

Analyzing Household Structure in a Census that has Little Information on Household Relationships: Tanzania 1988

WORK IN PROGRESS

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ABSTRACT

At the time of the 1967 census, Tanzania was 6.4 percent urban, in 1978 13.8 percent, and 1988 18.3 percent (Bureau of Statistics 1990). Given this increased urbanization, how do the patterns of household organization in villages now differ from urban ones?

In this census, each individual is coded in only one of these five relational categories: head, spouse, son, daughter, other relative, or non relative. Thus head and spouse are assumed to be parents of whatever sons or daughters are present, but these children could be from a prior spouse, or perhaps are children of the spouse but not the current head. Individuals designated as other relative could be a relative of either the head or of the spouse or perhaps both (e.g., an in-law of one and a sibling of the other). Two or more other relatives or non relatives located in a household could be a sub-family, related to each other as a couple or parent and child (or children), of the same or different generations from either the head or spouse (for those who are other relatives).

This paper will show what household structures and compositions can be determined from the minimal relational information available in this census. This information and other more recent studies will be applied toward understanding three issues relevant to the increased urbanization: 1) household size; 2) female headed households, and 3) polygyny.

The focus of this report will be to display whatever can be known from the 1988 Tanzanian census of the complexity of living arrangements and structural organization of individuals within households. Some information can be found on the generational location of individuals which transcends specific households as individuals leave (and return from) households for occupation, education, or new family situations, but for the most part this study is necessarily limited to the residential location of individuals.

What is a household? “Persons who shared living costs were considered as members of one household. However, during enumeration persons who were enumerated were those who slept in that household on the census night” (Bureau of Statistics 1988:52). In 1987, Field Reviewers prepared lists of ten-cell leaders and heads of households to demarcate each Enumeration Area. In 1988 when the census was taken, the enumerator listed all eligible persons in a household: head first, followed by family member, “e.g wife, children, ending with adult non-relatives. In the absence of the head of household, any person was obliged to answer census questions on his behalf” (Bureau of Statistics 1988:53).

“Like in all the two post-independence censuses, the 1988 census, represents a *de facto* count of the population which aims at covering all the people who were in the country at a certain date, regardless of if a person is a resident or citizen of the country” (Bureau of Statistics 1988:6). The general questionnaire used for the whole population asked five questions: name, relationship to head of household, sex, age and citizenship. In addition a detailed questionnaire with 27 extra questions covering education, occupation, fertility, mortality, marital status and literacy (in Kiswahili) “were asked to a fraction of the population.” (1988:8). The data used here includes all

the questions.

The literature on households includes Laslett (1983), Lesthaeghe (1989) and Wall (1972). Criticism by Guyer and Peters of models and methods for studying households is on two grounds: “ethnographic accuracy and the capacity to deal with process and change.” (1986:208) Robertson (1991) sees household as forcing a focus on residence and economic activities, rather than on the organization of reproduction (p. 9). Murray distinguishes households whose “effective boundaries and daily activities are susceptible to field observation” (1987: 235) from households which are “necessarily reconstructed from other sorts of evidence.” Pilon and Hertrich (1995) find three types of criteria used in definitions of households for 7 countries in West Africa which they take from census takers’ manuals.: 1) parentage, 2) residence, and 3) economic.

Summary characteristics of the Tanzania 1988 census are shown in Table 1. The 20 percent sample used here includes 4,623,240 individuals with slightly more women than men. Children under 15 make up 45.1 percent of the sample and people over 65, 3.6 percent. Single people are 6.5 percent, married 32.6 percent, divorced/ separated 2.9 percent and widowed 2.9 percent. Mothers are alive for 81.8 percent of the population. There are 915,408 households with an overall mean household size of 5.03, of which 2.75 are adults and 2.28 children. Males are household heads in 68.2 percent of households, females in 31.8 percent. Households are predominantly rural (65.6 percent), people living largely in villages. Throughout, a contrast between rural and non rural areas will be investigated. If all households are considered, 53.9 percent have a spouse present, 66 percent children, 43 percent other relatives and 11 percent non relatives. These global figures conceal a variety of living arrangements.

Housing characteristics show Tanzania a developing country with water source piped for 36.5 percent of households; electricity 7.4 percent, and flush toilets 4 percent. Ayad, Barriere, and Otto calculated from Demographic Health Surveys [DHS] data a “standard of living index” which is defined as “household access to basic amenities, floor materials...” (1997:53) giving Tanzania a score of 2.9, with 2.2 for rural and 5.3 for urban, less than Kenya and greater than Uganda. Household ownership by resident is 76.9 percent.

The simplest households contain one person who is identified as the head of the household. Households without heads are collective quarters, which usually contain more than 20 persons, such as army camps, schools, hospitals, hotels, prisons, etc. Both of these household types will be discussed briefly. However multi-person households are the most common, and these will be described more fully. All of these sections will seek to maximize what can be known given the minimal information that was collected by the census on household relationships. Then the discussion will focus on three themes: 1) household size, 2) female headed households and 3) polygyny. Finally, the paper will highlight some of the major gaps in information on household relationships information that the analysis has shown.

1) One person households.

Table 2 shows characteristics of the 12.5 percent of the households in the sample (114,240) with only one person. These include 2.4 percent of the people in this sample. Less than one percent are under 15 and 12.2 percent are over 65. Slightly over half the households are owner occupied (in the country as a whole this is over three-quarters), showing a greater proportion are renters. The census provides no clues as to whether living alone is a temporary

arrangement, e.g., seasonal workers or attending school, or one that has existed for a long time, perhaps at the same time as residence in another place.

As shown in Table 2, twice as many males live alone as females. Males are most likely single, females widows. Thirty percent are married (over twice as likely to be male as female). Educational status differs by gender: of those without any education, 53.7 percent are female, of those with university education 89.8 percent are male. Professional workers are four times more likely to be male and males are nearly twice as likely to be in agriculture than females.

Is living alone a new rather than a traditional pattern, the result of recent urban migration? But urban residence does not account for living alone. Roughly half are rural residents, more so for females than males. Are these married co-wives who do not live in the same household as the husband? Are single women actually co-wives who are not married and not resident?

In these single person households, some information about relationships to other people can be determined in three ways:

1) Marital status. Table 2 shows that 30.85 percent of people living alone indicate they are single, 30.9 percent married, 19.6 percent divorced or separated and 14.5 percent widow. (For the whole population, Table 1 showed twice as many single and less than 6 percent divorced, separated or widowed) There is no information as to residence of spouse, or how long a couple has lived separately, or whether this is a temporary or permanent arrangement. There are huge gender differences in marital status, where being single is the case for 81 percent of males and 19 percent of females, whereas 70 percent of males are married and only 30 percent of females.

2) Mother reported living. Table 3 shows the age distribution of mothers living for individuals living alone. Up until age 35 over three quarters of people living alone have a mother

alive, in fact females are slightly more likely to have a living mother until 35, and from that age on, males increasingly state their mother is living. Living alone is not a consequence of being without a living parent. It is not possible to tell whether the living parent lives in a village or urban area, and how this fits in with the rural residence of the female one person households. No information is collected about whether fathers are living.

3) From females who indicated they have had children. Table 1 showed that over 60 percent of the households have children. There is a variable in the data which gives numbers of sons and daughters living in the household and elsewhere. Unfortunately this variable has data for only about twenty percent of the households (frequency missing, 701,998). However if the single person households for which there are data are looked at, there are interesting anomalies since a small portion of females in one person households indicate that they have one or more children living with them (Table 4). About ten percent of single person householders report a child living in the household. This pattern increases with the age of the person until 45, at which point it declines slightly and then increases slightly. Child is slightly more likely to be a male child.

Thus, the generational location of some individuals as child, parent, or grand parent can be determined even for some of these individuals who live alone. Of these females living alone who have had children, a quarter of the women can be located as daughters with a mother alive, and also as mothers of people currently alive, but presumably not living in the household. Since the frequency missing is so large, that number can not be determined. It could also be the case that they also have live great grand parents or great grand children, but this is not knowable from the data available.

2. Households without a head (collective quarters)

Collective quarters are institutions such as schools or jails where there is no person coded as head of household. The data show .2 of a percent (2,523) households without a head in the sample, of which 44.6 percent are rural, 69.4 percent have no children present, and 0.4 percent have no adults living there. The mean household size is 13.15, ranging from 1 to 360. Of the 33,204 individuals that make up this sample of households without heads (slightly less than one percent of the full sample), a third are female. Characteristics are shown in Table 5.

The mean number of children born to females 15 or older living in these households without a head (8,111 females in this sample) is 1.65, slightly more living in the household than elsewhere. Table 5 also shows marital status of these mothers by the mean number of children living in the household or elsewhere. About 52 percent have never married and about 40 percent have. Those who have married have the largest mean number of children both living in the household (.94 males and .86 females) and elsewhere (.60 males and .62 females). This is the reverse of the situation for those who are divorced or separated. Over all there is a greater likelihood for both never married and married mothers to have male children living with them and divorced/ separated and widowed to have females living away.

3. Multi-person households.

Table 6 shows summary characteristics of the 798,682 households with more than one person living in them. These represent 87.5 percent of all households in the sample. Heads are only slightly more likely to be male (68.6 percent as opposed to 68.4 percent for the whole sample). If a second adult is present who is a spouse, he or she is listed next. Spouses are present

in 61.6 percent of these multi-person households, of which 58 percent are female and 3.6 percent male. Households which have more than one spouse present represent 4.2 percent of the households (33,149 households), of which .02 percent of the households have males (204) and 4.1 percent (32,936) have female multi-spouses. Children are present in 75.5 percent with a slightly greater likelihood of sons (in 59.6 percent of the households) than daughters (in 48.6 percent of the households). Other relatives are present in 49.3 percent of the households and non-relatives in 12.65 percent.

Household characteristics are also shown in Table 6. Overall most (80.5 percent) are owner occupied. These households are over 3 times as likely to be in rural than non areas.

Table 7 shows summary characteristics of the individuals who live in these households with 2 or more persons (N=4,475,331). Since every household has one head, the number and sex distribution of heads is the same as in Table 6, but there are differences in the number of individuals who appear as spouses, since those who are multi spouses are now counted from the perspective of individual: 532,015 (11.9 percent of the population) are spouses, of which 28,721 are males. Considering females only, 39,763 individuals are in polygamous unions where she is a co-wife, which is 7.9 percent of married female spouses.

Looking at the number of males and female children, there are slightly more sons (995,360) than daughters (941,979): girls marry earlier and leave. Children identified as sons and daughters in the household could be living with their biological parents, or one of their biological parents. Some could be step children, and not all of the children need have the same parentage. The data do not distinguish, nor is there reliable data on number living elsewhere. Other relatives (22.5 percent of the population, 544,943) are more likely female than male (461,428). As shown

in Table 7, this is true for all age categories, but especially the case for adults which is the largest category, three times as likely female than male. The reverse is true of non-relatives (4.4 percent of the people in the sample), where there are more males (106,726) than females (91,507). Age distribution of non relatives shows more younger females and adult and older males. The possibility exists these are borders, suggesting a source of household income.

The marital status by sex is shown in Table 8 for people over 15 in multi person households. Of those who are single the largest group for both males and females are still children, even though this table is limited to people 15 and over. The few single people who are heads of household are slightly more likely to be female. Looking at those who are married, the largest proportion of males are heads (78.7 percent), and of females (61.8 percent) are spouses. Interestingly, 17.4 percent of married females are heads. Of those who are divorced 40.5 percent of males are heads, and slightly more, 43.3 percent of female. Amongst those who are widowed, close to 50 percent of both males and females are heads.

The bottom panel of Table 8 focuses simply on heads of households in villages where 70.14 percent of heads are male. Males heads are generally married (87.3 percent) females slightly less so (55.9 percent). What is interesting is that female heads are far more likely to be divorced or to be widowed (23.3 percent) than males.

Another approach to displaying household structure is shown in Table 9 which shows age distribution for females who have had children by marital status for each of the household relations by age. Single daughters in the household are twice as likely to have had a child than married daughters, most especially for those who are under 25, which would be expected since married daughters would be living with their husbands. Other relatives who are married are twice

as likely to have children than those who are single. The same age pattern is here, in that the younger single women are more likely mothers than younger married ones.

Table 10 shows the proportion indicating a mother alive. Of the people in households with a head, about 82 percent have a mother living. This could be a two generation household if one of the other relatives present in the household is 20 or so years older and female. Two thirds of the other relatives in the household are females over 35, likely grandmothers. The age distributions for having mothers living are shown in Table 10 and show little difference between males and females. Since no information on having a father alive is directly collected it is not possible to determine if other relatives who are male are fathers of either head or spouse. Relationships amongst adults and children who are coded as “other relatives” are not available, so the other relatives within extended households could be relatives of either head or spouse or both as well possibly as being related to each other, e.g., sisters of wife or husband or sister of husband and sister of wife.

It is useful to separate multi person households into nuclear and extended households, making it possible to consider household size in a more structured way (Labov 2001). Nuclear households include a head with or without a spouse or child(ren), but with no other relatives living in the residence. The possibilities are a head and one or more spouses with or without children, one parent with a child or children in the household, but no other relatives. It is not possible to say if one parent households have a spouse temporarily or permanently living in another household (has migrated) or whether some or all children who are present are also children of a resident spouse. Extended families are those in which other relatives are present.

Table 11 shows characteristics of household structure for nuclear and extended

households. Of all households, 56.9 percent are nuclear, with 58.0 percent of two parent households and 55.7 percent of one parent. Of the 56.9 percent nuclear households, only one tenth have non-relatives present. Bongaarts calls nuclear households without non-relatives “a simple nuclear household” (2000:12). In the case of large household (7 or more), a much smaller proportion are nuclear: 32.6 percent, of which a sixth have non-relatives. Large households are more likely rural than non-rural. The 43.1 percent households which are extended show a larger proportion with non-relatives than do nuclear households, with consequent larger household size. Of all households which have two parents, 42 percent are in extended households, and a slightly larger proportion of one parent households are in extended households.

In Table 12 are differences in the mean number of people in the nuclear and extended household. The mean number of adults is 6.59, 6.2 without non-relatives and 9.0 with non-relatives (about 5 percent of all households). The most striking differences here are in the number of non-relative adults and children present: if non-relatives are not counted, the mean number of people is 3.68, whereas with non-relatives the number is 5.47. There are more adults than children for both households with non relatives and without non-relatives.

Discussion

The descriptive information presented above will now be used to analyze in detail three crucial demographic topics: 1) household size, 2) female headed households and 3) polygyny. These topics are interwoven and linked to form patterns by which reproduction, socialization, and welfare are accomplished in Tanzania.

Data from other sources will be used to update the numbers (in some cases), and also to show other work that has been done in these areas. The evidence from the 1988 census where residence is stressed, differs from that of DHS which provide data covering topics not included in the census, such as knowledge of contraception, age at marriage, birth, intercourse, and ideal family size. For DHS surveys, a household is defined “as a person or group of person living together and sharing a common source of food” (Gage 1996:7). Some DHS demographic characteristics are shown in Table 13 for DHS96 (Bureau of Statistics 1997) in which 8,900 households were sampled, (6,671 rural and 2,228 urban) 8,120 women actually interviewed, and a sub-sample of 2,658 households selected for male interview. Response rates were lowest for urban men (79.7) and highest for rural households 98.5 percent. “One-member households are more common in urban areas, and more difficult to interview because they keep their houses locked up most of the time.” (Bureau of Statistics 1997:7)

1) Household Size. Table 1 showed a mean household size of 5.03, which was refined in Tables 12 to show 3.85 for nuclear and 6.59 for extended households. The census data analyzed here showed 56.9 percent nuclear and 43.1 percent extended households. Urban/ rural differences were in the predicted way, with urban about a person less for nuclear households and nearly that for extended households. The largest household size (9.3) was for rural households with non-relatives. Table 11 showed that about 10 percent of all nuclear households had non-relatives, whether one or two parent households and that only a slightly larger number of extended households had non-relatives. Who are these people?

Figure 1 shows relatives and non relatives in the household by age for urban and rural

areas separately. This makes it clear that the children account for most of the other relatives in both rural and urban areas. Whose children are these? The census information does not make it possible to answer this question, other than to say that they are not children of the head, since they would be listed as sons and daughter, and most likely not of the spouse, although the possibility exists that a head does not list some or all of his or her *social* children (Townsend 1997) as biological children.

According to DHS96 (Bureau of Statistics 1997), mean household size in Tanzania is now 4.9: urban 4.2 and rural 5.4 . More than one fifth (21 percent) have foster children (children under 15 in household with neither biological mother or father present) with little difference between urban (20.1) and rural (21.2). The Reproductive and Child Health Survey [RCHS] (National Bureau of Statistics 2000) conducted in 1999 shows a slight further decrease for urban (4.3) and rural (5.3).

Ankrah (1993) describes forms of “family restructuring,” such as grandparent- headed families, children-alone families, and the absorption of single parents into the clan. These all impact particularly on the role of women in the household. Ocholla-Ayayo sees urbanization in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda as “already close to reducing kinship down to the conjugal family (parents and children)” (1997:71).

Another dimension is suggested by Townsend’s 1997 study: fluidity. In field research in a village in Botswana Townsend showed domestic groups are not necessarily co-resident and domestic arrangements are characterized by fluidity and adaptability: “Cross-sectional definitions of the household as a group of co-residents at a particular time miss both the variety of links between non-co-resident individuals and groups and the flow of people in and out of particular

residential units.” (1997: 420)

Bongaarts notes: “As societies develop, extended households tend to be replaced by the nuclear or conjugal households consisting of husband, wife, and children” (2001:23). Bongaarts calculates from DHS data files (1990-1998) average size of residential household of 5.25 for sub-Saharan Africa and 5.16 for all family units, 4.03 for nuclear family (head, spouse and their children) and 4.44 for nuclear/stem family (adds parents or grandparents of head).

All agree on a declining household size and fewer extended households in both rural and urban areas.

2). **Female-headed Households.** As shown above, females are head of 31.8 percent of all households. According to the Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP 1997) despite the increasing numbers of female heads of household, Tanzanian society continues to be highly patriarchal, and women live in a system of customary, religious and statutory law with men as heads of households. Bruce and Lloyd (1992) make the important point that living in a female-headed household is not synonymous with living in a mother-headed household. Their analysis of data from 8 Sub-Saharan African countries (not including Tanzania) lead them to say that between 5 and 10 percent of children’s lives in most of these countries are spent in households headed by women who are not their mothers. Katapa (1994) using DHS91/92 for Tanzania found female heads of households are older and less educated than male heads, and also that female headed households are smaller in size and more likely urban than rural. Locoh (1995) summarizes DHS data for 8 East African countries 1987-93 and shows Zambia (1992) with the least with 16.2 and Kenya (1993) with highest 32.7, and Tanzania with 18.6 percent heads as females.

McDaniel [Zuberi] and Zulu (1996) using DHS data investigated regional patterns in child-parent residence in sub-Saharan Africa . They found that in Eastern Africa, 9, 14, and 18 percent of all children were living in households without their biological parents in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, respectively. The distribution of female headed households as depicted in more recent DHS surveys shows an increase to 19.7 (DHS94) and 21.8 (DHS96) (Ayad, Barriere and Otto, 1997:32).

Figure 2 shows the age distribution of heads by sex for rural and non rural areas. Both male and female headship peak at 25-29, but males overall account for nearly 70 percent in rural areas. Pilon, Mama and Tichit (1995) point out that there is no standard definition of the concept of female head of household, but it includes temporary heads in the absence of their husbands, women serving as heads but not officially declared as heads, and females officially heads, generally single, widow or divorced, or if married, polygamous wife not cohabiting with husband. Mark et al (1997) found in rural Tanzania a woman was considered household head among 36.8 percent of households with orphan, compared to 15.1 percent among other households with children. Findley examines migration and speculates that what begins as “female ‘temporary’ heads of household” (1997:129) becomes redefined over time.

Adegboyega, Ntozi and Ssekamatte-Ssebuliba. (1997) point out that where census data are collected on a *de facto* basis it “tends to report spurious household relationships, as most of the statistical measures are taken around the person who happens to be acting as the head of household” (1997:29) when data are collected and information on absent members is missing. They note a growing percentage of households headed by divorced, widowed, or never-married females.

Bongaarts (2001) shows a smaller average size of household components for female head (4.2) than male head (5.5). The RCHS (National Bureau of Statistics [Tanzania] 2000) found men head 77 percent, with 73 percent male headed in urban and 78.3 percent in rural.

Increased female headship is evident. The effect of female headship on the production and distribution of economic resources in the household needs to be investigated as does the possibility of increased poverty for children with one less person who might be a farm worker or a wage earner in the household.

3) **Polygyny.** Spouses are found in 61.6 percent of the households with a head. About 3.6 percent of all households have more than one female spouse, 1.8 percent in urban areas and 4.5 percent in rural. Of the 532,120 people who are spouses, 463,636 are first wives and 39,763 co-wives (in addition, 28,721 are males who are listed as spouses) in the household. The extent of polygyny without cohabitation can not be estimated from these data. Figure 3 shows a similar age distribution of wife and co-wife in both rural and urban area, but makes clear the greater prevalence of co-wives in rural areas.

The figure for polygyny from DHS96 is shown in Table 13 for currently married females as 28.8, for males 15 percent, but there are no estimates of how many spouses per household this represents, or the distribution of two, three, etc. co-wives per household.

Locoh (1988) notes a decline in polygyny, but sees new forms emerging such as separated residence and autonomy of each wife. Meekers and Franklin (1994) found widespread rejection of polygynous unions amongst Kaguru women. Their ethnographic interviews showed concern that resources would be diverted to the co-wife. They cite the The Tanzanian Marriage Act of

1971 which prohibits polygyny for Christian marriages, but still allows it for civil, Islamic and traditional unions.

Adepoju and Mbungua consider polygyny without cohabitation “a common type of union” (1997:42) among both educated and uneducated in urban and rural areas in Africa. They also point to the growth in the number of dual households among African migrant families, trying to maximize economic returns from both the home area and the destination. Adepoju (1997) suggests a new version of polygamy which is bi-residential rather than co-residential, to maximize income through participation of all spouses. He sees stress now the result caused by women assuming new roles while the “African man is losing some important traditional roles, without adopting new ones” (1997:11).

Timaeus and Reynar (1998) analyzed data on the proportion of married women who are in polygynous unions for 25 sub-Saharan countries from DHS data from 1977 to 1996. Most of the pair wise comparisons of successive estimates show that polygyny is in decline, although the amount of change in most instances has been small.

In all three of these areas of household organization, change has been become more extensive in more recent times: household size continues to decline as does polygyny, while female headship increases. However, at every point, gaps in what can be known of the household structure in 1988 in Tanzania make more extensive analysis difficult.

What are the major gaps in household information that appear as the census data are examined? Relationships within households are minimally known, especially considering the following possible links.

1. Links between head and spouse. If both are married, is it to each other? What is

the relationship history of each: are there remnants of earlier relationships in the household?

2. Links between sons and daughters and parents. Relationships from the head are obtained, but this may not be a biological relation, and the situation could differ for each child. For example, one child could be from the current two parent pair, one from an earlier relationship of either parent. No guarantee that each or any child is a biological relation.

3. Links between other relatives and others in the household. Whose other relative is not specified? Would a brother-in-law be listed as an other relative?

4. Links between non relatives and other relatives in the household. If not the brother-in law, what about a brother-in-law's brother?

Future studies will hopefully extend our knowledge of these links. It is not evident what additional rural/ urban differences will be uncovered as more is known about these gaps.

Conclusion

Differences in household patterns in villages and urban areas were evident throughout, and are intriguing. Is this evidence that traditional household patterns are changing as urbanization continues to grow?

From a demographer's perspective, there is a challenge in taking these minimal questions from the census and teasing out information on household organization. But they only scratch the surface of what might be known if more information had been collected on household relations.

What is needed are additional questions which flesh out the relations of the children, other relatives and non relatives to the head and spouse if one is present, and if one is not present, information on an absent spouse's current resident and current relation to the head and children in the household.

Those who are concerned with government policy need as much information as possible about the household organization of the people, in order to make informed decisions on the allocation of funds to aid in reducing poverty and increasing the well being of the largest number of stakeholders. Clearly the current question on relationship provided minimal information on household, much less family structure. Only more extensive questions in future censuses about relationships can prevent these gaps in knowledge of today's world from occurring for future societies.

Unfortunately, the gaps are permanent for 1988.

Table 1. Summary characteristics of TZ88 for all individuals and all households

1) of individuals N=4,623,240; males (2,240,476); females (2,382,864)

age distribution:

mean age 22.04
under 15; 2,085,302 (45.10%)
15-65; 2,370,028 (51.37%)
over 65; 167,910 (3.63%)

marital status

single 61.51%; married 32.61%, divorced/ separated 2.93%; widow 2.89%
children 1,008,266, (42% of all women) report having child living in household or elsewhere
mother alive 3,780,175 (81.76%)
living in villages 3,139,012 (67.89%)

2) of households. (N= 915,408)

Residence

urban/not village 2955,576 (32.29%)
village/rural 610,932 (67.71%)

Household size (range 1 to 148)

Mean household size 5.03
means: total females 2.603; total males 2.447
Mean number of adults 2.75
Mean number of children 2.28

Households with more than 7 persons: 251,562 (27.56%)

Not rural 73,815 (29.34%)
Rural 177,747 (70.66%)

Household composition

Head male, 68.37%; female head 31.83%
Spouse present 492,091 (53.9%) ; more than one wife 32,945
Children present 603,424 (66.10 %) range 0-48
 sons present 475,186
 daughters present 468,283
Other Relatives present 393,403 (43.09%)
Non relatives present 101,78 (11.01%)

Household characteristics

mean number of rooms 3.03
Water 36.4%, Electricity 7.38%, Toilet 4.02% , Owned by resident 76.89%

Table 2. Characteristics of ONE person householders and households.

Number of single person households. 114,240,
 12.50% of households in sample (114,240/ 912,891)
 2.47% of people in sample (114,240/ 4,623,352)

residence

not rural 49.7%; (56,781)
 rural 50.30% (57,459)

age

under 15 0.33% (348)
 15-65 87.52% (137,664)
 over 65 12.15% (13,875)

sex

male 66.70% (76,197)
 female 33.30% (38,043)

marital status

			male	female
single	37.09%	(42,374)	81.13	18.87
married	30.85%	(35,244)	70.49	29.51
div/sep	19.60%	(22,391)	55.97	44.03
widow	12.4%	(14,161)	30.99	69.01

		None	Primary	Secondary	University
education male	46.27 %	(20,914)			89.82%
female	53.73%	(24, 283)			10.18%
total	39.56%	(45,197)	47%	About 7%	0.39%

	Prof	Agricultural
occupation male	81.67	61.23
female	18.33	38.77
total	8,717 (7.63%)	60,226 (52.72%)

water in household 47.71%
 electricity in household 10.97%
 toilet in household 5.36%
 owned by resident 52.49%

Table 3. Mother alive for all individuals by age group for ONE person households.

age group	males			females		
	total	mother alive	%	total	mother alive	%
less 15	238	217	91	140	126	90
15-19	4221	3784	90	1989	1803	91
20-24	10994	9695	88	4579	4158	91
25-29	15131	12776	84	4637	4025	87
30-34	9996	7784	78	2811	2177	77
35-39	7781	5243	67	2495	1633	65
40-44	4958	2642	53	2193	1004	46
45-49	4776	2036	43	2446	846	35
50-54	3854	1158	30	2850	617	22
55-59	3299	740	22	2363	368	16
60-64	2955	450	15	2991	294	10
65 plus	7994	593	7	8549	472	6
total	76197	47118	62	38043	17523	46

Table 4. Children reported living in ONE person households by age of mother reporting. 38,043 mothers, of which 6,790 report child in household.

Mother age of	male			female	
	total	child	% child	child	% child
less 15	125	3	2.40%	3	2.40%
15-19	1989	92	4.63%	96	4.83%
20-24	4579	300	6.55%	310	6.77%
25-29	4637	422	9.10%	409	8.82%
30-34	2811	322	11.45%	315	11.21%
35-39	2495	272	10.90%	260	10.42%
40-44	2193	227	10.35%	224	10.21%
45-49	2446	240	9.81%	198	8.09%
50-54	2850	291	10.21%	236	8.28%
55-59	2363	218	9.23%	185	7.83%
60-64	2991	281	9.39%	245	8.19%
65 plus	8549	909	10.63%	732	8.56%
total	38028	3577	9.41%	3213	8.45%

Table 5. Households without a head (collective quarters)

Total number of households without a head 2,523
 1,397 not rural (55.37%); 1,126 rural (44.63%)
 households with no children present 1,752 (69.44%)
 households with no adults present 10 (.4%)
 water 58%; electricity 29%; 21% toilets

Household size

one person = 137; 5.43% ; male 116, (84.67%), female 21 (15.33%)
 10 or less people, 66.07%
 20 or less people, 86.76%
 100 or less people, 98.89%

Mean household size 13.16 (range 1 to 360) (n=2,523)

1,126 rural 14.63
 1,1397 not rural 11.98

Mean household size where 7 or more persons. 19.76 (range 7 to 360) (n=1,491)

828 not rural (55.53%)
 663 rural (44.47%)

Mean household size where 20 or more people 43.92 (range 20 to 360) (n=396)

186 not rural (46.97%)
 210 rural (53.03%)

People in Households

Males in Households 22,318 (66%) and females in households (33%)

Single people (56.78%) Married (34.35%)

Mean number of adults 40.48 (n=33,204) (min 0, max 354)

Men number of children 5.62 (n=33,204) (min 0, max 54)

Mean number of children of females 15 or older (8,111) in households without head present,
 living in household or elsewhere, by marital status of female

	Mothers	Mean number of children living:				Total Children
		In household		Elsewhere		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
All	8111 (100%)	.48	.45	.36	.36	1.65
Marital status						
never married	4184 (52%)	.11	.10	.09	.08	
married	3226 (40%)	.94	.86	.60	.62	
div/sep	418 (5%)	.55	.58	.80	.73	
widowed	283 (3%)	.71	.68	.92	.98	

Table 6. Summary characteristics of households with 2 or more persons including head, (87.49% of households in the sample 786,682/ 912,891)

Households which have:			
		Male	Female
head	100% (n=798,682)	68.61% (548,026)	31.39% (250,656)
spouse	492,007 (61.60%)	3.56 % (28,719)	58.04%(463,554)
one	458,867 (57.45%)	3.54% (28,249)	53.92% (430,618)
more than one	33,140 (4.15%)	0.02% (204)	4.12% (32,936)
children	603,338 (75.54%)		
Sons		475,117 (59.49)	
Daughters			468,216 (58.62%)
other relatives	393,353 (49.25%)		
non-relatives	101,060 (12.65%)		
Households with			
	Total	rural	not rural
electricity	6.80%	18.32	81.68
water	34.81%	42.83	57.17
toilet	3.77%	24.69	75.31
owner occupied	80.48%	76.56	23.44

Table 7. Summary characteristics of individuals in households with 2 or more persons including head (96.8% of people in sample 4,475,331/ 4,623,352)

		Male	Female
heads	798,682	548,026 (68.61%)	250,656 (31.39%)
spouse	532,025	28,719 (5.40%)	503,306 (94.60%)
Polygamous			39,763
children	1,936,339		
Sons		995,360	
Daughters			941,979
*other relatives	21.77% (1,006,527)	461,496 (45.85%)	545,031 (54.15%)
relchild	4.11%	92,542	97,573 (5 and under)
relkid	7.11%	155,833	172,815 (over 5 to 15)
reladult	8.49%	179,500	212,930(over 15,under 65)
relold	1.16%	12,966	40,752 (65 and over)
*non-relatives	5.01% (231,474)	55.65 % (128,820)	44.35% (102,654)
nrelchild	0.44%	(9,841)	(10,807)
nrelkid	0.99%	(20,919)	(25,017)
nreladult	3.20%	(88,770)	(59,367)
nrelold	.19%	(4,666)	4,204

Table 8. Marital Status by relationship by sex for TZ88 for people 15 years and over in households with head and two or more people

		male	female
Single	head	7.60	9.42
	child	46.57	60.40
	other rel	33.90	32.33
	non-rel	11.84	7.82
		366,013	232,876
Married	head	78.00	17.49
	spouse	4.44	61.84
	child	4.84	4.70
	other relative	8.42	12.64
	non-relative	4.18	3.26
	642,007	810,464	
Divorced/ separated	head	40.45	43.31
	child	10.56	18.17
	Other relative	32.61	32.37
	non-relative	16.28	6.09
	26,977	84,935	
Widowed	head	47.00	46.27
	child	3.36	2.79
	other relative	37.58	46.22
	non-relative	11.71	4.67
	14,552	104,491	
	1,049,711	1,233,099	

Marital status of heads only by sex for Tanzania village households (n=591,334)

	Male		Female	
	freq	percent	freq	percent
single	39,616	7.14	29,616	7.14
married	361,964	87.28	98,719	55.9
divorc/sep	15,001	3.62	24,334	13.78
widow	8,152	1.97	41,208	23.33
	414,734 (70.14%)		176,600 (29.86%)	

Table 9. All females who have children by age by relationships for all households with head

	less 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	40-44	over 45	
single								
head	116	1200	4410	5686	3283	1989	20145	
daughter	16836	18641	12928	5679	1839	737	57125	
other rel	6718	9331	8029	4304	1607	867	34267	
non rel 10073	2105	2140	1427	551	290	8298		
	24747	31284	27527	17107	7288	3885	119897	
married								
head	40	3541	16739	25972	21758	19632	137906	
spouse	155	20332	68545	88794	65722	58006	443426	
daughter	153	3900	9308	7874	4128	2376	29771	
other rel	147	8113	18448	15129	8690	6443	79722	
non rel 32	2473	5507	4804	1674	2035	22405		
	527	37373	118612	142670	103052	88552	713686	
div/sep								
head	3	1184	1335	3856	4617	5271	39320	
daughter	31	875	2880	3401	2400	1508	12743	
other rel	11	567	1955	2787	2195	1906	21240	
non rel 3	111	512	748	564	459	4278		
widow								
head	0	37	277	992	18115	2909	50435	over 65 17981
daughter	3	79	352	519	435	350	2424	41
other relative	13	103	333	620	703	899	39177	21757
non relative	0	10	70	140	163	156	3998	17313

Table 10. Mother alive for all individuals by age group in all households with a head .

age	males			females		
	total	mother alive	%	total	mother alive	%
less 15	1038752	1019253	0.98	1046550	1025844	0.98
15-19	244028	229137	0.94	262173	245424	0.94
20-24	167560	151248	0.90	215048	193044	0.90
25-29	165749	141966	0.86	196358	165631	0.84
30-34	120379	94912	0.79	133398	102140	0.77
35-39	107245	75568	0.70	114100	76654	0.67
40-44	75604	44499	0.59	84040	44995	0.54
45-49	72299	35215	0.49	72885	32128	0.44
50-54	57705	20970	0.36	65134	20368	0.31
55-59	47867	13232	0.28	44507	10468	0.24
60-64	41030	8014	0.20	46639	7970	0.17
65 plus	102252	10807	0.11	102050	11390	0.11
total	2240470	1843819	0.82	2382882	1936356	0.81

Table 11. Household Structure all households, two parent, one parent, and large households (7 or more people) Tanzanian census 1988, percentages. (Labov 2001)

	all households	two parents	one parent	large households (7 or more)
Nuclear	56.9	58.0	55.7	32.55
without non-relative	51.6	52.8	50.3	26.58
with non-relative	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.97
Extended	43.1	42	44.3	67.45
without non-relative	37.3	36	38.8	53.23
with non-relative	5.8	6	5.5	14.22
	912,891	492,091	420,823	251,562

	Large households (7 or more) (Percentages)	
	Rural	Non-rural
Nuclear	34.62	27.56
without non-relative	28.96	20.83
with non-relative	5.66	6.73
Extended	65.38	72.44
without non-relative	52.46	55.07
with non-relative	12.92	17.37
	177,747	73,815

Table 12. Household Size by Structure, Mean number of people, adults (15 and over), children (less than 15) and rural/ non-rural. Tanzanian census. 1988. (Labov 2001)

		Mean number of people in household			
		All	Mean # Adults	Mean # Children	Mean# Head's Children
		5.03 (912,891)	2.75	2.28	1.63
Nuclear		3.85 (519,488)	2.06	1.78	1.72
	without non-relative	3.68 (471,233)	1.94	1.74	1.74
	with non-relative	5.47 (48,255)	3.29	2.18	1.51
Extended		6.59 (393,403)	3.65	2.94	1.52
	without non-relative	6.21 (340,580)	3.39	2.82	1.50
	with non-relative	9.01 (52,823)	5.31	3.70	1.66
			Rural	Non-rural	
All		(598,818)	(314,073)		
Nuclear		4.15	3.28		
	without non-relative	4.00	3.07		
	with non-relative	5.74	5.05		
Extended		6.75	6.27		
	without non-relative	6.38	5.88		
	with non-relative	9.33	8.49		

Table 13. Some Demographic Characteristics, DHS 1996 (Bureau of Statistics [Tanzania] 1977).

	Total	Urban	Rural		
# of women interviewed	8120	2088	6032		
# of men interviewed	2256	616	1640		
# of hhld	7969	1783	6186		
household headship					
male	78.2	76.7	78.7		
female	21.8	23.3	21.3		
mean size	4.3	5.1	4.9		
Households with foster children*	20.1	21.2	21.0		
Housing characteristics					
has electricity	9.4	35.5	1.8		
Piped water in residence	8.6	31.5	2.0		
Own flush toilet	1.2	3.6	0.5		
Mean # Persons/ room	2.7	2.4	2.8		
educational level	None	Primary	Secondary+		
			Inc	Comp	
males	13.5	29.4	47.2	9.8	(2,256)
female	28.5	20.1	46.0	5.4	(8,120) (p. 22)
marital status (weighted)	Women	Men			
Ages	15-49	15-59			
never married	23.2	37.5			
married	59.9	53.0			
living together	6.7	4.1			
widowed	3.1	0.9			
divorced	4.9	1.8			
not living together	2.1	2.5	(P. 20 & p. 71)		
	(8,120)	(2,256)			
polygyny	women	men			
	15-49	15-59			
% of currently married	28.8	15.0	(P. 74)		
	number of co-wives	Number of wives			(P. 75)
0	71.2	1	85		
1	18.3	2	11.8		
2+	9.7	3+	2.3		

*Foster children, those not living with either biological parent, includes orphans with both parents dead (p.11)

Figure 1. Relatives and non-relatives in household by age.

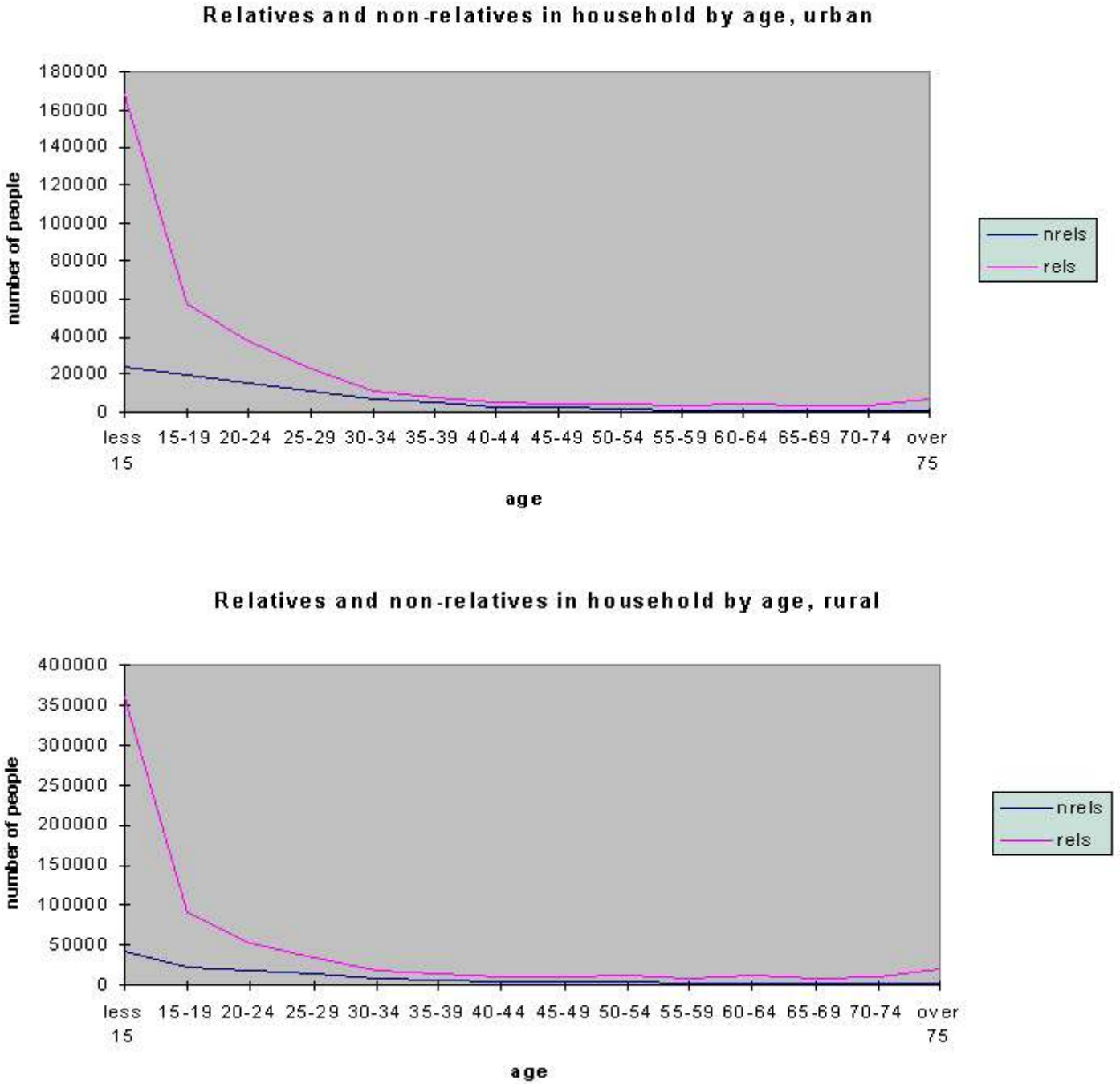


Figure 2. Household heads, by sex and age.

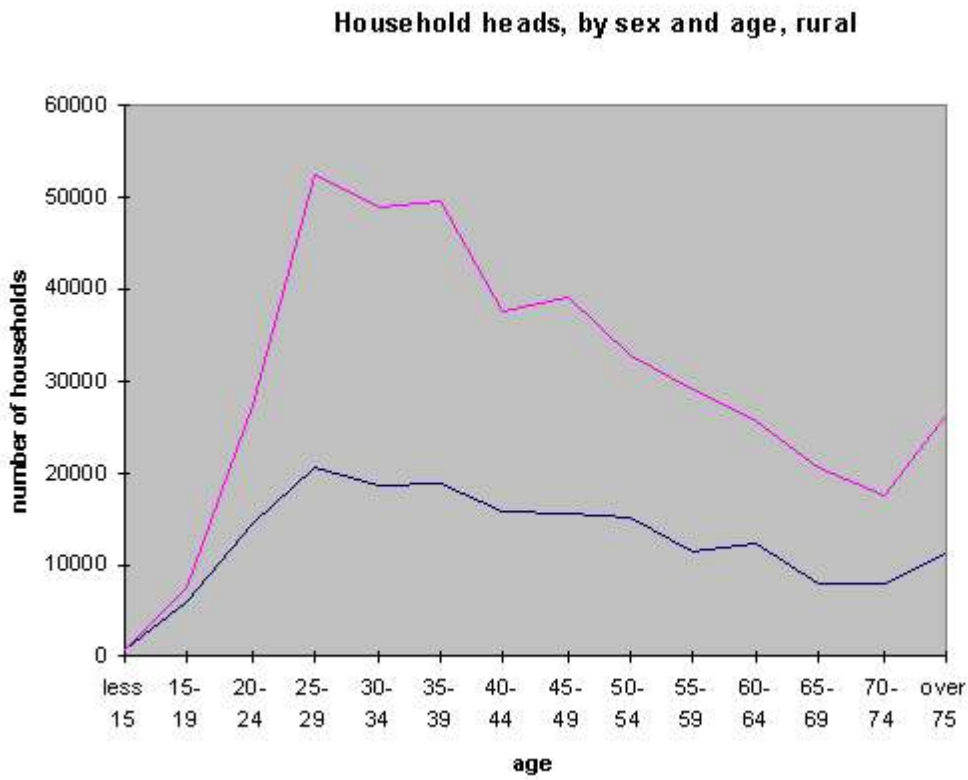
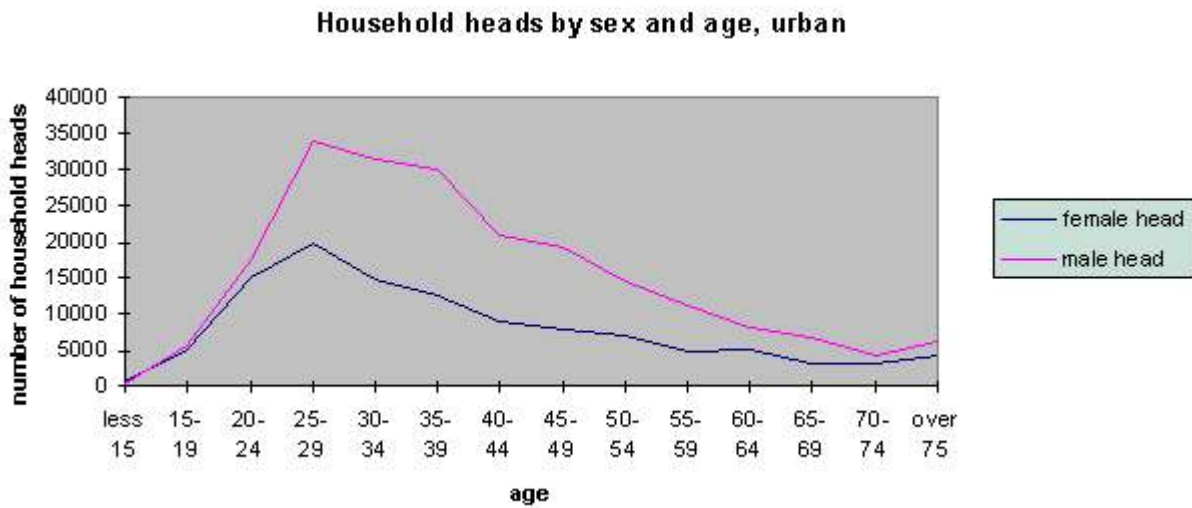
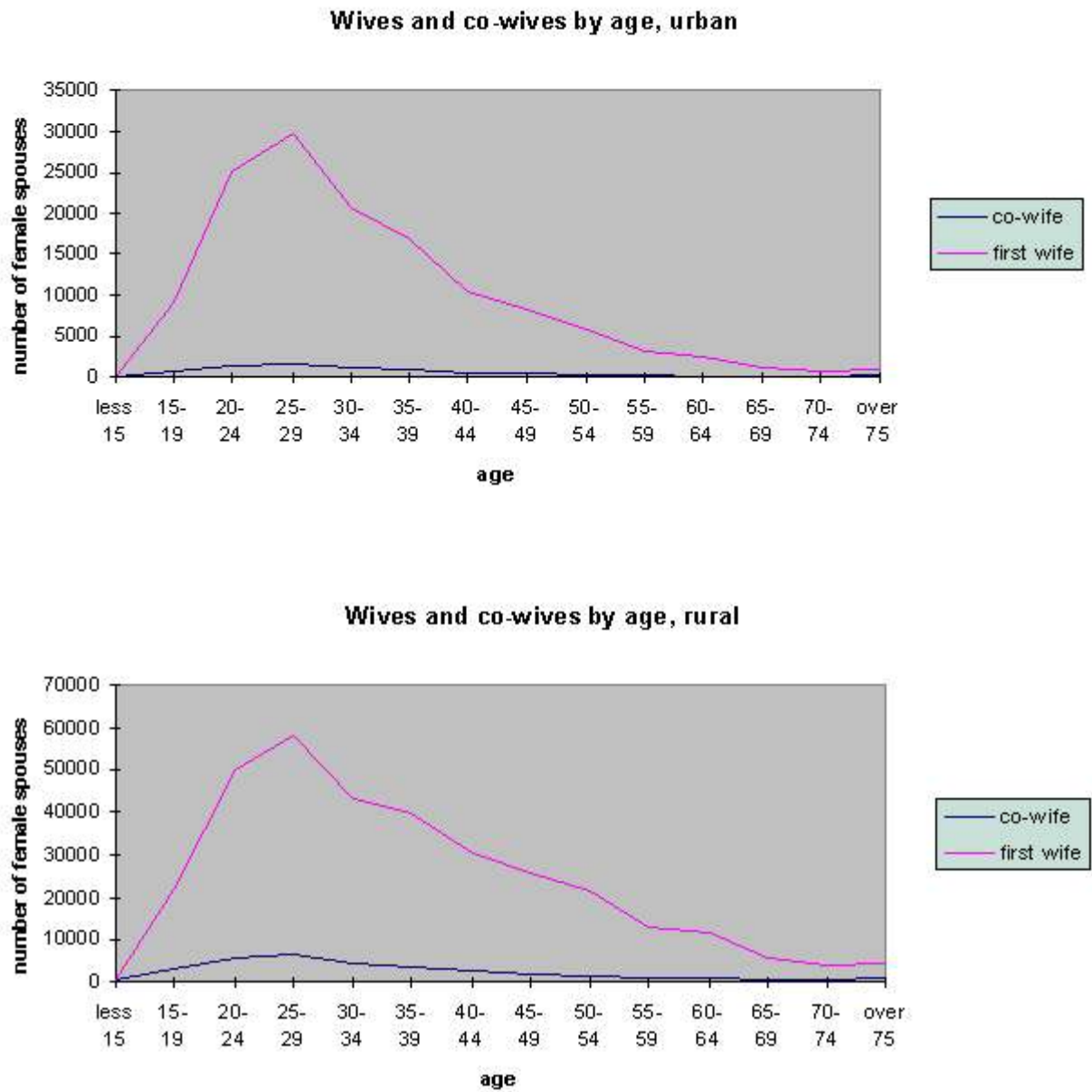


Figure 3. Wives and co-wives by age.



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