

Tanzania DHS 2010 (with Annex on Zanzibar):
Children's Care and Living Arrangements



WITH SUPPORT FROM



This report was written by Garazi Zulaika and Florence Martin.

*This series of country briefs aim to provide an analysis of children's living and care arrangements according to the latest available data from **Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)** or **Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys (MICS)** at the time of publication.*

*Better Care Network is working with partner organizations to support more systematic use of existing household level data sets, particularly **Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)** and **Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys (MICS)**, to provide a better picture of the patterns and trends relating to children in households and their living and care arrangements. It does not seek at this stage to show how these various arrangements relate to particular outcomes for child well-being, although work is being carried out, to be able to do so as part of the Technical Working Group on Children and Care under the Child Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group (CP MERG). The content of these papers will evolve as a result, and feedback and suggestions are welcome on the content of the briefs as well as how they can be improved. Communications should be sent to Florence.martin@bettercarenetwork.org*

The briefs are targeted to policy makers, researchers, and practitioners working to inform policy and programs for children's care and protection at country and international levels. In order to enable researchers and policy makers in the countries and regions to conduct further analysis, tables with the data extracted for the purpose of this brief have been included at the end of this report.

Source of data, unless otherwise noted is DHS implementing partners and ICF International. (2000-2015). Demographic and Health Surveys 2000-2015. Data extract from DHS Recode files. Integrated Demographic and Health Series (IDHS), version 2.0, Minnesota Population Center and ICF International [Distributors]. Accessed from <http://www.dhsprogram.com/>.

Front cover map from National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [Tanzania] and ICF Macro. 2011. Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2010. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: NBS and ICF Macro.

Other maps are produced through ICF International. (2012). The DHS Program STATcompiler. Retrieved from <http://www.statcompiler.com>.

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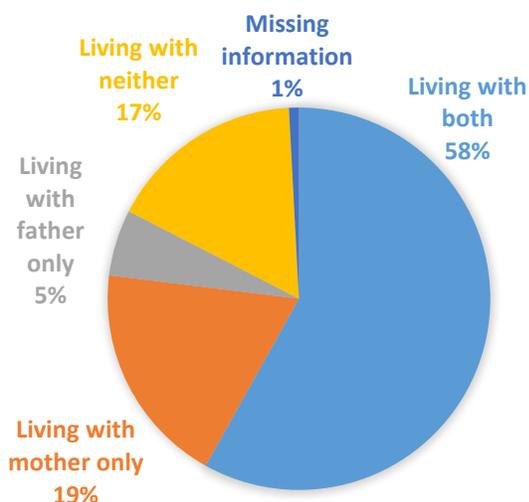
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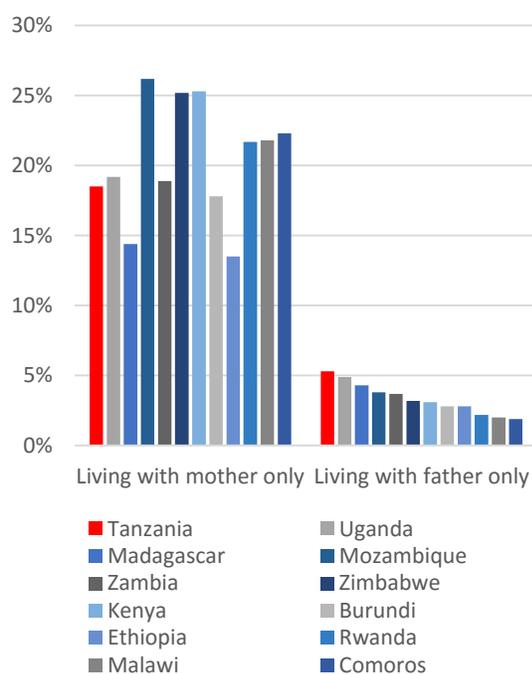
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Children's Living Arrangements:

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AMONG CHILDREN 0-17 IN TANZANIA, 2010



DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN 0-14 LIVING WITH A SINGLE BIOLOGICAL PARENT BY COUNTRY



- Nearly three in every five children aged 0-17 are living with both biological parents in Tanzania (58%). Nineteen percent are living with their biological mother only and another 6% are living with only their biological father. A significant percentage of children (17%) do not live with either biological parent.

- Large variations in living arrangement are seen according to gender, age group, wealth quintile, rural-urban, and regional background characteristics.

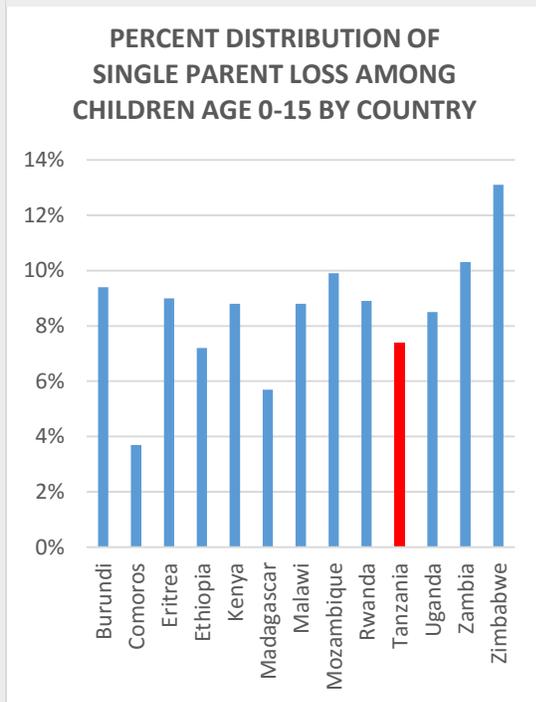
- Boys have a higher likelihood of living with both biological parents and are more likely to live with their biological father when compared to girls age 0-17; girls, on the other hand, are more likely to live with neither biological parent relative to boys: 15% of boys under 18 in Tanzania live with neither biological parent while over 18% of girls do the same.
- As age group and wealth quintile move towards older groups and richer households, the

proportion of children living in households with both biological parents decreases whereas the probability of living with neither biological parent increases. While under 14% of children living in households in the poorest wealth quintile live with neither parent, 24% of children living in the richest wealth quintile live without either their mother or their father.

- Proportionally more children living in rural households live with both biological parents compared to children in urban areas (60% to 51%).
- Regional variations in children's living arrangement are notable in Tanzania, with prevalence rates of children living with both biological parents ranging from 45% to 77%.

- In the East Africa regional context, Tanzania has a comparable distribution of children living with both and neither biological parents compared to other countries in the region. However, Tanzania has a lower proportion of children living with only their biological mother (19%), and the highest prevalence in the region of children living with only their biological father (5%).

Parent Survivorship:



- Loss of both biological parents is quite rare in Tanzania, with 1.3% of all children ages 0-17 being orphaned in the country. However 8.6% of children have lost one parent by age 18 and 5.8% of children have lost a mother or a father before reaching 15 years of age.

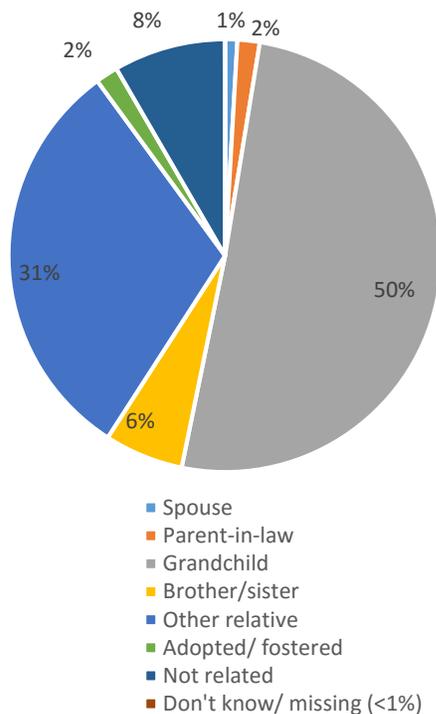
- There is a much higher percentage of children living in urban areas who have lost at least one biological parent compared to those living in rural areas.
- Great diversity is seen in the regional distribution of parent death for children under the age of 18 in Tanzania. For instance the Iringa region (13%) sees nearly three times the prevalence of children who have lost a mother or a father compared to the Manyara region (4.5%). Meanwhile, all five regions of Zanzibar also have low rates of single parent death, with the islands together seeing around 5% of children 0-17 lose their mother or their father.

- Regionally, Tanzania has a low rate of parent death compared to other east African countries. This low prevalence has remained largely unchanged over the last two decades. Only Ethiopia and the offshore islands of Comoros and Madagascar see lower rates of children experiencing parent death prior to their 15th birthday.

Living Arrangements of Children Living with Neither Biological Parent:

- Seventeen percent of children 0-17 live with neither biological parent in Tanzania. Of these, 73% have two living biological parents and another 20% have one. Only 8% of these children do not have a surviving biological parent.
- Over nine in every ten of these children under the age of 18 live in households where they are related to the head of the household (91%). Among children 0-14 the likelihood is marginally higher at 93%.
 - Tanzania's prevalence of children 0-14 who live in households in which they are related to the household head is comparable, albeit somewhat low compared to other eastern African countries. While a few countries such as Burundi (91%), Ethiopia (92%) Kenya (94%), Madagascar (93%), and Comoros(94%) have equally low rates, neighboring Uganda (97%), Mozambique (97%). Malawi (98%), and Zambia (99%) all see proportionally more children living in related care when not living with either biological parent.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD AMONG CHILDREN LIVING WITH NEITHER BIOLOGICAL PARENT 0-17 IN TANZANIA, 2010



- Among children living with neither biological parent, age is a clear determinant of who children are most likely to live with. For children 2-4, the prevalence of living in households headed by grandparents is 79%, while only 27% for the oldest age group of 15-17. Conversely, these younger age groups see lower rates of living with other relatives compared to the older age groups.
 - Differences across gender are seen when looking at living arrangements in Tanzania. Boys have a slightly higher likelihood of living in family care compared to girls (92% vs. 90%). Boys are significantly more likely to live with their grandparents. Girls, on the other hand, more commonly live with their siblings, aunts or uncles, other relatives, and in households headed by their husbands prior to the age of 18.
 - 8% of surveyed households report hosting a child 0-17 unrelated to the head of the household. The prevalence is 8% among children 0-14
 - While these rates are not the highest in the region, only Burundi (9%) and Uganda (8%) have comparably high rates of children living outside of family care for children 0-14.
 - Urban households and households in wealthier quintiles have a higher likelihood of hosting unrelated children and these children are generally older.
- Dar es Salaam sees a strikingly high number of children living in unrelated care with nearly one in five children living with neither biological parent in this city living in households with an unrelated household head. A higher rate is seen in Zanzibar's Town West region where nearly one in four children (25%) are living in households in which they are unrelated to the household head.

“The family being the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth, well-being and protection of children, efforts should primarily be directed to enabling the child to remain in or return to the care of his/her parents, or when appropriate, other close family members.”

– The Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children (2009) II.A.3

Over the last 30 years there has been a growing understanding of the critical importance of the family and a family environment for children in terms of their development and well-being. This realization is at the core of the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child* adopted in 1989, and more recently, of the *Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children* welcomed by the United Nations General Assembly in 2009.¹

A major body of empirical research in psychology, neuroscience, social work, and other disciplines has demonstrated the importance of investing in children’s early years to support this critical period of child development.² Findings about the negative impact of emotional deprivation and institutionalization for younger children have further reinforced the critical importance of parental care and a family environment.³ As a result, reforms of child protection and alternative care systems for children deprived of parental care, or at risk of being so, have been ongoing in virtually all regions of the world, with a particular focus on moving away from the use of residential care and strengthening the capacity of parents and families to care for their children.⁴

These reforms have also been informed by research that has shown that the vast majority of children in residential care are not placed there because care is genuinely needed or that they are without parental or family care, but rather because their families are facing a range of challenges in their capacity to care, including poverty, lack of access to social services, discrimination and social exclusion, as well as a result of personal or social crises and emergencies.⁵ As a result, governments and other stakeholders in these reform processes have recognized that a major focus of this shift away from the use of residential care for children is not simply about reducing the numbers of institutions and removing children from there, but also about establishing better preventive and family support services to reduce child-family separation and stop children going into alternative care in the first place.

Understanding better the situation of children in ‘care vulnerable situations’, including those outside of parental care, has become crucial not only for HIV prevalent countries but for all countries seeking to strengthen their responses and systems for children facing a range of care and protection risks. A

¹ UN General Assembly, Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children: resolution adopted by the General Assembly, 24 February 2010, (A/RES/64/142). Available at: <http://www.bettercarenetwork.org/docs/Guidelines-English.pdf>

² National Research Council and Institute of Medicine (2000) *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development. Jack P. Shonkoff and Deborah A. Phillips, eds. Board on Children, Youth, and Families, Commission on Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.

³ For a review of the evidence, see for example Williamson, J, & Greenberg, A. (2010). Families, not orphanages. (Better Care Network, working paper). Retrieved from <http://www.bettercarenetwork.org/docs/Families%20Not%20Orphanages.pdf>; Browne, K. (2009). The Risk of Harm to Young Children in Institutional Care. Better Care Network and Save the Children Working Paper). Retrieved from http://www.bettercarenetwork.org/docs/The_Risk_of_Harm.pdf; Csaky (2009) Keeping Children Out of harmful institutions, Save the Children UK. Retrieved from <http://www.bettercarenetwork.org/BCN/details.asp?id=21471&themeID=1003&topicID=1023>

⁴ For documentation of these reforms, go to Better Care Network online Library of Documents at: www.bettercarenetwork.org

⁵ Williamson, J, & Greenberg, A. (2010). Families, not orphanages. (Better Care Network, working paper). Retrieved from <http://www.bettercarenetwork.org/BCN/details.asp?id=23328&themeID=1003&topicID=1023>;

number of organizations and initiatives have drawn attention to the need for more systematic data on children's care situations, including family arrangements, parental status, care practices, and their impact on child well-being.

National household surveys provide critical data to monitor population-level patterns and trends in relation to key socio-demographic indicators at national and sub-national levels that can also be used to draw important comparisons between countries at both regional and international levels. These surveys provide particularly rich data sets through which changing household compositions and living arrangements, fertility and marriage, health and nutrition, literacy and access to education, poverty and deprivation, and other key indicators of child and family well-being are being gathered on a five yearly basis for a nationally representative sample of households. Initial analysis of this data for a small number of countries has shown how critical this data can be to understand the care situations of these children but also to highlight potential indicators of vulnerability associated with different care and living arrangements.⁶

Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) have been conducted in middle to low income countries by national statistical agencies with support from USAID since the mid-1980s in over 90 countries. The DHS has now entered its Phase 7 (2013-2018). The survey includes 3 main questionnaires (Household, woman and man's questionnaires) and provides nationally representative data on health and population, including fertility, maternal and child survival, immunization, water and sanitation, education, living arrangements among others. In addition, the DHS has included questionnaire modules on a range of topics such as domestic violence, Female Genital Mutilation, Fistula, out of pocket expenditures.

Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys (MICS) have been conducted with support from UNICEF since the mid-1990s in more than 100 countries, tracking progress and trends on more than 20 indicators relating to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other major international commitments relevant to the situation of women and children. MICS has entered in its fifth phase, MICS 5 (2012-2014). The survey includes a household questionnaire, a questionnaire for women 15-49 years of age with or without birth history, a questionnaire on children under 5 years of age administered to the mothers or caretaker of these children and a questionnaire for men 15-49 years of age. The questionnaires cover a wide range of issues, including education, child labor, child discipline, water and sanitation, maternal and newborn health, marriage and union, FGM, birth registration, early childhood development, breastfeeding, sexual behavior, fertility and Tobacco and alcohol use among others.

Both DHS and MICs have also increasingly gathered data on attitudes and beliefs on some critical social issues such as child care practices, attitudes towards HIV AIDS, domestic violence and child discipline.

Better Care Network is working with partner organizations to support more systematic use of existing household level data sets, particularly DHS and MICS data, to provide a better picture of the patterns and trends relating to children in households and their living and care arrangements. In collaboration with members of the Child Protection Monitoring, Evaluation Reference Group (CP MERG) and its

⁶ See for examples, Family For Every Child and INTRAC (2012) Context for Children and Policy situation paper, Roby (2011) Children in Informal Alternative Care, UNICEF; Child Frontiers (2012) Family support services and alternative care in Sub-Saharan Africa: Background paper; Better Care Network (2013) Analysis of DHS data (Ghana, Liberia, Rwanda, Jordan, Sierra Leone); Save the Children (2013). Save the Children Research Initiative: Understanding and Improving Informal Alternative Care Mechanisms to increase the care and protection of children, with a focus on Kinship care in West Central Africa.

Technical Working Group on Children Without Adequate Care, and with support from Save the Children, it is developing a series of country briefs using the latest available data set from DHS or MICS for the country and presenting the data and analysis of the trends, when data is available, regarding children's living arrangements and care situations. It does not seek at this stage to show how these various arrangements relate to particular outcomes for child well-being, although work is being carried out to be able to do so and the content of these papers will evolve as a result. The brief is targeted to policy makers, researchers, and practitioners working to inform policy and programs for children's care and protection at country and international levels.

The DHS and MICS core questionnaires contain a number of indicators in relation to children's living arrangements, survivorship of parents, and relationship to the head of the household. This data in some countries is collected for all children under 15 years of age in a household and in others for children under 18 years of age. The data on survival status of parents is collected under the HIV AIDS section of the questionnaire and whilst it is collected systematically in countries with high HIV prevalence, other countries do not always collect it. This data is key to understanding the extent of parental loss (single/double orphans) but also the extent to which parental loss is a significant factor in children's living arrangement as well as a number of outcome indicators.

A core question asked by all DHS/MICS questionnaires relates to the relationship between children in a particular household to the head of the household. Although there are slight variations in the range of possible relationships provided, there is general consistency as far as the key categories are concerned (grandchild, niece and nephews, foster child, unrelated, for example). This data is systematically collected but rarely extracted and analyzed in the national reports, despite its clear relevance to children's care situations. Although that data is not a perfect proxy indicator for caregiving arrangements, as it does not provide actual information as to who the legal or de facto caregiver for a particular child is in that household, it is nonetheless a clear indicator of whether a child is living within or outside of family care. This information is key to understanding the extent and patterns of informal alternative care, particularly kinship care, in a given country and this, in turn is critical to inform policies seeking to strengthen parental care, prevent harmful separation but also support adequate family care and family based alternative care.

The DHS and MICS data has huge potential to inform child protection policy and programming, however currently this potential is not being realized. A key barrier is that in most cases the data that would be useful, such as on children's care and different living arrangements, is not extracted and presented in national reports. Furthermore, awareness of this potentially useful DHS and MICS data amongst child protection practitioners is very low. Given the scarcity of national monitoring data on child protection issues in many contexts, it is important that the sector explores the potential of the DHS and MICS data and also is better informed of what it could offer and how it could be used to support better policies and interventions targeting at risk children and families. It is hoped that these country briefs can contribute to this.

TANZANIA 2010 DHS:

The data presented in this report come from the 2010 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) that was carried out by the National Bureau of Statistics from December 2009 to May 2010⁷. MEASURE DHS is a USAID project that provides technical support in the implementation country-wide surveys across the world. Funding for this effort came from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre, Department for International Development, the WHO/Zanzibar, United Nations Fund for Populations Activities, United Nations Children's Fund, World Food Programme, United Nations Development Programme, and Irish Aid.

The primary objective for this data collection effort is to provide country-wide information on demographic characteristics, health conditions and behaviors, and indicators around mortality. The child well-being indicators reported here come from the DHS Household Questionnaire. This questionnaire is used to list all individuals who spent the previous night in a selected household. It collects basic information of each member listed: name, sex, age, education, relationship to head of the household, and disability status. Additionally, for children under the age of 18 survival status of parents is also recorded.

During the 2010 Tanzania DHS data collection effort, a total of 9,623 households were interviewed and 46,454 household members were listed. Of these, 25,786 individuals were under the age of 18 and 22,686 children were under the age of 15. The household questionnaire retained a response rate of 98.8%. All figures reported here have accounted for sample weights, none are unweighted. No exclusion criteria has been applied – the data presented below represent the entire sample of individuals present in the dataset. As a result, the numbers below are slightly larger than the figures reported in the 2010 Tanzania DHS country report. Data were analyzed using the statistical software package SAS 9.4. To measure statistically significant levels of association chi-squared tests and t-tests were run using a 5% alpha level.

To understand Tanzania in its regional context and compare across other southern African states, data was pulled from nationally representative Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) that were most recently run in these neighboring countries. The East African Region is defined by the DHS as including the following countries: Burundi⁸, Comoros⁹, Eritrea¹⁰, Ethiopia⁷, Kenya¹¹, Madagascar¹², Malawi¹³, Mozambique¹⁴, Rwanda¹⁵, Tanzania¹⁶, Uganda¹⁷, Zambia¹⁸, and Zimbabwe¹⁹. Given that many of these

⁷ National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [Tanzania] and ICF Macro. 2011. Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2010. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: NBS and ICF Macro.

⁸ Institut de Statistiques et d'Études Économiques du Burundi (ISTEEBU), Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Lutte contre le Sida [Burundi] (MSPLS), et ICF International. 2012. *Enquête Démographique et de Santé Burundi 2010*. Bujumbura, Burundi : ISTEEBU, MSPLS, et ICF International.

⁹ Direction Générale de la Statistique et de la Prospective (DGSP) et ICF International. 2014. *Enquête Démographique et de Santé et à Indicateurs Multiples aux Comores 2012*. Rockville, MD 20850, USA : DGSP et ICF International.

¹⁰ National Statistics and Evaluation Office (NSEO) [Eritrea] and ORC Macro. 2003. *Eritrea Demographic and Health Survey 2002*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: National Statistics and Evaluation Office and ORC Macro.

¹¹ Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) [Kenya], Ministry of Health (MOH) [Kenya], and ORC Macro. 2004. *Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2003*. Calverton, Maryland: CBS, MOH, and ORC Macro.

¹² Institut National de la Statistique (INSTAT) et ICF Macro. 2010. *Enquête Démographique et de Santé de Madagascar 2008-2009*. Antananarivo, Madagascar : INSTAT et ICF Macro.

¹³ Cellule de Planification et de Statistique du Ministère de la Santé (CPS/MS), Direction Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Informatique du Ministère de l'Économie, de l'Industrie et du Commerce (DNSI/MEIC) et Macro International Inc. 2007. *Enquête Démographique et de Santé du Mali 2006*. Calverton, Maryland, USA : CPS/DNSI et Macro International Inc.

¹⁴ Ministerio da Saude (MISAU), Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE) e ICF International (ICFI). *Moçambique Inquérito Demográfico e de Saúde 2011*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: MISAU, INE e ICFI.

countries collected data for the 0-14 age range until recently, for cross country comparisons under 15 age groups will be used. The 2004-2005 and 1999 DHS survey conducted in Tanzania is also represented in this report to look at any significant changes that have occurred within country over the last decade. Lastly, all country level development statistics were pulled from the Human Development Report 2014²⁰.

¹⁵ National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) [Rwanda], Ministry of Health (MOH) [Rwanda], and ICF International. 2012. *Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2010*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: NISR, MOH, and ICF International.

¹⁶ National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [Tanzania] and ICF Macro. 2011. *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2010*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: NBS and ICF Macro

¹⁷ Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and ICF International Inc. 2012. *Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2011*. Kampala, Uganda: UBOS and Calverton, Maryland: ICF International Inc.

¹⁸ Central Statistical Office (CSO), Ministry of Health (MOH), Tropical Diseases Research Centre (TDRC), University of Zambia, and Macro International Inc. 2009. *Zambia Demographic and Health Survey 2007*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: CSO and Macro International Inc.

¹⁹ Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) and ICF International. 2012. *Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey 2010-11*. Calverton, Maryland: ZIMSTAT and ICF International Inc.

²⁰ United Nations Development Program 2014. *Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience*. Human Development Report 2014. Tokyo.

BASIC STATISTICS:^{21,22}

Country

- Total population: 49,250,000
- Gross Domestic Product per capita: \$1,654.49
- Human Development Index: .488 (Rank – 159)
- Population living below \$1.25 a day: 67.9%
- Life expectancy at birth: 61.5 years
- Median age: 17.56 years
- Urban vs. rural distribution: 27.6% of the population is urban, 72.4% rural
- Under-5 mortality rate: 54 per 1,000 live births.
- HIV/AIDS prevalence: 5.1%
- Birth registration of children (% under age 5): 16.3%
- Child labor (age 5-14): 21.1%

Households

- Mean household composition: 5.0 members
- 47.4% of the population is under age 15
- Female headed households: 24.4%
- Polygamy is fairly common in Tanzania with 21% of currently married women reporting being in polygamous unions.
 - This prevalence is lower among younger married girls – 15% of currently married girls 15-19 are in a polygamous relationship
- The dependency ratio is going up in Tanzania. In two previous DHS surveys there were 104 dependents for every 100 productive persons in Tanzania. In 2010 this number had increased to 107 per 100.

Fertility

- Total Fertility Rate: 5.4 children
 - Fertility declined slightly from 5.7 children in 2004-05 and 5.8 in 1998.
- Fertility for women living in rural areas exceeds fertility of women in urban areas by over two births per woman (6.1 vs. 3.7 births per woman respectively.)
- Adolescent fertility: 116 per 1,000 girls age 15-19.
 - 23% of women age 15-19 are already childbearing: 17% are already mothers and 6% are currently pregnant with their first child.
 - 4% of all Tanzanian women age 25-49 report having given birth prior to age 15, 55% by age 19, and 56% by age 20.

Marriage:

- Median age at first marriage: 18.8 years for women; 24.3 years for men
 - There has been a slight shift towards later marriage since the 2004-05 DHS.
 - While 63% of women between ages 20-24 are in union, only 22% of men of the same age are also in union.
- Women in urban households marry on average slightly earlier (.5months) as women in rural households
- Early marriage: Nearly 20% of girls age 15-19 are currently married in Tanzania.
 - The proportion of never married girls in the 15-19 age group has increased since the 2004-05 DHS from 72% to 80%.

²¹ National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [Tanzania] and ICF Macro. 2011. Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2010. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: NBS and ICF Macro

²² United Nations Development Program 2014. *Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience*. Human Development Report 2014. Tokyo.

CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS:

In Tanzania, 58% of children under the age of 18 live with both biological parents, 19% live with only their mother, 6% live with only their father, and 17% live with neither biological parent, as shown in Figure 1.

When disaggregated by background characteristics, factors such as gender, age, and geographic region appear to significantly influence living arrangements among children in Tanzania. Boys have an improved likelihood of living with both biological parents. Girls not only live less frequently with both biological parents, more girls (18%) than boys (15%) live with neither biological parent in Tanzania. While slightly more boys proportionally live with only their fathers, living with a single biological parent is similarly distributed across both genders.

Variations in living arrangements across age group are also evident in Tanzania. At an early age the large majority of children still live with at least one biological parent; this proportion declines rapidly as children age. Where only 42% of children in the oldest age group live with both of their biological parents, 67% of children 2-4 and 74% of children under two live with both biological parents. Conversely, the likelihood that a child will live with neither biological parent increases with age. While fewer than 2% of children under 2 live with neither biological parent, there is an exponential increase in children living with neither biological parent, reaching 22% for children age 10-14 and 32% for children age 15-17 (as seen in Figure 2).

FIGURE 1: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AMONG CHILDREN 0-17 IN TANZANIA, 2010

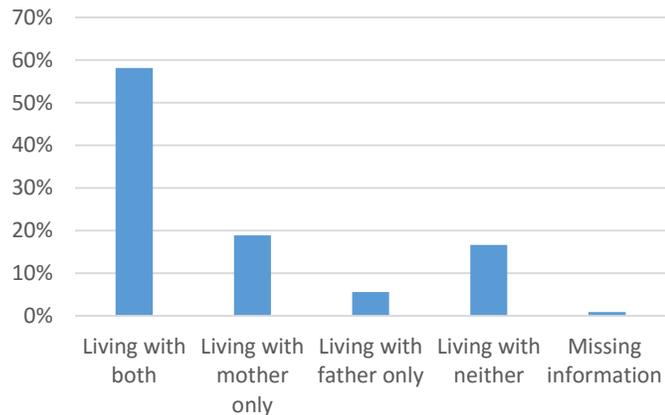


FIGURE 2: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN LIVING WITH AT LEAST ONE BIOLOGICAL PARENT VS NEITHER BIOLOGICAL PARENT AMONG CHILDREN 0-17 IN TANZANIA, ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP

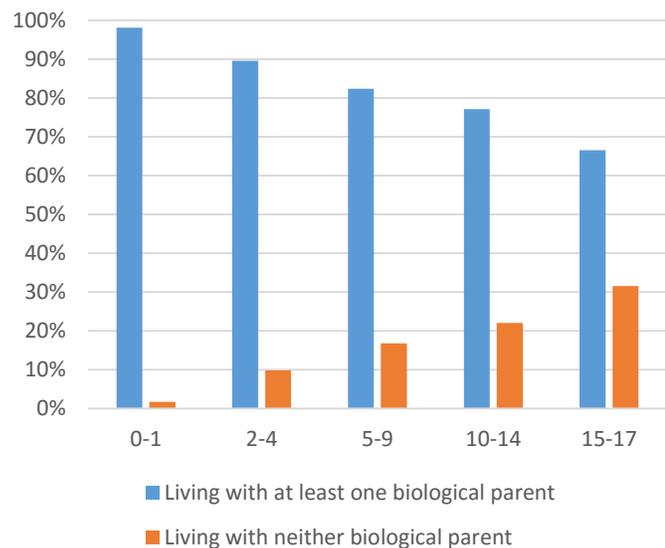
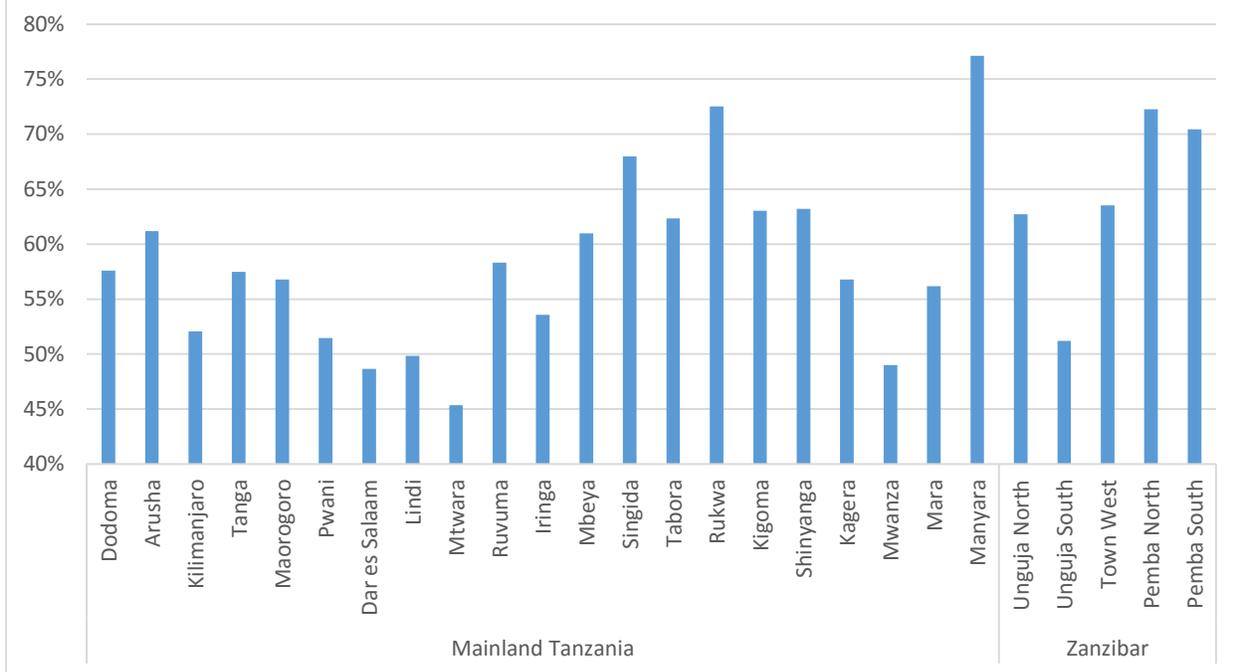
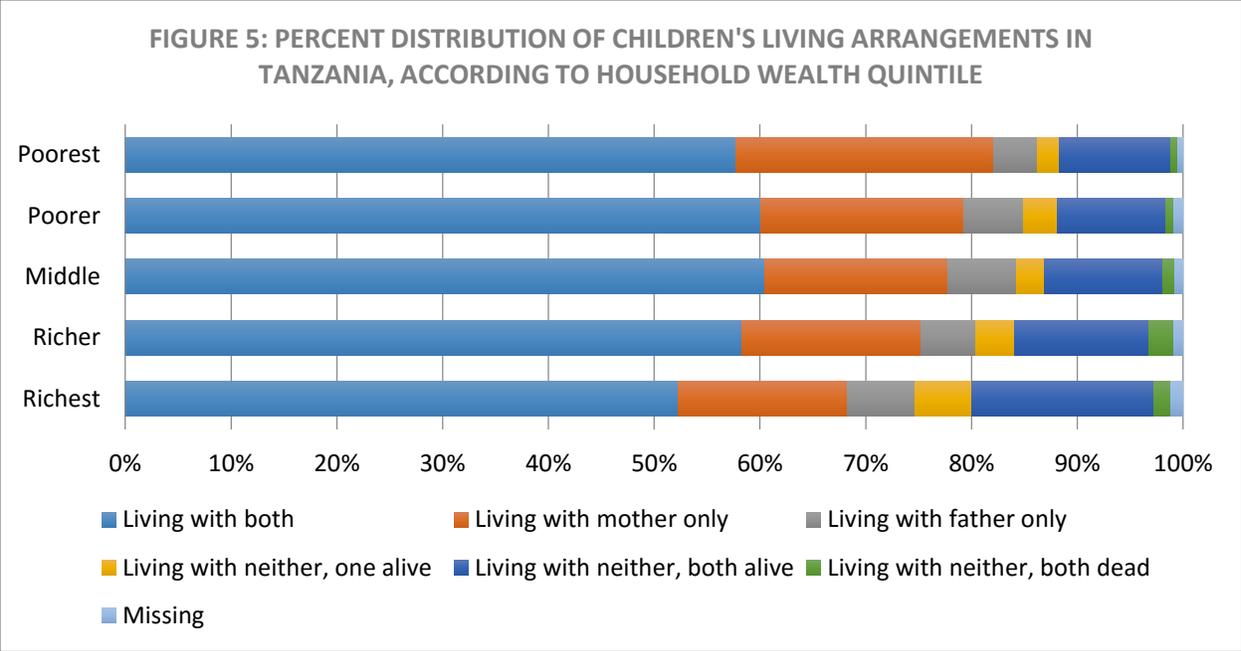


FIGURE 4: REGIONAL VARIATIONS IN LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AMONG CHILDREN 0-17 LIVING WITH BOTH BIOLOGICAL PARENTS IN TANZANIA



As is the case with many countries in eastern Africa, the likelihood of living with both biological parents is higher for children living in rural households (60%) when compared to children under the age of 18 in urban households (51%). As a result an elevated proportion of children are found living with a single biological parent or living with neither biological parent in urban households. In Tanzania, urban children live with a single biological parent (27%) or with neither biological parent (21%) more commonly than do their rural counterparts (24% and 15% respectively). While, approximately equivalent proportions of children are found living with only their biological father across urban and rural households, significantly more children 0-17 are found living with their biological mother only in urban households who still have a living father. One area that requires additional research is capturing the built-in gradient that exist in this category when it comes to children’s frequency of contact, financial support or other emotional relations with a non-cohabitating parent.

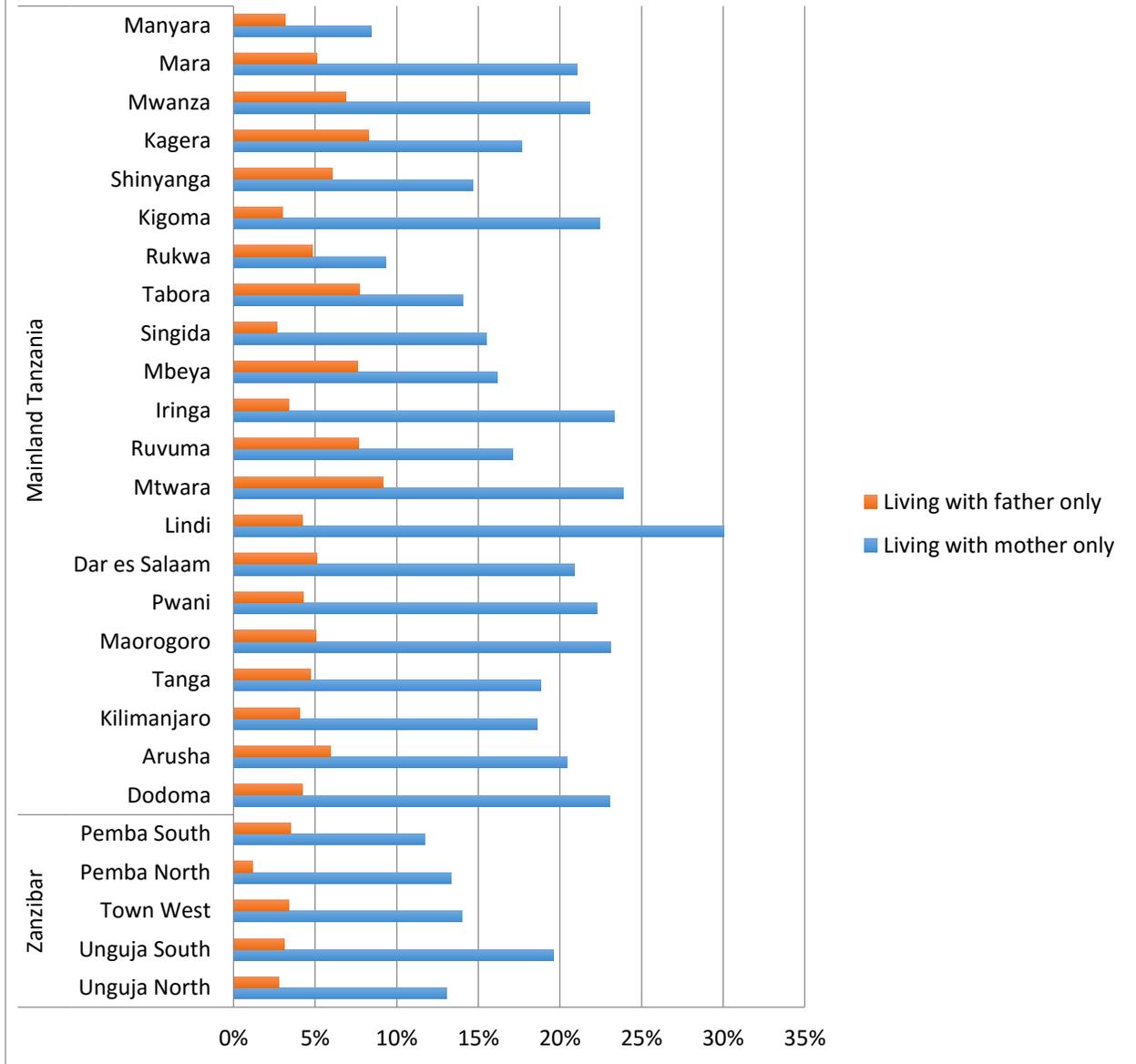
Household wealth quintile appears to have a mixed relationship to child living arrangements in Tanzania. While increasing household wealth correlates to smaller proportions of children living with only a biological mother, it does the opposite for living with only a biological father and for living with neither biological parent. In looking closer at children who live with neither biological parent, children appear to more frequently be hosted by richer wealth quintiles. For instance, 11% of children in the poorest wealth quintile live with neither parent when their parents are still alive, while in the richest quintile this proportion increases to 17% of all children living within this bracket. Conversely, household wealth quintile does not seem to be strongly related to living with both biological parents in Tanzania. More research is needed to disentangle the wealth of a household the child was born into to understand whether wealth and access to resources is a major driver of child migration out of parental and family care.



When it comes to living with a single biological parent, age group seems to be a significant characteristic that determines which parent children live with. Age group is negatively associated with living with only a biological mother. While 23% of children under 2 live with only their biological mother, for children 10-14 only 12% live with only their biological mother, and after age 15 the proportion drops further to 10%. Conversely the proportion of children living only with their biological mother because their father has died increases over the lifespan of the child. While only 1% of children under 2 have lost their biological father, 8% of children ages 15-17 have lost their biological father and live with only their mother. Similarly, age is positively related to living with only one's biological father. While fewer than 1% of children under the age of 2 live with only their biological fathers, over 8% of children over the age of 10 do so in Tanzania.

How regional characteristics affect households where children are living with only one biological parent is less evident. Extreme regional variation is seen across Tanzania. For instance, in the Rukwa and Manyara regions of Tanzania, low rates of living with a single biological parent are seen across both children living with their mothers only and their fathers only, and combined, represent under 15% of children in living in these areas. The rates of children living with a single biological parent are over twice as high in Tanzania's Lindi and Mtwara regions, characterizing over 30% of all children ages 0-17. This striking variation is illustrated in Figure 6 below.

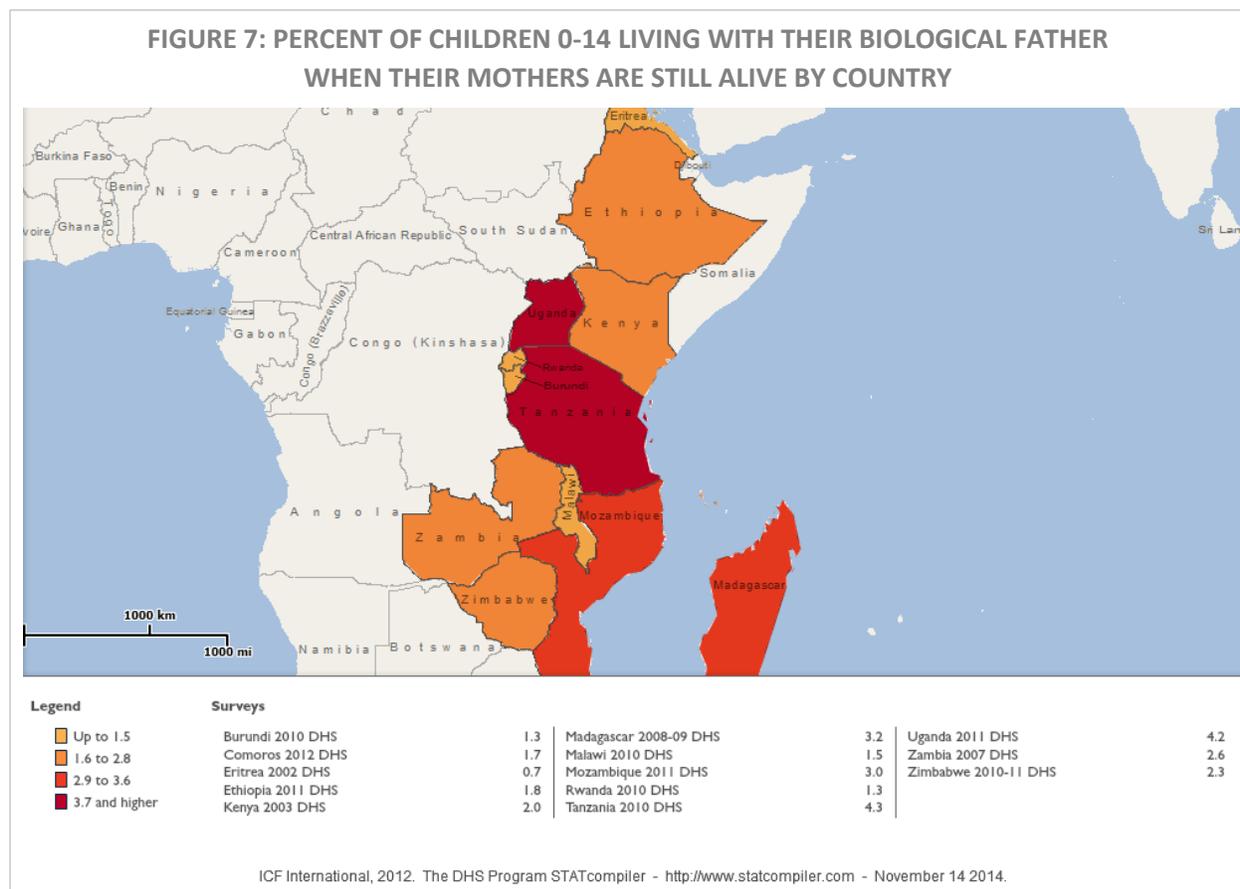
FIGURE 6: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AMONG CHILDREN 0-17 LIVING WITH ONLY ONE BIOLOGICAL PARENT IN TANZANIA, ACCORDING TO REGION



While the majority of children under the age of 15 live with both biological parents, the prevalence rate is still lower than what is found in many neighboring countries. For instance, next-door in Rwanda 65% of children live with both biological parents, as do 72% in Burundi and 75% of children age 0-14 in Ethiopia. Still, the prevalence of children living with both biological parents is comparable to countries such as Kenya (58%), Uganda (60%), and Malawi (59%). The Tanzania rate for children 0-14 is lower than reported in the 2010 DHS final report (62%) due to different exclusion criteria in data processing. When looking at all children under the age of 18 in Tanzania, the prevalence of living with both parents drops slightly to under 58%

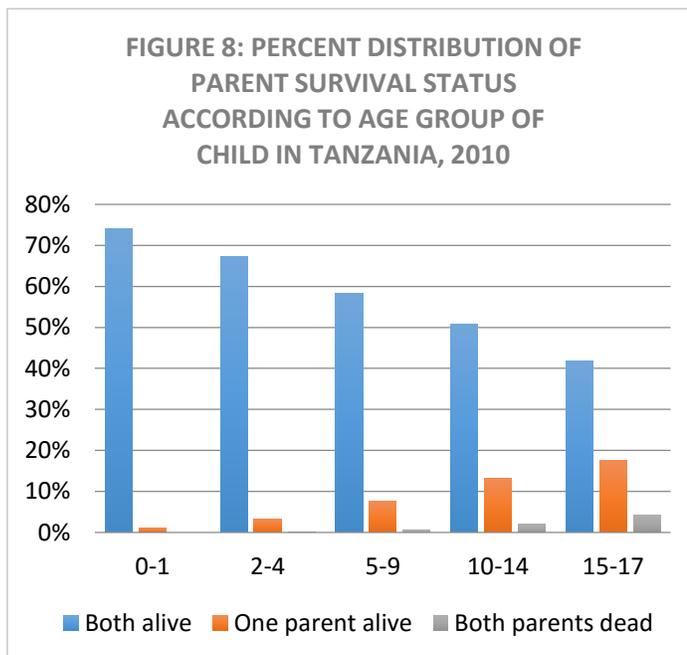
Regionally, Tanzania lands in the middle of other eastern African countries when it comes to rates of children 0-14 living with neither biological parent. While countries like Burundi (8%) and Ethiopia (9%) boast very low rates of children living with neither biological parent, other countries like Uganda (17%) and Zimbabwe (24%) see larger proportions of all children 0-14 living with neither biological parent. Similarly, Tanzania ranks lower than many neighboring countries when it comes to percent of children living with both biological parents, but is comparable to neighboring Rwanda, Uganda, Mozambique, and Kenya.

However, when it comes to children living with a single biological parent, Tanzania has relatively low numbers of children living only with their biological mother compared to countries in the region. At 19% of children 0-14 living with only their biological mother, only Ethiopia (14%), Burundi (18%), and the islands of Madagascar (14%) and Comoros (18%) have lower rates among the east African countries for which data is available. Most striking, Tanzania has the highest proportion of children 0-14 in the region who live with only their biological father. At 5% of all children under the age of 15 in the country, this rate is double what is found in countries such as Malawi (2%) and Rwanda (2%), and still markedly higher than Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Zimbabwe which all have approximately 3% of children living with only their biological father. Looking more closely at this subgroup, Tanzania specifically has a high prevalence of children living with only their biological father when their mother is still living at 4.3% of all children in the country. This makes Tanzania an outlier in the region; only Uganda shows similar numbers of children 0-14 living with their fathers only when their mothers are still alive (as shown in Figure 7).

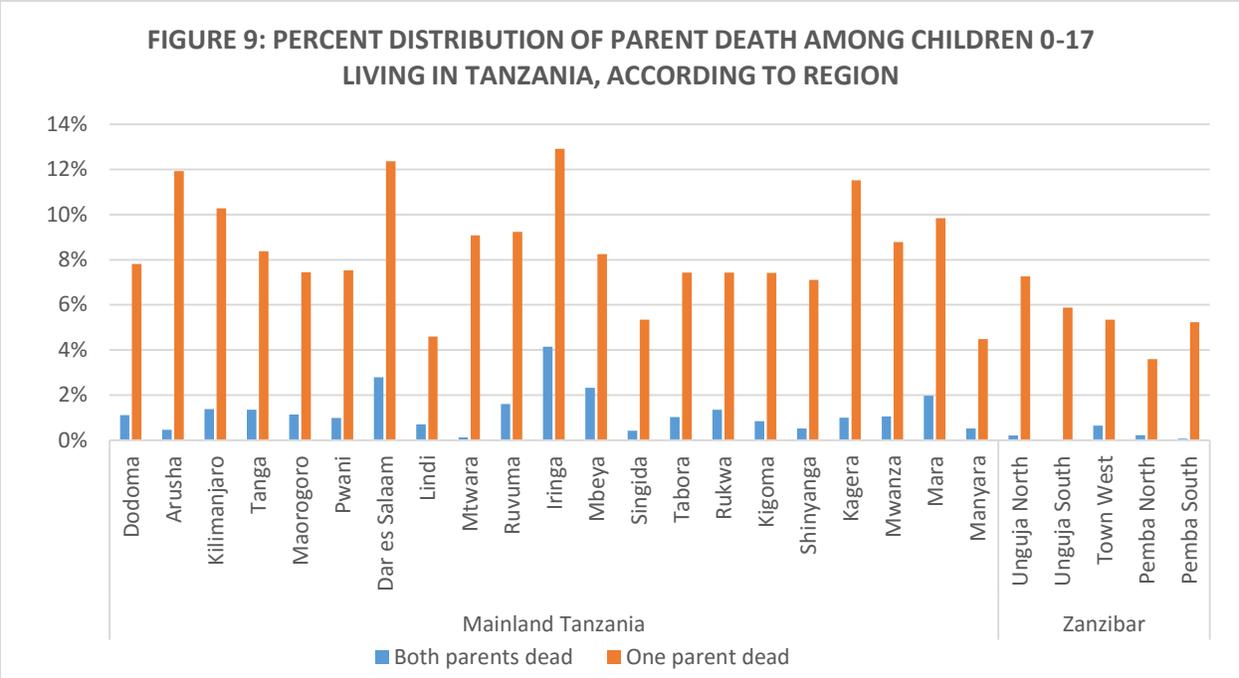


DEATH OF A PARENT (SINGLE AND DOUBLE “ORPHANHOOD”):

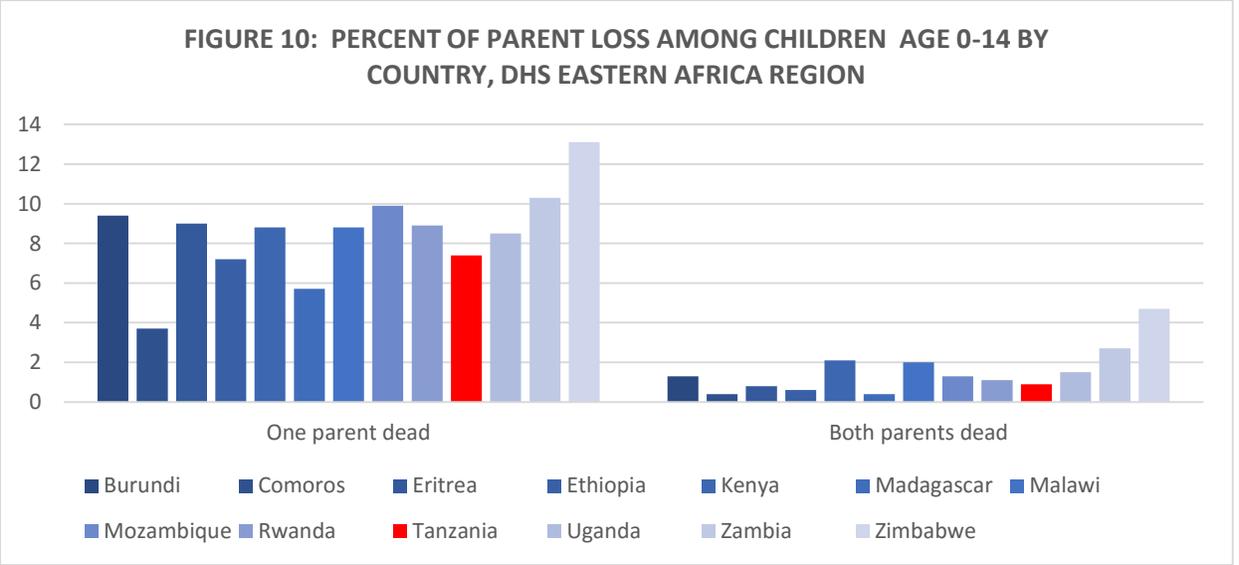
Orphanhood is fairly uncommon in Tanzania, fewer than 1% of children under the age of 15 and 1.3% of children under the age of 18 have experienced the death of both biological parents. Loss of a single parent occurs more frequently – 5.8% of children lose one parent before the age of 15 and 6.8% of children lose their mother or father by age 18. Parental loss is positively associated with age: Almost all children living in households (98%+) under the age of two have two living parents, while 18% of children age 15-17 have lost one biological parent and 4% have lost both as seen in Figure 8. These rates of orphanhood and parental death have stayed fairly constant in Tanzania for the last two decades.



Wealth quintile of the household does not clearly correlate with the likelihood of losing a parent for children in Tanzania. Children living in urban households have a slight increased likelihood of having experienced the death of a biological parent: 9% of urban children have had one parent die before they turn 18, and twice as many children living in urban households have lost both biological parents compared to children living in rural households (2.2% and 1.1% respectively). Further research is needed to ascertain whether these children lived in urban areas prior to the death of their parents, or whether they migrated into urban centers after the death(s). This skewed distribution, whereby children who have experienced parent death are more commonly located in urban areas, is also seen somewhat when Tanzania is disaggregated into its administrative regions. More urban areas, such as the capital Dar es Salaam, see higher rates of children who have experienced parental death. In the nation’s capital, nearly 3% of children have lost both biological parents and 12% have seen their mother or father die prior to their 18th birthday, double the national average. Nonetheless, this relationship does not fully explain the regional diversity found in parental death in Tanzania (seen in Figure 9). More research is needed on the matter to tease apart where parent death is most commonly occurring and the underlying drivers of child migration.



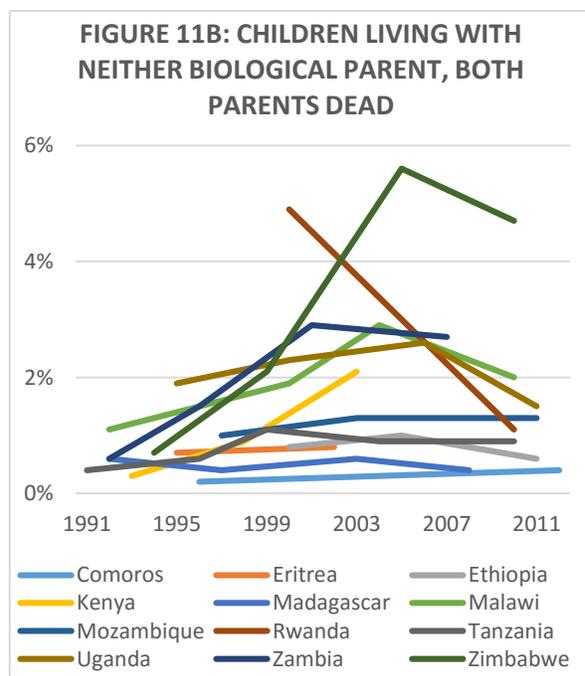
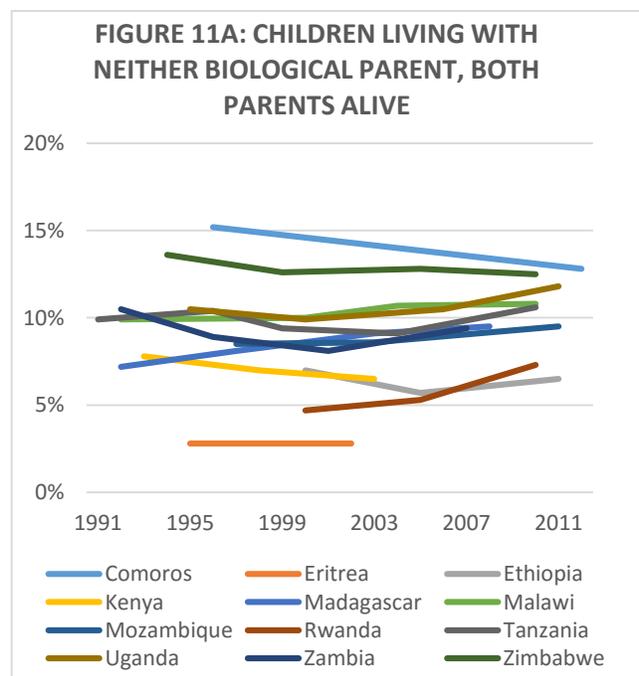
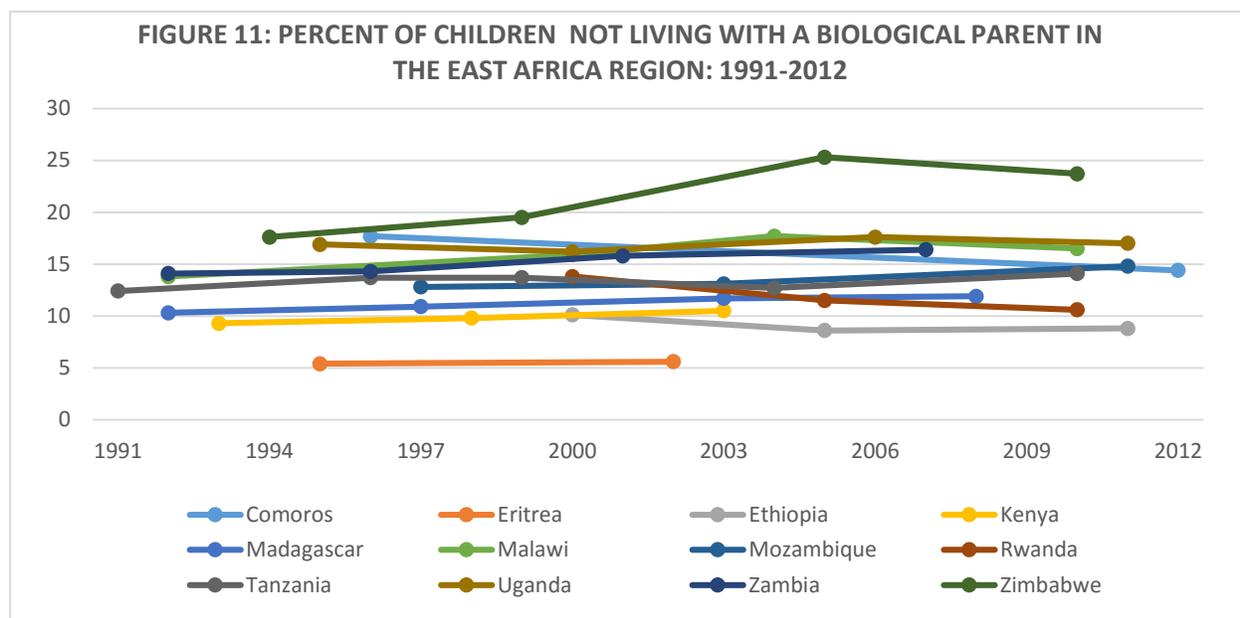
Regionally, for children living in households, Tanzania boasts the lowest rate of parental death after Ethiopia on mainland east Africa (the islands of Comoros and Madagascar see lower rates). Tanzania and Ethiopia stand apart from their neighbors with markedly low rates²³ of double parent loss (.9% and .6% respectively) and single parent loss (7.4% and 7.2% respectively) for children 0-14. Tanzania’s neighbors have significantly higher proportions of children under the age of 15 who have experienced the loss of one parent: Zambia (10.3%); Mozambique (9.9%); Burundi (9.4%); Rwanda (8.9%); Kenya (8.8%); Malawi (8.8%). Since the 2004-2005 Tanzania DHS the prevalence of parent loss for children 0-14 has remained largely unchanged.



²³ According to the World Bank, in 2010 45% of the total population in Tanzania was between the ages of 0-14. Therefore, while the overall proportion of children orphaned in Tanzania appears low compared to its regional neighbors, this approximately translates to 200,000 children under the age of 15 who have lost both biological parents and over 1.6 million children who have experienced the death of their mother or their father in the country.

CHILDREN LIVING WITH NEITHER BIOLOGICAL PARENT:

In Tanzania, 17% of children under the age of 18 live with neither biological parent. In the last two decades the prevalence of children living with neither biological parent in Tanzania has increased overall. Since the 2004-05 DHS survey conducted in Tanzania, the number of children 0-14 living with neither biological parent seems to have slightly increased from 12.7% to 14.6%. Nonetheless, as seen in Figure 11, the prevalence of children living outside of parent care in most countries in the East African region has stayed fairly stable, with few notable exceptions such as Zimbabwe which saw a sharp increase in the proportion of children living without either biological parent or Rwanda, which saw a decline in the number of children living without their mother and their father in last decade.

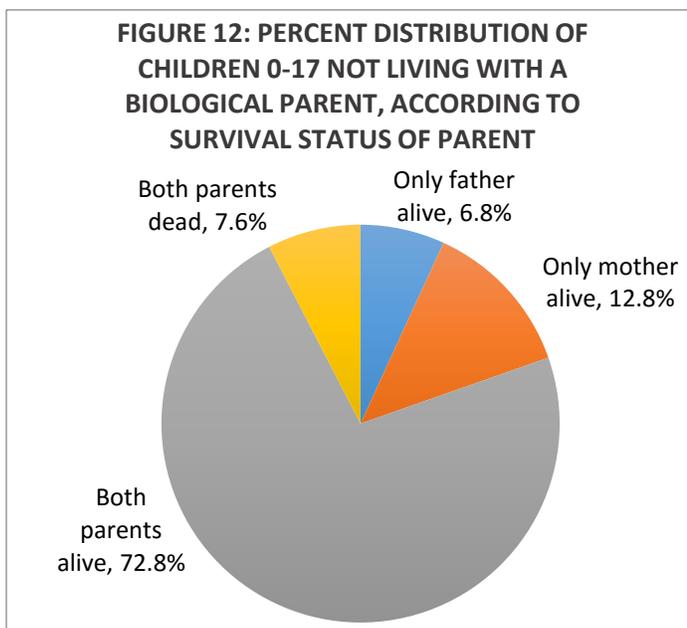


For countries that have seen rates of children living with neither biological parent when both parents are dead significantly change, the effect of events such as civil wars or the HIV/AIDS epidemic has remained largely hidden given that the vast majority of children living with neither biological parent still have both parents alive. Therefore, variations in the proportions of children who have lost both biological parents are largely unseen because of the large number of children living outside of parental care who continue to have living biological parents.

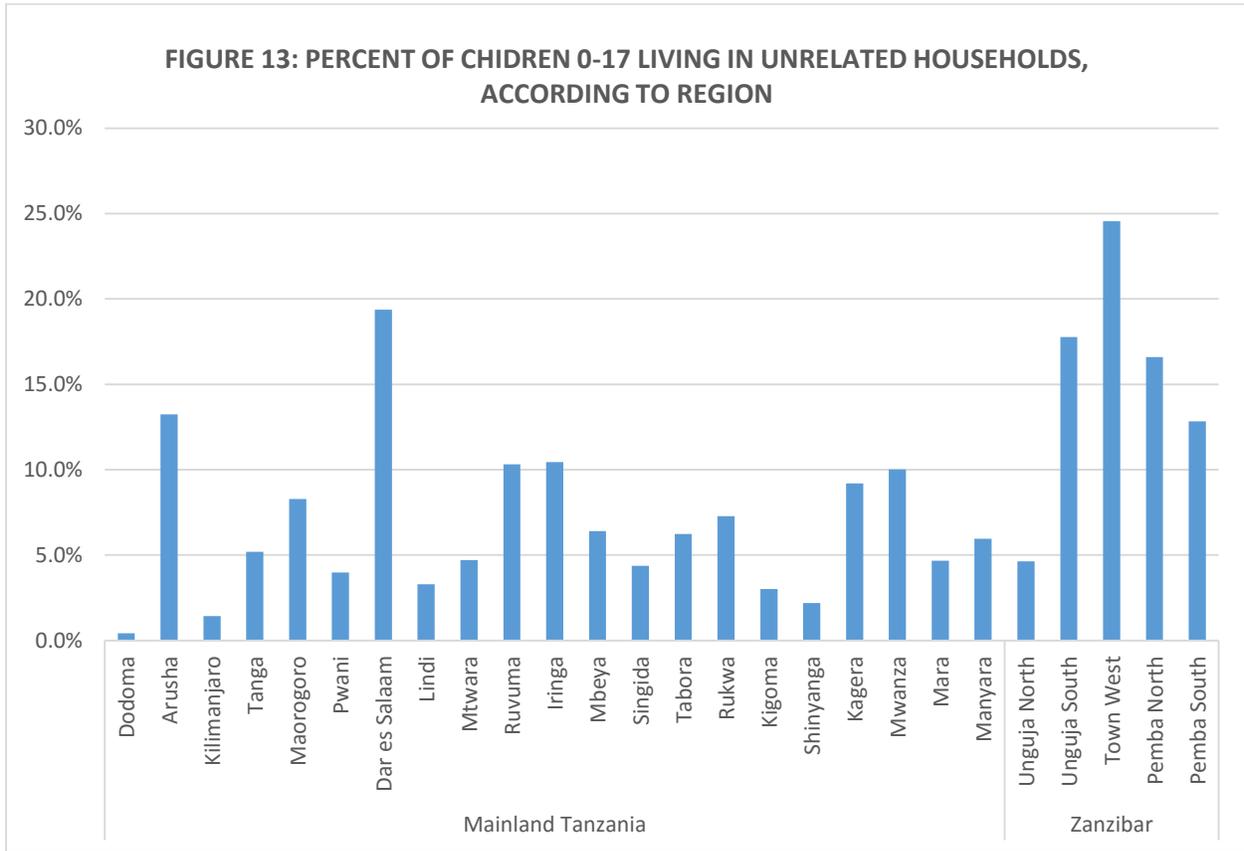
In 2010, 8% of these children did not have a living biological parent to live with, 7% had a living biological father, 13% have a living mother, and the vast majority – 73% - had both living biological parents. This reality underlines that orphanhood is not the primary factor for children not living with their parents and highlights the need to better understand the true drivers behind child-family separation.

The overwhelming majority of children in Tanzania under the age of 18 who are living with neither biological parent still live in family care, residing instead in households with their grandparents, aunts, uncles, siblings, and other relatives. Nationwide, 91% of children aged 0-17 live in family care, and approximately 8% of surveyed households report hosting a child who is unrelated to the head of the household. The likelihood of living in family care is slightly higher for girls, potentially reflecting gender differences in child migration for education or work opportunities. Living in family care is negatively associated with age, with the oldest age group having a higher likelihood of living in non-related care. While over 98% of children under the age of 2 live in households where they are related to the household head, among children 15-17 only 83% do the same.

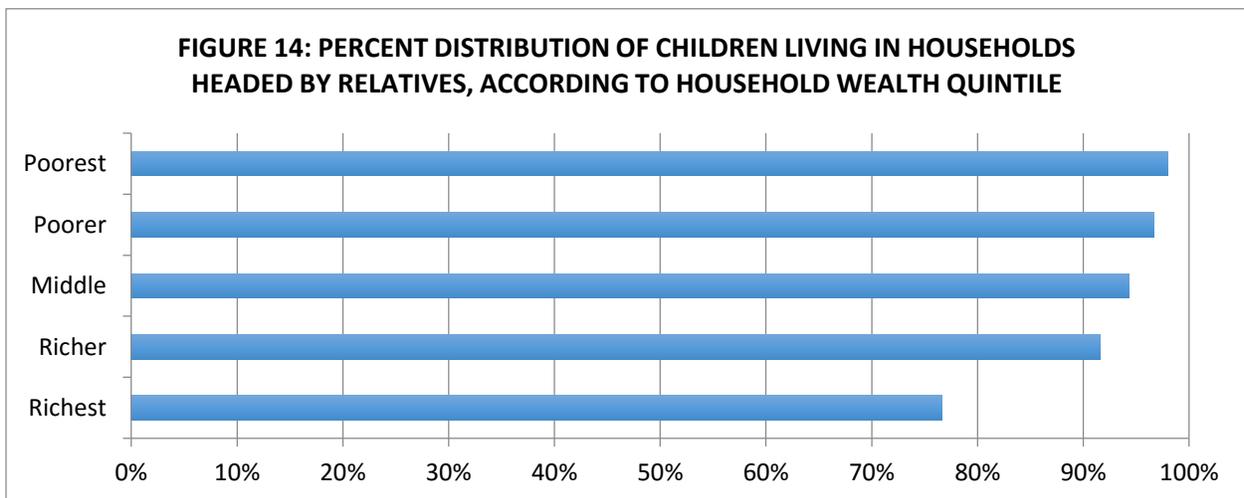
In Tanzania, children living in rural households are significantly more likely to live in family care as compared to children living in urban households (93% vs. 84%). This disparity is more pronounced when one looks at the capital Dar es Salaam where only 80% of children living with neither biological parent under the age of 18 live in households where they are related to the household head – the lowest proportion of any region in the country. This region is a striking outlier in the country with over 19% of children living with neither biological living in households where they are not related to the household head. This striking indicator might be partially explained by child migration flows into cities due to improved educational opportunities in the capital, or more employment options for youth in the urban center. Interestingly, Zanzibar maintains a lower prevalence of related care compared to mainland Tanzania. Among its five regions, four of the five areas have a disproportionately high number of children living in households where they are unrelated to the household head: Unguja South (18%); Town West (25%); Pemba North (17%); Pemba South (13%). More research is needed to better



understand and disentangle the differences found in Zanzibar versus Mainland Tanzania (shown in Figure 13 below).

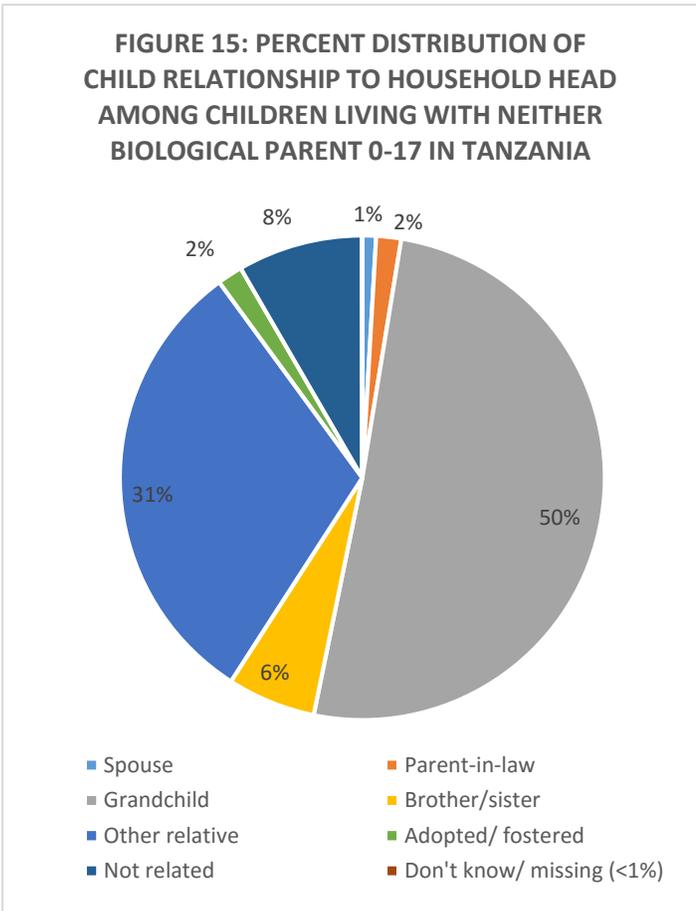


Households hosting unrelated children are also more likely to be in the richest wealth quintile. While only 2% of children in the bottom two wealth quintiles report being unrelated to the household head, over 23% of children age 0-17 living in households belonging to the richest quintile are not related to the head of the household. It is possible that wealthier households managing more resources are both concentrated in urban centers and more likely to provide opportunities like domestic work to unrelated youth.



In Tanzania, 50% of children 0-17 living with neither biological parent live with their grandparents, 31% live with other relatives including their aunts and uncles, 8% live in households headed by unrelated individuals, and 6% live with siblings. An additional 1.7% of all children 0-17 are fostered or adopted in Tanzania and 2.5% of children live with their spouses or parents-in-law (as shown in Figure 15).

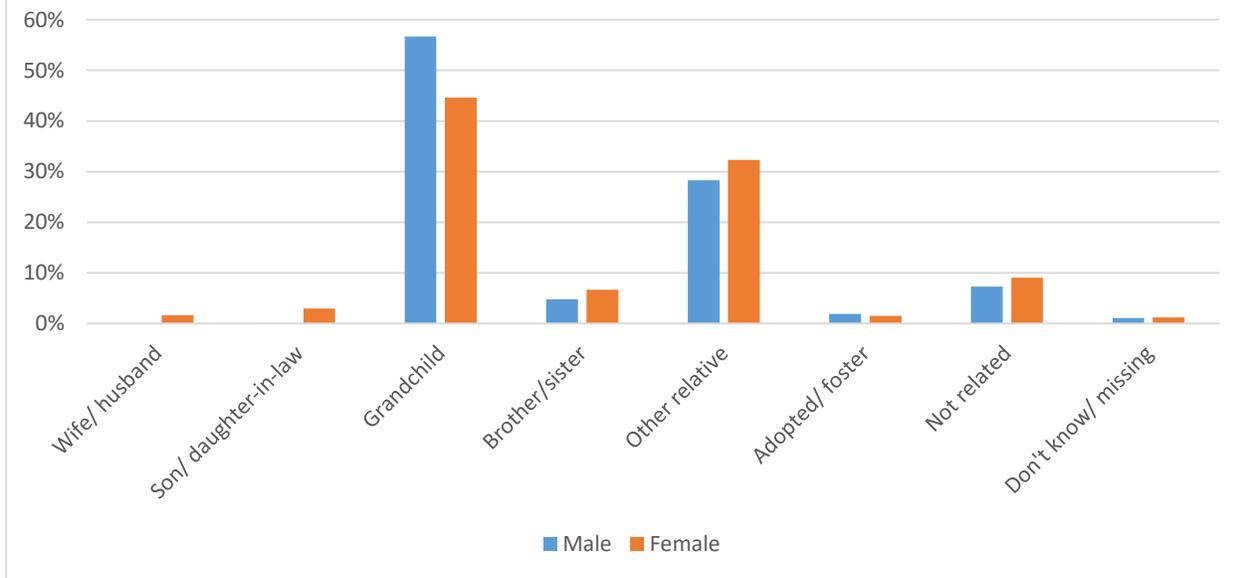
The proportion of children living with their grandparents is greater at younger age groups. In Tanzania, living with grandparents appears to be negatively associated with age of the child, becoming less likely as children get older. Children between two and four years of age have the highest likelihood of living with their grandparents at 79%. An incremental decrease is seen in the proportion of children living with their grandmothers and grandfathers as children age – decreasing to 63% for children age 5-9, 50% for



children age 10-14, and 27% for children 15-17. In fact, in the oldest cohort, it is more likely that a child living with neither biological parent live with a different relative. Unlike with grandparents, the likelihood of living with other relatives increases with the age of the child. This may be in part explained by the demographic shift of household heads, where grandparents no longer represent the main breadwinner or support of the family as they age in tandem with the child. For children under the age of two, a very small sample size limits the ability to draw any conclusions from the data. Therefore, caution must be employed when understanding the distribution of living arrangements for children living with neither biological parent when disaggregated by age group.

Additionally, gender seems to play a role in determining who children live with when living outside of the care of their biological parents. Significantly more boys age 0-17 live with their grandparents than do girls (57% vs. 45%). Conversely, more girls live with other relatives as compared to boys (32% vs. 28%). Possible explanations might include the different reproductive and economic life phases of older and younger generation family members and how these realities intersect with the need for assistance in the house, for example with childcare or manual labor. Gender also plays a role in which children live with their spouses or parents-in-law. While no boys 0-17 report living in either of these care arrangements, nearly 5% of girls in Tanzania 0-17 report living in households headed by their spouse or parents of their spouse.

FIGURE 17: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD AMONG CHILDREN LIVING WITH NEITHER BIOLOGICAL PARENT IN TANZANIA, ACCORDING TO GENDER

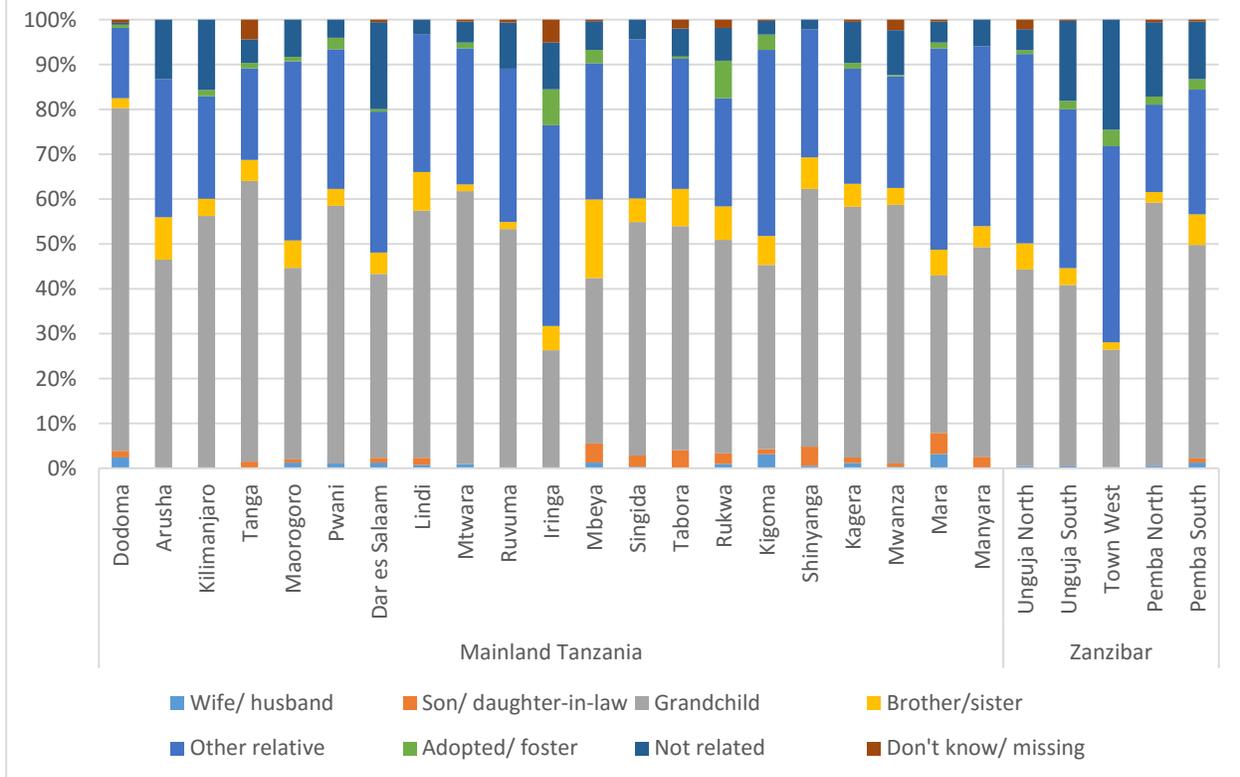


When disaggregated by geographical characteristics, it appears that significantly more children 0-17 in rural areas live in households headed by their grandparents than among children living in urban centers (55% vs 37%). The opposite is true for children living with other relatives whereby 37% of children in urban areas live in households headed by these family members compared to 28% of children living in households in rural areas. Similar but smaller differences are true for children living in adopted or fostered care or in households headed by siblings. Conversely, twice as many children 0-17 living in rural households are reported as living with a spouse or parent-in-law (3%) as compared to the corresponding proportion of children found in urban households (1.5%).

Clear differences are seen between any two regions of the country. As seen in Figure 18 below, on mainland Tanzania, the proportion of children living with grandparents ranges from as low as 26% of children in the Iringa region to a high of 77% of children in the Dodoma region. These dramatic variations are seen across all care structures for children living with neither biological parent. Interestingly, Zanzibar sees marked variation within its own five provinces. Among children living with their grandparents as the household head, prevalence rates for this living arrangement range from 26% of children 0-17 in Town West to 59% of children in Pemba North. Nonetheless, because of the small number of children sampled in Zanzibar all preliminary findings should be interpreted cautiously²⁴.

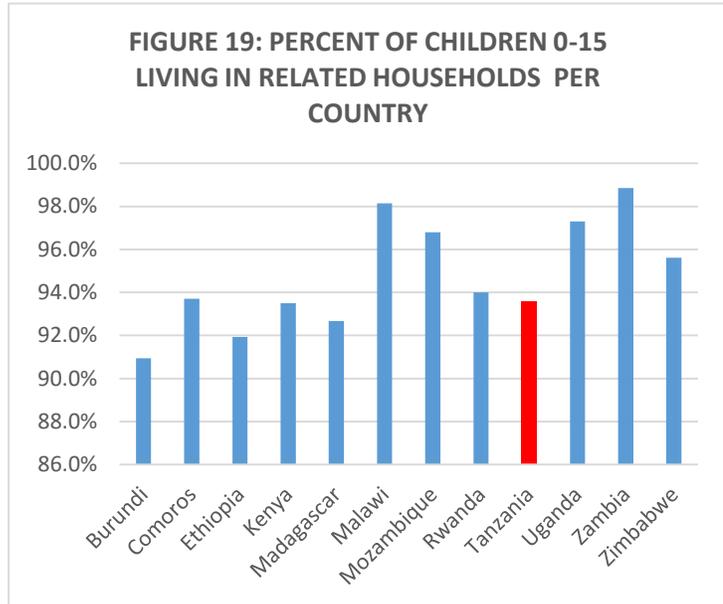
²⁴ Percentages based on 25-49 unweighted cases are presented in brackets which means that they must be interpreted with caution. Percentages based on less than 25 unweighted cases are suppressed (using an asterisk).

FIGURE 18: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD AMONG CHILDREN LIVING WITH NEITHER BIOLOGICAL PARENT IN TANZANIA, ACCORDING TO REGION



Adoption and fostering does not appear to be significantly associated with gender. However, it does seem to be positively related to age, and therefore, found more commonly among the older age cohorts. However, sample size limitations in the youngest age cohorts do not allow for any robust findings in this sub cohort. Additionally, caution must be employed when analyzing figures in these categories given the ambiguous definition around fostering within the DHS program. The DHS program defines fostering as “children under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.” However, as seen throughout this report, most children living with neither biological parent are not categorized as “fostered.” Therefore, it is difficult to ascertain which children would be classified as “fostered” in the field. Additionally, in many of these settings formal adoption is quite limited. Therefore, although these categories may capture some children in informal foster care and adoption arrangements, the data might be a significant underestimate of the total population of children being fostered and adopted.

Regionally, Tanzania’s prevalence of children 0-17 living in related care is comparably low compared to other countries in southern and eastern Africa. With 93% of all children under 15 living with neither biological parent in the country, neighboring countries like Zambia(99%), Malawi (98%), Uganda (97%), and Mozambique (97%) have markedly higher proportions of these children regionally. As a result Tanzania also sees one of the higher rates in the region for children living in households unrelated to the household head at 6%. Only Burundi (9%) and Ethiopia (8%) have higher rates for children 0-14.



LIMITATIONS:

The data presented here represent children who were residing in households at the time of data collection. It does not include the most vulnerable cohort of children ages 0-17 who are not living in households. These data look at the relationship between the child and the head of the household. They do not provide information on the primary caregiver of the child. Moreover, it does not capture multigenerational households; therefore, it is possible that a child who is reported as the grandchild of the household head is also cohabitating with an aunt or uncle, sibling, or other relative. Also to note, the available questionnaire categories that capture relationships to household head do not distinguish between maternal and paternal relatives, an area that may warrant closer attention in further data collection efforts.

Another limitation found in this report is the inflexibility of the structured household. Flows of communication, individuals, and funding that build the networks of each individual household remain hidden. The data cannot uncover whether children living with neither biological parent who have living biological parents communicate with them, are visited by them, or are supported financially by them. It does not capture the stability of the household composition, leaving unknown the timing of when a parent left or whether the parent comes and goes routinely. These limitations highlight areas of study that require additional data in order to uncover children’s care structures in Tanzania.

| Tanzania 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Table 1. Percent distribution of children under age 18 by living arrangement and survival status of parents, according to background characteristics, Tanzania 2010 TOTAL N=25786 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Living with both 38.1% | Living with neither 16.6% | | | | Living with mother only 18.9% | | Living with father only 5.6% | | Missing information 0.8% | Total Count 100.0% | Summary Figures | | | | |
| | | Only father alive | Only mother alive | Both alive | Both dead | Father alive | Father dead | Mother alive | Mother dead | | | Not living with a biological parent | Both parents dead | One parent dead | Number of children 0-14 | Number of children 0-17 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 39.2% | 0.9% | 2.1% | 10.8% | 1.1% | 14.6% | 4.4% | 4.9% | 1.2% | 0.9% | 100.0% | 14.9% | 1.1% | 8.6% | 11270 | 12822 |
| Female | 37.1% | 1.3% | 2.2% | 13.3% | 1.4% | 14.7% | 4.1% | 4.0% | 1.0% | 0.8% | 100.0% | 18.3% | 1.4% | 8.6% | 11415 | 12963 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 74.0% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 1.6% | 0.0% | 22.6% | 1.0% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 100.0% | 1.7% | 0.0% | 1.2% | 3408 | 3408 |
| 2-4 | 67.2% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 8.7% | 0.2% | 17.2% | 2.2% | 2.7% | 0.3% | 0.6% | 100.0% | 9.8% | 0.2% | 3.4% | 4923 | 4923 |
| 5-9 | 58.2% | 1.0% | 1.7% | 13.5% | 0.6% | 14.0% | 3.9% | 5.2% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 100.0% | 16.8% | 0.6% | 7.6% | 7625 | 7625 |
| 10-14 | 30.9% | 1.7% | 3.3% | 15.0% | 2.1% | 11.7% | 6.2% | 6.4% | 1.9% | 0.8% | 100.0% | 22.0% | 2.1% | 13.2% | 6730 | 6730 |
| 15-17 | 41.7% | 2.9% | 5.2% | 19.3% | 4.2% | 9.5% | 7.6% | 5.7% | 2.0% | 1.9% | 100.0% | 31.6% | 4.2% | 17.7% | 0 | 3100 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 51.2% | 1.8% | 2.5% | 15.1% | 2.1% | 17.0% | 4.1% | 4.5% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 100.0% | 21.4% | 2.1% | 9.3% | 4454 | 5279 |
| Rural | 59.9% | 1.0% | 2.0% | 11.3% | 1.1% | 14.0% | 4.3% | 4.5% | 1.1% | 0.8% | 100.0% | 15.4% | 1.1% | 8.4% | 18232 | 20507 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dodoma | 57.6% | 1.1% | 1.6% | 10.4% | 1.1% | 19.3% | 3.7% | 2.9% | 1.4% | 0.8% | 100.0% | 14.3% | 1.1% | 7.8% | 1374 | 1523 |
| Arusha | 61.2% | 0.9% | 1.9% | 8.7% | 0.5% | 14.2% | 6.3% | 3.0% | 2.9% | 0.6% | 100.0% | 11.9% | 0.5% | 11.9% | 922 | 1043 |
| Kilimanjaro | 52.1% | 2.3% | 2.3% | 18.2% | 1.4% | 13.7% | 4.9% | 3.2% | 0.8% | 1.2% | 100.0% | 24.1% | 1.4% | 10.3% | 749 | 878 |
| Tanga | 57.5% | 2.3% | 1.9% | 12.3% | 1.3% | 14.9% | 3.9% | 4.5% | 0.2% | 1.1% | 100.0% | 17.9% | 1.3% | 8.4% | 1029 | 1174 |
| Morogoro | 56.8% | 0.8% | 0.9% | 11.3% | 1.1% | 18.5% | 4.6% | 4.0% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 100.0% | 14.2% | 1.1% | 7.4% | 1060 | 1211 |
| Pwani | 51.5% | 2.2% | 2.1% | 15.3% | 1.0% | 19.6% | 2.7% | 3.7% | 0.6% | 1.3% | 100.0% | 20.5% | 1.0% | 7.5% | 606 | 681 |
| Dar es Salaam | 48.7% | 1.9% | 4.0% | 15.9% | 2.8% | 15.2% | 5.7% | 4.3% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 100.0% | 24.6% | 2.8% | 12.4% | 1002 | 1229 |
| Lindi | 49.8% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 12.2% | 0.7% | 28.2% | 1.9% | 3.5% | 0.7% | 1.0% | 100.0% | 14.9% | 0.7% | 4.6% | 384 | 427 |
| Mtwara | 45.4% | 1.3% | 2.2% | 17.7% | 0.1% | 20.1% | 3.8% | 7.4% | 1.8% | 0.3% | 100.0% | 21.3% | 0.1% | 9.1% | 731 | 841 |
| Ruvuma | 58.3% | 1.2% | 1.8% | 11.3% | 1.6% | 12.9% | 4.2% | 5.6% | 2.1% | 1.1% | 100.0% | 15.9% | 1.6% | 9.2% | 752 | 842 |
| Iringa | 53.6% | 2.1% | 3.6% | 8.5% | 4.1% | 16.8% | 6.5% | 2.7% | 0.7% | 1.4% | 100.0% | 18.3% | 4.1% | 12.9% | 899 | 1066 |
| Mbeya | 61.0% | 0.6% | 2.5% | 9.1% | 2.3% | 11.6% | 4.6% | 7.0% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 100.0% | 14.5% | 2.3% | 8.3% | 1429 | 1637 |
| Singida | 68.0% | 1.0% | 0.8% | 11.2% | 0.4% | 12.9% | 2.6% | 1.8% | 0.9% | 0.5% | 100.0% | 13.4% | 0.4% | 5.3% | 810 | 915 |
| Tabora | 62.3% | 1.4% | 2.4% | 10.4% | 1.0% | 12.0% | 2.0% | 6.0% | 1.7% | 0.7% | 100.0% | 15.2% | 1.0% | 7.4% | 1123 | 1247 |
| Rukwa | 72.5% | 0.7% | 2.0% | 9.2% | 1.3% | 5.6% | 3.7% | 3.8% | 1.1% | 0.1% | 100.0% | 13.2% | 1.3% | 7.4% | 762 | 838 |
| Kigoma | 63.0% | 0.3% | 1.0% | 9.1% | 0.8% | 16.9% | 5.5% | 2.3% | 0.6% | 0.5% | 100.0% | 11.1% | 0.8% | 7.4% | 1127 | 1262 |
| Shinyanga | 63.2% | 1.0% | 1.7% | 12.3% | 0.5% | 11.4% | 3.3% | 4.9% | 1.1% | 0.6% | 100.0% | 15.4% | 0.5% | 7.1% | 2071 | 2323 |
| Kagera | 56.8% | 1.0% | 3.0% | 10.6% | 1.0% | 12.0% | 5.7% | 6.5% | 1.8% | 1.6% | 100.0% | 15.6% | 1.0% | 11.5% | 1439 | 1637 |
| Mwanza | 49.0% | 0.9% | 2.5% | 17.0% | 1.1% | 17.7% | 4.1% | 5.5% | 1.4% | 0.9% | 100.0% | 21.4% | 1.1% | 8.8% | 2151 | 2451 |
| Mara | 56.2% | 0.4% | 3.0% | 11.2% | 2.0% | 15.3% | 5.7% | 4.5% | 0.7% | 1.1% | 100.0% | 16.6% | 2.0% | 9.8% | 1026 | 1150 |
| Manyara | 77.1% | 0.8% | 1.1% | 8.6% | 0.5% | 5.8% | 2.6% | 3.2% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 100.0% | 11.0% | 0.5% | 4.5% | 609 | 674 |
| Unguja North | 62.7% | 1.2% | 1.8% | 17.9% | 0.2% | 9.6% | 3.4% | 2.0% | 0.8% | 0.3% | 100.0% | 21.2% | 0.2% | 7.3% | 95 | 113 |
| Unguja South | 51.2% | 1.5% | 1.6% | 21.9% | 0.0% | 16.8% | 2.8% | 3.1% | 0.0% | 1.1% | 100.0% | 25.0% | 0.0% | 5.9% | 58 | 68 |
| Town West | 63.5% | 1.1% | 2.1% | 14.7% | 0.6% | 11.9% | 2.1% | 3.3% | 0.1% | 0.6% | 100.0% | 18.6% | 0.6% | 5.3% | 221 | 256 |
| Pemba North | 72.3% | 0.4% | 0.7% | 11.5% | 0.2% | 11.0% | 2.3% | 1.1% | 0.1% | 0.3% | 100.0% | 12.9% | 0.2% | 3.6% | 126 | 147 |
| Pemba South | 70.4% | 1.0% | 1.4% | 11.5% | 0.1% | 8.9% | 2.8% | 3.5% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 100.0% | 14.0% | 0.1% | 5.2% | 133 | 154 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 57.7% | 0.8% | 1.3% | 10.5% | 0.7% | 18.5% | 5.9% | 3.0% | 1.1% | 0.5% | 100.0% | 13.2% | 0.7% | 9.2% | 4672 | 5154 |
| Poorer | 60.1% | 0.9% | 2.2% | 10.3% | 0.8% | 14.5% | 4.6% | 4.0% | 1.7% | 0.9% | 100.0% | 14.2% | 0.8% | 9.5% | 5135 | 5728 |
| Middle | 60.5% | 0.8% | 1.8% | 11.2% | 1.1% | 13.0% | 4.3% | 5.6% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 100.0% | 14.9% | 1.1% | 7.8% | 5188 | 5827 |
| Richer | 58.3% | 1.4% | 2.2% | 12.7% | 2.3% | 13.9% | 3.0% | 4.4% | 0.8% | 0.9% | 100.0% | 18.7% | 2.3% | 7.5% | 4367 | 5053 |
| Richest | 52.3% | 2.1% | 3.3% | 17.2% | 1.6% | 13.0% | 3.1% | 5.5% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 100.0% | 24.2% | 1.6% | 9.4% | 3325 | 4023 |
| Total < 15 | 60.4% | 0.9% | 1.7% | 11.1% | 0.9% | 15.3% | 3.8% | 4.3% | 1.0% | 0.7% | 100.0% | 14.6% | 0.9% | 5.8% | 22685 | 22686 |
| Total < 18 | 58.1% | 1.1% | 2.1% | 12.1% | 1.3% | 14.6% | 4.2% | 4.5% | 1.1% | 0.8% | 100.0% | 16.6% | 1.3% | 8.6% | 22885 | 25786 |

| Table 2. Living arrangements among children under age 18 not living with a biological parent - the percent distribution of survival status of parent and the percent distribution of relationship to head of household, according to background characteristics, Tanzania 2010 TOTAL N=6276 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|--------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Tanzania 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Living with neither | | | | Total | Both parents dead | Only one dead | Relationship to head | | | | | | | | | Total in family care | Total not in family care | Number of weighted children 0-14 | Number of weighted children 0-17 | Number of unweighted children 0-17 |
| | Only father alive | Only mother alive | Both alive | Both dead | | | | Wife/husband | Son/daughter-in-law | Grandchild | Brother/sister | Other relative | Adopted/foster | Not related | Don't know/missing | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 6.3% | 13.9% | 72.4% | 7.4% | 100.0% | 7.4% | 20.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 56.7% | 4.8% | 28.3% | 1.9% | 7.3% | 1.1% | 91.7% | 7.3% | 2092 | 2024 | 2723 | |
| Female | 7.3% | 11.9% | 73.1% | 7.7% | 100.0% | 7.7% | 19.2% | 1.6% | 3.0% | 44.7% | 6.7% | 32.3% | 1.5% | 9.1% | 1.2% | 89.7% | 9.1% | 2513 | 3452 | 3354 | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 4.5% | 3.1% | 92.4% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 7.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 74.4% | 0.0% | 19.7% | 4.2% | 1.8% | 0.0% | 98.2% | 1.8% | 1125 | 65 | 81 | |
| 2-4 | 2.4% | 6.8% | 89.0% | 1.8% | 100.0% | 1.8% | 9.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 79.4% | 0.5% | 17.1% | 0.0% | 3.0% | 0.0% | 97.0% | 3.0% | 3479 | 581 | 578 | |
| 5-9 | 5.9% | 10.1% | 80.5% | 3.5% | 100.0% | 3.5% | 16.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 63.0% | 2.2% | 28.3% | 1.3% | 5.2% | 0.0% | 94.8% | 5.2% | 1669 | 1669 | 1677 | |
| 10-14 | 7.6% | 15.0% | 67.9% | 9.5% | 100.0% | 9.5% | 22.6% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 49.5% | 7.4% | 33.0% | 1.4% | 8.5% | 0.1% | 91.4% | 8.5% | 2289 | 2289 | 2246 | |
| 15-17 | 9.3% | 16.4% | 61.0% | 13.3% | 100.0% | 13.3% | 25.7% | 3.4% | 5.9% | 26.8% | 9.5% | 34.3% | 2.9% | 13.1% | 4.1% | 82.8% | 13.1% | 1672 | 1672 | 1495 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.2% | 11.6% | 70.6% | 9.6% | 100.0% | 9.6% | 19.8% | 1.0% | 0.5% | 36.7% | 6.3% | 37.1% | 2.4% | 15.4% | 0.8% | 83.8% | 15.4% | 1125 | 1716 | 1489 | |
| Rural | 6.4% | 13.2% | 73.6% | 6.9% | 100.0% | 6.9% | 19.6% | 0.9% | 2.1% | 55.1% | 5.7% | 28.0% | 1.4% | 5.6% | 1.3% | 93.2% | 5.6% | 3479 | 4560 | 4588 | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dodoma | 8.0% | 11.2% | 73.0% | 7.8% | 100.0% | 7.8% | 19.2% | 2.4% | 1.5% | 76.5% | 2.2% | 15.7% | 0.7% | 0.4% | 0.7% | 98.9% | 0.4% | 266 | 322 | 223 | |
| Arusha | 7.4% | 15.7% | 73.0% | 3.8% | 100.0% | 3.8% | 23.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 46.5% | 9.5% | 30.8% | 0.0% | 13.2% | 0.0% | 86.8% | 13.2% | 128 | 170 | 157 | |
| Kilimanjaro | 9.6% | 9.5% | 75.3% | 5.7% | 100.0% | 5.7% | 19.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 56.3% | 3.8% | 22.8% | 1.4% | 15.7% | 0.0% | 84.3% | 1.4% | 210 | 295 | 252 | |
| Tanga | 13.1% | 10.7% | 68.7% | 7.5% | 100.0% | 7.5% | 23.8% | 0.0% | 1.5% | 62.6% | 4.7% | 20.4% | 1.2% | 5.2% | 4.4% | 90.4% | 5.2% | 236 | 322 | 224 | |
| Maorogoro | 5.8% | 6.5% | 79.6% | 8.0% | 100.0% | 8.0% | 12.3% | 1.3% | 0.7% | 42.7% | 6.1% | 39.9% | 0.9% | 8.3% | 0.0% | 91.7% | 8.3% | 172 | 241 | 175 | |
| Pwani | 10.5% | 10.0% | 74.6% | 4.8% | 100.0% | 4.8% | 20.6% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 57.4% | 3.8% | 31.1% | 2.6% | 4.0% | 0.0% | 96.0% | 4.0% | 160 | 196 | 250 | |
| Dar es Salaam | 7.9% | 16.1% | 64.6% | 11.3% | 100.0% | 11.3% | 24.0% | 1.3% | 1.0% | 41.0% | 4.7% | 31.4% | 0.6% | 19.4% | 0.5% | 80.1% | 19.4% | 282 | 487 | 260 | |
| Lindi | 7.1% | 6.4% | 81.7% | 4.7% | 100.0% | 4.7% | 13.5% | 0.8% | 1.6% | 55.1% | 8.6% | 30.7% | 0.0% | 3.3% | 0.0% | 96.7% | 3.3% | 61 | 83 | 135 | |
| Mtwara | 6.0% | 10.5% | 82.9% | 0.6% | 100.0% | 0.6% | 16.5% | 0.9% | 0.0% | 60.8% | 1.5% | 30.4% | 1.2% | 4.7% | 0.4% | 94.9% | 4.7% | 168 | 214 | 182 | |
| Ruvuma | 7.8% | 11.2% | 70.9% | 10.1% | 100.0% | 10.1% | 19.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 53.3% | 1.6% | 34.2% | 0.0% | 10.3% | 0.6% | 89.1% | 10.3% | 163 | 211 | 213 | |
| Iringa | 11.3% | 19.7% | 46.3% | 22.6% | 100.0% | 22.6% | 31.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 26.4% | 5.4% | 44.7% | 8.0% | 10.4% | 5.1% | 84.5% | 10.4% | 251 | 400 | 289 | |
| Mbeya | 3.9% | 17.3% | 62.8% | 16.0% | 100.0% | 16.0% | 21.2% | 1.3% | 4.2% | 36.9% | 17.6% | 30.3% | 3.0% | 6.4% | 0.3% | 93.3% | 6.4% | 280 | 407 | 233 | |
| Singida | 7.4% | 6.1% | 83.3% | 3.1% | 100.0% | 3.1% | 13.5% | 0.4% | 2.5% | 52.1% | 5.2% | 35.5% | 0.0% | 4.4% | 0.0% | 95.6% | 4.4% | 124 | 156 | 203 | |
| Tabora | 9.1% | 15.5% | 68.6% | 6.8% | 100.0% | 6.8% | 24.6% | 0.0% | 4.1% | 49.9% | 8.4% | 29.0% | 0.5% | 6.2% | 1.9% | 91.8% | 6.2% | 215 | 282 | 290 | |
| Rukwa | 5.3% | 14.9% | 69.6% | 10.2% | 100.0% | 10.2% | 20.2% | 1.0% | 2.3% | 47.6% | 7.5% | 24.1% | 8.4% | 7.3% | 1.8% | 90.9% | 7.3% | 136 | 168 | 214 | |
| Kigoma | 2.3% | 8.7% | 81.5% | 7.5% | 100.0% | 7.5% | 10.9% | 3.1% | 1.1% | 41.1% | 6.5% | 41.5% | 3.4% | 3.0% | 0.3% | 96.7% | 3.0% | 153 | 193 | 128 | |
| Shinyanga | 6.3% | 11.0% | 79.4% | 3.3% | 100.0% | 3.3% | 17.3% | 0.6% | 4.3% | 57.4% | 7.0% | 28.5% | 0.0% | 2.2% | 0.0% | 97.8% | 2.2% | 384 | 469 | 306 | |
| Kagera | 6.4% | 19.2% | 68.0% | 6.4% | 100.0% | 6.4% | 25.7% | 1.2% | 1.2% | 55.9% | 5.1% | 25.7% | 1.2% | 9.2% | 0.4% | 90.4% | 9.2% | 272 | 390 | 248 | |
| Mwanza | 4.0% | 11.7% | 79.4% | 4.9% | 100.0% | 4.9% | 15.7% | 0.4% | 0.7% | 57.7% | 3.7% | 24.9% | 0.3% | 10.0% | 2.3% | 87.7% | 10.0% | 516 | 700 | 371 | |
| Mara | 2.5% | 18.4% | 67.3% | 11.8% | 100.0% | 11.8% | 20.8% | 3.2% | 4.7% | 35.1% | 5.8% | 44.9% | 1.3% | 4.7% | 0.4% | 94.9% | 4.7% | 227 | 312 | 328 | |
| Manyara | 7.6% | 9.7% | 78.0% | 4.7% | 100.0% | 4.7% | 17.3% | 0.0% | 2.5% | 46.8% | 4.7% | 40.0% | 0.0% | 6.0% | 0.0% | 94.0% | 6.0% | 76 | 99 | 159 | |
| Unguja North | 5.9% | 8.5% | 84.7% | 1.0% | 100.0% | 1.0% | 14.4% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 43.8% | 5.8% | 42.2% | 0.9% | 4.6% | 2.1% | 93.2% | 4.6% | 21 | 28 | 277 | |
| Unguja South | 5.9% | 6.3% | 87.8% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 12.2% | 0.4% | 0.0% | 40.4% | 3.8% | 35.4% | 2.0% | 17.8% | 0.3% | 82.0% | 17.8% | 16 | 20 | 277 | |
| Town West | 5.7% | 11.5% | 79.3% | 3.5% | 100.0% | 3.5% | 17.2% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 26.2% | 1.7% | 43.7% | 3.7% | 24.5% | 0.0% | 75.5% | 24.5% | 48 | 61 | 265 | |
| Pemba North | 3.4% | 5.8% | 89.1% | 1.7% | 100.0% | 1.7% | 9.2% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 58.6% | 2.3% | 19.6% | 1.8% | 16.6% | 0.5% | 82.9% | 16.6% | 18 | 22 | 192 | |
| Pemba South | 7.3% | 9.9% | 82.4% | 0.5% | 100.0% | 0.5% | 17.2% | 1.3% | 0.9% | 47.7% | 6.8% | 27.8% | 2.3% | 12.8% | 0.4% | 86.7% | 12.8% | 21 | 26 | 225 | |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 5.9% | 9.9% | 79.1% | 5.1% | 100.0% | 5.1% | 15.8% | 1.6% | 3.1% | 66.8% | 2.7% | 23.0% | 0.9% | 2.0% | 0.0% | 98.0% | 2.0% | 744 | 919 | 880 | |
| Poorer | 6.3% | 15.7% | 72.6% | 5.5% | 100.0% | 5.5% | 22.0% | 0.9% | 2.6% | 65.7% | 1.6% | 24.6% | 1.2% | 1.9% | 1.4% | 96.6% | 1.9% | 933 | 1158 | 1111 | |
| Middle | 5.3% | 12.3% | 75.2% | 7.1% | 100.0% | 7.1% | 17.7% | 0.8% | 2.1% | 58.2% | 5.3% | 25.7% | 2.2% | 4.2% | 1.5% | 94.3% | 4.2% | 992 | 1248 | 1151 | |
| Richer | 7.7% | 11.9% | 68.0% | 12.4% | 100.0% | 12.4% | 19.6% | 1.2% | 0.7% | 40.5% | 11.1% | 36.3% | 1.7% | 6.8% | 1.6% | 91.6% | 6.8% | 1042 | 1525 | 1490 | |
| Richest | 8.5% | 13.6% | 71.0% | 6.8% | 100.0% | 6.8% | 22.2% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 29.7% | 6.2% | 38.0% | 2.0% | 22.5% | 0.9% | 76.7% | 22.5% | 894 | 1426 | 1445 | |
| Total < 15 | 6.1% | 11.7% | 76.3% | 5.9% | 100.0% | 5.9% | 17.8% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 58.5% | 4.5% | 29.1% | 1.2% | 6.5% | 0.1% | 93.4% | 6.5% | 4605 | 4605 | 4582 | |
| Total < 18 | 6.8% | 12.8% | 72.8% | 7.6% | 100.0% | 7.6% | 19.6% | 0.9% | 1.6% | 50.1% | 5.8% | 30.5% | 1.7% | 8.2% | 0.0% | 90.6% | 8.2% | 4605 | 6276 | 6077 | |

ANNEX: ZANZIBAR 2010 DHS

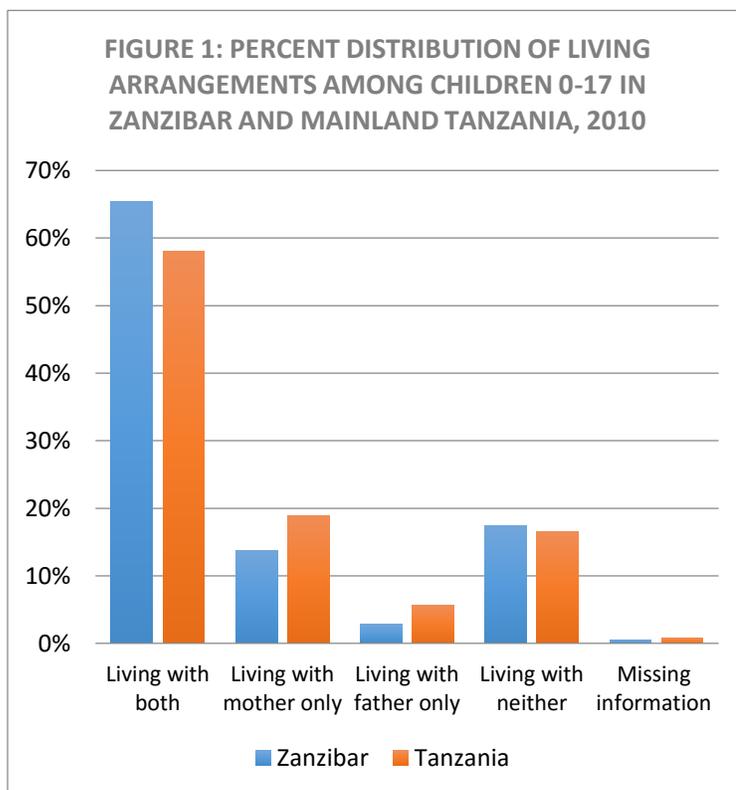
Zanzibar is a semi-autonomous region of Tanzania comprised of a set of islands off the eastern coast of mainland Tanzania. During the 2010 DHS survey, mainland Tanzania was partitioned into 21 administrative regions and Zanzibar's 40 administrative wards were divided into 5 regions. The overwhelming majority of Zanzibar's population lives on one of two large islands: Unguja and Pemba. Projecting from the last census, conducted in 2002, the total population of Zanzibar was estimated in 2009 to be around 1,232,600²⁵. Zanzibar's mean household composition sits at 5.6 members per household, which is higher than Tanzania's overall household composition of 5 members per household. Zanzibar also sees a much higher percentage of birth registration for children under 5 compared to the rest of Tanzania. While nationwide Tanzania's birth registration is only 16%, in Zanzibar the birth registration for children under the age of 5 is 79%²⁵.

During the 2010 Tanzania DHS data collection effort, a total of 1,903 households were interviewed in Zanzibar. Of these, 738 individuals were under the age of 18 and 632 children were under the age of 15. The household questionnaire retained a response rate of 99.7%. All figures reported here have accounted for sample weights, none are unweighted. No exclusion criteria has been applied – the data presented below represent the entire sample of individuals present in the dataset. As a result, the numbers below are slightly larger than the figures reported in the 2010 Tanzania DHS country report. Data were analyzed using the statistical software package SAS 9.4. To measure statistically significant levels of association chi-squared tests and t-tests were run using a 5% alpha level.

CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS:

In Zanzibar, 65% of children under the age of 18 live with both biological parents, 14% live with their mother only, and 3% live with only their biological father. Another 17% of children under 18 live with neither biological parent as seen in Figure 1.

The distribution of living arrangements seen in Zanzibar is somewhat different than found on mainland Tanzania. Fewer children live with both biological parents on mainland Tanzania compared to children living on the islands of Zanzibar (58% and 65% respectively). Only two regions of Tanzania have a higher prevalence of

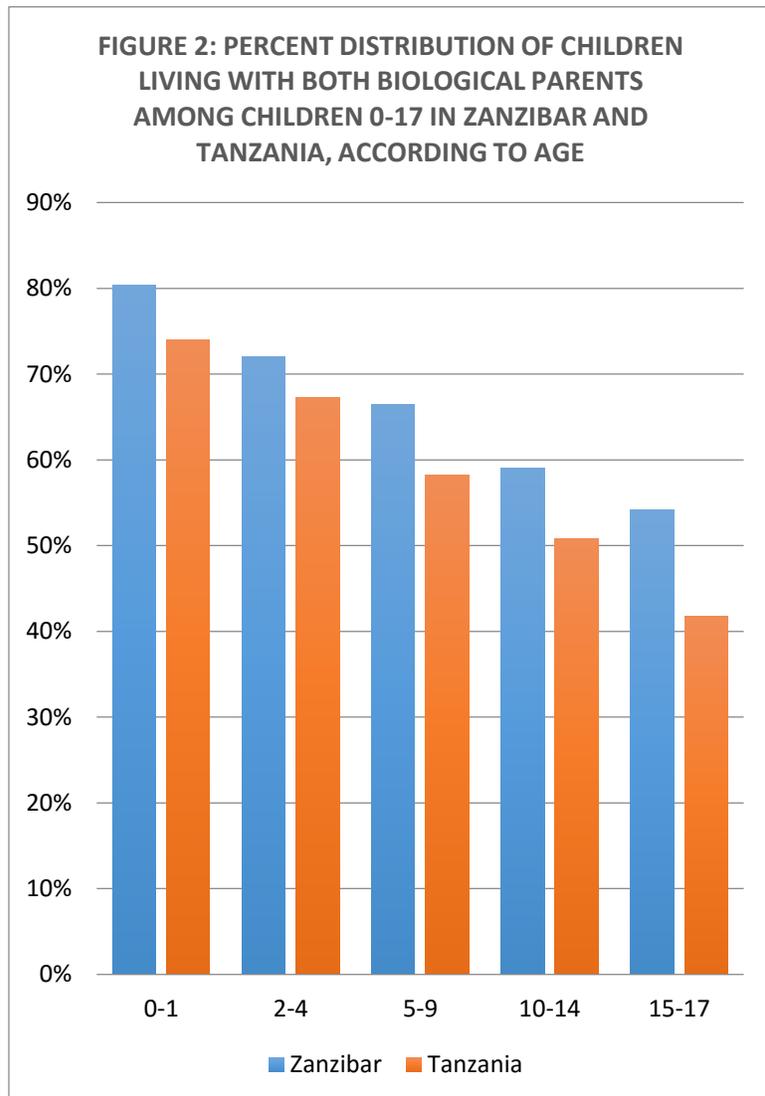


²⁵ World Health Organization (2009). *HIS Assessment in Zanzibar 2009*.

children living with both biological parents, Manyara (77%) and Rukwa (73%), but they are followed closely by the island of Pemba in Zanzibar, with 72% of children in Pemba north and 70% of children on Pemba south living with both parents. Zanzibar also sees fewer children living with only one biological parent than found on the mainland: where 17% of children 0-17 live with only their mother or their father, approximately one quarter of all children live with a single parent on the mainland (25%).

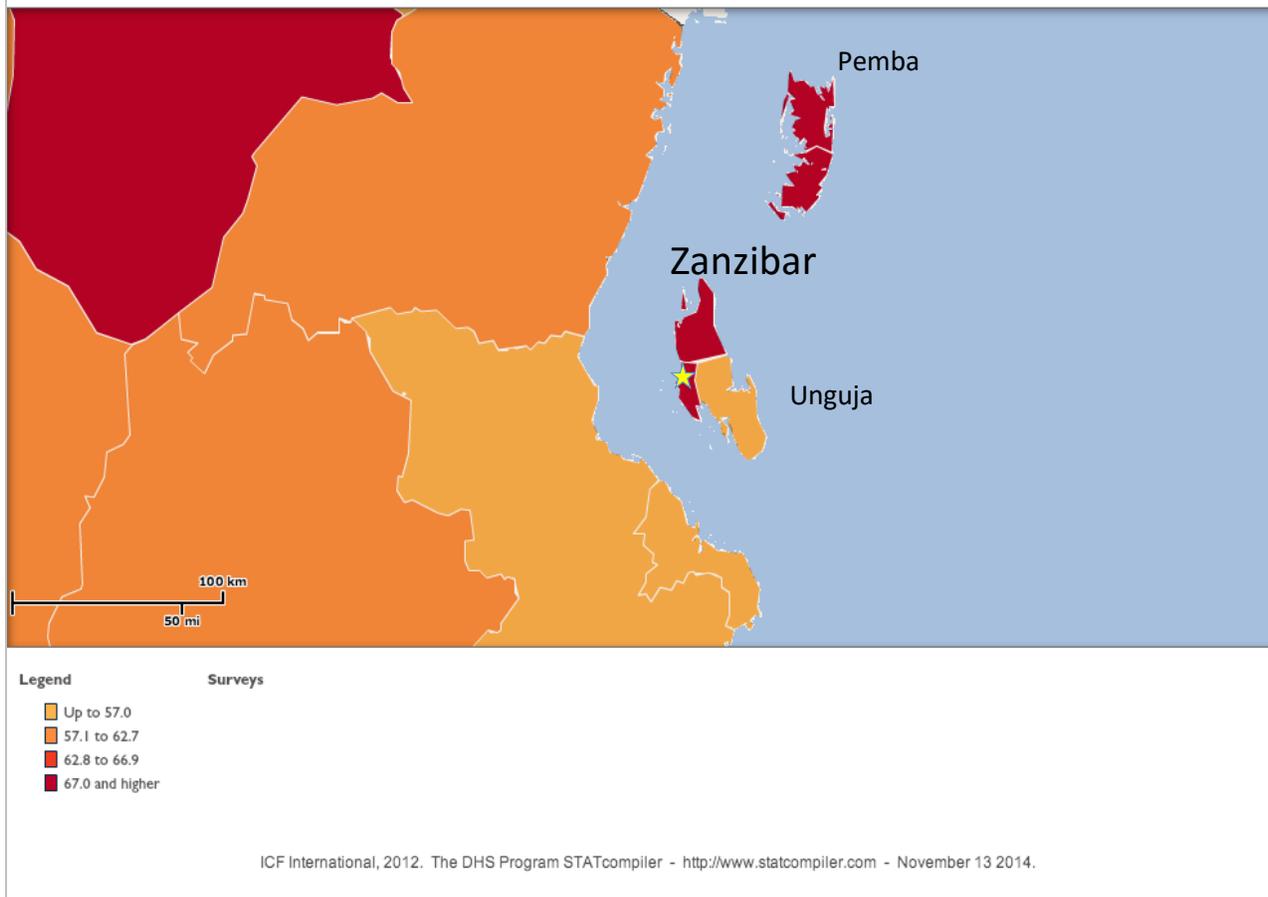
On the other hand, the proportion of children living with neither biological parent is more or less the same across the country, including Zanzibar, at 17%.

Variations in living arrangements across age group are also evident in Zanzibar. At an early age the large majority of children still live with at least one biological parent; this proportion declines rapidly as children age. Where only 54% of children in the oldest age group live with both of their biological parents, 80% of children under the age of two live with both biological parents and 72% of children ages 2-4. As shown in Figure 2, at every age group more children live with both biological parents in Zanzibar than what is found on mainland Tanzania. The sample of children found in Zanzibar, unfortunately, is too small to further disaggregate by age for children living with a single biological parent or neither biological parent; however, general trends appear to indicate that older children in Zanzibar are more likely to live with neither biological parent. In addition, older children are also more likely to live with their biological father only than



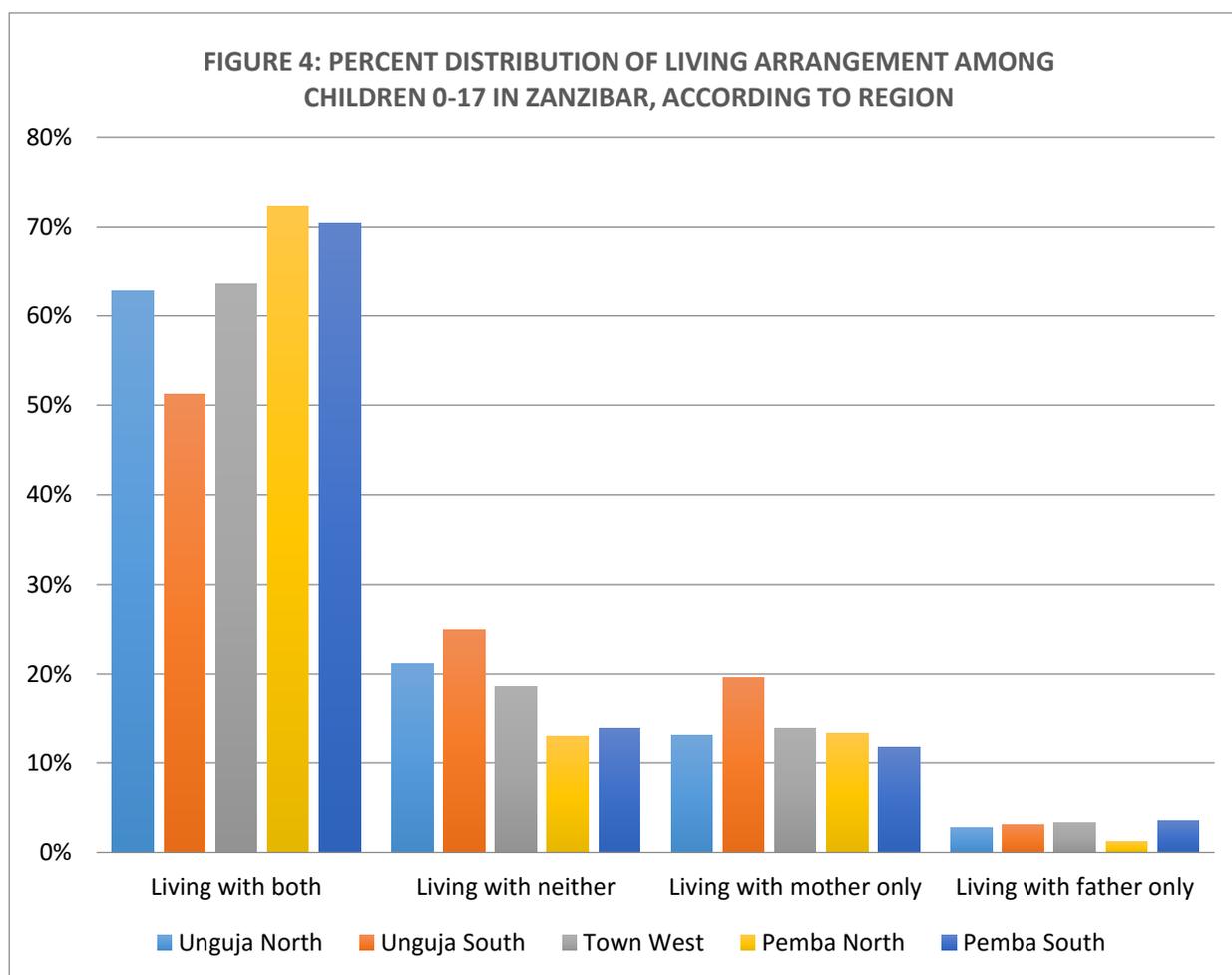
children of the same age on mainland Tanzania. The child's age on the other hand does not seem to be associated with whether or not they live with only their biological mother.

FIGURE 3: PERCENT OF CHILDREN 0-14 LIVING WITH BOTH BIOLOGICAL PARENTS BY REGION



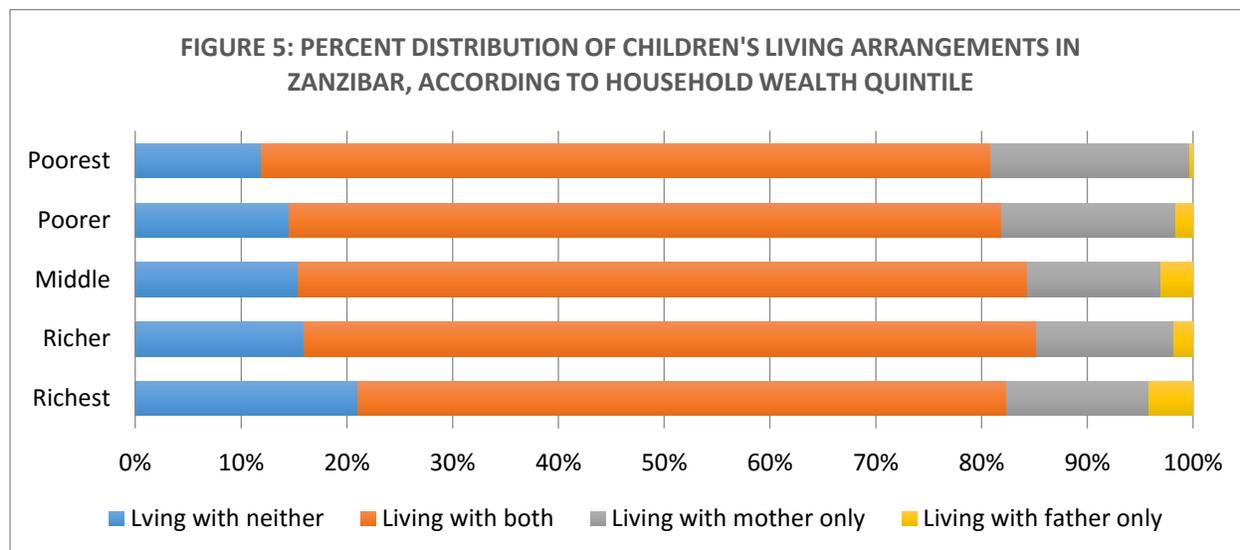
Gender seems to be a significant factor for children not living with a biological parent in Zanzibar. Girls are more likely to be living without a biological parent (22%) than boys (13%). This is also true for children living on the mainland in Tanzania, although the unequal distribution is less pronounced: where 15% of boys live with neither biological parent, 18% of girls do.

Children living in rural regions of Zanzibar more commonly live with both biological parents when compared to children in urban regions (67% compared to 62%). Significant variations are seen in the likelihood of children living with both biological parents across the two islands. In Pemba, children more frequently live in households with both biological parents (72% in Pemba north and 70% in Pemba south) compared to children living on Unguja (63% in Unguja north, and 51% Unguja south). The island of Unguja also contains the historic Zanzibar City which was separated into a third administrative region called “Town West” for this DHS data collection. This area has 64% of children living with both biological parents. Markedly more children live with neither biological parent on Unguja when compared to Pemba, as shown in Figure 4 below.



Household wealth quintile appears to be associated with children’s likelihood of living with neither biological parent. While increasing household wealth correlates to larger proportions of children living with neither biological parent, it does not seem to play a large role in the likelihood of children living with both biological parents or a single biological parent. Given the small sample size of children living with neither biological parent in Zanzibar, caution must be employed when interpreting these results. Nonetheless, children not living with a biological parent appear to be more frequently hosted by households belonging to the richer wealth quintiles. For instance, 12% of children in the poorest wealth quintile live with neither biological parent, while in the richest quintile this proportion increases to 21% of all children (as shown in Figure 5 below). This relationship largely holds true for all of Tanzania. More research is needed to accurately capture the wealth of the child’s household of origin to understand whether wealth and access to resources is a major driver of child migration out of parental and family care. As indicated earlier, children in the older age brackets are more likely to be living with neither biological parent, with 23% of children 10 to 14 and 15 to 17 years of age not living with a biological parent compared to 12% of children aged 2 to 4. This data may indicate that as children age they are more likely to move into a household without their parents. Taken together with the data on wealth of the household, this could be an indication of children moving to wealthier households as domestic servant, in order to access education, or because wealthier households are more likely to take in

children not living with their parents. Further research is needed to understand this better, and the implications for children’s rights.



Gender, age and wealth seem to have a limited impact on the number of children living with a single biological parent. Older children more frequently live with only their biological father compared to younger children, but age seems to not impact the prevalence of children living with only their biological mother. Moreover, the sample size of children living with their father only in Zanzibar is quite small, so further research is needed to strengthen this preliminary finding. Children living in the richest households, are less likely to live with only their biological mother compared to children living in poorer households. The inverse is true for children living with only their biological father, although the total sample is too small for this finding to be robust.

Geographically, a slightly higher proportion of children living in urban households live with a single biological parent compared to children living in rural households. Across Zanzibar’s five regions, as delineated under the DHS survey, a fairly even distribution is seen in children living with only their mother and only their father. Across Zanzibar, approximately 13% of children live with their mother only and 3% of children live with their father only on both big islands. However, Unguja South is an outlier with 20% of children living with only their mother, and Pemba North only sees 1% of children living with only their biological father. Nevertheless, these differences from the overall average on the islands may be a random error that occurred due to sampling, given the small numbers of children found in each of these living arrangements. Further research is needed to generate more evidence of these findings.

During the 2010 data collection, very few children under the age of 18 in the sampled households had experienced the loss of both biological parents in Zanzibar. They represented under 1% of all children living on the islands (0.31%). The loss of one biological parent was slightly more common, with 5% of all children in Zanzibar losing either their biological mother or father prior to their eighteenth birthday. These rates are slightly lower than what are found in Tanzania nationwide, where 1.3% of all children lose both parents nearly 7% lose one parent prior to their 18th birthday. As we have seen earlier, a significant percentage of children do not living with a biological parent in Zanzibar (17%) and the very

low prevalence of double orphans in that region would seem to indicate that parental death is not a significant reason for children not living with a biological parent.

When taking a closer look at the 17% of children who live with neither biological parent in Zanzibar, the great majority of these children still live in family care, residing instead in households with their grandparents, aunts, uncles, siblings, and other relatives. Nationwide, 80% of children aged 0-17 live in family care, and approximately 17% of surveyed households report hosting a child who is unrelated to the head of the household. The likelihood of living in related care in Zanzibar is lower than the national average in Tanzania: where the national average indicates that 91% of children 0-17 live in households headed by their relatives, only 80% of children on the islands of Zanzibar appear to do live in families headed by a relative.

Additional research is needed in Zanzibar to tease apart the living arrangements of children not living with either biological parent. Unfortunately, while data is collected within the Demographic and Health Surveys regarding household composition and child relationship to household head, the sample of children surveyed in Tanzania was too small to result in any robust findings in these more nuanced subcohorts. Therefore, more data is required to understand predictors of care structures among this group of children.

LIMITATIONS:

As mentioned previously in the report, the data represented here is a sub-analysis of the data collected for the 2010 DHS Tanzania survey. As a result the sample is not large enough to tease apart more detailed living arrangements for the most vulnerable groups of children living in households on the islands of Zanzibar. The limitations mentioned previously which apply to the larger report apply to this sub analysis of Zanzibar.

| Table 1. Percent distribution of children under age 18 by living arrangement and survival status of parents, according to background characteristics, Zanzibar 2010 TOTAL N=738 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Zanzibar 2010 | Living with both | Living with neither | Living with mother only | Living with father only | Summary Figures | | | | |
| | | | | | Not living with a biological parent | Both parents dead | One parent dead | Number of children 0-14 | Number of children 0-17 |
| | 65% | 17% | 14% | 3% | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 68% | 13% | 14% | 3% | 13% | 0% | 5% | 319 | 370 |
| Female | 63% | 22% | 13% | 2% | 22% | 0% | 6% | 313 | 368 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 80% | 3% | 16% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 94 | 94 |
| 2-4 | 72% | 12% | 15% | 1% | 12% | 0% | 2% | 130 | 130 |
| 5-9 | 66% | 19% | 11% | 3% | 19% | 0% | 4% | 210 | 210 |
| 10-14 | 59% | 23% | 13% | 4% | 23% | 0% | 8% | 198 | 198 |
| 15-17 | 54% | 23% | 16% | 5% | 23% | 1% | 11% | 0 | 105 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 62% | 18% | 15% | 4% | 18% | 1% | 5% | 232 | 270 |
| Rural | 67% | 17% | 13% | 2% | 17% | 0% | 6% | 401 | 468 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Unguja North | 63% | 21% | 13% | 3% | 21% | 0% | 7% | 95 | 113 |
| Unguja South | 51% | 25% | 20% | 3% | 25% | 0% | 6% | 58 | 68 |
| Town West | 64% | 19% | 14% | 3% | 19% | 1% | 5% | 221 | 256 |
| Pemba North | 72% | 13% | 13% | 1% | 13% | 0% | 4% | 126 | 147 |
| Pemba South | 70% | 14% | 12% | 3% | 14% | 0% | 5% | 133 | 154 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 69% | 12% | 19% | 0% | 12% | 0% | 5% | 31 | 37 |
| Poorer | 67% | 14% | 16% | 2% | 14% | 0% | 4% | 74 | 85 |
| Middle | 69% | 15% | 13% | 3% | 15% | 0% | 5% | 87 | 101 |
| Richer | 69% | 16% | 13% | 2% | 16% | 0% | 5% | 182 | 212 |
| Richest | 61% | 21% | 13% | 4% | 21% | 1% | 6% | 257 | 302 |
| Total < 15 | 67% | 17% | 13% | 2% | 17% | 0% | 4% | 632 | 632 |
| Total < 18 | 65% | 17% | 14% | 3% | 17% | 0% | 5% | 632 | 738 |

| Table 1. Percent distribution of children under age 18 by living arrangement and survival status of parents, according to background characteristics, Mainland Tanzania 2010 TOTAL N=25048 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mainland Tanzania 2010 | Living with both 57.91% | Living with neither 16.58% | | | | Living with mother only 19.01% | | Living with father only 5.65% | | Missing information 0.85% | Total Count 100.00% | Summary Figures | | | | |
| | | Only father alive | Only mother alive | Both alive | Both dead | Father alive | Father dead | Mother alive | Mother dead | | | Not living with a biological parent | Both parents dead | One parent dead | Number of children 0-14 | Number of children 0-17 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 58.9% | 0.9% | 2.1% | 10.8% | 1.1% | 14.6% | 4.4% | 4.9% | 1.2% | 0.9% | 100.0% | 15.0% | 1.1% | 8.7% | 10951 | 12453 |
| Female | 56.9% | 1.3% | 2.2% | 13.2% | 1.4% | 14.8% | 4.2% | 4.1% | 1.0% | 0.8% | 100.0% | 18.2% | 1.4% | 8.7% | 11102 | 12595 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 73.8% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 1.5% | 0.0% | 22.8% | 1.0% | 0.5% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 100.0% | 1.7% | 0.0% | 1.2% | 3314 | 3314 |
| 2-4 | 67.1% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 8.6% | 0.2% | 17.3% | 2.2% | 2.8% | 0.3% | 0.6% | 100.0% | 9.7% | 0.2% | 3.4% | 4793 | 4793 |
| 5-9 | 58.0% | 1.0% | 1.7% | 13.4% | 0.6% | 14.1% | 4.0% | 5.3% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 100.0% | 16.7% | 0.6% | 7.7% | 7415 | 7415 |
| 10-14 | 50.6% | 1.7% | 3.3% | 14.9% | 2.1% | 11.8% | 6.3% | 6.5% | 2.0% | 0.8% | 100.0% | 22.0% | 2.1% | 13.3% | 6532 | 6532 |
| 15-17 | 41.3% | 3.0% | 5.2% | 19.3% | 4.3% | 9.5% | 7.7% | 5.7% | 2.0% | 1.9% | 100.0% | 31.9% | 4.3% | 17.9% | 0 | 2995 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 50.6% | 1.8% | 2.5% | 15.1% | 2.1% | 17.2% | 4.2% | 4.5% | 1.1% | 0.9% | 100.0% | 21.5% | 2.1% | 9.6% | 4222 | 5009 |
| Rural | 59.7% | 1.0% | 2.0% | 11.2% | 1.1% | 14.1% | 4.3% | 4.5% | 1.1% | 0.8% | 100.0% | 15.3% | 1.1% | 8.5% | 17831 | 20039 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poorest | 57.6% | 0.8% | 1.3% | 10.5% | 0.7% | 18.5% | 6.0% | 3.0% | 1.1% | 0.5% | 100.0% | 13.3% | 0.7% | 9.2% | 4641 | 5116 |
| Poorer | 60.0% | 0.9% | 2.3% | 10.3% | 0.8% | 14.6% | 4.6% | 4.0% | 1.8% | 0.9% | 100.0% | 14.2% | 0.8% | 9.5% | 5060 | 5643 |
| Middle | 60.3% | 0.8% | 1.9% | 11.1% | 1.1% | 13.1% | 4.4% | 5.7% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 100.0% | 14.9% | 1.1% | 7.8% | 5100 | 5726 |
| Richer | 57.8% | 1.5% | 2.2% | 12.7% | 2.4% | 14.1% | 3.0% | 4.5% | 0.8% | 0.9% | 100.0% | 18.8% | 2.4% | 7.5% | 4184 | 4841 |
| Richest | 51.5% | 2.1% | 3.4% | 17.2% | 1.7% | 13.1% | 3.1% | 5.8% | 1.0% | 1.2% | 100.0% | 24.5% | 1.7% | 9.6% | 3067 | 3721 |
| Total < 15 | 60.2% | 0.9% | 1.7% | 11.0% | 0.9% | 15.4% | 3.8% | 4.4% | 1.0% | 0.7% | 100.0% | 14.5% | 0.9% | 5.9% | 22053 | 25048 |
| Total < 18 | 57.9% | 1.1% | 2.1% | 12.0% | 1.3% | 14.7% | 4.3% | 4.5% | 1.1% | 0.8% | 100.0% | 16.6% | 1.3% | 8.7% | 22053 | 25048 |