

ANNEX: ZANZIBAR 2010 DHS

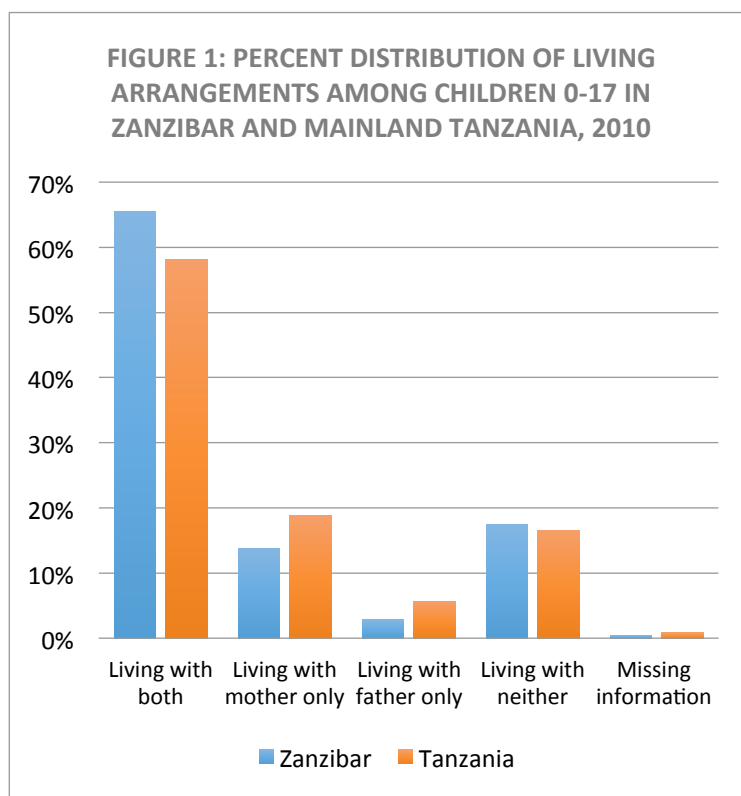
Zanzibar is a semi-autonomous region of Tanzania comprised of a set of islands off the eastern coast of mainland Tanzania. During the 2010 DHS survey, mainland Tanzania was partitioned into 21 administrative regions and Zanzibar's 40 administrative wards were divided into 5 regions. The overwhelming 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%²⁶.

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



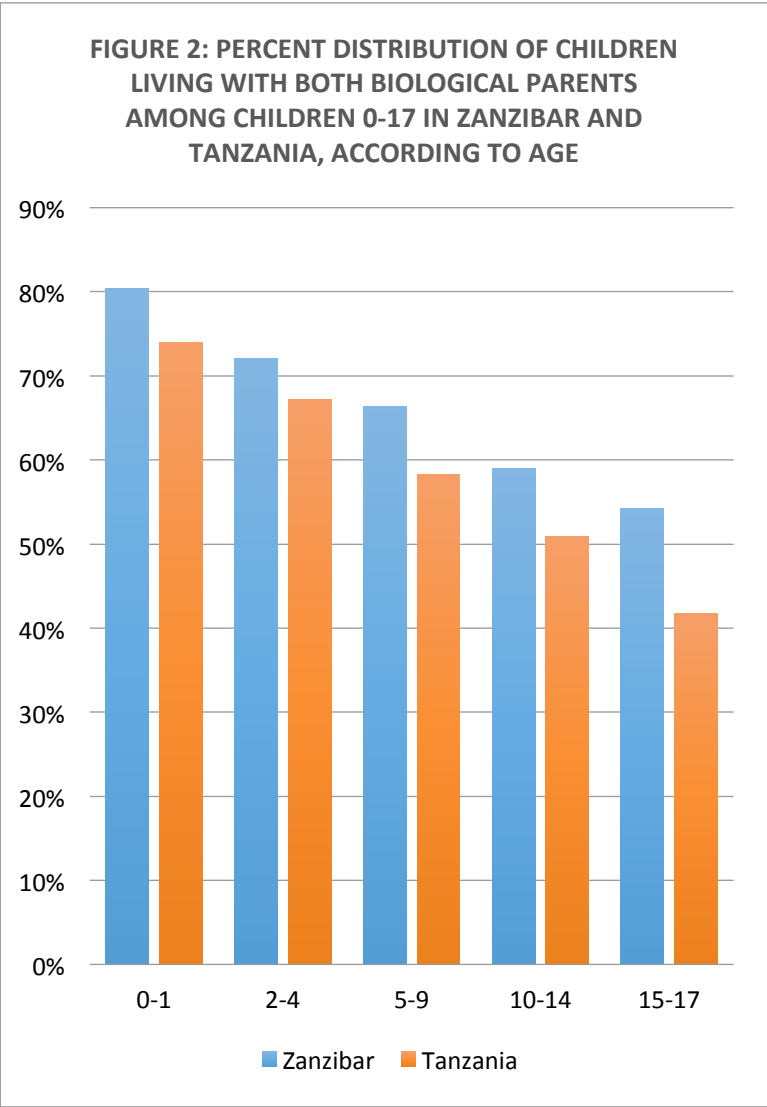
²⁵ World Health Organization (2009). *HIS Assessment in Zanzibar 2009*.

²⁶ 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%).

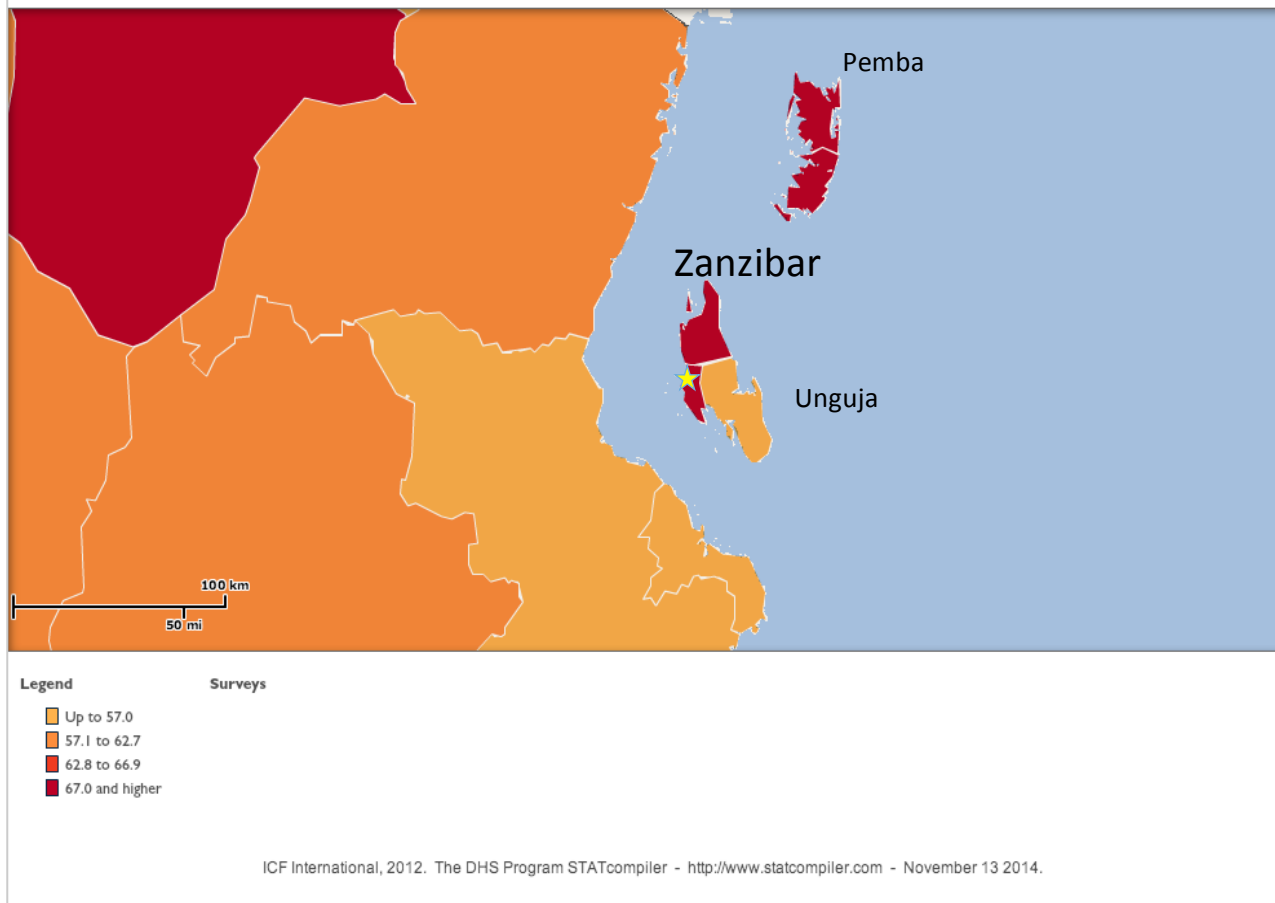
On the other hand, the proportion of children living with neither biological parent is more or less the same across the country, including Zanzibar, at 17%.

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.

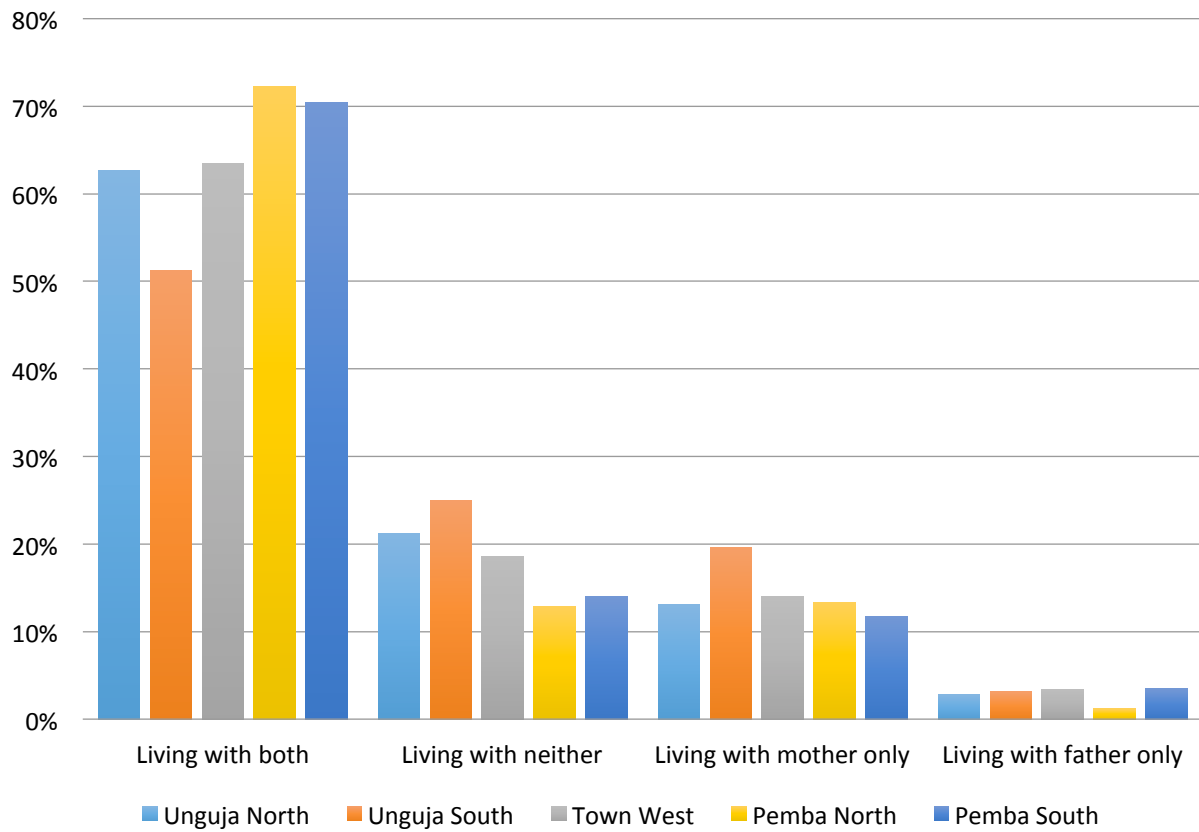
FIGURE 3: PERCENT OF CHILDREN 0-14 LIVING WITH BOTH BIOLOGICAL PARENTS BY REGION



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.

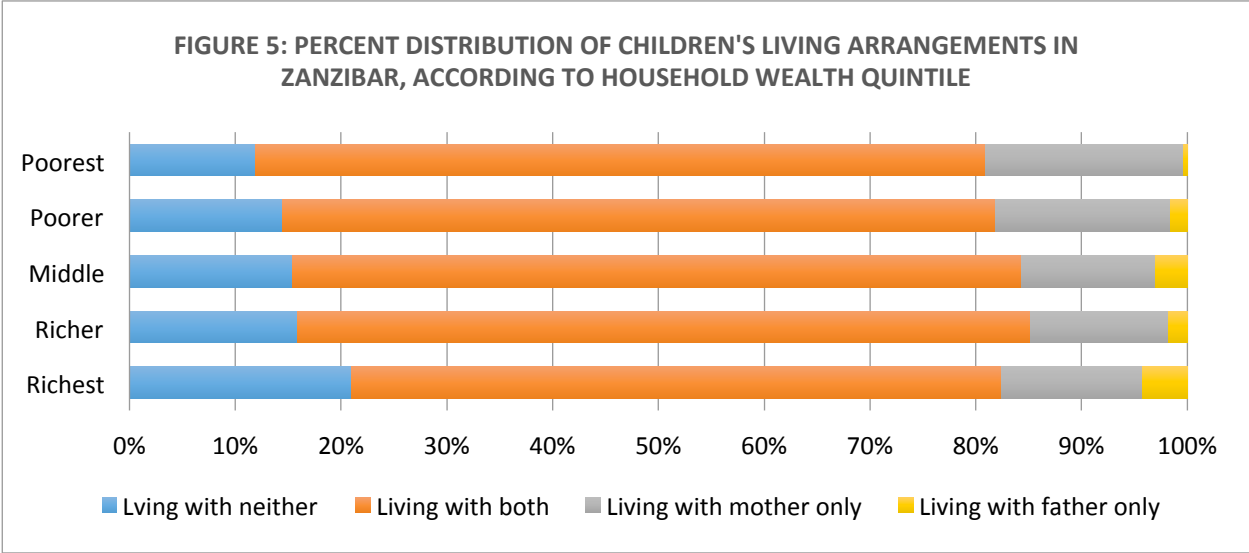
Children living in rural regions of Zanzibar more commonly live with both biological parents when compared to children in urban regions (67% compared to 62%). Significant variations are seen in the likelihood of children living with both biological parents across the two islands. In Pemba, children more 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.

FIGURE 4: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIVING ARRANGEMENT AMONG CHILDREN 0-17 IN ZANZIBAR, ACCORDING TO REGION



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.

Zanzibar 2010																			
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																			
	Living with both	Living with neither		Living with mother only	Living with father only	Summary Figures													
		Only father alive	Only mother alive			Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Missing information	Total Count	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	

Mainland Tanzania 2010																				
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																				
	Living with both	Living with neither				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information	Total Count	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				
	57.91%										100.00%									
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%	5.6%	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		