

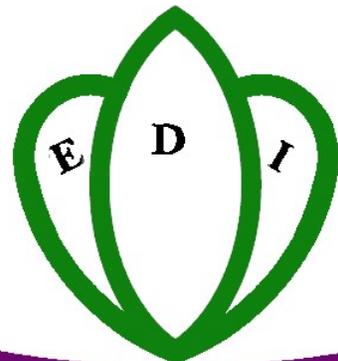
PMO-RALG

BUNDA DC CWIQ  
Survey on Poverty, Welfare and  
Services in Bunda DC

November 2006

Implemented by:  
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## DEFINITIONS

### *General*

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

### *Education*

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

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

parents reside in the household

*Employment*

Working Individual

An individual who had been engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.

Underemployed Individual

An individual who was ready to take on more work at the time of the survey.

Non-working Individual

An individual who had not been involved in any type of work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.

Unemployed Individual

An individual who had not been engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks prior to the survey but had been actively looking for it.

Economically Inactive Individual

An individual who had not been engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks prior to the survey due to reasons unrelated to availability of work (e.g. illness, old age, disability).

Household duties

Household tasks (cleaning, cooking, fetching firewood, water, etc.) that do not entail payment

Household worker

A household worker performs household duties but received payment.

Household as employer

A person is said to be employed by his/her household if he/she does domestic/household work for the household they live in (e.g. a housewife or a child that works on his/her parents' fields or shop). It does not include people whose main job was domestic work for other households (private sector).

*Welfare*

Access to Facilities

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

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Generic Core Welfare Indicators (2006)						
	Margin of					
	Total	error*	Accessible	Remote	Poor	Non-poor
<b>Household characteristics</b>						
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	1.3	0.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1
<i>Head is male</i>	79.9	2.7	75.5	84.4	83.5	77.0
<i>Head is female</i>	20.1	2.7	24.5	15.6	16.5	23.0
<i>Head is monogamous</i>	50.7	2.4	50.2	51.2	56.0	46.3
<i>Head is polygamous</i>	26.0	2.7	20.3	31.8	26.7	25.4
<i>Head is not married</i>	23.3	3.0	29.5	17.0	17.3	28.3
<b>Household welfare</b>						
Household economic situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	58.4	3.0	58.6	58.1	63.0	54.6
<i>Better now</i>	23.9	2.8	20.0	27.8	21.9	25.5
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	18.6	2.8	17.8	19.4	18.0	19.1
<i>Better now</i>	44.5	3.0	45.7	43.2	42.1	46.5
Difficulty satisfying household needs						
<i>Food</i>	50.3	2.6	48.6	52.0	55.3	46.2
<i>School fees</i>	5.0	1.1	7.1	2.9	5.7	4.4
<i>House rent</i>	1.1	0.5	2.3	0.0	0.3	1.8
<i>Utility bills</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Health care</i>	24.6	2.3	21.1	28.2	24.4	24.8
<b>Agriculture</b>						
Land owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	2.6	0.8	3.1	2.1	2.8	2.4
<i>More now</i>	3.5	0.9	2.8	4.2	4.5	2.6
Cattle owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	11.6	2.4	6.5	16.9	12.9	10.6
<i>More now</i>	14.3	2.2	9.6	19.1	15.7	13.2
Use of agricultural inputs						
<i>Yes</i>	45.5	3.3	36.9	54.3	51.4	40.7
<i>Fertilizers</i>	60.7	4.6	63.6	58.8	58.1	63.5
<i>Improved seedlings</i>	41.3	5.1	39.4	42.6	46.5	35.8
<i>Fingerlings</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Hooks and nets</i>	10.8	3.4	14.0	8.7	5.6	16.3
<i>Insecticides</i>	36.7	6.5	29.0	42.1	47.8	25.2
<i>Other</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Household infrastructure</b>						
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	5.4	1.7	8.4	2.4	1.7	8.5
<i>Access to water</i>	76.1	4.6	87.9	64.1	67.8	82.9
<i>Safe water source</i>	46.2	6.3	62.7	29.5	40.5	51.0
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	3.3	1.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	6.1
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	29.7	5.9	29.7	29.7	34.0	26.1
<i>Non-wood fuel used for cooking</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment						
<i>Fixed line phone</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Mobile phone</i>	12.8	2.6	17.4	8.1	6.2	18.3
<i>Radio set</i>	60.0	2.5	64.1	55.9	58.3	61.4
<i>Television set</i>	2.7	1.3	5.0	0.4	0.0	4.9

<b>Employment</b>						
Employer in the main job						
<i>Civil service</i>	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.4	1.1
<i>Other public serve</i>	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
<i>Parastatal</i>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
<i>NGO</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Private sector formal</i>	1.9	0.7	3.7	0.2	0.6	3.3
<i>Private sector informal</i>	38.6	1.9	36.0	41.2	38.8	38.4
<i>Household</i>	51.1	1.8	51.1	51.0	52.4	49.7
Activity in the main job						
<i>Agriculture</i>	66.2	3.5	60.6	71.7	70.5	61.8
<i>Mining/quarrying</i>	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0
<i>Manufacturing</i>	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4
<i>Services</i>	2.0	0.9	3.8	0.3	1.9	2.2
Employment Status in last 7 days						
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.0
<i>Male</i>	1.6	0.8	2.1	1.1	2.8	0.0
<i>Female</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.2
<i>Male</i>	0.9	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.4
<i>Female</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	23.8	1.9	23.3	24.2	24.9	22.6
<i>Male</i>	31.4	2.5	28.8	33.8	32.3	30.5
<i>Female</i>	17.1	2.3	18.8	15.2	18.3	15.8
<b>Education</b>						
Adult literacy rate						
<i>Total</i>	76.5	2.0	81.2	71.8	76.6	76.5
<i>Male</i>	84.4	1.8	88.8	80.3	84.0	84.9
<i>Female</i>	69.4	2.6	74.6	63.7	69.8	68.9
Youth literacy rate (age 15-24)						
<i>Total</i>	91.7	1.6	94.3	88.8	91.5	92.0
<i>Male</i>	95.0	1.7	99.3	90.7	95.5	94.4
<i>Female</i>	88.8	2.1	90.2	87.0	87.7	90.0
Primary school						
<i>Access to School</i>	80.4	4.8	93.2	68.7	76.3	87.1
<i>Primary Gross Enrollment</i>	122.7	4.6	129.8	116.1	122.6	122.8
<i>Male</i>	124.9	5.0	127.8	122.3	123.8	126.6
<i>Female</i>	120.6	6.1	131.7	109.9	121.4	119.2
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	85.3	1.6	87.2	83.5	84.7	86.3
<i>Male</i>	84.5	2.5	86.6	82.6	84.1	85.0
<i>Female</i>	86.1	1.6	87.7	84.5	85.2	87.4
<i>Satisfaction</i>	46.5	4.5	43.8	49.2	46.4	46.7
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	9.2	1.5	10.1	8.4	5.9	14.5
Secondary school						
<i>Access to School</i>	30.3	7.3	44.1	12.2	26.4	35.6
<i>Secondary Gross Enrollment</i>	24.5	3.5	31.0	16.1	16.1	35.7
<i>Male</i>	30.9	5.2	42.1	18.9	18.9	46.2
<i>Female</i>	18.7	4.1	22.3	12.9	13.7	25.6
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	19.1	3.4	25.7	10.5	10.3	30.9
<i>Male</i>	21.8	5.2	32.7	10.1	8.9	38.2
<i>Female</i>	16.7	3.5	20.4	11.0	11.6	23.8
<i>Satisfaction</i>	34.9	6.6	27.6	53.2	39.7	32.0
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.4

<b>Medical services</b>							
<i>Health access</i>	42.7	6.9	65.2	21.0	34.5	53.5	
<i>Need</i>	28.9	1.5	27.2	30.5	29.1	28.7	
<i>Use</i>	30.7	1.5	29.1	32.2	30.8	30.6	
<i>Satisfaction</i>	71.3	2.5	67.0	75.0	71.8	70.6	
<i>Consulted traditional healer</i>	5.5	0.7	5.3	5.7	5.0	6.1	
<i>Pre-natal care</i>	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
<i>Anti-malaria measures used</i>	85.9	2.2	89.0	82.8	88.8	83.5	
<i>Person has physical/mental challenge</i>	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.6	
<b>Child welfare and health</b>							
Orphanhood (children under 18)							
<i>Both parents dead</i>	2.0	0.6	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	
<i>Father only</i>	8.4	1.6	8.7	8.1	8.5	8.1	
<i>Mother only</i>	2.3	0.5	3.0	1.6	1.7	3.2	
Fostering (children under 18)							
<i>Both parents absent</i>	12.9	1.6	16.7	9.3	9.8	17.9	
<i>Father only absent</i>	16.2	2.1	17.5	15.0	18.2	13.2	
<i>Mother only absent</i>	5.1	0.9	6.8	3.4	3.4	7.7	
Children under 5							
<i>Delivery by health professionals</i>	40.2	4.0	45.5	35.2	31.8	53.5	
<i>Measles immunization</i>	79.1	1.4	80.0	78.3	78.6	80.0	
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	53.1	3.8	57.6	48.8	50.8	56.6	
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	6.6	1.2	6.9	6.4	8.1	4.2	
<i>Stunted</i>	19.6	2.7	14.4	24.6	23.8	13.1	
<i>Wasted</i>	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.6	
<i>Underweight</i>	7.1	1.6	5.3	8.8	7.8	5.9	
* 1.96 standard deviations							

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 The Bunda District CWIQ

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

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

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

The standardised nature of the questionnaire allows comparison between districts

and regions within and across countries, as well as monitoring change in a district or region over time.

Although beyond the purpose of this report, the results of Bunda 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, 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, Kahama 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 Bunda 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 of the most important of these variables: poverty status, cluster location and socio-economic group.

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

<i>Basic Variables</i>	<i>Household Assets</i>
Age of the household head	Ownership of a motor vehicle
Household size	Ownership of a wheel barrow
Level of education of the household head	Ownership of an iron
Main source of income	Main material in the roof
Main activity of the household head	Main material in the walls
	Main material in the floor
	Landholding
<i>Household Amenities</i>	
Type of toilet	
Source of fuel	

Source: HBS 2000/2001 for Mara Region

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

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

Once the consumption level of a household has been predicted, it is compared to the Basic Needs Poverty Line set by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) on the basis of the 2000/01 HBS. The Basic Needs Poverty Line is defined by what a household, using the food basket of the poorest 50 percent of the population, needs to consume to satisfy its basic food needs to attain 2,200 Kcal/day per adult equivalent. The share of non-food expenditures of the poorest 25 percent of households is then added. With this procedure, the Basic Needs Poverty Line is set at TZS 7,253 per 28 days per adult equivalent unit in 2000/01 prices. Households consuming less than this are assumed to be unable to satisfy their basic food and non-food needs<sup>1</sup>.

The Bunda 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 12.3 percent of the cases, and vice versa in 10.8 percent of the households. This gives an overall percentage of correct predictions of 76.9 percent.

Table 1.2

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

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

Predicted	Observed		
	Non-Poor	Poor	Total
Non-Poor	51.8	10.8	62.6
Poor	12.3	25.1	37.4
Total	64.2	35.8	100.0

Source: HBS 2000/01 for Mara Region

with the 36 percent estimated with HBS for Mara.

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

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

### 1.3.2 Cluster Location

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

Table 1.3 shows that the poverty rates do not differ substantially by cluster location. Whereas the poverty rate in accessible

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

# 1 Introduction

**Table 1.3: Cluster Location**

Cluster Location	Median Time (in minutes) to:			Poverty Rate	Estimated Number of Households
	District Capital	All-Weather Road	Public Transport		
Accessible	20.0	15.0	180.0	47.2	24,525
Remote	30.0	30.0	120.0	43.6	25,830

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

Socio-Economic Group	Poverty Rate	Percentage Living in	
		Remote Clusters	Accessible Clusters
Employees	15.2	60.0	40.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	47.5	54.2	45.8
Self-Employed Other	49.2	43.9	56.1
Other	42.6	30.5	69.5

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

villages is 47 percent, the figure for remote villages is lower at 44 percent of the households. The table also shows the median time to reach all weather roads, public transport, and the district capital, allowing a clear comparison of the degree of accessibility of the villages.

## 1.3.3 Socio-economic Group

The socio-economic group that a household belongs to depends on the employment of the main income earner. Throughout the report households where the main income earner is employed in the private sectors, formally or informally, as well as Government and Parastatal employees are categorised as 'Employee'. Self-employed individuals are divided into two groups, depending on whether they work in agriculture ('Self-employed agriculture') or in trade or professional sectors ('Self-employed other'). Finally, those who worked in other activities (e.g. domestic workers) or who had not been

working for the 4 weeks preceding the survey are classed as 'other'.

Table 1.4 shows that the poverty rate is highest for households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture or in non-agricultural activities. Furthermore, households in the category 'employee' report the lowest poverty rate. Employees and self-employed in agriculture are more likely to be located in accessible villages. In turn, self-employed in non-agricultural activities and 'other' (unemployed, inactive and household workers) are more likely to be in remote villages.

The gender composition of the socio-economic group is shown in Table 1.5. 80 percent of the households in the district are headed by a male. 96 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee are headed by males. The share of female household heads is highest in the 'other' category at 32 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 70 percent of household heads are dedicated. In 88 percent of households from the employee category the household head is dedicated to mining, manufacturing, energy or construction. Household heads from the 'self-employed agriculture' category are mostly dedicated to agriculture (92 percent). Similarly, the self-employed in

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

Socio-economic Group	Household Head		
	Male	Female	Total
Employees	96.2	3.8	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	79.4	20.6	100.0
Self-Employed Other	81.1	18.9	100.0
Other	68.1	31.9	100.0
Total	79.9	20.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

non-agricultural activities are almost fully dedicated to services (98 percent). Finally, the household heads from the 'other' category are divided between agriculture (62 percent) and household duties (25 percent), services (9 percent) and 'other activities' (5 percent).

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

	Agriculture	Mining Manufacturing Energy Construction	Private and Public Services	Household Duties	Other	Total
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>						
Employees	7.4	88.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	92.2	0.0	5.7	2.1	0.0	100.0
Self-Employed Other	1.6	0.0	98.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	61.6	0.0	8.5	24.9	5.0	100.0
Total	70.7	5.7	20.3	3.0	0.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

# 1 Introduction

# 2 VILLAGE, POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

## 2.1 Introduction

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

## 2.2 Main Population Characteristics

Table 2.1 shows the percent distribution of the population by cluster location and poverty status, by gender and age. Overall, the district's population is young. For instance, 6 percent of the population is over 60 years old, whereas 51 percent is under 15 years old. The remaining 43 percent is between 15 and 59 years old. Poor households and households in remote villages have higher shares in the 0-14 group than non-poor households or households in accessible villages.

The dependency ratio of the district's households is shown in Table 2.2. The

dependency ratio is the number of household members under 15 and over 64 years old (the dependant population) over the number of household members aged

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

The mean dependency ratio is 1.3, meaning that one adult has to take care of more than 1 person. On average poor households and households in remote villages' present higher dependency ratios (1.4 and 1.3, respectively) than non-poor households and households from accessible villages (1.1 and 1.2, respectively).

The dependency ratio increases with the number of household members, from 0.6 for households with 1 or 2 members, to 1.4 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 (0.9).

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that the dependency ratio in male-headed households is lower than in female-headed households, at 1.2 and 1.5, respectively.

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

	Male				Female				Total			
	0-14	15-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-59	60+	Total
<b>Total</b>	25.6	19.9	3.4	48.8	25.6	23.0	2.6	51.2	51.2	42.8	6.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>												
Accessible	25.0	19.9	3.3	48.1	24.8	24.0	3.0	51.9	49.8	43.9	6.3	100.0
Remote	26.2	19.9	3.4	49.5	26.4	21.9	2.2	50.5	52.5	41.8	5.7	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>												
Poor	27.9	18.8	2.4	49.2	27.7	21.4	1.6	50.8	55.7	40.3	4.0	100.0
Non-poor	22.4	21.3	4.6	48.3	22.8	24.9	3.9	51.7	45.3	46.2	8.5	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

## 2 Village, population and household characteristics

**Table 2.2: Dependency ratio**

	0-4 years	5-14 years	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years	Total	Dependency ratio
<b>Total</b>	1.1	2.0	3.1	2.7	0.3	6.0	1.3
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	1.1	1.8	2.9	2.7	0.3	5.8	1.2
Remote	1.2	2.1	3.2	2.7	0.3	6.2	1.3
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	1.5	2.7	4.2	3.1	0.2	7.5	1.4
Non-poor	0.8	1.3	2.1	2.3	0.3	4.7	1.1
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.6
3-4	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.8	0.3	3.6	1.0
5-6	1.1	1.8	2.9	2.5	0.2	5.5	1.3
7+	1.6	3.2	4.7	3.6	0.3	8.6	1.4
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	1.1	2.0	3.1	3.7	0.2	7.0	0.9
Self-employed - agriculture	1.1	2.0	3.1	2.6	0.3	6.0	1.3
Self-employed - other	1.3	1.8	3.1	2.5	0.1	5.7	1.3
Other	1.2	1.9	3.1	2.4	0.6	6.2	1.5
<b>Gender of Household Head</b>							
Male	1.2	2.0	3.2	2.9	0.3	6.3	1.2
Female	0.7	1.8	2.5	1.9	0.2	4.6	1.5

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

	1-2 persons	3-4 persons	5-6 persons	7+ persons	Total	household size
<b>Total</b>	8.1	24.8	26.7	40.4	100.0	6.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	9.4	28.0	23.6	39.0	100.0	5.8
Remote	6.8	21.5	29.8	41.8	100.0	6.2
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	0.0	7.9	25.6	66.5	100.0	7.5
Non-poor	14.9	38.8	27.6	18.8	100.0	4.7
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>						
Employed	0.0	26.8	17.0	56.2	100.0	7.0
Self-employed - agriculture	9.0	23.6	28.1	39.4	100.0	6.0
Self-employed - other	5.9	33.2	24.6	36.3	100.0	5.7
Other	11.9	17.0	25.8	45.2	100.0	6.2
<b>Gender of Household Head</b>						
Male	4.9	22.3	28.4	44.5	100.0	6.3
Female	21.1	34.6	20.0	24.3	100.0	4.6

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

Table 2.3 shows the percent distribution of households by number of household members. The mean household size is 6 individuals. Households with at most two individuals only represent 8 percent of all households in the district. The figure for households with 7 or more members is 40 percent.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages tend to be larger than

households in accessible villages, with means of 6.2 and 5.8 members, respectively. The difference by poverty status is more pronounced, with poor households reporting a mean household size of 7.5 members, and non-poor households reporting 4.7.

Regarding socio-economic groups, the employees have the highest mean household size, at 7.0, and the 'self-

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

	Head	Spouse	Child	Parents	Other relative	Not related	Total
<b>Total</b>	16.7	13.0	52.8	0.9	15.7	0.9	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	17.1	12.5	51.0	0.9	17.3	1.2	100.0
Remote	16.2	13.5	54.6	1.0	14.1	0.6	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	13.3	11.4	58.5	1.1	15.0	0.8	100.0
Non-poor	21.2	15.1	45.4	0.7	16.6	1.1	100.0
<b>Age</b>							
0- 9	0.0	0.0	76.6	0.0	22.3	1.0	100.0
10-19	0.0	1.1	77.6	0.0	20.3	0.9	100.0
20-29	15.8	33.8	36.0	0.0	12.5	1.9	100.0
30-39	43.1	45.2	7.8	0.0	3.2	0.7	100.0
40-49	57.6	37.9	2.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0
50-59	62.5	30.5	0.9	2.3	3.7	0.0	100.0
60 and above	69.0	11.1	0.0	13.7	6.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	27.3	0.3	56.3	0.4	15.4	0.3	100.0
Female	6.5	25.1	49.5	1.4	16.0	1.4	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

employed other' have the lowest at 5.7 members.

Finally, households headed by males are larger than female headed households: the former have 6.3 members in average, whereas the latter have only 4.6 members. This difference partly owes to the fact that, as shown in Section 2.4, female household heads rarely have a spouse.

## 2.3 Main Household Characteristics

Table 2.4 shows the percent distribution of total population by relationship to the head of household. No particular trends emerge by analysing by cluster location. However, the analysis by poverty status shows that the share of 'child' is

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

	Never married	Married monog	Married polyg	Informal, loose union	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Total
<b>Total</b>	41.5	32.7	15.5	0.7	0.1	4.2	5.3	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	44.4	31.9	12.1	0.8	0.0	5.7	5.2	100.0
Remote	38.6	33.5	18.9	0.6	0.3	2.7	5.5	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	45.5	31.6	14.0	0.9	0.0	3.6	4.5	100.0
Non-poor	37.0	33.9	17.1	0.5	0.3	4.8	6.3	100.0
<b>Age</b>								
12-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	96.0	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	49.2	37.9	8.1	1.4	0.0	3.5	0.0	100.0
25-29	11.4	59.9	21.1	0.9	0.8	4.8	1.1	100.0
30-39	3.6	57.2	27.2	0.9	0.0	7.7	3.4	100.0
40-49	1.8	49.5	34.6	0.4	0.6	6.0	7.1	100.0
50-59	1.8	50.7	24.6	1.3	0.0	6.9	14.5	100.0
60 and above	0.5	41.2	21.7	1.0	0.0	8.9	26.7	100.0
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	44.7	34.9	16.0	0.8	0.0	2.6	1.1	100.0
Female	38.6	30.7	15.0	0.7	0.3	5.6	9.1	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

## 2 Village, population and household characteristics

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	1.5	19.3	4.9	74.3	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	2.8	16.2	6.5	74.5	100.0
Remote	0.3	22.3	3.3	74.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	0.4	17.8	3.8	77.9	100.0
Non-poor	2.9	21.3	6.2	69.6	100.0
<b>Age</b>					
5- 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.4	99.6	100.0
15-19	0.0	1.3	0.6	98.1	100.0
20-29	2.5	19.8	9.6	68.0	100.0
30-39	3.9	40.6	13.7	41.8	100.0
40-49	4.4	56.8	10.9	28.0	100.0
50-59	6.9	60.0	6.9	26.1	100.0
60 and above	0.0	49.8	6.5	43.7	100.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	2.6	27.8	7.0	62.5	100.0
Female	0.5	11.6	2.9	84.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

The breakdown by age-groups shows that 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 27 and 7 percent, respectively. In turn, females are more likely to be spouses to the household head than males, at rates of 25 and 0 percent, respectively.

Table 2.5 shows the percent distribution of the population age 12 and above by marital status. Overall, 42 percent of the population has never been married. In addition, 33 percent is married and monogamous, and 16 percent is married and polygamous. Despite virtually nobody in the district being 'officially' divorced, 4 percent of the population is 'unofficially' separated. Informal unions constitute 1 percent of the population and 5 percent is widowed.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that people from remote villages are more likely to be married-polygamous than 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

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

	None	Nursery school	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Post secondary	Total
<b>Total</b>	24.6	3.4	40.1	26.1	4.4	0.2	1.1	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	20.3	3.0	40.8	26.8	6.5	0.5	2.0	100.0
Remote	28.7	3.7	39.5	25.5	2.4	0.0	0.3	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	25.4	4.0	42.3	24.7	3.2	0.0	0.3	100.0
Non-poor	23.5	2.5	37.4	27.9	6.0	0.6	2.2	100.0
<b>Age</b>								
5- 9	64.0	15.1	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	2.4	2.1	95.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	2.5	0.0	55.1	31.5	10.8	0.0	0.2	100.0
20-29	9.9	0.0	14.7	62.7	11.4	0.7	0.6	100.0
30-39	11.4	0.0	15.8	64.6	4.8	0.5	3.1	100.0
40-49	28.1	0.0	15.7	48.3	3.1	0.6	4.3	100.0
50-59	36.6	0.0	26.9	23.2	8.7	0.9	3.7	100.0
60 and above	58.7	0.0	34.4	4.4	1.3	0.0	1.3	100.0
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	19.6	3.6	43.2	25.9	5.7	0.5	1.5	100.0
Female	29.1	3.1	37.4	26.4	3.3	0.0	0.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

	Never married	Married monogamous	Married polygamous	Informal, loose union	Divorced Separated Widowed	Total
<b>Total</b>	0.9	50.7	26.0	1.2	21.1	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	1.5	50.2	20.3	1.4	26.5	100.0
Remote	0.4	51.2	31.8	1.1	15.6	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	1.1	56.0	26.7	1.8	14.4	100.0
Non-poor	0.8	46.3	25.4	0.8	26.6	100.0
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-29	2.0	65.5	19.9	5.2	7.3	100.0
30-39	2.4	61.2	18.8	1.4	16.3	100.0
40-49	0.6	44.9	34.7	0.0	19.8	100.0
50-59	0.0	46.9	27.0	0.0	26.1	100.0
60 and above	0.0	42.1	26.7	1.4	29.8	100.0
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	0.3	62.6	31.5	1.6	4.0	100.0
Female	3.6	3.3	4.0	0.0	89.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

	Employed	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	6.4	71.2	15.3	7.1	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	11.1	59.8	22.3	6.9	100.0
Remote	1.6	82.8	8.3	7.3	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	2.1	74.6	16.6	6.7	100.0
Non-poor	9.9	68.5	14.3	7.4	100.0
<b>Age</b>					
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-29	9.7	62.9	24.9	2.5	100.0
30-39	7.1	66.8	23.8	2.4	100.0
40-49	7.6	72.6	15.3	4.5	100.0
50-59	9.6	76.7	9.0	4.7	100.0
60 and above	0.9	74.4	7.1	17.7	100.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	7.7	70.8	15.6	6.0	100.0
Female	1.2	73.1	14.5	11.2	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

of non-poor households are slightly more likely to be in a polygamous marriage.

The age breakdown shows that the 'polygamous-married' category peaks at the 40-49 groups, at 50 percent. For the population after 25 years old, married-monogamous is the most common category. Separated and widowed show higher shares in the older cohorts. 'Never married' also

shows correlation with age, decreasing as the population gets older.

Around 45 percent of the men have never been married, but for women the figure is only 39 percent. While 9 percent of women are widowed and 6 percent separated, the shares for males are 1 and 3 percent, respectively.

Table 2.6 shows the percent distribution of the population age 5 and above by socio-economic group. Overall, 19 percent of the population is

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

	None	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Post secondary	Total
<b>Total</b>	23.6	23.2	43.3	5.8	0.5	3.7	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	17.5	22.5	44.9	7.4	0.9	6.9	100.0
Remote	29.7	23.9	41.8	4.1	0.0	0.5	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	25.0	21.8	50.0	2.2	0.0	1.0	100.0
Non-poor	22.4	24.3	37.8	8.7	0.8	5.9	100.0
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-29	3.5	23.7	69.1	1.7	0.0	2.0	100.0
30-39	5.6	12.7	70.2	8.5	0.0	3.1	100.0
40-49	21.3	13.7	53.1	5.4	1.0	5.6	100.0
50-59	23.9	28.6	29.3	10.9	1.4	5.9	100.0
60 and above	52.0	38.8	5.5	1.8	0.0	1.9	100.0
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	16.9	23.4	47.7	7.0	0.6	4.4	100.0
Female	50.0	22.1	25.8	0.9	0.0	1.2	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

self-employed in agriculture, with 74 percent in other activities. Individuals living in remote villages seem to be more likely to be self-employed in agriculture, as non-poor households. Poor households report higher shares in the 'other' category.

The analysis of the age-groups is particularly interesting. The share of self-employed in agriculture tends to increase with age, peaking at 60 percent for the 50 to 59 group. On the contrary, the category 'other' tends to decrease with age, showing a sharp decrease between 15-19 and 20-29, from 98 to 68 percent, then decreases steadily down to 26 percent and finally regains importance for the 60+ cohort, increasing to 44 percent.

The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to be self-employed in agriculture or non-agricultural activities than women. In turn, females are more likely to be in the 'other' category, with a share of 85 percent against 63 percent for the males.

Table 2.7 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 5 and above by highest level of education. Roughly 25 percent of the population has no education, 40 percent has some primary, and 26 percent has completed primary. The

remaining levels have shares of at most 4 percent each.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote clusters report a higher share without formal education at 29 percent, against 20 percent of accessible clusters. In turn, the breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households have a higher in 'some primary' than non-poor households, who in turn have higher shares in 'completed primary' and 'some secondary'.

The age breakdown shows that 64 percent of the children between 5 and 9 have no formal education, but 95 percent of the children 10-14 have at least some primary. Rates of no education are lowest for the population 10-19 (3 percent for each group) and higher for the older groups, reaching almost 60 percent in the 60+ cohort. In the groups between 20 and 49 years old, 'completed primary' reports the highest shares.

The gender breakdown shows that females have a higher share of uneducated population than males: 29 against 20 percent, but at the same time similar shares with complete primary (roughly one quarter of each group). The share of males reporting some primary is higher than that of females at 43 and 37 percent, respectively.

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

	Children who lost mother only	Children who lost father only	Children who lost both father & mother
<b>Total</b>	2.3	8.4	2.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>			
Accessible	3.0	8.7	2.1
Remote	1.6	8.1	1.8
<b>Poverty Status</b>			
Poor	1.7	8.5	1.9
Non-poor	3.2	8.1	2.0
<b>Age</b>			
0-4	0.2	4.3	0.3
5-9	2.4	7.9	0.6
10-14	2.8	10.8	3.2
15-17	6.2	14.2	6.2
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	2.7	8.7	1.8
Female	1.9	8.0	2.1

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

## 2.4 Main Characteristics of the Heads of Household

Table 2.8 shows the percent distribution of household heads by marital status. Overall, 51 percent of the household heads is married and monogamous, 21 divorced, separated or widowed, 26 percent married and polygamous, 1 percent has never been married and a further 1 percent lives in an informal union.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that the share of 'married-polygamous' is higher in remote villages, whereas divorced, separated or widowed is higher for accessible villages.

Regarding poverty status, heads of non-poor households are more likely to be divorced, separated or widowed than heads than poor households. In turn, heads of poor households are more likely to be in a monogamous marriage.

Analysis by age-groups shows that married-monogamous is the category with the highest share of household heads after 20years old. Some trends may be extracted from this panel. For instance, the married-monogamous category decreases with age, as 'divorced/separated or widowed'

increases. The share of household heads married and polygamous peaks at 35 percent of the 40-49 age-groups.

Most female household heads are divorced, separated or widowed (89 percent), whereas for males, this category roughly represents 4 percent. Most male household heads are married, monogamous or polygamous (95 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 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 71 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities represent 15 percent of the household heads, the 'other' category (unemployed, inactive and household workers) represents 7 percent, and the employees are a further 6 percent.

The analysis by location shows that the share of household heads belonging to the self-employed in agriculture group is higher in remote villages than in accessible villages, with shares of 83 and 60 percent, respectively. In accessible villages, household heads are more likely to

## 2 Village, population and household characteristics

belong to the employees or self-employed in non-agricultural activities than heads of households in remote villages.

Heads of poor households belong to the 'self-employed agriculture' group more frequently than non-poor households, at 75 and 69 percent. On the other hand, the heads of non-poor households belong to the 'employee' socio-economic group more often than the heads of poor households, at rates of 10 and 2 percent, respectively.

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 following discussion. For all age-groups, 'self-employed agriculture' is the most important category, representing between 63 and 77 percent of each age-group. The 'employee' category does not show evident correlation with age. The 'self-employed – other' category starts at 25 percent for the 20-29 group and then decreases steadily down to 7 percent for the cohort aged 60 and above. The 'other' category gains importance in the latter group, with a share 17 percent, as it includes the economically inactive population.

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

Table 2.10 shows the percent distribution of the heads of household by highest level of education. Overall, 10 percent of the household heads has any education after primary. 24 percent of the household heads has no formal education, 23 percent some primary and 43 percent have completed primary.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that, as would be expected, household heads in remote villages are more likely to have no education than the ones from accessible villages, with

shares of 30 and 18 percent, respectively. Furthermore, household heads in accessible villages are more likely to have post-primary education, with a share of 15 percent against 5 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. Poor households report a share of 50 percent having at most complete primary, against 38 percent of non-poor households. In turn, 16 percent of the latter report post-primary studies, against 3 percent of the former.

The age breakdown shows that 52 percent of household heads aged 60 or over has no education, and a further 39 percent just some primary. Completed primary represents around 70 percent for the groups between 20 and 39; but only 29 percent in the 50-59, where 'some primary' gains importance.

The analysis by gender shows that female household heads are more likely to have no education than males, with rates of 50 and 17 percent, respectively. Almost half then male household heads has completed primary, against nearly one fourth of females. Furthermore, 12 percent of male household head have post primary education, against just 2 percent of female household heads.

### 2.5 Orphan and Foster Status

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

The age breakdown shows that orphan status is correlated with age: as can be expected older children are more likely to be orphans than younger children. Around 26 percent of the children

between 15 and 17 years lost a parent, and 14 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 34 percent of children under 18 were living in non-nuclear households at the time of the survey.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that 41 percent of the children from accessible clusters live in non-nuclear households, against 28 percent of children in remote clusters. In turn, children from non-poor households tend to be fostered more often than children from poor households (with shares of 39 and 31 percents, respectively).

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.

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
<b>Total</b>	16.2	5.1	12.9	34.3
<b>Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	17.5	6.8	16.7	41.0
Remote	15.0	3.4	9.3	27.8
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	18.2	3.4	9.8	31.4
Non-poor	13.2	7.7	17.9	38.7
<b>Age</b>				
0-4	17.9	1.3	6.4	25.6
5-9	12.6	5.0	15.0	32.6
10-14	16.8	7.5	15.2	39.5
15-17	18.8	9.1	20.0	48.0
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	16.4	6.3	11.5	34.2
Female	16.1	3.8	14.4	34.3

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

## 2 Village, population and household characteristics

# 3 EDUCATION

This chapter examines selected education indicators in Bunda 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 rate<sup>1</sup> is 77 percent. Literacy rates differ between accessible and remote villages at 81 and 72 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 (92 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 15 percentage points higher than that of women at 84 percent and 69 percent respectively.

Orphaned children have a literacy rate of 95 percent, whereas the rate for non-orphaned is 4 points higher, at 99 percent. Finally, virtually all fostered children are

literate compared to 98 percent of non-fostered children.

### 3.1.2 Primary School Access, Enrolment and Satisfaction

#### Access

Primary school access rate is defined as the proportion of primary school-age children (7 to 13 years) reporting to live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school. Overall, 80 percent of primary school-age children live within 30 minutes of a primary school. Primary school access is higher in accessible clusters than in remote clusters, at 93 and 69 percent respectively.

The majority (87 percent) of the children aged 7 to 13 living in non-poor households live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school compared to 76 percent of those living in poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that 97 percent of children living in households belonging to the 'employee' category live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school compared to 75 percent of the children living in households where the main income earner is self-employed in agricultural activities.

Non-orphaned children have a higher access rate to primary schools than orphaned children, at 81 and 76 percent respectively. However, the converse is observed for fostered children. 90 percent of fostered children have access to primary schools, whereas the rate for non-fostered is 80 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 individuals attending school, irrespective of their age, to the population of school-age children. If there are a large

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

### 3 Education

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 123 percent at the time of the survey. This figure indicates that all individuals who were at primary school constitute 123 percent of all children of primary school-age in the district. The NER further shows that 85 percent of all primary school-age children were attending school.

While the GER for households located in

**Table 3.1: Education indicators**

	Adult Literacy rate	Primary				Secondary			
		access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction	access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction
<b>Total</b>	76.5	80.4	122.7	85.3	46.5	22.3	24.5	19.1	34.9
<b>Cluster Location</b>									
Accessible	81.2	93.2	129.8	87.2	43.8	32.8	31.0	25.7	27.6
Remote	71.8	68.7	116.1	83.5	49.2	8.6	16.1	10.5	53.2
<b>Poverty Status</b>									
Poor	76.6	76.3	122.6	84.7	46.4	17.6	16.1	10.3	39.7
Non-poor	76.5	87.1	122.8	86.3	46.7	28.6	35.7	30.9	32.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>									
Employee	91.7	97.4	138.4	91.2	54.0	45.8	52.9	47.0	31.4
Self-Employee - agriculture	74.0	75.4	123.7	84.4	47.5	18.0	21.4	15.4	37.9
Self-Employee - other	86.2	90.8	118.0	89.2	41.8	25.0	22.2	22.2	22.7
Other	66.5	94.7	107.2	80.1	36.1	32.0	18.3	11.7	36.1
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	84.4	79.0	124.9	84.5	46.1	20.6	30.9	21.8	24.5
Female	69.4	81.8	120.6	86.1	46.8	23.9	18.7	16.7	50.5
<b>Orphan status</b>									
Orphaned	94.9	76.4	146.4	93.5	56.8	22.1	23.2	23.2	18.8
Not-orphaned	98.9	80.7	116.0	84.2	44.0	22.8	18.8	18.8	29.9
<b>Foster status</b>									
Fostered	100.0	90.0	121.8	86.1	33.5	19.2	23.1	23.1	17.2
Not-fostered	98.4	79.5	118.2	84.8	46.6	21.7	20.4	20.4	29.6

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda 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.

accessible clusters is 130 percent, the share for households located in remote clusters is 116 percent. Similarly, NER for households in accessible clusters is higher than that of households in remote clusters at 87 and 84 percent respectively. On the other hand, GER and NER do not vary by poverty status.

GER and NER are highest among people living in households belonging to the 'employee' category at 138 and 91 percent respectively and lowest for the 'other' socio-economic group at 107 and 80 percent respectively.

Furthermore, while NER does not vary by gender of the household head, males have higher GER than females at 125 and 121 percent respectively.

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

## Satisfaction

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

47 percent of all primary school pupils were satisfied with the schools they were attending. While there is no remarkable difference in satisfaction rates between pupils living in poor and non-poor households, a higher share of pupils living in remote clusters reported to be satisfied with their schools than pupils living in accessible clusters, at 49 and 44 percent respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that pupils living in households where the main income earner is an employee have a higher rate of satisfaction with their primary schools compared to the pupils living in households belonging to the 'other' category, at 54 and 36 percent respectively.

Furthermore, 57 percent of orphaned children reported to be satisfied with their primary schools compared to 44 percent of non-orphaned children. In contrast the percentage of non-fostered children who report to be satisfied with their primary schools is higher than that of fostered, at 47 and 34 percent respectively.

Lastly, gender of the household head does not show strong correlation with the rate of pupils' satisfaction with their primary schools.

## 3.1.3 Secondary school Access, Enrolment and Satisfaction

### Access

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

22 percent of all pupils in secondary school live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school. The difference in access to secondary school between people living in accessible and remote clusters is noticeable at 33 and 9 percent respectively. Similarly, 29 percent of pupils living in non-poor households live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school compared to 18 percent of pupils living in poor households.

The socio-economic status of the household seems to be strongly correlated with the secondary school access rate. While pupils living in households where the main income earner is an employee have the highest rate of access to secondary school at 46 percent, followed by those who belong to the 'other' category (32 percent) The share for the 'self-employed agriculture' category is 18 percent.

While orphan status does not show strong correlation with secondary school access, The access rate for fostered children is 19 percent, slightly lower than that for non-fostered, at 22 percent. Similarly, there is a minimal difference between female and male-headed households, at 24 and 21 percent, respectively.

## 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 25 percent and NER was 19 percent. The secondary school GER and NER for households located in accessible clusters are 15 percentage points higher than that of households located in remote clusters. Both secondary GER and NER are remarkably higher in non-poor households

than in poor households, with a noticeable difference of about 20 percentage points.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that 'employee' is the category with highest NER and GER, whereas the 'other' category shows the lowest enrolment rates. GER rate is higher among male than female-headed households at 31 and 19 percent respectively. Similarly, the NER rate is 5 percentage points higher among male-headed households than female-headed households.

Finally, the GER and NER rates are 4 percentage points higher among orphaned than among non-orphaned children. Likewise, the GER and NER difference between fostered and non-fostered children is minimal, at 23 and 20 percent, respectively.

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

	Percent dissatisfied	Reasons for dissatisfaction								
		Books/supplies	Poor Teaching	Lack of teachers	Teachers absent	Lack of space	Facilities in bad condition	High fees	Other	
<b>Total</b>	53.0	37.7	21.8	56.9	7.2	9.9	41.4	3.5	4.5	
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	55.6	40.5	21.2	48.4	5.5	11.2	43.3	5.6	6.0	
Remote	50.1	34.1	22.7	67.8	9.4	8.1	39.0	1.0	2.6	
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	53.1	38.9	17.7	54.5	8.1	9.1	41.0	2.4	4.3	
Non-poor	52.9	36.0	27.8	60.3	5.9	11.0	42.0	5.3	4.9	
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	47.8	37.2	36.8	66.1	2.9	13.0	48.8	10.7	3.3	
Self-employed - agriculture	52.4	34.5	20.0	58.8	6.7	8.6	42.9	3.0	3.3	
Self-employed - other	56.1	40.2	21.6	38.0	10.4	17.0	25.4	3.8	5.5	
Other	61.1	66.1	22.7	67.9	11.4	2.8	52.9	0.0	16.1	
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	54.5	36.6	21.1	57.4	5.6	9.3	41.2	4.7	4.9	
Female	51.5	39.0	22.6	56.3	9.1	10.5	41.7	2.3	4.1	
<b>Type of school</b>										
Primary	53.5	39.0	24.0	54.7	8.0	10.8	42.8	0.0	4.5	
Government	53.8	39.3	24.2	55.1	8.0	10.9	42.4	0.0	4.5	
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Secondary	65.1	34.5	7.4	71.9	0.0	0.0	23.1	31.3	1.5	
Government	69.3	38.1	8.2	79.5	0.0	0.0	23.4	26.1	1.6	
Private	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	
Other	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	64.7	0.0	
Other	38.6	28.6	20.1	57.3	10.0	14.5	54.0	0.0	9.4	
Government	45.2	30.5	21.4	61.1	10.7	15.5	51.0	0.0	10.0	
Private	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Other	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

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

	Reasons not currently attending											
	Percent not attending	Completed school	Distance	Cost	Work	Illness	Pregnancy	Got married	Useless/uninteresting	Failed exam	Awaits admission	Dismissed
<b>Total</b>	7.7	34.1	1.7	14.0	7.8	1.4	2.1	9.9	24.7	40.9	1.5	0.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>												
Accessible	5.7	35.4	0.0	15.0	12.4	0.0	2.5	19.7	13.5	43.6	3.9	0.0
Remote	9.7	33.3	2.8	13.3	4.9	2.3	1.8	3.6	31.9	39.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>												
Poor	8.3	31.3	2.6	16.5	7.6	1.1	3.2	8.3	29.2	40.1	0.0	0.0
Non-poor	6.7	39.4	0.0	9.2	8.2	2.0	0.0	13.0	16.3	42.3	4.4	0.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>												
Employed	4.0	67.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.1	0.0	35.9	0.0
Self-employed - agric	8.3	31.6	2.2	10.6	8.1	0.0	1.2	8.3	26.3	44.6	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	5.8	27.2	0.0	33.1	14.2	6.6	0.0	26.1	25.9	28.5	0.0	0.0
Other	9.0	52.4	0.0	31.5	0.0	10.0	16.1	10.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	5.4	26.9	5.0	8.3	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6	42.9	0.0	0.0
Female	9.8	37.9	0.0	16.9	4.8	2.1	3.2	15.1	19.5	39.8	2.3	0.0
<b>Age</b>												
7-13	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	87.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
14-19	19.1	36.1	1.8	14.8	8.3	0.7	2.2	10.5	21.1	43.2	1.6	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

## Satisfaction

The majority (65 percent) of the total population enrolled in secondary schools are dissatisfied with their schools. 35 percent of this population reports to be satisfied with the secondary schools they attend. This satisfaction rate is lower than in primary schools (47 percent). The satisfaction rate is higher among people living in remote clusters than that of people living in accessible clusters, at 53 and 28 percent respectively. Similarly, while 40 percent of pupils living in poor households report to be satisfied with the secondary schools they attend, the share for those living in non-poor households is 32 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that pupils living in households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the lowest satisfaction rate (23 percent) compared to 38 percent of pupils from the 'self-employed agriculture' socio-economic group.

The satisfaction rate for females is more than twice as high as that of males at 51 and 25 percent respectively.

Among the individuals enrolled in secondary schools, non-orphaned children reported higher satisfaction rates with their schools than orphaned children. The satisfaction rate for non-orphaned children is higher than that of orphaned children at 30 and 19 percent respectively. Similarly, 30 percent of non-fostered children report to be satisfied with their secondary schools compared to 17 percent of fostered children.

## 3.2 Dissatisfaction

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

### 3 Education

Overall, more than half (53 percent) of the students who were enrolled in either primary or secondary school reported dissatisfaction with the schools they were attending. 57 percent of students reported lack of teachers as the cause of their dissatisfaction. In addition, 41 percent reported bad condition of facilities, whereas 38 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools because of lack of books or supplies. While 22 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools due to poor teaching, 10 percent reported lack of space.

The dissatisfaction rate in accessible villages is about 6 percentage points higher than that in remote villages. On the other hand, poverty status does not show strong correlation with the level of dissatisfaction. However, further breakdown of the data shows that the dissatisfaction rate due to poor teaching among non-poor households is higher than that among poor households at 28 and 18 percent respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the dissatisfaction rate among households belonging to the 'other' category is the highest (61 percent). At the same time the 'employee' socio-economic group reported the lowest dissatisfaction rate (48 percent). Dissatisfaction rate among male-headed households is slightly higher than that among female-headed households at 55 and 52 percent respectively.

Those attending primary school reported to be most dissatisfied due to lack of teachers (55 percent) followed by facilities in bad condition (43 percent) while those attending secondary schools reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers (72 percent) followed by lack of text books or supplies (35 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 8 percent of 7 to 19 year olds who were not attending school.

Around 41 percent of the non-attending population did not attend because they failed standard four, seven or form four exams. 34 percent reported that they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level. A quarter (25 percent) of respondents reported that school was useless or uninteresting. While 14 percent were not attending due to cost, 10 percent of respondents had gotten married. 2 percent were not attending school due to either pregnancy, distance to schools or were awaiting admission.

Children from remote villages have higher rates of non-attendance than children from accessible villages. However, Poverty status does not show strong correlation with non-attendance rates. Further breakdown of the data shows that while 20 percent of children living in accessible clusters were not attending school due to marriage, the share for children living in remote clusters was 4 percent. On the other hand, 29 percent of children living in poor households were not attending school because it was useless or uninteresting compared to 16 percent of those living in non-poor households. It is also noticeable that while 17 percent of children living in poor households were not attending school due to costs, the share for those living in non-poor households is 9 percent.

Children from female-headed households have higher rates of non-attendance than children from male-headed households at 10 and 5 percent respectively.

Virtually all primary school-aged children attend school, as their non-attendance rate is less than 1 percent. On the other hand, 81 percent of secondary school-aged individuals attend school. 43 percent of secondary school-aged individuals not attending secondary school reported having failed exams, while 87 percent of primary school-aged children not attending school reported that it was useless/uninteresting.

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

Overall, 85 percent of primary school-aged children was enrolled at the time of the survey. Out of those in primary school-age (7 to 13 years), 86 percent of girls and 85 percent of boys was enrolled. The required age at which children should start standard one is 7 years. However, at the time of the survey only 46 percent of all seven year olds were enrolled. Children are most likely to be in school by the age of 13, 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. 19 percent of secondary school-aged children were enrolled compared to 85 percent in primary school. A child who follows a normal school curriculum (starting standard one at age 7) is expected to start form one at age 14. From this table we see that the biggest difference in enrolment rates is observed between age 17 and 18. Furthermore, 47 percent of 17 year olds reported to be enrolled at the time of the survey. It is also noticeable that the rate of boys enrolled in secondary school at the age of 14 is virtually null compared to 4 percent of girls enrolled in secondary school at the same age.

Secondary school drop-out rates among secondary school-age individuals (14 to 19 years) are higher compared to those of primary school. 4 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. The highest drop-out rate among males is at the age of 17, while

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

	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>	84.5	86.1	85.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	43.6	48.1	45.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	76.0	68.2	71.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	89.4	100.0	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	94.7	96.6	95.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	97.9	98.7	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	97.7	93.8	95.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	98.5	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

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

	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>	21.8	16.7	19.1	2.7	5.6	4.2
14	0.0	4.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	2.7	12.8	8.0	3.3	3.5	3.4
16	25.7	26.1	25.9	1.9	14.8	8.6
17	54.1	38.7	47.3	6.7	0.0	3.7
18	31.0	15.6	24.8	0.0	5.1	2.1
19	20.7	12.4	15.7	6.5	9.6	8.4

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

female drop out rate is highest at age of 16.

### 3.5 Literacy

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

### Adult Literacy

Overall, 77 percent of the population aged 15 and above in the district are literate. The difference in literacy rates among males and females is about 15 percentage points at 84 and 69 percent respectively. Individuals aged between 15 and 19 have the highest literacy rate (95 percent) while only 38 percent of those who are above 60 years know how to read and write. There

### 3 Education

are remarkable gender differences in literacy, being larger for the older cohorts.

The literacy rate in accessible villages is 9 percentage points higher than in remote villages. The literacy rate for the 15-19 age-groups in remote villages is 92 percent, whereas for accessible villages the rate is 97 percent. Furthermore, in accessible villages the literacy rate of men is 14 percentage points higher than that of women. In remote villages, the difference

contrary, while the literacy rate of women in accessible villages is about 11 percentage points higher than that of women in remote villages, the difference in literacy rates between men in accessible and remote villages is 9 percentage points. Finally, there is a significant difference in literacy rates among men and women above 60 years in both cluster locations. In both cases, the literacy rates of men over 60 years are above 40 percentage points higher than that of women.

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

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>	84.4	69.4	76.5
15-19 years	96.0	94.3	95.2
20-29 years	92.4	80.2	85.4
30-39 years	89.1	76.2	81.6
40-49 years	83.2	56.4	69.3
50-59 years	73.8	44.3	60.3
60+ years	57.9	12.8	38.3
<b>Accessible</b>	88.8	74.6	81.2
15-19 years	100.0	94.8	97.2
20-29 years	95.6	79.2	86.3
30-39 years	88.4	86.3	87.2
40-49 years	83.9	76.4	80.2
50-59 years	82.1	47.4	63.9
60+ years	69.2	16.8	44.3
<b>Remote</b>	80.3	63.7	71.8
15-19 years	91.4	93.6	92.3
20-29 years	89.5	81.0	84.6
30-39 years	89.7	66.8	76.4
40-49 years	82.4	39.9	59.4
50-59 years	67.2	40.1	56.6
60+ years	47.5	7.5	31.9

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

1. Base is population age 15+

increases to 16 percentage points. On the

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

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>	95.0	88.8	91.7
15-17 years	97.8	97.1	97.5
18-20 years	93.3	80.6	86.6
21-22 years	90.4	85.0	87.3
23-24 years	94.0	87.0	90.1
<b>Accessible</b>	99.3	90.2	94.3
15-17 years	100.0	97.4	98.6
18-20 years	100.0	87.1	92.7
21-22 years	93.0	79.4	86.3
23-24 years	100.0	79.3	87.7
<b>Remote</b>	90.7	87.0	88.8
15-17 years	95.0	96.7	95.8
18-20 years	87.3	72.4	80.1
21-22 years	88.3	87.5	87.8
23-24 years	88.9	96.1	92.6

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

1. Base is population aged 15-24

### Youth Literacy

Table 3.7 shows literacy rates among the youth by age, gender and residential location. Youth literacy rate is calculated for all persons between 15 and 24 years old. The literacy rate for this group is 92 percent, but the gender difference is important. While the literacy rate for men is 95 percent, the rate for women is 6 percentage points lower, at 89 percent.

Analysis by age-groups shows that 15 to 17 year olds have the highest literacy rate at 98 percent. The cohort between 15 and 17 years old has the highest literacy rates both in accessible and remote villages. However, youth literacy rate in accessible villages is slightly higher than that of youth in remote villages at 94 and 89 percent respectively.

# 4 HEALTH

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

## 4.1. Health Indicators

Throughout this report, a household is said to have access to medical services if it is located within 30 minutes of the nearest health facility. Judgment of the time it takes to travel to the facility as well as what is 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 use is defined as the proportion of individuals who had consulted a healthcare 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, 43 percent of the households have access to medical services. Conversely, 57 percent of the households in the district do not have access to medical services.

As would be expected, household in accessible villages have higher rates of access to medical services at 65 percent

**Table 4.1 - Health Indicators**

	Medical Services			
	Access	Need	Use	Satisfaction
<b>Total</b>	42.7	28.9	30.7	71.3
<b>Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	65.2	27.2	29.1	67.0
Remote	21.0	30.5	32.2	75.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	34.5	29.1	30.8	71.8
Non-poor	53.5	28.7	30.6	70.6
<b>Socio-economic group</b>				
Employed	81.5	22.5	25.1	60.1
Self-employed - agriculture	37.5	28.8	30.6	73.0
Self-employed - other	53.6	29.9	31.2	72.0
Other	32.1	34.6	36.3	63.6
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	42.2	28.0	29.9	70.3
Female	43.1	29.8	31.5	72.2
<b>Age</b>				
0-4	45.0	49.0	69.7	73.6
5-9	37.7	26.5	25.0	74.4
10-14	40.5	17.1	16.3	77.3
15-19	48.2	17.5	16.2	77.6
20-29	46.1	15.6	15.7	67.8
30-39	40.2	25.9	21.5	67.3
40-49	37.6	28.6	26.2	59.1
50-59	33.1	47.5	27.3	40.2
60+	46.7	43.4	34.6	63.4

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda 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.

than households in remote villages at 21 percent. Both show similar proportions of need and use, but households in accessible villages report lower satisfaction rates (67 percent) than households in remote villages (at 75 percent).

Non-poor households have higher access rates than poor households, with shares of 54 percent and 35 percent, respectively. The breakdown by poverty status does not show sharp differences by need, use or satisfaction.

Regarding socio-economic status, the employed show the highest access, at 82 percent, more than twice the rate reported by the self-employed in agriculture. The other categories show rates of around 41

percent. Employees showed the lowest rate of need, use and satisfaction at 23 percent, 25 percent and 60 percent respectively. Households where the main income earner was self-employed in agriculture or self-employed in non-agricultural activities showed similar rates of need, use and satisfaction. There are no gender differences reported by genders.

Access does not vary widely by age-groups, but the rates of need and use do. The highest rates of need and use are reported by children under 5 at 49 and 70 percent. The need rate starts at 49 percent for children under 5, reduces to around 27 percent for the population aged between 5 and 19, and then reduces further for the 10 to 14 at 17 percent, then starts going up again, reaching 48 percent for the 50-59 group. The rate of use follows a similar trend: it starts decreasing with age but then increases for the older cohorts. Satisfaction is lowest for the 50-59 groups at 40 percent and is highest for the 15-19 groups at 78 percent.

## 4.2 Reasons for Dissatisfaction

Table 4.2 shows the percentage of population who consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and were not satisfied. Overall, 1 in 5 users of healthcare facilities is dissatisfied, mostly because of long waits (44 percent) drug unavailability (23 percent), unsuccessful treatment (19 percent) and the cost (20 percent).

The analysis by cluster location shows that households in accessible villages reported a higher dissatisfaction rate at 33 percent compared to 25 percent reported by households from remote villages. Households from accessible villages are more commonly dissatisfied by long waits at 49 percent against 38 percent reported by households in remote villages. Drug unavailability was reported as a reason for dissatisfaction by households in accessible villages at 26 percent versus 19 percent reported by households from remote

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

	Percent dissatisfied	Reasons for dissatisfaction						
		Facilities not clean	Long wait	No trained professionals	Cost	No drugs available	Treatment unsuccessful	Other
<b>Total</b>	28.7	6.5	43.9	9.5	19.6	22.6	18.5	0.9
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	33.0	5.6	49.0	8.1	19.0	25.6	15.1	0.8
Remote	25.0	7.5	38.2	11.1	20.3	19.0	22.4	1.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	28.2	8.5	46.1	8.3	14.2	22.5	15.7	0.0
Non-poor	29.4	3.9	41.2	11.0	26.6	22.7	22.2	2.0
<b>Socio-economic group</b>								
Employed	39.9	5.5	37.3	14.4	13.2	21.0	27.2	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	27.0	9.1	44.0	8.0	15.4	22.0	18.1	0.7
Self-employed - other	28.0	0.0	64.7	13.5	23.6	23.1	6.8	2.8
Other	36.4	0.0	21.6	9.5	44.7	26.2	29.8	0.0
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	29.7	5.6	43.4	11.6	17.2	20.8	19.8	0.8
Female	27.8	7.3	44.5	7.4	21.9	24.2	17.3	0.9
<b>Type of provider</b>								
Public hospital	42.8	6.9	58.7	6.8	6.9	27.8	12.8	0.6
Private hospital	26.6	0.0	25.4	13.3	61.4	20.1	10.4	0.0
Religious hospital	32.8	14.7	29.4	6.4	51.8	16.6	11.7	8.1
Village health worker	9.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private Doctor/Dentist	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacist	11.5	3.7	0.0	26.3	51.7	7.0	27.9	0.0
Trad. Healer	25.9	8.5	0.0	0.0	15.0	8.5	91.5	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

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

	Percent not consulting	Reasons for not consulting				
		No need	Cost	Distance	No confidence	Other
<b>Total</b>	69.2	96.8	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.6
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	70.9	97.3	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.8
Remote	67.6	96.4	2.6	0.5	0.2	0.4
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	69.0	97.0	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
Non-poor	69.4	96.6	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.9
<b>Socio-economic group</b>						
Employed	74.9	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Self-employed - agriculture	69.3	96.8	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.5
Self-employed - other	68.8	97.2	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.5
Other	63.7	94.8	4.6	0.7	0.0	0.0
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	70.0	97.4	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.4
Female	68.4	96.2	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.8
<b>Type of sickness/injury</b>						
Fever/malaria	3.4	16.7	64.0	3.3	0.0	25.4
Diarrhea/abdominal pains	9.0	10.8	68.8	9.4	0.0	31.4
Pain in back, limbs or joints	22.0	20.6	62.1	4.4	0.0	20.2
Coughing/breathing difficulty	8.2	28.9	54.6	3.3	0.0	13.2
Skin problems	24.0	28.2	31.2	40.6	0.0	0.0
Ear, nose, throat	22.3	31.4	24.2	0.0	44.3	0.0
Eye	27.8	20.0	80.0	21.4	0.0	0.0
Dental	40.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accident	7.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	22.1	13.5	74.3	0.0	12.2	16.3

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

villages. Unsuccessful treatment was reported at a rate of 22 percent by households from remote villages versus 15 percent reported by household in accessible villages.

The breakdown by poverty status shows similar dissatisfaction rates. Poor and non-poor households reported long wait as the lead reason, with poor households reporting a rate of 46 percent and non-poor households a rate of 41 percent. Non-poor households reported cost at 26 percent and unsuccessful treatment at 22 percent, higher than poor households at 14 percent and 16 percent respectively. Both poor and non-poor households reported similar rates on drug unavailability.

Employees are the socio-economic group with the highest dissatisfaction rate at 40 percent. Long wait was the lead reason for dissatisfaction reported by employees (37 percent), self-employed in agriculture (44 percent) and self-employed in other activities (65 percent). Cost was the lead

reason reported by households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' socio-economic group at 45 percent. Drug unavailability and cost were reported at similar rates by households belonging to the self-employed in non-agricultural activities socio-economic group. Employees reported unsuccessful treatment as the second reason for dissatisfaction at 27 percent, while households from the self-employed in agriculture group reported drug unavailability as the second lead reason at a rate of 22 percent. 'Others' reported unsuccessful treatment as the second lead reason for dissatisfaction at a rate of 30 percent.

Dissatisfaction does not vary by gender. Both reported long wait as the lead reason by a similar rate, followed by drug unavailability, unsuccessful treatment and cost.

Regarding health provider, private doctors and dentist show dissatisfaction rates of 100 percent. The main cause of

## 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
<b>Total</b>	28.9	56.5	18.5	11.4	25.8	1.6	2.0	2.4	1.4	0.9	5.0
<b>Male Total</b>	28.0	59.6	16.0	8.7	25.0	1.6	2.5	2.0	0.9	1.8	4.9
0-4	52.1	70.5	18.3	0.4	27.7	2.9	1.8	0.7	0.0	1.0	3.5
5-9	26.7	65.6	13.4	5.7	22.6	1.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	16.8	61.6	8.9	0.0	31.9	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.7	2.7
15-29	18.5	52.7	14.9	8.1	24.7	2.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	4.2	9.8
30-49	17.7	44.4	22.0	10.2	22.5	0.0	5.4	0.0	6.6	0.0	3.4
50-64	25.9	39.3	9.7	31.4	21.6	0.0	4.4	5.8	0.0	0.0	11.5
65+	38.9	37.1	18.1	49.3	13.5	0.0	0.0	12.4	3.0	3.8	12.7
<b>Female Total</b>	29.8	53.7	20.7	13.8	26.5	1.6	1.5	2.7	1.8	0.0	5.1
0-4	45.2	74.8	18.9	0.9	24.2	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.6
5-9	26.3	59.8	11.7	1.8	32.1	7.4	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5
10-14	17.4	52.2	15.0	2.1	36.0	0.0	4.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	5.2
15-29	15.4	59.8	13.6	4.6	27.2	0.0	2.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	7.8
30-49	35.3	44.9	38.5	13.2	23.4	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.5	0.0	3.4
50-64	48.6	33.4	19.3	57.5	19.4	0.0	2.4	2.9	9.6	0.0	11.2
65+	70.2	17.9	16.3	55.2	26.7	0.0	2.7	5.2	3.0	0.0	5.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda 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.

dissatisfaction in public hospitals is the long wait, similarly with village health workers, whereas in private and religious hospitals, as well as in pharmacists, the cost of healthcare.

### 4.3 Reasons for Not Consulting When Ill

The distribution of the population who did not consult a health provider in the four weeks preceding the survey is shown Table 4.3. The table shows that overall, 69 percent of the population did not consult a health provider, typically because there was no need (97 percent of the cases). 3 percent of the people who did not consult a health provider had other reasons, mainly the cost of healthcare.

Neither cluster location, poverty status, economic status nor gender seems to be correlated with the reasons for not consulting.

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

receiving attention (17%) 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 57 percent of the total population. In turn, coughing and breathing difficulties and diarrhoea, abdominal pain come in second and third place, with 26 and 19 percent of the ill population, respectively. Pain in the back limbs or joints affected 11 percent of the ill population, whereas other illnesses had minor shares.

The gender breakdown shows no differences. On the other hand, the age breakdown shows that the share of sick/injured population starts at around 49 percent for children under 5, decreases for the 5-9 cohort, stabilizes around 27 percent, and then starts increasing again for the 30-49 cohort, peaking at for the population aged 65 and over (39 percent for males, and 70 percent for females in that group). The share of ill population affected by malaria comes down with age but other problems emerge.

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

	Public hospital	Private hospital	Religious hospital	Village health worker	Private doctor, dentist	Pharmacist/chemist	Traditional healer	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	46.2	5.9	4.8	1.8	0.2	35.5	5.5	0.1	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>									
Accessible	47.9	3.1	8.2	0.4	0.0	35.1	5.3	0.0	100.0
Remote	44.6	8.4	1.9	3.0	0.3	35.8	5.7	0.2	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>									
Poor	46.3	6.0	1.8	2.3	0.3	38.4	5.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	46.0	5.8	8.9	1.1	0.0	31.7	6.1	0.3	100.0
<b>Socio-economic group</b>									
Employed	48.2	2.1	20.3	0.0	0.0	24.3	5.2	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	48.0	7.1	2.8	1.9	0.0	34.4	5.6	0.2	100.0
Self-employed - other	46.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	41.1	4.4	0.0	100.0
Other	28.3	2.1	12.6	5.3	2.0	43.0	6.8	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

1. Base is population who consulted a health provider

## 4.5 Health Provider

Table 4.5 shows the percent distribution of health consultations in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, 46 percent of the consultations were made in a public hospital, 36 percent to a pharmacist or chemist, 5 percent in a religious hospital, and 6 percent to traditional healers. Private hospitals were consulted just in 6 percent of the cases.

The breakdown by location shows no strong correlation with health provider. Households from accessible villages reported visiting religious hospitals at a higher rate (8 percent) compared to households from remote villages (2 percent). In turn, remote villages reported higher rate of visiting private hospitals at 8 percent than households from accessible villages at 3 percent.

Non-poor households reported higher rates of visiting religious hospitals at 9 percent compared to poor households at 2 percent. Poor households reported higher rates of visiting a pharmacist or chemist at 38 percent, 6 points higher than the rate reported by non-poor households. Both reported similar rates of visiting public hospitals.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that employees, the self-employed in agriculture, and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities reported similar rates of visiting public hospitals at around 48 percent higher than the rate reported by 'others' at 28 percent. The highest rate of

reported visits to private hospitals was reported to by the self-employed in non-agricultural activities at 7 percent. The highest rate of visits in religious hospitals was reported by the employees. Households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group reported the highest rates of visits to village health workers at 5 percent, pharmacists and chemists at 43 percent and traditional healers at 7 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, 15 percent of women in this age-group gave birth in the past year. No girls aged 14 or under gave birth in the district. Around 8 percent of the females between 15 and 19 gave birth. The rate peaks at 32 percent for the 25-29 groups, and then decreases, reaching 5 percent for the group aged 40 to 49. In addition, 100 percent of pregnant women received prenatal care.

The breakdown by cluster location shows households in remote villages shows higher rates for women between 20 and 24 years old, whereas households in accessible villages show higher rates for the 25-30 cohorts. In addition households from accessible villages (9 percent) reported higher rates of women giving birth at 40 plus than households from remote villages (1 percent). Women from households in accessible villages reported half the rate of giving birth between the ages of 30-39 than women from

## 4 Health

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

	12-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-29 yrs	30-39 yrs	40+ yrs	Total	Pre-natal care
<b>Total</b>	0.0	8.4	30.3	31.7	24.6	4.6	15.2	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	0.0	8.5	25.4	32.8	16.0	9.0	12.8	100.0
Remote	0.0	8.3	34.1	30.7	32.4	1.0	17.6	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	0.0	5.4	36.2	37.3	33.0	7.7	17.5	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	12.0	24.0	25.7	13.0	0.0	12.1	100.0
<b>Socio-economic group</b>								
Employed	0.0	11.4	25.8	0.0	5.5	0.0	7.5	100.0
Self-employed - agric	0.0	5.8	37.9	32.2	28.1	1.7	15.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	0.0	11.1	16.5	45.6	28.2	36.0	21.8	100.0
Other	0.0	29.7	0.0	53.4	10.3	0.0	11.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

1. Base is females aged 12 or older.

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

	Hospital	Health centre	Dispensary	Health post	At home	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	29.6	2.6	6.1	0.3	60.1	1.2	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	34.9	4.0	6.5	0.0	53.2	1.4	100.0
Remote	24.7	1.3	5.8	0.7	66.5	1.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	22.4	3.3	5.9	0.2	66.9	1.3	100.0
Non-poor	40.9	1.5	6.5	0.6	49.5	1.1	100.0
<b>Socio-economic group</b>							
Employed	60.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	33.6	3.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	27.1	1.4	6.5	0.5	63.3	1.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	30.9	6.0	8.2	0.0	53.7	1.2	100.0
Other	22.4	5.4	3.3	0.0	68.9	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

households in remote villages (32 percent).

The analysis by poverty status reveals that 18 percent of women from poor households had a live birth in the year preceding the survey, higher than the share for non-poor, at 12 percent. Poor households reported lower rates of women giving birth between the ages of 15 and 19 at 5 percent while women from non-poor households reported twice that rate at 12 percent. Women from poor households reported consistently higher rates in the age-groups above the age of 20 than women from households in accessible villages.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that the highest rates correspond to the self-employed, with shares of 15 and 22 for agricultural and non-agricultural

activities, respectively, whereas the employees show the lowest share, of just 8 percent overall. Households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group show highest rates: 53 percent for women between 25 and 29 years old; and in second place self-employed in non-agricultural activities at 46 percent for the 25-29 cohorts.

Table 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey. Roughly, 30 percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey took place in a hospital, 60 percent at home, and 6 percent at a dispensary. The ordering remains across cluster location, poverty status, and socio-economic group of the household head. Households in remote villages reported higher rates of birth at home at 67 percent compared to 53 percent reported by

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

	Doctor Nurse	Midwife	Trained T.B.A.	T.B.A.	Other Self	Don't know	Total	Delivery by health prof.
<b>Total</b>	0.6	37.5	1.9	13.4	45.4	1.2	100.0	40.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	0.9	43.8	0.8	11.4	40.6	2.5	100.0	45.5
Remote	0.3	31.5	2.9	15.3	50.0	0.0	100.0	34.7
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	0.3	30.8	0.9	14.0	52.3	1.6	100.0	32.0
Non-poor	1.0	48.1	3.5	12.4	34.5	0.5	100.0	52.6
<b>Socio-economic group</b>								
Employed	3.4	60.0	0.0	9.4	27.3	0.0	100.0	63.4
Self-employed - agriculture	0.0	35.0	1.7	14.6	47.7	0.9	100.0	36.8
Self-employed - other	2.1	41.6	2.9	13.7	36.6	3.2	100.0	46.6
Other	0.0	31.1	2.9	5.4	60.6	0.0	100.0	34.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

households on accessible villages. Households in remote villages reported lower rates of birth in hospitals at 25 percent than households in accessible villages at 35 percent. Both groups show similar rates of deliveries at dispensaries.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households had a higher share of deliveries in hospitals at 41 percent compared to 22 percent of poor households. Conversely, poor households reported higher rates of birth at home at 67 percent compared to 50 percent reported by non-poor households.

The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that homes are the most common place for deliveries, with shares of around 62 percent for all but the employees category (34 percent). Hospitals and dispensaries take the second and third place. Hospitals represent 27 percent of deliveries for the self-employed in agriculture, 31 percent of deliveries for the self-employed in non-agricultural sector and 22 percent for the 'other' category. The highest rate of births reported to take place at a dispensary or health centre was by the households led by the self-employed in other sectors at 8 percent and 6 percent respectively.

Table 4.8 shows the percentage distribution of birth in the five years preceding the survey by person who assisted in the delivery of the child. Overall, 4 of 10 deliveries were attended by a health professional. 45 percent of deliveries were reported to have taken place without assistance, while 38 percent

of deliveries were attended by midwives. In turn, traditional birth assistants (TBA) and trained TBA accounted for 13 and 2 percent of the shares. Doctors or nurses attended 1 percent of the deliveries in the district.

The analysis by cluster location shows that deliveries without assistance were more common in remote villages (50 percent vs. 41 percent), whereas midwives were more common for accessible villages (44 percent vs. 32 percent).

As expected, non-poor households show a higher share of deliveries attended by a professional, 53 percent, against 32 for the poor. Conversely, poor households report a higher share of deliveries without assistance at 52 percent compared to 35 percent reported by non-poor households. The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that employees reported the highest rates of birth attended by health professionals at 63 percent, out of which 60 percent was attended by midwives and 3 percent by doctors. Households in the 'self-employed in agriculture' category report the highest share of deliveries attended by T.B.A at 15 percent while households from the 'other' socio-economic group reported the highest rates of birth without assistance at 61 percent.

## 4.7 Child Nutrition

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

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

	Nutritional status indicators		Program participation		
	2SD)	2SD)	Nutrition	Weigh-in	Vaccinated
<b>Total</b>	19.6	0.7	45.2	96.6	92.9
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	14.4	0.5	43.6	95.8	92.1
Remote	24.6	1.0	46.8	97.4	93.6
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	23.8	0.9	45.9	95.7	91.9
Non-poor	13.1	0.6	44.2	98.1	94.6
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	12.7	0.0	54.5	100.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	19.8	0.9	48.3	98.3	94.1
Self-employed - other	18.6	0.0	34.4	92.8	87.9
Other	25.6	1.9	34.9	87.5	87.5
<b>Gender and age in completed years</b>					
<b>Male</b>	20.7	0.9	44.3	97.1	93.6
0	18.1	2.9	24.6	93.9	93.0
1	22.5	0.0	55.9	100.0	97.3
2	19.1	1.8	44.2	97.7	92.5
3	28.1	0.0	52.0	100.0	96.1
4	14.2	0.0	49.2	93.5	88.3
<b>Female</b>	18.2	0.6	46.4	96.1	92.1
0	23.5	0.0	43.0	94.8	94.8
1	18.2	2.1	41.7	100.0	100.0
2	14.9	0.0	53.0	95.9	91.1
3	20.6	0.0	43.1	95.0	88.9
4	16.5	0.0	52.2	92.6	80.5
<b>Orphan status</b>					
Orphaned	41.7	0.0	62.9	82.9	80.7
Not-orphaned	17.9	0.8	44.6	97.4	93.6
<b>Foster status</b>					
Fostered	24.7	2.4	55.1	88.4	88.4
Not-fostered	19.1	0.7	44.8	98.0	94.1

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

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

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

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

Weight-for-height is a measure of body mass in relation to body height and is an indicator of immediate nutritional status. A child who is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population is classed as too thin

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

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

Overall, 1 percent of the children is wasted, and 20 percent is stunted. Almost half of the children (45 percent) participate in nutrition programs and 93 percent was reported to have been vaccinated.

Cluster location and poverty status are correlated with nutrition. Households in remote villages have higher rates of stunted children than households in accessible villages, with rates of 25 and 14 percent. Similar differences are observed between poor and non-poor households. Poor households report 24 percent of stunted children compared to 13 percent reported by non-poor households. There were no differences in rates of wasted children reported by neither cluster location nor poverty status.

Regarding socio-economic status, households in the self-employed categories show similar rates of stunted children at around 19 percent. The highest rates of stunted and wasted children were reported by inform the 'other' socio-economic groups at 26 percent and 2 percent respectively. Children from households where the main income earner is an employee reported the lowest rate of stunted children at 13 percent.

The gender breakdown shows no difference in rates of stunted or wasted children, but slightly higher rates of

stunted children are reported by boys than girls.

The breakdown by orphan status shows that 42 percent of orphaned children were reported to be stunted compared to non-orphaned children who reported a rate of 18 percent.

Table 4.9 shows the percent distribution of children by place of delivery. Overall, 60 percent of the children were reported to have been delivered at home, 30 percent at a hospital/maternity, 6 percent in a health centre and 2 percent in a health clinic.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that children from households in accessible villages were delivered in hospitals/maternity wards at 35 percent compared to children from households in remote villages at 25 percent. Children from households in remote villages where delivered at a higher rate at home than children from households in accessible villages (66 percent vs. 53 percent).

The split-up by poverty status indicates that children from non-poor households were delivered in hospitals more frequently than children from poor households, at 41 and 22 percent, respectively. As expected children from poor households were reported to have been delivered at home at a higher rate than their counterparts (67 vs. 49 percent, respectively).

Regarding socio-economic groups, the employees reported the highest rate of deliveries in hospitals and lowest rate of deliveries at home at 60 percent and 34 percent, followed by 'self-employed other' at 31 percent and 54 percent; children from 'self-employed agriculture' at 27 percent and 63 percent; while children from 'others' at 23 percent also claiming the largest share of deliveries at home at 68 percent.

The gender breakdown reveals that boys claim larger shares of deliveries in hospitals than girls (32 percent vs. 27 percent) while girls claim larger shares of deliveries at home than boys (63 percent and 58 percent respectively).

Table 8.3 shows percent distribution of children by who assisted during deliveries. Overall, self or other report the largest share at 46 percent followed by midwives at 38 percent and T.B.A at 14 percent.

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

	Measles	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	OPV0	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	Vitamin A
<b>Total</b>	79.1	95.6	94.4	90.5	87.2	64.9	94.5	92.2	89.2	74.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	80.0	95.3	94.6	91.5	89.6	70.5	94.2	92.5	90.9	75.0
Remote	78.3	95.8	94.3	89.6	85.0	59.6	94.8	92.0	87.6	73.1
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	78.6	95.5	94.0	89.8	86.0	62.1	94.1	91.3	88.2	73.2
Non-poor	80.0	95.6	95.1	91.7	89.0	69.3	95.2	93.7	90.8	75.4
<b>Socio-economic group</b>										
Employed	77.1	95.6	95.6	91.0	88.0	59.7	95.6	93.0	88.0	78.8
Self-employed - agriculture	79.4	96.2	95.7	91.1	87.4	62.5	95.3	93.0	89.7	73.1
Self-employed - other	79.1	94.5	91.8	90.5	87.1	70.2	93.0	90.5	89.3	76.4
Other	79.2	92.0	88.3	85.1	85.1	78.2	89.9	88.3	85.1	72.5
<b>Gender and age in completed years</b>										
<b>Male</b>										
0	76.6	96.3	94.6	89.3	86.4	64.7	94.3	91.3	88.0	70.8
1	17.7	89.9	81.8	58.6	46.4	48.3	80.5	67.5	52.9	25.4
2	94.6	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.4	69.8	98.4	98.4	98.4	81.9
3	91.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	68.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.7
4	98.9	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.7
5	92.3	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	68.1	94.7	94.7	94.7	79.3
<b>Female</b>										
0	82.2	94.7	94.2	92.0	88.1	65.1	94.8	93.3	90.7	77.9
1	27.6	88.2	82.7	70.9	51.8	54.7	86.0	78.0	63.8	27.4
2	95.1	96.4	98.2	98.2	96.6	75.1	98.2	98.2	98.2	92.5
3	91.2	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	55.5	95.9	95.9	95.9	78.8
4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.8
5	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	67.4	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

The breakdown by cluster location shows that children from households in accessible villages were reported to have been delivered by midwives at 45 percent higher than their counterparts in remote village at 32 percent. Children from households in remote villages were reported to have been delivered without assistance at 50 percent, 8 points higher than their counterparts in remote villages. While 15 percent of child deliveries in remote villages were attended by TBA, the figure for accessible villages is 12 percent.

Regarding poverty status, children from poor households were reported to have been delivered without assistance at a higher rate than children from non-poor households ( 53 vs. 34 percent) while children from non-poor households reported higher rates of deliveries that were conducted by midwives than children from poor households. (49 and 31 percent respectively).

Employees reported the largest shares of children delivered in hospitals at 3 percent. This group also reports the highest share of deliveries attended by midwives at 60 percent, while children from households where the main income earner in the 'other' socio-economic group report the highest share of deliveries attended without assistance at 60 percent. Children from households where the main income earned is self-employed in agriculture led the rates of deliveries attended by T.B.A at a rate of 15 percent.

The gender breakdown shows no strong differences.

Table 4.10 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by type of vaccination received. Overall, 79 percent of children under 5 have been vaccinated against measles, 96 against BCG, and roughly between 87 and 95 percent received vaccinations against DPT and OPV. Finally, 74 percent of the children in the district receive vitamin A supplements.

There are no differences by cluster location, 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 other' category.

The gender breakdown shows that boys have lower vaccination rates against measles (77 percent, against 82 percent of girls), but similar shares than girls for the rest of vaccines. The age breakdown shows that the share of children consuming vitamin A increases with age and also that girls reported a rate of consumption of vitamin A at 78 percent, higher than boys at 70 percent. Finally, the vaccination rates for children under 1 years of age are roughly 5 to 10 percent lower than for the rest of children.

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

There is no difference by cluster location, poverty status or socio-economic group.

Further, all children aged 1 and above had vaccination cards. Children between 0 and 11 months had vaccination cards in 91 and 83 percent of the cases, for girls and boys, respectively.

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

	Health Card	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	97.0	3.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>			
Accessible	98.5	1.5	100.0
Remote	95.7	4.3	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>			
Poor	95.7	4.3	100.0
Non-poor	99.1	0.9	100.0
<b>Socio-economic group</b>			
Employed	97.2	2.8	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	96.9	3.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	97.8	2.2	100.0
Other	95.9	4.1	100.0
<b>Gender and age in completed years</b>			
<b>Male</b>	95.9	4.1	100.0
0	82.6	17.4	100.0
1	98.4	1.6	100.0
2	100.0	0.0	100.0
3	100.0	0.0	100.0
4	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	98.3	1.7	100.0
0	90.6	9.4	100.0
1	100.0	0.0	100.0
2	100.0	0.0	100.0
3	100.0	0.0	100.0
4	100.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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



## 5 EMPLOYMENT

This chapter examines employment indicators for the population of Bunda 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 69 percent of the adult population is employed and 2 percent underemployed. Unemployment is lower than 1 percent and the inactivity

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

	Working			Not working			Total
	Employed	Under emp.	Total	Unemploy.	Inactive	Total	
<b>Total</b>	69.0	21.6	90.6	0.4	9.0	9.4	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	68.1	20.9	89.0	0.6	10.4	11.0	100.0
Remote	69.8	22.3	92.1	0.2	7.7	7.9	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	67.4	22.5	90.0	0.6	9.5	10.0	100.0
Non-poor	70.6	20.7	91.2	0.2	8.6	8.8	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>							
<b>Male</b>	60.4	28.0	88.4	0.8	10.8	11.6	100.0
15-29	68.6	18.6	87.2	1.1	11.7	12.8	100.0
30-49	50.9	44.0	94.9	1.0	4.1	5.1	100.0
50-64	55.3	32.1	87.4	0.0	12.6	12.6	100.0
65+	60.7	15.9	76.6	0.0	23.4	23.4	100.0
<b>Female</b>	76.7	15.8	92.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	100.0
15-29	82.4	9.9	92.3	0.0	7.7	7.7	100.0
30-49	71.2	25.6	96.8	0.0	3.2	3.2	100.0
50-64	77.6	19.5	97.1	0.0	2.9	2.9	100.0
65+	66.3	0.0	66.3	0.0	33.7	33.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

## 5 Employment

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

	Total population			Heads of household		
	Active population	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate	Active population	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate
<b>Total</b>	91.0	0.4	23.8	92.7	0.5	37.5
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	89.6	0.7	23.3	91.8	0.9	35.6
Remote	92.3	0.2	24.2	93.5	0.0	39.4
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	90.5	0.6	24.9	92.2	0.5	39.2
Non-poor	91.4	0.2	22.6	93.1	0.5	36.2
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>	89.2	0.9	31.4	93.0	0.6	40.3
15-29	88.3	1.3	21.0	100.0	0.0	47.7
30-49	95.9	1.0	45.9	96.9	1.1	45.3
50-64	87.4	0.0	36.7	87.9	0.0	37.7
65+	76.6	0.0	20.8	83.5	0.0	21.4
<b>Female</b>	92.5	0.0	17.1	91.4	0.0	26.1
15-29	92.3	0.0	10.8	100.0	0.0	81.6
30-49	96.8	0.0	26.5	94.4	0.0	35.2
50-64	97.1	0.0	20.1	91.5	0.0	16.4
65+	66.3	0.0	0.0	82.0	0.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

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

	Active population				Active Total	Inactive	Total
	Employed	Under emp.	Working	Unemployed			
<b>Total</b>	79.2	9.2	88.4	0.7	89.1	10.9	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	75.8	9.6	85.4	0.8	86.2	13.8	100.0
Remote	83.0	8.8	91.9	0.5	92.3	7.7	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	76.8	10.2	87.1	1.2	88.2	11.8	100.0
Non-poor	82.2	8.0	90.1	0.0	90.1	9.9	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>							
<b>Male</b>	74.1	11.4	85.5	1.4	86.8	13.2	100.0
15-16	91.9	0.0	91.9	0.0	91.9	8.1	100.0
17-19	73.4	8.7	82.1	1.2	83.2	16.8	100.0
20-21	70.6	11.4	82.1	0.0	82.1	17.9	100.0
22-23	50.1	33.1	83.1	4.8	87.9	12.1	100.0
<b>Female</b>	83.8	7.3	91.1	0.0	91.1	8.9	100.0
15-16	89.9	2.3	92.2	0.0	92.2	7.8	100.0
17-19	82.6	3.8	86.5	0.0	86.5	13.5	100.0
20-21	86.4	4.2	90.6	0.0	90.6	9.4	100.0
22-23	74.4	21.2	95.5	0.0	95.5	4.5	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda 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.

rate is 9 percent. This shows that underemployment is a bigger problem in the area than unemployment. There are no

differences by cluster location. In turn, non-poor households show a higher employment rate than poor households, at

71 and 67 percent, respectively. For both genders, underemployment peaks for the cohort aged between 30 and 49. Around 44 percent of the males in this group are underemployed, whereas the share for females is 26 percent.

The adult population that was not working in the 4 weeks preceding the survey was mostly inactive, rather than unemployed. This means that most of them were students, sick people, etc. rather than people looking for work and ready for it. For the population under 65 years, inactivity fluctuates between 4 and 13 percent for males and between 3 and 8 percent for females. For the population over 65 the number of inactive population goes up, as would be expected, reaching 23 percent for males and 34 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, at 38 and 24 percent respectively. There is no difference by cluster location, but household heads in poor households have a higher underemployment rate than non-poor households, at 39 and 36 percent.

The gender breakdown shows that in the general population males are more likely to be underemployed than females, with rates of 31 and 17 percent, respectively. A similar difference is observed among the household heads, at 40 and 26 percent, respectively.

The breakdown by age-groups shows that underemployment decreases with age of the household head. However, underemployment rates in the general population show an inverted U shape.

Table 5.2

**Table 5.4 - Percentage distribution of the working population by type of payment in main job**

	Employee	Self-employed		Other	Total
		Agriculture	Other		
<b>Total</b>	2.7	34.5	8.1	54.6	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	4.9	28.4	10.7	55.9	100.0
Remote	0.6	40.4	5.6	53.4	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	0.9	35.0	6.9	57.2	100.0
Non-poor	4.7	33.9	9.4	51.9	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>					
<b>Male</b>	4.7	50.6	12.1	32.6	100.0
15-29	2.8	18.5	8.1	70.6	100.0
30-49	7.4	71.2	18.7	2.7	100.0
50-64	8.0	78.2	8.8	5.0	100.0
65+	0.0	85.2	12.1	2.7	100.0
<b>Female</b>	1.0	20.5	4.7	73.9	100.0
15-29	0.3	6.7	3.4	89.6	100.0
30-49	1.3	30.2	6.6	61.9	100.0
50-64	3.0	45.5	4.3	47.3	100.0
65+	0.0	21.0	3.2	75.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

## 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 91 percent. However, underemployment is lower, at 9 percent, against 22 percent in the total population. There are no differences by cluster location or poverty status.

A breakdown by gender shows that underemployment rates are higher for males than females, at 11 and 7 percent, respectively. It can be seen that underemployment increases with age, and is substantially higher in the 22-23 age-group.

## 5.2 Working population

Table 5.4 shows that the majority of the working population is employed in other activities (inactive, unemployed, unpaid workers, domestic workers) at 55 percent or self-employed in agriculture, at 35 percent. Moreover, employees only account for 3 percent of the working population. Self-employed in non-agricultural activities account for the remaining 8 percent.

## 5 Employment

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

	State/NGO/			Total
	Other	Private	Household	
<b>Total</b>	1.5	44.3	54.2	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	2.7	42.2	55.0	100.0
Remote	0.2	46.4	53.5	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	0.6	42.7	56.7	100.0
Non-poor	2.4	46.0	51.6	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>				
<b>Male</b>	2.6	65.4	32.0	100.0
15-29	0.5	30.2	69.3	100.0
30-49	4.4	92.8	2.8	100.0
50-64	6.5	88.5	5.0	100.0
65+	0.0	97.3	2.7	100.0
<b>Female</b>	0.5	25.9	73.6	100.0
15-29	0.0	11.0	89.0	100.0
30-49	0.9	37.4	61.7	100.0
50-64	1.5	51.2	47.3	100.0
65+	0.0	24.2	75.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda 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
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	66.5	1.4	10.5	17.9	3.7	100.0
Remote	83.2	0.3	2.1	10.2	4.2	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	80.9	0.8	3.5	10.9	3.8	100.0
Non-poor	68.6	0.9	9.2	17.2	4.1	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>	70.2	1.6	7.4	12.6	8.2	100.0
15-29	59.8	1.0	3.9	28.0	7.2	100.0
30-49	74.2	3.0	13.4	0.0	9.5	100.0
50-64	81.5	1.4	8.1	1.7	7.4	100.0
65+	87.9	0.0	1.2	2.0	8.9	100.0
<b>Female</b>	79.0	0.2	5.3	15.2	0.3	100.0
15-29	72.1	0.0	3.4	24.2	0.3	100.0
30-49	89.0	0.0	7.9	2.8	0.3	100.0
50-64	84.5	1.4	5.8	8.2	0.0	100.0
65+	58.3	0.0	3.2	38.5	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

The population self-employed in agriculture is higher in remote villages, whereas the employees and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities report higher shares in accessible villages. Poor households report a lower share employees and a higher share of working population occupied to other activities.

The gender breakdown shows that a higher share of males works as employees or is self-employed, whereas almost three quarters (74 percent) of females are occupied in other activities. The breakdown by age-groups shows that the share of employees peaks for males in the 30-49 and 50-64 cohorts (7 and 8 percent, respectively), the self-employed in agriculture for 65+ males (85 percent), the 'self-employed other' for 30-49 males (19 percent) and 'other' for 15-29 females.

The percentage distribution of the working population by employer is analysed in Table 5.5. The table shows that the private sector (formal or informal) employs around 44 percent of the working population, which combined with individuals who work for their own households represent up to 98 percent of the working population.

As would be expected, positions in State/NGO are more common in accessible villages, with a share of 3 percent. The breakdown by poverty status shows that households employ a higher share of workers than non-poor households, at 57 and 52 percent, respectively.

Males are more likely to work in State/NGO or for a private employer than females, who are more likely to work for the household. The shares working for a private employer increase with age for both genders, but are higher for males in every age-group. In turn, the shares working for the household decrease with age, starting at 69 percent for males and 89 percent for females, but are higher for females in every age-group. The share of females working for the household increases for the oldest cohort, reaching 76 percent.

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 89 percent of the working population. 75 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, and 14 percent in domestic duties.

The split-up by remoteness of the village and poverty status of the household shows

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

	Employee		Self-employed Agriculture		Self-employed Other		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	6.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	78.1	69.0	77.9
Mining & non-primary	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2
Services	52.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	36.7	85.2	0.9	0.2	7.1	5.2
Domestic duties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.4	39.6	21.8	14.3	16.3
Other	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.8	9.2	1.1	0.0	8.1	0.5

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

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

	Government		Private		Household		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	8.0	0.0	78.1	78.9	60.9	78.4	70.7	78.4
Mining & non-primary	8.4	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2
Services	52.0	100.0	10.1	19.9	0.0	0.6	7.8	5.8
Domestic duties	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	38.5	20.9	13.1	15.5
Other	31.6	0.0	9.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	6.9	0.1

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

that workers in remote villages and poor households report higher shares working in agriculture and lower shares in services and domestic duties than workers from accessible villages and non-poor households, respectively.

The gender breakdown shows that females are more likely to work in agriculture and males in other activities. The breakdown by age-groups shows that younger cohorts have higher shares dedicated to household duties. The share of males in agriculture increases steadily with age. In turn, the share of women in agriculture is lower for the youngest and the oldest cohorts, where the shares dedicated to domestic duties increase.

Table 5.7 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by employment status, gender and activity. Overall, around 69 percent of the male labour force is in agriculture, whereas the share for females is 78 percent. Domestic duties have the second highest shares for both genders: 14 percent for males and 16 percent for females. Each of the remaining activities occupies less than 10 percent of the labour force for each gender, but with the shares for males higher than those for females.

Around half the male employees (52 percent) work in services, and the remaining in 'other' (30 percent) and mining, manufacturing, energy and construction (11 percent). Female employees, in turn, are concentrated in services.

The self-employed in non-agricultural activities work mostly in other activities (53 percent of males) and services (85 percent of females).

The population in the 'other' group is concentrated in agriculture (58 percent of males, 78 percent of females) and domestic duties (40 percent of males, 22 percent of females).

The percentage distribution of the working population by employer, gender, and activity is shown in Table 5.8. The working population employed by the government is mostly dedicated to services. The labour force working for private employers (whether formal or informal) is concentrated in agriculture. Individuals employed by the household either work in agriculture or undertake domestic tasks.

## 5 Employment

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self- employed Other	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	4.8	56.6	10.6	28.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	8.8	49.0	12.5	29.7	100.0
Remote	1.1	63.8	8.8	26.3	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	2.1	55.6	8.5	33.8	100.0
Non-poor	8.1	57.8	13.0	21.2	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>					
<b>Male</b>	6.1	68.5	15.0	10.4	100.0
15-29	5.3	46.8	16.6	31.2	100.0
30-49	7.1	73.7	16.6	2.6	100.0
50-64	6.7	84.2	9.1	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	90.3	9.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	2.9	37.3	3.4	56.4	100.0
15-29	3.0	25.1	5.5	66.4	100.0
30-49	1.7	36.5	3.1	58.6	100.0
50-64	7.6	67.8	0.0	24.5	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

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

	State/NGO/Other	Private	Household	Total
<b>Total</b>	1.5	70.6	27.9	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	3.1	68.0	28.9	100.0
Remote	0.0	73.0	27.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	0.9	65.6	33.5	100.0
Non-poor	2.2	76.4	21.4	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>				
<b>Male</b>	1.8	87.7	10.5	100.0
15-29	0.0	68.8	31.2	100.0
30-49	1.6	95.6	2.7	100.0
50-64	6.7	93.3	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	1.0	42.9	56.1	100.0
15-29	0.0	37.4	62.6	100.0
30-49	1.7	38.3	59.9	100.0
50-64	0.0	75.5	24.5	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

population is self-employed in agriculture, 11 percent is self-employed in other activities, 5 percent works as an employee, and 28 percent works in other activities. Even though self-employed in agriculture are 35 percent of the population, they represent 57 percent of the underemployed.

The shares of employees and self-employed in non-agricultural activities are higher in accessible villages and non-poor households, whereas the self-employed in agriculture and 'other' are higher in remote villages and poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that in the underemployed population, males are more likely than females to be employees (6 against 3 percent), self-employed in agriculture (69 against 37 percent), or self-employed in non-agricultural activities (15 against 3 percent). In turn, females are more likely to be employed in other activities, at 56 percent against 10 percent of males.

For the underemployed females, the share in other activities decreases with age, whereas the share of self-employment in agriculture increases with age until the 50-64 cohort. The same trend is observed for males, but with higher shares in every age-group. The share self-employed in non agricultural activities is higher for males in the 15-49 cohort, at 17 percent.

Table 5.10 shows the percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer. Overall, the underemployed population mostly works for a private employer at 71 percent, followed by the household at 28 percent.

The breakdown by cluster location that the share of underemployed workers working for a private employer is higher among remote villages at 73 against 68 percent, while the share working for the State, an NGO or other employer is higher in accessible villages, at 3 against 0 percent.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher share working for the household, while non-poor households report a higher share working for a private employer.

The gender breakdown reveals that the underemployed male population is vastly concentrated in private employers at 88 percent. The share for females is lower, at

### 5.3 Underemployed Population

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employment status is shown in Table 5.9. Overall, 57 percent of the underemployed

43 percent. The age-group analysis shows that the share of underemployed workers working for the household decreases as age increases, whereas the opposite is observed with private employers.

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by main economic activity is presented in Table 5.11. Overall, 84 percent of the underemployed workers are dedicated to agriculture.

In remote villages, 90 percent of the underemployed population works in agriculture, and 3 percent in services. In accessible villages, the share in agriculture is lower at 78 percent, and the share in services is higher, at 14 percent.

The gender breakdown shows that underemployed women have a higher share dedicated to agriculture than underemployed males, who have a higher share in 'other' activities. The analysis by age-groups shows that the share in agriculture increases with age for both genders.

## 5.4 Unemployed and Inactive Population

Unemployment refers to a person who is actively looking for a job and is ready to work. If the individual is not working but is not looking for a job or is not ready to

work, he or she is part of the inactive population. For instance, a full-time student, an ill individual or a retired person are not unemployed, because they either are not looking for a job (the student and the retired), or are not able to work (the ill person). Table 5.12 shows the main causes for unemployment. In the whole sample only 0.4 percent of the adult population is unemployed, resulting in a sample size too small to draw solid statistical conclusions. However, the most

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

	Agriculture	Mining/manuf/ energy/constr	private services	Domestic duties	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	84.1	0.7	8.4	0.3	6.4	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	78.1	0.8	13.9	0.7	6.6	100.0
Remote	89.8	0.7	3.3	0.0	6.3	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	89.4	0.7	5.9	0.0	4.0	100.0
Non-poor	77.8	0.8	11.3	0.7	9.2	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>	78.7	1.2	9.7	0.0	10.4	100.0
15-29	78.0	1.0	4.9	0.0	16.1	100.0
30-49	75.8	1.9	14.7	0.0	7.6	100.0
50-64	84.2	0.0	7.0	0.0	8.7	100.0
65+	90.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	100.0
<b>Female</b>	92.8	0.0	6.3	0.9	0.0	100.0
15-29	88.4	0.0	8.6	3.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	95.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	92.4	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

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

	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	HH/Family duties	Age: too old	Age: too young	Infirmity	Retired	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	21.4	78.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	27.1	72.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>										
<b>Male</b>	21.4	78.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	55.8	44.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Female</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

1. Base is unemployed population aged 15+

## 5 Employment

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

	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	HH/Family duties	Age: too old	Age: too young	Infirmity	Retired	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	0.0	5.4	37.8	0.8	15.2	0.0	31.5	0.0	9.3	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	0.0	8.6	43.3	0.0	11.5	0.0	31.6	0.0	5.0	100.0
Remote	0.0	1.0	30.5	1.9	20.2	0.0	31.2	0.0	15.1	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	0.0	6.1	39.7	0.0	17.4	0.0	27.7	0.0	9.2	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	4.6	35.6	1.8	12.8	0.0	35.9	0.0	9.4	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>										
<b>Male</b>	0.0	6.7	41.9	1.4	11.8	0.0	30.3	0.0	7.8	100.0
15-29	0.0	2.6	87.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.6	100.0
30-49	0.0	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	38.4	100.0
50-64	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.6	0.0	9.5	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.1	0.0	50.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	0.0	3.5	32.1	0.0	20.0	0.0	33.1	0.0	11.3	100.0
15-29	0.0	7.6	68.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	3.6	100.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.1	0.0	41.9	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	60.9	0.0	30.3	0.0	8.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

1. Base is inactive population aged 15+

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

	Fetching water	Fetching firewood	Cleaning toilet	Cooking	Care of children	Care or elderly/sick
<b>Total</b>	66.6	53.6	53.2	58.3	82.3	95.8
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	67.9	51.1	56.9	62.3	80.3	95.6
Remote	65.3	56.0	49.4	54.2	84.4	96.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	67.6	57.5	54.6	56.8	85.6	96.0
Non-poor	65.6	49.3	51.7	59.9	78.8	95.6
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>	40.8	23.3	32.6	18.2	75.0	95.5
15-29	67.9	37.0	45.2	31.9	69.4	98.3
30-49	24.9	15.6	25.1	9.1	85.7	98.9
50-64	15.4	8.0	24.4	5.7	89.2	95.9
65+	9.2	9.5	14.1	4.3	50.0	74.1
<b>Female</b>	90.1	81.1	71.9	94.8	89.0	96.1
15-29	97.7	86.3	77.6	96.4	87.5	97.1
30-49	94.4	88.1	77.1	100.0	98.5	99.8
50-64	77.4	65.2	55.1	91.8	84.7	94.4
65+	39.5	36.8	34.7	64.7	58.2	74.5

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

cited cause is seasonal inactivity at 79 percent, with 'no work available' in second place, at 21 percent.

Table 5.13 shows the main causes of economic inactivity. Overall, being a student is the main reason for inactivity, affecting more than one third of the inactive population (37 percent). Infirmity reports the second highest share (32

percent), followed by being too old (15 percent).

The breakdown by cluster location shows that being a student is more commonly reported in accessible villages, while being too old is more common in remote villages. In turn, poor households report higher shares of 'student' and 'too old' than non-poor households, who in turn report higher shares of 'infirmity'.

The breakdown by age-groups shows that infirmity occurs across the whole inactive population, but the share of females reporting infirmity is higher than that for males (30 percent of males, 33 percent of females). While 42 percent of inactive males reported being a student, the share for females is 32 percent.

## 5.5 Household Tasks

Table 5.14 shows the activities normally undertaken in the household by its members. First the population aged 15 and above is analysed. The most common activities for the population aged 15 and above are taking care of the sick, elderly, and children. All the activities are undertaken by more than 50 percent of the members.

Remote villages report higher shares of the population fetching firewood and taking care of children, whereas accessible villages report higher shares cleaning the toilet and cooking.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report higher shares fetching firewood, cleaning the toilet and taking care of the children, whereas non-poor households report a higher share cooking.

The clearest differences are shown in the gender and age-breakdown. Females report remarkably higher shares in all the activities except taking care of the elderly, with rates fluctuating between 72 and 96 percent. The shares for males range from 18 to 41 percent, except for taking care of children (75 percent) or the sick and elderly (96 percent).

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

## 5.6 Child Labour

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

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 are more likely to fetch firewood and help cooking, whereas non-orphaned children are more likely to

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

	Fetching water	Fetching firewood	Cleaning toilet	Cooking	Care of children	Care or elderly/sick
<b>Total</b>	79.9	55.0	35.2	41.8	67.9	77.4
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	78.4	51.4	39.9	42.0	66.8	79.5
Remote	81.3	58.4	30.9	41.5	68.8	75.4
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	79.1	55.3	34.4	39.0	72.8	75.3
Non-poor	81.3	54.6	36.5	46.3	59.8	80.8
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>						
5-9	60.3	26.8	17.0	13.9	62.3	53.4
10-14	86.3	57.3	41.8	39.5	67.0	91.1
<b>Female</b>						
5-9	71.4	45.0	19.6	20.4	64.1	60.4
10-14	93.3	79.3	52.7	78.4	75.1	93.2
<b>Orphan status</b>						
Orphaned	81.5	58.8	36.7	48.4	55.9	77.1
Not-orphaned	79.9	54.2	35.3	40.8	70.4	77.7
<b>Foster status</b>						
Fostered	78.8	53.5	32.3	39.0	43.6	68.6
Not-fostered	79.4	55.2	35.8	42.1	71.9	78.6

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

take care of children. The breakdown by foster status shows that non-fostered children report higher shares cleaning the toilet, cooking and taking care of children, elderly or sick.

The main descriptive statistics for child labour are presented in Table 5.16. The most important result of the table is that 53 percent of the children aged between 5 and 14 years old are economically active. Their main economic activity is mostly household duties at 85 percent. There are no differences by cluster location. However, the breakdown by poverty status shows that the share of working children is higher in poor households, and that children from poor households report higher shares working in agriculture than children from non-poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that the share of girls that report to be working is higher than that of boys, at 56 and 50 percent, respectively. In addition, the latter report a higher share working for the household. The main difference is given by the age breakdown. Roughly one third of children in the 5-9 cohorts were part of the working population, whereas virtually all the children in the 10-14 cohort were working at the time of the survey. In addition, virtually all the children are employed by the household,

## 5 Employment

with counted exceptions working for a private employer.

The breakdown by orphan and foster status shows stark differences. Orphaned children are more likely to be working than non-orphaned children, at rates of 73 and 51 percent, respectively. In turn, fostered children are more likely to be working than non-fostered children, but the difference is somewhat lower (61 and 52 percent). Non-orphaned children are more likely to work in agriculture than orphaned children, who are more likely to work in household duties.

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

	Working	Main activity			Employer	
		Agriculture	Household	Other	Private	Household
<b>Total</b>	53.4	14.9	84.8	0.3	0.3	99.7
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	53.7	14.6	85.0	0.3	0.3	99.7
Remote	53.2	15.2	84.5	0.2	0.2	99.8
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	54.6	16.3	83.5	0.2	0.2	99.8
Non-poor	51.4	12.6	87.0	0.4	0.4	99.6
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>	50.8	12.8	87.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-9	29.9	2.4	97.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	96.1	19.8	80.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	56.0	16.9	82.6	0.5	0.5	99.5
5-9	34.1	4.6	94.0	1.3	1.3	98.7
10-14	98.9	25.2	74.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Orphan status</b>						
Orphaned	72.8	12.9	87.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Not-orphaned	51.2	15.3	84.4	0.3	0.3	99.7
<b>Foster status</b>						
Fostered	60.9	16.2	83.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Not-fostered	51.9	14.8	84.9	0.3	0.3	99.7

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

# 6 PERCEPTIONS ON WELFARE AND CHANGES WITHIN COMMUNITIES

This chapter presents the perceptions on welfare status and changes in Bunda 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 33 percent of all households in the district reported a positive change in the economic situation of their community. 17 percent of the population reported observing no changes in their community's economic situation.

Even though almost half of the respondents (48 percent) reported the

community's economic condition to have deteriorated only 17 percent reported the situation to be much worse.

Cluster location and poverty status of the household show some correlation with the perceived economic change. 36 percent of the households in remote clusters report an improvement in their community's economic situation compared to 30 percent of those living in accessible clusters. On the other hand, while 54 percent of poor households report a deterioration in their community's economic situation, the share for non-poor households is 45 percent.

The percentage of households with seven or more members who reported an improvement in their community's economic situation is slightly higher than that of households with one or two members at 32 and 28 percent respectively. Furthermore, there is a difference of 14 percentage points between households owning six or more hectares of land and those owning no land who reported an improvement in their community's economic situation at 38 and 24 percent respectively. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning small livestock who reported worsening conditions in their community's economic situation is higher than that of households owning large livestock at 52 and 39 percent respectively.

While 37 percent of households whose main income earner is an employee reported an improvement in their community's economic situation, the share for households whose main income earner belongs to the 'other' category is 22 percent. In contrast, 19 percent of the households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category reported much worse conditions in their community's economic situation compared to 9 percent of households where the main income earner is an

## 6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

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

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
<b>Total</b>	17.4	30.8	17.3	30.7	2.4	1.6	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	17.9	28.4	21.3	27.9	2.1	2.3	100.0
Remote	16.8	33.2	13.1	33.4	2.7	0.8	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	19.6	33.5	14.7	30.1	1.6	0.4	100.0
Non-poor	15.5	28.5	19.4	31.1	3.0	2.5	100.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	15.6	30.9	19.6	18.3	10.1	5.5	100.0
3-4	11.0	28.8	17.4	38.6	1.4	2.8	100.0
5-6	22.4	31.0	15.4	27.1	2.5	1.6	100.0
7+	18.2	31.8	18.0	30.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>							
None	24.3	26.9	21.9	23.9	0.0	3.0	100.0
< 1 ha	5.9	34.4	24.6	29.6	2.1	3.4	100.0
1-1.99 ha	15.0	20.2	29.0	32.8	1.1	2.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	13.9	29.9	17.2	32.0	4.1	2.9	100.0
4-5.99 ha	21.6	37.7	12.9	27.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	17.5	33.3	11.5	33.9	3.9	0.0	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>							
None	18.0	29.1	20.0	29.6	1.2	2.1	100.0
Small only	15.8	35.6	14.6	26.4	5.5	2.1	100.0
Large only	8.8	30.1	24.6	30.7	5.8	0.0	100.0
Both	19.7	29.9	11.8	37.7	1.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	9.4	29.4	17.0	37.1	0.0	7.2	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	17.7	33.1	13.8	31.5	3.2	0.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	18.3	23.2	26.9	29.0	0.0	2.7	100.0
Other	18.7	24.7	31.6	20.0	1.6	3.4	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	18.4	30.8	16.4	30.7	2.6	1.1	100.0
Female	13.1	30.5	20.7	30.6	1.6	3.4	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>							
Single	39.2	0.0	44.6	16.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	16.4	33.6	16.2	29.8	2.4	1.7	100.0
Polygamous	21.2	26.4	15.9	33.4	3.1	0.0	100.0
Loose union	25.5	34.5	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	13.6	30.7	19.1	31.9	1.5	3.3	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>							
None	9.7	34.2	16.7	31.2	5.2	2.9	100.0
Primary	19.4	29.5	16.5	32.0	1.7	1.0	100.0
Secondary +	21.6	31.6	23.9	20.8	0.0	2.2	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

employee. Furthermore, 39 percent of households where the household head is single reported much worse economic conditions of their communities compared to 14 percent of households where the household head is widowed/divorced/separated.

It is also observed that the percentage of households where the head has secondary education or more and reported much worse conditions in their community's economic situation is 12 percentage points higher than that of households where the head has no education, at 22 and 10 percent respectively. Likewise, while 18 percent of male-headed households

reported much worse economic conditions of their communities, the share for female-headed households is 13 percent.

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

Table 6.2 shows the percent distribution of households by the perception of their

economic situation compared to the year before the survey. Nearly a quarter (24 percent) of the households reported an improvement in their economic conditions, while 18 percent reported same conditions compared to the year preceding the survey.

While 28 percent of people living in remote clusters reported an improvement of the households' economic situation, the share for accessible clusters was 20

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

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
<b>Total</b>	26.4	31.9	17.8	23.3	0.6	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	29.0	29.6	21.4	19.1	0.9	0.0	100.0
Remote	23.8	34.3	14.1	27.6	0.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	26.7	36.3	15.1	21.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	26.2	28.3	19.9	24.5	1.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	41.3	23.8	17.6	17.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	22.7	31.7	18.8	26.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
5-6	26.7	29.8	22.9	19.0	1.7	0.0	100.0
7+	25.6	35.2	13.8	25.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>							
None	26.5	25.7	30.2	17.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	31.0	31.8	33.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	24.2	29.6	21.8	24.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	25.1	35.7	14.1	23.9	1.2	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	23.9	37.9	11.6	26.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	28.7	30.0	13.2	27.3	0.9	0.0	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>							
None	27.1	32.3	21.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Small only	30.3	33.9	13.6	20.2	2.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	27.6	19.1	10.8	40.4	2.0	0.0	100.0
Both	20.5	32.3	16.1	31.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	15.6	29.5	21.7	33.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	27.7	32.7	14.6	24.1	0.8	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	22.5	29.1	27.3	21.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	32.1	32.4	24.9	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	25.6	31.7	17.1	24.8	0.7	0.0	100.0
Female	29.8	32.7	20.2	17.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>							
Single	16.2	0.0	83.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	23.2	34.3	19.4	22.1	1.1	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	29.4	28.2	12.7	29.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	25.5	34.5	12.3	27.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	31.1	32.3	17.5	19.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>							
None	33.4	34.5	11.8	20.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	24.0	32.0	19.1	24.1	0.9	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	26.2	25.7	23.2	24.9	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
<b>Total</b>	12.2	37.5	44.8	5.6	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	13.9	37.5	40.6	8.1	100.0
Remote	10.5	37.5	49.0	3.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	5.9	38.8	49.7	5.6	100.0
Non-poor	17.4	36.4	40.6	5.6	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	12.2	28.0	56.8	2.9	100.0
3-4	17.0	28.6	47.4	7.0	100.0
5-6	8.3	43.6	42.4	5.6	100.0
7+	11.8	40.7	42.3	5.2	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>					
None	15.9	21.3	51.6	11.2	100.0
< 1 ha	16.4	21.1	53.9	8.6	100.0
1-1.99 ha	4.2	39.6	52.0	4.2	100.0
2-3.99 ha	10.2	40.3	43.3	6.1	100.0
4-5.99 ha	16.7	44.5	36.1	2.8	100.0
6+ ha	11.9	42.2	42.4	3.4	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>					
None	11.0	34.0	48.2	6.7	100.0
Small only	14.6	35.5	43.6	6.4	100.0
Large only	16.1	35.3	48.5	0.0	100.0
Both	11.5	48.2	36.9	3.4	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	44.3	33.4	22.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	7.5	40.4	47.1	5.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	18.5	29.2	41.0	11.3	100.0
Other	17.0	29.7	49.9	3.4	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	12.5	39.3	44.5	3.8	100.0
Female	11.2	30.3	45.8	12.7	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>					
Single	25.7	32.4	41.9	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	14.7	39.3	40.8	5.3	100.0
Polygamous	7.3	41.6	48.8	2.3	100.0
Loose union	0.0	27.7	72.3	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	12.5	28.8	47.9	10.8	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>					
None	10.1	31.9	51.2	6.8	100.0
Primary	10.0	39.3	45.5	5.2	100.0
Secondary +	31.7	38.6	24.9	4.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

percent. Poor households express negative views on the change in their economic condition more frequently than non-poor households, with a difference of 9 percentage points.

The percentage of households with one or two members who reported much worse economic conditions of their households is higher than that of households with seven or more members at 41 and 26 percent

respectively. On the other hand, while 28 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land reported an improvement in the economic conditions of their households, the share for households owning no land is 18 percent. Disaggregation of the data further shows that 64 percent of households owning small livestock express negative views on their households' economic conditions compared to 47 percent of households owning large livestock.

The percentage of households in the 'employee' category who reported an improvement in their households' economic conditions is three times as high that of households whose main income earner belongs to the 'other' category at 33 and 11 percent respectively. Furthermore, while 30 percent of 'polygamous' households reported an improvement in their household's economic conditions, the share for 'single' households is virtually null. In contrast, 84 percent of 'single' households reported same conditions.

26 percent of male-headed households reported an improvement in their economic conditions compared to 17 percent of female-headed households. On the other hand, 68 percent of households where the head has no formal education reported deterioration in their households' economic conditions compared to 52 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

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
<b>Total</b>	89.4	5.6	4.1	0.9	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	86.9	6.0	5.3	1.8	100.0
Remote	92.0	5.1	2.9	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	88.7	5.6	4.3	1.4	100.0
Non-poor	90.1	5.5	3.9	0.5	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	96.2	2.0	1.7	0.0	100.0
5-6	87.9	7.0	3.4	1.7	100.0
7+	84.2	7.9	6.8	1.1	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>					
None	97.1	1.4	1.5	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	86.4	5.9	7.7	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	93.0	4.7	2.3	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	91.3	6.2	1.8	0.8	100.0
4-5.99 ha	81.4	11.6	7.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	87.1	4.5	6.0	2.4	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>					
None	94.0	3.2	2.4	0.4	100.0
Small only	86.8	6.4	4.4	2.3	100.0
Large only	86.8	4.4	8.9	0.0	100.0
Both	82.1	10.6	6.5	0.9	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	92.5	3.9	3.6	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	88.0	5.9	4.8	1.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	90.1	7.0	3.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	89.0	5.9	4.2	0.9	100.0
Female	91.4	4.1	3.6	0.9	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>					
Single	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	90.0	4.7	4.4	0.9	100.0
Polygamous	88.0	9.0	3.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	88.7	3.9	5.2	2.1	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>					
None	91.1	4.6	3.2	1.1	100.0
Primary	91.1	5.4	3.2	0.3	100.0
Secondary +	74.4	9.0	12.1	4.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

year before the survey. Overall, 50 percent of the district's households never/seldom experience food shortages while the remaining population experience food shortages frequently (often/always). While 49 percent of households in remote clusters often experienced food shortages, the share for households in accessible clusters is 41 percent. In contrast, 17 percent of non-poor households never

experienced food shortages compared to only 6 percent of poor households.

54 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land never/seldom experienced problems satisfying food needs compared to 37 percent of landless households. Furthermore, while 53 percent of households with seven or more members never/seldom experience food shortages, the share for households with

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one or two members is 40 percent. There is also some correlation between livestock ownership and satisfying food needs. While 55 percent of households owning no livestock frequently experienced food shortages, the share for households owning both small and large livestock is 40 percent.

The socio-economic group of the household also shows some correlation with the household's ability to satisfy its

food needs. 53 percent of households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group reported frequent problems satisfying food needs compared to 22 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee. Furthermore, while 26 percent of households where the head is single had never experienced food shortages, the share for households where the head has a loose union is virtually null.

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
<b>Total</b>	97.5	1.3	1.1	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	95.1	2.7	2.3	0.0	100.0
Remote	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	98.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	96.5	1.6	1.8	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	91.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	96.8	0.9	2.2	0.0	100.0
5-6	97.5	0.8	1.7	0.0	100.0
7+	99.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>					
None	86.3	8.7	5.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	97.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>					
None	95.4	2.7	2.0	0.0	100.0
Small only	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
Large only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	99.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	89.9	7.2	2.9	0.0	100.0
Other	93.6	0.0	6.4	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	98.4	0.8	0.7	0.0	100.0
Female	93.8	3.4	2.8	0.0	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>					
Single	77.1	22.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	98.4	0.4	1.1	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	95.2	2.2	2.6	0.0	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>					
None	96.6	1.0	2.4	0.0	100.0
Primary	97.5	1.7	0.9	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
<b>Total</b>	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
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	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>					
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>					
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Small only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>					
Single	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>					
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that female-headed households reported having food shortages more frequently than male-headed households as 59 percent of female-headed households experienced frequent food shortages compared to 49 percent of male-headed households. Likewise, while 58 percent of households where the head has no education experienced food shortages frequently, the share for

households where the head has secondary education or more is 30 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, 89 percent of the households in the district reported that they never had problems paying school fees and only 5

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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).

Around 7 percent of households in

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
<b>Total</b>	30.5	44.9	18.8	5.9	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	34.9	43.9	15.8	5.4	100.0
Remote	25.9	45.9	21.8	6.4	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	29.6	46.0	18.7	5.7	100.0
Non-poor	31.2	44.0	18.8	6.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	35.6	40.3	11.4	12.7	100.0
3-4	32.8	40.7	21.3	5.2	100.0
5-6	29.6	49.5	16.3	4.5	100.0
7+	28.6	45.3	20.3	5.8	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>					
None	41.6	31.4	20.4	6.5	100.0
< 1 ha	32.6	50.9	14.4	2.1	100.0
1-1.99 ha	27.3	47.9	19.2	5.6	100.0
2-3.99 ha	31.9	47.9	14.6	5.6	100.0
4-5.99 ha	20.6	46.5	28.9	4.0	100.0
6+ ha	29.0	46.5	17.0	7.5	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>					
None	32.8	44.8	17.2	5.2	100.0
Small only	32.3	48.7	12.5	6.5	100.0
Large only	23.1	41.2	27.4	8.3	100.0
Both	24.9	42.3	26.7	6.1	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	60.4	36.0	3.6	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	27.6	48.2	18.5	5.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	36.5	34.0	20.7	8.8	100.0
Other	19.4	43.6	31.1	5.9	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	30.0	47.6	17.5	4.9	100.0
Female	32.3	34.2	23.7	9.9	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>					
Single	41.9	16.2	41.9	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	31.7	47.8	16.0	4.4	100.0
Polygamous	28.8	49.2	18.0	4.0	100.0
Loose union	46.8	25.5	0.0	27.7	100.0
Widow/div/sep	28.1	35.0	26.3	10.7	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>					
None	26.0	37.7	27.3	9.0	100.0
Primary	30.7	50.5	14.6	4.2	100.0
Secondary +	39.5	24.8	26.1	9.5	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

accessible clusters often/always experienced problems with paying school fees, whereas the share for households in remote clusters is 3 percent. On the other hand, poverty status of the household does not show strong correlation with the ability to pay school fees.

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 84 percent.

97 percent of households with no land never had problems with paying school fees compared to 87 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land. Similarly, while 94 percent of households with no livestock never had problems with paying school fees, the share for households owning both small and large livestock is 82 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 88 percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture.

The percentage of female-headed households who never had problems paying school fees is slightly higher than that of male-headed households at 91 and 89 percent respectively. Furthermore, all households where the head is single and those where the head has a loose union never had problems paying school fees, compared to about 88 percent of 'polygamous' and 'widowed/divorced/separated' households. Lastly, the percentage of households where the head has secondary education or more and reported often experiencing problems paying school fees is 4 times as high that of households where the household head has no education at 12 and 3 percent respectively.

### 6.2.3 Paying House Rent

Table 6.5 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying house rent during the year before the survey. Almost all (98 percent) households in the district reported that

they never had problems paying house rent. However, it is noticeable that 6 percent of households whose main income earner belongs to the 'other' category and 5 percent of landless households reported that they often had problems paying house rent. It is also observed that 23 percent of households where the head is single reported that they seldom had problems with paying house rent. Other household characteristics such as cluster location, poverty status, household size, livestock ownership, gender and level of education do not show strong correlation with the ability to pay house rent.

## 6.2.4 Paying Utility Bills

Table 6.6 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying utility bills during the year before the survey. The outcome on household's ability to pay utility bills is almost similar to those of paying house rent. All (100 percent) households in the district faced no problems paying utility bills although a small percentage (4 percent) of households owning large livestock reported seldom having problems paying utility bills. Other selected household characteristics such as cluster location, poverty status, household size, land ownership, socio-economic group, gender, marital status and level of

education do not show strong correlation with the ability to pay utility bills.

## 6.2.5 Paying for Healthcare

Table 6.7 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying for healthcare during the year before the survey. 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 while 79 percent of households located in accessible clusters never/seldom experienced problems paying for healthcare; the share for households located in remote clusters is 72 percent. On the other hand, poverty status of the household does not show strong correlation with problems with paying for healthcare.

20 percent of households with seven or more members reported often having problems paying for healthcare compared to 11 percent of households with one or two members. In turn, while 42 percent of households owning no land never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households owning six or more hectares of land is 29 percent.

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

	Home	Land	Livestock			Vehicle	Motor-cycle	Bicycle	Wheel barrow
			Small	Large	Both				
<b>Total</b>	86.3	84.6	22.4	5.5	21.5	0.9	0.6	53.3	2.2
<b>Cluster Location</b>									
Accessible	78.7	76.6	24.7	3.7	12.1	1.8	0.8	51.1	2.5
Remote	93.9	92.6	20.1	7.3	31.0	0.0	0.4	55.6	1.9
<b>Poverty Status</b>									
Poor	90.4	87.8	25.5	4.6	25.3	0.0	0.5	55.2	0.5
Non-poor	82.8	82.0	19.9	6.2	18.3	1.6	0.7	51.8	3.6
<b>Household size</b>									
1-2	81.3	81.1	8.9	4.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	25.8	0.0
3-4	79.5	75.1	17.2	5.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	37.2	1.7
5-6	87.8	87.5	23.4	8.1	18.6	0.0	0.0	52.2	0.9
7+	90.3	89.2	27.7	3.9	32.8	2.2	1.5	69.6	3.8
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>									
Employee	62.2	72.4	41.4	4.0	15.6	14.0	3.4	73.3	3.4
Self-employed - agriculture	93.9	90.0	21.7	5.1	27.7	0.0	0.6	55.3	2.5
Self-employed - other	62.9	61.4	20.3	7.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	1.4
Other	81.8	91.8	17.0	5.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>									
Male	87.7	86.5	24.2	6.3	25.2	1.1	0.8	60.9	2.7
Female	80.5	77.1	15.5	2.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	23.2	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

	Own	Rent	Free	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	86.3	8.8	4.8	0.2	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	78.7	14.7	6.4	0.3	100.0
Remote	93.9	2.8	3.3	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	90.4	4.6	5.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	82.8	12.2	4.7	0.3	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	81.3	15.9	2.8	0.0	100.0
3-4	79.5	12.5	8.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	87.8	7.3	4.2	0.6	100.0
7+	90.3	6.0	3.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	62.2	29.1	6.3	2.4	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	93.9	3.2	2.9	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	62.9	27.3	9.8	0.0	100.0
Other	81.8	6.4	11.8	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	87.7	7.9	4.2	0.2	100.0
Female	80.5	12.0	7.5	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

Furthermore, 33 percent of households owning no livestock never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 23 percent of those owning large livestock. Similarly, while the majority (60 percent) of households whose main income earner is an employee never had problems paying for healthcare; the share for households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group is 19 percent.

47 percent of households where the household head has a loose union never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 28 percent of households where the household head is widowed, divorced or separated. It is also observed that while 42 percent of households where the household head is single often had problems paying for healthcare the share for 'loose union' households is virtually null.

34 percent of female-headed households often/always had problems paying for healthcare, while the share for male-headed households is 23 percent. On the other hand, 40 percent of household heads with secondary education or more never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 26 percent of household heads with no education.

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

	Title deed	Renting contract	Payment receipt	Other document	No document	Total	Secure tenure
<b>Total</b>	0.9	3.6	0.9	10.5	84.1	100.0	5.4
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	1.8	4.7	1.9	12.5	79.1	100.0	8.4
Remote	0.0	2.4	0.0	8.5	89.1	100.0	2.4
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	0.5	1.2	0.0	8.8	89.5	100.0	1.7
Non-poor	1.2	5.5	1.7	11.9	79.6	100.0	8.5
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	0.0	7.7	0.0	8.3	84.0	100.0	7.7
3-4	0.0	5.3	1.9	10.9	82.0	100.0	7.1
5-6	0.0	3.2	0.0	5.4	91.4	100.0	3.2
7+	2.2	1.9	1.2	14.1	80.6	100.0	5.4
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	7.0	7.0	14.8	10.9	60.3	100.0	28.8
Self-employed - agric	0.0	1.3	0.0	9.9	88.8	100.0	1.3
Self-employed - other	3.0	14.2	0.0	15.2	67.7	100.0	17.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	93.7	100.0	0.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	0.8	3.7	0.9	11.9	82.7	100.0	5.4
Female	1.1	3.2	1.2	4.9	89.6	100.0	5.6

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

	% of hhs using	Fertilizer	Improved seedling	Fingerlings	Hooks and nets	Insecticides	Other
<b>Total</b>	45.5	60.7	41.3	0.0	10.8	36.7	0.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	36.9	63.6	39.4	0.0	14.0	29.0	0.0
Remote	54.3	58.8	42.6	0.0	8.7	42.1	0.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	51.4	58.1	46.5	0.0	5.6	47.8	0.0
Non-poor	40.7	63.5	35.8	0.0	16.3	25.2	0.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	25.3	66.0	32.7	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0
3-4	37.8	63.3	28.9	0.0	20.7	23.9	0.0
5-6	43.6	54.9	43.6	0.0	13.1	34.5	0.0
7+	55.7	62.2	46.0	0.0	6.6	45.6	0.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	49.0	77.2	41.5	0.0	7.7	30.3	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	49.3	60.0	43.2	0.0	7.0	39.1	0.0
Self-employed - other	33.0	50.3	33.0	0.0	41.8	22.9	0.0
Other	31.6	73.3	29.8	0.0	5.0	39.2	0.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	50.8	61.8	40.2	0.0	11.3	36.2	0.0
Female	24.8	52.4	50.3	0.0	7.5	41.3	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

## 6.3 Assets and Household Occupancy Status

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

### 6.3.1 Asset Ownership

Table 6.8 shows the percent distribution of households owning a selected group of assets. Overall, 86 percent of the district's households own their dwellings while 85 percent owns some land. 22 percent of all households own small livestock while only 6 percent of all households own large

livestock. While 53 percent of all households own a bicycle, the share of households owning a motorcycle or a vehicle is less than 1 percent.

Table 6.9 shows the percent distribution of households by occupancy status. 94 percent of households located in remote clusters own their dwellings compared to 79 percent of households located in accessible clusters. Likewise, the percentage of poor households who own their dwellings is 7 percentage points higher than that of non-poor households, at 90 and 83 percent respectively.

Disaggregation of the data shows that 90 percent of households with seven or more members own their dwellings compared to 81 percent of households with one or two members. Furthermore, while 94 households whose main income earner is self-employed in agriculture own their dwellings, the share for households whose main income earner is an employee is 62 percent.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that while 88 percent of male-headed households own their dwellings, the share for female-headed households is 81 percent. It is also observed that 61 percent

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

	Open market	Government	Donor agency	Coop.	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	36.6	0.9	0.0	24.5	38.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	36.5	2.2	0.0	19.2	42.1	100.0
Remote	36.6	0.0	0.0	28.1	35.3	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	36.5	1.2	0.0	31.5	30.8	100.0
Non-poor	36.7	0.6	0.0	17.2	45.6	100.0
<b>Household size</b>						
1-2	30.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	56.8	100.0
3-4	30.4	1.5	0.0	17.3	50.9	100.0
5-6	34.2	1.2	0.0	26.8	37.8	100.0
7+	41.0	0.6	0.0	27.4	31.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>						
Employee	36.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	47.6	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	34.2	0.8	0.0	27.9	37.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	57.5	0.0	0.0	11.5	31.0	100.0
Other	26.7	6.1	0.0	11.4	55.8	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>						
Male	36.7	0.7	0.0	24.2	38.4	100.0
Female	35.5	2.8	0.0	26.5	35.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

1. Base is households using agricultural inputs

of male-headed households own a bicycle compared to only 23 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, 70 percent of households with seven or more members own a bicycle compared to only 26 percent of households with one or two members. Similarly, while 73 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee own a bicycle, the share for households where the head belongs to the 'other' socio-economic group is 38 percent.

### 6.3.2 Occupancy Documentation

The percent distribution of households by type of occupancy documentation is shown in Table 6.10. Most residents in the district do not have any documentation to verify their occupancy status. Only 6 percent of the households possess formal occupancy documentation, which include a title deed, renting contract or payment receipt. 84 percent of households in this district have no documentation at all.

## 6.4 Agriculture

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

### 6.4.1 Agricultural Inputs

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

46 percent of all farmers apply agricultural inputs to their farms and the majority (61 percent) of those who use farm inputs apply fertilizers. The percentage of households located in remote clusters using agricultural inputs is higher than that of households located in accessible clusters, at 54 and 37 percent respectively. Likewise, while 51 percent of poor households use agricultural inputs, the share for non-poor households is 41 percent.

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

	None	< 1 ha	1-1.99	2-3.99	4-5.99	6+ ha	Total
<b>Total</b>	15.4	5.3	10.5	24.9	14.5	29.4	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	23.4	6.2	12.5	23.2	8.9	25.8	100.0
Remote	7.4	4.5	8.5	26.5	20.1	33.1	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	12.2	4.4	7.2	26.9	13.9	35.3	100.0
Non-poor	18.0	6.0	13.3	23.2	15.0	24.5	100.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	18.9	12.7	12.9	28.4	10.1	17.1	100.0
3-4	24.9	6.2	15.3	23.5	12.4	17.7	100.0
5-6	12.5	3.3	9.3	28.3	13.1	33.6	100.0
7+	10.8	4.6	7.9	22.8	17.6	36.3	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	27.6	10.3	20.1	18.6	10.0	13.5	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	10.0	3.9	9.6	23.7	16.4	36.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	38.6	9.2	11.3	27.5	10.1	3.3	100.0
Other	8.2	6.4	9.5	36.3	9.0	30.5	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	13.5	3.4	10.5	23.8	15.5	33.4	100.0
Female	22.9	13.1	10.8	29.1	10.5	13.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

Disaggregation of the data further shows that as the number of household members increases, the usage of agricultural inputs also increases. Furthermore, while 49 percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture and those where the main income earner is an employee use agricultural inputs, the share for households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group is 32 percent. Likewise, use of agricultural inputs in male-headed households is higher than in female-headed households at 51 and 25 percent respectively.

Most households that use agricultural inputs obtain them by preparing them themselves (38 percent) and in second place purchasing them at an open market (37 percent). While 25 percent of the households gets their inputs from cooperatives, less than 1 percent obtain them from government and none reports donor agencies as their main source.

The breakdown by cluster location also 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 42 and 35 percent respectively. Likewise, 46 percent of non-poor households obtains agricultural inputs by preparing them

themselves compared to 31 percent of poor households.

In addition, the percentage of households with one or two members who obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves is 26 percentage points higher than that of households with seven or more members, at 57 and 31 percent respectively. In turn, 41 percent of households with 7 or more members purchase their agricultural inputs at an open market compared to 30 percent of households with one or two members.

While 58 percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities purchase their agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group is 27 percent. In turn, the majority (56 percent) of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category and 48 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves. Lastly, the percentage of male-headed households who obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves is slightly higher than that of female-headed households at 38 and 35 percent respectively.

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

	None	1	2-10	11-20	21-50	50+	Total
<b>Total</b>	73.2	1.4	12.3	5.9	3.9	3.3	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	84.6	0.5	7.9	4.5	1.9	0.7	100.0
Remote	61.8	2.2	16.7	7.3	6.0	6.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	70.1	1.8	14.3	7.8	3.1	2.8	100.0
Non-poor	75.8	1.0	10.6	4.3	4.6	3.7	100.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	89.0	1.4	4.9	0.0	2.3	2.3	100.0
3-4	83.5	0.0	7.1	5.2	1.0	3.1	100.0
5-6	73.3	2.5	11.6	4.2	6.6	1.7	100.0
7+	63.7	1.4	17.3	8.6	4.3	4.7	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	80.4	0.0	10.9	3.7	5.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	67.5	1.3	14.3	7.6	4.7	4.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	89.1	2.7	6.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	90.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	3.4	1.7	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	68.7	1.4	14.1	7.0	4.6	4.2	100.0
Female	91.1	1.3	4.9	1.4	1.4	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

### 6.4.2 Landholding

Table 6.13 shows the percent distribution of households by the area of land owned. Around 31 percent of households own less than two acres of land (including 15 percent of landless households). 25 percent owns between two and four acres and 44 percent owns 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 18 and 12 percent respectively.

Regarding household size, while 19 percent of households with one or two members are landless, the share for households with seven or more members is 11 percent. In contrast, larger households seem to own larger landholdings more frequently than households with less members.

While households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities reported the highest share of landless households (39 percent), the share for households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' socio-economic group is 8 percent. Finally,

male-headed households have larger landholdings (4 or more acres) compared to female-headed households at 49 and 25 percent respectively. In turn, landless households are more common in female-headed households than male-headed households.

### 6.4.3 Cattle Ownership

Table 6.14 shows the percent distribution of households by the number of cattle owned. Almost three quarters (73 percent) of the households own no cattle at all, and only 13 percent owns more than 10 heads of cattle. Households in accessible clusters are more likely to own no cattle as well as non-poor households. Furthermore, while 89 percent of households with one or two members own no cattle, the share for households with seven or more members is 64 percent. In contrast, households with seven or more members are more likely to have some cattle (between 2 and 10 heads) compared to households with one or two members, at 17 and 5 percent respectively. Finally, while 91 percent of female-headed households owns no cattle, the figure for male-headed households is 69 percent.

## 6.5 Perception of Crime and Security in the Community

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

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

44 percent the households reported it was improving, 37 percent said it was the same while 19 percent reported it was deteriorating. The percentage of households located in accessible clusters who reported the current crime and security situation as much better is higher than that of households located in remote clusters at 17 and 11 percent respectively. On the other hand, 40 percent of poor

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

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
<b>Total</b>	6.5	12.1	36.6	30.3	14.2	0.3	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	6.1	11.7	36.5	28.6	17.1	0.0	100.0
Remote	7.0	12.4	36.8	32.1	11.2	0.6	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	4.7	13.3	40.0	28.1	13.9	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	8.1	11.0	33.9	32.1	14.4	0.5	100.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	0.0	13.4	35.6	26.9	20.7	3.4	100.0
3-4	8.7	9.3	37.7	34.1	10.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	7.2	13.9	34.3	29.9	14.7	0.0	100.0
7+	6.1	12.2	37.7	28.9	15.1	0.0	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>							
None	9.6	16.5	32.8	26.2	14.9	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	3.4	15.1	28.3	31.8	21.4	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	2.0	10.7	36.0	38.7	12.6	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	7.3	9.2	41.0	27.9	13.5	1.1	100.0
4-5.99 ha	6.8	18.4	36.3	27.8	10.7	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	6.4	8.9	36.9	32.5	15.3	0.0	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>							
None	5.7	13.0	37.5	29.0	14.2	0.5	100.0
Small only	6.6	9.3	37.3	24.6	22.2	0.0	100.0
Large only	14.5	33.4	15.2	28.0	8.9	0.0	100.0
Both	6.3	7.3	39.4	40.0	7.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	7.2	16.7	35.2	25.3	15.6	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	6.3	11.6	36.6	31.9	13.3	0.4	100.0
Self-employed - other	8.8	12.7	39.9	27.6	11.0	0.0	100.0
Other	3.4	11.6	31.2	24.9	28.9	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	6.4	13.1	36.8	29.5	14.2	0.0	100.0
Female	7.3	7.8	35.9	33.5	14.2	1.4	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>							
Single	18.9	0.0	41.9	22.9	16.2	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	5.5	11.0	40.0	30.1	13.4	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	7.5	16.1	34.9	27.6	13.9	0.0	100.0
Loose union	53.2	0.0	14.4	0.0	32.4	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	4.5	10.9	31.8	36.3	15.2	1.3	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>							
None	6.3	15.2	37.5	29.3	10.6	1.2	100.0
Primary	6.9	10.6	37.2	30.1	15.3	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	4.6	14.6	30.9	34.6	15.4	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

	Principal contributor of income				Total
	Head	Spouse	Child	Other	
<b>Total</b>	84.3	9.4	2.6	3.7	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	86.3	7.7	1.6	4.4	100.0
Remote	82.4	11.1	3.6	2.9	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	85.8	9.8	3.4	1.0	100.0
Non-poor	83.1	9.0	2.0	5.9	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	72.6	9.5	0.0	17.8	100.0
3-4	88.9	4.9	0.0	6.2	100.0
5-6	87.9	9.5	2.1	0.5	100.0
7+	81.6	12.0	5.1	1.3	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	92.8	3.8	3.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	88.1	7.5	1.6	2.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	95.9	2.6	0.0	1.5	100.0
Other	13.8	47.5	18.5	20.2	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	85.9	10.9	2.6	0.6	100.0
Female	78.1	3.2	2.8	16.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

households reported the current crime and security situation as the same compared to 34 percent of non-poor households.

While 18 percent of households with seven or more members reported deterioration in the current crime and security situation, the share for households with one or two members is 13 percent. Similarly, 27 percent of households owning no land reported the current crime and security situation as deteriorating compared to 15 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land. While 48 percent of households owning large livestock reported deterioration in the current crime and security situation, the share for households owning both small and large livestock is 13 percent.

While 24 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee reported deterioration in the current crime and security situation, the share for households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category is 15 percent. On the other hand, 48 percent of female-headed households reported the current crime and security situation as improving compared to 44 percent of male-headed households.

53 percent of households where the household head has a loose union reported deterioration in the current crime and security situation compared to 16 percent of households where the head is widowed, divorced or separated. Lastly, the percentage of households where the head has secondary education or more and reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation is 10 percentage points higher than that of household heads with no education, at 50 and 40 percent respectively.

### 6.5.1 Household Income Contributions

Table 6.16 shows the percent distribution of households by main contributor to household income. The survey includes information on household income contributions by listing all the income contributors in the households and then identifying the household member who contributes the largest portion. For the majority (84 percent) of households the head is the main contributor.

**Table 6.17: Percentage of households owning selected household items**

	Electric iron	Refrigerator	Sewing machine	Modern stove	Mattress or bed	Watch or clock	Radio	Television	Fixed line phone	Mobile phone
<b>Total</b>	28.5	1.8	4.8	4.8	90.0	51.0	60.0	2.7	0.0	12.8
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	32.5	3.6	7.2	6.4	88.8	53.8	64.1	5.0	0.0	17.4
Remote	24.4	0.0	2.3	3.2	91.3	48.2	55.9	0.4	0.0	8.1
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	14.2	0.0	2.5	2.5	90.9	50.8	58.3	0.0	0.0	6.2
Non-poor	40.4	3.3	6.6	6.6	89.3	51.2	61.4	4.9	0.0	18.3
<b>Household size</b>										
1-2	14.2	0.0	2.7	8.2	84.0	33.3	34.4	0.0	0.0	5.3
3-4	21.4	0.0	1.8	6.1	87.3	44.3	57.2	0.9	0.0	10.0
5-6	29.1	1.8	2.6	5.0	89.9	52.1	59.8	1.8	0.0	12.9
7+	35.4	3.3	8.4	3.1	92.9	58.0	67.0	5.0	0.0	15.9
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	60.0	14.2	25.1	20.6	97.0	83.2	89.8	21.4	0.0	51.2
Self-employed - agric	25.0	0.3	1.9	2.5	89.2	48.0	55.9	0.6	0.0	6.8
Self-employed - other	33.8	4.4	11.7	8.2	91.9	58.4	70.1	4.4	0.0	25.8
Other	24.5	0.0	0.0	6.3	87.3	36.0	52.1	3.1	0.0	10.2
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>										
Male	32.0	2.0	5.7	3.7	92.5	56.8	68.1	2.8	0.0	15.2
Female	14.7	1.1	1.1	8.8	80.2	27.9	27.7	2.2	0.0	3.1

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

86 percent of households located in accessible clusters reported the household head as the main income contributor compared to 82 percent of households located in remote clusters. Similarly, while 86 percent of poor households reported the household head as the main income contributor, the share for non-poor households is 83 percent.

82 percent of households with seven or more members reported the household head as the main income contributor compared to 73 percent of households with one or two members. Furthermore, 96 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category and 93 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' category reported the household head as the main income contributor compared to only 14 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category. In contrast, 48 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category reported the spouse as the main income contributor compared to 3 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category. The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that up to 11 percent of male-headed households reported the spouse as the main income contributor compared to 3 percent of female-headed households.

## 6.5.2 Other Household Items

Table 6.17 shows the percentage distribution of households owning selected household items. 90 percent of households own at least one mattress or bed, 60 percent owns a radio, 51 percent owns a watch or clock and 29 percent owns an electric iron. Although no household owns a fixed line phone, 13 percent owns a mobile phone. Households in accessible clusters and non-poor households have higher rates of ownership in almost every selected item.

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

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

# 7 HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

This chapter analyses household main amenities in Bunda DC. The first section gives information on the main materials used to construct dwellings, and the type of housing unit the household lives in. Section two reports on the main source of drinking water and main type of toilet. In section three, the fuel used by the household both for cooking and lighting is analysed. Section four reports on the distance between households and different facilities such 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 type of roofing material used for the household. The main household respondent was asked to identify the main material used for roofing. Overall, 42 percent of households reported iron sheets as roofing material while 56 percent of the households reported the use of thatch. Very few

households (about 2 percent) in this district use cement/concrete, mud or other material as their main roofing material.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that more than half (58 percent) of households located in accessible clusters use iron sheets as their main roofing material while almost three quarters of households located in remote clusters use thatch (73 percent).

Poverty status seems to be correlated with the main roofing material a household uses. The share of poor households using iron sheets for roofing is lower than the share of non-poor households using iron sheets. Just above half of the non-poor households (54 percent) has iron-sheet roofing while, only 28 percent of poor households reports the same.

Breakdown of the data by household size shows the share of households using thatch decreases with increase in household size while the share of those using iron sheets for roofing increases with increase in household size.

When data are split by socio-economic

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

	Mud	Thatch	Wood	Iron Sheets	Cement/ concrete	Roofing tiles	Asbestos	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	0.5	56.3	0.0	42.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>									
Accessible	0.5	40.2	0.0	58.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0
Remote	0.5	72.6	0.0	25.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>									
Poor	0.6	69.7	0.0	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0
Non-poor	0.4	45.1	0.0	54.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>									
1-2	0.0	68.1	0.0	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	1.0	57.0	0.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	1.0	61.5	0.0	36.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	0.0	50.0	0.0	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>									
Employee	0.0	19.6	0.0	80.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	0.7	64.2	0.0	33.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	0.0	34.5	0.0	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	56.6	0.0	43.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>									
Male	0.3	56.6	0.0	41.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

## 7 Household amenities

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

	Mud/ mud bricks	Stone	Burnt bricks	Cement/ sandcrete	Wood/ bamboo	Iron sheets	Cardboard	Total
<b>Total</b>	74.8	0.0	19.6	5.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	70.0	0.0	20.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	79.7	0.0	19.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	80.2	0.0	16.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	70.2	0.0	22.0	7.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>								
1-2	91.6	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	78.6	0.0	16.9	3.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	76.9	0.0	18.3	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	67.8	0.0	24.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>								
Employee	31.1	0.0	41.0	27.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	80.6	0.0	17.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	62.2	0.0	28.0	7.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	83.4	0.0	8.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>								
Male	73.4	0.0	20.8	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	80.3	0.0	15.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

category, it is observed that the largest percentage of households using iron sheets are those where the main income earner is formally employed followed by households belonging to the self-employed-other category at 80 and 66 percent respectively. Furthermore, data shows that the percentage of households using either iron sheets or thatch for roofing does not vary with gender of the household head.

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of households by type of material used for walls of dwellings. Overall, 75 percent of the households use mud or mud bricks, 20 percent use burnt bricks and 5 percent use cement or sandcrete.

The percentage of households using mud or mud bricks is slightly higher in remote clusters than in accessible clusters. While 10 percent of households in accessible clusters use cement or concrete as their main material for constructing walls of their dwellings, almost none of the households located in remote clusters report the use of this material.

Household poverty status appears to show correlation with the wall material used for construction. The percentage of poor households using mud or mud bricks for their walls exceeds that of non-poor

households by 10 percentage points. In turn, the percentage of non-poor households using cement or concrete as wall material exceeds that of poor households by 4 percentage points.

The share of households using mud or mud bricks as wall material decreases with increases in household size. The opposite is true for households using burnt bricks where the percentage of households using this material increases with increase in household size.

Dissaggregation of the data by socio-economic group shows that the percentage of households using burnt bricks and cement as main material for the walls is higher for households belonging to the employee socio-economic group than households belonging to other groups. Data shows that the majority of households belonging to the self-employed-agriculture, self-employed-other and the 'other' socio-economic groups use mud or mud bricks as their main material for wall construction. Moreover, households belonging to the self-employed-agriculture group are least likely to use cement or concrete for wall construction. Furthermore, the gender of the household head does not seem to bear any differences in the output in terms of the material used for wall construction.

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

	Mud/ earth	Wood/ plank	Tiles	Concrete/ cement	Grass	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	83.8	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	72.4	0.0	0.0	27.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	95.3	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	92.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	76.8	0.0	0.0	23.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	88.8	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	86.2	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	87.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	78.8	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	32.2	0.0	0.0	67.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	91.4	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	68.5	0.0	0.0	31.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	86.7	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	83.1	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	86.4	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

Table 7.3 shows the distribution of households by type of material used for floors of the household. Overall, 84 percent of the households in this district have mud or earth flooring and 16 percent have cement flooring.

A larger proportion of households located in accessible clusters has cement flooring compared to households located in remote clusters at 28 and 5 percent respectively. The remaining households in remote clusters have mud or earth flooring. The correlation between poverty status of a household and the type of material used for flooring seems to be important as the percentage of non-poor households using cement as their main flooring material is about three times higher than that of poor households. The percentage of households having mud or cement flooring does not vary for households with one to six household members. However, small differences are observed for households having seven or more members for which the ratio of households having cemented or concrete flooring is slightly higher.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that 91 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' group use mud as their main flooring material while the remaining 9 percent use concrete or cement. It is interesting to see that above two thirds of households belonging to the employee

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

	Single room	Flat	Two or more rooms	Whole building	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	2.9	0.0	2.9	73.9	20.3	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	5.1	0.0	5.2	73.7	16.0	100.0
Remote	0.7	0.0	0.5	74.1	24.7	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	0.5	0.0	1.2	67.4	30.9	100.0
Non-poor	5.0	0.0	4.3	79.3	11.5	100.0
<b>Household size</b>						
1-2	14.1	0.0	2.7	80.0	3.2	100.0
3-4	5.6	0.0	2.0	85.1	7.3	100.0
5-6	1.5	0.0	5.0	78.5	15.0	100.0
7+	0.0	0.0	2.0	62.8	35.2	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>						
Employee	6.8	0.0	7.0	82.8	3.4	100.0
Self-employed - agric	0.7	0.0	1.5	73.2	24.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	11.1	0.0	9.0	71.5	8.4	100.0
Other	4.5	0.0	0.0	77.6	17.9	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>						
Male	2.1	0.0	3.6	73.5	20.8	100.0
Female	6.2	0.0	0.0	75.5	18.3	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

socio-economic group use cement as their main flooring material and only 32 percent use mud or earth. Data breakdown by gender of the household head does not show remarkable differences between the two groups in terms of the main material households use for flooring.

## 7 Household amenities

Table 7.4 shows the percent distribution of households by type of housing unit they occupy. Overall, 74 percent of the households in this district occupy the whole building where they live, 3 percent occupy two or more rooms, 3 percent occupy a single room and 20 percent have other arrangements. The breakdown by cluster location shows that households located in accessible clusters are more likely to occupy rooms while households in remote areas are more likely to occupy a whole building.

Just above two-thirds (67 percent) of poor households occupy the whole dwelling while one-third has other housing arrangements. A higher share (79 percent) of non-poor households occupies the whole dwelling while 12 percent of households in this category has other housing arrangements. There seems to be a clear pattern when housing data is analysed by household size. The percentage of households occupying single rooms and whole buildings tends to decrease with increases in household size. In contrast, the percentage of households having other types of housing arrangements tends to increase with increases in household size.

Although in general most households

occupy whole buildings, more households belonging to the employee socio-economic group occupy whole dwellings compared to other socio-economic groups. Dissaggregation of the data by gender of the household head shows that the percentage of female-headed households occupying single rooms exceeds that of male-headed households by 4 percentage points. Besides the above observation, other ratios in this category do not show strong differences.

### 7.2 Water and sanitation

Table 7.4 shows the distribution of households according to the main source of drinking water. Households were asked to identify where they usually get their drinking water. It is observed that only 46 percent of households in this district get their drinking a safe water source. Most households get drinking water from a river/lake/pond (41 percent), 44 percent get drinking water from a borehole or hand pipe while 9 percent get their water from an unprotected well. Only 1 percent of households get drinking water from a treated pipe borne. Furthermore, data shows that only 1 percent of households use water from a protected well.

Households located in accessible clusters

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

	Pipe borne treated	Pipe borne untreated	Bore hole/hand pump	Protected well	Unprotected well	Rain water	River, lake or pond	Vendor, truck	Other	Total	Safe source
<b>Total</b>	1.2	2.7	44.1	0.9	9.3	0.5	41.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	46.2
<b>Cluster Location</b>											
Accessible	2.4	4.6	58.4	1.9	7.6	0.9	24.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.7
Remote	0.0	0.8	29.5	0.0	11.1	0.0	58.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.5
<b>Poverty Status</b>											
Poor	0.0	2.8	39.0	1.5	9.2	0.0	47.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.5
Non-poor	2.2	2.7	48.3	0.5	9.5	0.9	36.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.0
<b>Household size</b>											
1-2	0.0	3.2	39.4	0.0	16.0	0.0	41.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	39.4
3-4	2.9	4.4	45.9	1.1	4.7	0.0	41.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.8
5-6	0.0	1.4	38.6	1.6	11.4	0.9	46.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.2
7+	1.2	2.4	47.5	0.6	9.6	0.6	38.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.3
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>											
Employee	7.6	0.0	50.2	0.0	11.5	3.6	27.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.9
Self-employed - agric	0.3	3.1	42.1	1.3	10.2	0.3	42.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.8
Self-employed - other	3.1	1.6	55.5	0.0	4.9	0.0	34.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.7
Other	0.0	3.4	33.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>											
Male	1.2	1.6	43.3	1.2	9.4	0.6	42.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.7
Female	1.2	7.1	47.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	35.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	48.2

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

	None (bush)	Flush to sewer	Flush to septic tank	Pan/ bucket	Covered pit latrine	Uncovered pit latrine	Ventilated pit latrine	Other	Total	Safe sanitation
<b>Total</b>	18.5	0.2	2.0	0.0	64.3	13.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	66.5
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	9.9	0.5	4.0	0.0	70.4	13.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	74.9
Remote	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.2	13.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.2
Non-poor	19.2	0.4	3.7	0.0	60.2	14.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	64.3
<b>Household size</b>										
1-2	27.9	0.0	2.7	0.0	49.7	19.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.3
3-4	20.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	61.0	16.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	61.9
5-6	23.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	57.3	16.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	59.0
7+	12.5	0.6	2.9	0.0	73.8	9.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	77.2
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	3.0	3.6	21.5	0.0	56.6	11.9	3.4	0.0	100.0	81.7
Self-employed - agriculture	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.9	12.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	65.9
Self-employed - other	16.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	62.5	14.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	66.8
Other	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.4	25.7	3.1	0.0	100.0	58.4
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>										
Male	18.3	0.3	2.5	0.0	64.6	13.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	67.4
Female	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	15.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	63.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

are more likely to use water from a safe source than households located in remote clusters are. While two-thirds (63 percent) of households located in accessible clusters use water from a safe source, just below one-third (30 percent) of those, living in remote clusters has access to water from a safe source. It is important to note that while most households in accessible clusters depend on water from bore wholes and hand pumps, households located in remote clusters depend on rivers, lakes or ponds.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that the percentage of non-poor households obtaining drinking water from a safe source is 10 percentage points higher than that of poor households. There are no major differences in the results when the data are disaggregated by household size.

Households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group are the most likely to get water from unsafe sources. Employees are the category with the highest share of households getting water from treated pipe bornes. Access to a safe source of drinking water does not vary with gender of the household head.

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

household uses. Data on sanitation was obtained by asking households to identify their main type of toilet. Overall, just above two thirds of households have safe sanitation. 79 percent of the households reported having pit latrines and 19 percent reported no latrines (excrete in bushes). 64 percent of households use covered pit latrines, 14 percent uncovered pit latrines and 1 percent ventilated pit latrines.

75 percent of households located in accessible clusters practice safe sanitation methods while 58 percent of those living in remote clusters do the same. About 27 percent of households located in remote clusters in this district do not have latrines. A slightly larger proportion of poor households practice safe sanitation compared to non-poor households.

Dissaggregation of the sanitation data by household size shows that the proportions of households practicing safe sanitation increases with increase in household size. Furthermore, while the share of households using covered pit latrines increases with increase in household size, the share of households with no latrines decreases with increases in household size.

## 7 Household amenities

The breakdown by socio-economic category shows that 82 percent of the employees, 66 percent of the self-employed in agriculture, 67 percent of the self-employed in non-agricultural activities and 58 percent of household in the 'other' category practise safe sanitation. Moreover, only 3 percent of the employees do not have latrines. There are no major differences in the type of latrines used in female-headed households compared to male-headed households.

### 7.3 Type of Fuel

Table 7.7 shows the distribution of households by the main type of fuel used for cooking. Overall, 93 percent of households are dependent on firewood for cooking and 7 percent of households are dependent on charcoal. Results from the table show that the share of households located in accessible clusters dependent on charcoal exceeds that of households located in remote clusters by 10 percentage points. Non-poor households are more likely to use charcoal for cooking than poor households. Larger households are less likely to use charcoal than smaller households are.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that larger shares of employees and self-employed in agriculture report the use of charcoal for cooking than the remaining groups. Finally, when data are split by gender of the household head no major differences emerge.

Table 7.8 shows the distribution of households by the main type of fuel used for lighting. 95 percent of households in the district use kerosene or paraffin for lighting purposes while only 4 percent of households use electricity.

While 90 percent and 9 percent respectively of households located in accessible clusters use kerosene and electricity for lighting purposes, 99 percent of households located in remote clusters uses kerosene as their main fuel for lighting.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that 8 percent of non-poor households use electricity as their main source of lighting, whereas the figure for poor households is virtually null.

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

	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene/oil		Electricity	Crop residue/sawdust	Animal waste	Other	Total	Non-wood fuel for cooking
			l	Gas						
<b>Total</b>	92.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	86.2	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.0
Remote	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Non-poor	87.5	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Household size</b>										
1-2	89.2	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	0.0
3-4	92.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
5-6	92.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
7+	93.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	60.2	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	98.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	76.4	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>										
Male	92.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.0
Female	94.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

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

	Kerosene/ paraffin	Gas	Mains electricity	Solar panels/ generator	Battery	Candles	Firewood	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	94.5	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>									
Accessible	90.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	100.0
Remote	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>									
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	89.9	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	100.0
<b>Household size</b>									
1-2	92.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.9	100.0
3-4	93.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	97.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
7+	93.8	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>									
Employee	63.8	0.0	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	97.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	91.5	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	96.9	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>									
Male	95.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Female	92.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.2	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

When data on lighting fuel usage are broken down by socio-economic group, results show that the proportion of households using electricity for lighting is higher among the employees. There are no clear differences by gender of the household head.

## 7.4 Distances to facilities

Table 7.8 shows the distribution of households by time to reach the nearest drinking water supply and health facility. Data on this section is solely based on the respondent's response. The survey did not use any other measurements to confirm this information.

Overall, 76 percent of the households in this district are located within 30 minutes of the nearest source of drinking water. There appears to be a high correlation between cluster location and distance to the closest drinking water supply.

While 88 percent of households in accessible clusters are located within 30 minutes of the nearest source of drinking water, only 64 percent of those in remote clusters reports the same. When households are split by poverty status, results show that there is a slightly higher percentage of poor households living more

than 30 minutes of the nearest source of drinking water. There are no specific trends observed by size of the household.

Dissaggregation of the data by socio-economic category shows that employees and self-employed in non-agricultural activities are located closer to sources of drinking water. The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that a larger proportion of female-headed households is located further away from sources of drinking water.

The majority of households in this district use more than 30 minutes to get to the nearest health facility. About 65 percent of households are located more than 30 minutes away from the nearest health facility. It is striking to observe that 58 percent of households located in remote areas need to travel for more than one hour or more to get to a health facility. In contrast, only 10 percent of those located in accessible clusters report the same.

Breakdown of the data by poverty status shows that a larger share of non-poor households live within 30 minutes travel to the nearest health facility compared to poor households. There are no strong differences in the distance to health facilities by size of the household. However, the dissaggregation by socio-

## 7 Household amenities

economic group shows that the employees tend to be located closer to health facilities than households belonging to other groups are. Finally, results show that distance to

health facilities does not vary by gender of the household head.

Table 7.10 shows the percent distribution

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

	Drinking water supply				Total	Health facility				Total
	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+		<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	
<b>Total</b>	49.4	26.7	16.2	7.7	100.0	25.9	19.0	21.2	33.9	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	63.3	24.7	8.2	3.8	100.0	45.2	20.6	23.8	10.4	100.0
Remote	35.4	28.7	24.2	11.7	100.0	6.3	17.4	18.6	57.7	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	44.5	23.4	20.2	11.9	100.0	18.8	17.0	24.4	39.7	100.0
Non-poor	53.5	29.4	12.8	4.3	100.0	31.8	20.6	18.6	29.1	100.0
<b>Household size</b>										
1-2	53.0	25.2	19.3	2.6	100.0	23.5	19.0	19.9	37.6	100.0
3-4	51.0	26.6	14.6	7.9	100.0	37.1	18.2	19.7	25.0	100.0
5-6	46.3	34.0	15.0	4.6	100.0	22.0	20.8	22.4	34.7	100.0
7+	49.8	22.2	17.3	10.7	100.0	22.0	18.2	21.7	38.1	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	64.3	24.6	7.6	3.4	100.0	52.4	30.9	16.7	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	44.8	27.5	18.4	9.2	100.0	22.8	16.6	21.0	39.7	100.0
Self-employed - other	69.1	20.5	7.4	3.0	100.0	32.8	23.3	31.2	12.7	100.0
Other	39.8	32.9	20.2	7.1	100.0	18.2	23.1	6.4	52.3	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>										
Male	48.7	28.5	15.8	7.0	100.0	24.0	20.1	22.1	33.8	100.0
Female	52.2	19.3	17.8	10.8	100.0	33.6	14.4	17.7	34.2	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda 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+	
<b>Total</b>	52.1	28.8	12.1	7.1	100.0	13.9	15.9	27.8	42.4	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	70.5	22.2	6.3	1.0	100.0	22.2	23.8	34.4	19.6	100.0
Remote	33.4	35.5	17.8	13.2	100.0	5.6	7.9	21.1	65.5	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	50.0	26.4	12.8	10.8	100.0	11.5	13.4	24.2	50.9	100.0
Non-poor	53.8	30.7	11.5	4.0	100.0	16.0	17.9	30.7	35.3	100.0
<b>Household size</b>										
1-2	58.1	24.1	11.1	6.7	100.0	9.5	13.2	42.2	35.1	100.0
3-4	55.6	27.6	9.1	7.8	100.0	20.5	19.1	26.5	34.0	100.0
5-6	47.4	32.4	13.7	6.4	100.0	11.1	17.7	26.0	45.2	100.0
7+	51.8	28.1	13.0	7.2	100.0	12.7	13.2	26.9	47.1	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	64.3	28.6	7.2	0.0	100.0	27.9	21.9	40.7	9.5	100.0
Self-employed - agric	48.3	28.8	13.6	9.3	100.0	11.1	14.3	24.1	50.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	58.8	31.4	6.6	3.2	100.0	18.5	21.2	40.2	20.2	100.0
Other	64.7	22.7	12.6	0.0	100.0	20.3	14.8	26.8	38.2	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>										
Male	49.7	31.1	12.7	6.5	100.0	11.4	16.5	29.7	42.3	100.0
Female	61.5	19.7	9.6	9.3	100.0	24.1	13.2	20.0	42.7	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bunda 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+	
<b>Total</b>	20.8	18.7	19.5	41.0	100.0	41.8	17.4	18.3	22.5	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	29.5	22.9	21.1	26.5	100.0	68.4	16.1	11.3	4.3	100.0
Remote	12.1	14.4	17.9	55.6	100.0	14.8	18.7	25.4	41.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	13.2	19.3	18.8	48.7	100.0	32.4	17.2	22.2	28.3	100.0
Non-poor	27.2	18.1	20.1	34.5	100.0	49.6	17.6	15.1	17.7	100.0
<b>Household size</b>										
1-2	31.4	13.3	28.3	27.0	100.0	37.3	20.8	17.2	24.7	100.0
3-4	28.8	16.7	16.2	38.3	100.0	51.3	14.0	17.4	17.3	100.0
5-6	16.2	17.2	19.1	47.5	100.0	38.5	16.8	17.1	27.6	100.0
7+	16.9	21.9	20.1	41.1	100.0	39.0	19.2	19.9	21.9	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	26.2	41.6	17.9	14.3	100.0	65.2	21.4	13.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	17.0	13.6	19.8	49.6	100.0	38.1	16.7	18.7	26.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	35.3	29.7	20.7	14.2	100.0	51.2	17.5	19.7	11.5	100.0
Other	23.4	25.4	15.8	35.3	100.0	37.2	20.0	16.2	26.6	100.0
<b>Gender of head of household</b>										
Male	19.7	19.3	19.9	41.1	100.0	41.4	16.9	19.6	22.1	100.0
Female	25.4	16.1	18.1	40.5	100.0	43.1	19.4	13.1	24.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

of households by time to reach the nearest school, differentiated by primary and secondary school. Overall, 81 percent of households are located within 30 minutes reach to the nearest primary school. 93 percent of households in accessible clusters and 69 percent of households located in remote clusters are within 30 minutes reach to the nearest primary school. The percentage of poor households located more than an hour away from the nearest primary school exceeds that of non-poor households by 7 percentage points. Furthermore, while distance to primary schools does not vary by household size or gender of the household head, there are remarkable differences by socio-economic category. The employees tend to live closer to primary schools while those belonging to the self-employed-agriculture group report taking more time to reach primary schools than the remaining categories.

In general, as seen from table 7.10 many households report to live closer to primary schools than secondary schools. While 81 percent of households are located within 30 minutes reach to the nearest primary school, only 30 percent report the same for secondary schools. Large differences are observed when data are broken down by cluster location. The share of households

in accessible clusters living within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school exceeds that of households located in remote clusters by 32 percentage points. Although there are a slightly larger percentage of poor households living further away from secondary schools compared to non-poor households, the overall percentages do not differ much between the two groups. The employees are more likely to live closer to a secondary school than individuals living in households of other socio-economic groups. Finally, there are no striking differences in the distance to secondary schools by household size or gender of the household head.

Table 7.11 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest food market and public transportation. Overall, only 30 percent of households live within 30 minutes of the nearest market. More than half (57 percent) of the households located in remote clusters are more than one hour away from the nearest food market. The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households are located further away from food markets compared to non-poor households. While no particular trends are by household size and gender of the household head, disaggregation of the data by socio-

## 7 Household amenities

economic category shows that the self-employed in agriculture are most likely to be located the furthest away from food markets.

Data on public transportation for this district shows that 59 percent of households use half an hour or less to reach public transportation. While 15 percent of those living in accessible clusters travel more than half an hour to access public transportation, 66 percent of those living in remote clusters report the same. Poor households live further away from public transportation than those non-poor households. Household size and gender of the household head do not seem to show strong correlation with distance to public transportation.

### 7.5 Anti-Malaria Measures

The survey collected data on anti-malaria measures taken by households. Results show that 86 percent of the households confirmed taking anti-malaria measures. The most prominent measures taken by households in this district are the use of insecticide-treated nets (53 percent), the use of bed nets (37 percent), and maintenance of good sanitation (23 percent).

The share of households in accessible clusters taking anti-malaria measures exceeds that of those in remote clusters by

5 percentage points. There is also a higher share of households taking anti-malaria drugs in accessible clusters than in remote clusters. Breakdown of the data by poverty status shows that a slightly larger percentage of poor households take anti-malaria measures compared to non-poor households.

Analysis of the data by household size shows that households with more members are more likely to take anti-malaria measures compared to households with fewer members. Virtually all households belonging to the employee socio-economic group take anti-malaria measures while 74 percent of households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group report the same.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that the share of male-headed households taking anti-malaria measures exceeds that of female-headed households by 7 percentage points. Furthermore, a larger share of male-headed households use insecticide treated nets compared to female-headed households. Finally, it is interesting to observe that a larger share of female-headed households take anti-malaria drugs compared to male-headed households.

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

	Share taking measures	Use bed net	Insecticide	Anti-malaria drug	Fumigation	Insecticide treated net	Maintain good drainage	Maintain good sanitation	Herbs	Burn leaves	Window/door net
<b>Total</b>	85.9	36.6	3.7	8.4	0.2	52.8	0.3	23.1	0.7	0.7	0.2
<b>Cluster Location</b>											
Accessible	89.0	34.8	5.0	11.9	0.0	52.4	0.5	26.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Remote	82.8	38.6	2.2	4.5	0.5	53.2	0.0	19.2	1.2	1.4	0.5
<b>Poverty Status</b>											
Poor	88.8	37.0	2.1	6.9	0.5	53.2	0.0	25.5	0.7	1.4	0.0
Non-poor	83.5	36.3	5.1	9.7	0.0	52.3	0.5	21.0	0.8	0.0	0.5
<b>Household size</b>											
1-2	67.8	38.2	3.9	7.8	0.0	45.9	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3-4	79.4	40.7	1.2	9.3	0.0	48.8	0.0	29.9	1.8	1.3	0.0
5-6	90.7	38.9	3.4	13.0	0.0	46.6	0.0	13.2	1.1	0.0	0.0
7+	90.4	32.7	5.2	4.9	0.6	60.0	0.7	26.5	0.0	0.9	0.6
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>											
Employee	100.0	18.6	7.2	0.0	0.0	79.0	0.0	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	84.5	38.4	2.7	9.3	0.3	50.2	0.4	22.4	1.1	0.9	0.3
Self-employed - other	92.2	35.6	7.7	9.4	0.0	53.0	0.0	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	73.5	40.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	50.1	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>											
Male	87.4	34.6	3.9	6.8	0.3	57.6	0.3	22.5	0.9	0.8	0.3
Female	79.8	45.3	2.9	15.3	0.0	31.6	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bunda DC

# 8 GOVERNANCE

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

## 8.1 Attendance at Meetings

Table 8.1 summarises responses to the following question “Did you or anyone in your household attend a meeting at [...] level in the past 12 months”. This question was repeated 4 times with the dots replaced by kitongoji, village, ward and district. Overall, 92 percent of households had at least one member attending at least one kitongoji meeting in the past 12 months. Village meetings report a similar attendance rate at 90 percent. Ward and district level meetings did not attain attendance of the majority of households at 44 and 8 percent respectively.

There is no difference in meeting attendance by cluster location at kitongoji, village and ward meeting levels. Accessible clusters report higher rates attending meetings district level than remote clusters at 13 and 3 percent respectively.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that while poor households report higher attendance rates at kitongoji, village and ward meetings, non-poor households seem to have higher attendance rates at district level meetings than poor households. Analysis of the results by socio-economic groups indicates that the ‘other’ socio-economic category and ‘self employed agriculture’ report lower attendance rates to district level meetings than the remaining categories. The self-employed in agriculture and self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the highest

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

	Kitongoji Meeting	Village Meeting	Ward Meeting	District Meeting
<b>Total</b>	91.5	90.4	43.8	7.9
<b>Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	91.4	89.5	43.2	12.6
Remote	91.5	91.2	44.4	3.2
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	94.7	92.6	47.3	5.0
Non-poor	88.8	88.5	40.9	10.3
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>				
Employee	81.7	78.0	41.7	22.6
Self-employed - agriculture	92.7	92.5	45.9	5.1
Self-employed - other	93.3	88.7	35.6	17.1
Other	83.8	83.8	42.4	3.1
<b>No. of Obs.</b>	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2008 Bunda DC

attendance rates at kitongoji and village level.

## 8.2 Satisfaction with Leaders

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

The results, displayed in Table 8.2, show a clear trend of satisfaction with leaders going up as the level of government goes down. While 84 and 76 percent of respondents reported to be satisfied with kitongoji and village leaders, only 47 percent reported being satisfied with district leaders. This does not, however, mean that respondents specifically reported dissatisfaction with leaders at higher levels of government. In fact, the percentage of people claiming they are

## 8 Governance

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

	Kitongoji Leaders	Village Leaders	Ward Leaders	District Leaders	District Councillor
<b>Total</b>					
Satisfied	84.4	76.3	69.6	47.2	76.1
Not Satisfied	15.0	22.6	20.0	18.0	19.8
Don't Know	0.6	1.1	10.4	34.8	4.1
<b>Share Satisfied by Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	83.8	75.5	69.8	50.5	75.8
Remote	85.0	77.1	69.4	43.8	76.4
<b>Share Satisfied by Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	86.5	78.9	70.9	46.4	74.4
Non-poor	82.6	74.1	68.5	47.8	77.5
<b>Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	89.8	73.5	82.6	69.5	71.4
Self-employed - agriculture	85.0	77.4	70.8	45.5	77.7
Self-employed - other	87.7	77.7	64.6	52.3	71.4
Other	66.7	65.1	56.7	32.8	74.3
<b>Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)</b>					
Political differences	9.7	5.8	3.0	0.5	5.0
Embezzlement/corruption	30.6	34.5	20.9	1.7	18.0
They do not listen to people	20.6	32.6	7.4	2.0	12.8
Favouritism	55.6	52.5	22.0	2.7	19.6
Lazy/inexperienced	7.6	5.5	2.0	0.8	12.4
Personal Reasons	5.3	4.5	6.9	1.6	1.4
I see no results	2.8	4.3	6.4	4.8	29.8
They never visit us	12.0	13.9	54.0	85.7	46.9
<b>No. of Obs.</b>	450	450	450	450	449

Source: CWIQ 2008 Bunda 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?'

dissatisfied with leaders does not differ much between kitongoji, village, ward and district leaders. Rather, the number of people responding 'I don't know' increases for higher levels of government and is considerable higher for district leaders at 35 percent. About 20 percent of the respondents was not satisfied with the work of their district councillor, while 76 percent was satisfied and 4 percent answered 'I don't know'.

While retaining the general trend of increasing satisfaction with declining levels of government leadership, the breakdown by accessibility does not show considerable difference among respondents in either accessible or remote clusters. The breakdown by poverty status shows similar results.

The breakdown by socio-economic group suggests that the 'other' category has lower satisfaction rates than the other socioeconomic groups.

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

The reasons for dissatisfaction are very different across the different levels of government. While embezzlement/corruption, failure to listen to people and favouritism are more

important at lower levels of government, failure to visit is more important at the higher levels of government, reaching 86 percent in the case of district leaders. The most common reason for dissatisfaction with district councillors is on their failure to pay visits (47 percent), followed by the complaint that people see no results of their work.

### 8.3. Public Spending

This section discusses the results of questions on the extent to which financial information reached the sample of respondent, as well as their satisfaction with public spending. Table 8.3 shows the distribution of the percentage of respondents that reported having received financial information from four different levels of government. Information on village finances seems to reach the largest share of households at 26 percent. From the fiscal decentralisation point of view, districts are considered as centres of development and thus government funds are channelled through the district. However, the information on district finances is very low at 1 percent. Information on kitongoji and ward finances reach 16 and 8 percent of the household's respectively. Overall a slightly higher share of households in accessible villages reported to have received financial information in the past twelve months than households in remote villages, especially on district finances. The breakdown by poverty status does not expose any important differences.

The breakdown by socio-economic groups shows that virtually no households in the employee category received information on ward and district finances. The self-employed in agriculture report a higher share of households receiving information at village level.

Attendance to meetings was the most common source of information at all levels of government. No other source of information was mentioned for district finances. Information received through rumours or hear-say is the source of information with the second highest shares for kitongoji, village and ward levels.

Respondents were asked whether they were satisfied with spending at different levels of government and were requested to respond with either 'yes', 'no' or 'don't know'. Table 8.4 shows the results. Satisfaction with spending is higher for

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

	Kitongoji Finances	Village Finances	Ward Finances	District Finances
<b>Total</b>	16.4	26.3	8.1	1.1
<b>Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	18.1	28.1	7.4	1.7
Remote	14.7	24.4	8.8	0.5
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	16.2	29.7	8.6	1.0
Non-poor	16.5	23.5	7.7	1.1
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>				
Employee	3.7	9.8	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	17.5	29.4	9.0	0.9
Self-employed - other	21.0	18.8	6.0	2.8
Other	6.3	25.6	10.6	0.0
<b>Source</b>				
Letter	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0
Notice board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meeting	94.1	95.0	87.4	100.0
Rumours/hear-say	4.4	4.1	10.0	0.0
Radio/newspapers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>No. of Obs.</b>	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2008 Bunda DC

lower levels of government. While around 43 and 41 percent of respondents were satisfied with kitongoji and village spending respectively, only 32 and 25 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' increases.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote villages report higher shares of satisfaction with public spending at all levels of government except at district level. Similarly, the breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report higher rates of satisfaction than poor households, at all levels of government.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the 'other' group displays lower satisfaction rates in government spending at all levels. The self-employed in agriculture tend to report the highest shares of satisfaction with public spending, followed by the employees.

When respondents were further queried why they were not satisfied, or why they did not know whether they were satisfied,

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the most common response was that they did not receive any information. The second most important response was that they associated with embezzlement/corruption in the public spending. While the former increases with level of government, the latter shows the opposite trend.

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

	Kitongoji Spending	Village Spending	Ward Spending	District Spending
<b>Total</b>				
Satisfied	43.9	40.6	32.2	25.2
Not Satisfied	32.9	37.1	30.0	14.8
Don' Know	23.2	22.3	37.8	60.0
<b>Share Satisfied by Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	42.2	39.0	30.8	25.8
Remote	45.6	42.3	33.6	24.6
<b>Share Satisfied by Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	42.0	39.0	26.7	20.0
Non-poor	45.5	42.0	36.8	29.5
<b>Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group</b>				
Employee	44.7	40.8	38.0	24.5
Self-employed - agriculture	48.7	44.4	34.4	26.6
Self-employed - other	30.8	31.2	23.4	19.6
Other	23.1	22.7	23.9	23.4
<b>Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)</b>				
I see no results	13.7	9.1	6.0	4.4
Embezzlement/corruption	29.7	39.9	26.2	6.3
Favouritism	3.6	3.9	2.4	2.0
This is what I hear	7.2	9.8	8.0	1.4
They give no information	55.1	54.7	70.6	82.4
<b>No. of Obs.</b>	450	450	450	450

Source:CWIQ 2008 Bunda DC