61 percent for the 0-4 age group, decreasing with age but then increases for the older cohorts. Satisfaction is lowest for the 60+

group.

4.2 Reasons for Dissatisfaction

Table 4.2 shows the percentage of population who consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and were not satisfied. Overall, 24 percent of users of healthcare facilities are dissatisfied, mostly because of long waits (56 percent) and unavailable drugs (41 percent). Lack of success in the treatment was reported by 12 percent of the users. It should be noticed that this does not imply that treatments were successful in 88 percent of the cases, but that in 88 percent of the cases the result of the treatment was not a cause for dissatisfaction.

The analysis by cluster location shows that households in remote villages are more commonly dissatisfied by the long waits (59 percent, against 54 percent for households in accessible villages),

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	24.0	3.1	55.8	14.4	24.8	40.5	12.2	0.0	
Cluster Location									
Accessible	28.7	2.4	54.4	18.4	28.3	48.8	10.6	0.0	
Remote	18.0	4.5	58.5	6.3	17.7	23.6	15.2	0.0	
Poverty Status									
Poor	21.3	6.9	68.3	0.0	19.5	30.6	9.2	0.0	
Non-poor	24.5	2.5	53.7	16.8	25.7	42.1	12.7	0.0	
Socio-economic group									
Employee	64.4	0.0	89.6	22.4	44.8	77.6	0.0	0.0	
Self-employed - agriculture	24.0	3.5	46.9	13.0	17.4	30.9	16.0	0.0	
Self-employed - other	5.7	0.0	37.0	11.9	74.9	48.8	0.0	0.0	
Other	33.4	17.7	70.6	0.0	0.0	11.7	17.7	0.0	
Gender									
Male	23.5	5.1	63.3	12.2	36.1	49.0	7.0	0.0	
Female	24.6	1.1	48.5	16.5	13.8	32.2	17.2	0.0	
Type of provider									
Public hospital	47.9	1.5	67.0	18.1	20.5	55.2	3.8	0.0	
Private hospital	19.9	8.7	40.7	9.4	39.9	19.7	7.8	0.0	
Religious hospital	32.1	26.0	42.8	14.3	56.1	0.0	15.4	0.0	
Village health worker	17.2	0.0	100.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Private Doctor/Dentist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Pharmacist	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	0.0	50.5	0.0	
Trad. Healer	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	5.2	87.0	0.0	
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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

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

	Percent not consulting	Reasons for not consulting				
		No need	Cost	Distance	No confidence	Other
Total	75.5	97.9	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.2
Cluster Location						
Accessible	75.6	98.0	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.2
Remote	75.4	97.8	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.1
Poverty Status						
Poor	79.6	99.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
Non-poor	74.6	97.6	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.2
Socio-economic group						
Employee	75.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	76.1	97.5	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.1
Self-employed - other	73.1	98.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8
Other	74.3	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender						
Male	75.5	98.2	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.3
Female	75.5	97.6	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.1
Type of sickness/injury						
Fever/malaria	3.9	6.4	63.7	43.1	0.0	0.0
Diarrhea/abdominal pains	7.7	5.9	76.8	24.1	7.2	0.0
Pain in back, limbs or joints	7.4	10.9	57.0	48.3	16.1	0.0
Coughing/breathing difficulty	9.9	40.1	50.4	26.6	0.0	4.5
Skin problems	7.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Ear, nose, throat	20.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eye	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dental	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accident	4.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	9.2	0.0	62.5	62.5	0.0	37.5

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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

whereas households in accessible villages report unavailable drugs more often (49 percent, against 24 percent of the households in accessible villages).

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households are more dissatisfied than poor households (at 25 and 21 percent respectively). The reasons for dissatisfaction are different: while poor households report long waits more often than non-poor households at 68 and 54 percent, respectively, the latter are relatively more dissatisfied by the lack of drugs (42 against 31 percent).

The self-employed in agriculture is the socio-economic group with the lowest dissatisfaction rate (6 percent). 90 percent of the employees reports dissatisfaction by the long wait, and 78 percent reports lack of drugs. The 'other' socio-economic group report the long wait more often, with facilities not clean and unsuccessful treatment as the second most cited reason.

The rate of dissatisfaction does not vary widely by gender, but the reasons do so. Males point out the long waits and the lack of medicine more often than females (63 and 49 percent against 49 and 32 percent, respectively). In turn females are more likely to point out no trained professionals and unsuccessful treatment (17 and 17 percent against 12 and 7 percent, respectively).

Regarding health provider, the main cause of dissatisfaction in public hospitals is the long wait, whereas in private and religious hospitals, is the long wait and cost respectively. For the village health workers, the long wait is the only reason for dissatisfaction cited in the sample (100 percent).

4.3 Reasons for Not Consulting When Ill

The distribution of the population who did not consult a health provider in the four

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	21.2	46.0	21.6	14.2	22.7	1.5	1.2	3.3	1.6	3.3	2.9
Male Total	20.8	53.4	14.6	9.7	20.5	2.2	1.2	4.7	1.4	2.9	3.8
0-4	37.8	71.2	18.5	1.9	9.9	2.9	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
5-9	18.6	54.1	4.3	2.2	38.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	4.8
10-14	19.5	63.6	9.2	8.4	10.0	4.0	1.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.1
15-29	12.7	30.1	19.9	5.8	43.2	0.0	0.0	17.4	3.9	0.0	8.9
30-49	14.8	28.0	22.8	29.2	8.3	4.2	5.9	4.5	6.6	20.5	2.8
50-64	32.1	52.0	5.4	31.6	26.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	16.6	32.8	19.2	11.7	10.5	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	10.0
Female Total	21.6	38.8	28.4	18.5	24.8	0.7	1.1	1.9	1.8	3.6	2.0
0-4	34.2	60.3	30.3	4.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
5-9	12.5	69.9	10.4	0.0	58.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	11.9	54.3	16.0	0.0	22.6	2.7	3.2	3.9	0.0	7.1	0.0
15-29	14.3	25.8	48.2	12.7	27.9	1.2	1.1	6.3	4.6	1.8	1.9
30-49	25.6	26.7	29.7	29.6	16.7	1.4	2.9	2.4	0.7	12.2	1.1
50-64	44.8	10.0	26.3	35.1	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0
65+	56.2	23.3	14.5	62.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 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.

weeks preceding the survey is shown Table 4.3. The table shows that overall, 76 percent of the population did not consult a health provider, typically because there was no need (98 percent of the cases).

Cluster location, poverty status, distance, socio-economic groups and gender seems to be not to be correlated with the reasons for not consulting.

The split-up by type of illness shows that for most infirmities, ear, nose and throat, skin problems, diarrhoea and fever (including malaria) the main cause for not consulting a health practitioner is cost. All responses (100 percent) indicate that the specific reason for not consulting on skin problems and ear, nose and throat is cost. It is worth noticing the relatively low percentage of people not receiving attention (4 percent) for fever/malaria.

4.4 Type of Illness

Table 4.4 shows the percentage of population sick or injured in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, fever or malaria is the most common sickness, affecting almost 46 percent of the total population. In turn, coughing, and diarrhoea constitute 23 and 22 percent

respectively of the population that was sick 4 weeks preceding the survey.

The gender breakdown reveals that there is no major difference between males and females who had been sick or injured during the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The age breakdown shows that the share of sick/injured population starts at around 34 percent for children under 5, decreases for the 5-9 cohort, and then starts increasing again for the 50-64 cohort, peaking at for the population aged 65 and over for females (56 percent in that group). The share of ill population affected by malaria comes down with age but other diseases emerge, mainly pain in back, limbs or joints emerge.

4.5 Health Provider

Non-agricultural activities show the highest rate of use of private hospitals (at 39 percent) while the self-employed in agriculture report the highest rate of visits to pharmacists and chemists, at 40 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, 12

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	Pharmacistch emist	Traditional healer	Other	Total
Total	34.0	16.4	2.7	4.5	0.1	33.0	9.2	0.2	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	37.1	23.2	3.7	1.3	0.0	29.4	4.9	0.4	100.0
Remote	30.2	7.7	1.4	8.5	0.2	37.5	14.6	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	33.4	6.1	0.6	11.8	0.0	33.7	14.4	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	34.2	18.3	3.1	3.1	0.1	32.8	8.2	0.2	100.0
Socio-economic group									
Employee	50.0	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	3.3	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	31.2	9.2	1.8	5.9	0.1	39.9	11.6	0.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	38.6	39.3	6.7	0.8	0.0	12.6	2.0	0.0	100.0
Other	37.8	11.2	5.9	3.8	0.0	33.6	7.7	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 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	9.9	23.7	21.2	14.3	7.2	12.4	96.6
Cluster Location								
Accessible	0.0	7.4	19.2	16.1	9.6	4.2	9.1	93.9
Remote	0.0	14.1	29.9	26.8	22.1	10.7	17.2	98.6
Poverty Status								
Poor	0.0	10.5	46.0	25.5	21.9	19.1	16.4	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	9.8	20.9	20.6	13.1	3.7	11.6	95.6
Socio-economic group								
Employee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	0.0	14.5	26.1	22.5	18.7	9.8	14.5	97.1
Self-employed - other	0.0	4.3	27.0	27.7	5.2	0.0	13.9	94.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

1. Base is females aged 12 or older.

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 10 percent of the females between 15 and 19 gave birth. The rate peaks at 24 percent for the 20-24 group, and then goes down, ending in 7 percent for the group aged 40 to 49. In addition, 97 percent of pregnant women received prenatal care.

Households in remote villages show higher rates for women between 15 and 40 or more years old. By cluster location, a higher share of women from remote villages had a live birth (at 17 percent) compared to 9 percent of households in accessible villages.

The analysis by poverty status reveals that the poor households report a higher share

of women having a live birth than non-poor households, at 16 and 12 percent, respectively. Furthermore, in poor households, 46 percent of women between 20 and 24 years old had a child in the 12 months preceding the survey.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that the highest rates correspond to the self-employed, with shares of 15 and 14 percent for agriculture and non-agricultural activities, respectively. Self-employed in non-agricultural activities show highest rates: 28 percent for women between 25 and 29 years old; and in second place self-employed in agriculture 27 percent for the 20-24 cohort.

Table 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of births in the five years

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	30.8	3.2	8.5	0.1	55.4	1.9	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	43.5	3.5	7.3	0.0	44.2	1.5	100.0
Remote	18.0	3.0	9.7	0.3	66.7	2.3	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	13.1	3.5	12.0	0.7	69.7	1.0	100.0
Non-poor	35.6	3.2	7.5	0.0	51.6	2.1	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Employee	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	22.4	3.7	9.5	0.2	62.3	1.9	100.0
Self-employed - other	65.2	1.2	2.4	0.0	29.2	2.0	100.0
Other	46.6	5.9	9.1	0.0	38.5	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kahama 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	2.1	41.3	1.7	5.8	48.9	0.3	100.0	45.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	2.8	52.4	1.2	7.5	36.1	0.0	100.0	56.4
Remote	1.3	30.2	2.2	4.1	61.7	0.6	100.0	33.6
Poverty Status								
Poor	0.0	28.6	1.0	1.7	68.6	0.0	100.0	29.6
Non-poor	2.6	44.7	1.8	6.9	43.6	0.4	100.0	49.1
Socio-economic group								
Employee	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	2.3	34.2	1.9	6.4	55.1	0.2	100.0	38.3
Self-employed - other	0.0	68.7	1.1	3.3	26.9	0.0	100.0	69.8
Other	12.2	52.7	0.0	7.8	21.8	5.5	100.0	64.9

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

preceding the survey. Roughly, 55 percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey took place at home, almost 31 percent in a hospital, and 9 percent at a dispensary. The ordering remains across cluster location, poverty status, and socio-economic group of the household head.

While households in remote villages had a higher share of births at home (68 percent), households in accessible villages a higher share of births in hospitals and at home, each around 44 percent.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households had a higher share of deliveries at home and hospital (with shares of 52 and 36 percent, respectively); poor households had a higher share of deliveries at home and hospitals (70 and 13 percent, respectively).

The split-up by socio-economic group of households shows that all employees (100 percent) used dispensaries for live deliveries. While home represents 62 percent of deliveries for the self-employed in agriculture, 65 percent of deliveries for the 'self-employed in non-agricultural activities' category occurred in hospitals.

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, deliveries without assistance accounts for 50 percent of births. On the other hand, 45 percent of deliveries were attended by a health professional, mostly midwives and trained TBA (41 and 2 percent of births). TBA accounted for 6 percent while doctors or nurses account for only 2 percent.

Table 4.9: Nutritional status indicators and program participation rates

	Nutritional status indicators		Program participation		
	Stunted (-2SD)	Wasted (-2SD)	Nutrition	Weigh-in	Vaccinated
Total	21.0	1.1	37.0	91.0	72.6
Cluster Location					
Accessible	14.0	0.0	41.4	96.5	78.6
Remote	28.1	2.2	32.5	85.5	66.7
Poverty Status					
Poor	35.2	3.3	26.3	86.4	66.1
Non-poor	17.1	0.5	39.8	92.2	74.4
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	23.9	1.4	33.6	90.3	72.1
Self-employed - other	10.7	0.0	50.6	95.1	77.3
Other	16.5	0.0	45.9	82.0	50.2
Gender and age in completed years					
Male	21.7	0.6	36.0	90.6	68.1
0	16.8	0.0	23.1	75.9	64.8
1	23.3	1.0	39.4	88.6	80.6
2	26.2	0.0	32.1	94.1	70.3
3	20.2	0.0	30.3	97.6	53.3
4	20.0	1.3	53.2	96.9	68.3
Female	20.3	1.7	38.1	91.6	78.1
0	6.9	4.0	43.5	83.6	81.5
1	18.9	4.1	25.2	92.0	81.3
2	30.5	0.0	36.0	93.6	76.2
3	25.9	0.0	43.7	96.7	87.0
4	15.4	0.0	44.1	94.7	61.7
Orphan status					
Orphaned	51.8	20.0	29.5	100.0	81.2
Not-orphaned	20.9	0.9	37.0	90.9	72.4
Foster status					
Fostered	32.3	0.0	4.9	81.2	33.7
Not-fostered	20.5	1.2	39.3	91.7	75.4

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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

The analysis by cluster location shows that unassisted deliveries account for 62 percent of the deliveries in remote villages compared to 36 percent in accessible villages. In 56 percent of the births in accessible villages the deliveries were assisted by health professionals compared to 34 percent in remote villages.

In addition, non-poor households show a higher share of deliveries attended by a professional, 49 percent, against 30 for poor households. In turn, poor households report slightly higher share of deliveries without assistance compared to non-poor households (69 and 44 percent, respectively).

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that households in the 'employee' category reports the highest share of deliveries attended by professionals: 100 percent, against 70, 65 and 38 of self-employed in non-agricultural activities, 'other' and self-employed in agriculture. In turn, the 'other' category has the highest share of deliveries attended by a doctor or nurse.

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)

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

used, as recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO), is that of the United States National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS).

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

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

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	67.3	89.3	88.8	84.1	78.8	49.3	88.5	83.7	78.4	63.4
Cluster Location										
Accessible	77.0	95.0	96.4	93.4	89.5	59.3	96.4	92.7	88.7	75.2
Remote	57.5	83.5	81.1	74.7	68.0	39.3	80.5	74.7	68.0	51.6
Poverty Status										
Poor	64.3	87.5	85.2	81.1	74.2	38.7	84.5	80.3	74.2	60.5
Non-poor	68.1	89.7	89.8	84.8	80.0	52.1	89.5	84.6	79.5	64.2
Socio-economic group										
Employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	64.5	88.0	87.4	81.7	76.0	43.7	87.0	81.2	75.4	59.5
Self-employed - other	78.4	95.1	95.1	94.0	89.9	71.8	95.1	94.0	89.9	78.6
Other	65.6	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	48.2	82.0	82.0	82.0	65.6
Gender and age in completed years										
Male	72.2	88.4	89.1	85.6	80.0	53.4	88.8	85.3	79.6	69.4
0	9.3	72.2	72.2	64.4	45.3	36.8	72.2	64.4	45.3	6.9
1	77.4	91.0	88.3	84.0	78.2	53.8	87.3	84.0	78.2	73.3
2	80.4	81.2	89.8	85.9	84.0	48.1	89.8	84.0	84.0	78.7
3	94.8	94.3	97.2	95.8	94.8	61.3	97.2	95.8	92.7	92.6
4	94.8	100.0	96.9	96.9	96.9	64.5	96.9	96.9	96.9	91.7
Female	61.3	90.3	88.5	82.2	77.3	44.3	88.1	81.8	76.9	56.1
0	27.4	81.8	72.8	63.3	54.2	33.7	72.8	63.3	54.2	24.3
1	60.6	92.0	92.0	90.6	82.7	51.8	92.0	88.6	80.8	56.6
2	78.8	93.6	93.6	89.3	85.9	36.8	93.6	89.3	85.9	67.4
3	61.0	91.7	96.7	87.2	85.4	60.4	94.6	87.2	85.4	63.6
4	89.3	94.5	91.4	84.0	84.0	43.3	91.4	84.0	84.0	79.6

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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

is stunted, wasted or both. Interpretation of this indicator is complex and inconclusive; for this reason it was not incorporated into this report.

Overall, 21 percent of all the children are wasted, and 1 percent is stunted. Around one third of the children (37 percent) participates in nutrition programmes.

Households in accessible villages have higher rates of participation in nutrition programs than remote villages at 41 and 33 percent respectively. Households in remote villages have higher rates of wasted and stunted children than households in accessible villages, with rates of (2 and virtually null against 28 and 14 percent, respectively). Similar differences are observed between poor and non-poor households. Poor households show 3 percent of wasted children and 35 percent of stunted children, whereas the figures for non-poor households are 1 and 17 percent, respectively. Non-poor households report higher shares of participation in nutritional programs than poor households, at 40 and 26 percent respectively.

Regarding socio-economic status, the self-employed in agriculture show the highest rates for stunted children, at 24 percent. Children from households where the main income earner is an employee report virtually null rates of stunting.

The gender breakdown shows no difference in rates of wasted children.

Table 4.10 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by type of vaccination received. Overall, 67 percent of children under 5 have vaccination against measles, 89 against BCG, and roughly between 84 and 75 percent received vaccinations against DPT and OPV. Finally, 63 percent of the children in the district receive vitamin A supplements.

The breakdown by cluster location reveals that accessible villages have a higher vaccination rate than those in remote areas in virtually all the types of vaccinations. This seems the case even with poverty status.

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

children from the 'self-employed -

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

	Health Card	Other	Total
Total	93.7	6.3	100.0
Cluster Location			
Accessible	97.5	2.5	100.0
Remote	89.4	10.6	100.0
Poverty Status			
Poor	91.2	8.8	100.0
Non-poor	94.3	5.7	100.0
Socio-economic group			
Employed	100.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	92.2	7.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	98.8	1.2	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	100.0
Gender and age in completed years			
Male			
0	95.4	4.6	100.0
1	97.1	2.9	100.0
2	93.3	6.7	100.0
3	89.3	10.7	100.0
4	100.0	0.0	100.0
Female			
0	96.9	3.1	100.0
1	91.5	8.5	100.0
2	79.6	20.4	100.0
3	98.4	1.6	100.0
4	95.4	4.6	100.0
5	90.2	9.8	100.0
6	94.5	5.5	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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

agriculture' category.

The gender breakdown shows that males have higher vaccination rates against measles (72 against 61 percent), but similar shares than women for the rest of vaccines. The age breakdown shows that the share of children consuming vitamin A increases with age, though males have a higher percentage than females. Finally, the vaccination rates for male children aged 0 are roughly 7 percent lowest than for the rest of children.

The breakdown by orphan status shows important differences between orphans and non-orphans. A child is considered orphan if he/she is under 18 years old and has lost at least one parent. Orphaned children show systematically higher rates of stunting and wasting than non-orphans, as well as lower participation in weigh-ins and lower rates of vaccinations.

A child is considered fostered when at least one of his/her parents does not leave at home. The split-up by foster status reveals similar trends: foster children are more likely to be stunted and wasted, and

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a lower share of them participates in weigh-ins or receive vaccinations.

Table 4.11 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by source of information. Overall, the information for 94 percent of the vaccinated children was supported by a vaccination card.

The analysis by cluster location reveals that 98 percent of households in accessible villages had health cards against 89 percent in remote villages.

There is no difference by poverty status and source of information. The main difference by socio-economic group is that all vaccinated children from the 'employee' and 'other' categories had vaccination cards, whereas in the self-employed in agricultural and non-agricultural activities socio-economic groups had shares of 99 and 92 percent respectively.

Finally, the gender and age breakdowns show no strong differences.

5 EMPLOYMENT

This chapter examines employment indicators for the population of Kahama 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 81 percent of the adult population is employed and 17 percent underemployed. Unemployment is virtually null and the inactivity rate is 2 percent. This shows that

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	80.7	16.9	97.6	0.0	2.4	2.4	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	80.0	17.0	97.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	100.0
Remote	81.7	16.8	98.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	82.6	14.3	96.9	0.0	3.1	3.1	100.0
Non-poor	80.4	17.4	97.8	0.0	2.2	2.2	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	71.8	25.8	97.6	0.0	2.4	2.4	100.0
15-29	81.0	17.1	98.1	0.0	1.9	1.9	100.0
30-49	56.3	40.7	97.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	100.0
50-64	77.3	20.9	98.2	0.0	1.8	1.8	100.0
65+	76.3	19.4	95.7	0.0	4.3	4.3	100.0
Female	89.4	8.3	97.7	0.0	2.3	2.3	100.0
15-29	92.9	5.5	98.4	0.0	1.6	1.6	100.0
30-49	87.5	11.9	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	100.0
50-64	86.9	13.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	74.2	0.0	74.2	0.0	25.8	25.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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

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

	Total population			Heads of household		
	Active population	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate	Active population	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate
Total	97.6	0.0	17.3	99.3	0.0	36.4
Cluster Location						
Accessible	97.0	0.0	17.5	99.4	0.0	35.4
Remote	98.5	0.0	17.1	99.3	0.0	37.8
Poverty Status						
Poor	96.9	0.0	14.8	98.5	0.0	32.8
Non-poor	97.8	0.0	17.8	99.4	0.0	36.9
Gender and age						
Male	97.6	0.0	26.4	99.4	0.0	37.0
15-29	98.1	0.0	17.4	100.0	0.0	44.8
30-49	97.0	0.0	41.9	100.0	0.0	42.4
50-64	98.2	0.0	21.2	98.1	0.0	21.6
65+	95.7	0.0	20.3	97.7	0.0	21.1
Female	97.7	0.0	8.5	98.8	0.0	33.4
15-29	98.4	0.0	5.6	100.0	0.0	26.5
30-49	99.5	0.0	12.0	100.0	0.0	38.4
50-64	100.0	0.0	13.1	100.0	0.0	31.6
65+	74.2	0.0	0.0	75.6	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 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.

underemployment is a bigger problem in the area than unemployment. There are no remarkable differences by cluster location or poverty status. For males, underemployment peaks for the cohort aged between 30 and 49 at 41 percent. In the case of females, the rate peaks at around 12 percent for the 30-64 group.

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. For the population under 65 years, inactivity fluctuates around 2 percent. For the population over 65 the number of inactive population increases, as would be expected, reaching 4 percent for males and 26 percent for females.

5.1.2 Employment of Household Heads

Table 5.2 shows the principal labour force indicators for the adult population compared to the household heads. Activity rates are similar for total population and household heads, but underemployment is higher among the latter. There is no

difference by cluster location, but poor households have a lower underemployment rate than non-poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that in the general population males are more likely to be underemployed than females, with rates of 27 and 9 percent, respectively. However, the gender difference in underemployment is lower for the household heads, with males and females reporting rates of 37 and 33 percent, respectively.

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

5.1.3 Youth Employment

Table 5.3 shows the distribution of the youth (ages 15 to 24) by work status. The activity rate of this group is similar to the overall population, at 98 percent. However, underemployment is lower: 7 percent is underemployed, as opposed to 17 percent for the overall population. There are no differences by poverty status or cluster location.

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

	Active population				Active		Total
	Employed	Under emp.	Working	Unemployed	Total	Inactive	
Total	91.0	6.8	97.9	0.0	97.9	2.1	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	90.3	6.8	97.1	0.0	97.1	2.9	100.0
Remote	92.2	6.9	99.1	0.0	99.1	0.9	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	91.2	6.2	97.3	0.0	97.3	2.7	100.0
Non-poor	91.0	7.0	98.0	0.0	98.0	2.0	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	87.2	10.3	97.6	0.0	97.6	2.4	100.0
15-16	98.7	1.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
17-19	96.0	2.1	98.1	0.0	98.1	1.9	100.0
20-21	76.6	15.2	91.8	0.0	91.8	8.2	100.0
22-23	62.5	34.9	97.5	0.0	97.5	2.5	100.0
Female	94.8	3.4	98.1	0.0	98.1	1.9	100.0
15-16	96.2	1.1	97.2	0.0	97.2	2.8	100.0
17-19	91.6	4.3	95.9	0.0	95.9	4.1	100.0
20-21	97.3	2.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
22-23	94.3	5.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 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 5.4 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employment status

	Employee	Self-employed	Self-employed	Other	Total
		Agriculture	Other		
Total	3.8	32.9	9.4	53.8	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	6.4	25.9	14.1	53.6	100.0
Remote	0.3	42.4	3.2	54.1	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.0	34.2	2.9	62.9	100.0
Non-poor	4.5	32.7	10.7	52.1	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	3.5	52.9	12.9	30.7	100.0
15-29	2.6	24.9	10.6	61.9	100.0
30-49	1.8	75.3	21.2	1.7	100.0
50-64	13.8	79.8	4.9	1.4	100.0
65+	0.0	91.5	0.0	8.5	100.0
Female	4.0	13.7	6.2	76.2	100.0
15-29	2.1	3.8	6.6	87.5	100.0
30-49	8.3	21.9	4.4	65.4	100.0
50-64	0.0	31.4	2.9	65.7	100.0
65+	0.0	11.1	26.6	62.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

The breakdown by gender shows that underemployment is higher among the male youth at 10 percent, while the female youth report an underemployment rate of 6 percent. It can be seen that

underemployment is higher in the 20-24 group for both genders.

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Table 5.5 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employer

	State/NGO/ Other	Private	Household	Total
Total	2.1	44.0	53.9	100.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	3.2	42.9	53.8	100.0
Remote	0.6	45.5	53.9	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	0.3	36.8	62.9	100.0
Non-poor	2.5	45.4	52.1	100.0
Gender and age				
Male	2.5	66.8	30.7	100.0
15-29	3.0	35.0	62.0	100.0
30-49	1.8	96.5	1.7	100.0
50-64	3.6	94.9	1.4	100.0
65+	0.0	91.5	8.5	100.0
Female	1.7	22.1	76.2	100.0
15-29	0.0	12.5	87.5	100.0
30-49	4.8	29.8	65.4	100.0
50-64	0.0	34.3	65.7	100.0
65+	0.0	37.7	62.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 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	71.0	0.5	12.7	15.8	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	57.0	0.8	19.7	22.5	0.0	100.0
Remote	89.7	0.1	3.4	6.8	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	88.7	0.0	2.9	8.4	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	67.6	0.6	14.6	17.2	0.0	100.0
Gender and age						
Male	73.3	1.0	14.3	11.4	0.0	100.0
15-29	66.2	0.8	10.2	22.9	0.0	100.0
30-49	77.0	1.6	21.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	81.3	1.2	17.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	91.5	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	100.0
Female	68.7	0.0	11.2	20.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	62.6	0.0	8.7	28.8	0.0	100.0
30-49	74.9	0.0	15.6	9.5	0.0	100.0
50-64	91.0	0.0	2.9	6.1	0.0	100.0
65+	26.0	0.0	26.6	47.4	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

5.2 Working population

Table 5.4 shows that the vast majority of the working population is formed by self-employed in agriculture at 33 percent, or in other activities (inactive, unemployed, unpaid workers, domestic workers) at 54 percent. Moreover, employees only

account for 4 percent of the working population. The population self-employed in agriculture is higher in remote villages, whereas the self-employed in non-agricultural activities are more frequent in accessible villages. Poor households report a lower share of self-employed workers in non-agricultural activities and a higher

share in other activities than non-poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that a higher share of males is self-employed in agriculture and in non-agricultural activities, whereas 76 percent of females is in the 'other' category. The cut down by age-groups shows that the share of employees peaks for males in the 50-64 cohort (14 percent), the self-employed in agriculture for 65+ males (92 percent), the 'self-employed other' for 65+ males (27 percent) and 'other' for 15-29 females (88 percent).

The percentage distribution of the working population by type of employer is analysed in Table 5.5. The table shows that the private sector (formal or informal) employs more almost 44 percent of the working population, which combined with individuals who work for their own households represent up to 54 percent of the working population.

There are no strong differences by cluster location. However, the breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor household report a higher share working for a private employer, whereas poor households report working for the household more frequently than the former.

While males are more likely to work for a

private employer (with a share of 67 percent), females are more likely to work for the household (with a share of 76 percent). The share of males working for the household is higher in the 15-29 cohort (62 percent). In the older age-groups the share of males working for a private employer is higher than 90 percent. The share of females working in the private sector increases gradually with age, but is always lower than the respective shares of males.

Table 5.6 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by main activity. The categories are agriculture; mining, manufacturing, energy and construction; services (transport, trade, private and public services); domestic duties; and other. Overall, agriculture and domestic duties together account for 87 percent of the working population. 71 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, and 16 percent in domestic duties. 'Services' employs a further 13 percent of the working population.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote villages report a higher share working in agriculture, while accessible villages report higher shares in services and domestic duties.

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

	Employee		Self-employed Agriculture		Self-employed Other		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	65.4	72.2	72.9	68.7
Mining & non-prim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Services	69.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	91.9	100.0	0.0	1.4	14.1	11.2
Domestic duties	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6	26.4	11.9	20.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 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	22.6	0.0	74.1	48.5	73.1	73.4	72.7	67.6
Mining & non-primary	13.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
Services	63.6	100.0	22.4	50.1	0.0	1.4	14.3	11.9
Domestic duties	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.4	26.9	25.2	11.9	20.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

5 Employment

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self- employed Other	Other	Total
Total	1.4	67.3	17.3	14.1	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	1.2	57.5	24.7	16.6	100.0
Remote	1.6	80.7	7.1	10.6	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.0	69.7	10.6	19.7	100.0
Non-poor	1.6	66.9	18.3	13.2	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	0.9	73.8	20.4	4.9	100.0
15-29	0.0	51.5	34.9	13.6	100.0
30-49	0.9	82.0	16.3	0.7	100.0
50-64	4.2	86.5	6.5	2.7	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	2.8	47.9	7.8	41.5	100.0
15-29	0.0	19.8	13.2	67.1	100.0
30-49	5.5	54.5	7.1	32.9	100.0
50-64	0.0	81.0	0.0	19.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kahama 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	4.4	81.5	14.1	100.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	6.4	77.0	16.6	100.0
Remote	1.6	87.8	10.6	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	0.0	80.3	19.7	100.0
Non-poor	5.1	81.7	13.2	100.0
Gender and age				
Male	4.9	90.2	4.9	100.0
15-29	12.9	73.6	13.6	100.0
30-49	0.9	98.4	0.7	100.0
50-64	4.2	93.1	2.7	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Female	2.8	55.7	41.5	100.0
15-29	0.0	32.9	67.1	100.0
30-49	5.5	61.6	32.9	100.0
50-64	0.0	81.0	19.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher share working in agriculture, and lower shares in services and domestic duties than non-poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to work in agriculture than

females, at 73 and 69 percent, respectively. In turn, females are more likely to work in domestic duties, at 20 percent, compared to 11 percent of males.

The breakdown by age-groups shows that younger cohorts have higher shares dedicated to household duties. The share of males and females working in agriculture increases steadily with age. The share of workers in services is highest for males in the 30-49 cohort (22 percent) and females in the 65+ cohort (27 percent).

Table 5.7 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by employment status, gender and activity. Overall, around 73 percent of the male labour force is in agriculture, whereas the share for females is almost 69 percent. 'A domestic duty' has the second highest shares of females at 20 percent, while 'services' has the second highest share of males at 14 percent.

Around 70 percent of the male employees works in services, and the remaining in domestic duties. Female employees are concentrated in services. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities work mostly in services, while the population in the 'other' group is concentrated in agriculture and domestic duties.

The percentage distribution of the working population by employer, gender, and activity is shown in Table 5.8. The working population employed by the government is mostly dedicated to services. The labour force working for private employers (whether formal or informal) is mostly concentrated in agriculture in the case of males and evenly split between agriculture and services in the case of females. Individuals whose main activity is household duties mostly work in agriculture but nearly a quarter undertakes domestic tasks.

5.3 Underemployed Population

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employment status is shown in Table 5.9. Overall, 67 percent of the underemployed population is self-employed in agriculture, 17 percent self-employed in other activities, 14 percent is unemployed,

Table 5.11 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by activity

	Agriculture	Mining/manuf/ energy/constr	private services	Domestic duties	Other	Total
Total	81.1	1.4	17.3	0.3	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	74.1	1.9	24.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	90.6	0.6	8.1	0.7	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	89.4	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	79.7	1.6	18.3	0.4	0.0	100.0
Gender and age						
Male	78.7	1.8	19.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	65.1	3.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	82.8	0.6	16.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	89.3	5.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	88.1	0.0	10.6	1.2	0.0	100.0
15-29	83.0	0.0	13.2	3.8	0.0	100.0
30-49	87.4	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

unpaid, inactive or household workers, and 1 percent works as employees. Even though self-employed in agriculture are 33 percent of the population, they represent almost 67 percent of the underemployed. The share of self-employed in agriculture is higher in remote villages, and self-employed other and 'other' are higher in accessible villages. The breakdown by poverty status shows that the shares of self-employed in agriculture and in 'other' are higher for poor households. At the same time, the share of self-employed other is higher among non-poor households.

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

The age breakdown shows that the shares in 'self-employed agriculture' increase with age for both genders, while the shares in 'self-employed other' and 'other' decrease.

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, with 14 percent working for the household and

4 percent for the State, an NGO or other type of employer.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that the underemployed population in remote villages report a higher share working for private employers than their counterparts in accessible villages. In turn, the latter report higher shares in 'State/NGO/Other' and 'household'.

The gender breakdown reveals that the underemployed male population is vastly concentrated in private employers at 97 percent, while underemployed females are split between private employers and household at 56 and 42 percent, respectively. The age-group analysis shows that in the case of males only the youngest cohort (15-29) has a positive share of underemployed workers working for the household or for the State, and NGO or other employers, while the remaining age-groups are concentrated in private employers. In turn, the share of females working for the household decreases with age, while the share working for a private employer increases, remaining lower than the respective figures for males.

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by main economic activity is presented in Table 5.11. Overall, 81 percent of the underemployed workers is dedicated to

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	Infirmary	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 2006 Kahama 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	Infirmary	Retired	Other	Total
Total	0.0	0.0	32.9	0.0	25.9	0.0	19.6	0.0	21.6	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	0.0	0.0	37.4	0.0	14.3	0.0	18.7	0.0	29.5	100.0
Remote	0.0	0.0	20.6	0.0	57.4	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	0.0	0.0	34.7	0.0	51.4	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	0.0	32.4	0.0	19.1	0.0	21.1	0.0	27.3	100.0
Gender and age										
Male	0.0	0.0	36.8	0.0	11.5	0.0	8.8	0.0	42.8	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	100.0	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	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	0.0	0.0	28.9	0.0	40.5	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	83.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.9	0.0	29.1	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

1. Base is inactive population aged 15+

agriculture and 17 percent to services. Each of the remaining activities report shares of 1 percent or under.

The share of underemployed population working in agriculture is higher in remote villages and poor households. In turn, the share working in services is higher in

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

	Fetching water	Fetching firewood	Cleaning toilet	Cooking	Care of children	Care or elderly/sick
Total	58.8	39.5	51.3	53.2	77.6	97.2
Cluster Location						
Accessible	59.8	31.4	61.5	54.6	77.5	96.4
Remote	57.6	50.4	37.4	51.2	77.7	98.4
Poverty Status						
Poor	57.7	49.6	35.1	49.7	83.8	98.4
Non-poor	59.1	37.5	54.4	53.8	76.4	97.0
Gender and age						
Male	31.4	13.2	35.4	11.9	72.6	97.5
15-29	51.7	20.9	44.7	21.0	63.0	98.9
30-49	14.8	5.4	27.1	3.8	86.4	97.0
50-64	8.5	7.5	25.8	4.3	73.1	96.2
65+	14.1	9.8	28.4	2.9	68.1	92.9
Female	85.3	64.8	66.7	93.0	82.4	97.0
15-29	95.8	64.8	71.6	99.0	79.1	99.7
30-49	85.1	68.0	67.1	91.3	90.0	95.9
50-64	69.0	75.0	64.8	95.9	84.4	98.2
65+	20.3	21.3	20.4	41.0	57.7	75.3

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

accessible villages and non-poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that females report a higher share in agriculture than males, while the latter report a higher share working in services. The age breakdown shows that for both genders the share working in agriculture increases with age, while the share working in services decreases.

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 a student is the most common cause for inactivity (33 percent), followed by being too old (26 percent) and infirmity (20

percent). A further 22 percent reported other causes for inactivity.

Being a student is more frequent in accessible villages than in remote villages, while being too old and infirmity are more common in remote villages. The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher share of 'too old' and a lower share of 'infirmity' than non-poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that being a student is more common among males, while being too old or being ill is more common among females. The age breakdown shows that being a student is concentrated in the youngest cohort, while being too old is concentrated in the oldest cohort.

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 under analysis are taking care of the sick or elderly (97 percent) and taking care of children (78 percent), followed by fetching water (59 percent), cooking (53 percent), cleaning the toilet (51 percent) and fetching firewood (40 percent).

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	61.1	35.0	28.6	30.2	63.2	83.8
Cluster Location						
Accessible	62.2	29.1	34.1	30.6	57.0	86.6
Remote	59.5	42.8	21.2	29.7	71.4	79.9
Poverty Status						
Poor	59.9	43.5	23.6	32.4	72.6	84.2
Non-poor	61.4	32.4	30.2	29.6	60.3	83.6
Gender and age						
Male	49.8	22.7	26.2	9.2	59.9	84.0
5-9	30.2	11.3	16.9	1.6	49.1	73.6
10-14	69.6	34.2	35.6	16.8	70.8	94.4
Female	72.3	47.3	31.0	51.2	66.5	83.6
5-9	52.1	31.5	12.8	16.6	66.3	72.0
10-14	88.8	60.1	45.8	79.4	66.6	93.0
Orphan status						
Orphaned	71.6	35.0	32.7	34.9	62.0	94.1
Not-orphaned	60.2	35.0	28.2	29.7	63.2	83.1
Foster status						
Fostered	62.8	32.5	22.2	39.9	45.0	72.1
Not-fostered	60.2	35.1	29.2	28.1	65.6	84.8

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

In accessible villages, household activities are undertaken by similar or higher shares of the population than in remote villages, except for fetching firewood. Poor households reported a higher share fetching firewood and taking care of children, while non-poor households reported higher shares cleaning the toilet and cooking.

The most important differences are shown in the gender and age breakdown. Females report remarkably higher shares in all the activities, with most rates fluctuating between 82 and 97 percent. The shares for males run from 12 to 35 percent, except for taking care of children (73 percent) and of the sick and elderly (89 percent).

The analysis of age-groups shows that for males the shares are higher in the 15-29 cohort, and tend to decrease in the older cohorts. The exceptions are taking care of children and of the elderly and sick. In turn, females show an important decrease in the oldest cohort for all the activities.

5.6 Child Labour

Table 5.15 shows that the most common activity for children between 5 and 14 years old is fetching water. As in the general population, the most common

activities are taking care of children and of the sick or elderly, but with lower shares (63 and 84 percent, respectively). These activities are followed by fetching water (61 percent) fetching firewood (35 percent), cooking (30 percent), and cleaning the toilet (29 percent).

Children from accessible villages report higher shares than children from remote villages in cleaning the toilet and taking care of the elderly. Conversely, the latter report higher shares fetching firewood and taking care of children.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that children from poor households report similar or higher shares than children from non-poor households in each activity except cleaning the toilet.

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

The breakdown by orphan status shows that orphaned children report higher shares in each activity except fetching firewood and taking care of children, where orphaned and non-orphaned children report similar shares.

Virtually all the children work in the

Table 5.16 - Child labour (age 5 to 14)

	Working	Main activity			Employer	
		Agriculture	Household	Other	Private	Household
Total	58.3	19.4	80.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	61.2	17.3	82.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	54.8	22.2	77.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	61.4	30.3	69.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	57.4	16.0	84.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender and age						
Male	55.9	20.1	79.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-9	38.8	12.7	87.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	99.1	27.4	72.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	60.9	18.8	81.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-9	41.3	2.1	97.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	99.2	32.4	67.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Orphan status						
Orphaned	91.7	24.6	75.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Not-orphaned	56.0	18.8	81.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Foster status						
Fostered	70.4	12.1	87.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Not-fostered	55.1	20.4	79.6	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

Fostered children are more likely to help fetching water and cooking, while non-fostered children are more likely to help cleaning the toilet, taking care of children, and of the elderly.

The main descriptive statistics for child labour are presented in Table 5.16. The most important result of the table is that 58 percent of the children are economically active. Their main economic activity is mostly household duties at 81 percent, while the remaining 19 percent is dedicated to agriculture. The share of working children is higher in accessible villages and poor households. Children from accessible villages report a higher share working for the household than children from remote villages, who in turn report a higher share working in agriculture. The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher share of children working in agriculture than non-poor households, who report a higher share working in household activities.

The gender breakdown shows that girls report a slightly higher share than boys, but the main difference is given by the age breakdown. Roughly 40 percent of children in the 5-9 cohorts were part of the working population, whereas virtually all the children in the 10-14 cohorts were working at the time of the survey.

household.

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 92 and 56 percent, respectively. In turn, fostered children are more likely to be working than non-fostered children, but the difference is somewhat lower (70 and 55 percent). Orphaned children are more likely to work in agriculture than non-orphaned children, who are more likely to work in household duties.

5 Employment

6 PERCEPTION ON WELFARE AND CHANGES WITHIN COMMUNITIES

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

6.1 Economic Situation

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

6.1.1 Perception of Change in the Economic Situation of the Community

Table 6.1 shows the percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the community compared to the year before the survey. Results show that 30 percent of all households in the district reported a positive change in the economic situation of their community. 22 percent of the population reported observing no changes in their community's economic situation. Even though almost half the respondents (47 percent) reported the community's

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	8.7	38.3	22.2	27.3	2.3	1.2	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	7.8	35.8	25.1	26.5	3.5	1.2	100.0
Remote	10.0	41.9	17.9	28.3	0.7	1.3	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	13.0	50.3	17.9	17.3	0.0	1.5	100.0
Non-poor	8.0	36.6	22.8	28.7	2.7	1.2	100.0
Household size							
1-2	2.3	52.5	27.7	14.2	2.1	1.2	100.0
3-4	10.6	34.6	18.2	29.5	5.8	1.3	100.0
5-6	8.6	44.8	26.1	20.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	9.7	30.0	20.2	36.7	1.1	2.3	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	1.6	39.9	23.8	30.8	3.0	0.9	100.0
< 1 ha	11.9	20.5	11.6	22.0	34.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	6.5	42.7	33.2	17.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	12.2	43.6	22.9	16.7	1.4	3.2	100.0
4-5.99 ha	8.8	40.2	20.8	29.0	0.0	1.2	100.0
6+ ha	11.6	33.9	19.6	34.1	0.0	0.8	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	6.7	39.4	21.8	28.0	3.3	0.9	100.0
Small only	12.4	29.5	28.5	23.9	3.8	1.9	100.0
Large only	18.7	35.4	15.7	28.2	0.0	2.0	100.0
Both	8.8	39.6	24.1	25.7	0.0	1.8	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	0.0	21.8	19.6	42.8	15.9	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	11.2	40.1	23.8	23.0	0.4	1.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	3.3	40.8	15.4	36.7	3.8	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	28.2	32.4	30.0	0.0	9.3	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	9.7	38.7	23.6	26.2	0.8	1.0	100.0
Female	3.1	36.0	14.5	33.2	10.8	2.4	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	0.0	65.9	24.7	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	8.8	36.7	22.7	29.6	1.1	1.1	100.0
Polygamous	13.5	39.0	21.2	25.3	0.0	1.0	100.0
Loose union	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	3.4	38.5	21.0	22.6	11.9	2.7	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	11.0	40.4	28.4	17.7	1.0	1.6	100.0
Primary	9.5	39.2	20.6	26.3	3.0	1.3	100.0
Secondary +	0.0	29.6	15.1	52.8	2.5	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 2006

economic condition to have deteriorated, 9

6 Perception on welfare and changes between

percent reported the situation to be much worse.

Cluster location and poverty status of the household show some correlation with the perceived economic change. 52 percent of the households in remote clusters reports deterioration in their community's economic situation compared to 44

percent of those living in accessible clusters. Likewise, while 63 percent of poor household's reports deterioration in their community's economic situation, the share for non-poor households is 45 percent.

The percentage of households with one or two members who reported deterioration

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	14.4	33.1	19.9	32.3	0.3	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	13.7	30.7	22.3	33.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
Remote	15.3	36.6	16.5	31.2	0.4	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	22.5	45.4	14.1	18.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	13.2	31.3	20.7	34.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	6.5	41.3	20.6	30.4	1.3	0.0	100.0
3-4	14.0	31.4	25.2	29.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	13.4	28.3	21.3	37.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	19.0	35.3	13.2	32.1	0.5	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	4.1	37.5	14.4	43.2	0.8	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	15.1	17.6	46.5	20.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	15.0	44.6	18.7	21.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	19.0	35.6	22.6	22.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	13.0	26.8	23.5	35.9	0.9	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	19.2	30.6	17.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	13.5	33.0	19.5	33.8	0.2	0.0	100.0
Small only	14.8	31.0	26.2	28.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	18.3	30.0	16.3	35.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	15.0	35.7	20.7	27.8	0.9	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	0.0	31.8	19.6	46.8	1.9	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	17.9	36.8	18.3	26.8	0.2	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	4.3	19.4	27.0	49.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	34.9	24.2	17.9	23.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	14.6	33.4	20.4	31.2	0.4	0.0	100.0
Female	13.1	31.3	17.1	38.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	0.0	59.9	24.7	15.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	15.0	30.0	19.6	35.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	13.3	36.4	22.4	27.1	0.9	0.0	100.0
Loose union	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	16.8	36.2	17.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	18.1	37.2	22.9	21.4	0.5	0.0	100.0
Primary	15.0	30.3	19.4	35.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	3.4	36.3	15.7	43.3	1.3	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 2006

in their community's economic situation is higher than that of households with seven or more members at 55 and 40 percent respectively. In contrast, while 38 percent of households with seven or more members reported an improvement in their community's economic situation, the share for households with one or two members is 16 percent. Furthermore, there is a difference of 10 percentage points between households owning six or more hectares of land and those owning no land who reported much worse conditions in their community's economic situation at 12 and 2 percent respectively. Likewise, the percentage of households owning large livestock who reported worsening conditions in their community's economic situation is higher than that of households owning small livestock at 54 and 42 percent respectively.

While 51 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category reported deterioration in their community's economic situation, the share for households whose main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category is 22 percent. In contrast, while 59 percent of the households where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category reported an improvement in their community's economic situation, the share for households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category is 23 percent. Furthermore, 66 percent of households where the household head is single reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their communities whereas, the share for households where the household head has a loose union is virtually null. In contrast, virtually all households where the head has a loose union reported an improvement in their community's economic situation compared to 9 percent of households where the head is single.

It is also observed that the percentage of households where the head has no education and reported much worse conditions in their community's economic situation is 11 percentage points higher than that of households where the head has secondary education or more. Finally, while 49 percent of male-headed households reported deterioration in their community's economic situation, the share for female-headed households is 39 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. Only 33 percent of the households reported an improvement in their economic conditions, while 20 percent reported same conditions compared to the year preceding the survey.

While 52 percent of people living in remote clusters reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households, the share for accessible clusters was 45 percent.

Poor households express negative views on the change in their economic condition more frequently than non-poor households, with a difference of 24 percentage points at 68 and 44 percent respectively.

The percentage of households with seven or more members who reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households is higher than that of households with one or two members at 54 and 48 percent respectively. On the other hand, while 44 percent of households owning no land reported an improvement in the economic conditions of their households, the share for households owning six or more hectares of land is 33 percent. Disaggregation of the data further shows that 51 percent of households owning both large and small livestock express negative views on their household's economic conditions compared to 46 percent of households owning small livestock.

The percentage of households in the 'other' category who reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households is remarkably higher than that of households whose main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed other' category at 59 and 23 percent respectively. Likewise, while 60 percent of households where the head is single reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households, the share for households where the head has a loose union is virtually null. In contrast, virtually all households where the head has a loose union reported much

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	16.8	27.8	46.7	8.6	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	22.3	27.8	41.1	8.8	100.0
Remote	8.9	27.9	54.8	8.3	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	1.9	18.9	63.2	16.0	100.0
Non-poor	18.9	29.1	44.4	7.6	100.0
Household size					
1-2	15.4	26.4	43.6	14.6	100.0
3-4	20.1	23.6	47.6	8.8	100.0
5-6	10.1	35.5	46.3	8.1	100.0
7+	20.0	26.1	47.7	6.3	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	32.3	23.0	42.0	2.7	100.0
< 1 ha	39.1	19.1	29.6	12.3	100.0
1-1.99 ha	4.7	20.5	53.9	20.8	100.0
2-3.99 ha	9.2	30.7	46.0	14.1	100.0
4-5.99 ha	15.7	32.3	45.2	6.8	100.0
6+ ha	11.4	30.4	51.8	6.4	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	21.4	24.3	44.8	9.6	100.0
Small only	3.3	30.3	53.6	12.8	100.0
Large only	6.7	36.2	45.6	11.5	100.0
Both	12.0	34.4	51.0	2.7	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	75.2	21.2	3.7	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	8.0	28.3	53.2	10.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	24.6	28.1	43.6	3.7	100.0
Other	8.6	39.2	33.5	18.6	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	14.0	31.0	48.4	6.7	100.0
Female	31.9	11.0	38.1	19.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	15.4	17.4	26.7	40.5	100.0
Monogamous	16.4	30.8	47.4	5.4	100.0
Polygamous	11.7	24.2	55.1	9.1	100.0
Loose union	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	26.5	21.2	38.1	14.3	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	7.6	22.8	52.8	16.8	100.0
Primary	16.2	32.6	44.8	6.4	100.0
Secondary +	40.1	18.2	41.8	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 2006

better conditions in the household's economic situation.

48 percent of male-headed households reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households compared to 44 percent of female-headed households. In turn, 55 percent of households where the head has no formal education reported deterioration in the household's economic situation compared

to 39 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more.

6.2 Self-reported Difficulties in Satisfying Household Needs

This section analyses the difficulties households faced in satisfying household

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

6.2.1 Food Needs

Table 6.3 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in satisfying the food needs of the household during the year before the survey. Overall, 45 percent of the district's households never/seldom experienced food shortages while the remaining population experienced food shortages frequently (often/always). While 22 percent of households in accessible clusters never experienced food shortages, the share for households in remote clusters is 9 percent. Likewise, 19 percent of non-poor households never experienced food shortages compared to only 2 percent of poor households.

55 percent of households owning no land never/seldom experienced problems satisfying food needs compared to 41 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land. Furthermore, while 46 percent of households with seven or more members never/seldom experienced food shortages, the share for households with one or two members is 41 percent. There is also some correlation between livestock ownership and satisfying food needs. While 67 percent of households owning small livestock frequently experienced food shortages, the share for households owning both small and large livestock is 54 percent.

The socio-economic group of the household also shows some correlation with the household's ability to satisfy its food needs. 75 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' socio-economic group never experienced problems satisfying food needs compared to only 8 percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture. In contrast, 64 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category reported frequent problems satisfying food needs. Furthermore, while 27 percent of households where the head is widowed/divorced or separated had never experienced food shortages, the share for

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	92.6	4.9	2.3	0.2	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	87.7	8.3	4.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	98.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0
Non-poor	91.8	5.6	2.7	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	85.0	13.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
7+	88.7	4.7	6.1	0.5	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	78.1	14.5	7.4	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	96.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	89.0	8.9	2.1	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	98.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	90.1	6.7	3.2	0.0	100.0
Small only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	95.0	0.0	3.4	1.6	100.0
Both	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	60.9	19.6	19.6	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	99.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0
Self-employed - other	81.5	18.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	93.9	4.1	2.0	0.0	100.0
Female	85.8	9.0	4.2	1.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	88.9	7.9	3.2	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	96.6	0.0	2.3	1.1	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
Primary	94.3	4.9	0.8	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	70.2	15.7	14.1	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 2006

households where the head has a loose union is virtually null. On the other hand, virtually all households where the head has a loose union seldom experienced food shortages.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that female-headed households reported having food shortages less frequently than male-headed households as 32 percent of female-

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headed households never experienced food shortages compared to 14 percent of male-headed households. Likewise, while 40 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more never experienced food shortages, the share for households where the head has no education is 8 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, 93 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).

Virtually all households located in remote clusters never experienced problems paying school fees compared to 88 percent of households located in accessible clusters. Likewise, while 99 percent of poor households never experienced problems paying school fees, the share for non-poor households is 92 percent. Furthermore, smaller households find problems paying school fees less frequently than larger households. While all (100 percent) households with one or two members never had problems with paying school fees, the share for households with seven or more members is 89 percent.

Virtually all households owning 1 hectare of land never experienced problems paying school fees compared to 78 percent of landless households and 98 percent of households owning 6 or more hectares of land. Likewise, virtually all households owning small livestock never had problems with paying school fees whereas, the share for households owning no livestock is 90 percent.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that virtually all households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category never had problems with paying school fees compared to 61 percent of

households where the main income earner is an employee.

Furthermore, Virtually all households where the head is single and those where the head has a loose union or is polygamous never had problems paying school fees, compared to 89 percent of 'monogamous' households. Finally, virtually all households where the household head has no education never experienced problems paying school fees compared to 70 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more.

6.2.3 Paying House Rent

Table 6.5 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying house rent during the year before the survey. 96 percent of all households in the district reported that they never had problems paying house rent only 2 percent of the households reported that they often/always had problems paying house rent.

Virtually all households located in remote clusters never experienced problems paying house rent compared to 93 percent of households located in accessible clusters. Likewise, virtually all poor households never experienced problems paying house rent compared to 95 percent of non-poor households.

While 99 percent of households with seven or more members never experienced problems paying house rent, the share for households with one or two members is 88 percent. Likewise, virtually all households owning 6 or more hectares of land never experienced problems paying house rent compared to 92 percent of households owning up to 1 hectare of land and 95 percent of landless households. It is also observed that virtually all households owning both small and large livestock and those owning either small or large livestock never experienced problems paying house rent compared to 93 percent of households owning no livestock at all.

Furthermore, virtually all households where the main income earner is an employee never experienced problems paying house rent compared to 84 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category. Likewise, virtually all households where the head has a loose

union and those where the head is widowed/divorced or separated never had problems paying house rent compared to 60 percent of households where the head is single.

While 97 percent of male-headed households never experienced problems paying house rent, the share for female-headed households is 91 percent. Finally, education level does 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. Overall 91 percent households in the district faced no problems paying utility bills.

Virtually all households located in remote clusters never had problems paying utility bills compared to 84 percent of households located in accessible clusters. Likewise, virtually all poor households faced no problems paying utility bills compared to 89 percent of non-poor households.

While 98 percent of households with one or two members never had problems paying utility bills, the share for households with seven or more members is 95 percent. On the other hand, 99 percent of households owning 6 or more hectares of land faced no problems paying utility bills compared to 65 percent of landless households. Furthermore, virtually all households owning both large and small livestock and those owning either large or small livestock faced no problems paying utility bills compared to 85 percent of households owning no livestock at all.

Virtually all households belonging to the 'other' category faced no problems paying utility bills compared to 66 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee. Similarly, while 92 percent of male-headed households faced no problems paying utility bills, the share for female-headed households is 82 percent. On the other hand, virtually all households where the head has a loose union faced no problems paying utility

bills compared to 90 percent of households where the head is widowed/divorced or separated.

Finally, virtually all households where the head has no education faced no problems paying utility bills compared to 66 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more.

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	95.7	2.4	1.9	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	92.6	4.1	3.3	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	95.0	2.7	2.2	0.0	100.0
Household size					
1-2	88.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	92.2	6.6	1.2	0.0	100.0
7+	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	94.5	3.0	2.5	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	92.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	83.1	0.0	16.9	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	91.1	8.9	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	93.1	3.8	3.1	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	97.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	86.0	12.1	1.9	0.0	100.0
Other	84.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	96.5	2.8	0.6	0.0	100.0
Female	91.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	59.5	0.0	40.5	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	95.8	3.3	0.9	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	98.4	1.6	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	94.5	0.0	5.5	0.0	100.0
Primary	96.4	3.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 2006

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	90.5	6.7	1.4	1.4	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	83.7	11.4	2.4	2.4	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	89.1	7.7	1.6	1.6	100.0
Household size					
1-2	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	79.3	11.3	4.7	4.7	100.0
5-6	93.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	64.6	22.4	6.5	6.5	100.0
< 1 ha	94.9	5.1	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	91.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	84.9	10.6	2.2	2.2	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	65.9	18.2	15.9	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	71.3	20.4	0.0	8.3	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	92.0	6.3	0.0	1.7	100.0
Female	81.9	9.0	9.0	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	94.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	89.5	8.2	0.0	2.3	100.0
Polygamous	92.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	90.1	0.0	9.9	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	91.1	6.4	2.5	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	66.2	23.1	0.0	10.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 2006

6.2.5 Paying for Healthcare

Table 6.7 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying for healthcare during the year before the survey. 76 percent of the households reported that they never/seldom experienced problems paying for healthcare in the year prior to the survey. Disaggregation of the data further shows

that 38 percent of households located in accessible clusters never experienced problems paying for healthcare compared to 23 percent of households located in remote clusters. Likewise, while 33 percent of non-poor households never experienced problems paying for healthcare, the share for poor households 22 percent.

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	31.6	43.7	19.8	4.8	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	37.6	44.0	14.5	3.9	100.0
Remote	23.1	43.3	27.5	6.2	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	21.5	42.2	29.9	6.4	100.0
Non-poor	33.1	43.9	18.4	4.6	100.0
Household size					
1-2	45.1	31.1	22.8	1.0	100.0
3-4	30.1	44.4	18.4	7.0	100.0
5-6	27.9	44.5	22.3	5.3	100.0
7+	30.3	48.0	17.8	4.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	48.8	40.2	10.3	0.6	100.0
< 1 ha	10.0	65.3	24.7	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	31.4	51.7	13.5	3.4	100.0
2-3.99 ha	29.2	40.5	23.5	6.8	100.0
4-5.99 ha	21.9	42.6	29.6	6.0	100.0
6+ ha	28.9	43.8	20.3	7.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	33.5	44.4	18.8	3.3	100.0
Small only	25.7	35.4	31.1	7.8	100.0
Large only	25.4	44.2	25.4	5.0	100.0
Both	30.8	44.6	16.3	8.4	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	60.3	36.1	3.7	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	25.7	44.8	23.1	6.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	43.1	43.8	11.5	1.6	100.0
Other	19.5	37.9	42.7	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	31.2	44.5	19.2	5.1	100.0
Female	34.0	39.4	23.3	3.4	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	57.2	21.3	21.4	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	34.4	43.0	18.0	4.7	100.0
Polygamous	21.1	46.8	26.0	6.1	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	26.5	49.2	19.4	4.9	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	24.7	38.5	30.6	6.2	100.0
Primary	29.3	49.6	16.6	4.5	100.0
Secondary +	57.4	29.7	9.9	3.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 2006

45 percent of households with one or two members never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 30 percent of households with seven or more members. Likewise, while 49 percent of landless households never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households owning six or more hectares of land is 29 percent.

Furthermore, 78 percent of households owning no livestock never/seldom had

problems paying for healthcare compared to 61 percent of those owning small livestock. On the other hand, while 60 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' category never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group is 20 percent.

Virtually all households where the household head has a loose union never had problems paying for healthcare,

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Table 6.8: Percentage of households owning certain assets

	Home	Land	Livestock			Vehicle	Motor- cycle	Bicycle	Wheel barrow
			Small	Large	Both				
Total	81.3	78.2	7.4	9.5	19.8	3.3	2.4	61.2	7.6
Cluster Location									
Accessible	73.4	68.4	3.9	8.2	14.6	5.4	3.5	53.2	9.4
Remote	92.5	92.2	12.4	11.4	27.3	0.4	0.9	72.6	5.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	95.0	95.0	12.4	8.2	32.7	0.0	0.0	60.2	5.2
Non-poor	79.3	75.8	6.7	9.7	18.0	3.8	2.8	61.4	8.0
Household size									
1-2	62.6	67.8	3.5	5.8	7.0	0.0	1.3	37.7	0.0
3-4	70.8	69.2	7.8	9.8	11.6	4.7	4.7	45.9	2.5
5-6	84.7	82.6	6.9	8.0	25.5	7.2	2.5	73.7	5.7
7+	96.9	87.9	9.1	12.2	28.7	0.0	0.6	75.8	17.8
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	58.7	37.8	0.0	3.7	5.6	0.0	5.6	13.3	35.4
Self-employed - agriculture	90.9	92.0	9.7	11.5	25.1	0.2	0.3	72.8	5.3
Self-employed - other	52.3	38.4	1.6	3.6	4.5	18.5	8.3	38.8	1.2
Other	84.0	100.0	6.8	14.8	23.4	0.0	16.0	47.6	21.5
Gender of the head of household									
Male	83.0	78.2	7.6	9.3	22.5	3.9	2.9	69.0	7.0
Female	71.8	78.2	6.2	10.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	19.3	10.7

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 2006

whereas the share for households where the household head is polygamous is 21 percent. On the other hand, 32 percent households where the head is polygamous frequently experienced problems paying for healthcare. 34 percent of female-headed households never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 31 percent of male-headed households. Likewise, 57 percent of household heads with secondary education or more never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 25 percent of household heads with no education.

6.3 Assets and Household Occupancy Status

This section discusses ownership of selected assets and household occupancy status. These assets are as house, land, livestock, vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles and wheelbarrows. This section will also provide detailed information on asset ownership by household characteristics. Household occupancy status describes the type of arrangement the household has in terms of their current dwelling. Respondents were asked whether they own, rent, live free or temporarily live in their current dwelling, and if they held any documentation to support the occupancy status. Besides the respondent's testimony,

the survey did not use any further methods to verify this information.

6.3.1 Asset Ownership

Table 6.8 shows the percent distribution of households owning a selected group of assets. Overall, 81 percent of the district's households own their dwellings while 78 percent own some land. 20 percent of all households own both small and large livestock while 10 percent of all households own large livestock. While 61 percent of all households own a bicycle, the share for households owning a motorcycle is 2 percent.

Table 6.9 shows the percent distribution of households by occupancy status. While 93 percent of households located in remote clusters own their dwellings, the share for households located in accessible clusters is 73 percent. Likewise, 95 percent of poor households own their dwellings compared to 79 percent of non-poor households.

Disaggregation of the data shows that 97 percent of households with seven or more members own their dwellings compared to 63 percent of households with one or two members. Furthermore, while 91 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category own their dwellings, the share for households whose

Table 6.9: Percent distribution of households by occupancy status

	Own	Rent	Free	Other	Total
Total	81.3	14.5	3.6	0.6	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	73.4	22.0	4.1	0.5	100.0
Remote	92.5	3.9	2.8	0.8	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	95.0	1.4	3.6	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	79.3	16.4	3.6	0.7	100.0
Household size					
1-2	62.6	19.2	15.6	2.6	100.0
3-4	70.8	25.1	3.4	0.6	100.0
5-6	84.7	14.3	1.0	0.0	100.0
7+	96.9	2.2	0.6	0.3	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	58.7	19.6	19.9	1.9	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	90.9	6.0	2.5	0.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	52.3	47.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	84.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	83.0	12.7	3.7	0.6	100.0
Female	71.8	24.2	2.9	1.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 2006

main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities is 52 percent.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that while 83 percent of male-headed households own their dwellings, the share for female-headed households is 72 percent. It is also observed that 69 percent of male-headed households own a bicycle compared to 19 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, 76 percent of households with seven or more members own a bicycle compared to 38 percent of households with one or two members. Similarly, while 73 percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture own a bicycle, the share for households where the head belongs to the 'employee' socio-economic group is 13 percent.

Furthermore, 95 percent of poor households own some land compared to 76 percent of non-poor households. Likewise, 92 percent of households located in remote clusters own some land compared to 68 percent of households located in accessible clusters. It is also noticeable that virtually all households belonging to the 'other' category own some land compared to 38 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' and 'self-employed other' categories.

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 19 percent of the households possess formal occupancy documentation, which include a title deed, renting contract or payment receipt. 71 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.

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

	Title deed	Renting contract	Payment receipt	Other document	No document	Total	Secure tenure
Total	7.9	8.5	1.7	11.0	70.8	100.0	18.2
Cluster Location							
Accessible	13.5	13.6	3.0	11.5	58.4	100.0	30.1
Remote	0.0	1.1	0.0	10.4	88.5	100.0	1.1
Poverty Status							
Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	93.0	100.0	0.0
Non-poor	9.1	9.7	2.0	11.6	67.7	100.0	20.7
Household size							
1-2	0.0	5.5	0.0	16.9	77.5	100.0	5.5
3-4	5.8	12.8	5.8	12.4	63.2	100.0	24.4
5-6	9.1	12.4	0.0	11.9	66.6	100.0	21.4
7+	12.6	2.2	0.0	6.3	79.0	100.0	14.7
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	23.2	6.0	15.9	3.7	51.2	100.0	45.1
Self-employed - agriculture	0.9	0.9	0.0	14.0	84.2	100.0	1.8
Self-employed - other	30.6	40.7	1.9	2.7	24.1	100.0	73.2
Other	0.0	16.0	0.0	8.3	75.7	100.0	16.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	8.2	9.7	0.4	10.9	70.8	100.0	18.3
Female	6.3	2.1	9.0	11.8	70.8	100.0	17.4

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kahama 2006

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	38.3	62.3	41.7	0.0	1.2	39.4	0.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	31.9	69.8	35.8	0.0	0.0	32.4	0.0
Remote	47.4	55.1	47.4	0.0	2.4	46.2	0.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	49.1	76.6	23.9	0.0	0.0	29.2	0.0
Non-poor	36.8	59.6	45.1	0.0	1.5	41.4	0.0
Household size							
1-2	24.4	37.6	70.3	0.0	0.0	68.9	0.0
3-4	38.9	73.1	31.2	0.0	1.3	29.4	0.0
5-6	35.4	49.2	45.2	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0
7+	46.5	67.9	41.5	0.0	2.3	42.8	0.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	23.1	93.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	46.8	60.8	45.3	0.0	1.4	40.2	0.0
Self-employed - other	9.7	49.7	30.5	0.0	0.0	39.6	0.0
Other	45.2	72.6	24.5	0.0	0.0	46.5	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	40.7	59.6	44.8	0.0	1.4	41.5	0.0
Female	25.3	85.9	15.1	0.0	0.0	21.4	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kahama 2006

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

6.4.1 Agricultural Inputs

The survey collected information on agricultural practices. The dataset includes

information regarding usage of farm inputs and the main source from which the farmers got the inputs. Table 6.11 shows the percent distribution of households using certain inputs. This information is

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	35.8	1.2	1.0	21.4	40.6	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	37.9	2.5	2.0	9.3	48.4	100.0
Remote	33.9	0.0	0.0	32.9	33.2	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	20.8	0.0	0.0	21.3	57.9	100.0
Non-poor	38.7	1.4	1.2	21.4	37.3	100.0
Household size						
1-2	62.3	0.0	0.0	12.3	25.3	100.0
3-4	40.8	1.8	0.0	13.4	43.9	100.0
5-6	31.9	0.0	0.0	27.8	40.3	100.0
7+	28.1	1.8	2.7	25.7	41.7	100.0
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	91.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	31.2	1.4	1.1	22.7	43.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	61.8	0.0	0.0	19.4	18.8	100.0
Other	34.1	0.0	0.0	24.5	41.4	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	33.3	1.4	1.1	23.4	40.9	100.0
Female	58.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	38.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 2006

1. Base is households using agricultural inputs

complimented by Table 6.12, which shows the main source of agricultural inputs.

38 percent of all farmers apply agricultural inputs to their farms and the majority (62 percent) of those who use farm inputs apply fertilizers. 47 percent of households located in remote clusters use agricultural inputs compared to 32 percent of households located in accessible clusters. Further breakdown of the data shows that 70 percent of households in accessible clusters use fertilisers compared to 55 percent of households in remote clusters. Furthermore, while 49 percent of poor households use agricultural inputs, the share for non-poor households is 37 percent.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that as the number of household members increases, the usage of agricultural inputs also tends to increase as 47 percent of households with seven or more members use agricultural inputs compared to 24 percent of households with one or two members. Furthermore, while 47 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed agriculture' category use agricultural inputs, the share for households belonging to the 'self-employed other' socio-

economic group is only 10 percent. Likewise, the use of agricultural inputs in male-headed households is more frequent than in female-headed households. While 41 percent of male-headed households use agricultural inputs, the share for female-headed households is 25 percent.

Most households that use agricultural inputs obtain them by preparing them themselves (41 percent) and in second place obtain them by purchasing them at an open market (36 percent). While 21 percent of the households gets their inputs from cooperatives, only 1 percent reports government or donor agencies as their main source.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that the percentage of households located in accessible clusters who obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves is higher than that of households located in remote clusters at 48 and 33 percent respectively. Likewise, 38 percent of households located in accessible clusters purchases agricultural inputs at an open market compared to 34 percent of households located in remote clusters. While 58 percent of poor households obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves, the share for

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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	21.8	4.1	8.4	19.7	15.8	30.2	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	31.6	6.0	9.6	17.3	15.6	19.9	100.0
Remote	7.8	1.5	6.7	23.1	16.1	44.7	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	5.0	5.9	9.0	22.8	15.6	41.6	100.0
Non-poor	24.2	3.9	8.3	19.3	15.8	28.5	100.0
Household size							
1-2	32.2	2.7	22.7	19.7	7.4	15.3	100.0
3-4	30.8	5.8	10.5	18.9	13.0	21.1	100.0
5-6	17.4	5.4	5.3	23.2	21.6	27.1	100.0
7+	12.1	2.1	2.6	17.5	17.4	48.4	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	62.2	18.2	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	8.0	1.9	9.9	25.4	16.1	38.7	100.0
Self-employed - other	61.6	4.9	6.5	4.4	12.0	10.7	100.0
Other	0.0	16.0	6.3	31.9	23.2	22.5	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	21.8	2.1	6.4	19.7	15.6	34.5	100.0
Female	21.8	15.3	18.8	20.0	17.1	7.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 2006

non-poor households is 37 percent. On the other hand, 39 percent of non-poor households purchases agricultural inputs at an open market compared to 21 percent of poor households.

In addition, while 62 percent of households with one or two members purchases agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for households with seven or more members is 28 percent. In contrast, the percentage of households with seven or more members who obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves is 17 percentage points higher than that of households with one or two members, at 42 and 25 percent respectively.

92 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee purchase their agricultural inputs at an open market compared to 31 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' socio-economic group. In turn, 44 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed agriculture' category obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves. Finally, while 58 percent of female-headed households purchases agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for male-headed households is 33 percent. In contrast, 41 percent of male-

headed households obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves compared to 38 percent of female-headed households.

6.4.2 Landholding

Table 6.13 shows the percent distribution of households by the area of land owned. Around 34 percent of households own less than two acres of land (including 22 percent of landless households). 20 percent own between two and four acres and 46 percent own four or more acres.

Landless households are more common in accessible clusters and households owning large portions of land are more common in remote clusters. Likewise, the percentage of landless households among non-poor households is higher than that of poor households, at 24 and 5 percent respectively.

Regarding household size, while 32 percent of households with one or two members are landless, the share for households with seven or more members is 12 percent. In contrast, larger households seem to own larger landholdings more frequently than households with less members.

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	70.6	2.1	17.9	5.0	3.2	1.2	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	77.2	1.1	15.4	3.8	1.6	0.9	100.0
Remote	61.3	3.7	21.4	6.7	5.4	1.5	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	59.2	3.1	18.9	8.0	9.7	1.1	100.0
Non-poor	72.3	2.0	17.7	4.5	2.2	1.2	100.0
Household size							
1-2	87.2	0.0	11.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	78.5	4.0	11.9	2.9	1.2	1.5	100.0
5-6	66.5	1.5	22.6	6.1	3.3	0.0	100.0
7+	59.1	1.8	22.5	7.7	6.4	2.5	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	90.7	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	63.4	3.0	21.7	6.9	3.7	1.4	100.0
Self-employed - other	91.9	0.0	5.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0
Other	61.7	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	8.6	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	68.2	2.0	19.0	5.9	3.4	1.4	100.0
Female	83.7	2.8	11.5	0.2	1.7	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 2006

While households where the main income earner is an employee or self-employed in non-agricultural activities reported the highest share of landless households (62 percent), the share for households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category is virtually null. In turn, the majority (55 percent) of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed agriculture' category own four or more acres of land. Finally, male-headed households have larger landholdings (4 or more acres) compared to female-headed households at 51 and 24 percent respectively.

6.4.3 Cattle Ownership

Table 6.14 shows the percent distribution of households by the number of cattle owned. Overall 71 percent of the households own no cattle at all, and 18 percent own between 2 and 10 heads of cattle. While 77 percent of households in accessible clusters own no cattle, the share for households in remote clusters is 61 percent. Likewise, the percentage of non-poor households that own no cattle is higher than that of poor households at 72 and 59 percent respectively.

87 percent of households with one or two members own no cattle, compared to 59 percent of households with seven or more

members. Likewise, about 91 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' and 'self-employed other' categories own no cattle compared to 62 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category. Finally, while 84 percent of female-headed households own no cattle, the share for male-headed households is 68 percent.

6.4 Perception of Crime and Security in the Community

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

42 percent the households reported that the security situation was improving, 36 percent said it was the same while 22 percent reported it was deteriorating. The percentage of households located in remote clusters who reported the current crime and security situation as improving is higher than that of households located in accessible clusters at 47 and 38 percent respectively. On the other hand, poverty

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

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	6.0	16.2	35.9	35.6	5.6	0.8	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	7.1	21.3	32.8	33.6	3.9	1.3	100.0
Remote	4.4	8.8	40.3	38.5	8.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	3.5	18.6	35.7	36.5	5.8	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	6.3	15.8	35.9	35.5	5.6	0.9	100.0
Household size							
1-2	2.4	18.5	49.2	26.7	3.3	0.0	100.0
3-4	9.2	20.7	30.7	33.0	4.6	1.7	100.0
5-6	1.3	16.8	38.0	35.1	7.9	1.0	100.0
7+	8.4	10.2	33.3	42.4	5.7	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	15.9	18.6	14.9	49.1	1.5	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	7.5	37.4	13.0	28.0	6.3	7.9	100.0
1-1.99 ha	6.8	27.0	40.0	26.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	0.0	9.8	48.1	30.9	9.0	2.3	100.0
4-5.99 ha	4.9	11.2	34.9	44.1	4.9	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	2.8	15.3	45.6	28.1	8.2	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	8.1	17.1	30.9	38.5	4.9	0.5	100.0
Small only	1.3	8.3	49.1	33.2	4.8	3.4	100.0
Large only	5.0	16.3	44.1	30.3	4.3	0.0	100.0
Both	1.5	16.1	43.0	29.7	8.8	1.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	31.8	23.2	5.9	35.4	3.7	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	3.1	13.5	45.8	30.7	6.3	0.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	5.4	24.4	7.7	58.7	1.9	1.9	100.0
Other	0.0	10.9	53.7	16.0	19.4	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	4.9	14.6	36.7	37.0	6.3	0.5	100.0
Female	11.8	24.6	31.7	27.7	2.1	2.1	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	9.2	40.5	30.7	10.3	9.4	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	5.6	15.9	35.4	36.8	5.9	0.4	100.0
Polygamous	2.7	13.9	37.9	36.5	8.0	1.0	100.0
Loose union	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	11.6	14.8	37.5	33.8	0.0	2.3	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	2.4	16.8	50.0	25.3	4.8	0.6	100.0
Primary	6.2	15.4	33.1	37.8	6.5	1.0	100.0
Secondary +	13.2	18.2	16.6	48.7	3.4	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 2006

status does not show strong correlation with the perception of the current crime and security situation compared to the year preceding the survey.

While 48 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 30 percent.

Similarly, 51 percent of households owning no land reported the current crime and security situation as improving compared to 36 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land. While 44 percent of households owning no livestock reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households owning large livestock is 34 percent.

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

	Principal contributor of income				Total
	Head	Spouse	Child	Other	
Total	94.9	2.2	1.9	1.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	95.7	1.8	1.3	1.1	100.0
Remote	93.8	2.8	2.7	0.7	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	91.8	2.5	4.8	0.9	100.0
Non-poor	95.4	2.2	1.5	1.0	100.0
Household size					
1-2	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	95.0	2.4	1.0	1.6	100.0
5-6	95.4	3.1	0.4	1.0	100.0
7+	92.7	1.8	4.8	0.7	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	96.3	1.6	1.6	0.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	95.5	0.0	2.8	1.7	100.0
Other	17.9	52.6	12.4	17.1	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	94.6	2.7	1.9	0.8	100.0
Female	96.5	0.0	1.7	1.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 2006

While 61 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed other' category reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category is 35 percent. In turn, 54 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category reported same conditions in the current crime and security situation. On the other hand, 43 percent of male-headed households reported the current crime and security situation as improving compared to 30 percent of female-headed households.

Virtually all households where the household head has a loose union reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, whereas the share for households where the head is single is 19 percent. Finally, the percentage of households where the head has secondary education or more and reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation is 22 percentage points higher than that of household heads with no education at 52 and 30 percent respectively.

6.6 Household Income Contributions

Table 6.16 shows the percent distribution of households by main contributor to household income. The survey includes information on household income contributions by listing all the income contributors in the households and then identifying the household member who contributes the largest portion. For the majority (95 percent) of households the head is the main contributor.

Cluster location of the household does not show strong correlation with the main contributor to household income. On the other hand, while 95 percent of non-poor households reported the household head as the main income contributor, the share for poor households is 92 percent.

99 percent of households with one or two members reported the household head as the main income contributor compared to 93 percent of households with seven or more members. On the other hand, while 5 percent of households with seven or more members reported the child as the main income contributor, the share for households with one or two members is virtually null.

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Furthermore, virtually all households belonging to the 'employee' category reported the household head as the main income contributor compared to only 18 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category. In contrast, 53 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category reported the spouse as the main income contributor. The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that up to 3 percent of male-headed households reported the spouse as the main income contributor, while the share for female-headed households is virtually null. There are no strong differences by gender of the household head.

that the shares of ownership tend to be larger for larger households and for households headed by males. In addition, 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. 81 percent of households own at least one mattress or bed, 63 percent own a radio, 54 percent own a watch or clock and 22 percent own an electric iron. Although 1 percent of households own a fixed line phone, 19 percent own a mobile phone. Households in accessible clusters and non-poor households have higher rates of ownership in almost every selected item.

The breakdown by household size shows

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	22.3	6.4	10.2	1.1	81.3	54.4	62.6	7.9	1.4	19.1
Cluster Location										
Accessible	31.4	10.7	16.4	1.1	87.3	58.6	66.3	13.5	2.4	29.4
Remote	9.4	0.3	1.3	1.2	72.6	48.4	57.4	0.0	0.0	4.4
Poverty Status										
Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.5	36.5	28.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-poor	25.5	7.4	11.7	1.3	85.7	57.0	67.5	9.1	1.6	21.8
Household size										
1-2	8.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	63.0	29.9	35.5	2.4	0.0	5.3
3-4	19.3	6.3	7.3	0.0	84.3	57.1	56.8	5.8	4.7	18.1
5-6	25.0	6.6	19.7	2.2	82.4	50.2	67.8	7.8	0.0	18.3
7+	28.9	9.3	9.4	0.9	85.4	66.3	76.0	12.6	0.0	26.8
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	58.5	15.9	19.6	0.0	84.1	84.1	68.2	23.2	0.0	63.0
Self-employed - agriculture	13.4	0.2	1.8	1.5	78.4	45.7	57.8	0.5	0.0	5.6
Self-employed - other	41.1	28.7	39.9	0.2	92.4	74.6	81.4	30.6	8.3	53.3
Other	23.0	0.0	16.0	1.5	75.1	61.1	53.5	16.0	0.0	16.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	22.6	7.6	9.8	1.0	81.7	55.2	66.5	8.6	1.7	18.5
Female	20.9	0.0	12.1	1.8	79.1	50.0	41.7	4.2	0.0	22.2

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama 2006

7 HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

This chapter analyses the main amenities of the households in Kahama 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, 57 percent of households have thatch as their main roof material and 43 percent have iron sheets.

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

more likely to use thatch than households in accessible villages at 79 and 41 percent respectively. In turn, households in accessible villages tend to use iron sheets more often. Similarly, 86 percent of poor households use thatch as their main roof material compared to 52 percent of non-poor households. On the other hand, while 47 percent of non-poor households use iron sheets, the share for poor households is 14 percent.

The breakdown by household size shows that 64 percent of households with up to 2 members use thatch compared to 53 percent of households with both 3 to 4 and 7 or more members. In turn, households with 3 to 4 members and those with 7 or more are more likely to use iron sheets for their roofs, at 47 percent each. The split-up by socio-economic group shows that the “other” category has the highest share of households using thatch for the roof (at 74 percent), and that employees are the group that does use thatch less at 2 percent.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that male-headed households use thatch more often than

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	0.2	56.6	0.0	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	0.0	40.7	0.0	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	0.4	79.3	0.0	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	0.0	86.2	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	0.2	52.4	0.0	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size									
1-2	0.0	63.8	0.0	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	0.6	52.5	0.0	46.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	0.0	61.4	0.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	0.0	53.4	0.0	46.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	0.0	1.9	0.0	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	0.3	71.6	0.0	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	0.0	20.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	73.9	0.0	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	0.0	57.7	0.0	42.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	1.2	50.8	0.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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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	74.3	0.0	6.8	18.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	56.8	0.0	11.5	31.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	70.7	0.0	7.8	21.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size								
1-2	82.7	0.0	1.5	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	67.3	0.0	9.6	22.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	77.6	0.0	12.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	74.7	0.0	1.8	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group								
Employee	5.9	0.0	0.0	94.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	94.2	0.0	3.5	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	25.9	0.0	25.1	49.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	82.5	0.0	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household								
Male	76.4	0.0	7.7	15.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	63.0	0.0	2.1	34.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kahama 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	74.5	0.0	1.4	24.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	58.6	0.0	2.4	39.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	97.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	70.9	0.0	1.6	27.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	77.3	0.0	0.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	66.1	0.0	4.7	29.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	75.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	81.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	3.6	0.0	0.0	96.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	94.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	25.0	0.0	8.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	84.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	76.9	0.0	1.7	21.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	61.4	0.0	0.0	38.6	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

female-headed households, at 58 and 51 percent respectively.

walls. Overall, 74 percent of house are built with mud or mud bricks.

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of households by type of material used in the

The analysis of cluster location reveals that all households in remote villages (100 percent) have mud or mud bricks

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

	Single room	Flat	Two or more rooms	Whole building	Other	Total
Total	8.6	0.0	6.2	59.1	26.2	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	14.0	0.0	8.9	57.8	19.3	100.0
Remote	0.8	0.0	2.3	60.9	36.0	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	58.0	100.0
Non-poor	9.8	0.0	7.1	61.5	21.6	100.0
Household size						
1-2	24.9	0.0	4.7	70.1	0.2	100.0
3-4	16.3	0.0	8.0	62.1	13.6	100.0
5-6	1.2	0.0	11.9	60.5	26.3	100.0
7+	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	35.4	0.0	0.0	64.6	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	2.7	0.0	2.4	62.1	32.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	20.4	0.0	24.1	44.9	10.6	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	16.0	46.5	37.5	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	5.7	0.0	6.9	58.9	28.5	100.0
Female	24.3	0.0	2.0	60.1	13.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

compared to 57 percent of households in accessible villages. On the other hand, while 12 percent of households in accessible villages use burnt bricks, the share for households in remote villages is virtually null.

The analysis by poverty status reveals that virtually all poor households (100 percent) use mud or mud bricks compared to 71 percent of non-poor households. The use of burnt bricks by poor households is virtually null, while 8 percent of non-poor households use burnt bricks on their walls. Similarly, 83 percent of households with up to 2 members use mud or mud bricks as main material in the walls of the house compared to 67 percent of households with 3 to 4 members.

'Employee' is the category with the lowest share living in house made of mud or mud bricks (6 percent) compared to 94 percent of members self-employed in agriculture.

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

households, at rates of 76 and 63 percent of males. In turn, 35 percent of female-headed households use cement or secrete compared to 16 percent of male-headed households.

The distribution of households by type of material used in the floor is shown in Table 7.3. Overall, the floor in 75 percent of households is made of mud or dirt, and 24 percent of concrete or cement.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in accessible villages, with a rate of 39 percent, have a slightly higher share of house with concrete floor than households in remote villages, with a rate of 3 percent. In turn, households in remote villages have a higher share of house with mud or dirt floor (97 percent, against 59 percent households in accessible villages). Virtually all poor households (100 percent) have mud or dirt floor compared to 71 percent of non-poor households. On the other hand, 28 percent of non-poor households use concrete or cement as material for the floor.

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	0.0	1.3	27.1	2.4	23.6	0.0	22.2	23.4	0.0	100.0	29.5
Cluster Location											
Accessible	0.0	1.3	28.9	2.5	20.7	0.0	6.8	39.8	0.0	100.0	31.4
Remote	0.0	1.3	24.6	2.3	27.8	0.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.9
Poverty Status											
Poor	0.0	0.0	31.7	0.0	34.0	0.0	34.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	31.7
Non-poor	0.0	1.5	26.5	2.8	22.1	0.0	20.4	26.7	0.0	100.0	29.2
Household size											
1-2	0.0	1.9	29.9	0.0	24.1	0.0	20.8	23.4	0.0	100.0	29.9
3-4	0.0	1.2	26.9	2.8	23.2	0.0	20.1	25.8	0.0	100.0	29.7
5-6	0.0	1.0	25.7	4.1	25.8	0.0	22.3	21.0	0.0	100.0	29.9
7+	0.0	1.4	27.3	1.6	21.9	0.0	24.8	22.9	0.0	100.0	28.9
Socio-economic Group											
Employee	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.6	70.9	0.0	100.0	25.6
Self-employed - agric	0.0	1.8	30.3	2.2	31.2	0.0	27.7	6.8	0.0	100.0	32.4
Self-employed - other	0.0	0.0	11.8	5.0	2.5	0.0	9.4	71.4	0.0	100.0	16.7
Other	0.0	0.0	51.1	0.0	26.1	0.0	22.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.1
Gender of the head of household											
Male	0.0	1.2	25.3	2.9	25.7	0.0	23.0	21.9	0.0	100.0	28.2
Female	0.0	1.6	36.9	0.0	12.3	0.0	17.9	31.3	0.0	100.0	36.9

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

The breakdown by household size shows that 81 percent households with 7 or more members have mud or dirt compared to 66 percent of households with 3 to 4 members. The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that employees have the lowest share of mud or dirt (4 percent) and the highest share of concrete (96 percent). 95 percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture has house with mud or dirt floor.

The gender breakdown shows that all 77 percent of male-headed households use mud or dirt compared to 61 percent of female-headed households.

Table 7.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of housing unit they occupy. Overall, 59 percent of households occupy the whole building where they live.

The breakdowns by cluster location and gender do not show strong correlation with the type of housing unit households occupy.

Analysis by poverty status reveals that 62 percent of poor households occupies a whole building compared to 42 percent of non-poor households. The breakdown by

household size shows that 70 percent households with 1 to 2 members occupy the whole building where they live compared to 50 percent households with 7 or more members. The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that employees have the highest share of occupying a whole building (65 percent) and those self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the lowest share at (45 percent).

7.2 Water and Sanitation

The percentage distribution of households by source of drinking water is shown in Table 7.5. Overall, 30 percent of households have a safe source of water, whereas 24 percent of them gets it from an unprotected well. 27 percent of all households gets drinking water from boreholes/hand pumps. Safe sources of drinking water are river, lake and pond, treated pipes as well as vendors or trucks.

The analysis of cluster location shows that 31 percent of households in accessible villages have a safe source of drinking water, whereas the share of households in remote villages is 27 percent. On the other hand, 44 percent of households in remote

villages gets drinking water from river, lake or pond, against 7 percent of households in accessible villages. Poverty status of the household reveals no major differences by households to use safe sources of water, against 9 percent of poor

households. In turn, 34 percent of poor households get their drinking water from river, lake or pond, against 20 percent of non-poor households.

The breakdown by household size does

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	21.2	0.0	11.5	0.0	60.3	6.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	71.8
Cluster Location										
Accessible	8.1	0.0	19.6	0.0	62.4	9.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	82.0
Remote	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.3
Poverty Status										
Poor	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.2
Non-poor	17.7	0.0	13.2	0.0	61.6	7.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	74.7
Household size										
1-2	18.1	0.0	12.9	0.0	64.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.3
3-4	19.9	0.0	21.1	0.0	51.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.5
5-6	22.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	67.3	6.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	69.8
7+	22.4	0.0	9.3	0.0	61.1	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.4
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	0.0	0.0	51.3	0.0	45.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	96.3
Self-employed - agric	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.5	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.5
Self-employed - other	12.4	0.0	38.9	0.0	48.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.6
Other	8.6	0.0	16.0	0.0	75.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.4
Gender of the head of household										
Male	21.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	59.7	7.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	71.3
Female	22.5	0.0	11.1	0.0	63.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.4

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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

	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene/oi l	Gas	Electricity	Crop residue/ sawdust	Animal waste	Other	Total	Non-wood fuel for cooking
Total	72.5	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	55.8	44.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Remote	96.3	3.7	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	68.6	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Household size										
1-2	74.2	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
3-4	65.5	34.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
5-6	77.8	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
7+	74.1	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	5.9	94.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	92.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	23.6	76.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other	84.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	75.7	24.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Female	55.6	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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not reveal strong correlation with main sources of drinking water.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that 'other', is the category with the highest rate of access to safe sources of drinking water (51 percent), followed by the 'self-employed - agriculture' category (32 percent), while 'self-employed-other' is the category with the lowest access to safe water (17 percent). On the other hand, 31 percent of the households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed-agriculture' category gets drinking water from unprotected well compared to 2 percent of households where the main income earner is in an employee.

The breakdown by gender of the household head reveals that female-headed households have higher access to safe sources of water (37 percent) compared to female-headed households.

Table 7.6 shows the percentage distribution of households by main type of toilet. Overall, 72 percent of households have safe sanitation, whereas up to 60 percent use a covered pit latrine.

The cluster location breakdown shows that 82 percent of households in accessible villages have safe sanitation, while the share for households in remote is 57 percent. Similarly, 75 percent of non-poor households have safe sanitation compared to 51 percent of poor households.

The breakdown by household size shows households with up to 2 members have the highest access rate to safe sanitation (77 percent) compared to households with 5 to 6 and 7 or more members at 70 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that employees have the highest rate of safe sanitation, at 96 percent while the 'self-employed – agriculture' category has the lowest rate of safe sanitation at 65 percent.

7.3 Type of Fuel

Table 7.7 shows the distribution of households by fuel used for cooking. Overall, 73 percent of households use firewood compared to 28 percent of households that use charcoal. 96 of households in remote villages use firewood compared to 56 percent of

households in accessible clusters. The breakdown by poverty status reveals that all (100 percent) poor households use firewood compared with 69 percent of non-poor households.

Analysis of household size reveals that households with 5 to 6 members' use firewood (79 percent) compared to 66 percent of households with 3 to 4 members. Households with up to 2 members and 7 or more members report shares of 74 percent each. Similarly, households with 3 to 4 members have the highest use of charcoal at 35 percent.

The split-up by socio-economic group shows that households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture has the highest use for firewood (92 percent) and the 'self-employed-other' category has the lowest use of firewood use firewood at 24 percent. The employees report the highest rate of use for charcoal at 94 percent.

The breakdown by gender of the household head reveals that male-headed households have the higher rate of use for firewood (76 percent) and lowest rate for charcoal (24 percent).

Table 7.8 shows the distribution of households according to the fuel used for lighting. Overall, 82 percent of the households in the district use kerosene or paraffin and 4 percent use firewood. Gas and candles are virtually not used for lighting in the district. The analysis of cluster location shows that about 92 percent of households in remote villages use kerosene/paraffin compared with 76 percent of households in accessible villages. It is observed that 7 percent of remote households use firewood for fuel compared to 2 percent of the accessible households. Poor households have the highest rate of use for both kerosene or paraffin and firewood (87 and 13 percent respectively).

The breakdown by household size reveals that 87 percent of households with 3 to 4 members use kerosene/paraffin compared to 74 percent of households with 1 to 2 members. On the other hand, 11 percent of households with up to 2 members use firewood compared to 3 percent with either 3 to 4 or 7 or more members.

The analysis by socio-economic group of the household shows that the self-

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	82.7	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	76.2	0.0	21.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0
Remote	92.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	7.3	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	87.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	82.1	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0
Household size									
1-2	74.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	11.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	80.6	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0
5-6	87.4	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	100.0
7+	84.6	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	45.0	0.0	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	93.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.5	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	58.2	0.0	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Other	74.7	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	84.6	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0
Female	72.5	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

employed in agriculture have the highest rate of use of kerosene and paraffin at 93 percent compared to 45 percent in the 'employee' category. In turn, 9 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category use firewood, while the share for the employees is virtually null.

Finally, male-headed households are more likely to use kerosene/paraffin than female-headed households at 85 and 72 percent respectively. Conversely, 14 percent of female-headed households use firewood compared to 3 percent of male-headed households.

7.4 Distances to Facilities

Table 7.9 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest drinking water supply and health facility. Although each table gives more detailed information, the analysis of this section will be focused on the 30 minute threshold that was used to define access to a facility. It must be kept in mind that distance to public transportation is one of the variables used to define a cluster as accessible or remote, so it must come as no surprise that distance to public transportation and cluster location are strongly correlated. However, the rest of

the variables, despite not being used to define cluster location, also show strong correlations.

Overall, 86 percent of households are located under 30 minutes of a drinking water supply. In addition, 26 percent of the households are located under 30 minutes of a health facility.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that 92 percent of households in accessible villages has access to a drinking water source and 35 percent to a health facility, whereas the shares for households in remote villages are 72 and 12 percent. Similar differences are observed by poverty status, with non-poor households having higher access rates than poor households.

Analysis of household size reveals that households with 3 to 4 members have the highest access to both drinking water supply and health facilities at 91 and 33 percent respectively. Conversely, households with 7 or more members have the lowest access to drinking water supply while households with up to 2 members have the lowest access to health facilities.

Households where the main income earner is an employee have the highest rate of

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access to drinking water (100 percent) and access to health facilities (55 percent), whereas households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture have the lowest access to health facilities at 17 percent.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that female-headed households have higher access rate to drinking water supply and health facilities at 90 and 34 percent respectively.

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; however only 15 percent of households live within 30 minutes of a secondary school. Access to school was also analysed in chapter 3 but with a different focus. In chapter 3, access to school was analysed at child level, i.e. the access rate of each child. In this section the focus is the distance of the house to the nearest school.

The analysis of cluster location shows that 55 percent of households in remote villages have access to primary school, against 73 percent in accessible villages. For secondary school, the rate for accessible villages is 24 percent against 1 percent for those in remote villages. On the other hand, the breakdown by poverty

status of the household reveals that non-poor households have higher access to both primary and secondary school education at 67 and 17 percent respectively. The access by poor households to secondary education is only 2 percent.

Analysis by household size reveals that households with 3 to 4 members have the highest rate of access to both primary and secondary education at 72 percent and 27 percent respectively. On the other hand, households with 7 or more members have the lowest access to secondary education.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that households in the 'employee' category have the highest rate of access to primary and secondary schools, at 96 and 57 percent, respectively. Households in the category 'self-employed agriculture' have the lowest access rate to primary schools at 60 percent.

Households headed by females have higher access rates to primary school than male-headed households, at 69 percent, against 64 percent for females. Access to secondary education by households headed by males is 10 percent.

Table 7.11 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest food market and public transportation.

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	61.1	25.2	10.9	2.8	100.0	9.7	15.8	35.4	39.1	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	70.0	22.4	7.3	0.3	100.0	13.6	21.0	37.5	27.8	100.0
Remote	48.5	29.2	15.9	6.3	100.0	4.1	8.3	32.5	55.2	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	44.5	29.9	17.6	8.0	100.0	4.3	17.3	26.5	51.9	100.0
Non-poor	63.5	24.5	9.9	2.1	100.0	10.4	15.6	36.7	37.3	100.0
Household size										
1-2	64.9	20.2	8.7	6.1	100.0	14.4	5.5	48.8	31.3	100.0
3-4	59.3	31.9	7.1	1.7	100.0	14.9	18.5	26.3	40.2	100.0
5-6	63.3	26.1	9.2	1.3	100.0	3.5	18.3	40.9	37.3	100.0
7+	59.4	19.9	17.0	3.7	100.0	7.7	15.5	33.7	43.1	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	76.1	23.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.4	19.6	41.5	3.6	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	55.6	30.6	10.4	3.4	100.0	4.7	12.0	37.5	45.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	78.8	2.2	17.2	1.9	100.0	16.6	29.1	24.0	30.4	100.0
Other	43.2	32.5	24.3	0.0	100.0	16.0	21.7	32.6	29.7	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	61.5	24.2	11.7	2.6	100.0	8.7	15.3	33.4	42.6	100.0
Female	59.1	30.4	6.4	4.1	100.0	15.0	18.5	46.4	20.2	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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

	Primary school				Total	Secondary school				Total
	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+		<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	
Total	32.8	32.7	26.1	8.3	100.0	7.7	7.0	12.7	72.6	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	38.7	34.4	23.4	3.5	100.0	13.1	11.1	14.5	61.2	100.0
Remote	24.4	30.4	30.0	15.2	100.0	0.0	1.1	10.1	88.8	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	21.3	36.8	30.8	11.1	100.0	0.0	1.8	6.5	91.8	100.0
Non-poor	34.5	32.2	25.5	7.9	100.0	8.8	7.7	13.6	69.9	100.0
Household size										
1-2	23.9	36.8	22.8	16.4	100.0	2.4	12.9	8.8	75.9	100.0
3-4	43.5	28.8	21.7	6.0	100.0	18.9	8.0	7.2	65.9	100.0
5-6	26.7	35.5	31.9	5.8	100.0	0.0	8.9	19.6	71.5	100.0
7+	31.5	32.4	27.0	9.1	100.0	5.7	1.7	13.8	78.7	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	67.5	28.8	0.0	3.7	100.0	35.4	23.2	18.2	23.1	100.0
Self-employed - agric	26.7	33.3	30.3	9.7	100.0	2.0	3.3	11.7	83.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	38.3	34.5	22.7	4.5	100.0	18.5	13.0	13.8	54.6	100.0
Other	51.0	16.3	20.9	11.8	100.0	0.0	16.0	13.9	70.1	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	31.9	33.0	26.4	8.8	100.0	5.4	4.9	13.6	76.0	100.0
Female	37.8	31.6	24.9	5.7	100.0	20.1	18.1	7.6	54.2	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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	21.7	24.9	27.7	25.7	100.0	41.3	29.5	15.2	14.0	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	25.1	30.3	30.8	13.9	100.0	46.6	36.2	10.3	7.0	100.0
Remote	16.9	17.2	23.3	42.6	100.0	33.9	20.0	22.1	23.9	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	6.0	19.3	23.8	51.0	100.0	38.2	20.4	15.0	26.4	100.0
Non-poor	23.9	25.7	28.3	22.1	100.0	41.8	30.8	15.2	12.2	100.0
Household size										
1-2	24.9	10.0	42.4	22.6	100.0	54.4	11.6	22.1	11.9	100.0
3-4	31.6	24.1	22.7	21.5	100.0	42.1	33.2	12.1	12.5	100.0
5-6	21.5	27.1	29.2	22.2	100.0	37.4	34.3	16.5	11.8	100.0
7+	10.7	30.2	24.7	34.4	100.0	38.1	29.6	13.9	18.4	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	37.8	53.2	7.4	1.6	100.0	78.8	15.9	3.7	1.6	100.0
Self-employed - agric	17.5	19.6	31.2	31.8	100.0	38.4	25.7	18.6	17.2	100.0
Self-employed - other	32.7	30.7	26.9	9.6	100.0	33.8	53.8	6.0	6.4	100.0
Other	9.3	39.4	0.0	51.3	100.0	43.1	17.9	21.7	17.3	100.0
Gender of head of household										
Male	22.1	22.8	28.3	26.8	100.0	36.4	32.8	16.4	14.5	100.0
Female	19.6	36.2	24.3	19.9	100.0	67.9	11.8	8.8	11.5	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

Overall, 47 percent of households has access to a food market, and 71 percent to public transportation.

The analysis of cluster location shows that 55 percent of households in accessible villages live within 30 minutes of a food

market and, against 34 of households in remote villages. The shares for public transportation are 83 percent for accessible and 54 percent for remote villages. Non-poor households have higher rates of access to food markets, with a rate of 50 percent, against 25 of poor households.

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Similarly, while 73 percent of non-poor households have access to public transportation, the share for poor households is 59 percent.

The analysis by household size shows that households with 3 to 4 members have higher rates of access to food markets as well as public transportation at 56 and 75 percent respectively. Those in the 'other' category have the lowest access to food markets.

Although analysis by socio-economic group reveals that employees have the highest rate of access to food markets and public transportation, with 91 percent and 94 percent respectively.

Finally, female-headed households have a higher access rate to food market and public transportation than male-headed households.

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, 78 percent of households take measures against malaria. The most commonly taken measures are insecticide treated nets (49 percent of households)

and bed nets (40 percent).

The analysis of cluster location shows that 82 percent of households in remote villages takes measures against malaria, compared to 71 percent of households in accessible villages. On the other hand, while 58 percent of households in accessible villages use insecticide treated nets, the share for households in remote villages is 32 percent.

In addition, 80 percent of non-poor households take measures against malaria compared to 62 percent of poor households. The rates for maintenance of good sanitation are lower, though non-poor households tend to maintain good sanitation than poor households at 12 and 4 percent respectively.

The share of households taking measures tends to increase with the size of the household but there are no clear trends by measure taken. The analysis of socio-economic status shows that all households (100 percent) in the 'employee' category share take measures against malaria compared with 69 percent in the 'other' category. Finally, 79 percent of households headed by males take measures against malaria compared to 72 percent of households headed by females.

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	77.6	39.7	1.3	9.6	0.0	48.5	0.0	11.0	4.0	0.0	0.6
Cluster Location											
Accessible	82.3	28.5	1.1	11.1	0.0	58.3	0.0	16.1	5.0	0.0	0.7
Remote	70.8	58.2	1.8	7.2	0.0	32.4	0.0	2.6	2.4	0.0	0.6
Poverty Status											
Poor	61.7	53.5	2.3	2.1	0.0	31.4	0.0	3.6	7.1	0.0	0.0
Non-poor	79.8	38.2	1.2	10.5	0.0	50.4	0.0	11.8	3.7	0.0	0.7
Household size											
1-2	72.9	50.5	3.7	12.1	0.0	19.3	0.0	22.2	2.6	0.0	1.8
3-4	79.5	38.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	53.5	0.0	9.4	3.0	0.0	1.4
5-6	77.7	32.9	1.6	6.1	0.0	58.4	0.0	7.1	5.2	0.0	0.0
7+	77.6	41.9	1.5	10.2	0.0	47.2	0.0	11.3	4.5	0.0	0.0
Socio-economic Group											
Employee	100.0	37.8	3.7	3.7	0.0	46.3	0.0	37.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	71.0	44.9	0.7	13.0	0.0	40.9	0.0	6.5	6.1	0.0	0.3
Self-employed - other	94.4	21.7	2.2	3.2	0.0	75.5	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	2.0
Other	69.1	68.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household											
Male	78.6	37.6	1.6	9.5	0.0	50.2	0.0	12.5	4.0	0.0	0.3
Female	72.0	51.9	0.0	10.4	0.0	39.0	0.0	2.3	3.9	0.0	2.9

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

Male-headed households use insecticide treated nets more frequently than female-headed households at 50 and 39 percent respectively. In turn, a higher share of the latter maintains good sanitation.

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8 GOVERNANCE

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

8.1 Attendance at Meetings

Table 8.1 summarises responses to the following question “Did you or anyone in your household attend a meeting at [...] level in the past 12 months”. This question was repeated 4 times with the dots replaced by kitongoji, village, ward and district. Generally percentage distribution for meeting attendance is higher at lower levels of government than in the higher government levels. The results show that 80 percent of households had at least one member attending at least one kitongoji meeting in the past 12 months. Attendance at village meetings was also high at 79 percent. Ward and district level meetings did not attain attendance of the majority of

households, at only 13 and 1 percent respectively.

Data as presented in table 8.1 did not expose a considerable difference in meeting attendance between households in remote and accessible clusters in kitongoji, village and district levels. However, meeting attendance rates at ward level was found to be higher by 8 percent point difference in remote clusters than in accessible cluster at 18 and 10 percent respectively.

Looking at the breakdown of the results by poverty status, it can be seen that higher attendance rates were recorded in poor households in village level meetings by 10 percentage points at 87 and 77 percent respectively. Meeting attendance rate in ward level was slightly higher in poor category households than it was the case in the non-poor households. No important differences were observed in meeting attendance rates in other government levels. Analysis of the results by socio-economic groups indicates that the self-employed in non-agricultural activities and the ‘other’ socio-economic groups report lower rates of attendance to meetings. Generally, ward and district level meetings, are characterised by lower attendance rates by all socio-economic groups.

**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	80.2	77.9	13.4	0.6
Cluster Location				
Accessible	80.8	76.7	10.1	0.6
Remote	79.3	79.7	18.2	0.7
Poverty Status				
Poor	81.4	86.7	15.0	0.9
Non-poor	80.0	76.7	13.2	0.6
Socio-economic Group				
Employee	73.1	59.3	21.5	3.7
Self-employed - agriculture	83.1	85.5	14.8	0.2
Self-employed - other	71.4	55.0	2.1	1.0
Other	82.1	82.1	25.9	0.0
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

Table 8.2: Distribution of leaders' satisfaction ratings and reasons for dissatisfaction
(any household member within past 12 months)

	Kitongoji Leaders	Village Leaders	Ward Leaders	District Leaders	District Councillor
Total					
Satisfied	84.0	77.1	66.2	56.8	66.2
Not Satisfied	12.9	19.3	17.4	8.9	32.2
Don't Know	3.1	3.6	16.4	34.3	1.6
Share Satisfied by Cluster Location					
Accessible	85.7	80.6	68.4	55.7	65.8
Remote	81.7	72.1	62.9	58.3	66.8
Share Satisfied by Poverty Status					
Poor	88.8	71.2	60.9	62.4	58.5
Non-poor	83.3	77.9	66.9	56.0	67.3
Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group					
Employee	80.4	80.4	70.7	72.5	74.4
Self-employed - agriculture	84.5	75.3	63.2	51.5	63.3
Self-employed - other	84.1	80.9	75.4	70.3	73.1
Other	83.2	91.7	72.9	61.9	75.0
Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)					
Political differences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Embezzlement/corruption	26.3	33.5	16.2	1.9	16.7
They do not listen to people	25.6	22.4	15.1	1.8	23.5
Favouritism	16.1	17.7	10.4	0.3	4.6
Lazy/inexperienced	13.7	13.6	5.6	4.1	15.9
Personal Reasons	1.6	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.5
I see no results	35.4	35.2	24.5	7.8	54.3
They never visit us	11.2	15.8	49.3	82.8	45.6
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

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

8.2 Satisfaction with Leaders

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

The results, displayed in Table 8.2, show that majority of respondents are satisfied with their leaders at all government levels

though with an obviously declining trend as level of government increases. Generally, the satisfaction rates were higher at 84 percent in kitongoji level and declined to 57 percent in district level though in essence majority of respondents 34 percent reported 'I don't know' when asked on satisfaction with district leaders. On the other hand, 32 percent reported not to be satisfied with their district councillor. Satisfaction rates seem to be slightly higher among people in accessible clusters at other levels except for the district where the satisfaction rate is slightly higher in the remote clusters by 2 percent point difference at 58 and 56 percent respectively. The shares of satisfaction seem to differ by poverty status across respondents in all levels. While the satisfactions seem to be higher among poor category respondents in

Table 8.3: Percentage distribution of households who received financial (any household member within past 12 months)

	Kitongoji Finances	Village Finances	Ward Finances	District Finances
Total	12.6	14.0	3.1	1.7
Cluster Location				
Accessible	16.0	17.0	2.7	2.8
Remote	7.7	9.8	3.8	0.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	6.5	8.2	3.8	0.0
Non-poor	13.4	14.9	3.0	1.9
Socio-economic Group				
Employee	19.6	35.4	15.9	15.9
Self-employed - agriculture	10.2	12.0	2.4	0.4
Self-employed - other	17.7	11.3	0.0	0.0
Other	22.6	14.8	0.0	0.0
Source				
Letter	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.4
Notice board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meeting	92.9	92.8	83.9	0.0
Rumours/hear-say	5.4	5.7	16.1	15.6
Radio/newspapers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

kitongoji and district levels, it is higher among non poor respondents in the village and ward levels as well as the district councils. Shares of satisfaction by socio-economic groups suggest that the majority of respondents are satisfied with the work of their leaders are across all levels as well as the district councillor.

Finally, all respondents who answered 'no' or 'I don't know' to the question regarding satisfaction with the leaders at a certain level of government where asked to provide reasons. 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. Political differences are not major reasons for dissatisfaction with leadership among people at all government levels. At ward and district level the main reason for dissatisfaction is failure to pay visits 49 and 83 percent respectively. Other important reasons for dissatisfaction include 'I see no results' 'embezzlement/corruption' and failure to listen to people. On the other hand,

personal reasons were not prominent among reasons for dissatisfactions on leadership at any level of government. The most common reason for dissatisfaction with district councillors is on their failure to pay visits (54 percent), followed by the complaint that no results of their work can be seen.

8.3 Public Spending

This section discusses the results of questions on the extent to which financial information reached the respondents, as well as their satisfaction with public spending. Table 8.3 shows the distribution of the percentage of respondents that reported having received financial information from four different levels of government. Information on finances seems to reach small share of households at all levels. It can be noticed that, while village financial information reach 14 percent of the respondents, information on district finances reach only about 2 percent of the households. Overall a higher share of households in accessible villages reported having received financial information in the past twelve months than households in remote villages, especially for district finances where information on finances did not reach any remote

**Table 8.4: Satisfaction with public spending and reasons for dissatisfaction
(any household member within past 12 months)**

	Kitongoji Spending	Village Spending	Ward Spending	District Spending
Total				
Satisfied	52.6	46.8	39.0	33.8
Not Satisfied	23.1	28.9	25.2	9.5
Don' Know	24.3	24.3	35.8	56.8
Share Satisfied by Cluster Location				
Accessible	54.7	51.2	43.0	34.8
Remote	49.6	40.5	33.3	32.3
Share Satisfied by Poverty Status				
Poor	58.8	43.0	39.0	34.4
Non-poor	51.7	47.3	39.0	33.7
Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group				
Employee	35.3	54.9	51.6	35.7
Self-employed - agriculture	51.7	43.3	35.2	31.9
Self-employed - other	62.7	54.5	47.2	38.9
Other	76.0	68.2	48.8	48.8
Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)				
I see no results	22.4	26.5	9.6	11.4
Embezzlement/corruption	18.8	32.0	24.2	3.0
Favouritism	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.5
This is what I hear	4.3	7.7	7.7	0.4
They give no information	50.8	62.3	72.9	82.7
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2006 Kahama DC

households. Disaggregating households by poverty status exposed that except for ward finances, non-poor household have relatively higher access to information on finances at all other levels.

The distribution of households received financial information by socio-economic groups shows that the self-employed other and self-employed agriculture categories did not receive information on ward and district finances. Relatively higher shares were observed among the employees across all government levels.

The data as presented in table 8.3 clearly show that except for the district where letter was mentioned as the most important means in disseminating information on finances, majority of respondents received the information on finances through attending in meetings in all local government levels. Rumours or hear say was the second best means for dissemination of information on finances across all levels.

Respondents were asked whether they were satisfied with spending at different levels of government and were requested to respond either 'yes', 'no' or 'don't know'. Table 8.4 shows the results. Satisfaction with spending is slightly higher for lower levels of government. While around 53 and 47 percent of respondents were satisfied with kitongoji and village spending respectively, 39 and 44 percent, respectively, reported the same for ward and district spending. This does not, however, mean that respondents specifically report dissatisfaction with spending for higher levels of government, rather the share of respondents reporting 'I don't know' is higher for the latter levels, at 36 and 57 percent for ward and district respectively.

The share of satisfaction by cluster location showed higher shares of satisfaction on public finances in accessible clusters. The breakdown by poverty status shows a remarkable difference at kitongoji level, with 59 percent of poor households being satisfied while the share for non-poor households is

52 percent. However, there are no strong differences at the remaining levels of government. The breakdown by socio-economic groups showed that the 'other' group displays relatively higher satisfaction rates in government spending at kitongoji and village levels.

Further probing on why respondents were not satisfied, or why they did not know whether they were satisfied, the most common response was that they did not receive any information (73 percent at district spending). Other important reasons included embezzlement/corruption in the public spending and that the respondents did not see results.

9 CHANGES BETWEEN 2004 AND 2006

This chapter will use the results of the 2004 Kahama DC CWIQ to analyse changes in a selected set of indicators between the two surveys. Both the sampling methodology and the structure of the questionnaires allow comparisons between the surveys. 't' tests were performed to ensure statistical significance of the changes that take into account the clustered nature of the dataset. The null hypothesis in all cases was equality of means, so rejection of the null implies that the means are statistically different. These tests rely on two assumptions: normality of the distribution of each variable in the population and equality of variance in both samples. Violation of the first assumption does not pose serious problems in practice. Regarding the second assumption, one may be willing to assume equal variance between the two samples if it is considered that both are representative of the same population in two relatively close points in time.

Being estimates, the changes should not be read as points, but from the corresponding confidence intervals. For instance, Table 9.3 shows that rate of need of healthcare increased by 7 percent, and that the confidence interval of the change runs from 3.6 to 9.4 percent. This should be read: 'rate of need of healthcare increased by between 3.6 and 9.4 percent, at the 95 percent of confidence'. If the confidence interval includes zero, it is said that the change is non-significant. For the sake of space, the tables only show the 95 percent confidence intervals. However, some researchers or policy makers may prefer 90 or 99 percent confidence intervals.

Although they are not presented in the tables, stars indicate the significance level of each change. *, **, and *** represent significance at the 90, 95 and 99 percent of confidence. The text only discusses changes at the 95 percent of confidence.

Some caveats must be pointed out. In first place, the sample is not a panel, i.e. the households interviewed in 2004 were not re-interviewed interviewed in 2006. Therefore, only the overall changes can be analysed, not the evolution for individual households. For instance, as shown in Table 9.4, the share of population owning only small livestock did not change significantly between the two surveys. It must be kept in mind that this result does not mean that the households that owned small livestock in 2004 are the same ones that own small livestock in 2006.

In second place, changes in perception may depend on the population interviewed. The same circumstance can be catalogued as 'fair' by some people and 'unfair' by others. The impact of this caveat is minimised by securing randomness in the selection of sampled households.

Finally, the figures are just two dots in time, and do not necessarily imply the existence of a trend between them.

Section one presents changes in household characteristics. In section two, the evolution of education indicators is analysed. Changes in health are reported in section three. The last section presents an analysis of changes in household assets

Table 9.1: Household Characteristics

	2004	2006	Change			
			Estimate	SE	Signif.	95% Confidence Interval
Household Size						
1-2	18	13.5	-4.3	3.28		-10.3 2.8
3-4	32	29.9	-2.3	3.91		-10.3 5.3
5-6	26	26.4	0.6	2.88		-4.8 6.7
7+	24	30.3	6.1	4.43		-3.5 14.2
Mean Household Size	5.0	5.3	0.3	0.32		0.36 -0.34
Female-headed Households	17	15.7	-1.3	3.93		-11.2 4.6

Source: Kahama CWIQ for 2004 and 2006

Table 9.2: Education

	2004	2006	Change				
			Estimate	SE	Signif.	95% Confidence Interval	
Literacy	74	65	-8	7.77		-23.9	7.2
Primary School							
Net Enrolment Rate	83	81	-2	5.21		-12.5	8.3
Satisfaction	42	39	-4	8.32		-20.8	12.5
Secondary School							
Net Enrolment Rate	7	17	11	9.11		-5.1	31.3
Satisfaction	47	18	-28	12.19	*	-47.8	3.3
Dissatisfaction Rate	56	63	7	7.48		-8.0	22.0
Reasons for dissatisfaction							
Books/Supplies	38	34	-4	7.22		-18.0	10.9
Poor Teaching	3	21	18	4.01	***	9.9	26.0
Lack of Teachers	42	51	9	12.85		-17.1	34.3
Bad Condition of Facilities	20	51	31	10.27	***	10.0	51.1
Overcrowding	9	11	3	4.75		-6.9	12.2

Source: Kahama CWIQ for 2004 and 2006

and perceptions of welfare.

9.1 Household characteristics

The percent distribution of households by number of members presents no significant changes between the two surveys. This means that the observed differences are due to sampling errors, not to actual differences. The mean household size has also remained constant, as well as the share of female-headed households.

9.2 Education

Neither literacy nor net enrolment rates for primary or secondary school changed between the surveys. It must be pointed out that the net enrolment rate for secondary school still lags far behind that for primary school. The rate of satisfaction with school also remained statistically unaltered in the case of both primary and secondary school.

Despite the overall share of dissatisfied students did not change between 2004 and 2006, some changes are appreciated in the reasons for dissatisfaction. The shares of students reporting dissatisfaction due to poor teaching and bad condition of the facilities increased drastically between the surveys.

9.3 Health

The rate of need increased constant between 2004 and 2006, while the rates of use satisfaction remained constant. The reasons for dissatisfaction that report the highest reductions are cost and unsuccessful treatment. In turn, the share reporting dissatisfaction due to long waits increased in 2006.

The share of people who did not consult a healthcare provider did not change significantly. The main reason for not consulting is 'no need' in both cases, which shows a significant increase in 2006. The share citing cost as the reason for not consulting remained stable, while the share reporting distance decreased by 1 to 6 points.

The distribution of consultations by type of health facility shows interesting variations. The share of patients who used a hospital decreased significantly, while the shares consulting pharmacies and traditional healers increased.

There have not been changes in the distribution of women giving birth, except for the 40+ cohort. The share of women giving birth in this age-group increased by between 1 and 12 percentage points. The share of women receiving pre-natal care did not change between the surveys. The share of women giving birth in hospitals or maternity guards has decreased at the

Table 9.3: Health

	2004	2006	Change				
			Estimate	SE	Signif.	95% Confidence Interval	
Medical Services							
Need	15	21	7	1.45	***	3.6	9.4
Use	22	24	3	1.61		-1.1	5.3
Satisfaction	71	76	5	4.62		-4.6	13.9
Reasons for Dissatisfaction							
Long wait	39	56	17	8.80	**	0.0	35.3
Shortage of trained professionals	35	14	-21	9.96	*	-39.6	0.3
Cost	52	25	-27	7.66	***	-41.5	-10.8
No drugs available	40	40	1	15.08		-28.5	31.9
Unsuccessful treatment	28	12	-16	6.49	**	-29.1	-3.1
Percentage not Consulting	78	76	-2	1.61		-5.3	1.1
Reasons for not consulting							
No need	94	98	4	1.42	***	1.5	7.2
Cost	2	1	-1	0.72	*	-2.7	0.2
Distance	5	1	-4	1.26	***	-6.1	-1.1
Facility Used							
Private hospital	13	16	4	7.55		-11.1	19.2
Government hospital	52	34	-18	5.93	***	-28.9	-5.2
Traditional healer	2	9	7	2.46	***	1.9	11.7
Pharmacy	19	33	14	5.92	**	2.4	26.0
Women who Had Live-Births							
15-19	11	10	-1	4.74		-7.3	11.7
20-24	35	24	-11	4.20		-4.1	12.7
25-29	25	21	-4	7.14		-6.3	22.3
30-39	14	14	0	5.83		-10.4	12.9
40+	1	7	7	2.77	**	1.3	12.4
Prenatal care	97	97	-1	0.03		-0.1	0.0
Facilities Used in Child Deliveries							
Hospital or maternity ward	54	43	-12	7.65	***	-58.1	-27.4
Delivery Assistance							
Doctor/Nurse/Midwife	64	43	-21	8.37	**	-37.1	-3.6
TBA	26	8	-19	5.52	***	-29.7	-7.6
Other/Self	10	49	39	5.97	***	26.7	50.6
Child Nutrition							
Stunted (-2SD)	31	21	-10	5.33	**	-23.1	-1.8
Severely Stunted (-3SD)	11	5	-6	2.54	***	-13.0	-2.8
Wasted (-2SD)	4	1	-3	1.48	**	-6.6	-0.6
Severely Wasted (-3SD)	0	0	-1	0.46	*	-1.9	0.0

Source: Kahama CWIQ for 2004 and 2006

95 percent of confidence, from 54 to 43 percent. The distribution of births by person who assisted the delivery shows that the shares of births attended by health professionals and TBA (traditional birth assistants) decreased, while the share of child deliveries without assistance increased drastically, between 27 and 51 percent.

The last panel of the table shows child nutrition indicators, previously defined in section 4. The rates of stunting and wasting show important decreases. The exception is the rate of severe wasting, which has remained unaltered, but is almost zero percent.

9.4 Household Assets and Perceptions of Welfare

Table 9.4 analyses changes in household assets and on welfare perceptions. The share of households owning the same extension of land as the year preceding each of the surveys has increased, while the share reporting a decreased in landowning was reduced. The distribution of households by landholding shows that

the share of households owning less than one hectare of land (but with some land) increased between 2004 and 2006. There were no changes in the percentage distribution of ownership of any type of livestock.

The share of households reporting seldom difficulties in satisfying food needs decreased, while the share reporting always having these difficulties increased.

The share of households getting water

Table 9.4: Household Assets and Perception of Welfare

	2004	2006	Change				
			Estimate	SE	Signif.	95% Confidence Interval	
Landholding							
No holding	36	22	-15	13.45		-41.8	12.0
Less	6	2	-4	1.82	**	-8.0	-0.7
Same	51	95	45	7.62	***	29.6	60.1
More	7	3	-4	2.14	*	-8.2	0.4
Difficulty satisfying food needs							
Never	17	17	0	6.22		-12.9	12.0
Seldom	39	28	-11	4.64	**	-20.8	-2.2
Sometimes	43	47	4	4.98		-5.5	14.4
Always	1	9	8	1.48	***	4.5	10.5
Livestock							
No livestock	71	63	-8	9.37		-26.1	11.4
Small only	9	7	-2	2.92		-7.8	3.9
Large only	6	10	4	2.79		-1.9	9.3
Small and large	14	20	6	5.46		-5.4	16.5
Landholding (in acres)							
Mean	4.7	4.7	0	1.16		-2.3	2.4
0	39	22	-17	13.45		-41.8	12.0
0-0.99	1	4	3	1.41	**	0.5	6.2
1-1.99	7	8	2	1.84		-1.5	5.8
2-3.99	19	20	1	5.56		-9.0	13.3
4-5.99	12	16	4	2.77	*	-0.6	10.5
6+	23	30	7	7.72		-13.2	17.7
Source of water							
pipd water	1	1	1	0.96		-1.2	2.7
protected well	35	30	-5	8.88		-23.2	12.3
unprotected well	50	24	-27	9.81	***	-46.1	-6.8
Type of toilet							
None	4	21	17	6.35	***	4.5	29.9
Flush toilet	6	12	6	7.80		-5.0	26.2
Covered pit latrine	80	60	-20	5.62	***	-30.2	-7.7
Uncovered pit latrine	10	7	-4	2.44		-8.5	1.3
Economic Situation Has Deteriorated							
Community	57	47	-10	4.98	**	-20.2	-0.3
Household	53	48	-5	4.27		-13.6	3.5

Source: Kahama CWIQ for 2004 and 2006

from pipes or protected wells does not show significant changes, while the share of households getting water from unprotected wells has decreased. The share of households with no toilet has increased, while the share of households reporting pit latrines has decreased markedly.

Finally, the share of people reporting deterioration in the economic situation of the community has decreased in 2006 in comparison to the 2004 survey, but the share reporting deterioration of the economic situation of the household does not present significant variations.