

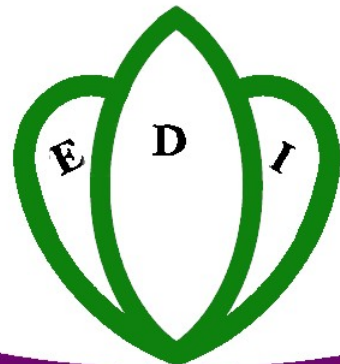
PMO-RALG

DODOMA MC CWIQ
Survey on Poverty, Welfare and
Services in Dodoma MC

JANUARY 2007

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

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



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research was commissioned by the Prime Minister's Office – Regional Administration and Local Governance (PMO-RALG) and implemented by EDI (Economic Development Initiatives). It is part of an effort to conduct CWIQ surveys in 34 districts across Tanzania. The project Director is Joachim De Weerd. Field work operations are being co-coordinated by Respichius Mitti and Francis Moyo. Field supervision was in the hands of Matovu Davies, Wilson Kabito, Henry Kilapilo, Henry Lugakingira, Josephine Lugomora, George Musikula, and Neema Mwampeta. The listing team was formed by Felix Kapinga and Benjamin Kamukulu. Interviewers were Dativa Balige, Geoffrey Bakari, Rukia Charles, Abbanova Gabba, George Gabriel, Jamarly Idrissa, Felix James, Batista John, Gloria Joseph, Placidia Josephat, Justina Katoke, Makarius Kiyonga, Sampson Mutalemwa, Faustine Misinde, Jessica Nkonjerwa, Kamugisha Robert, Resti Simon, Pius Sosthenes, Aissa Soud, Adella Theobald, and Honoratha Wycliffe. The data processing software was written by Jim Otto and Neil Chalmers. The data entry team consisted of Mary Stella Andrew and Alieth Mutungi, and was supervised by Thaddeus Rweyemamu. Formatting the final document layout was in the hands of Amina Suedi. The data analysis and report writing were undertaken by John Ibembe, Baruani Mshale, Teddy Neema, Anitha Philbert and Jodi Schilz, under the supervision of Manuel Barron. Assistance from Charles Citinka and Howard Clegg from PMO-RALG is acknowledged.

DEFINITIONS

General

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

Education

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

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

Employment

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

Welfare

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 The Dodoma MC CWIQ.....	1
1.2 Sampling.....	1
1.3 Constructed variable to disaggregated tables.....	2
1.3.1 Poverty Status.....	2
1.3.2 Cluster Location.....	4
1.3.3 Socio-economic Group.....	4
2 POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS CHARACTERISTICS.....	7
2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 Main Population Characteristics.....	7
2.3 Main Household Characteristics.....	9
2.4 Main Characteristics of the Heads of Household.....	11
2.5 Orphan and Foster Status.....	14
3 EDUCATION.....	17
3.1 Overview Education Indicators.....	17
3.1.1 Literacy.....	17
3.1.2 Primary School Access Enrolment and Satisfaction.....	17
3.1.3 Secondary School Access, Enrolment and Satisfaction.....	19
3.2 Dissatisfaction.....	21
3.3 Non-Attendance.....	21
3.4 Enrolment and Drop Out Rates.....	22
3.5 Literacy.....	24
4 HEALTH.....	27
4.1 Health Indicators.....	27
4.2 Reasons for Dissatisfaction.....	29
4.3 Reasons for Not Consulting.....	30
4.4 Type of Illness.....	31
4.5 Health Provider.....	31
4.6 Child Deliveries.....	32
4.7 Child Nutrition.....	34
5 EMPLOYMENT.....	39
5.1 Employment Status of Total Adult Population.....	39
5.1.1 Work Status.....	39
5.1.2 Employment of Household Heads.....	40
5.1.3 Youth Employment.....	40
5.2 Working Population.....	41
5.3 Underemployment Population.....	44
5.4 Unemployed Inactive Population.....	46
5.5 Household Tasks.....	49
5.6 Child labour.....	49
6 PERCEPTIONS ON WELFARE AND CHANGES WITHIN COMMUNITIES..	51
6.1 Economic Situation.....	51
6.1.1 Perception of Change in the Economic Situation of the Community.....	51

6.1.2 Perception of Change in the Economic Situation of the Household.....	53
6.2 Self- reported Difficulties in Satisfying Household Needs.....	54
6.2.1 Food Needs.....	55
6.2.2 Paying School Fees.....	58
6.2.3 Paying House Rent.....	59
6.2.4 Paying Utility Bills.....	60
6.2.5 Paying for Healthcare.....	61
6.3 Assets and Household Occupancy Status.....	62
6.3.1 Assets Ownership.....	62
6.3.2 Occupancy Documentation	63
6.4 Agriculture.....	64
6.4.1 Agriculture Inputs.....	64
6.4.2 Landholding.....	64
6.4.3 Cattle Ownership.....	65
6.5 Perception of Crime and Security in the Community.....	66
6.6 Household Income Contribution.....	67
6.7 Other House Items.....	68
7 HOUESHOLD AMENITIES.....	71
7.1 Housing Materials and Typing OF Housing Unit.....	71
7.2 Water and Sanitation.....	74
7.3 Type of Fuel.....	76
7.4 Distance to Facilities.....	77
7.5 Anti -Malaria Measures.....	80
8 GOVERNANCE.....	83
8.1 attendance at Meeting.....	83
8.2 Satisfaction with Leaders.....	83
8.3 Public Spending.....	84

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1 Variables used to predict consumption expenditure.....	1
Table 1.2 Predicted vs. actual poverty rate in Dodoma Region, and 2000/01.....	2
Table 1.3 Cluster location.....	3
Table 1.4 Socio-economic group.....	3
Table 1.5 Socio-economic group and gender of households head	4
Table 1.6 Socio-economic group and main economic activity.....	5
Table 2.1 Percent distribution of total population by gender and age.....	7
Table 2.2 Dependency ratio	8
Table 2.3 Percent distribution of households by number of household members.....	8
Table 2.4 Percent distribution of total population by relation to head of household.....	9
Table 2.5 Percent distribution of the total population age 12 and above by marital status....	10
Table 2.6 Percent distribution of the total population age 5 and above by socio-economic group.....	11
Table 2.7 Percent distribution of the total population age 5 and above by highest level of education.....	12
Table 2.8 Percent distribution of heads of households by marital status.....	12
Table 2.9 Percent distribution of heads of households by socio-economic group.....	13
Table 2.10 Percent distribution of heads of household by highest level of education	13
Table 2.11 Percent distribution of children under 18 years old who have lost their mother and /or father.....	14
Table 2.12 Percent distribution of children less than 18 year's old living without mother and/or father.....	15
Table 3.1 Education indicators.....	18
Table 3.2 Percent of students currently enrolled in school by reasons for dissatisfaction....	20
Table 3.3 Percent of children 7-9 years who ever attended school by reasons not currently attending.....	22
Table 3.4 Primary School enrolment and drop out rates by age and gender.....	23
Table 3.5 Secondary school enrolment and drop out rates by age and gender.....	23
Table 3.6 Adult literacy rates by age and gender (persons age 15 and above).....	24
Table 3.7 Youth literacy rates by age and gender (persons age 15-24).....	24
Table 4.1 Health Indicators.....	27
Table 4.2 Percent of persons who consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and were not satisfied, and the reasons for dissatisfaction.....	28
Table 4.3 Percent of persons who did not consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and the reasons for not consulting.....	29
Table 4.4 Percent of population sick or injured in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and those sick or injured the percent by type of sickness/injury.....	30
Table 4.5 Percent distribution of health consultation in past 4 weeks by type of health provider consulted.....	31
Table 4.6 Percent of women aged 12-49 who had a live birth in the year preceding the survey by age of the mother and the percent of those births where the mother received pre-natal care.....	32
Table 4.7 Percent distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by place of birth.....	33
Table 4.8 Percent distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by person who assisted in delivery of the child.....	33
Table 4.9 Nutrition status indicators and program participating rates.....	34
Table 4.10 Percent distribution of children vaccination by type of vaccination received....	35
Table 4.11 Percent distribution of children vaccinated by source of information.....	36
Table 5.1 Percent distribution of the population by working status (age 15 and above).....	39

Table 5.2 Principal labour force indicators (persons age 15 and above).....	40
Table 5.3 Percent distribution of the population by work status (age 15 -24).....	41
Table 5.4 Percent distribution of the working population by type of payment in main job	42
Table 5.5 Percent distribution of the working population by employer.....	42
Table 5.6 Percent distribution of the working population by activity.....	43
Table 5.7 Percent distribution of the working population by employer, sex and activity.....	44
Table 5.8 Percent distribution of the working population by employer, sex and employment status.....	44
Table 5.9 Percent distribution of the underemployed population by employment status.....	45
Table 5.10 Percent distribution of the underemployed population by employer.....	45
Table 5.11 Percent distribution of the underemployed population by activity.....	46
Table 5.12 Percent distribution of the unemployed population by reason.....	47
Table 5.13 Percent distribution of the economically inactive population by reason.....	47
Table 5.14 Activities normally undertaken in the households (age 15 and over).....	48
Table 5.15 Activities normally undertaken in the households (age 5 to 14).....	48
Table 5.16 Child labour (age 5 to 14).....	49
Table 6.1 Percent of household by the percent of the economic situation of the community compared to the year the survey.....	52
Table 6.2 Percent distribution of households by the percent of the economic situation of the household to the year before the survey.....	53
Table 6.3 Percent distribution of households by the difficult in satisfying the food needs of the household during the year before the survey.....	54
Table 6.4 Percent distribution of households but the difficulty in paying school fees during the year before the survey.....	55
Table 6.5 Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying house rent during the year before the survey.....	56
Table 6.6 Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying utility bills during the year before the survey.....	57
Table 6.7 Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying for health care during the year before the survey.....	58
Table 6.8 Percent of households owning certain assets.....	59
Table 6.9 Percent distribution of households by occupancy status.....	60
Table 6.10 Percent distribution of household by type of occupancy documentation.....	61
Table 6.11 Percent of household using agricultural inputs and the percent using certain inputs.....	62
Table 6.12 Percent distribution of households using agricultural inputs by the main source of the inputs.....	63
Table 6.13 Percent distribution of households by the area of land owned by the household	65
Table 6.14 Percent distribution of households by the number of cattle owned by the household.....	66
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.....	67
Table 6.16 Percent distribution of households by principal contributor to household income.....	68
Table 6.17 Percent of households owning selected household items.....	69
Table 7.1 Percent distribution of households by material used for roof of the house.....	71
Table 7.2 Percent distribution of households by materials used for walls of the house.....	72
Table 7.3 Percent distribution of households by material used for floors of the house.....	73
Table 7.4 Percent distribution of households by type of housing unit.....	73
Table 7.5 Percent distribution of households by main source of drinking water.....	74
Table 7.6 Percent distribution of households by main type of toilet.....	75
Table 7.7 Percent distribution of households by fuel used for cooking.....	76
Table 7.8 Percent distribution of households by fuel used for lighting.....	77

Table 7.9 Percent distribution of household by time (in minutes) to reach nearest drinking water supply and health facility.....	78
Table 7.10 Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach the nearest primary and secondary school.....	79
Table 7.11 Percent distribution of household by time (in minutes) to reach nearest food market and public transportation.....	80
Table 7.12 Percent distribution of households taking anti-malaria measures and percent taking specific measures.....	81
Table 8.1 Percent distribution of attendance of meetings (any household members within past 12 months)	83
Table 8.2 Distribution of leaders' satisfaction ratings and reasons for dissatisfaction.....	84
Table 8.3 Percent distribution of households who received financial information in the past 12 months.....	85
Table 8.4 Satisfaction with public spending and reasons for dissatisfaction.....	86

Generic Core Welfare Indicators (2006)						
	Margin of					
	Total	error*	Accessible	Remote	Poor	Non-poor
Household characteristics						
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	0.9	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.8
<i>Head is male</i>	74.2	2.2	72.9	75.2	78.3	73.5
<i>Head is female</i>	25.8	2.2	27.1	24.8	21.7	26.5
<i>Head is monogamous</i>	61.1	2.6	65.3	58.1	63.6	60.6
<i>Head is polygamous</i>	9.2	2.1	4.4	12.7	13.6	8.5
<i>Head is not married</i>	29.7	2.4	30.4	29.2	22.8	30.9
Household welfare						
Household economic situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	56.6	3.7	40.0	68.4	73.6	53.6
<i>Better now</i>	15.0	2.6	22.4	9.7	9.0	16.0
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	27.4	4.6	22.9	30.6	38.5	25.5
<i>Better now</i>	38.6	3.1	46.7	32.8	31.6	39.8
Difficulty satisfying household needs						
<i>Food</i>	41.3	2.8	31.7	48.2	71.5	36.1
<i>School fees</i>	3.3	0.8	5.4	1.9	3.0	3.4
<i>House rent</i>	3.8	1.4	8.5	0.4	2.1	4.1
<i>Utility bills</i>	4.7	1.2	6.9	3.2	4.9	4.7
<i>Health care</i>	15.1	2.0	12.0	17.2	32.4	12.1
Agriculture						
Land owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	2.0	1.0	2.8	1.4	1.3	2.1
<i>More now</i>	3.0	0.7	0.6	4.7	1.9	3.2
Cattle owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	5.0	1.1	1.2	7.7	11.3	3.9
<i>More now</i>	3.0	0.8	2.7	3.2	0.0	3.5
Use of agricultural inputs						
<i>Yes</i>	37.5	3.1	25.2	46.2	40.4	37.0
<i>Fertilizers</i>	50.0	5.2	44.1	52.4	34.4	53.0
<i>Improved seedlings</i>	74.8	4.0	77.4	73.7	86.9	72.5
<i>Fingerlings</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Hooks and nets</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Insecticides</i>	8.8	3.1	14.2	6.7	0.0	10.4
<i>Other</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household infrastructure						
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	19.3	4.3	42.6	2.7	5.9	21.6
<i>Access to water</i>	89.5	4.1	100.0	82.0	75.5	91.9
<i>Safe water source</i>	80.6	2.5	78.9	81.8	85.1	79.8
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	21.9	5.3	48.9	2.7	6.5	24.6
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	32.0	7.1	67.3	6.8	9.0	35.9
<i>Non-wood fuel used for cooking</i>	0.9	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment						
<i>Fixed line phone</i>	1.9	0.8	3.9	0.5	0.0	2.2
<i>Mobile phone</i>	28.7	5.2	58.2	7.8	5.8	32.7
<i>Radio set</i>	58.3	4.4	75.3	46.2	34.4	62.4
<i>Television set</i>	14.6	3.9	33.7	1.0	1.8	16.8

		<i>Margin of</i>					
	<i>Total</i>	<i>error*</i>	<i>Accessible</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Non-poor</i>	
Employment							
Employer in the main job							
	<i>Civil service</i>	4.0	0.8	6.7	1.6	0.9	4.7
	<i>Other public serve</i>	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
	<i>Parastatal</i>	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.9
	<i>NGO</i>	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.6
	<i>Private sector formal</i>	5.6	1.2	9.3	2.3	1.1	6.6
	<i>Private sector informal</i>	48.1	3.8	32.2	61.9	52.0	47.2
	<i>Household</i>	37.6	2.3	45.3	30.8	43.0	36.3
Activity in the main job							
	<i>Agriculture</i>	40.2	6.9	7.9	68.4	59.0	35.9
	<i>Mining/quarrying</i>	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
	<i>Manufacturing</i>	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.9
	<i>Services</i>	4.1	0.9	6.1	2.4	3.7	4.2
Employment Status in last 7 days							
	<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<i>Male</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<i>Female</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<i>Male</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<i>Female</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	27.1	3.0	15.0	37.7	35.4	25.2
	<i>Male</i>	31.5	4.2	12.4	46.9	39.8	29.5
	<i>Female</i>	23.4	2.7	16.9	29.4	31.2	21.8
Education							
Adult literacy rate							
	<i>Total</i>	75.2	3.5	88.3	63.3	59.1	78.8
	<i>Male</i>	81.6	3.1	93.4	71.6	65.9	85.4
	<i>Female</i>	69.8	4.4	84.4	56.0	52.7	73.5
Youth literacy rate (age 15-24)							
	<i>Total</i>	81.7	3.6	94.1	68.8	68.3	84.8
	<i>Male</i>	82.2	3.9	93.6	70.9	69.1	86.4
	<i>Female</i>	81.4	4.3	94.5	67.2	67.4	83.8
Primary school							
	<i>Access to School</i>	81.4	4.2	91.7	71.7	70.0	85.3
	<i>Primary Gross Enrollment</i>	99.2	3.5	106.4	92.3	98.4	99.4
	<i>Male</i>	90.5	5.6	103.0	80.2	97.8	87.9
	<i>Female</i>	108.3	4.7	109.5	106.9	99.1	111.3
	<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	78.6	3.0	87.0	70.7	73.6	80.4
	<i>Male</i>	73.3	4.1	85.2	63.5	69.8	74.5
	<i>Female</i>	84.3	3.5	88.7	79.4	77.7	86.4
	<i>Satisfaction</i>	67.9	3.6	69.8	65.8	76.7	64.9
	<i>Primary completion rate</i>	16.1	3.0	21.8	10.6	7.1	19.1

	Total	Margin of error*	Accessible	Remote	Poor	Non-poor
<i>Access to School</i>	50.4	9.1	78.5	18.3	37.9	54.1
<i>Secondary Gross Enrollment</i>	25.5	3.9	35.8	13.7	5.3	31.5
<i>Male</i>	28.6	5.0	41.6	14.7	5.5	37.8
<i>Female</i>	23.0	4.1	31.4	12.8	5.0	26.9
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	21.2	3.3	28.7	12.7	4.8	26.1
<i>Male</i>	22.3	4.4	29.5	14.7	5.5	29.1
<i>Female</i>	20.3	3.9	28.0	11.0	3.8	23.9
<i>Satisfaction</i>	52.6	8.9	48.7	64.5	66.7	51.9
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	1.3	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.7
Medical services						
<i>Health access</i>	54.3	5.8	60.5	49.0	47.8	56.1
<i>Need</i>	15.5	1.1	15.5	15.5	13.7	16.0
<i>Use</i>	19.7	1.4	16.1	22.7	19.3	19.8
<i>Satisfaction</i>	88.4	2.4	85.8	89.9	90.0	88.0
<i>Consulted traditional healer</i>	3.1	1.2	1.2	4.2	6.4	2.1
<i>Pre-natal care</i>	98.8	1.1	100.0	98.2	96.5	100.0
<i>Anti-malaria measures used</i>	63.6	5.8	91.3	43.8	48.4	66.2
<i>Person has physical/mental challenge</i>	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Child welfare and health						
Orphanhood (children under 18)						
<i>Both parents dead</i>	1.9	0.7	1.6	2.1	3.7	1.2
<i>Father only</i>	5.3	1.4	5.6	5.0	4.8	5.5
<i>Mother only</i>	3.1	0.9	3.4	2.9	4.2	2.8
Fostering (children under 18)						
<i>Both parents absent</i>	17.5	2.3	22.5	13.4	15.3	18.3
<i>Father only absent</i>	17.3	1.9	17.5	17.1	19.4	16.6
<i>Mother only absent</i>	3.6	1.0	3.6	3.6	5.0	3.1
Children under 5						
<i>Delivery by health professionals</i>	77.8	3.6	83.7	74.4	68.4	81.2
<i>Measles immunization</i>	75.7	2.6	78.0	74.4	72.9	76.7
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	54.8	3.5	62.0	50.7	44.4	58.5
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	5.6	1.4	4.7	6.1	2.4	6.8
<i>Stunted</i>	26.6	2.9	16.8	32.0	43.4	21.3
<i>Wasted</i>	0.9	0.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.2
<i>Underweight</i>	15.3	2.9	12.3	16.9	17.9	14.5

* 1.96 standard deviations

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Dodoma District CWIQ

This report presents district level analysis of data collected in the Dodoma 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 Dodoma CWIQ could also be set against those of other CWIQ surveys that have are being implemented at the time of writing in other districts in Tanzania: Bahi DC, Bariadi DC, Bukoba DC, Bukombe DC, Bunda DC, 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, Mpwawa DC, Muheza DC, Musoma DC, Ngara DC, Ngorongoro DC, Njombe DC, Rufiji DC, 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 Dodoma MC CWIQ was sampled to be representative at district level. Data from the 2002 Census was used to put together a list of all mitaa¹ in the district. In the first stage of the sampling process, 30 mitaa were chosen with probabilities proportional to their population size. In a second stage a section was chosen within each selected mitaa² through simple random sampling. In the selected section (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:

¹ Literally translated, the Swahili word 'mitaa' means 'streets', but refers to the sub-divisions of the district.

² Singular of 'mitaa'

Table 1.1 Variables Used to Predict Consumption Expenditure in Dodoma Region**Basic Variables**

Age of the household head
 Household size
 Level of education of the household head
 Meat consumption
 Source of cash income

Household Assets

Ownership of a radio
 Ownership of a bicycle
 Ownership of a motor vehicle
 Ownership of a sewing machine
 Main material in the walls
 Land ownership

Village Level Variables

Percentage of households with piped water
 Percentage of households with bank accounts

Source: HBS 2000/2001 for Dodoma Region

poverty status, cluster location and socio-economic group.

1.3.1 Poverty Status

The poverty status of a household is obtained by measuring its consumption expenditures and comparing it to a poverty line. It is, however, difficult, expensive and time consuming to collect reliable household consumption expenditure data. One reason for this is that consumption modules are typically very lengthy. In addition, household consumption patterns differ across districts, regions and seasons; hence multiple visits have to be made to the household for consumption data to be reliable.

However, household consumption expenditure data allows more extensive and useful analysis of patterns observed in survey data and renders survey outcomes more useful in policy determination. Because of this, the Tanzanian government has become increasingly interested in developing ways of using non-expenditure data to predict household consumption and, from this, poverty measures.

There is a core set of variables that are incorporated in the majority of surveys. These variables inform on household assets and amenities, level of education of

the household head, amount of land owned by the household and others. By observing the relation between these variables and consumption expenditure of the household in an expenditure survey, a relationship can be calculated. These variables are called poverty predictors and can be used to determine household expenditure levels in non-expenditure surveys such as CWIQ. This means that, for instance, a household that is headed by an individual who has post secondary school education, with every member in a separate bedroom and that has a flush toilet is more likely to be non-poor than one where the household head has no education, a pit latrine is used and there are four people per bedroom. This is, of course, a very simplified example; however, these are some of the variables used to calculate the relationship between such information and the consumption expenditure of the household.

For the purpose of this report, the data collected in the Household Budget Survey 2000/01 (HBS) was used to select the poverty predictors and determine the quantitative relationship between these and household consumption. The five-year gap is far from ideal, but the data itself is reliable and is the most recent source of information available. Work was then done to investigate the specific characteristics of Dodoma 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

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

Predicted	Observed		
	Non-Poor	Poor	Total
Non-Poor	70.1	13.3	83.4
Poor	4.6	12.0	16.6
Total	74.7	25.3	100.0

Source: HBS 2000/01 for Dodoma Region

Table 1.3: Cluster Location

Cluster Location	Median Time (in minutes) to:			Poverty Rate	Estimated Number of Households
	District Capital	All-Weather Road	Public Transport		
Remote	60.0	30.0	360.0	21.7	8,460
Accessible	25.0	15.0	120.0	14.0	69,549

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

Socio-Economic Group	Poverty Rate	Percentage Living in	
		Remote Clusters	Accessible Clusters
Employees	2.6	96.3	3.7
Self-Employed Agriculture	22.3	83.2	16.8
Self-Employed Other	9.8	96.8	3.2
Other	9.1	82.8	17.2

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC DC

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 needs³.

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

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

One way of determining the accuracy of the poverty predictors is to see how many mistakes of each type the model makes. To do this the poverty predictor model is applied to the actual consumption expenditure data. Results of this exercise are presented in Table 1.2. The model wrongly predicts a non-poor household to be poor in 4.6 percent of the cases, and vice versa in 13.3 percent of the households. This gives an overall percentage of correct predictions of 82.1 percent.

When the model is applied to the CWIQ 2006 data for Dodoma DC, the share of households living in poverty is 15 percent, with a 95 percent confidence interval ranging from 10 to 20 percent. However, it must be kept in mind that the aim of the model is not estimating poverty rates, but determining the characteristics of the poor population. Hence, the accuracy of the model does not hinge on the closeness

³ The exact procedure by which this line has been set is described in detail in the 2000/01 HBS report: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002, '2000/2001 Tanzania Household Budget Survey'.

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

	Male	Female	Total
Socio-economic Group			
Employees	80.1	19.9	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	73.3	26.7	100.0
Self-Employed Other	77.6	22.4	100.0
Other	44.4	55.6	100.0
Total	74.1	25.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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 Dodoma 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 differ substantially by cluster location: households in remote villages are more likely to be poor than households in accessible villages. Whereas the poverty rate in accessible villages is 14 percent, the rate in remote villages is 22 percent.

1.3.3 Socio-economic Group

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

Table 1.4 shows that the poverty rate is highest for households whose main income earner is self-employed in agriculture, at a rate of 22 percent. In turn, poverty is lowest for households where the main income earner is an employee, with only 3 percent of the households being classified as poor. In addition, households from the former group, together with the self-employed in non-agricultural activities, are the most likely to be located in remote villages, at 96 and 97 percent, respectively, whereas the self-employed in agriculture and the 'other' socio-economic group report the highest shares of households located in accessible villages, at 17 percent each.

The gender composition of the socio-economic group is shown in Table 1.5. Almost 3 out of 4 households are headed by a male. The share of female-headed households is highest for the 'other' socio-economic group at 56 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 49 percent of the household heads is dedicated. Employees are mostly dedicated to mining, manufacturing, energy or construction, with a share of 87 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities are mostly dedicated to services (89 percent). The 'other' category is concentrated in agriculture (42 percent) and household duties (35 percent).

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

	Agriculture	Mining Manufacturing Energy Construction	Private and Public Services	Household Duties	Other	Total
Socio-economic Group						
Employees	2.2	87.3	3.3	6.7	0.5	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	90.7	1.1	5.5	1.1	1.6	100.0
Self-Employed Other	2.4	3.9	88.7	3.5	1.6	100.0
Other	42.3	3.8	7.4	34.9	11.5	100.0
Total	48.7	16.4	28.4	4.5	1.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1 Introduction

2 POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the Dodoma MC 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, 7 percent of the population is 60 years old or over, whereas 42 percent is under 15 years old. The remaining 51 percent is between 15 and 59 years old. There are no strong differences by cluster location, but poor households have a higher share in the 0-14 group and a lower share in the 15-19 group than non-poor households, at the age of 60 and above they show similar percentages.

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

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

The mean dependency ratio is 0.9, meaning that on average one adult has to take care of less than 1 person. The breakdown by cluster location shows that at the age of 15-64, households in accessible clusters have higher dependency ratio than households in remote clusters at 2.7 and 2.1 respectively. The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households have a higher dependency rate than non-poor households, at 1.3 and 0.8 respectively.

The dependency ratio increases with the number of household members, from 0.6 for households with 1 or 2 members, to 1.0 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 (1.3), whereas the 'employee' has lowest dependency ratio (0.7).

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that the dependency ratio in female-headed households is slightly higher than in male-headed households, at 1.0 and 0.9, respectively.

Table 2.3 shows the percent distribution of households by number of household members. The mean household size is 4.4 individuals. Households with 7 or more individuals only represent 18 percent of all

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

	Male				Female				Total			
	0-14	15-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-59	60+	Total
Total	20.7	22.7	3.5	46.9	21.7	27.7	3.7	53.1	42.4	50.5	7.1	100.0
Cluster Location												
Accessible	19.3	24.0	2.2	45.5	21.1	29.7	3.7	54.5	40.4	53.7	5.9	100.0
Remote	21.9	21.7	4.5	48.1	22.1	26.1	3.6	51.9	44.1	47.8	8.2	100.0
Poverty Status												
Poor	24.5	19.5	3.9	47.9	26.8	22.0	3.3	52.1	51.3	41.5	7.1	100.0
Non-poor	19.7	23.6	3.3	46.6	20.2	29.4	3.8	53.4	39.9	53.0	7.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

2 Population and household characteristics

Table 2.2: Dependency ratio

	0-4 years	5-14 years	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years	Total	Dependency ratio
Total	0.7	1.2	1.9	2.3	0.2	4.4	0.9
Cluster Location							
Accessible	0.6	1.4	2.0	2.7	0.2	4.9	0.8
Remote	0.7	1.1	1.8	2.1	0.2	4.1	1.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	1.2	2.2	3.4	2.9	0.3	6.6	1.3
Non-poor	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.2	0.2	4.1	0.8
Household size							
1-2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.6
3-4	0.6	0.7	1.3	2.0	0.1	3.5	0.7
5-6	0.8	1.8	2.6	2.6	0.2	5.4	1.1
7+	1.1	2.7	3.8	4.0	0.2	8.1	1.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	0.7	1.4	2.1	3.1	0.1	5.3	0.7
Self-employed - agric	0.7	1.2	1.8	2.1	0.3	4.2	1.0
Self-employed - other	0.6	1.3	1.9	2.4	0.2	4.5	0.9
Other	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.6	0.5	3.7	1.3
Gender of Household Head							
Male	0.7	1.3	2.0	2.5	0.2	4.7	0.9
Female	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.8	0.3	3.7	1.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

	1-2 persons	3-4 persons	5-6 persons	7+ persons	Total	household size
Total	19.8	36.3	25.7	18.1	100.0	4.4
Cluster Location						
Accessible	14.8	33.4	28.2	23.6	100.0	4.9
Remote	23.4	38.5	24.0	14.1	100.0	4.1
Poverty Status						
Poor	0.0	12.1	36.7	51.3	100.0	6.6
Non-poor	23.3	40.5	23.9	12.4	100.0	4.1
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	9.5	33.9	27.5	29.1	100.0	5.3
Self-employed - agric	25.1	35.0	25.0	14.9	100.0	4.2
Self-employed - other	14.9	36.7	30.0	18.4	100.0	4.5
Other	28.7	53.9	5.4	12.0	100.0	3.7
Gender of Household Head						
Male	15.3	33.8	30.3	20.5	100.0	4.7
Female	32.8	43.5	12.6	11.1	100.0	3.7

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

households in the district. The figure for households with 5 to 6 members is 36 percent which is the highest share.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in accessible clusters tend to be larger than households in remote clusters, at 4.9 and 4.1 members of household respectively. The difference by poverty status is more pronounced, with poor households reporting a mean household size of 6.6 members, and non-

poor households reporting 4.1 members on average.

Regarding socio-economic groups, the employees have the highest mean household size, at 5.3, while the 'other' socio-economic group has the lowest at 3.7 members.

Finally, households headed by males tend to be larger than female headed households: the former have 4.7 members

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

	Head	Spouse	Child	Parents	Other relative	Not related	Total
Total	22.6	15.7	45.0	0.8	15.6	0.3	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	20.6	13.9	43.5	1.4	20.0	0.6	100.0
Remote	24.3	17.1	46.3	0.3	11.9	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	15.3	11.4	50.9	0.7	21.7	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	24.6	16.9	43.4	0.8	13.9	0.3	100.0
Age							
0- 9	0.0	0.0	74.5	0.0	25.1	0.4	100.0
10-19	0.1	2.4	72.2	0.0	25.0	0.2	100.0
20-29	25.9	33.1	31.1	0.0	9.6	0.2	100.0
30-39	46.6	42.7	8.5	0.0	1.9	0.2	100.0
40-49	61.5	31.4	4.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0
50-59	60.5	37.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.3	100.0
60 and above	71.9	11.4	1.1	11.4	4.2	0.0	100.0
Gender							
Male	35.8	1.1	47.8	0.1	14.9	0.3	100.0
Female	11.0	28.5	42.6	1.4	16.3	0.2	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

in average, whereas the latter have only 3.7 members.

2.3 Main Household Characteristics

Table 2.4 shows the percent distribution of total population by relationship to the head of household. In general children of the household head account for the highest percentage of the population.

Analysis of the data by cluster location shows that households in remote clusters have higher shares of 'head', 'spouse' and 'child' whereas households in accessible clusters accounted higher shares of 'parents' and 'other relatives'. In addition, the analysis by poverty status shows that the share of 'child' is higher in poor households, whereas non-poor households report higher shares of 'head' and 'spouse'.

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

The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to be household heads than females, with shares of 36 and 11 percent,

respectively. In turn, females are more likely to be spouses to the household head than males, at rates of 29 and 1 percent, respectively.

Table 2.5 shows the percent distribution of the population age 12 and above by marital status. Overall, 39 percent of the population has never been married. In addition, 42 percent is married and monogamous, and 6 percent is married and polygamous. While 4 percent of the population is 'unofficially' separated, the percentage of informal unions is 1 and about 6 percent of the population are either separated or widowed.

Households in accessible clusters and those who are poor are more likely to have never been married whereas households in remote clusters and non-poor households are more likely to be in a monogamous marriage.

The age breakdown shows that the 'polygamous-married' category peaks at the 50-59 groups, at 13 percent. For the population after 25 years old, married-monogamous is the most common category but decreases at the age of 60 and above. 'Separated' and 'widowed' show higher shares for the older cohorts. 'Never married' also shows correlation with age, decreasing rapidly as the population gets older. Virtually no one between 12 and 14 years old was married.

2 Population and household characteristics

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

	Never married	Married monog	Married polyg	Informal, loose union	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Total
Total	38.6	42.0	6.2	0.5	0.6	5.9	6.2	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	46.0	39.1	2.6	0.6	0.9	5.3	5.5	100.0
Remote	32.0	44.7	9.4	0.4	0.4	6.4	6.9	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	47.4	32.5	6.6	0.0	0.6	6.4	6.6	100.0
Non-poor	36.5	44.4	6.1	0.6	0.6	5.7	6.1	100.0
Age								
12-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	92.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	100.0
20-24	56.8	38.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	3.1	0.0	100.0
25-29	23.5	62.6	6.3	0.9	1.1	5.3	0.3	100.0
30-39	7.3	68.5	10.5	0.5	1.4	10.2	1.7	100.0
40-49	2.9	61.0	12.4	1.6	0.9	14.2	7.0	100.0
50-59	1.8	71.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	7.1	7.2	100.0
60 and above	1.7	41.1	9.8	0.8	0.0	6.5	40.1	100.0
Gender								
Male	40.8	46.4	7.0	0.5	0.0	4.5	0.8	100.0
Female	36.9	38.3	5.6	0.4	1.1	7.0	10.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

Around 41 percent of the men has never been married, but for women the figure is only 37 percent. While 11 percent of women are widowed and 7 percent separated, the shares for males are 1 and 5 percent, respectively.

Table 2.6 shows the percent distribution of the population age 5 and above by socio-economic group. Overall, 21 percent of the population is self-employed in agriculture, with 60 percent in other activities.

Households in accessible clusters reported greater shares of 'employee', 'self-employed other' and the 'other' socio-economic categories. In contrast households in remote clusters are more likely to be self-employed in agriculture. The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households have higher shares in 'self-employed agriculture' and 'other' categories, whereas non-poor households reported a greater share in 'self-employed other' category.

The analysis of the age-groups is particularly interesting. The share of employees peaks at 21 percent for the 40-49 cohort. The share of self-employed other is higher for the population in the 30-39 cohort at 31 percent. The share of self-employed in agriculture tends to increase with age, peaking at 55 percent

for the 60 and above cohort. On the contrary, the category 'other' tends to decrease with age, showing a sharp decrease between 15-19 and 20-29, from 90 to 46 percent, then decreases steadily until 20 percent for the 50-59 cohort and then rises to 30 percent at the 60 and above cohort.

The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to be self-employed (whether in agriculture or non-agricultural activities) than females. In turn, females are more likely to be in the 'other' category, with a share of 67 percent against 52 percent for the males.

Table 2.7 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 5 and above by highest level of education. Roughly 28 percent of the population has no education, 26 percent has some primary, and 29 percent has complete primary. Only 1 percent of the population completed secondary and 5 percent has post secondary education.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote clusters report a higher share of population with no education, while accessible clusters report a higher share with complete primary and some secondary. The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher share of population with no

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	5.7	21.3	13.2	59.8	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	9.0	4.9	20.7	65.4	100.0
Remote	2.8	36.1	6.4	54.7	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.6	23.2	8.3	67.9	100.0
Non-poor	7.1	20.8	14.5	57.6	100.0
Age					
5- 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	0.2	0.5	1.1	98.3	100.0
15-19	1.8	5.7	2.7	89.8	100.0
20-29	6.1	26.6	21.1	46.2	100.0
30-39	9.8	39.1	30.9	20.2	100.0
40-49	21.3	31.5	29.1	18.2	100.0
50-59	15.5	46.6	18.3	19.6	100.0
60 and above	1.0	55.2	13.9	29.9	100.0
Gender					
Male	8.7	23.3	15.9	52.1	100.0
Female	3.0	19.5	10.8	66.6	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

	None	Nursery school	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Post secondary	Total
Total	27.6	3.8	26.4	29.0	7.8	0.5	4.9	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	16.4	3.7	24.3	33.7	13.2	1.1	7.6	100.0
Remote	37.7	3.9	28.2	24.8	2.9	0.0	2.6	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	41.0	5.7	30.5	20.7	1.6	0.0	0.5	100.0
Non-poor	24.0	3.3	25.3	31.2	9.4	0.7	6.1	100.0
Age								
5- 9	62.2	20.1	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	9.4	3.0	80.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	11.6	0.0	24.3	35.8	27.7	0.0	0.6	100.0
20-29	21.1	0.0	11.4	44.3	15.0	2.1	6.2	100.0
30-39	16.2	0.0	7.7	64.2	5.5	1.1	5.3	100.0
40-49	13.4	0.0	15.1	49.1	8.3	0.5	13.7	100.0
50-59	30.2	0.0	20.4	33.0	1.0	0.0	15.4	100.0
60 and above	61.3	0.0	20.7	7.8	1.5	0.0	8.6	100.0
Gender								
Male	24.7	4.4	27.9	27.9	8.6	0.4	6.1	100.0
Female	30.1	3.3	25.0	30.0	7.0	0.7	3.9	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

education or with just some primary than non-poor households. In turn the latter report higher shares with complete primary, some secondary and post secondary.

The age breakdown shows that 62 percent of the children between 5 and 9 years old have no formal education, but 88 percent of the children between 10 and 14 years old have some or complete primary. Rates of no education are lowest for the population in the 10-14 cohorts (12

2 Population and household characteristics

percent) and higher for the older groups. Finally in the groups between 20 and 49 years old, the most common is complete primary. The 50-59 cohort reported highest share of post secondary education level at 15 percent.

The gender breakdown shows that females have a higher share of uneducated population than males at 30 and 25 percent respectively. Across all education levels, female's exhibit lower percent shares except for complete primary where females have 2 percentage points higher than males.

2.4 Main Characteristics of the Heads of Household

Table 2.8 shows the percent distribution of household heads by marital status. Overall, 61 percent of the household heads is married and monogamous, 25 divorced, separated or widowed, 9 percent married and polygamous, 4 percent has never been married and 1 percent lives in an informal union.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that accessible clusters report higher shares of 'married monogamous' and 'loose informal union' than remote clusters. In turn, the latter report a higher share in 'widowed/divorced/separated', 'married polygamous' and 'never married' categories.

Regarding poverty status, heads of non-

poor households are more likely to be single (never married, divorced, separated or widowed), while heads of poor households are more likely to be married, either monogamous or polygamous.

The breakdown by age-group shows that the 'married-monogamous' category decreases with age, as 'married-polygamous' and 'divorced, separated or widowed' increase. Virtually all individuals in the 15-19 cohort are not married.

Most female household heads are divorced, separated or widowed (77 percent), whereas for males, this category roughly represents 6 percent. Most male household heads are married, monogamous or polygamous (80 and 12 percent, respectively).

Table 2.9 shows the percent distribution of household heads by socio-economic group. It is worth remembering that the socio-economic group of the household is determined by the type of employment of the main income earner of the household, who 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 50 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities represent 28 percent of the household heads, the 'other' category (unemployed, inactive, unpaid and household workers) represents 5 percent, and the employees are a further

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

	Never married	Married monogamous	Married polygamous	Informal, loose union	Divorced Separated Widowed	Total
Total	4.4	61.1	9.2	0.7	24.7	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	8.0	65.3	4.4	1.0	21.4	100.0
Remote	1.7	58.1	12.7	0.5	27.0	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	0.0	63.6	13.6	0.0	22.8	100.0
Non-poor	5.1	60.6	8.5	0.8	25.0	100.0
Age						
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	16.3	70.7	4.1	1.5	7.4	100.0
30-39	1.3	73.1	5.8	0.0	19.9	100.0
40-49	3.0	55.6	13.3	0.7	27.3	100.0
50-59	1.8	66.1	11.3	0.0	20.8	100.0
60 and above	1.2	43.7	11.0	1.2	43.0	100.0
Gender						
Male	1.6	79.9	11.7	0.6	6.2	100.0
Female	12.3	6.9	2.1	1.0	77.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

	Employed	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	16.5	50.0	28.3	5.3	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	29.3	14.1	52.1	4.5	100.0
Remote	7.3	75.5	11.3	5.9	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	2.9	74.9	18.9	3.3	100.0
Non-poor	18.8	45.7	29.9	5.6	100.0
Age					
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	16.1	45.6	34.6	3.8	100.0
30-39	17.0	47.0	31.8	4.2	100.0
40-49	26.9	33.5	36.0	3.7	100.0
50-59	19.2	54.7	24.2	1.9	100.0
60 and above	4.0	68.0	16.3	11.7	100.0
Gender					
Male	17.8	49.5	29.6	3.2	100.0
Female	12.7	51.3	24.6	11.4	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

	None	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Post secondary	Total
Total	24.2	15.3	43.6	5.4	0.2	11.3	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	11.3	8.1	51.7	11.0	0.5	17.4	100.0
Remote	33.3	20.5	37.9	1.4	0.0	7.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	43.9	18.2	37.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	20.7	14.8	44.7	6.2	0.3	13.2	100.0
Age							
15-19	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	17.9	12.7	53.8	6.2	0.6	8.7	100.0
30-39	12.1	8.5	66.2	5.1	0.0	8.2	100.0
40-49	8.3	15.2	49.6	11.7	0.5	14.7	100.0
50-59	23.7	16.7	42.5	1.6	0.0	15.4	100.0
60 and above	55.7	23.1	9.1	2.2	0.0	10.0	100.0
Gender							
Male	18.7	16.9	46.4	6.4	0.1	11.5	100.0
Female	39.8	10.9	35.7	2.3	0.4	10.8	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

17 percent.

The analysis by cluster location shows that the share of household heads self-employed in agriculture in remote clusters is higher than in accessible clusters, with shares of 76 and 14 percent, respectively. In accessible clusters, household heads are more likely to be in the 'self-employed other' group than heads of households in remote clusters, with shares of 52 and 11 percent, respectively.

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

The breakdown by age of the household head shows interesting insights. For all age-groups, 'self-employed agriculture' is the most important category. The 'self-employed other' is lower for the 50-59 and

2 Population and household characteristics

60+ cohorts. The 'other' category gains importance in the 60+ age-group, with a share 12 percent, as it includes the economically inactive population.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows no strong differences in the percentage of household heads self-employed in agriculture. In contrast, male-headed households account for greater shares of being employees and self-employed non-agricultural activities, whereas female-headed households are more likely to belong to the 'other' socio-economic group.

Table 2.10 shows the percent distribution of the heads of household by highest level of education. Overall, around 24 percent of the household heads has no education, 15 percent has some primary, 44 percent has complete primary and 11 percent has post secondary education.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that household heads from remote clusters are more likely to have just some primary than household heads from accessible clusters. In contrast households from accessible clusters are more likely to have complete primary, some secondary or post secondary education. In addition, households in remote clusters report greater share of not being educated at 33 percent.

Poverty status is strongly correlated with the education of the household heads. This

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

The age breakdown shows that 56 percent of household heads aged 60 or over has no education, and a further 9 percent complete primary. Virtually all the household heads between 15 and 19 years old finished primary education, but only 9 percent of households heads aged 60 and above complete primary at the time of survey.

The analysis by gender shows that female household heads are more likely to have no education than males, with rates of 40 and 19 percent, respectively. Males report a higher share with some primary and complete primary than females. Furthermore, 6 percent of the male household heads have some secondary education against 2 percent of females.

2.5 Orphan and Foster Status

Table 2.11 shows the percent distribution of children under 18 years old who have lost at least one parent. Overall, about 2 percent of children under 18 lost both parents, 3 percent lost only their mother and 5 percent lost only their father. Breakdown of data by cluster location and poverty status reveals that children are more likely to lose their fathers than mothers or both parents.

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 10 and 17 years lost at least one parent, and 16 of the children in that age-group lost their father. There are no remarkable differences in orphan status by gender of the child.

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

Table 2.11 - Orphan status of children under 18 years old

	Children who lost mother only	Children who lost father only	Children who lost both father & mother
Total	3.1	5.3	1.9
Cluster Location			
Accessible	3.4	5.6	1.6
Remote	2.9	5.0	2.1
Poverty Status			
Poor	4.2	4.8	3.7
Non-poor	2.8	5.5	1.2
Age			
0-4	0.2	2.4	0.0
5-9	4.1	4.7	2.1
10-14	4.6	7.4	3.1
15-17	4.7	8.8	3.1
Gender			
Male	3.4	5.6	2.4
Female	2.9	5.0	1.4

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

Children from accessible clusters are more likely to live in non-nuclear households than children from remote clusters, at 43 and 34 percent, respectively. In turn, 40 percent of children from poor households live in non-nuclear households, while the share for non-poor households is 38 percent. Children from poor households are more likely to live with their mothers only whereas children from non-poor household are more likely to live without parents. The analysis of age-groups shows that the shares of children living in non-nuclear households tend to increase with age, but are lower and relatively constant for children living with their father only. There appears to be no strong correlation between gender and foster status.

Table 2.12 - Foster status of children under 18 years old

	Children living with mother only	Children living with father only	Children living with no parents	Children living in non-nuclear households
Total	17.3	3.6	17.5	38.4
Cluster Location				
Accessible	17.5	3.6	22.5	43.7
Remote	17.1	3.6	13.4	34.2
Poverty Status				
Poor	19.4	5.0	15.3	39.6
Non-poor	16.6	3.1	18.3	38.0
Age				
0-4	23.0	0.4	7.0	30.4
5-9	16.6	4.9	21.5	43.1
10-14	14.5	5.2	20.1	39.8
15-17	11.7	4.7	27.3	43.7
Gender				
Male	17.0	4.1	16.5	37.6
Female	17.6	3.1	18.5	39.2

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

2 Population and household characteristics

3 EDUCATION

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

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

3.1 Overview of the Education indicators

3.1.1 Literacy

Table 3.1 shows the main education indicators for the district. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language, as reported by the respondent. Individuals who are able to read but cannot write are considered illiterate. The adult literacy rate¹ is 75 percent. Literacy rates differ between accessible and remote clusters at 88 and 63 percent respectively. Likewise, the literacy rate among non-poor households is higher than that of poor households at 79 and 59 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 (93 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 12 percentage points higher than that of women at 82 percent and 70 percent respectively.

Orphaned children have a literacy rate of 79 percent, whereas the rate for non-orphaned children is 8 points lower, at 87 percent. Finally, 87 percent of non-

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

fostered children are literate compared to 79 percent of fostered children.

3.1.2 Primary School

Access

The rate of access to primary school 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, 81 percent of primary school-age children live within 30 minutes of a primary school. Primary school access is remarkably higher in accessible clusters than in remote clusters, at 92 and 72 percent respectively.

The majority (85 percent) of the children aged 7 to 13 living in non-poor households lives within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school compared to 70 percent of those living in poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that 92 percent of the children living in households belonging to the 'employee' category live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school compared to 55 percent of the children living in households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category.

The gender breakdown shows that males have a higher access rate to primary school than females at 84 and 79 percent respectively.

There are no strong differences in the access rates to primary schooling by orphan or foster status.

Enrolment

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

3 Education

Table 3.1: Education indicators

	Adult Literacy rate	Primary				Secondary			
		access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction	access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction
Total	75.2	81.4	99.2	78.6	67.9	29.1	25.5	21.2	52.6
Cluster Location									
Accessible	88.3	91.7	106.4	87.0	69.8	50.0	35.8	28.7	48.7
Remote	63.3	71.7	92.3	70.7	65.8	5.1	13.7	12.7	64.5
Poverty Status									
Poor	59.1	70.0	98.4	73.6	76.7	23.6	5.3	4.8	66.7
Non-poor	78.8	85.3	99.4	80.4	64.9	30.7	31.5	26.1	51.9
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	92.5	91.6	113.8	90.5	68.0	35.2	50.1	40.0	49.2
Self-employed - agric	62.7	72.5	94.7	70.7	66.7	13.3	13.4	12.3	75.9
Self-employed - other	84.1	91.8	102.3	86.9	69.4	49.2	24.0	19.4	37.2
Other	64.4	54.7	54.3	48.7	71.2	9.2	11.6	11.6	100.0
Gender									
Male	81.6	83.9	90.5	73.3	70.9	27.3	28.6	22.3	52.3
Female	69.8	78.8	108.3	84.3	65.3	30.5	23.0	20.3	53.0
Orphan status									
Orphaned	79.2	80.6	85.1	67.2	78.8	20.1	19.2	19.2	64.7
Not-orphaned	86.9	81.2	100.9	80.7	66.0	30.1	22.3	22.3	56.4
Foster status									
Fostered	79.0	78.1	113.8	82.7	69.9	31.0	8.6	8.6	20.3
Not-fostered	86.7	81.5	96.9	78.5	66.3	29.2	24.9	24.9	58.6

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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.

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 99 percent at the time of the survey. This figure indicates that all individuals who were at primary school constitute 99 percent of all children of primary school-age in the district. The NER further shows that 79 percent of all primary school-age children were attending school.

While the GER for households located in accessible clusters is 106 percent, the share for households located in remote clusters is 92 percent. Likewise, NER for households in accessible clusters is higher

than that of households in remote clusters at 87 and 71 percent respectively. There are no differences in GER by poverty status, but NER is higher for non-poor households than for poor households 80 and 74 percent, respectively.

Both GER and NER are highest among the employees at 114 and 91 percent, respectively. In contrast, the rates are lowest for the 'other' socio-economic group at 54 percent for the GER and 49 percent for the NER, respectively.

The breakdown by gender shows that females show higher enrolment rates than males.

The breakdown by orphan status shows higher enrolment rates for non-orphaned children. In contrast, the breakdown by foster status shows higher enrolment rates for fostered children.

Satisfaction

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

68 percent of all primary school pupils were satisfied with school. Cluster location does not show strong correlation with primary school satisfaction rates. On the other hand, while 65 percent of pupils living in non-poor households reported to be satisfied with school, the share for pupils living in poor households was higher at 77 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows no remarkable differences. However, the gender breakdown shows a higher satisfaction rate for boys (71 percent) than for girls (65 percent).

Finally, orphaned and fostered children report higher rates of satisfaction with primary schooling than their respective counterparts.

3.1.3 Secondary School

Access

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

Only 29 percent of all pupils in secondary school live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school. The breakdown by cluster location shows dramatic differences. While 50 percent of pupils living in accessible clusters live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, the share for pupils living in remote clusters is 5 percent.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that while 31 percent of pupils living in non-poor households have access to secondary school, the share for pupils living in poor households are 24 percent.

The socio-economic status of the household seems to be strongly correlated with the rate of access to secondary school. Pupils belonging to the 'self-employed other' category have the highest rate of access to secondary school at 49 percent, followed by the employees at 35 percent. In contrast, the self-employed in agriculture report a rate of 13 percent and the 'other' category reports the lowest rate (9 percent).

The gender breakdown shows that girls show a slightly higher rate of access to secondary schooling than boys, at 31 and 27 percent, respectively. Despite there are no strong differences by foster status, it is clear the orphaned children have a lower rate of access to secondary schooling than non-orphaned children.

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.

3 Education

The GER and NER at secondary school are very low compared to primary school level. Overall, GER was 26 percent and NER was 21 percent. The secondary school GER for households located in accessible clusters is 22 percentage points higher than that of households located in remote clusters. Likewise, Secondary school NER is remarkably higher in accessible clusters than remote clusters at 29 and 13 percent respectively. Furthermore, both secondary GER and NER are higher in non-poor households than in poor households, with differences of over 20 percentage points.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that employees are the category with highest GER and NER at 50 and 40 percent respectively, followed the self-employed in non-agricultural activities at 24 and 19 percent. The self-employed in agriculture and the

households in the 'other' category report the lowest rates, between 12 and 13 percent.

The gender breakdown shows that boys report a higher GER than girls, but there are no clear differences in NER.

The differences in NER and GER by orphan status are minimal, but the breakdown by foster status shows that non-fostered children report remarkably higher rates (25 percent) than fostered children (9 percent).

Satisfaction

Just above half (53 percent) the students is satisfied with secondary school. This satisfaction rate is lower than in primary schools (68 percent). The satisfaction rate is higher in remote clusters than in

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

	Percent dissatisfied	Reasons for dissatisfaction							
		Books/ supplies	Poor Teaching	Lack of teachers	Teachers absent	Lack of space	Facilities in bad condition	High fees	Other
Total	32.2	51.7	11.5	33.4	7.8	18.4	18.5	11.8	3.7
Cluster Location									
Accessible	32.2	48.7	14.0	32.2	9.6	17.9	20.5	17.1	4.0
Remote	32.2	55.6	8.3	35.1	5.4	19.1	15.8	4.8	3.5
Poverty Status									
Poor	23.0	71.3	7.1	29.4	2.0	14.7	22.5	9.6	3.5
Non-poor	34.5	48.4	12.3	34.1	8.8	19.0	17.8	12.2	3.8
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	32.9	49.7	14.4	38.6	6.7	18.4	24.7	10.7	2.3
Self-employed - agric	31.6	58.9	9.4	33.0	5.7	24.2	11.7	5.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	33.5	43.9	11.9	29.3	11.7	12.1	21.6	21.6	6.6
Other	18.7	71.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.0
Gender									
Male	30.1	51.4	13.6	38.5	8.1	21.5	17.5	14.7	2.7
Female	34.1	51.9	9.9	29.4	7.5	15.9	19.2	9.5	4.6
Type of school									
Primary	32.1	51.8	10.4	27.7	10.7	17.6	18.4	3.8	3.6
Government	32.6	52.0	10.5	27.7	10.7	17.4	18.4	3.9	3.6
Private	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary	47.4	57.2	18.3	57.4	1.5	25.8	27.7	29.6	6.4
Government	32.1	49.6	10.5	62.5	4.5	2.9	35.7	2.9	3.6
Private	59.8	72.6	20.5	53.9	0.0	17.4	28.8	57.8	8.7
Other	63.1	43.1	24.4	56.7	0.0	65.2	16.8	19.1	6.2
Other	20.5	40.3	6.3	27.3	0.0	9.5	1.7	32.1	0.0
Government	20.4	22.6	5.9	33.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	24.7	0.0
Private	16.0	62.9	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	9.9	21.3	0.0
Other	24.9	59.1	10.9	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.2	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

accessible clusters, at 65 and 49 percent respectively. On the other hand, virtually 67 of the pupils from poor households reported being satisfied secondary school, compared to 52 percent of those from non-poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that virtually all the secondary school pupils from the 'other' category are satisfied with school, while the share for those living in households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed other' category is the lowest, at 37 percent.

The gender breakdown shows no strong differences in the rate of satisfaction with secondary schooling. However, it is clear that orphaned children report a higher satisfaction rate than non-orphaned children. On the contrary, Fostered children report a lower rate of satisfaction than non-fostered children.

3.2 Dissatisfaction

One of the aims of the survey is to inform on perceptions of the quality of services received among individuals for whom these are provided. To obtain this information, primary and secondary

school students who were not satisfied with school at the time of the survey were asked to provide reasons for their dissatisfaction. Complaints regarding lack of books and other resources were allocated into the 'Books/Supplies' category, while those relating to quality of teaching and teacher shortages were grouped into the 'Teaching' category. The 'Facilities' category incorporates complaints regarding overcrowding and bad condition of facilities. The results are shown in Table 3.2.

Overall, 32 percent of the students who were enrolled in either primary or secondary school reported at least one reason for dissatisfaction with school. 52 percent of unsatisfied students reported lack of books or supplies, followed by 33 percent reporting lack of teachers. Lack of space and bad condition of the facilities follow with 18 and 19 percent, respectively. Poor teaching and high fees were cited as reasons for dissatisfaction by 12 percent each.

There are no differences in the dissatisfaction rate by cluster location. However, remote clusters report higher shares dissatisfied by lack of books or supplies and lack of teachers than accessible clusters. In turn, the latter

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

	Reasons not currently attending											
	Percent not attending	Completed school	Distance	Cost	Work	Illness	Pregnancy	Got married	Useless/uninteresting	Failed exam	Awaits admission	Dismissed
Total	22.1	28.3	3.1	16.9	1.1	1.7	0.0	2.7	15.0	14.2	33.4	1.3
Cluster Location												
Accessible	23.6	31.5	1.9	14.9	1.9	0.9	0.0	3.4	3.4	12.3	45.3	0.0
Remote	20.4	23.7	4.8	19.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.8	31.3	16.9	16.6	3.2
Poverty Status												
Poor	20.8	22.6	3.3	23.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	32.2	30.8	11.2	0.0
Non-poor	22.5	29.8	3.0	15.1	1.4	1.5	0.0	3.4	10.6	10.0	39.0	1.7
Socio-economic Group												
Employee	18.2	37.6	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	9.3	62.5	0.0
Self-employed - agric	20.0	15.3	4.9	26.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	27.9	13.5	18.6	0.0
Self-employed - other	26.2	37.5	0.0	14.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	7.1	6.5	19.6	36.0	0.0
Other	38.8	16.2	23.3	11.7	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	32.6	0.0	6.7	23.8
Gender												
Male	22.9	16.9	1.3	10.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	23.8	10.7	39.6	2.7
Female	21.5	39.4	4.8	23.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.4	6.3	17.7	27.3	0.0
Age												
7-13	5.7	11.9	4.4	32.2	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	41.0	8.9
14-19	45.1	31.2	2.9	14.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	15.2	16.8	32.1	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

3 Education

report higher shares dissatisfied by poor teaching, absence of the teachers, facilities in bad condition, and high fees. The breakdown by poverty status shows similar differences, with poor households resembling remote clusters. However, the dissatisfaction rate is remarkably higher for non-poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic groups shows that the dissatisfaction rate in the 'other' socio-economic category is lower than for the remaining groups, and is concentrated in lack of books (71 percent), lack of teachers (29 percent) and other reasons (71 percent). The total may add up to more the 100 percent because each student may point out more than one cause for dissatisfaction.

The breakdown by gender shows that females have a higher rate of dissatisfaction with school than males at 34 and 30 percent respectively.

The most common reason for dissatisfaction among primary school students was lack of books or supplies (52 percent) followed by lack of teachers (28 percent). These were also the most common reasons for dissatisfaction among secondary school students.

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 22 percent of 7 to 19 year olds who were not attending school. Around 28 percent of the non-attending population did not attend because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level. 33 percent reported to be awaiting admission and 14 percent reported to have failed standard four, seven or form four exams. While 17 percent was not attending due to cost, 15 percent of respondents was not attending because they found school to be useless or uninteresting. 3 percent was not attending because they had gotten married and 1 percent of the respondents reported non-attendance due dismissal.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that 20 percent of children living in remote clusters were not attending school, while the share for children living in accessible clusters is 24 percent. On the other hand, poverty status does not show strong correlation with non-attendance rates. However, further breakdown of the data shows that 30 percent of children living in non-poor households were not attending because they had already completed school and a further 39 percent were awaiting admission, whereas the shares for poor households were 23 and 11 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the 'other' category reports the highest share of children not attending school, at 39 percent. The lowest rates are reported by the employees and the self-employed in agriculture, at 18 and 20 percent, respectively. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities reported a rate of 26 percent.

There are no strong differences in non-attendance rates by gender. However, 39 percent of girls were not attending because they had completed school and a further 27 percent because they were awaiting admission. The shares for boys were 17 and 40 percent, respectively. In addition, 23 percent of non-attending girls reported cost as the cause for not attending, whereas in the case of boys the figure is only 10 percent.

Almost all primary school-aged children attend school, as their non-attendance rate is 6 percent. On the other hand, the non-attendance rate for secondary school-age children is 45 percent. 31 percent of secondary school-aged children not attending secondary school reported having completed school, while 41 percent of primary school-aged children not attending school reported that they were awaiting admission.

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

	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	73.3	84.3	78.6	4.3	2.8	3.6
7	24.9	52.9	37.5	5.7	0.0	3.1
8	79.4	80.2	79.7	5.9	0.0	4.0
9	77.4	93.0	84.4	3.5	0.0	1.9
10	77.8	92.5	86.2	4.9	0.0	2.1
11	85.7	97.2	91.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	92.6	86.7	88.5	7.4	8.0	7.8
13	87.4	79.5	84.2	4.0	11.6	7.1

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

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

	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	22.3	20.3	21.2	23.6	17.0	20.0
14	0.0	6.2	3.2	27.5	13.6	20.2
15	15.6	29.3	23.0	29.7	13.6	21.0
16	28.7	24.4	26.7	21.8	15.1	18.6
17	26.1	28.8	28.0	3.5	10.9	8.5
18	41.1	20.5	30.8	21.7	27.4	24.5
19	25.8	16.9	19.9	26.2	20.1	22.2

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

3.4 Enrolment and Drop-out Rates

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

Primary School

Table 3.4 shows primary school net enrolment and drop-out rates. The drop-out rates at primary level are generally very low. Disaggregation of the data shows that at the time of the survey, the primary school drop-out rate was only 4 percent.

Overall, 79 percent of primary school-aged children were enrolled at the time of the survey. Out of those in primary school-age (7 to 13 years), 73 percent of

girls and 84 percent of boys were enrolled. The required age at which children should start standard one is 7 years. However, data on primary school enrolment show that at the time of the survey only 38 percent of all seven year olds were enrolled. Children are most likely to be in school by the age of 11, where the NER is about 91 percent.

On the other hand, the drop-out rate is lower for the children between 9 and 11 years old, with a maximum of 2 percent. In contrast, it is highest for the children between 12 and 13 years old (8 and 7 percent, respectively)

Secondary School

Table 3.5 shows secondary net enrolment patterns by age. Secondary school enrolment rates are much lower than those at primary level. Only 21 percent of secondary school-aged children was enrolled compared to 79 percent in primary school-age. For a person following a normal school curriculum, i.e. started standard one at age 7, he/she is expected to start form one at age 14. The rate of girls enrolled in secondary school

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

	Male	Female	Total
Total	81.6	69.8	75.2
15-19 years	85.7	86.7	86.3
20-29 years	77.9	76.8	77.3
30-39 years	86.6	79.8	82.8
40-49 years	95.7	67.7	82.4
50-59 years	78.5	61.0	69.6
60+ years	62.1	19.0	39.8
Accessible	93.4	84.4	88.3
15-19 years	95.8	95.9	95.8
20-29 years	88.6	89.5	89.2
30-39 years	95.1	90.8	92.4
40-49 years	98.7	89.5	94.9
50-59 years	93.6	86.4	90.6
60+ years	83.2	30.1	49.8
Remote	71.6	56.0	63.3
15-19 years	75.0	74.1	74.5
20-29 years	70.6	64.9	67.4
30-39 years	80.5	69.1	74.4
40-49 years	91.1	48.5	67.5
50-59 years	62.6	46.8	53.4
60+ years	53.4	9.4	33.7

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. Base is population age 15+

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

	Male	Female	Total
Total	82.2	81.4	81.7
15-17 years	84.0	90.0	87.3
18-20 years	77.0	78.4	77.8
21-22 years	79.6	76.1	77.8
23-24 years	95.3	75.4	82.5
Accessible	93.6	94.5	94.1
15-17 years	92.5	93.9	93.3
18-20 years	96.5	98.7	97.8
21-22 years	84.3	95.8	90.1
23-24 years	100.0	84.8	90.1
Remote	70.9	67.2	68.8
15-17 years	76.0	85.3	80.8
18-20 years	54.5	56.2	55.5
21-22 years	75.2	58.1	66.4
23-24 years	91.2	67.0	75.7

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. Base is population aged 15-24

at the age of 14 is null, whereas the rate of boys is 6 percent.

Secondary school drop-out rates among secondary school-age individuals (14 to 19 years) are higher compared to those of primary school. 20 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 18 year olds (at 25 percent).

3.5 Literacy

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

Adult Literacy

Overall, 75 percent of the population aged 15 and above in the district is literate. The difference in literacy rates between males and females is about 12 percentage points at 82 and 70 percent respectively. Individuals aged between 15 and 19 have the highest literacy rate (86 percent) while only 40 percent of those who are above 60 years know how to read and write. In addition, it is clearly shown that the gender gap is larger for the older cohorts.

The literacy rate in accessible clusters is 25 percentage points higher than in remote clusters. The literacy rate for the 15-19 age-group in accessible clusters is 96 percent, whereas for remote clusters the rate is 75 percent. Furthermore, in accessible clusters the literacy rate of men is 9 percentage points higher than that of women. In remote clusters, the difference increases to 16 percentage points. In contrast, while the literacy rate of women in accessible clusters is about 28 percentage points higher than that of women in remote clusters, the difference in literacy rates between men in accessible and remote clusters is lower, at 21 percentage points. Finally, there is a significant difference in literacy rates among men and women above 60 years in both cluster locations. In both cases, the literacy rates of men over 60 years are about 28 percentage points higher than that of women.

Youth Literacy

Table 3.7 shows literacy rates among the youth by age, gender and residential location. The youth literacy rate is calculated for all persons between 15 and 24 years old. The literacy rate for this

group is 82 percent. In contrast with the overall literacy rates, there are no gender differences in youth literacy.

Analysis by age-groups shows that 15 to 17 year olds have the highest literacy rate at 87 percent. The youth of 18 to 20 years has the highest literacy rates both accessible clusters at 98 percent, whereas the 15-17 cohort reports the highest literacy rate for remote clusters at 69 percent. Finally, youth literacy rate in accessible clusters is higher than that of youth in remote clusters at 94 and 68 percent, respectively.

4 HEALTH

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

4.1. Health Indicators

Throughout this report, a household is said to have access to medical services if it is located within 30 minutes travel from the nearest health facility. Judgment of the time it takes to travel to the facility as well as what is classed as a health facility is left to the discretion of the respondent. In second place, an individual is classed as having experienced need for medical assistance if he/she reports incidence of illness in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. It must be noted that need is based on self-reported occurrence of illness, rather than a diagnosis by a health professional. Thirdly, the rate of health

Table 4.1 - Health Indicators

	Medical Services			
	Access	Need	Use	Satisfaction
Total	54.3	15.5	19.7	88.4
Cluster Location				
Accessible	60.5	15.5	16.1	85.8
Remote	49.0	15.5	22.7	89.9
Poverty Status				
Poor	47.8	13.7	19.3	90.0
Non-poor	56.1	16.0	19.8	88.0
Socio-economic group				
Employee	65.8	11.6	13.8	96.8
Self-employed - agriculture	47.5	16.6	23.3	90.8
Self-employed - other	60.1	16.0	18.0	78.6
Other	35.5	16.8	19.4	89.3
Gender				
Male	54.4	13.9	17.7	91.2
Female	54.1	16.8	21.5	86.3
Age				
0-4	52.4	26.2	58.5	93.0
5-9	54.0	10.4	10.3	84.2
10-14	55.6	11.6	10.8	91.5
15-19	61.8	7.1	7.1	80.2
20-29	56.5	10.4	11.6	80.3
30-39	53.8	12.7	13.1	94.7
40-49	59.4	16.5	14.9	80.5
50-59	40.9	40.8	40.8	100.0
60+	45.4	25.1	21.5	81.2

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

4 Health

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

	Percent dissatisfied	Reasons for dissatisfaction						
		Facilities not clean	Long wait	No trained professionals	Cost	No drugs available	Treatment unsuccessful	Other
Total	11.6	2.9	27.8	0.8	30.1	12.7	18.6	17.1
Cluster Location								
Accessible	14.2	0.0	38.0	1.8	23.1	21.3	17.5	6.6
Remote	10.1	5.4	19.2	0.0	35.9	5.4	19.6	26.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	10.0	0.0	41.8	0.0	34.0	30.2	3.6	0.0
Non-poor	12.0	3.6	24.6	1.0	29.2	8.7	22.0	21.0
Socio-economic group								
Employee	3.2	0.0	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.4
Self-employed - agriculture	9.2	6.7	15.1	0.0	28.4	6.6	30.0	19.8
Self-employed - other	21.4	0.0	42.2	1.7	29.6	20.2	9.9	4.3
Other	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.2	0.0	16.8	83.2
Gender								
Male	8.8	0.0	21.3	0.0	43.6	18.2	13.6	18.2
Female	13.7	4.3	30.8	1.2	23.7	10.1	20.9	16.6
Type of provider								
Public hospital	16.5	3.6	33.4	1.0	23.3	15.7	20.4	17.4
Private hospital	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.1	0.0	36.9	0.0
Religious hospital	1.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Village health worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private Doctor/Dentist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacist	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.8	0.0	0.0	23.9
Trad. Healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

facility use is defined as the proportion of individuals who had consulted a health service provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey regardless of their health status. Finally, the rate of satisfaction with health services is represented by the proportion of people who had consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and cited no problems with the service received.

Table 4.1 shows indicators regarding medical services by cluster location, poverty status, socio-economic status, gender and age. Overall, 54 percent of the population has access to medical services, 16 percent reported having needed them, and 20 percent reported having used medical services. Finally, 88 percent of those who used medical services reported being satisfied with them.

As would be expected, households in accessible clusters have a higher access rate to medical services than households in remote clusters, with shares of 61 and 49

percent respectively. Both show similar proportions of need, but households in remote clusters report higher use and satisfaction rates (23 and 90 percent) than households in accessible clusters (16 and 86 percent) respectively.

Non-poor households have a higher access rate than poor households, with shares of 56 and 48 percent, respectively, while reporting a similar need rate. The breakdown by poverty status does not show sharp differences by use, but the rate of satisfaction is higher among poor households than among non-poor households (92 and 87 percent).

Regarding socio-economic status, the employees show the highest rates of access and satisfaction, at 66 and 97 percent, respectively. At the same time, they report the lowest rates of need and use, at 12 and 14 percent, respectively. The self-employed in agriculture show the highest rate of use at 23 percent. The lowest rate of access was reported by

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

	Percent not consulting	Reasons for not consulting				
		No need	Cost	Distance	No confidence	Other
Total	79.5	98.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
Cluster Location						
Accessible	83.2	98.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3
Remote	76.5	97.2	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.3
Poverty Status						
Poor	80.6	95.3	2.5	1.6	0.0	0.7
Non-poor	79.2	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2
Socio-economic group						
Employee	85.3	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Self-employed - agriculture	75.9	97.3	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.3
Self-employed - other	81.4	98.6	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
Other	80.6	93.3	2.1	2.4	0.0	2.2
Gender						
Male	81.4	98.2	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.5
Female	77.9	97.9	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.1
Type of sickness/injury						
Fever/malaria	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diarrhea/abdominal pains	6.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	11.2	0.0
Pain in back, limbs or joints	14.5	16.8	46.1	14.7	20.4	25.2
Coughing/breathing difficulty	9.4	23.1	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skin problems	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ear, nose, throat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eye	38.1	24.1	75.9	8.8	0.0	0.0
Dental	61.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accident	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	6.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

households in the 'other' socio-economic group (households where the main income earner is unpaid, unemployed, inactive, or a household worker).

The gender breakdown shows no remarkable differences in the rate of access. Females report higher rates of need and use, while males report a higher rate of satisfaction than females, with shares of 91 and 86 percent, respectively.

Access does not vary widely by age-groups, but the rate of need does. It starts at 26 percent for children under 5, reduces to 7 percent for the population aged between 15 and 19, and then starts increasing again, peaking at 41 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 highest for the 50-59 group, the second heaviest users of the service; and lowest for the 10-15 group.

4.2 Reasons for Dissatisfaction

Table 4.2 shows the percentage of population who consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and were not satisfied. Roughly, 1 in 8 users of healthcare facilities is dissatisfied, mostly because of cost (30 percent), long wait (29 percent) and unsuccessful treatments (19 percent) and 'other' reasons (17 percent).

The analysis by cluster location shows that households in accessible clusters report a higher dissatisfaction rate than remote clusters, at 14 and 10 percent respectively. While the former report higher shares in 'long wait', 'no trained professionals', and 'no drugs available', the latter report higher shares in 'facilities not clean', 'cost', 'treatment unsuccessful' and 'other reasons'.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report a higher dissatisfaction rate than poor households. The latter report higher shares in 'long wait', 'cost', and 'no drugs available' and 'treatment unsuccessful', as well as a lower share in 'treatment unsuccessful'.

The lowest dissatisfaction rate was reported by the employees (3 percent). On the other hand, the 'self-employed-other' socio-economic group reports the highest dissatisfaction rate, at 22 percent.

Dissatisfaction rates and the reasons for dissatisfaction vary widely by gender. Females report a higher dissatisfaction rate than males, at 14 and 9 percent, respectively. Males point out cost of treatment and unavailability of medicine more often than females. In turn females are more likely to point out the long wait and treatment unsuccessful than males.

Regarding health provider, the main cause of dissatisfaction in public hospitals is long wait (33 percent), followed by cost of treatment (23 percent), treatment unsuccessful (20 percent), and no drugs available (16 percent). In turn, in religious hospitals the main cause of dissatisfaction is the long wait (100 percent). In the case of private hospitals and pharmacists, the main cause is the cost of treatment (63 and

61 percent, respectively).

4.3 Reasons for Not Consulting

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, 80 percent of the population did not consult a health provider, typically because there was no need (98 percent of the cases).

Neither cluster location nor poverty status seem to be correlated with the reasons for not consulting. Nevertheless, the breakdown by socio-economic shows interesting insights. The employees report the highest share not consulting (85 percent) and the highest share with no need to consult (100 percent). In turn, the self-employed in agriculture show the lowest percentage not consulting. The cost of treatment was the second most reported reason for dissatisfaction mentioned by all the socio-economic groups except by the employees.

There are no strong differences in the reasons for not consulting by gender. The split-up by type of illness shows that for most infirmities the main cause for not

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

	Sick or injured	Fever or malaria	Diarrhea/ abdominal pain	Pain in back, limbs or joints	Coughing/ breathing difficulty	Skin problem	Ear, nose, throat,	Eye	Dental	Accident	Other
Total	15.5	39.0	21.1	12.8	17.5	5.6	3.0	4.1	0.6	2.6	7.1
Male Total	13.9	34.0	19.0	11.5	18.7	9.0	4.4	5.3	0.5	4.8	7.4
0-4	24.8	43.7	18.8	0.0	30.1	8.6	3.7	5.6	0.0	2.1	1.5
5-9	11.0	37.4	7.7	3.9	17.9	11.6	7.9	0.0	0.0	20.9	7.9
10-14	14.8	26.2	14.4	11.2	6.5	10.1	7.5	6.3	0.0	10.7	16.8
15-29	8.8	40.5	19.7	15.2	20.9	10.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-49	9.5	41.6	22.5	8.8	18.8	7.2	4.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0
50-64	13.1	12.3	24.6	52.7	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3
65+	30.8	18.7	28.5	15.0	19.9	7.4	0.0	23.9	0.0	0.0	18.2
Female Total	16.8	42.6	22.6	13.8	16.7	3.1	2.0	3.3	0.6	1.0	6.9
0-4	27.4	52.9	22.0	0.0	22.4	3.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	9.6	79.6	26.1	0.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	8.8	50.9	33.9	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2
15-29	9.9	38.9	19.5	11.1	14.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	5.7
30-49	19.7	35.7	15.0	18.6	11.4	1.1	0.0	6.8	0.0	1.8	13.5
50-64	22.1	33.8	23.2	17.5	51.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	7.2
65+	41.8	22.0	31.8	43.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	15.6

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. Percentage by type of sickness/injury may add to more than 100% because respondents may report multiple categories.

2. Base is population sick.

consulting a health practitioner is cost. In case of 'pain the back, limbs or joints' the main reasons for not consulting were cost (46 percent), other (25 percent), no confidence in the practitioner (20 percent), no need (17 percent) and distance (15 percent).

4.4 Type of Illness

Table 4.4 shows the percentage of population sick or injured in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, 16 percent of the population was sick or injured. Fever or malaria is the most common sickness, affecting 39 percent of the population. Diarrhoea/abdominal pain and breathing difficulties come in second and third place, affecting around 21 percent and 18 percent respectively, followed by pain in back, limbs or joints (13 percent). Other diseases affected minor shares of the ill population.

The gender breakdown reveals that females make up a higher share of sick or injured population: 17 vs. 14 percent of males. Females reported to be affected more by fever or malaria, diarrhoea/abdominal pain and pain in back, limbs or joints, whereas males are affected by coughing and breathing difficulty and skin problems more often than females.

The age breakdown shows that the share of sick/injured population is highest for the oldest cohort at 42 percent. The share

of ill population affected by malaria comes down with age but other problems emerge.

4.5 Health Provider

Table 4.5 shows the percent distribution of health consultations in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, 57 percent of the consultations were made in a public hospital, 24 percent to a pharmacist or chemist, 10 percent in private hospitals, 7 percent in a religious hospital, and 3 percent to traditional healers.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote clusters consult public hospitals more often than households accessible in clusters (65 and 44 percent, respectively), and as would have been expected, the latter attend more frequently than the former to private hospitals (at shares of 21 and 2 percent) and pharmacist/chemist (at shares of 30 and 20 percent respectively).

Poor households make their consultations in public hospitals more often than non-poor households, with shares of 65 and 55 percent, respectively. In turn, members of non-poor households tend to consult private hospitals more often than poor households, at rates of 12 and 0 percent, respectively. Interestingly, the rate of poor and non-poor households consulting pharmacists or chemists is similar, at a rate of 24 percent for each.

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

	Public hospital	Private hospital	Religious hospital	Village health worker	Private doctor, dentist	Pharmacist/chemist	Traditional healer	Other	Total
Total	56.9	9.4	6.7	0.0	0.2	23.7	3.1	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	43.7	21.3	2.9	0.0	0.6	30.3	1.2	0.0	100.0
Remote	64.7	2.2	9.0	0.0	0.0	19.8	4.2	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	65.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	23.9	6.4	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	54.5	11.9	7.4	0.0	0.3	23.7	2.1	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group									
Employee	39.9	20.6	13.3	0.0	1.6	23.5	1.2	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	62.2	4.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	23.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	53.4	16.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	26.8	0.4	0.0	100.0
Other	64.6	0.0	20.2	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. Base is population who consulted a health provider

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

	12-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-29 yrs	30-39 yrs	40+ yrs	Total	Pre-natal care
Total	0.0	7.6	21.4	24.1	24.4	0.9	13.7	98.8
Cluster Location								
Accessible	0.0	2.0	13.6	16.5	19.8	2.0	9.2	100.0
Remote	0.0	15.4	27.5	33.0	29.0	0.0	18.4	98.2
Poverty Status								
Poor	0.0	20.8	35.5	39.6	58.3	0.0	25.9	96.5
Non-poor	0.0	5.2	19.1	21.2	16.5	1.1	11.1	100.0
Socio-economic group								
Employee	0.0	5.0	6.3	21.2	17.7	3.2	7.9	100.0
Self-employed - agric	0.0	6.5	30.9	31.3	31.1	0.0	17.0	97.6
Self-employed - other	0.0	11.1	20.6	22.0	21.2	0.0	14.9	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	23.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. Base is females aged 12 or older.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the self-employed in agriculture and the 'other' socio-economic group go to public hospitals more often than the other groups (with rates of over 60 percent). The self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the highest share consulting a pharmacist or chemist (27 percent), whereas the employees report the highest share in consulting private hospitals (21 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, 18 percent of women in this age-group gave birth in the past year. No girls aged 14 or under gave birth in the district. Around 8 percent of the females between 15 and 19 gave birth. The rate peaks at 24 percent for the 25-29 and 30-39 groups, decreases to one percent for the 40+ cohort. In addition, 99 percent of pregnant women received prenatal care.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that the birth rate in remote clusters is twice as high as the one in accessible clusters, at 18 and 9 percent respectively. However, whereas the share for accessible clusters peaks at 20 percent in the 30-39 cohort, the share for remote clusters peaks at 33 percent in the 25-29 cohort.

The breakdown by poverty status gives similar results, with poor households resembling remote clusters. However, it is worth noticing that in poor households 58

percent of women in the 30-39 cohort gave birth in the year preceding the survey, whereas the share for non-poor households is 17 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that the highest rates correspond to the self-employed in agriculture, with a rate of 17 percent followed by self-employed in non-agricultural activities at a rate of 15 percent, whereas the employees and 'other' show the lowest shares, of just 8 percent each. For the self-employed in agriculture, self-employed in non-agricultural activities and the employees, the percentage of women who had a live birth is highest in the 25-29 cohort with shares of 31, 22 and 21 percent respectively, whereas for the 'other' group the rate peaks at 24 percent for the 20-24 cohort. It is worth noting that 3 percent of the women in the 'employee' category gave birth in the 40+ cohort.

Table 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey. Roughly, 49 percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey took place at a hospital, 33 percent at home, 16 percent at a dispensary, and 1 percent at a health centre.

There are sharp differences in distribution of births according to cluster location. Women from accessible clusters reported births in hospitals more often than women from remote clusters, at rates of 73 and 35 percent, respectively. In turn, the latter reported a higher rate of births at home than the former, at rates of 42 and 18

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

	Hospital	Health centre	Dispensary	Health post	At home	Other	Total
Total	49.0	1.3	16.0	0.0	33.0	0.6	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	72.9	3.7	4.1	0.0	17.6	1.7	100.0
Remote	35.4	0.0	22.8	0.0	41.8	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	28.6	1.8	17.0	0.0	52.5	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	56.4	1.2	15.6	0.0	26.0	0.8	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Employee	64.1	2.9	10.6	0.0	22.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	30.5	0.0	23.5	0.0	45.3	0.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	73.2	3.1	8.5	0.0	14.3	0.9	100.0
Other	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

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

	Doctor Nurse	Midwife	Trained T.B.A.	T.B.A.	Other Self	Don't know	Total	Delivery by health prof.
Total	5.1	60.3	12.4	12.1	10.1	0.0	100.0	77.8
Cluster Location								
Accessible	5.3	76.4	2.0	6.8	9.4	0.0	100.0	83.7
Remote	4.9	51.2	18.3	15.1	10.6	0.0	100.0	74.4
Poverty Status								
Poor	5.0	40.8	22.6	17.9	13.7	0.0	100.0	68.4
Non-poor	5.1	67.4	8.6	10.0	8.9	0.0	100.0	81.2
Socio-economic group								
Employee	7.0	70.2	2.5	12.6	7.7	0.0	100.0	79.6
Self-employed - agriculture	5.5	46.8	18.0	17.4	12.4	0.0	100.0	70.3
Self-employed - other	3.9	81.0	7.4	0.6	7.1	0.0	100.0	92.3
Other	0.0	54.3	17.0	16.0	12.6	0.0	100.0	71.4

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

percent, respectively. Similar differences are observed by poverty status, with non-poor households resembling accessible clusters.

The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that hospitals are the most common place for deliveries for the self-employed in non-agricultural activities and the employees and the 'other' category, with shares of 73, 64, and 54 percent, respectively. In turn, for the self-employed in agriculture, the most common place for child deliveries was home, with 45 percent of the deliveries, while only 31 percent of the deliveries took place in a hospital. It is worth noting that an important proportion of deliveries (24 percent) of the self-employed in agriculture took place at a dispensary.

Table 4.8 shows the percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by person who assisted in the delivery of the child. Overall, 78 percent of the deliveries was attended by a health professional, mostly by midwives (60 percent), and trained Traditional Birth Assistants (TBAs) with 12 percent of the deliveries. A further 12 percent was attended by TBAs and 10 percent of the deliveries was unassisted. Doctors or nurses attended 5 percent of the deliveries in the district.

The analysis by cluster location and poverty status show similar results. In accessible clusters and in non-poor households the shares of deliveries attended by health professionals are higher than in remote clusters and non-poor households.

Table 4.9: Nutritional status indicators and program participation rates

	Nutritional status indicators		Program participation		
	Stunted	Wasted	Nutrition	Weigh-in	Vaccinated
Total	26.6	0.9	64.3	98.1	93.6
Cluster Location					
Accessible	16.8	2.5	56.8	97.3	93.1
Remote	32.0	0.0	68.5	98.6	93.9
Poverty Status					
Poor	43.4	0.0	62.4	97.8	97.6
Non-poor	21.3	1.2	64.9	98.2	92.2
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	17.5	5.1	53.7	94.7	96.0
Self-employed - agriculture	33.0	0.0	71.2	98.2	92.8
Self-employed - other	17.2	0.0	58.5	100.0	95.0
Other	42.4	0.0	62.8	100.0	85.3
Gender and age in completed years					
Male	32.5	2.0	73.2	98.0	92.3
0	19.3	0.0	73.3	92.2	84.7
1	40.1	0.0	57.7	100.0	92.2
2	35.3	0.0	78.4	100.0	95.5
3	39.9	2.8	73.4	100.0	96.2
4	17.7	9.0	87.5	100.0	95.7
Female	22.0	0.0	57.1	98.3	94.6
0	1.6	0.0	46.7	100.0	95.7
1	31.6	0.0	62.8	96.2	93.7
2	28.0	0.0	62.9	100.0	91.0
3	19.6	0.0	62.2	94.7	93.5
4	25.8	0.0	53.0	100.0	100.0
Orphan status					
Orphaned	100.0	0.0	57.1	100.0	82.0
Not-orphaned	23.4	0.9	65.6	98.0	93.7
Foster status					
Fostered	22.4	0.0	66.4	100.0	85.7
Not-fostered	25.6	1.0	64.9	98.0	94.2

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

The analysis by cluster location shows that TBAs, trained TBAs and unassisted deliveries were more common in remote clusters, whereas midwives were more common in accessible clusters.

Non-poor households report a higher share of births attended by midwives than poor households, whereas the latter report a higher share of unassisted deliveries, and deliveries attended by TBAs and trained TBAs.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the highest share of deliveries attended by professionals: 92 percent, against 80, 71, and 70 percent of employees, 'other', and self-employed in agriculture, respectively.

The employees show the highest share of live births attended by a doctor or a nurse, and together with the self-employed in non-agricultural activities, the highest share of child deliveries attended by midwives (at rates above 70 percent, each). The 'other' and the self-employed in agriculture reported the highest share of child deliveries without assistance, at rates of around 12 percent, each.

4.7 Child Nutrition

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

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

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

	Measles	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	OPV0	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	Vitamin A
Total	75.7	96.8	96.8	92.9	90.2	78.9	96.8	92.9	90.5	69.2
Cluster Location										
Accessible	78.0	95.1	94.2	92.6	87.3	81.5	94.2	92.6	87.3	75.8
Remote	74.4	97.8	98.3	93.0	91.8	77.4	98.3	93.0	92.3	65.4
Poverty Status										
Poor	72.9	97.2	100.0	89.4	87.5	69.7	100.0	89.4	87.5	61.2
Non-poor	76.7	96.7	95.7	94.2	91.1	82.2	95.7	94.2	91.6	72.1
Socio-economic group										
Employed	74.2	91.2	89.7	89.7	84.4	81.1	89.7	89.7	84.4	76.8
Self-employed - agriculture	75.1	98.7	99.4	93.7	92.0	75.3	99.4	93.7	92.7	63.1
Self-employed - other	78.9	98.1	96.3	95.0	91.3	84.3	96.3	95.0	91.3	76.5
Other	70.3	92.0	100.0	86.4	86.4	78.4	100.0	86.4	86.4	64.4
Gender and age in completed years										
Male	74.4	99.3	97.9	93.4	91.2	76.0	97.9	93.4	92.0	69.9
0	8.3	97.2	91.9	78.2	69.8	76.9	91.9	78.2	72.9	5.8
1	92.7	100.0	100.0	95.1	95.1	79.4	100.0	95.1	95.1	95.1
2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	64.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.0
3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.1
4	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.1
Female	76.7	94.9	95.9	92.5	89.3	81.2	95.9	92.5	89.3	68.6
0	25.4	94.8	92.3	81.9	69.4	80.6	92.3	81.9	69.4	25.9
1	90.3	91.3	96.2	94.0	94.0	83.4	96.2	94.0	94.0	84.6
2	96.5	97.0	100.0	98.6	98.6	84.8	100.0	98.6	98.6	70.0
3	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	65.2	92.6	92.6	92.6	86.1
4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.8

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

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, almost two-thirds of the children (64 percent) participate in nutrition programs, 98 percent participates in weigh-in programs, and 94 percent in vaccination programs. In contrast, 1 percent is wasted and 27 percent is stunted.

Remote clusters and poor households report higher shares of stunting than their counterparts. Interestingly, remote clusters report higher rates of participation in nutrition program (69 percent) than accessible clusters (57 percent), while there are no sharp differences in participation in the other two programmes. While accessible clusters report a 3 percent rate of wasting, remote clusters report virtually null wasting.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher

stunting rate, with no wide differences in the stunting rate.

Regarding socio-economic status, the 'other' group and self-employed in agriculture report the highest rates of stunted children, at 42 and 33 percent respectively. Unexpectedly, while all other social economic groups report null rates of wasting, the employees report a rates of 5 percent. The latter group also shows the lowest share of children participating in nutrition, and weigh-in programs and the highest share of children participating in vaccination programs.

The gender breakdown shows higher rates of stunted boys than that of girls (33 against 22 percent, respectively). There are no wasted girls while 2 percent of boys are wasted. Boys participate more often in nutrition programs than girls, at rates of 73 and 57 percent respectively.

A child is considered orphan if he/she is under 18 years old and has lost at least one parent. In turn, a child is considered fostered when at least one of his/her parents does not leave at home. The breakdown by orphan status shows that the rates of stunting is higher among orphaned than non-orphaned children (at 100 and 23 percent respectively). Regarding program participation, orphan children are less likely to participate in nutrition and vaccination programs than non-orphaned children.

In turn, the breakdown by foster status shows that non-fostered children report a higher rate of stunting (26 percent) than non-fostered children (22 percent). Fostered children report lower rate of participation in vaccination program but higher rates of participation in nutrition and weigh-in programs than non-fostered children.

Table 4.10 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by type of vaccination received. Overall, 76 percent of children under 5 years have been vaccinated against measles, 97 against BCG and roughly between 90 and 97percent received vaccination against DPT and OPV (except for OPV0, at 80 percent). Finally, 69 percent of the children in the district received vitamin A supplements.

The shares of vaccinated children tend to be higher in remote clusters than in

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

	Health Card	Other	Total
Total	96.2	3.8	100.0
Cluster Location			
Accessible	97.3	2.7	100.0
Remote	95.6	4.4	100.0
Poverty Status			
Poor	93.4	6.6	100.0
Non-poor	97.2	2.8	100.0
Socio-economic group			
Employed	95.7	4.3	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	97.3	2.7	100.0
Self-employed - other	96.3	3.7	100.0
Other	86.4	13.6	100.0
Gender and age in completed years			
Male	97.1	2.9	100.0
0.0	88.5	11.5	100.0
1.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
2.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
3.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
4.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Female	95.5	4.5	100.0
0.0	85.8	14.2	100.0
1.0	97.7	2.3	100.0
2.0	98.6	1.4	100.0
3.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
4.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

accessible clusters except for measles, OPV0 and vitamin A supplements. There are no sharp differences between poor and non-poor households in the distribution of vaccinated children by type of vaccination received.

The socio-economic breakdown shows that, although there are no sharp differences of vaccination received by type among different socio-economic groups, the self-employed in agriculture and in non-agricultural activities tend to report slightly higher percentages than the rest of the groups.

The gender breakdown shows that except for measles and OPV0, girls tend to report lower rates of vaccination than boys. The age breakdown shows no trends in children receiving vaccinations. It is worth noting that, for every type of vaccination and vitamin A supplements, the rate peaks at the age of 4 years followed by the age of 2 years.

Table 4.11 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by source of information. Overall, the information for 96 percent of the vaccinated children was supported by a vaccination card.

The breakdown by cluster location shows no strong differences. In turn, the breakdown by poverty status shows that the information for 97 of the vaccinated children from non-poor households was supported by vaccination cards, whereas the figure for poor households was 93 percent. The main difference by socio-economic group is that the information of 86 percent of the vaccinated children in the 'other' group was supported by vaccination cards, whereas the shares for the remaining groups were ranging between 96 and 97 percent.

Finally, the age breakdown shows that children under the age of one report lower shares of health card than the remaining age-groups.

5 EMPLOYMENT

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

5.1 Employment Status of Total Adult Population

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

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

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

5.1.1 Work Status

Table 5.1 shows that 70 percent of the adult population is employed and 26 percent underemployed. Unemployment is

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

	Working			Not working			Total
	Employed	Under emp.	Total	Unemploy.	Inactive	Total	
Total	70.2	26.1	96.4	0.0	3.6	3.6	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	80.6	14.2	94.8	0.0	5.2	5.2	100.0
Remote	60.9	36.9	97.8	0.0	2.2	2.2	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	62.1	34.1	96.2	0.0	3.8	3.8	100.0
Non-poor	72.1	24.3	96.4	0.0	3.6	3.6	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	66.3	30.5	96.8	0.0	3.2	3.2	100.0
15-29	74.4	21.3	95.7	0.0	4.3	4.3	100.0
30-49	65.0	33.6	98.6	0.0	1.4	1.4	100.0
50-64	50.8	47.7	98.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	100.0
65+	61.3	30.6	91.9	0.0	8.1	8.1	100.0
Female	73.6	22.5	96.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	100.0
15-29	81.3	14.4	95.7	0.0	4.3	4.3	100.0
30-49	65.8	33.6	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	100.0
50-64	69.7	30.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	65.2	13.8	79.0	0.0	21.0	21.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

5 Employment

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

	Total population			Heads of household		
	Active population	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate	Active population	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate
Total	96.4	0.0	27.1	97.2	0.0	39.9
Cluster Location						
Accessible	94.8	0.0	15.0	96.8	0.0	17.9
Remote	97.8	0.0	37.7	97.5	0.0	55.4
Poverty Status						
Poor	96.2	0.0	35.4	96.5	0.0	50.7
Non-poor	96.4	0.0	25.2	97.4	0.0	38.0
Gender and age						
Male	96.8	0.0	31.5	97.5	0.0	39.2
15-29	95.7	0.0	22.3	95.8	0.0	44.1
30-49	98.6	0.0	34.1	98.6	0.0	34.7
50-64	98.5	0.0	48.5	99.5	0.0	46.8
65+	91.9	0.0	33.3	92.9	0.0	34.7
Female	96.0	0.0	23.4	96.4	0.0	41.7
15-29	95.7	0.0	15.1	100.0	0.0	37.6
30-49	99.3	0.0	33.8	100.0	0.0	48.5
50-64	100.0	0.0	30.3	100.0	0.0	50.3
65+	79.0	0.0	17.5	83.9	0.0	18.8

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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.

virtually 0 percent and the inactivity rate is 4 percent.

The breakdown by cluster location and poverty status shows that households in accessible clusters and non-poor households report higher employment rates whereas poor households and households in remote clusters report higher rates of underemployment.

Further breakdown by gender and age shows that the underemployment rate in males peaks in the 50-64 cohort whereas in females peaks in the 30-49 cohort, at 48 and 34 percent respectively. Around 81 percent of the females in the 15-29 cohort are employed, whereas the share for males is 74 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, retired people etc. rather than people looking for work and ready for it. As would be expected, the share of inactive population is higher in the 65+ cohort.

5.1.2 Employment of Household Heads

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

The gender breakdown shows that in the total population males are more likely to be underemployed than females, with rates of 32 and 23 percent, respectively. However, for the household heads no strong differences were revealed by the gender breakdown. The breakdown by age-groups shows that underemployment tends to increase with age. There is no clear trend for the population of household heads.

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

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

	Active population				Active Total	Inactive	Total
	Employed	Under emp.	Working	Unemployed			
Total	83.6	11.3	94.9	0.0	94.9	5.1	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	89.2	3.6	92.8	0.0	92.8	7.2	100.0
Remote	77.8	19.4	97.2	0.0	97.2	2.8	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	79.1	16.0	95.2	0.0	95.2	4.8	100.0
Non-poor	84.6	10.3	94.9	0.0	94.9	5.1	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	79.4	16.2	95.6	0.0	95.6	4.4	100.0
15-16	94.2	3.8	98.0	0.0	98.0	2.0	100.0
17-19	85.4	9.3	94.8	0.0	94.8	5.2	100.0
20-21	61.0	27.3	88.4	0.0	88.4	11.6	100.0
22-23	65.9	34.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Female	86.7	7.7	94.5	0.0	94.5	5.5	100.0
15-16	96.0	1.7	97.7	0.0	97.7	2.3	100.0
17-19	84.2	7.8	91.9	0.0	91.9	8.1	100.0
20-21	85.6	12.5	98.1	0.0	98.1	1.9	100.0
22-23	82.0	9.5	91.5	0.0	91.5	8.5	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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.

overall population. Underemployment is lower: 11 percent of workers is underemployed, as opposed to 26 percent of workers for the whole adult population. Furthermore the youth from remote clusters and poor households reported higher underemployment rates than their counterparts.

The gender and age breakdown shows that underemployment rate among the male youth is higher than that of the female youth. It can be seen that underemployment is remarkably higher in the 22-23 cohort for males and 20-21 cohort for females at 34 and 13 percent respectively.

5.2 Working population

Table 5.4 shows that the vast majority of the working population is formed by self-employed in agriculture at 32 percent, or in other activities (inactive, unemployed, unpaid workers, domestic workers) at 39 percent, 20 percent is self-employed in non-agricultural activities and employee's only account for 9 percent of the working population.

The population self-employed in agriculture is higher in remote clusters, whereas the 'other' group is bigger in accessible clusters. Poor households report a lower share of self-employed workers in non-agricultural activities and a higher share in other activities than non-poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that a higher share of males is self-employed in agriculture or in non-agricultural activities, while females report a higher share in 'other' activities. The cut down by age-groups shows that the share of employees peaks for males in the 30-49 cohort (24 percent), the self-employed in agriculture for 65+ males (70 percent), the 'self-employed other' for 30-49 males (35 percent) and 'other' for 15-29 females (57 percent).

The percentage distribution of the working population by employer is analysed in Table 5.5. The table shows that the private sector (formal or informal) employs 55 percent of the working population, which combined with individuals who work for their own households represent up to 94 percent of the working population.

5 Employment

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	8.8	32.4	19.8	39.1	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	14.1	7.7	32.2	46.0	100.0
Remote	4.1	53.9	8.9	33.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.9	40.7	13.9	44.5	100.0
Non-poor	10.5	30.5	21.2	37.9	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	13.7	36.5	24.0	25.7	100.0
15-29	5.8	19.5	18.2	56.5	100.0
30-49	24.0	37.8	34.9	3.4	100.0
50-64	18.2	59.1	17.5	5.3	100.0
65+	3.2	69.5	22.3	5.0	100.0
Female	4.6	28.9	16.3	50.3	100.0
15-29	3.4	17.4	10.2	69.0	100.0
30-49	6.6	34.2	26.1	33.1	100.0
50-64	6.1	44.7	18.6	30.7	100.0
65+	0.0	49.0	7.4	43.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

Table 5.5 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employer

	State/NGO/ Other	Private	Household	Total
Total	5.9	55.3	38.7	100.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	9.4	45.5	45.0	100.0
Remote	2.9	63.9	33.2	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	0.9	54.6	44.5	100.0
Non-poor	7.1	55.5	37.4	100.0
Gender and age				
Male	9.4	65.3	25.2	100.0
15-29	3.1	40.7	56.2	100.0
30-49	15.5	81.6	3.0	100.0
50-64	18.0	78.2	3.8	100.0
65+	0.0	95.0	5.0	100.0
Female	3.0	46.9	50.1	100.0
15-29	0.6	30.3	69.1	100.0
30-49	5.8	62.0	32.3	100.0
50-64	5.7	63.5	30.8	100.0
65+	0.0	56.4	43.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

The breakdown by cluster location shows that accessible clusters report a higher share of the working population working for the household, while remote clusters report a higher share working for a private employer. Similarly, poor households report a higher share of the working population working for the household and

a lower share working for a private employer than non-poor households.

Males report a higher share working for a private employer, while females report a higher share working for the household. Most males work for a private employer, except in the 15-29 cohorts where 56 percent of them work in the household.

Table 5.6 - Percentage distribution of the working population by activity

	Agriculture	Mining/manuf/ energy/constr	Pub & priv services	Domestic duties	Other	Total
Total	46.2	4.5	18.1	24.0	7.1	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	12.6	7.2	30.1	39.1	11.1	100.0
Remote	75.5	2.2	7.6	10.9	3.7	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	64.5	1.3	11.8	18.8	3.7	100.0
Non-poor	42.1	5.2	19.5	25.2	7.9	100.0
Gender and age						
Male	46.2	9.2	20.9	15.0	8.7	100.0
15-29	38.3	8.3	9.4	36.1	7.9	100.0
30-49	40.6	11.5	37.4	0.2	10.3	100.0
50-64	62.3	10.2	20.8	0.6	6.1	100.0
65+	74.5	3.1	11.9	0.0	10.5	100.0
Female	46.2	0.5	15.7	31.6	5.9	100.0
15-29	34.9	0.5	11.2	49.4	4.0	100.0
30-49	51.3	0.7	25.1	14.8	8.1	100.0
50-64	65.6	0.4	16.7	10.1	7.2	100.0
65+	59.2	0.0	1.3	33.4	6.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

The shares of females working in the private sector tend to increase gradually with age, but are always lower than the respective shares of males. At the same time, the share of females working for the household tend to decrease with age.

Table 5.6 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by main activity. The categories are agriculture; mining, manufacturing, energy and construction; services (transport, trade, private and public services); domestic duties; and other. Overall, agriculture and domestic duties together account for 66 percent of the working population. 46 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, and 24 percent in domestic duties.

The split-up by cluster location and poverty status of the household shows that accessible clusters and non-poor households report lower shares working in agriculture than their respective counterparts.

The gender breakdown shows that the most common activities for females are agriculture and domestic duties, accounting for 78 percent of the working population. For men the main activities are agriculture and public and private services, accounting for 61 percent of the working population.

The breakdown by age-groups shows that, for both genders, younger cohorts have higher shares dedicated to household duties. The share of females in agriculture is lower for the youngest and the oldest cohorts, where the shares dedicated to domestic duties are higher.

Table 5.7 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by employment status, gender and activity. Similar percentages of males and females labour force is in agriculture, whereas the share for services is 21 for males and 15 for females. Females report a higher share in domestic duties than males, at 33 and 16 percent respectively. 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.

For both genders, the employee work mostly in services, with shares of 53 percent for males and 75 percent for females. The female population in the 'other' group report higher share in domestic duties than males.

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

5 Employment

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

	Employee		Self-employed Agriculture		Self-employed Other		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	0.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	36.1	33.3	45.6	45.6
Mining & non-primary	19.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	26.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.5
Services	52.6	74.8	0.0	0.0	54.0	68.9	3.8	2.4	21.2	15.4
Domestic duties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	59.7	63.5	15.6	32.6
Other	27.7	18.5	0.0	0.0	19.4	28.5	0.4	0.9	8.6	5.8

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

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

	Government		Private		Household		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	3.3	0.0	55.8	64.0	33.9	34.2	45.9	46.3
Mining & non-primary	22.2	7.1	10.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.5
Services	54.3	67.9	22.6	23.2	2.3	5.4	21.0	15.4
Domestic duties	1.1	8.7	1.4	2.6	61.9	58.2	15.0	31.8
Other	19.3	16.2	9.4	9.8	1.8	2.1	8.6	6.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

informal) is concentrated in agriculture. Among the individuals who were employed by the household, the main activity was domestic duties (62 percent of males, 58 percent of females), followed by agriculture accounting similar rates for both genders at 34 percent this category.

5.3 Underemployed Population

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employment status is shown in Table 5.9. Overall, 54 percent of the underemployed population is self-employed in agriculture, 17 percent self-employed in other activities, 24 percent is in 'other' activities and 6 percent is formed by employees.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that the underemployed population in remote clusters is composed by a higher share of 'self-employed in agriculture' than the underemployed population from accessible clusters. In turn, the latter shows higher shares in 'self-employed agriculture' and the 'other' activities than the former.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report higher shares in 'self-employed in agriculture' and the

'other' categories, whereas non-poor households report a higher share in 'self-employed other'.

The gender breakdown shows that in the underemployed population, females are more likely than males to be in 'other' activities. In turn, males are more likely to be in 'self-employed agriculture' than females. For females, the shares for self-employed in agriculture tends to increase with age, whereas in males the shares for this category tend to decrease with age.

Table 5.10 shows the percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer. Overall, the underemployed population mostly works for a private employer at 72 percent and in second place for the household at 24 percent. The State, NGOs, and other types of employer only account for 4 percent of the underemployed population.

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

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

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	5.5	53.9	17.0	23.6	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	8.1	18.5	46.2	27.1	100.0
Remote	4.6	66.1	6.8	22.4	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	1.8	59.9	11.2	27.0	100.0
Non-poor	6.7	51.9	18.8	22.6	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	7.7	63.9	16.2	12.2	100.0
15-29	1.8	54.0	17.0	27.2	100.0
30-49	12.5	59.7	23.3	4.4	100.0
50-64	10.5	75.3	7.5	6.7	100.0
65+	0.0	80.2	9.4	10.3	100.0
Female	3.0	42.6	17.8	36.6	100.0
15-29	4.0	33.9	16.8	45.3	100.0
30-49	2.1	41.2	23.3	33.3	100.0
50-64	4.7	57.1	10.7	27.5	100.0
65+	0.0	52.2	0.0	47.8	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

Table 5.10 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer

	State/NGO/Other	Private	Household	Total
Total	4.3	72.1	23.6	100.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	6.4	66.5	27.1	100.0
Remote	3.6	74.0	22.4	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	1.8	71.2	27.0	100.0
Non-poor	5.1	72.4	22.6	100.0
Gender and age				
Male	6.5	81.3	12.2	100.0
15-29	1.8	71.0	27.2	100.0
30-49	9.0	86.6	4.4	100.0
50-64	10.5	82.7	6.7	100.0
65+	0.0	89.7	10.3	100.0
Female	1.8	61.6	36.6	100.0
15-29	0.0	54.7	45.3	100.0
30-49	2.1	64.6	33.3	100.0
50-64	4.7	67.9	27.5	100.0
65+	0.0	52.2	47.8	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

report higher shares in the remaining types of employers.

The gender breakdown shows that underemployed males are strongly concentrated in private employers at 81 percent. In turn, underemployed females are distributed between private employers

and household, with shares of 62 and 37 percent respectively.

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

Table 5.11 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by activity

	Agriculture	Mining/manuf/ energy/constr	private services	Domestic duties	Other	Total
Total	70.9	3.8	13.6	6.4	5.3	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	26.4	10.1	30.6	18.6	14.4	100.0
Remote	86.4	1.6	7.7	2.2	2.1	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	86.2	0.0	11.4	0.0	2.4	100.0
Non-poor	66.1	5.0	14.3	8.4	6.2	100.0
Gender and age						
Male	75.6	7.1	13.6	0.4	3.3	100.0
15-29	79.7	0.0	14.1	1.4	4.8	100.0
30-49	64.2	14.0	18.2	0.0	3.7	100.0
50-64	82.0	4.5	11.3	0.0	2.1	100.0
65+	90.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	65.6	0.0	13.7	13.1	7.6	100.0
15-29	54.6	0.0	9.1	24.6	11.7	100.0
30-49	67.8	0.0	19.7	5.9	6.6	100.0
50-64	77.3	0.0	9.9	7.3	5.5	100.0
65+	68.8	0.0	0.0	31.2	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

household in the youngest and the oldest cohorts (15-29 and 65+), while in the remaining groups, the highest shares are observed in private employers.

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by main economic activity is presented in Table 5.11. Overall, 71 percent of the underemployed workers are dedicated to agriculture, 14 percent to services, 6 percent to domestic duties, 5 percent to other activities and 4 percent to mining, manufacturing energy and construction.

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

The gender breakdown shows that underemployed males have a higher share dedicated to agriculture than underemployed females, who have a higher share in domestic duties. The age breakdown shows that the share of underemployed males dedicated to agriculture tend to increase with age, while the share in services decreases.

Table 5.11

5.4 Unemployed and Inactive Population

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

Table 5.13 shows the main causes of economic inactivity. Overall, being a student is the main cause for inactivity (39 percent), followed by being infirmity and too old at 30 and 26 percent respectively.

Table 5.12 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed population by reason

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

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. Base is unemployed population aged 15+

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

	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	HH/Family duties	Age: too old	Age: too young	Infirmity	Retired	Other	Total
Total	0.0	0.0	38.8	0.0	26.3	0.0	29.8	2.7	2.5	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	0.0	0.0	45.4	0.0	22.0	0.0	25.1	3.9	3.6	100.0
Remote	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.0	36.0	0.0	40.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	0.0	0.0	20.2	0.0	23.8	0.0	42.7	13.3	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	0.0	43.5	0.0	26.9	0.0	26.5	0.0	3.1	100.0
Gender and age										
Male	0.0	0.0	44.3	0.0	18.7	0.0	27.5	2.4	7.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	31.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	70.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.9	0.0	31.2	7.9	0.0	100.0
Female	0.0	0.0	35.7	0.0	30.4	0.0	31.0	2.8	0.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	76.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.8	0.0	30.2	6.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. Base is inactive population aged 15+

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

The breakdown by poverty status shows that, as would be expected, being a student

is a more common cause for economic inactivity among non-poor households. In turn, infirmity reported a higher share of the inactive population in poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that females report being too old or infirmity more frequently than males, who in turn

5 Employment

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

	Fetching water	Fetching firewood	Cleaning toilet	Cooking	Care of children	Care or elderly/sick
Total	62.5	38.1	65.4	64.0	57.2	91.3
Cluster Location						
Accessible	53.7	11.3	64.5	67.0	63.1	91.8
Remote	70.4	62.2	66.2	61.3	51.9	90.8
Poverty Status						
Poor	65.7	52.1	58.4	55.1	56.8	91.3
Non-poor	61.8	34.9	67.0	66.0	57.3	91.3
Gender and age						
Male	40.5	22.9	39.8	26.7	38.5	88.9
15-29	64.2	32.1	48.6	40.5	37.2	85.3
30-49	27.2	15.2	35.5	19.8	44.3	94.0
50-64	17.0	15.1	32.2	8.1	35.7	90.4
65+	22.4	22.3	28.3	22.1	28.2	83.8
Female	80.8	50.8	86.7	95.1	72.8	93.3
15-29	85.6	46.4	90.2	97.1	76.0	93.4
30-49	84.2	53.6	89.7	97.1	83.0	97.6
50-64	73.2	63.5	86.1	96.1	56.4	96.7
65+	54.2	43.6	57.3	74.5	44.7	71.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

	Fetching water	Fetching firewood	Cleaning toilet	Cooking	Care of children	Care or elderly/sick
Total	84.2	34.3	39.6	40.4	41.8	52.2
Cluster Location						
Accessible	77.2	12.6	40.6	36.7	44.6	52.7
Remote	90.9	55.2	38.7	44.0	39.2	51.7
Poverty Status						
Poor	90.8	51.3	34.7	37.3	41.8	51.7
Non-poor	81.8	28.3	41.4	41.5	41.9	52.3
Gender and age						
Male	81.2	30.4	30.7	24.9	34.5	47.8
5-9	71.7	23.9	12.5	13.8	33.3	33.2
10-14	90.0	36.5	47.5	35.2	35.6	61.3
Female	87.3	38.3	49.0	56.7	49.5	56.7
5-9	77.5	34.0	23.4	19.6	43.0	43.1
10-14	93.1	40.8	64.3	78.8	53.4	64.9
Orphan status						
Orphaned	93.0	42.4	52.6	45.9	30.4	64.9
Not-orphaned	82.1	31.7	36.9	39.6	43.8	49.7
Foster status						
Fostered	89.5	40.2	42.6	32.7	33.1	53.9
Not-fostered	82.4	32.0	37.4	41.0	44.7	50.3

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

report being student more often. For both genders, being a student and being too old are concentrated in specific age-groups: the youngest (15-29) and the oldest (65+) cohorts. Infirmary is also concentrated in the 30-49 cohorts for females, but is relatively more widespread among males.

Table 5.16 - Child labour (age 5 to 14)

	Working	Main activity			Employer	
		Agriculture	Household	Other	Private	Household
Total	52.8	5.0	89.7	5.3	5.4	94.6
Cluster Location						
Accessible	57.1	0.0	96.2	3.8	3.8	96.2
Remote	49.5	9.4	83.9	6.7	6.9	93.1
Poverty Status						
Poor	52.8	5.6	87.6	6.7	7.1	92.9
Non-poor	52.9	4.7	90.5	4.8	4.8	95.2
Gender and age						
Male	53.8	4.6	89.0	6.4	6.6	93.4
5-9	35.5	0.0	90.2	9.8	9.8	90.2
10-14	96.2	8.5	88.1	3.5	3.8	96.2
Female	51.9	5.4	90.4	4.3	4.3	95.7
5-9	28.8	0.0	88.4	11.6	11.6	88.4
10-14	97.7	8.5	91.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Orphan status						
Orphaned	77.2	2.2	93.7	4.1	4.1	95.9
Not-orphaned	50.0	5.3	89.5	5.2	5.7	94.3
Foster status						
Fostered	64.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Not-fostered	49.9	5.9	88.7	5.4	5.9	94.1

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

5.5 Household Tasks

Table 5.14 shows the activities normally undertaken in the household by its members. First the population aged 15 and above is analysed. The most common activities for the population aged 15 and above are taking care of the sick and elderly, and cleaning toilets, cooking and fetching water. The most common activities in the district are taking care of the elderly and sick, 91 percent and cleaning of toilet 65 percent.

Remote clusters report higher shares of population fetching water and firewood than accessible clusters. In turn, the latter report higher shares in taking care of elderly, sick and children and cooking than the former.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report higher shares of population fetching water and firewood, while non-poor households report higher shares in cleaning toilets and cooking.

The most important differences are shown in the gender and age-breakdown. Females report remarkably higher shares in all the activities, with rates fluctuating between 44 and 98 percent. The shares for males range from 15 and 64, except for taking care of the sick and elderly where both

groups report higher shares along all age groups.

5.6 Child Labour

Table 5.15 shows that the most common activity for children between 5 and 14 years old is fetching water. It is interesting to notice that the share of children fetching water is higher than that for the rest of the population. Children from remote clusters report higher shares in fetching water and firewood than children from accessible clusters who in turn reported higher shares in taking care of children and elderly or sick people. Children from poor households report higher rates in fetching water and firewood than children from non-poor households.

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

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

5 Employment

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 are economically active. Their main economic activity is mostly household duties at 95 percent.

The share of working children is higher in accessible clusters than remote clusters. There is remarkable differences observed when the data were analysed by poverty status.

The gender breakdown shows that girls are more likely to work in household duties than boys. However, 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. Virtually all the children in the 10-14 cohort work in the household while around 11 percent of children in the 5-9 cohort work for a private employer.

The breakdown by orphan and foster status shows that orphaned children are more likely to be working than non-orphaned children, at rates of 77 and 50 percent, respectively. Similarly, fostered children are more likely to be working than non-fostered children, at rates of 64 and 50 percent, respectively.

6 PERCEPTIONS ON WELFARE AND CHANGES WITHIN COMMUNITIES

This chapter presents the perceptions on welfare status and changes in Dodoma 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 18 percent of all households in the district reported a positive change in the economic situation of their community, 18 percent of the population reported observing no changes in their community's economic situation. Even though the majority (53 percent) of the respondents reported the community's economic condition to have deteriorated,

22 percent reported the situation to be much worse.

Cluster location and poverty status of the household show some correlation with the perceived economic change. 65 percent of the households in remote clusters reports deterioration in their community's economic situation compared to 37 percent of those living in accessible clusters. Likewise, while 74 percent of poor household's reports deterioration in their community's economic situation, the share for non-poor households is 50 percent.

The percentage of households with seven or more members who reported much worse conditions in their community's economic situation is higher than that of households with one or two members at 27 and 20 percent respectively. Furthermore, there is a difference of 11 percentage points between households owning six or more hectares of land and those owning no land who reported deteriorating conditions in their community's economic situation at 51 and 40 percent respectively. Likewise, the percentage of households owning large livestock and those owning both large and small livestock who reported worsening conditions in their community's economic situation is higher than that of households owning no livestock at 65 and 52 percent respectively.

While 63 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category reported deterioration in their community's economic situation, the share for households whose main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed other' category is 40 percent. In contrast, while 25 percent of the households where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category reported an improvement in their community's economic situation, the share for households belonging to the 'other' category is virtually null. Furthermore, 56 percent of households where the household head is widowed, divorced or separated reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their communities whereas, the share for households where the household head has a loose union is virtually null. In contrast, 62 percent of households where the head has a loose union reported same conditions in their community's economic situation. It is also observed that the percentage of households where the head has no formal education and reported worsening conditions in their

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

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

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	21.9	31.1	17.5	17.2	0.9	11.4	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	18.1	18.8	17.8	20.2	2.2	22.8	100.0
Remote	24.6	39.9	17.3	15.0	0.0	3.3	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	33.6	40.1	10.0	11.2	0.0	5.1	100.0
Non-poor	19.9	29.5	18.8	18.2	1.1	12.5	100.0
Household size							
1-2	19.5	35.6	20.2	15.3	0.0	9.5	100.0
3-4	21.0	35.9	14.1	17.7	0.7	10.5	100.0
5-6	21.2	20.3	21.1	19.0	2.0	16.5	100.0
7+	27.2	31.8	16.5	15.5	0.8	8.3	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	24.2	16.1	14.6	18.8	1.8	24.4	100.0
< 1 ha	15.6	28.1	29.3	0.0	0.0	27.1	100.0
1-1.99 ha	8.7	44.8	18.8	24.0	0.8	3.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	20.4	36.5	18.7	19.2	0.0	5.1	100.0
4-5.99 ha	23.9	56.0	9.5	9.0	0.6	1.0	100.0
6+ ha	26.9	23.6	26.9	17.3	1.0	4.4	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	21.5	29.8	17.6	17.6	1.0	12.4	100.0
Small only	25.8	29.8	21.2	13.7	1.0	8.5	100.0
Large only	15.0	50.2	25.9	0.0	0.0	8.9	100.0
Both	25.1	40.0	7.0	23.9	0.0	4.1	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	24.4	20.4	17.6	23.5	1.4	12.6	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	22.6	40.2	15.7	15.9	0.3	5.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	20.0	20.3	19.1	18.9	1.9	19.8	100.0
Other	17.4	35.6	25.7	0.0	0.0	21.3	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	20.0	32.2	17.0	18.9	1.2	10.6	100.0
Female	27.3	27.8	19.0	12.3	0.0	13.7	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	21.5	19.6	27.4	13.2	0.0	18.3	100.0
Monogamous	20.0	32.6	15.0	20.0	1.5	10.8	100.0
Polygamous	24.6	30.4	23.0	12.9	0.0	9.1	100.0
Loose union	0.0	0.0	61.8	38.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	26.1	30.4	18.7	11.8	0.0	13.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	19.7	42.4	14.8	14.8	0.0	8.3	100.0
Primary	23.8	29.7	18.9	16.8	0.9	9.7	100.0
Secondary +	18.2	19.5	16.4	21.8	2.2	22.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

community's economic situation is 24 percentage points higher than that of households where the head has secondary education or more. Lastly, while 20 percent of male-headed households reported improvement in their community's economic situation, the share for female-headed households is 12 percent.

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

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	28.7	27.8	28.4	14.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	22.8	17.2	37.6	21.4	1.1	0.0	100.0
Remote	33.0	35.4	21.9	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	40.0	33.6	17.4	9.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	26.8	26.8	30.4	15.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	37.2	29.5	24.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	27.6	27.4	27.6	16.6	0.8	0.0	100.0
5-6	23.4	28.9	33.8	13.3	0.6	0.0	100.0
7+	29.4	25.2	27.3	18.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	27.8	17.7	32.4	20.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	18.8	13.4	65.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	26.1	30.0	23.2	20.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	30.7	33.8	24.5	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	33.8	43.5	13.1	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	26.8	27.7	36.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	28.9	25.7	29.8	15.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
Small only	32.9	22.5	29.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	21.8	55.1	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	23.8	48.9	12.9	14.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	24.8	12.5	31.0	29.0	2.8	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	33.7	36.8	21.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	22.5	21.2	36.9	19.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	27.9	26.2	40.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	25.2	29.7	27.8	16.7	0.6	0.0	100.0
Female	38.9	22.3	30.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	21.8	24.8	35.7	17.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	25.9	27.8	27.3	18.2	0.7	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	24.5	46.0	20.2	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	0.0	21.8	68.1	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	39.3	21.6	32.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	39.0	28.5	22.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	29.7	28.3	30.1	11.6	0.3	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	10.6	25.0	31.2	31.3	1.8	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

6.1.2 Perception of Change in the Economic Situation of the Household

Table 6.2 shows the percent distribution of households by the perception of their economic situation compared to the year before the survey. Only 15 percent of the

households reported an improvement in their economic conditions, while 28 percent reported same conditions compared to the year preceding the survey.

68 percent of households located in remote clusters reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households compared to 40 percent of

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

households located in accessible clusters. Likewise, poor households express negative views on the change in their economic condition more frequently than non-poor households, with a difference of 20 percentage points at 74 and 54 percent respectively.

The percentage of households with one or two members who reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their

households is higher than that of households with seven or more members at 67 and 54 percent respectively. Likewise, while 55 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households, the share for households owning no land is 46 percent. Disaggregation of the data further shows that 77 percent of households owning large livestock express negative views on their households' economic conditions compared to 55 percent of households owning no livestock.

The percentage of households in the 'self-employed agriculture' category who reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households is higher than that of households whose main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category at 71 and 38 percent respectively. Likewise, while 71 percent of households where the head is polygamous reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households, the share for households where the head has a loose union is 22. In contrast, 68 percent of households where the head has a loose union reported same conditions in their households' economic situation.

61 percent of female-headed households reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households compared to 55 percent of male-headed households. Likewise, 68 percent of households where the head has no formal education reported deterioration in their household's economic situation compared to 36 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.

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	32.3	26.3	35.9	5.4	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	37.3	31.0	25.4	6.3	100.0
Remote	28.7	23.0	43.4	4.8	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	10.8	17.7	61.1	10.4	100.0
Non-poor	36.0	27.8	31.6	4.6	100.0
Household size					
1-2	37.4	26.0	33.1	3.4	100.0
3-4	35.6	22.8	35.7	5.9	100.0
5-6	31.4	29.3	31.2	8.0	100.0
7+	21.4	29.6	46.0	2.9	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	36.4	35.3	18.7	9.6	100.0
< 1 ha	36.0	24.2	29.6	10.2	100.0
1-1.99 ha	30.1	21.2	43.3	5.3	100.0
2-3.99 ha	36.7	24.3	36.3	2.7	100.0
4-5.99 ha	23.5	19.7	52.3	4.5	100.0
6+ ha	26.6	19.6	53.8	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	32.4	25.9	36.1	5.6	100.0
Small only	22.9	21.9	45.6	9.6	100.0
Large only	41.6	45.4	13.0	0.0	100.0
Both	39.6	29.3	31.1	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	54.2	32.3	12.2	1.3	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	28.2	25.5	40.8	5.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	30.9	28.2	33.9	7.0	100.0
Other	11.3	5.8	74.5	8.5	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	35.9	26.4	33.8	3.9	100.0
Female	22.1	26.1	42.1	9.7	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	42.1	20.4	20.9	16.5	100.0
Monogamous	36.9	26.1	33.9	3.1	100.0
Polygamous	27.4	33.4	28.1	11.1	100.0
Loose union	78.2	0.0	21.8	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	19.9	25.9	47.0	7.2	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	25.4	22.7	42.7	9.1	100.0
Primary	26.8	28.7	39.6	4.9	100.0
Secondary +	61.3	23.2	13.3	2.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	91.9	4.7	2.8	0.5	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	85.1	9.5	4.8	0.6	100.0
Remote	96.8	1.4	1.4	0.4	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	95.2	1.7	3.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	91.4	5.3	2.8	0.6	100.0
Household size					
1-2	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	96.5	2.1	0.0	1.4	100.0
5-6	84.7	8.1	7.2	0.0	100.0
7+	85.9	8.8	5.3	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	87.1	9.1	3.8	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	78.7	12.4	8.9	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	96.7	0.0	0.8	2.5	100.0
2-3.99 ha	97.1	1.7	0.0	1.2	100.0
4-5.99 ha	96.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	90.1	5.7	4.2	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	91.9	4.8	2.7	0.6	100.0
Small only	91.9	4.8	3.4	0.0	100.0
Large only	88.7	0.0	11.3	0.0	100.0
Both	93.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	86.4	10.0	3.6	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	95.4	1.6	1.9	1.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	88.2	7.5	4.3	0.0	100.0
Other	95.8	2.9	1.3	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	91.2	5.0	3.5	0.3	100.0
Female	93.9	4.1	1.0	1.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	79.8	14.3	0.0	6.0	100.0
Monogamous	89.9	6.1	4.1	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	97.4	1.7	0.9	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	96.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	99.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0
Primary	90.1	5.9	3.1	0.9	100.0
Secondary +	88.2	6.5	5.4	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

6.2.1 Food Needs

Table 6.3 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in satisfying the food needs of the household during the year before the survey. Overall, 58 percent of the district's households never/seldom experience food shortages while the remaining population experience food shortages frequently (often/always).

While 68 percent of households in accessible clusters never / seldom experienced food shortages, the share for households in remote clusters is 52 percent. Likewise, 64 percent of non-poor households never / seldom experienced food shortages compared to 29 percent of poor households.

36 percent of households owning no land ever experienced problems satisfying food

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	92.4	3.8	3.4	0.4	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	82.4	9.1	7.6	1.0	100.0
Remote	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	97.1	0.8	2.1	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	91.6	4.3	3.6	0.5	100.0
Household size					
1-2	93.6	3.9	1.5	1.0	100.0
3-4	90.0	3.7	5.8	0.5	100.0
5-6	92.7	4.2	3.1	0.0	100.0
7+	95.7	3.3	1.1	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	79.7	10.3	8.9	1.2	100.0
< 1 ha	97.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	97.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	90.7	4.6	4.2	0.5	100.0
Small only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	78.3	8.9	12.1	0.7	100.0
Other	94.2	2.0	0.0	3.7	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	92.9	4.3	2.8	0.0	100.0
Female	91.0	2.2	5.2	1.5	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	70.1	5.9	24.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	92.9	4.9	2.1	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	93.0	2.1	4.8	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	94.7	1.2	2.5	1.6	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	95.9	1.3	2.8	0.0	100.0
Primary	91.4	4.3	3.7	0.7	100.0
Secondary +	91.0	5.6	3.4	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

needs compared to 27 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land. Furthermore, while 37 percent of households with one or two members never experienced food shortages, the share for households with seven or more members is 21 percent. There is also some correlation between livestock ownership and satisfying food needs. While 42 percent of households owning no livestock frequently experienced food shortages, the

share for households owning large livestock is 13 percent.

The socio-economic group of the household also shows some correlation with the household's ability to satisfy its food needs. 84 percent of households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group frequently experienced problems satisfying food needs compared to 13 percent of households where the main

income earner is an employee. Furthermore, while 78 percent of households where the head has a loose union had never experienced food shortages, the share for households where the head is widowed, divorced or separated is 20 percent.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that male-headed households reported having food shortages

less frequently than female-headed households as 36 percent of male-headed households never experienced food shortages compared to 22 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, while 61 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more never experienced food shortages, the share for households where the head has no education is 25 percent.

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	87.9	7.4	4.7	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	78.3	14.8	6.9	0.0	100.0
Remote	94.6	2.2	3.2	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	87.7	7.4	4.9	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	87.9	7.5	4.7	0.0	100.0
Household size					
1-2	92.1	3.7	4.2	0.0	100.0
3-4	91.0	4.9	4.1	0.0	100.0
5-6	88.0	8.2	3.7	0.0	100.0
7+	76.6	15.5	7.8	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	77.6	14.1	8.3	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	89.1	2.3	8.6	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	85.2	9.5	5.4	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	97.3	1.0	1.7	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	94.8	1.7	3.4	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	91.8	7.2	1.0	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	86.6	8.2	5.1	0.0	100.0
Small only	93.1	2.7	4.2	0.0	100.0
Large only	90.2	4.9	4.9	0.0	100.0
Both	95.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	86.6	11.9	1.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	94.3	2.7	3.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	78.4	11.1	10.6	0.0	100.0
Other	81.5	18.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	89.2	7.4	3.4	0.0	100.0
Female	84.1	7.6	8.3	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	67.8	8.7	23.5	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	87.9	8.5	3.7	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	96.2	1.7	2.1	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	87.9	7.1	5.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	88.2	6.0	5.8	0.0	100.0
Primary	88.6	7.0	4.4	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	84.8	10.9	4.3	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	55.8	29.1	13.1	2.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	60.2	27.8	9.7	2.3	100.0
Remote	52.7	30.1	15.5	1.7	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	27.4	40.2	27.9	4.5	100.0
Non-poor	60.7	27.2	10.5	1.5	100.0
Household size					
1-2	62.1	22.7	12.4	2.9	100.0
3-4	58.4	29.8	10.5	1.3	100.0
5-6	50.2	30.5	16.5	2.8	100.0
7+	51.6	33.0	14.3	1.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	61.4	29.1	6.6	2.8	100.0
< 1 ha	61.8	21.3	16.9	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	51.3	25.3	20.9	2.5	100.0
2-3.99 ha	57.0	28.5	13.3	1.2	100.0
4-5.99 ha	48.4	33.1	17.1	1.4	100.0
6+ ha	50.6	30.4	17.3	1.7	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	55.7	29.5	12.6	2.1	100.0
Small only	54.7	27.9	15.0	2.4	100.0
Large only	66.3	14.8	18.9	0.0	100.0
Both	53.5	32.3	14.2	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	78.0	20.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	51.4	31.0	15.0	2.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	53.5	32.3	12.8	1.4	100.0
Other	40.2	22.5	31.5	5.8	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	59.7	27.8	11.3	1.2	100.0
Female	44.7	32.9	18.4	4.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	63.4	20.8	7.3	8.4	100.0
Monogamous	61.5	27.8	9.9	0.7	100.0
Polygamous	40.4	32.7	24.6	2.3	100.0
Loose union	78.2	21.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	45.4	32.7	18.1	3.8	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	40.9	33.7	21.9	3.5	100.0
Primary	55.5	30.3	12.3	1.9	100.0
Secondary +	78.1	18.4	3.4	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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, 92 percent of the households in the district reported that they never had problems paying school fees and only 4 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).

97 percent of households located in remote clusters never experienced problems paying school fees compared to

85 percent of households located in accessible clusters. Likewise, while 95 percent of poor households never experienced problems paying school fees, the share for non-poor households is 91 percent.

Furthermore, smaller households find problems paying school fees less frequently than larger households. 99 percent of households with one or two members never had problems with paying school fees compared to 86 percent of households with seven or more members.

79 percent of households owning 1 hectare of land never experienced problems paying school fees compared to 87 percent of landless households and 90 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land. Likewise, 93 percent of households owning both small and large livestock never had problems with paying school fees whereas, the share for households owning large livestock is 89 percent.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that 96 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category never had problems with paying school fees compared to 86 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee.

Furthermore, virtually all households where the head has a loose union never had problems paying school fees, compared to 80 percent of households where the head is single. Lastly, Nearly all (99 percent) of households where the household head has no education never experienced problems paying school fees compared to 88 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more.

6.2.3 Paying House Rent

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

Virtually all households located in remote clusters never had problems paying house rent whereas, the share for households located in accessible clusters was 82 percent. Likewise, 97 percent of poor households never had problems paying house rent compared to 92 percent of non-poor households.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that 96 percent of households with seven or more members never had problems paying house rent compared to 90 percent

Table 6.8: Percentage of households owning certain assets

	Home	Land	Livestock			Vehicle	Motor-cycle	Bicycle	Wheel barrow
			Small	Large	Both				
Total	71.0	65.8	8.7	3.0	6.4	3.0	1.3	36.8	7.7
Cluster Location									
Accessible	48.7	32.5	4.2	2.4	3.1	6.5	3.2	37.9	13.4
Remote	86.9	89.5	11.9	3.5	8.8	0.5	0.0	36.0	3.6
Poverty Status									
Poor	93.0	86.3	17.5	4.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	32.5	1.9
Non-poor	67.2	62.2	7.2	2.7	6.3	3.5	1.6	37.5	8.7
Household size									
1-2	65.0	65.5	3.6	2.6	5.0	0.4	0.0	17.0	1.4
3-4	66.8	64.8	6.0	2.7	5.0	1.6	1.2	30.3	4.0
5-6	73.3	66.3	12.1	3.9	6.3	4.8	1.5	49.5	12.7
7+	82.8	67.2	14.9	2.9	10.9	5.9	2.8	53.4	15.0
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	47.3	35.9	6.5	2.3	2.6	8.4	4.6	54.4	11.4
Self-employed - agriculture	89.1	92.9	12.4	4.0	10.2	1.1	0.0	33.7	5.4
Self-employed - other	49.1	35.7	5.1	1.8	3.1	3.7	2.0	36.5	10.4
Other	90.5	62.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	2.9
Gender of the head of household									
Male	72.4	68.8	10.6	4.1	7.9	3.4	1.4	45.0	9.3
Female	66.9	57.1	3.4	0.0	2.3	1.6	1.2	13.2	3.1

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

Table 6.9: Percent distribution of households by occupancy status

	Own	Rent	Free	Other	Total
Total	71.0	18.6	8.6	1.7	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	48.7	42.3	8.4	0.6	100.0
Remote	86.9	1.8	8.8	2.5	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	93.0	2.9	4.1	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	67.2	21.3	9.4	2.0	100.0
Household size					
1-2	65.0	18.7	13.2	3.1	100.0
3-4	66.8	24.2	6.7	2.3	100.0
5-6	73.3	17.6	9.1	0.0	100.0
7+	82.8	8.9	6.8	1.4	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	47.3	39.8	11.4	1.6	100.0
Self-employed - agric	89.1	0.6	8.5	1.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	49.1	40.5	8.3	2.0	100.0
Other	90.5	5.8	3.7	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	72.4	18.4	7.6	1.6	100.0
Female	66.9	19.3	11.6	2.1	100.0

of households with three or four members. Likewise, virtually all households owning six or more hectares of land never had problems paying house rent compared to 80 percent of households owning no land at all.

Furthermore, virtually all households owning small livestock, large livestock and those owning both small and large livestock never had problems paying house rent compared to 91 percent of households owning no livestock. Likewise, virtually all households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category never had problems paying house rent compared to 78 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category. Similarly, virtually all households where the head has a loose union never had problems paying house rent whereas; the share for households where the head is single is 70 percent.

While 96 percent of households where the head has no formal education never had problems paying house rent, the share for households where the head has secondary education or more is 91 percent. Finally, gender does not show 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. 95 percent households in the district never / seldom had problems paying utility bills.

While 95 percent of households located in remote clusters never had problems paying utility bills, the share for households located in accessible clusters was 78 percent. Likewise, 92 percent of households with one or two members never had problems paying utility bills compared to 77 percent of households with seven or more members.

Furthermore, while 92 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land never had problems paying utility bills, the share for households owning no land was 78 percent. On the other hand, 95 percent of households owning both small and large animals never had problems paying utility bills compared to 87 percent of households owning no livestock at all. Likewise, while 94 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' never had problems paying utility bills, the share for households

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

	Title deed	Renting contract	Payment receipt	Other document	No document	Total	Secure tenure
Total	12.8	3.4	3.2	3.8	76.8	100.0	19.4
Cluster Location							
Accessible	27.5	8.2	6.9	5.5	51.9	100.0	42.6
Remote	2.3	0.0	0.5	2.6	94.6	100.0	2.8
Poverty Status							
Poor	4.7	0.0	1.3	2.4	91.7	100.0	5.9
Non-poor	14.2	4.0	3.5	4.0	74.2	100.0	21.7
Household size							
1-2	4.4	2.2	0.4	5.4	87.5	100.0	7.0
3-4	10.8	4.8	2.3	1.2	81.0	100.0	17.8
5-6	15.6	3.9	3.9	6.4	70.2	100.0	23.4
7+	22.2	1.2	6.9	3.6	66.1	100.0	30.3
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	22.7	11.5	8.1	6.0	51.7	100.0	42.3
Self-employed - agriculture	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.0	91.1	100.0	4.9
Self-employed - other	19.5	5.3	6.5	2.9	65.8	100.0	31.3
Other	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.6	100.0	20.4
Gender of the head of household							
Male	12.8	3.6	3.6	2.7	77.2	100.0	20.1
Female	12.7	2.8	1.8	7.0	75.7	100.0	17.3

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

belonging to the 'other' category is 82 percent.

Disaggregation of data further shows that virtually all households where the head has a loose union never had problems paying utility bills compared to 68 percent of households where the head is single. On the other hand, the percentage of male-headed households who reported having no problems paying utility bills is higher than that of female-headed households at 89 and 84 percent respectively. Likewise, 88 percent of households where the head has no formal education ever had problems paying utility bills compared to 85 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more. Finally, poverty status does 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. 85 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 60 percent of households located in

accessible clusters never experienced problems paying for healthcare compared to 53 percent of households located in remote clusters. Likewise, while 61 percent of non-poor households never experienced problems paying for healthcare, the share for poor households 27 percent.

62 percent of households with one or two members never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 52 percent of households with seven or more members. Likewise, while 61 percent of households owning no land ever had problems paying for healthcare; the share for households owning six or more hectares of land is 51 percent.

Furthermore, 66 percent of households owning large livestock never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 54 percent of those owning both large and small livestock and 56 percent of those owning no livestock. Similarly, while 78 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' category never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group is 40 percent.

While 78 percent of households where the household head has a loose union never

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

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

	% of hhs using	Fertilizer	Improved seedling	Fingerlings	Hooks and nets	Insecticides	Other
Total	37.5	50.0	74.8	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	25.2	44.1	77.4	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0
Remote	46.2	52.4	73.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	40.4	34.4	86.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-poor	37.0	53.0	72.5	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0
Household size							
1-2	28.3	55.4	71.1	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0
3-4	37.3	47.2	71.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0
5-6	34.7	55.8	73.6	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0
7+	51.9	45.5	82.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	29.6	53.2	69.8	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	47.3	49.0	76.5	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0
Self-employed - other	22.8	48.8	78.5	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0
Other	47.8	56.9	58.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	41.3	49.4	76.8	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0
Female	26.6	52.9	65.6	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households where the household head is polygamous is 40 percent. 60 percent of male-headed households never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 45 percent of female-headed households. On the other hand, 78 percent of household heads with secondary education or more never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 41 percent of household heads with no education.

6.3 Assets and Household Occupancy Status

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

status. Besides the respondent's testimony, the survey did not use any further methods to verify this information.

6.3.1 Asset Ownership

Table 6.8 shows the percent distribution of households owning a selected group of assets. Overall, 71 percent of the district's households own their dwellings while 66 percent owns some land. 9 percent of all households own small livestock while only 3 percent of all households own large livestock. While 37 percent of all households own a bicycle, the share for households owning a motorcycle is 1 percent.

Table 6.9 shows the percent distribution of households by occupancy status. While 87 percent of households located in remote clusters own their dwellings, the share for households located in accessible clusters is 49 percent. Likewise, 93 percent of poor households own their dwellings compared to 67 percent of non-poor households.

Disaggregation of the data shows that 83 percent of households with seven or more members own their dwellings compared to

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

	Open market	Government	Donor agency	Coop.	Other	Total
Total	56.1	18.1	1.3	2.2	22.2	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	83.4	0.0	0.0	3.0	13.6	100.0
Remote	45.5	25.2	1.8	1.9	25.6	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	58.8	21.6	0.0	8.5	11.1	100.0
Non-poor	55.6	17.5	1.6	1.0	24.3	100.0
Household size						
1-2	55.6	20.7	5.1	0.0	18.5	100.0
3-4	48.0	21.7	0.0	1.6	28.7	100.0
5-6	59.3	14.7	0.0	3.5	22.4	100.0
7+	65.2	14.6	2.2	3.1	14.8	100.0
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	69.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	51.1	23.9	2.1	2.2	20.7	100.0
Self-employed - other	78.0	3.3	0.0	4.6	14.1	100.0
Other	21.1	37.1	0.0	0.0	41.8	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	60.2	15.9	1.6	2.7	19.6	100.0
Female	38.0	28.1	0.0	0.0	33.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. Base is households using agricultural inputs

65 percent of households with one or two members. Furthermore, while 91 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category owns their dwellings, the share for households whose main income earner is an employee is 47 percent.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that while 72 percent of male-headed households own their dwellings, the share for female-headed households is 67 percent. It is also observed that 45 percent of male-headed households own a bicycle compared to 13 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, 53 percent of households with seven or more members own a bicycle compared to 17 percent of households with one or two members. Similarly, while 54 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 13 percent.

Furthermore, while 38 percent of non-poor households own a bicycle, the share for poor households is 33 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. 19 percent of the households possess formal occupancy documentation, which include a title deed, renting contract or payment receipt. 77 percent of households in this district have no documentation at all.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that accessible clusters report a higher share of households with title deed and a lower share with no documents than remote clusters.

Non-poor households report a higher share of households with title deed and a lower share with no documentation than poor households.

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

The breakdown by socio-economic groups shows that self-employed in agriculture have the lowest share of households with

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

title deed and the highest share with no documentation.

Breakdown by gender of the household head shows no strong differences.

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.

38 percent of all farmers apply agricultural inputs to their farms and 50 percent of those who use farm inputs apply fertilizers. Further breakdown of data shows that 46 percent of households in remote clusters apply agricultural inputs compared to 25 percent of households in accessible clusters. Furthermore, while 40 percent of poor households use agricultural inputs, the share for non-poor households is 37 percent.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that as the number of household members increases, the usage of agricultural inputs also tends to increase as 52 percent of households with seven or more members use agricultural inputs compared to 28 percent of households with one or two members. Furthermore, while 48 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category uses agricultural inputs, the share for households belonging to the 'self-employed other' socio-economic group is 23 percent. Likewise, use of agricultural inputs in male-headed households is higher than in female-headed households. While 41 percent of male-headed households use agricultural inputs, the share for female-headed households is 27 percent.

Most households that use agricultural inputs purchase them at an open market (56 percent) and in second place obtains

them by preparing them themselves (22 percent). While 18 percent of the households get their inputs from government, 2 percent reports cooperatives and 1 percent reports donor agencies as their main source.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that the percentage of households located in accessible clusters who purchase agricultural inputs at an open market is higher than that of households located in remote clusters at 83 and 46 percent respectively. In contrast, 26 percent of households located in remote clusters obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves compared to 14 percent of households located in accessible clusters. While 59 percent of poor households purchases agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for non-poor households is 56 percent. On the other hand, 24 percent of non-poor households obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves compared to 11 percent of poor households. In addition, while 65 percent of households with seven or more members purchases agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for households with one or two members is 56 percent. In contrast, the percentage of households with one or two members who obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves is 4 percentage points higher than that of households with seven or more members, at 19 and 15 percent respectively.

70 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee purchase their agricultural inputs at an open market compared to 21 percent of households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group. In turn, about 42 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves. Lastly, while 60 percent of male-headed households purchases agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for female-headed households is 38 percent. In contrast, 34 percent of female-headed households obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves compared to 20 percent of female-headed households.

6.4.2 Landholding

Table 6.13 shows the percent distribution of households by the area of land owned.

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

	None	< 1 ha	1-1.99	2-3.99	4-5.99	6+ ha	Total
Total	34.2	3.0	10.4	22.0	15.0	15.3	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	67.5	6.0	7.4	6.1	3.9	9.1	100.0
Remote	10.5	0.9	12.4	33.4	22.9	19.8	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	13.7	3.8	12.2	22.6	38.5	9.2	100.0
Non-poor	37.8	2.9	10.1	21.9	11.0	16.4	100.0
Household size							
1-2	34.5	1.3	16.1	23.3	5.3	19.5	100.0
3-4	35.2	2.3	12.0	24.2	17.6	8.7	100.0
5-6	33.7	2.8	6.6	22.9	15.5	18.6	100.0
7+	32.8	6.7	6.1	15.0	19.7	19.6	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	64.1	10.1	6.5	5.7	2.3	11.2	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	7.1	0.5	13.6	35.2	23.3	20.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	64.3	3.9	7.4	9.9	5.1	9.5	100.0
Other	37.5	0.0	7.8	12.9	29.2	12.6	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	31.2	3.3	6.7	23.8	17.8	17.1	100.0
Female	42.9	2.2	20.8	16.8	7.0	10.2	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

Around 47 percent of households own less than two acres of land (including 34 percent of landless households). 22 percent owns between two and four acres and 30 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 38 and 14 percent respectively.

Regarding household size, while 35 percent of households with one or two members are landless, the share for households with seven or more members is 33 percent. In contrast, larger households seem to own larger landholdings more frequently than households with less members.

While households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed other' and 'employee' categories reported the highest share of landless households (64 percent), the share for households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed agriculture' category is 7 percent. In turn, 43 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed agriculture' category own four or more acres of land. Finally, male-headed households have

larger landholdings (4 or more acres) compared to female-headed households at 35 and 17 percent respectively.

6.4.3 Cattle Ownership

Table 6.14 shows the percent distribution of households by the number of cattle owned. Overall, 91 percent of the households own no cattle at all. While 4 percent owns between 2 and 10 heads of cattle, 2 percent owns between 11 and 20 heads of cattle. Households in accessible clusters are more likely to own no cattle as well as non-poor households. 92 percent of households with one or two members own no cattle, compared to 86 percent of households with seven or more members. Likewise, 97 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category own no cattle compared to 86 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category. Finally, while 98 percent of female-headed households own no cattle, the share for male-headed households is 88 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

39 percent the households reported it was improving, 33 percent said it was the same while 27 percent reported it was deteriorating. The percentage of households located in remote clusters who reported the current crime and security situation as deteriorating is higher than that of households located in accessible clusters at 31 and 23 percent respectively. Likewise, 38 percent of poor households reported the current crime and security situation as deteriorating compared to 25 percent of non-poor households.

While 29 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 19 percent. Likewise, 27 percent of households owning no land reported the current crime and security situation as deteriorating

compared to 21 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land. While 29 percent of households owning no livestock reported deterioration in the current crime and security situation, the share for households owning large livestock is virtually null.

While 46 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category is 30 percent. In turn, 47 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category reported same conditions in the current crime and security situation. On the other hand, 29 percent of male-headed households reported the current crime and security situation as deteriorating compared to 25 percent of female-headed households.

While 51 percent of households where the household head is single reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households where the head has a loose union is 28 percent. In turn, 40 percent of households where the head has a loose union reported much worse conditions in the current crime and security situation. 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 18

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

	None	1	2-10	11-20	21-50	50+	Total
Total	90.6	0.8	4.4	2.3	1.0	0.9	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	94.5	0.7	2.4	1.7	0.0	0.6	100.0
Remote	87.8	0.8	5.8	2.8	1.7	1.2	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	88.1	2.7	2.6	3.4	2.0	1.3	100.0
Non-poor	91.0	0.5	4.7	2.1	0.8	0.9	100.0
Household size							
1-2	92.4	0.0	3.6	1.4	0.0	2.5	100.0
3-4	92.3	0.7	4.3	1.6	1.2	0.0	100.0
5-6	89.8	0.4	5.5	2.6	1.0	0.7	100.0
7+	86.1	2.5	3.9	4.4	1.6	1.4	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	95.1	1.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	85.8	0.8	6.1	3.5	2.0	1.9	100.0
Self-employed - other	95.1	0.3	2.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	97.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	88.1	1.1	5.1	3.1	1.3	1.3	100.0
Female	97.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	10.4	17.0	33.3	31.0	7.5	0.7	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	10.0	12.8	28.7	38.0	8.7	1.7	100.0
Remote	10.7	19.9	36.6	26.1	6.7	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	12.2	26.3	29.0	26.6	5.0	1.0	100.0
Non-poor	10.1	15.4	34.0	31.8	8.0	0.7	100.0
Household size							
1-2	6.8	12.1	37.8	31.2	10.8	1.3	100.0
3-4	7.8	23.1	30.8	31.9	5.7	0.8	100.0
5-6	15.3	13.2	37.1	26.2	8.3	0.0	100.0
7+	12.9	15.5	28.1	36.2	6.6	0.8	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	12.0	14.6	23.9	38.8	9.4	1.3	100.0
< 1 ha	0.0	27.1	10.2	49.0	5.1	8.6	100.0
1-1.99 ha	7.0	17.7	34.1	29.0	12.3	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	8.2	21.9	40.1	22.8	7.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	12.4	21.6	37.6	26.3	2.1	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	12.5	8.2	44.4	28.0	6.8	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	10.8	18.2	32.9	28.9	8.4	0.9	100.0
Small only	10.2	14.7	31.0	43.1	1.1	0.0	100.0
Large only	0.0	0.0	42.5	49.2	8.3	0.0	100.0
Both	11.4	12.0	37.6	34.2	4.7	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	11.1	10.0	33.1	39.2	6.7	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	7.4	20.0	37.2	27.9	7.0	0.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	16.5	15.9	24.0	32.5	10.0	1.1	100.0
Other	5.1	15.8	46.5	27.9	2.0	2.8	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	10.8	17.5	33.5	30.3	7.9	0.0	100.0
Female	9.3	15.5	32.6	33.3	6.4	2.8	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	9.5	3.4	36.2	47.0	3.9	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	10.8	18.0	32.4	30.3	8.5	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	8.6	15.3	40.5	32.4	3.2	0.0	100.0
Loose union	40.0	0.0	31.9	28.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	9.5	18.0	32.3	29.6	7.7	2.9	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	8.1	18.4	40.2	24.4	5.9	3.0	100.0
Primary	10.8	17.4	32.3	32.2	7.4	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	12.6	13.5	26.7	36.7	10.5	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

percentage points higher than that of household heads with no formal education at 48 and 30 percent respectively

6.6 Household Income Contributions

Table 6.16 shows the percent distribution of households by main contributor to

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

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

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

	Principal contributor of income				Total
	Head	Spouse	Child	Other	
Total	86.1	6.6	2.4	4.9	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	82.5	7.0	3.1	7.4	100.0
Remote	88.7	6.2	2.0	3.1	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	81.9	4.5	8.1	5.4	100.0
Non-poor	86.9	6.9	1.5	4.8	100.0
Household size					
1-2	85.6	3.7	1.7	9.0	100.0
3-4	86.6	7.0	1.2	5.2	100.0
5-6	87.1	7.6	2.7	2.5	100.0
7+	84.5	7.2	5.4	3.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	89.6	8.1	2.3	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	87.9	5.8	2.1	4.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	85.9	7.3	2.6	4.2	100.0
Other	60.1	5.4	5.1	29.5	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	89.3	7.5	1.2	2.1	100.0
Female	77.1	4.0	6.0	12.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

89 percent of households located in remote clusters reported the household head as the main income contributor compared to 83 percent of households located in accessible clusters. Likewise, while 87 percent of non-poor households reported the household head as the main income contributor, the share for poor households is 82 percent.

7 percent of households with seven or more members reported the spouse as the main income contributor compared to 4 percent of households with one or two members.

Furthermore, 90 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' category reported the household head as the main income contributor compared to 60 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category. The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that up to 8 percent of male-headed households reported the spouse as the main income contributor, while the share for female-headed households is 4 percent. In contrast, 6 percent of female-headed households reported the child as the main income contributor compared to 1 percent of male-headed households. On the other hand, 89 percent of male-headed households reported the household head as

the main income contributor compared to 77 percent of female-headed households.

6.7 Other Household Items

Table 6.17 shows the percentage distribution of households owning selected household items. 71 percent of households own at least one mattress or bed, 58 percent owns a radio, 49 percent owns a watch or clock and 35 percent owns an electric iron. Although 2 percent of the households own a fixed line phone, 29 percent owns a mobile phone. Households in accessible clusters and non-poor households tend to 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.

Table 6.17: Percentage of households owning selected household items

	Electric iron	Refrigerator	Sewing machine	Modern stove	Mattress or bed	Watch or clock	Radio	Television	Fixed line phone	Mobile phone
Total	35.0	9.0	14.3	6.1	71.2	48.5	58.3	14.6	1.9	28.7
Cluster Location										
Accessible	61.3	21.1	29.1	12.6	94.4	74.1	75.3	33.7	3.9	58.2
Remote	16.2	0.5	3.7	1.5	54.6	30.2	46.2	1.0	0.5	7.8
Poverty Status										
Poor	11.5	0.9	2.6	2.2	48.2	33.6	34.4	1.8	0.0	5.8
Non-poor	39.0	10.4	16.3	6.8	75.1	51.1	62.4	16.8	2.2	32.7
Household size										
1-2	19.5	0.0	2.7	1.5	52.9	29.6	42.9	3.2	0.0	8.5
3-4	29.8	6.5	13.8	6.5	72.1	42.9	55.9	14.6	1.9	29.1
5-6	42.3	14.7	14.4	7.3	77.4	56.4	67.1	17.5	3.2	31.9
7+	51.7	15.9	27.7	8.7	80.6	69.2	67.4	23.1	2.1	45.6
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	78.4	25.9	42.9	19.4	100.0	87.2	90.6	39.1	8.4	74.1
Self-employed - agric	16.3	2.7	3.1	2.0	54.2	29.5	45.0	2.7	0.5	6.8
Self-employed - other	46.5	11.4	20.0	6.7	86.4	63.8	68.4	23.3	0.8	44.2
Other	14.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	59.9	25.7	29.4	4.1	0.0	12.7
Gender of the head of household										
Male	37.2	9.9	15.2	6.5	74.7	54.6	65.8	16.4	2.1	31.3
Female	28.5	6.6	11.6	4.9	61.0	30.9	36.8	9.4	1.3	21.5

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

7 HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

This chapter analyses the main amenities of the households in Dodoma MC. The first section presents the main materials used to construct the dwelling, and the type of housing unit the household lives in. Section two reports the main source of drinking water and main type of toilet. In section three, the fuel used by the household is analysed, both for cooking and lighting. Section four reports distance of households to a source of drinking water, schools, and food markets. In section five the anti-malaria measures taken by households are analysed.

7.1 Housing Materials and Type of Housing Unit

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of households according to the main material used in the roof of the house. Overall, 68 percent of households have iron sheets as their main roof material and 31 percent has mud..

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote clusters are more likely to use mud than households in accessible clusters at 51 and 3 percent

respectively. In turn, households in accessible clusters tend to use iron sheets more often than households in remote clusters at 95 and 49 percent respectively. Similarly, 48 percent of poor households uses mud as their main roof material compared to 28 percent of non-poor households. On the other hand, while 71 percent of non-poor households uses iron sheets, the share for poor households is 52 percent.

The breakdown by household size shows that 51 percent of households with up to 2 members uses mud compared to 20 percent of households with both 3 to 4 members. In turn, households with 5 to 6 members are more likely to use iron sheets for their roofs, at 79 percent. The split-up by socio-economic group shows that the “self-employed - agriculture” category has the highest share of households using mud for the roof (at 53 percent), and that employees are the group that uses mud less at 3 percent.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that female-headed households use mud more often than male-headed households, at 40 and 28

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

	Mud	Thatch	Wood	Iron Sheets	Cement/ concrete	Roofing tiles	Asbestos	Other	Total
Total	31.0	0.0	0.0	68.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	2.7	0.0	0.0	95.3	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0
Remote	51.1	0.0	0.0	48.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	48.4	0.0	0.0	51.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	28.0	0.0	0.0	71.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
Household size									
1-2	50.5	0.0	0.0	49.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	33.0	0.0	0.0	66.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	19.8	0.0	0.0	78.7	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	21.4	0.0	0.0	78.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	2.7	0.0	0.0	94.2	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	53.4	0.0	0.0	46.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	6.7	0.0	0.0	92.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	36.8	0.0	0.0	63.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	28.0	0.0	0.0	71.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
Female	39.5	0.0	0.0	60.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

7 Household amenities

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

	Mud/ mud bricks	Stone	Burnt bricks	Cement/ sandcrete	Wood/ bamboo	Iron sheets	Cardboard	Total
Total	67.7	0.3	5.0	26.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	35.4	0.6	8.2	55.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	90.8	0.0	2.7	6.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	92.0	0.0	0.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	63.5	0.3	5.7	30.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Household size								
1-2	77.3	0.0	6.2	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	70.2	0.0	4.3	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	63.0	1.0	4.9	30.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
7+	59.0	0.0	5.1	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group								
Employee	32.7	0.0	15.7	50.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	92.0	0.0	1.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	43.5	0.9	4.7	50.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	76.7	0.0	8.7	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household								
Male	66.3	0.0	5.0	28.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Female	71.9	1.0	4.8	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

percent respectively. In turn male-headed households are more likely to use iron sheets than female-headed households at 71 and 60 percent respectively.

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of households by type of material used in the walls. Overall, 68 percent of houses are built with mud or mud bricks compared to 27 percent of houses built with cement or sand Crete.

The analysis of cluster location reveals that 91 households in remote clusters have mud or mud bricks compared to 35 percent of households in accessible clusters. On the other hand, while 56 percent of households in accessible clusters use cement or sand Crete, the share for households in remote clusters is only 6 percent.

The analysis by poverty status reveals that 92 percent of poor households use mud or mud bricks compared to 64 percent of non-poor households. Conversely, 30 percent of non-poor households use cement for their walls compared to 7 percent of the poor households. Similarly, 77 percent of households with up to 2 members uses mud or mud bricks as main material in the walls of the house compared to 59 percent of households with 7 or more members.

That self-employed in other activities is the category with the highest share living in houses made of cement or sand Crete (51 percent) compared to 7 percent of members self-employed in agriculture.

The gender breakdown shows that households headed by females use mud or mud bricks more often than male-headed households, at rates of 72 and 66 percent respectively. In turn, 28 percent of male-headed households use cement or sand Crete compared to 22 percent of female-headed households.

The distribution of households by type of material used in the floor is shown in Table 7.3. Overall, the floor in 60 percent of households is made of mud or dirt, and 40 percent of concrete or cement.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in accessible clusters, with a rate of 75 percent, have a higher share of houses with concrete floor than households in remote clusters, with a rate of 15 percent. In turn, households in remote clusters have a higher share of houses with mud or dirt floor (85 percent, against 23 percent households in accessible clusters). According to analysis by poverty status 89 percent of poor households are made of mud or dirt floor compared to 54 percent of non-poor households. On the other hand, 11 percent

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

	Mud/ earth	Wood/ plank	Tiles	Concrete/ cement	Grass	Other	Total
Total	59.5	0.0	0.6	39.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	23.4	0.0	1.5	75.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	85.1	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	89.3	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	54.3	0.0	0.7	45.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	70.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	63.9	0.0	0.7	35.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	54.7	0.0	0.0	45.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	45.6	0.0	2.0	52.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	13.1	0.0	1.5	85.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	89.0	0.0	0.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	30.7	0.0	0.4	69.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	78.7	0.0	0.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	58.3	0.0	0.8	40.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	62.9	0.0	0.0	37.1	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

	Single room	Flat	Two or more rooms	Whole building	Other	Total
Total	6.5	0.2	11.7	81.2	0.4	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	14.4	0.5	26.1	59.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	0.9	0.0	1.5	97.0	0.7	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	2.1	0.0	2.2	95.7	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	7.3	0.3	13.4	78.6	0.4	100.0
Household size						
1-2	9.9	0.0	11.0	79.1	0.0	100.0
3-4	9.4	0.0	12.7	76.9	1.1	100.0
5-6	3.9	0.8	11.3	83.9	0.0	100.0
7+	0.7	0.0	11.3	88.1	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	11.7	0.0	20.9	67.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	0.0	0.0	1.2	98.0	0.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	16.2	0.8	25.6	57.4	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	8.5	91.5	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	4.8	0.1	12.0	82.5	0.5	100.0
Female	11.3	0.4	10.9	77.4	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

of poor households use concrete or cement as material for the floor whereas the share of non-poor is 45 percent.

The breakdown by household size shows that 70 percent households with up to 2

members have mud or dirt floors compared to 46 percent of households with 7 or more members. The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that those self-employed in agriculture have the highest share of mud

7 Household amenities

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

	Pipe borne treated	Pipe borne untreated	Bore hole/hand pump	Protected well	Unprotected well	Rain water	River, lake or pond	Vendor, truck	Other	Total	Safe source
Total	56.5	18.9	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.6
Cluster Location											
Accessible	78.9	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.9
Remote	40.4	17.4	41.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.8
Poverty Status											
Poor	42.5	13.1	42.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.1
Non-poor	58.9	19.9	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.8
Household size											
1-2	47.1	25.1	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.6
3-4	49.1	21.2	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.1
5-6	61.8	13.7	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.3
7+	73.9	14.9	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.1
Socio-economic Group											
Employee	78.1	17.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.2
Self-employed - agric	39.5	18.8	40.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.2
Self-employed - other	73.1	20.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.2
Other	59.9	13.2	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.8
Gender of the head of household											
Male	55.7	18.6	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.7
Female	58.5	19.8	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.2

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

or dirt (89 percent) and the lowest share of concrete (11 percent). Conversely, households where the main income earner is an employee has the lowest share for mud or dirt floor and the highest share for concrete or cement, at 13 percent and 85 percent respectively.

The gender breakdown shows that 63 percent of female-headed households use mud or dirt compared to 58 percent of male-headed households. On the other hand, 41 percent of male-headed households uses concrete or cement as material for floors compared to 37 percent of female-headed households

Table 7.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of housing unit they occupy. Overall, 81 percent of households occupy the whole building where they live, 12 percent occupy two or more rooms and the rest represent less than 10 percent each.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that 97 percent of households in remote clusters occupy a whole building compared to 59 percent of accessible households. On the other hand, 14 percent of households in accessible clusters occupy a single room.

Analysis by poverty status reveals that 96 percent of poor households occupy a whole building compared to 79 percent in non-poor households. The breakdown by household size shows that 88 percent households with more than 7 members occupy the whole building where they live compared to 77 percent households with 3 to 4 members. The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that those self-employed in agricultural activities have the highest share of occupying a whole building (98 percent) and those self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the lowest share at (57 percent).

The gender breakdown shows that female-headed households are more likely to occupy a single room than male-headed households at 11 and 5 percent respectively. In turn the latter report a higher share of occupying a whole building than the former at 82 and 77 percent respectively.

7.2 Water and Sanitation

The percentage distribution of households by source of drinking water is shown in Table 7.5. Overall, 81 percent of households have a safe source of water.

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

	None (bush)	Flush to sewer	Flush to septic tank	Pan/ bucket	Covered pit latrine	Uncovered pit latrine	Ventilated pit latrine	Other	Total	Safe sanitation
Total	6.0	0.8	20.0	0.0	71.5	0.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	92.3
Cluster Location										
Accessible	2.2	1.9	45.5	0.0	48.2	0.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	95.7
Remote	8.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	88.1	0.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	89.9
Poverty Status										
Poor	10.7	0.0	4.8	0.0	82.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	87.5
Non-poor	5.2	1.0	22.6	0.0	69.6	0.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	93.1
Household size										
1-2	12.0	1.5	10.6	0.0	72.5	1.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	84.6
3-4	5.3	0.8	19.0	0.0	74.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	93.9
5-6	2.1	0.0	23.5	0.0	71.7	1.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	95.1
7+	6.6	1.1	27.3	0.0	65.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.4
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	0.0	3.7	48.1	0.0	46.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4
Self-employed - agric	7.3	0.0	4.9	0.0	87.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	92.2
Self-employed - other	3.5	0.7	32.9	0.0	59.3	1.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	92.9
Other	26.2	0.0	6.2	0.0	64.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	71.1
Gender of the head of household										
Male	5.3	1.1	20.5	0.0	72.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	93.8
Female	8.0	0.0	18.5	0.0	69.4	1.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	87.9

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

About 57 percent of all households get drinking water from treated pipes. Safe sources of drinking water are boreholes/hand pumps, as well as treated pipes.

The analysis of cluster location shows that 82 percent of households in remote clusters have access to a safe source of drinking water, whereas the share of households in accessible clusters is 79 percent. On the other hand, 79 percent of households in accessible cluster's gets drinking water from treated pipes the shares for remote clusters is 40 percent. Poverty status of the household reveals that 85 of the poor households have access to safe drinking water against 80 percent of the non-poor households. About 42 percent of poor households get drinking water from treated pipes and bore holes/hand pumps. In turn, 59 percent of non-poor households gets their drinking water from treated pipes, and 21 percent from bore holes.

The breakdown by household size does reveals that 86 percent of households with 5 to 6 members have the highest access rate to safe sources of drinking water. They are followed by households with more than 7 members (at 85 percent), and the lowest being households with up to 2 members, at 74 percent. Households with

more than 7 members have highest access to water from treated pipes, at 74 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that 'other', is the category with the highest rate of access to safe sources of drinking water (87 percent), followed by the 'employees' category (82 percent), while 'self-employed-other' is the category with the lowest access to safe water (79 percent). On the other hand, 78 percent of the households where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category gets drinking water from treated pipes.

The breakdown by gender of the household head reveals no strong correlation with sources of drinking water.

Table 7.6 shows the percentage distribution of households by main type of toilet. Overall, 92 percent of households have safe sanitation, whereas up to 72 percent use a covered pit latrine.

The cluster location breakdown shows that 96 percent of households in accessible clusters have safe sanitation, while the share for households in remote is 90 percent. Similarly, 93 percent of non-poor households have safe sanitation compared to 88 percent of poor households.

7 Household amenities

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

	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene/oil	Gas	Electricity	Crop residue/sawdust	Animal waste	Other	Total	Non-wood fuel for cooking
Total	61.7	37.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.9
Cluster Location										
Accessible	17.1	80.6	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	2.1
Remote	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	85.8	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Non-poor	57.6	41.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.0
Household size										
1-2	70.5	27.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	1.5
3-4	64.1	35.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5
5-6	58.6	39.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.6
7+	51.8	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	18.9	77.1	0.5	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	3.5
Self-employed - agric	94.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	28.5	70.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0
Other	67.3	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	60.9	38.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.9
Female	64.2	34.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

The breakdown by household size shows that households with 5 to 6 members have the highest access rate to safe sanitation (95 percent) compared to households with up to 2 members at 85 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that employees have the highest rate of safe sanitation, at 98 percent while the 'other' category has the lowest rate of safe sanitation at 71 percent. Those self-employed in agriculture have more pit latrines covered, at 87 percent than those in the employee category (at 47 percent).

Analysis by gender shows that male-headed households have higher access to safe sanitation than female-headed households, at 94 and 88 percent respectively. Male-headed households also have covered pit-latrines more often (72 percent) than female-headed households, at 69 percent.

7.3 Type of Fuel

Table 7.7 shows the distribution of households by fuel used for cooking. Overall, 62 percent of households use firewood compared to 37 percent of households that use charcoal. About 94 of households in remote clusters use firewood compared to 17 percent of

households in accessible clusters. The breakdown by poverty status reveals that 86 percent of poor households use firewood compared with 58 percent of non-poor households.

Analysis of household size reveals that households with up to 2 members are more likely to use firewood at 71 percent compared to 52 percent of households with 7 or more members.. Conversely, households with 7 or more members have the highest use of charcoal at 48 percent compared to 28 percent of households with up to 2 members.

The split-up by socio-economic group shows that households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture has the highest use of firewood (94 percent) and the 'employee' category has the lowest use of firewood at 19 percent. While the employees report the highest rate of uses for charcoal at 77 percent, the share for households self-employed in agriculture is 6 percent.

The breakdown by gender of the household head reveals that female-headed households have a higher rate of use of firewood (64 percent) and a lower rate of use of charcoal (35 percent) than their counterparts.

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

	Kerosene/ paraffin	Gas	Mains electricity	Solar panels/ generator	Battery	Candles	Firewood	Other	Total
Total	75.0	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.9	0.1	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	53.2	0.0	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	100.0
Remote	90.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	90.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	72.3	0.0	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.2	0.2	100.0
Household size									
1-2	75.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.7	100.0
3-4	77.8	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0
5-6	72.4	0.0	23.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.2	0.0	100.0
7+	72.9	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	50.3	0.0	49.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	88.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	64.8	0.0	34.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	79.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.8	100.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	75.5	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.1	0.0	100.0
Female	73.3	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

Table 7.8 shows the distribution of households according to the fuel used for lighting. Overall, 75 percent of the households in the district use kerosene or paraffin and 20 percent uses electricity. Gas, battery and solar panels or generator are virtually not used for lighting in the district.

The analysis of cluster location shows that about 91 percent of households in remote clusters uses kerosene/paraffin compared with 53 percent of households in accessible clusters. It is observed that 45 percent of accessible households use electricity for fuel compared to 1 percent of the remote households. Poor households have a higher rate of using kerosene or paraffin than non-poor households at 91 and 72 percent respectively. On the other hand, about 23 percent of non-poor households use electricity.

The breakdown by household size reveals that 78 percent of households with 3 to 4 members uses kerosene/paraffin compared to 72 percent of households with 5 to 6 members. On the other hand, 25 percent of households with 7 or more members use electricity compared to 12 percent with up to 2 members.

The analysis by socio-economic group of the household shows that the self-employed in agriculture have the highest rate of use of kerosene and paraffin at 88 percent compared to 50 percent in the 'employee' category. In turn, 50 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' category use electricity, while the share for the self-employed in agriculture is 2 percent.

Finally, there is no strong correlation between gender of household head and use kerosene/paraffin. On the other hand, 21 percent of male-headed households use electricity compared to 16 percent of female-headed households, which in turn reports 10 percent of use of firewood against 3 percent of their counterparts.

7.4 Distances to Facilities

Table 7.9 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest drinking water supply and health facility. Although each table gives more detailed information, the analysis of this section will be focused on the 30 minute threshold that was used to define access to a facility. It must be kept in mind that distance to public transportation is one of the variables used to define a cluster as accessible or remote, so it must come as

7 Household amenities

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

	Drinking water supply				Total	Health facility				Total
	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+		<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	
Total	75.0	14.5	6.1	4.4	100.0	24.0	27.4	28.1	20.5	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	94.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.6	32.5	30.8	10.2	100.0
Remote	61.4	20.6	10.4	7.6	100.0	22.2	23.8	26.2	27.8	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	53.0	22.4	13.9	10.7	100.0	21.8	24.2	27.1	26.9	100.0
Non-poor	78.8	13.1	4.8	3.3	100.0	24.4	28.0	28.2	19.4	100.0
Household size										
1-2	69.9	15.9	11.1	3.1	100.0	18.1	22.5	30.6	28.8	100.0
3-4	76.8	13.3	4.2	5.7	100.0	24.6	27.4	26.8	21.2	100.0
5-6	75.4	15.5	4.0	5.0	100.0	25.3	28.7	32.0	14.1	100.0
7+	76.2	14.1	7.4	2.3	100.0	27.6	31.1	22.4	18.9	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	90.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	28.4	34.3	29.2	8.1	100.0
Self-employed - agric	60.3	20.5	11.3	8.0	100.0	21.0	23.7	25.5	29.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	92.4	5.4	0.7	1.5	100.0	30.2	28.0	31.2	10.6	100.0
Other	73.2	21.7	5.1	0.0	100.0	5.8	38.5	32.2	23.5	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	74.7	14.1	5.7	5.5	100.0	24.5	27.2	27.6	20.7	100.0
Female	75.7	15.8	7.3	1.3	100.0	22.5	28.0	29.5	20.0	100.0

no surprise that distance to public transportation and cluster location are strongly correlated. However, the rest of the variables, despite not being used to define cluster location, also show strong correlations.

Overall, 90 percent of households are located under 30 minutes of a drinking water supply. In addition, 51 percent of the households are located under 30 minutes of a health facility.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that virtually all households in accessible clusters have access to a drinking water source and 59 percent to a health facility, whereas the shares for households in remote clusters are 82 and 46 percent. Similar differences are observed by poverty status, with non-poor households having higher access rates than poor households.

Analysis of household size reveals that households with 5 to 6 members have the highest access rate to drinking water supply while households with 7 or more members have the highest access rate to health facilities.

Households where the main income earner is an employee have the highest rate of access to drinking water at 100 percent. While the 'other' socio-economic category

report the highest share of access to health facilities 70 percent, households self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the lowest share at 50 percent.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that female-headed households have higher access rate to drinking water supply 92 percent and lower access to health facilities at 51 percent than their counterparts..

Table 7.10 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest primary and secondary school. Overall, 79 percent of households are located within 30 minutes of a primary school. However, only 39 percent of households live within 30 minutes of a secondary school. Access to school was also analysed in chapter 3 but with a different focus. In chapter 3, access to school was analysed at child level, i.e. the access rate of each child. In this section the focus is the distance of the house to the nearest school.

The analysis of cluster location shows that 91 percent of households in accessible clusters have access to primary school, against 70 percent in remote clusters. For secondary school, the rate for accessible clusters is 74 percent against 14 percent for those in remote clusters. On the other hand, the breakdown by poverty status of the household reveals that non-poor

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

	Primary school				Total	Secondary school				Total
	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+		<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	
Total	44.6	34.2	13.3	7.9	100.0	16.4	22.3	22.8	38.4	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	55.2	35.8	7.1	1.8	100.0	35.7	38.1	21.0	5.2	100.0
Remote	36.9	33.0	17.8	12.3	100.0	2.7	11.0	24.1	62.1	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	31.0	37.7	19.6	11.7	100.0	9.7	13.0	23.7	53.7	100.0
Non-poor	46.9	33.6	12.2	7.3	100.0	17.6	23.9	22.7	35.8	100.0
Household size										
1-2	44.8	27.6	16.4	11.1	100.0	14.3	26.1	16.8	42.8	100.0
3-4	41.1	37.7	11.9	9.2	100.0	12.2	19.9	24.4	43.5	100.0
5-6	43.6	37.5	12.6	6.3	100.0	16.1	20.7	25.0	38.2	100.0
7+	52.5	29.6	13.9	4.1	100.0	27.9	25.0	23.2	23.9	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	64.9	27.2	7.9	0.0	100.0	28.2	30.1	28.5	13.2	100.0
Self-employed - agric	33.3	34.7	18.8	13.1	100.0	5.0	14.4	22.9	57.7	100.0
Self-employed - other	52.2	36.9	7.8	3.0	100.0	31.3	30.9	20.1	17.7	100.0
Other	46.4	35.8	7.8	10.0	100.0	8.1	26.6	19.1	46.2	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	46.0	33.0	12.7	8.3	100.0	17.9	19.9	23.1	39.0	100.0
Female	40.5	37.6	15.0	6.8	100.0	12.2	29.0	22.1	36.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

households have higher access to both primary and secondary school education at 81 and 69 percent respectively. The access by poor households to secondary education is 23 percent.

The analysis by household size reveals that households with 7 or more members have the highest rate of access to both primary and secondary schools at 82 and 53 percent respectively. On the other hand, households with 3 to 4 members have the lowest access to secondary school.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that households in the 'employee' category have the highest rate of access to primary school, at 92 percent, while those self-employed in agriculture have the lowest access, at 68 percent. Households in the category 'self-employed-other' have the highest access rate to secondary schools at 62 percent.

Access to primary and secondary school is not strongly correlated with gender of the head of household.

Table 7.11 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest food market and public transportation. Overall, 65 percent of households have access to food market, and 68 percent to public transportation.

The analysis of cluster location shows that 80 percent of households in accessible clusters live within 30 minutes of a food market; the share of households in remote clusters is 54. The shares for public transportation are 91 percent for accessible and 51 percent for remote clusters. Non-poor households have higher rates of access to food markets, with a rate of 67 percent, against 50 percent of poor households. Similarly, while 70 percent of non-poor households have access to public transportation, the share for poor households is 51 percent.

The analysis by household size shows that households with 7 or more members have higher rates of access to food markets as well as public transportation at 74 and 79 percent, respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group reveals that households self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the highest rate of access to food markets and public transportation, with 79 percent and 86 percent respectively. Households self-employed in agriculture reported lowest rate of access to food market as well as public transportation.

Finally, female-headed households have a higher access rate to public transportation than male-headed households, but access to food markets reveals no strong

7 Household amenities

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

	Food market				Total	Public transportation				Total
	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+		<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	
Total	36.8	27.7	17.5	18.0	100.0	42.7	24.7	15.2	17.4	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	43.5	36.3	16.1	4.1	100.0	66.1	24.5	8.9	0.5	100.0
Remote	32.0	21.5	18.5	28.0	100.0	26.1	24.8	19.6	29.5	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	31.1	18.6	16.0	34.4	100.0	34.1	16.7	22.2	27.0	100.0
Non-poor	37.7	29.2	17.8	15.2	100.0	44.2	26.1	14.0	15.8	100.0
Household size										
1-2	38.6	25.4	12.4	23.7	100.0	31.3	29.0	10.4	29.3	100.0
3-4	37.5	27.2	16.1	19.2	100.0	40.1	25.4	16.7	17.9	100.0
5-6	28.5	29.3	25.8	16.4	100.0	41.6	26.1	19.7	12.6	100.0
7+	44.9	28.7	14.4	12.0	100.0	62.3	16.5	10.9	10.3	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	43.2	28.9	22.7	5.2	100.0	59.4	23.2	15.9	1.6	100.0
Self-employed - agric	29.9	23.5	18.9	27.8	100.0	26.4	25.2	19.0	29.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	45.6	33.2	13.7	7.5	100.0	65.4	21.1	8.6	4.9	100.0
Other	34.8	33.5	9.1	22.6	100.0	23.9	43.2	12.3	20.6	100.0
Gender of head of household										
Male	36.1	28.7	16.4	18.8	100.0	44.7	23.8	15.1	16.3	100.0
Female	38.6	24.6	20.9	16.0	100.0	37.2	27.1	15.2	20.5	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

correlation with gender of the household head.

7.5 Anti-Malaria Measures

The percentage of households taking anti-malaria measures and the specific measures they take are shown in Table 7.12. Overall, 64 percent of households take measures against malaria. The most commonly taken measures are insecticide treated nets (77 percent of households) and bed nets (17 percent).

The analysis of cluster location shows that 91 percent of households in remote clusters take measures against malaria, compared to 44 percent of households in accessible clusters. On the other hand, while 80 percent of households in accessible cluster's uses insecticide treated nets, the share for households in remote clusters is 72 percent.

In addition, 66 percent of non-poor households take measures against malaria compared to 48 percent of poor households. The most commonly taken measure is the use of insecticide treated nets. These are used more often by non-poor households than by poor households,

with shares of 78 and 67 percent, respectively.

The share of households taking measures tends to increase with the size of the household but there are no clear trends by measure taken. The analysis of socio-economic status shows that 93 percent in the 'employee' category take measures against malaria compared with 43 percent in the 'self-employed in agriculture' category. Finally, 65 percent of households headed by males take measures against malaria compared to 60 percent of households headed by females. Female-headed households use bed nets more often than male-headed households, at rates of 23 and 14 percent, respectively. In turn, the latter use insecticide treated nets more often than the former, at rates of 79 and 70 percent, respectively.

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

	Share taking measures	Use bed net	Insecticide	Anti-malaria drug	Fumigation	Insecticide treated net	Maintain good drainage	Maintain good sanitation	Herbs	Burn leaves	Window/door net
Total	63.6	16.8	8.0	0.7	3.5	76.7	0.5	8.7	0.4	1.6	4.4
Cluster Location											
Accessible	91.3	18.4	7.4	1.2	5.2	79.8	0.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	6.6
Remote	43.8	14.4	8.8	0.0	1.0	72.0	0.8	10.1	1.0	3.9	1.0
Poverty Status											
Poor	48.4	25.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	66.6	0.0	11.7	0.0	2.6	1.0
Non-poor	66.2	15.7	8.0	0.8	4.0	77.9	0.5	8.3	0.5	1.4	4.8
Household size											
1-2	38.3	19.4	7.5	0.0	0.0	59.9	2.8	10.2	3.5	3.5	3.4
3-4	61.2	20.2	4.5	0.0	3.4	76.5	0.0	8.8	0.0	1.5	7.1
5-6	75.7	14.9	14.6	0.0	4.3	76.6	0.4	9.1	0.0	1.0	0.9
7+	78.9	12.8	4.6	3.2	4.5	86.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	1.5	5.3
Socio-economic Group											
Employee	92.7	13.0	9.2	0.0	5.7	88.7	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	5.7
Self-employed - agric	43.0	20.1	10.6	0.0	1.5	66.3	1.0	7.2	0.0	3.4	0.7
Self-employed - other	85.3	15.9	5.8	1.9	3.7	79.3	0.4	9.0	1.1	1.1	7.0
Other	51.0	20.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	68.5	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	2.5
Gender of the head of household											
Male	65.0	14.8	9.0	1.0	3.9	78.8	0.6	9.4	0.0	1.5	2.9
Female	59.6	23.1	4.8	0.0	2.2	69.9	0.0	6.7	1.7	1.7	8.9

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

7 Household amenities

8 GOVERNANCE

The PMO-RALG CWIQ expanded the standard CWIQ survey instrument with several questions on governance. This chapter discusses the responses to these questions. The first section discusses attendance at mtaa, 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 mtaa, 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 the [...] level in the past 12 months’. This question was repeated 3 times with the dots being replaced by mtaa, ward and district. The results show that attendance at mtaa meetings were higher at 80 percent, but only 52 percent of households reported attendance at ward meetings and just 22 percent of households reported participation in a district meeting.

Assessing the participation by cluster location reveals that remote clusters have a higher attendance rates at all government level meetings than accessible clusters. Looking at the breakdown of the results by poverty status it can be seen that both poor and non-poor households attend mtaa meetings more often than the ward and district meetings. Analysis of the results by socio-economic group shows that the self-employed in agriculture had the highest attendance rates at all government level meetings, at 92, 61 and 33 percent respectively. They were followed by the ‘other’ group with 77 percent, and the ‘self-employed other’ with 69 percent at the mtaa level. Ward and district meetings consistently have lower attendance rates than mtaa meetings in all groups.

8.2 Satisfaction with Leaders

The main respondent was asked whether he or she considered the leaders at mtaa, 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 in Table 8.2 show that leader satisfaction increases as the level of government decreases. However satisfaction levels are within 10 percentage points of each other, 80, 78 and 74 percent from the mtaa to the district leader level whereas the district councillor receives 56 percent satisfaction. Dissatisfaction with leaders follows the same trend showing similar ratings from the mtaa to district leaders while the district councillor received a much larger dissatisfaction rating.

Satisfaction by cluster location shows that both accessible and remote clusters are more satisfied with lower level leaders and that satisfaction decreases as government level increases. The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households are slightly more satisfied at all levels of government than poor households. Disaggregating the ratings by socio-economic group produces the same trend of higher satisfaction ratings at the lower government levels.

Finally, all respondents who did not report that they were satisfied with the leaders at a certain level of government where asked

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

	Mtaa Meeting	Ward Meeting	District Meeting
Total	80.4	51.7	21.8
Cluster Location			
Accessible	67.1	42.4	10.1
Remote	89.8	58.3	30.2
Poverty Status			
Poor	93.9	58.5	15.9
Non-poor	78.0	50.5	22.9
Socio-economic Group			
Employee	64.2	31.7	9.7
Self-employed - agriculture	92.2	61.2	32.6
Self-employed - other	69.3	51.8	13.4
Other	77.7	23.1	2.8
No. of Obs.	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

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

	Mtaa Leaders	Ward Leaders	District Leaders	District Councillor
Total				
Satisfied	79.6	78.1	73.9	56.3
Not Satisfied	18.6	13.7	10.5	38.6
Don't Know	1.8	8.2	15.5	5.1
Share Satisfied by Cluster Location				
Accessible	80.5	75.5	66.0	62.3
Remote	79.0	79.9	79.6	52.0
Share Satisfied by Poverty Status				
Poor	68.9	72.1	70.3	44.8
Non-poor	81.5	79.1	74.5	58.3
Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group				
Employee	81.4	72.5	69.8	58.3
Self-employed - agriculture	79.9	79.6	79.5	56.2
Self-employed - other	77.2	78.3	67.3	56.4
Other	84.5	79.2	69.1	49.6
Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)				
Political differences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Embezzlement/corruption	20.9	16.8	6.0	11.3
They do not listen to people	21.3	11.8	2.0	11.6
Favouritism	19.3	10.7	4.3	8.7
Lazy/inexperienced	16.2	3.8	0.3	7.4
Personal Reasons	2.8	2.8	1.2	3.3
I see no results	14.9	10.4	13.1	42.7
They never visit us	18.5	43.5	67.1	37.6
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

1. While the question for mtaa, 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?'

why this was so. The last section 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.

At mtaa and ward levels respondents are dissatisfied between 12 and 44 percent in every category except for political differences and personal reasons. However at the district leader and district councillor level the major complaints were seeing no results and those households were never visited by their leaders.

8.3 Public Spending

This section discusses the results of questions on the extent to which financial information reached the sample of respondents, as well as their satisfaction with public spending. Table 8.3 shows the

distribution of the percentage of respondents that reported having received financial information from the three different levels of government. Information on mtaa finances seems to reach the largest share of households at 13 percent. Information on ward and district finances reaches 5 and 3 percent of the households, respectively. Overall more households in accessible clusters report receiving financial information than households in remote clusters.

When comparing poverty status, the table shows that a higher share of non-poor households receives financial information than poor households at the mtaa level, with the shares of households receiving financial information decreases at the ward and district levels for both groups.

Finally the table discusses the differences in receiving financial information across the four socio-economic groups. 'Self-

employed other' is the group that reports the highest shares of households receiving financial information at all government levels than any of the other socio-economic groups. For those that received financial information, the most important method for attaining this information was attendance to meetings. Information received through rumours or hear-say reports the second highest shares at all levels, ranging from 18 percent at mtaa level to 30 percent at ward and district level.

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 similar rate of satisfaction with public spending for all government levels at around 37 percent. Dissatisfaction with public spending is highest at the mtaa level, where a higher share of households report receiving financial information. The number of respondents reporting lack of knowledge tends to decrease with decreasing government level; it is highest for the district level at 53 percent, decrease to 44 percent at ward level and only 39 percent at mtaa level.

Remote clusters and non-poor households tend to report higher satisfaction rates than their counterparts. The breakdown by socio-economic group also shows that satisfaction is slightly higher at the mtaa level than at the higher government levels, and that the employees and the self-employed in agriculture display the highest satisfaction rates.

When respondents were further questioned why they were not satisfied, or why they did not know whether they were satisfied, the most common response, between 62 and 80 percent, was that they did not receive any information. Embezzlement or corruption and a lack of visible results were the next most common replies scoring between 8 and 21 percent at each level of government

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

	Mtaa Finances	Ward Finances	District Finances
Total	13.2	4.9	2.6
Cluster Location			
Accessible	15.6	7.7	4.8
Remote	11.4	3.0	1.0
Poverty Status			
Poor	8.8	5.3	0.5
Non-poor	13.9	4.9	2.9
Socio-economic Group			
Employee	8.8	1.5	2.6
Self-employed - agriculture	12.5	2.7	1.5
Self-employed - other	18.1	10.6	4.7
Other	7.0	6.3	1.3
Source			
Letter	1.5	1.7	0.0
Notice board	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meeting	77.1	62.3	31.6
Rumours/hear-say	18.0	29.9	29.6
Radio/newspapers	0.0	0.0	30.6
No. of Obs.	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC

8 Governance

Table 8.4: Satisfaction with public spending and reasons for dissatisfaction

	Mtaa Spending	Ward Spending	District Spending
Total			
Satisfied	37.8	37.0	37.4
Not Satisfied	23.0	19.0	10.0
Don' Know	39.1	44.0	52.6
Share Satisfied by Cluster Location			
Accessible	35.2	31.7	30.9
Remote	39.8	40.9	42.0
Share Satisfied by Poverty Status			
Poor	32.4	31.4	29.6
Non-poor	38.8	38.0	38.7
Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group			
Employee	40.7	37.8	36.2
Self-employed - agriculture	40.2	39.6	40.3
Self-employed - other	34.1	34.1	36.0
Other	27.0	25.7	20.6
Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)			
I see no results	18.8	14.4	8.2
Embezzlement/corruption	21.3	18.1	11.1
Favouritism	0.9	0.4	0.7
This is what I hear	1.1	0.6	1.8
They give no information	62.2	68.3	79.7
No. of Obs.	448	449	448

Source:CWIQ 2006 Dodoma MC