

THE TANZANIA RURAL LEADERSHIP SURVEY  
A Socio-economic Survey of Farmers and Rural Leaders in Tanzania, 1964-1965

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1. Welcome Letter

May 18, 2015

Dear Colleague:

This welcome letter serves as a table of contents and guide to a set of files related to a large socio-economic survey done in three districts of Tanzania in 1964-1965. A follow-up survey of two of the districts, using the same questions and the same informants, was done in 2005 and updated information was gathered by the author and Sociology Department students at the University of Dar es Salaam in one of the districts in 2015.

The original 1964-1965 survey involved extensive interviews with 435 family heads and local leaders in Kisarawe, Tabora and Rungwe Districts (as their boundaries were in 1965).

Items in Package of Materials on Tanzania Rural Leadership Survey

1. Welcome letter to users of the data (this letter)
2. Project Description: Tanzania Rural Leadership Survey; 2005 and 2015 updates
3. Tanzania Rural Leadership Survey Data
4. Codebook (questions and frequencies)
5. Methodological notes on the survey
6. Instructors note on how to use survey
7. Copy of original questionnaire
8. Brief history of the original project, data processing
9. The 2005 University of Dar es Salaam follow-up survey
10. Suggested Uses of the Data
11. Bibliography of other publications from this data set and master project bibliography
  - a. Govt. publications on Tanzanian districts where research was done
  - b. General bibliography on witchcraft in East Africa;
  - c. Methodology/survey research/how to use Excel and R
  - d. Bibliography of other publications from this data set – from Dr. Miller's dissertation

12. Digital scans of original survey materials - questionnaire
13. Witchcraft in the Press database

Please feel free to use the original data and the follow-up data in non-commercial, educational ways with the following acknowledgment. "The Tanzania Rural Leadership Survey, 1965, Norman N. Miller, project director."

Sincerely,

Norman N. Miller  
Research Professor, Dartmouth Medical School  
President, African-Caribbean Institute  
Norman.N.Miller@Dartmouth.edu

## 2. Project Description: Tanzania Rural Leadership Survey

Summary: 180 questions in 465 interviews, in three Tanzanian districts

The socio-economic survey of rural farm heads of family and rural leaders of different occupation was done in three geographically and politically diverse districts in Tanzania shortly after the nation's independence in 1963. Some 435 individuals were interviewed in depth by the author and three research assistants.

The socio-economic survey (SES) questionnaire was divided into two parts: in part one, the socio-economic profile of individual family heads, including personal data on age, education, religion, income, farm size and other questions; in part two, a large number of questions on personal knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) in the political and economic spheres. Political attitudes were particularly important as the survey was done shortly after the end of the colonial era and new ideological, administrative, and political changes were underway.

## 3. Tanzania Rural Leadership Survey Data

The data is carried in an Excel spreadsheet ("**Tanzania survey human readable FINAL.xls**"). It is the numerical and text responses to the questions, in standardized form. Each line of the spreadsheet indicates answers from the original questionnaire. It is in human readable form. The spreadsheet starts with informant identification number, location of interview, village group, job of informant, age, income and related information. The second part of the spreadsheet carries answers to the 90 political and economic questions KAP (knowledge, attitude, practice). The data is also included in comma-separated format in an additional file ("**Tanzania survey human readable FINAL.csv**").

A second form of the data is numerical and carried on a separate spreadsheet, in two versions ("**Miller Tanzania data.xls**" and "**Tanzania\_raw.xlsx**").

## 4. Codebook

The data was processed in 1967 at Michigan State University and a codebook carrying the answers to each question was entered with the multiple answers to each question. These frequencies were both in total number and percentages.

We provide both a scan of the original codebook from 1967 ("**Village Leadership Survey Tanzania - Codebook**") as well as an Excel spreadsheet with frequencies, proportions, and percentages ("**Village Leadership Survey Tanzania – Frequency Tables**").

## 5. Methodological notes on the survey

Description of original survey methods, including sample blank questionnaire, notes on assistants, random selection, how the families were chosen etc. Please contact Professor Miller for more information.

## 6. Instructors note on how to use survey

Some preliminary analysis of the survey data has been done using the statistical language “R.” See attached file “**Example Analysis for 1965 Village Leadership Survey - Tanzania**” as well as the accompanying R code (“**Code for example analysis.Rmd**”) which can be used for further analysis. R is freely available for download under the following link: <http://www.r-project.org/>

Here are some free online resources for learning how to use R and how to get started on a data analysis:

- a. [https://www.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-r?gclid=COKUv6eIzMICFQ\\_17AodEAgAIQ](https://www.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-r?gclid=COKUv6eIzMICFQ_17AodEAgAIQ)
- b. <https://www.datacamp.com/courses/data-analysis-and-statistical-inference-mine-cetinkaya-rundel-by-datacamp>
- c. <https://www.coursera.org/course/rprog>
- d. <https://www.coursera.org/course/getdata>
- e. <https://www.coursera.org/course/exdata>
- f. <http://www.cyclismo.org/tutorial/R/>
- g. Publications on R:
  - i. Kuhn, M., & Johnson, K. (2013). Applied predictive modeling. New York: Springer.
  - ii. R Core Team (2014). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL <http://www.R-project.org/>.
  - iii. Applied Survey Data Analysis by Steven G. Heeringa, Brady T. West, Patricia A. Berglund (ISBN: 1420080660) <http://www.amazon.com/Applied-Analysis-Statistics-Behavioral-Sciences/dp/1420080660>
  - iv. Data Mining with R: Learning with Case Studies by Luis Torgo (ISBN: 1439810184) <http://www.amazon.com/Data-Mining-Learning-Knowledge-Discovery/dp/1439810184>
  - v. Discovering Statistics Using R by Andy Field, Jeremy Miles and Zoe Field (ISBN: 1446200469) <http://www.amazon.com/Discovering-Statistics-Using-Andy-Field/dp/1446200469>

Excel may also be used for simple analysis of the data. For this purpose, we include a file listing all the variable names from 1965 leadership survey “**Village Leadership Survey – Tanzania Variables**”. For information on how to use Excel:

- h. Search for “Excel tutorial” on Google or Youtube – there are many of them. A few to try:
  - i. <http://www.gcfllearnfree.org/excel2013>
  - ii. <https://support.office.com/en-ca/article/Excel-2013-training-courses-videos-and-tutorials-aaae974d-3f47-41d9-895e-97a71c2e8a4a?ui=en-US&rs=en-CA&ad=CA>
  - iii. <http://chandoo.org>

## 7. Copy of original questionnaire

Please contact Professor Miller for more information.

## 8. Brief history of the original project, data processing

The original survey instrument was a part of a two-year PhD graduate student field project, originally proposed and designed at Indiana University in 1963 and carried out by Norman Miller in 1964-65. The survey instrument was pretested in the field and thereafter administered to 435 informants (household heads and local leaders) by Norman Miller and three assistants. These field assistants were trained, one in each of the three districts, with particular attention to the meanings of the terms in the questionnaire, in case they had to be explained to informants in the vernacular languages (Kinyamwezi, Kinyakyusa, Kizaramo). The instrument was administered in Swahili, usually at the informant’s homestead or rural office.

The three districts, Tabora, Rungwe, and Kisarawe, were chosen for the geographic differences (semi-arid savannah, southern fertile highland, coastal), whether fishing or farming, and for their traditional political diversity. These were an asphalted system (family heads only as on the coast, without chiefs), a middle-level traditional system with chieftaincies but no paramount chiefs (Rungwe with the Nyakyusa), and a traditional paramount chieftaincy as with the Nyamwezi of Tabora.

Approximately six months were spent in each of the three districts. Interviews were carried out in some 22 villages and took an average of 90 minutes each. Respondents were thanked and after the interview given a sawadi (small gift of tea and sugar packets). The main ethnic group in each district, Nyamwezi, Nyakyusa, Zaramo, predominated but a total of xx ethnic groups were represented.

Some of the data was analyzed "by hand" in East Africa for ideas and question frequencies at the Institute of Public Administration when Norman Miller taught there after his field work, 1965-1966. The data was also used in the author’s PhD dissertation, which focused entirely on Tabora (Village Leadership, PhD, Indiana University, 1967).

The author took the data to Michigan State University on his first assignment as an Assistant Professor, and used the MSU computer center to tabulate the data further via

early punch card systems, although no analysis of the information was completed. While in storage, the data cards and codebooks were inundated by a warehouse flood, believed lost and stored away. After retirement the data was rediscovered, and shown to a Google executive who found a computer museum in California that could transfer the cards to an excel spreadsheet. Dartmouth informatics specialists Dr. Katja Koeppen and Frances Eanet worked with the data and have made it ready to be used by Tanzanian students and faculty.

A second survey using many of the same questions was carried out in 2005, in Tabora and Kisarawe districts, returning to the same informants or their descendants and asking many of the same questions. This project was done by Ms. Amy Miller Eberhardt, the author's daughter, and Ms. Peyton Patrell, both of Davidson College, on fellowship grants, and four Tanzanian graduate students under Professor Simeon Mesaki. This data has been used informally, but not processed or analyzed until the present time. See files ("**Amy Miller PROJECT DESCRIPTION**" and "**Amy's Code Book in Excel.xls**" and "**Amy's data Tanzania codes in word.doc**").

Professor Miller has gifted the University of Dar es Salaam the two databases, copies of his field notes and publications, some of the district histories of the three areas, and his publications relating to the data.

It is proposed to do a third modest follow-up in Kisarawe District in 2015 if two or more graduate students are interested and research approval obtained or extended from the 2005 Government approvals.

#### 9. The 2005 University of Dar es Salaam follow-up survey

New interviews in the same villages in Kisarawe and Tabora districts were carried out in the summer of 2005 under the direction of Dr. Simeon Mesaki and Dr. Norman Miller, and by two American researchers and four Tanzanian graduate students from the University of Dar es Salaam. Amy Eberhardt and Peyton Purcell from Davidson College, researching under Dean Rusk Scholarships, returned to villages of the 1964-65 survey, found most of the same families, and interviewed the respondents or their descendants. Many of the same questions were asked. A total of 90 interviews were carried out, most lasting around two hours.

This data was organized and served as honors thesis papers, but was not fully analyzed until 2015 when an Excel spreadsheet was created. Initial comparisons have been done on the questions regarding witchcraft beliefs only. A seminar and workshop are planned at the University of Dar es Salaam during late February, 2015, to report on the data projects and plan further use of the data for educational and policy purposes, possibly in cooperation with government and non-profit organizations in Tanzania.

#### 10. Suggested uses of the data

Please contact Professor Miller to discuss further uses of the data.

### 11. Bibliography

- a. Govt. publications on Tanzanian districts where research was done
- b. General bibliography on witchcraft in East Africa
- c. Methodology/survey research/how to use Excel and R (see above)
- d. Bibliography of other publications from this data set – from Dr. Miller’s dissertation

Bibliography available upon request from Professor Miller.

### 12. Digital scans of original survey materials

Available upon request from Professor Miller.

### 13. Witchcraft in the Press Database

Between 1960 and 2010, some 521 newspaper reports on witchcraft in East Africa were collected from local press sources. Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda were the nations covered in this study. Another 180 reports were gathered initially for Malawi and Zambia, but not used when the focus was reduced to East Africa.

The database consists of press summaries, one to four sentence summaries of a full press clipping on a topic related to witchcraft. The original reports were in the form of news stories, features, commentaries, editorials, letters to the editor and graphics. The database includes: date of publication, source of original publication, country, and category code Violence, Traditional Medicine/Healing, Politics/Law, Economics, Religion, Education, Society/Other.

Files included are “**Norman Miller Press Database 2015**” and “**Norman Miller Press Database sorted by category**”. Please contact Professor Miller for more information on this project.