524 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Tanzania

The maternal mortality ratio in Tanzania has improved from 854 in 2000 to 524 in 2017. Maternal mortality in Tanzania is nearly the same as its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)

115 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Tanzania in 2019

In Tanzania, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2019 was higher than the average rate in its income group.

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)

34.7% of girls and 31.6% of boys complete lower secondary school in Tanzania as of 2020 data

The female rate in Tanzania is lower than both Sub-Saharan Africa and the lower-middle income group. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group)

Adult literacy in Tanzania is lower among women than among men (2015)

The adult female literacy rate in Tanzania is higher than in Sub-Saharan Africa. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.

Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)
In Tanzania, the labor force participation rate among females is 79.7% and among males is 87.2% for 2019. The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has decreased. Compared with labor force participation in the lower-middle income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Tanzania.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Tanzania since 1991. Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 85.6% and among men is 76.5% in Tanzania for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Tanzania compared to the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa.
In Tanzania, women spend 3.9 times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work than men.

The data, expressed as a proportion of time in a day, measure the average time an individual spends on household provision of services for own consumption. In 2014, women in Tanzania spent 16.5% of their day and men spent 4.2% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

Data is not available for Tanzania for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners).

In 2017, 42.2% of women and 51.6% of men in Tanzania had an account.

The female rate in Tanzania is higher than Sub-Saharan Africa but lower than the lower-middle income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Data is not available for Tanzania for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49).

40.9% of men and 37.9% of women owned a dwelling either alone or jointly in 2016.

For women in particular, asset ownership is a source of economic empowerment and provides protection in the case of marital dissolution or abandonment. There is increasing evidence that ownership of property by women has positive consequences for women’s empowerment, nutritional and health outcomes, and children’s schooling.
35.2% of women participated in making major decisions in the household in 2016

Women participating in making major decisions is the percentage of currently married women ages 15-49 who say that they alone or jointly have the final say in (i) making major household purchases, (ii) decisions about own healthcare, and (iii) visits to family, relatives, friends.

Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

- Visits to family, relatives, friends: 58.4%
- Making major household purchase: 46%
- Own health care: 72.1%

In Tanzania, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is greater than the world average, 27%

Intimate partner violence is by far the most prevalent form of violence against women globally and is defined as the percentage of ever-married women (ages 15-49) who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband or partner, whereas those who have ever experienced any form of sexual violence is the percentage of women (ages 15-49) who ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

- Any form of sexual violence: 16.6%
- Intimate partner violence: 41.7%

36.7% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in Tanzania

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Tanzania has increased since 2010. The current rate is higher than the average rate in lower-middle income countries.

Women represented 17.3% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2014

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Tanzania falls in the lowest quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2020.

Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)

- Tanzania: 17%
More men than women used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017

The female rate in Tanzania is higher than both Sub-Saharan Africa and the lower-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.