

### Tanzania

#### General

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Total population under 15	11,678,349	11,444,708	2017
Total population over 15	14,485,042	14,874,627	2017

*\* ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017*

#### Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth	398	2015 est.	CIA, 2017
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	41.2	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births	52.1	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births	45	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Births attended by a skilled health professional	49	2014	WHO, 2016
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49	4.7	2015	WHO, 2017
Life expectancy for men	60.8	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Life expectancy for women	63.6	2016 est.	CIA, 2017

#### Education

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24	87.45%	87.16%	2015
Adult literacy rate, ages 15+	84.76%	76.09%	2015
Net enrolment rate in primary education	79.49%	80.68%	2014
Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education	33.69%	30.82%	2013
Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	4.87%	2.49%	2013

*\* ALL DATA FROM UNESCO INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, 2017*

- Female graduates from tertiary education (1999) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 22.3%
- Female students enrolled in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 21.9%
- Female teachers in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 51.6%
- Female teachers in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 28.2%
- Female teachers in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 29.8%

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### Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 83.4%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 74.0%
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2011) (UN Statistics, 2017): 24.20 %

### Decision-Making

- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 37

### Human Rights

- Girls married before 15 (UNICEF, 2016): 7%
- Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 37%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2016): 42%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during the last 12 months (UN Women, 2016): 30%

## Gender and Development Trends in Tanzania

### Health

A 2016 USAID report found that maternal mortality rates remain high in the country, citing challenges such as “inadequate quality of services, lack of access to emergency obstetric care, limited ability of women to independently access health services, and direct causes such as postpartum haemorrhage” (p. 1).

A 2015 report by the government of the United Republic of Tanzania (2015) highlights the distinction between maternal mortality in urban areas (443 deaths per 100,000 live births) and in rural areas (336 deaths per 100,000 live births) (p. 59).

### Education

According to a report by UNESCO (2015), girls face several major hurdles to educational attainment in Tanzania: learning environments do not have appropriate infrastructure (particularly sanitary facilities), gender discrimination by teachers, and cultural practices such as “nyumba ntobu” (early marriage orchestrated by an older woman). Improvements to dropout rates were correlated with improvements to school infrastructure, particularly toilets (UNESCO, 2015).

According to an ODI report (Fox, 2016), women are more likely to complete primary school (80% compared with 72% for males), but less likely to progress to secondary school (54% compared with 59%).

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### Economy

Women in Tanzania are significant contributors to the economy, playing a substantial role in agriculture; this in turn accounts for approximately 82% of the labour force. Of 17.8 million economically active people, 16.9 million of these are considered employed, and of this group, women make up 50.6% (The World Bank, 2007).

In recent years, developmental and sectoral employment shifts in Tanzania have allowed women to enter the trade sector, the hotel and food service sector, and manufacturing – where their employment has risen faster than of males, even if it is still lower as a share of total employment (Fox, 2016).

### Governance

A 2014 survey found that 19% of Tanzanians agreed that only men should be leaders, which was lower than the average of 29% out of the 34 African countries surveyed (IRI, 2016).

A 2015 African Development Bank report found that 14.3 percent of Tanzania's board members are female (p. 14).

### Human Rights

A 2016 CEDAW Committee report on Tanzania notes that “women continue to face multiple barriers in obtaining access to justice, including the unavailability of courts, legal fees and a lack of legal literacy, especially in rural areas” (p. 3). The same report notes that customary judicial mechanisms (to which women most often are forced to resort) are not sensitive to gender and may apply discriminatory provisions.

## Tanzania SDG Progress Profile

- Tanzania is currently ranked 126<sup>th</sup> for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 111<sup>th</sup>.
- Tanzania has ranked 151<sup>st</sup> in the UN's 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) (UNDP, 2015).

### SDG 4: Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels. (Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Expected years of schooling (years): 9.2 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%): 74.6 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 83.5 (major challenges must be overcome)

### SDG 5: Achieve gender equality, protect and empower women, the youth and persons in vulnerable situations.

(Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

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- Women in national parliaments (%): 36 (significant challenges remain)
- Female years of schooling (% male): 76.9 (significant challenges remain)
- Female labor force participation (% male): 89.7 (SDG threshold met)
- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 47.1 (significant challenges remain)

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