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Tanzania at 60
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Tanzania at 60

Political history

Tanzania became politically independent as Tanganyika on 9 December 1961. In 1963 also Zanzibar became independent and in 1964 the two independent areas became the United Republic of Tanzania. Mainland Tanzania had become a German colony in the late 19th Century as 'Deutsch-Ostafrika' (which also included the current independent states of Rwanda and Burundi, as well as Quionga in current Mozambique), to be taken over by Great Britain during and after the First World War, on behalf of the League of Nations (and 'Ruandu-Urundi' by the Belgians, and 'Kionga' by the Portuguese). Zanzibar used to be a Sultanate under an Omani-Zanzibari dynasty that was overthrown soon after Zanzibar's Independence in December 1963. From 1895 onwards Zanzibar had been a British Protectorate. Before 1895 there had also been some German and French interference. In the early years after Independence Tanzania closely worked together with Uganda (independent in 1962) and Kenya (independent in 1963, but relations soured in the 1970s. It lasted until 1999 before new attempts were made to form an East African Community (see Figure 1 on the next page for a political timeline).

1868-1895	1890-91	1885-1892	1894-1904	1895-1896	1892

1893-1914	1896-1963	1915	1916	1917-1922

1922-1935	1935-1963	1961-1964	1963	1964

1964   1964   1965-1967   1965-1976   1965-onwards

(See https://www.ascleiden.nl/content/african-postal-heritage-aph-papers: nrs 3 (3 parts), 19 (3 parts), 20 (6 parts) and 21.)
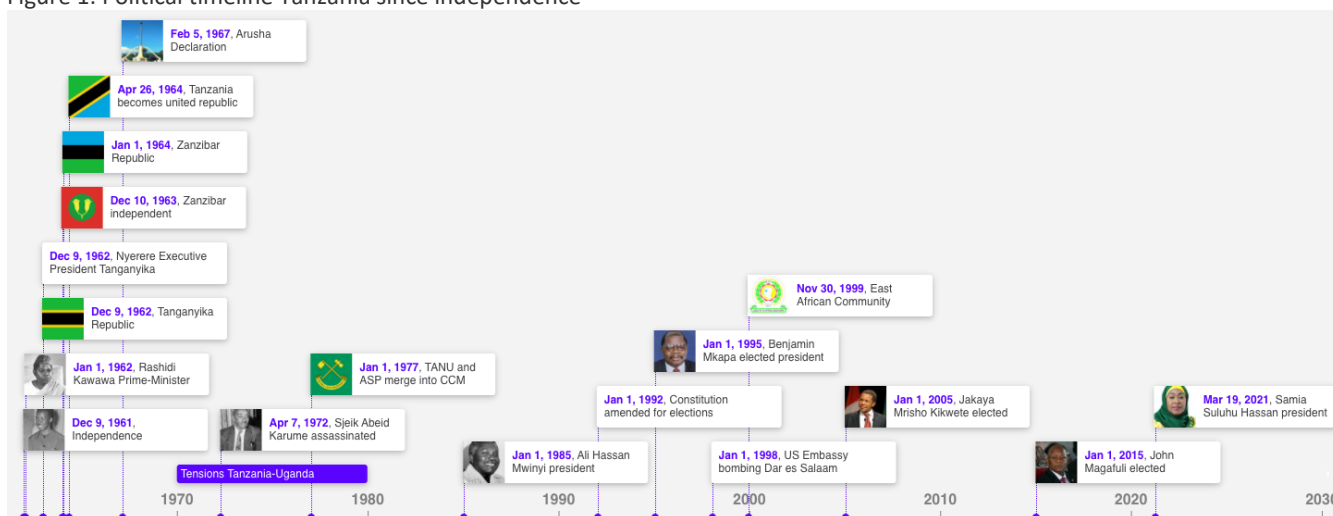
Figure 1: Political timeline Tanzania since independence

Source: Encyclopedia Britannica

Mainland Tanzania, or Tanganyika as it was called then, gained independence after several years under the trusteeship of the United Nations. Julius Nyerere was its prime-minister, but passed over the baton of leadership to Rashidi Kawawa quickly to focus on his writing. Nyerere then returned as executive president of Tanganyika in 1962, after which Tanganyika merged with the island state Zanzibar in 1964 to form Tanzania. Under the leadership of Nyerere, Tanzania became unified politically under the banner of Nyerere's socialist ideology of self-reliance and *Ujamaa* ('familyhood' in Swahili) presented in the 1967 Arusha Declaration. Nyerere's party, the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), merged with Zanzibar's Afro-Shirazi Party (ASP) to form the Party of the Revolution (CCM), led by Nyerere until he was succeeded by Ali Hassan Mwinyi in 1985.

Nyerere became one of the most prominent post-independence leaders of Africa, building on the socialist *Ujamaa* ideology to make Tanzania into a self-reliant country and economy. Agricultural production was central to Nyerere's vision, and organised by setting up cooperative villages. His reforms, however, proved less effective than Nyerere had hoped and the economy weakened throughout the 1970s. Yet internationally, Nyerere was able to become an influential player, allied with various international powers, not least China, and intervening actively in the East African region (particularly Uganda) and other parts of the continent.

From the mid-1980s onwards, President Mwinyi shifted Tanzania's political economy towards a free market, with intervention and support from the IMF. Politics also liberalised, as the 1992 constitutional amendment allowed for multi-party elections. The first of those were held in 1995, when Benjamin Mkapa was elected president. Throughout the 1990s and early 2000s, Tanzania was challenged by refugees (mainly from Rwanda after the genocide there, and Burundi), electoral mishaps, allegations of political corruption, the 1998 terrorist bombings, and the impact of the 2004 tsunami. But throughout this period, elections remained the main mechanism of power distribution; and in the 2000s, Tanzania became more and more firmly integrated into the re-established East African Community. Most recently, in March 2021, Samia Suluhu Hassan became the first female president of Tanzania, due to the unexpected passing of President Magufuli, a staunch COVID-skeptic.

Conflict, state fragility, and travel risks

The State Fragility Index of the Fund for Peace puts Tanzania in the 61st position world wide in 2021 https://fragilestatesindex.org/excel/. The index consists of twelve variables, and Tanzania has relatively good scores for 'group grievances' and 'the quality of the security apparatus' but problematic scores for the quality of public services and for 'demographic pressures'. Between 2006 and 2021 the overall index first showed a deteriorating profile (moving from a score of 78 points out of 120 for the maximum negative score, to 82), but after 2017 the scores improved to 78 again in 2020 and 79 in 2021. During this 2006-2021 period public services and demographic pressure deteriorated, as well as state legitimacy and human flight and braindrain. On the other hand group grievances became less severe, the economic prospects improved, and the burden of refugees and IDPs became less. Before the covid pandamic the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarded Tanzania as a medium-risk country for travellers (a yellow colour – 'be careful, there are safety risks', with the exception of the boundary with Burundi (orange colour, meaning: don't travel if really necessary) (https://scholarlypublications.universiteitleiden.nl/handle/1887/47428).

https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bestand:Tanzania_regions.svg
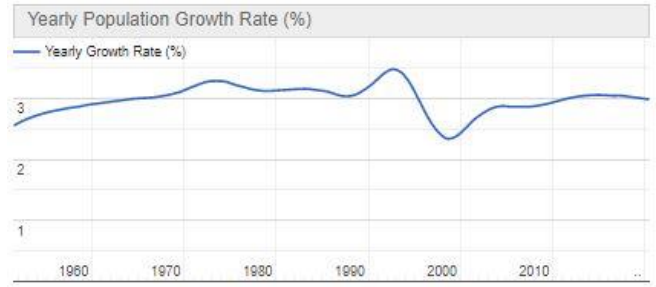
Demography

Tanzania's population increased almost sixfold between 1960 and 2020, from 10.1 million in 1960 to 59.7 million in 2020, mostly through high fertility rates and longer life expectancy for both males and females (also because of rapidly improving child and infant mortality figures). Population growth figures were always more than 2.5 percent per year (with the exception of 1997-2000), and beyond three percent per year between 1965 and 1994, and again between 2012 and 2019. Currently, the average growth rate is around 2.9 percent per year. Total fertility was around 6.8 children per woman in 1960; afterwards it diminished, with currently 4.9 births per average woman in Tanzania during her lifetime. As a result of these demographic developments Tanzania has a very skewed population pyramid, with many more young people than adults and elderly people. The median age changed from 17.1 years old in 1960 to 18.0 years old in 2020, with the

lowest figures in 1975 and 1980 (16.8 years). Urbanisation is on the increase, and currently 37% of the population lives in cities. The urban population increased 42 times between 1960 and 2020…. The expectation is that Tanzania will cross the 50% line before 2040, and for 2050 the UN demographers expect that 59% of Tanzania's population of 129 million people will live in cities, and still with a very young population (expected median age in 2050: 22 years). The biggest city, Dar es Salaam, is expected/predicted to have 22 million inhabitants in 2050 (see: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ay2gR7UlXcQ). It is said te be or to become Africa's fastest growing urban centre.

Tanzania Population (1950 - 2020)

Yearly Population Growth Rate (%)

Total Fertility Rate in Tanzania, 1955–Present

Source: Worldometers

1960   Population: 10,052,151

2020   Population: 59,734,212

Source: https://www.populationpyramid.net
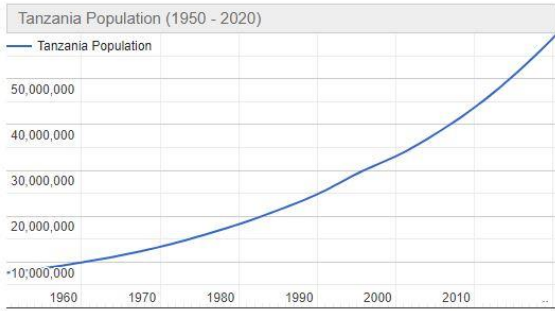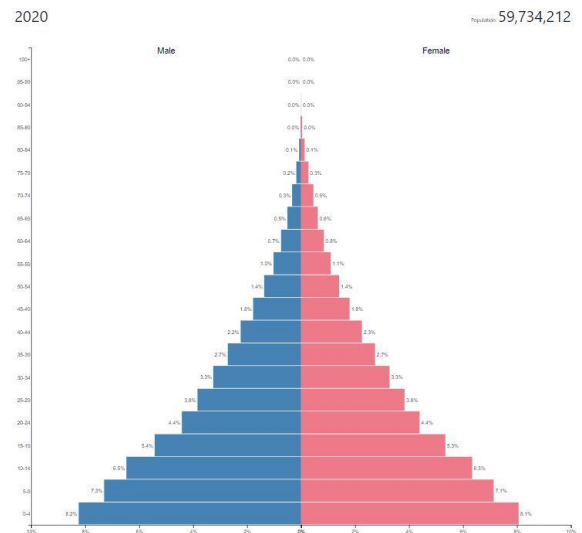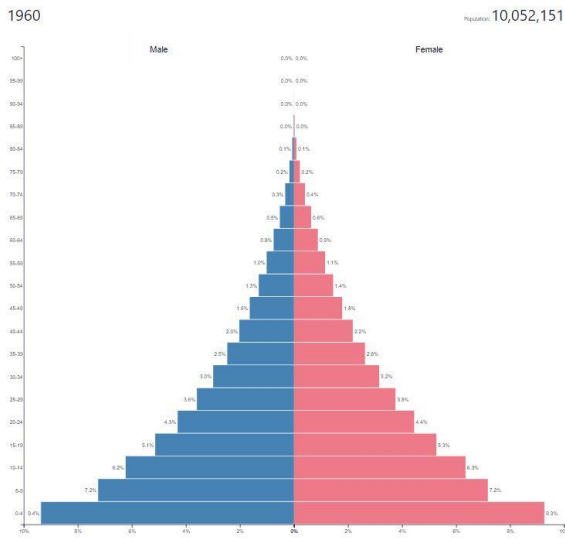
Demographic statistics, Tanzania as a whole, 1960 and 2021

	1960	2021
Population	10.1 million	59.7 million
Fertility rate	6.8 children per woman	4.9 children per woman
Life expectancy (males)	43 years	65 years
Idem (females)	46 years	68 years
Median age	17.1 years	18.0 years
Infant mortality (< 1 yr)	34/1000	47/1000
Under-5 mortality	236/1000	47/1000
Urbanisation rate	5%	37%
Urban population	0.5 million	22.1 million
Rural population	9.6 million	37.6 million

Source: Worldometers

Human Development Index, Tanzania as a whole, 1990 and 2018

Human Development Index data exist since 1990, with annual UNDP updates. In 1990, Tanzania's Human Development Index started at a level of 0.368. The HDI consists of a health index, an income index and an education index, while UNDP also provides data about life expectancy, and some other indicators. For Tanzania the various components of the HDI all show gradual improvement. Between 1990 and 2019 Tanzania's population increased from 25.2 million people to 58.0 million people. The increase in the HDI between 1990 and 2019 (from 0.368 to 0.528) can be attributed to improvements in all components: health, education and income, and can also be seen in the data for life expectancy. However, the most significant growth took place in education. Average income levels per capita (in US$ of 2011, PPP) currently are estimated to be 7.863$/capita, but that is only 9% better than in 1990.

Tanzania: HDI composition and life epectancy; data for 1990 and 2018

	1990	2018	2018/1990
Health Index	.465	.700	1.51
Income Index	.392	.492	1.26
GNI/capita **	7.203	7.863	1.09
Education Index	.273	.428	1.57
Mean years of schooling	3.6	6.1	1.69
Expected years of schooling	5.5	8.1	1.47
Life Expectancy	50.2	65.5	1.30
Total HDI index	.368	.528	1.43

Source: https://globaldatalab.org/ 5.0; ** GNI/capita in US $ of 2011, PPP.

International migration

In 2019 161,000 people who were born in Tanzania lived outside the country (only 0.3% of Tanzania's total population of 58.3 million people inside and outside the country during that year), of which 90,000 elsewhere in Africa (mainly in Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, and South Africa, in that order), and 71,000 outside Africa (only 0.1% of Tanzania's total population: most of them in the USA, the UK, and Canada (in that order; UN migration report 2019). In 2020 Tanzania had around 328,000 immigrants, according to the UN demographic statistics. The registered immigrants mainly came from Sub-Sahara Africa, but also 154,000 from Europe and North America (UN Migration Report 2020). Between 1990 and 2020 the number of immigrants mainly went up, from 203,000 in 1990. It is very likely that many current refugees in Tanzania have not been included in the UN immigration figures yet. According to the ACAPS website in March 2020 there were 280,000 refugees in Tanzania from Burundi and the DRC alone[1].

Trade statistics, Tanzania: exports and imports, 2019

In 2019, Tanzania exported products for a total value of 4.3 billion $, and services for a total of 4.0 billion $ and imported products and services for a total value of 13.3 billion $ (products mostly from China, India, the UAE, South Africa and Kenya, in that order), resulting in a negative trade balance. Leading import products were refined petrol, palm oil, medicines, cars and wheat, in that order.

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[1] https://www.acaps.org/country/tanzania/crisis/refugees

The most important export products and most important export destinations in 2019 were:

Main export products (value in $ million)		Main export destinations (value in $ million)	
Gold	1390	India	843
Nuts and seeds	408	UAE	573
Tobacco	277	China	349
Refined Petrol	157	Switzerland	280
Coffee	154	Rwanda	242

Source: https://legacy.oec.world/nl/profile/country/tza/

The last few years product export levels have dropped (from its highest level in 2012 of 5.6 billion $), while import levels have increased, resulting in a worsening balance of payments situation. However, Tanzania's service income (tourism) has become almost as important as its income from exported products, although the 2020-'21 covid '19 pandemic will have meant a major setback.

Protected areas and Forests

Tanzania currently has fifteen national parks, one marine park, 14 national reserves, four Ramsar sites, and three UNESCO-MAB biosphere reserves, with a total of 233,000 Km^2 coverage or 28% of the national territory (http://www.parks.it/world/TZ/index.html) According to Protectedplanet, currently 36.2 million hectares are protected land areas (38% of Tanzania's total land area; and this source mentions 836 protected areas (https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/tza). There are 0.7 million ha marine protected areas in Tanzania's portion of the Indian Ocean (3.0 % of its ocean waters). Tanzania had 0.70 million hectares of primary forests in 2001 and the same in 2020. The tree cover extent was 21.8 million ha in 2001 and that went down to 19.3 million ha in 2020, a loss of 11% of its total forest cover (https://rainforests.mongabay.com/). So forests currently cover ca 20% of Tanzania's total land area.

Agricultural Tanzania

Crop Area (in 1000 hectares), and total production (in 1000 tonnes), 1961 and 2019, in the order of the crop areas in 2019:

Crops	1961		2019		2019/1961	
	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
Maize	793	599	3446	5714	4.3	9.5
Rice (paddy)	82	94	1053	3475	12.8	37.0
Sunflower seed	34	12	1000	1040	29.4	86.7
Cassava	570	2800	991	8184	1.7	2.9
Groundnuts	40	40	990	680	24.8	17.0
Cashewnuts	83	50	980	225	11.8	4.5
Sesame seeds	35	12	940	680	26.9	56.7
Dry beans	193	80	894	1197	4.6	15.0
Other vegetables	94	660	722	3108	7.7	4.7
Coconuts	170	231	658	429	3.9	1.9
Sorghum	200	201	647	732	3.2	3.6
Sweet potatoes	31	215	539	3922	17.4	18.2
Cotton	240	100	420	268	1.8	2.7
Plantains	133	345	304	579	2.3	1.7
Bananas	33	86	303	341	9.2	4.0
Millet	180	145	270	386	1.5	2.7
Tobacco	5	3	231	1170	46.2	390.0
Coffee	85	33	171	52	2.0	1.6
Cow peas	53	16	113	128	2.1	8.0
Other fruit	24	44	99	166	4.1	3.8
Potatoes	5	15	97	1013	19.4	67.5
Pigeon peas	16	10	87	90	5.4	9.0
Other cereals	0	10	73	91	…	9.1
Other nuts and seeds	44	90	57	186	1.3	2.1
Sugarcane	15	387	51	3589	3.4	9.3
Sisal	210	201	43	33	0.2	0.2
Wheat	8	6	42	63	5.3	10.5
Oranges	-	-	42	535	…	…
Tomatoes	1.4	10	41	63	29.3	6.3
Mangoes	5	104	34	451	6.8	4.3
Tea	6	4	30	63	5.0	15.8
Cocoa	1.0	0.5	18	13	18.0	26.0
Pineapples	6	28	17	454	2.8	16.2
Other roots and tubers	1	5	15	11	15.0	2.2
Pyrethrum	13	1.1	14	7	1.1	6.6
Cloves	25	10	7	9	0.3	0.9
Other crops	4	12	5	9	1.3	0.8
Total crops (area)	3438		15444		4.5	

2018/1961: red = 2018 is below 1961; green: 2019 is more than 5.6 times the 1961 figures (that is: more than population increase in Tanzania from 10.3 million to 58.0 million between 1961 and 2019); black: in-between. Source: Faostat data.

Tanzania's's land area is 94.7 million hectares, and its crop area increased from 3.6% to 16.3% of its land area between 1961 and 2019, an expansion of 450%. But due to yield increases for most crops production figures increased even more, an for many crops more than Tanzania's very high population growth. The production of most important food crop in terms of food value (maize) increased almost tenfold, but the most important food crop in terms of weight, cassava, did less well. The most spectacular production increases can be noted for oranges, tobacco, sunflower seeds, potatoes, sesame seeds and for rice. The production figures for cereals show an increase from 102 kg/capita in 1961 to 179 kg/capita in 2019, but the total production of roots, tubers and plantains decreased from 328 kg/capita in 1961 to 236 kg/capita in 2019, which shows a clear shift in the diet towards a dominance of cereals, and particularly maize and rice, and with less emphasis on the tradtional cereal crops sorghum and millets. A few crops that had been important in the past showed a decrease of area and production: sisal and cloves, but all other crops expanded and increased production values, and most also yield

levels. For instance, maize yields increased from 755 kg/ha to 1658 kg/ha, and rice yields from 1146 kg/ha to 3300 kg/ha, so more than double and almost triple the 1961 yield levels for these two crops.

If we look at the total food value of cereals, roots, tubers and plantains (ignoring all other food crops for this calculation)[2], in terms of food production values Tanzania can currently easily feed its population (total food value for these crops in 2019: 2412 Cal/day/capita, of which 73% came from cereals). In 1961 the food situation was much more problematic: with a total food value for these crops of only 1905 Cal/day/capita, of which 53% came from cereals. However, food production figures don't tell the whole story: there is food wastage between production and consumption, and some food is being used for animals, for beer production, and as seed for the next year.

The numbers of all live animals, measured in stock units, all expanded considerably, although less rapidly than Tanzania's population in these almost sixty years: 350% compared with 560%, but the increases in numbers of chickens and pigs came very close. Per capita the numbers of live animals in the country diminished from 0.6 to 0.4. Most Tanzanian farmers are predominantly crop farmers-with-some animals, although some groups are specialised livestock people, like the Maasai in the north of the country (although even here crop farming is on the increase).

Livestock numbers (x 1000)

	1961	2019	2019/1961
Asses	143	188	1.3
Cattle	8064	27821	3.5
Chicken	7000	38472	5.5
Goats	4462	18919	4.2
Pigs	93	524	5.6
Sheep	2986	8291	2.8
Livestock units	6569	22764	3.5

Source: Faostat data; 1 livestock unit = based on 0.7 cattle, and asses; 0.1 goats/sheep/pigs; 0.01 chicken.

Urban Tanzania

Tanzania's urban population increased from only 500,000 people in 1961 (only 5% of its national population at Independence) to 22.1 million in 2020 (37%). Growth has been rapid for all cities. Between 1961 and 2021 the population increase was at least tenfold in all cities for which long-term historical exist, and often much more. An extremely rapid development took place in and around Dar es Salaam, still a relatively small urban settlement in 1961, and now an agglomeration with more than seven million inhabitants. The expectation is that Dar es Salaam and its metropolitan area will become one of the biggest urban agglomerations in Africa (and in the world) in 2050.

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[2] And using 3,600 Cal/kg for cereals and a conservative 1,000 Cal/kg for roots, tubers and plantains.
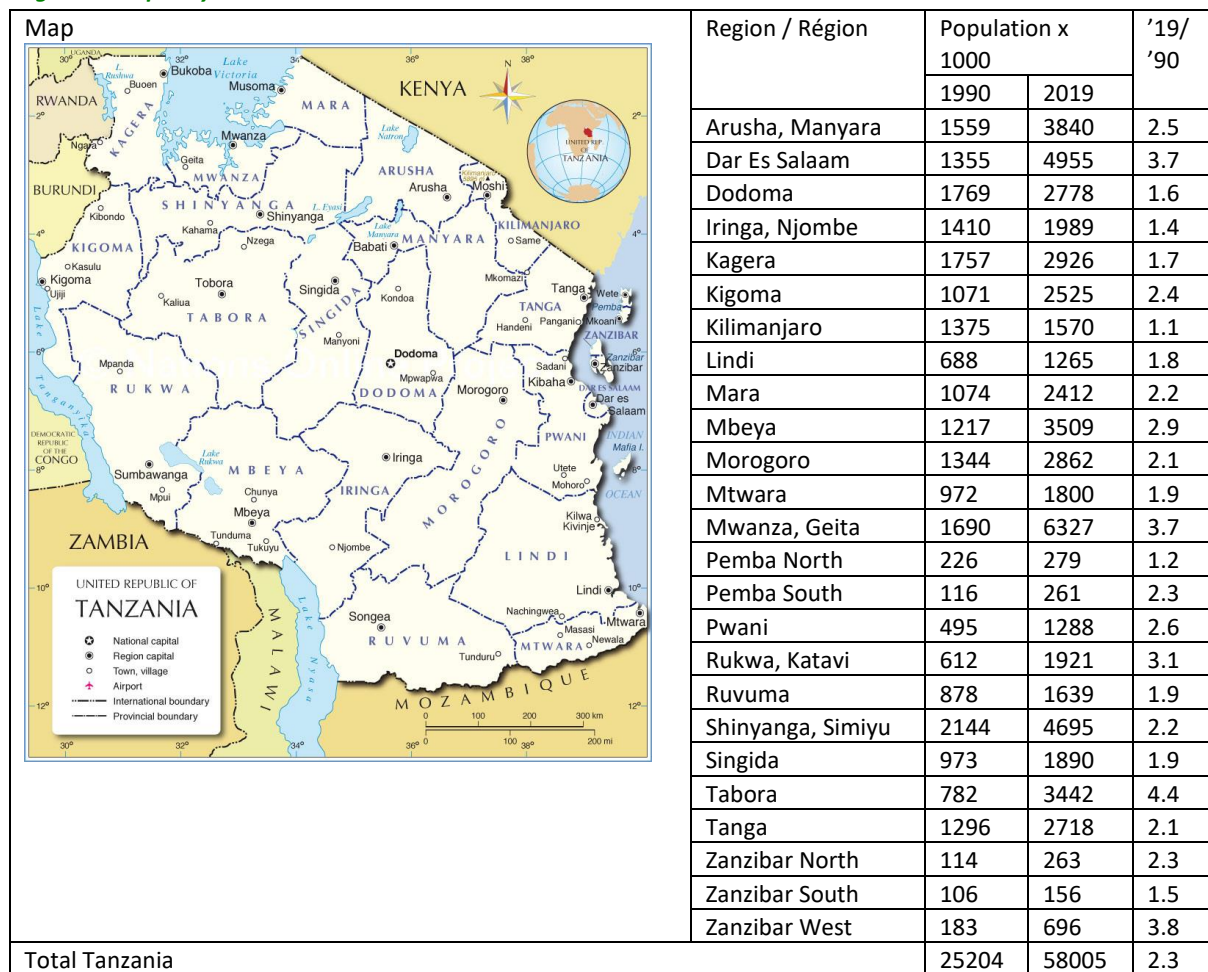
Source: https://geology.com/world/tanzania-map.gif

Major urban areas in Tanzania

Cities (and region)	Population in thousands of inhabitants		
	Macrotrends: 1961, and 2021	Wikipedia: 1978 and census 2012	Worldometers, city, as given in 2021
Dar es Salaam	174 > 7,047	769 > 4,365	2,699
Mwanza	25 > 1,182	111 > 707	437
Zanzibar	71 > 735	111 > 223	404
Mbeya	9 > 593	77 > 385	292
Arusha	16 > 505	55 > 416	341
Morogoro	18 > 424	61 > 316	251
Songea	2 > 376	18 > 203	…
Tanga	…	103 > 273	225
Kahama	…	… > 242	…
Tabora	…	67 > 227	…
Kigoma	…	50 > 215	
Dodoma	…	46 > 214	…
Sumbawanga	…	26 > 210	…
Kasulu	…	… > 208	…

Source for 2021: https://www.worldometers.info; also https://www.macrotrends.net/cities/22894/dar-es-salaam/population (and other cities, with long-term historical information 1950-2021; this is the 'metropolitan area' of these cities; also see: https://populationstat.com/tanzania/dar-es-salaam), and wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cities_in_Tanzania); 2012 based on http://www.nbs.go.tz/sensa/PDF/Census General Report - 29 March 2013_Combined_Final for Printing.pdf. The order was chosen as given by Macrotrends for cities mentioned there (2021), followed by Wikipedia (2012 census data).

ASCL Infosheet 52/2021

Regional Inequality

Map	Region / Région	Population x 1000		'19/'90
		1990	2019	
	Arusha, Manyara	1559	3840	2.5
	Dar Es Salaam	1355	4955	3.7
	Dodoma	1769	2778	1.6
	Iringa, Njombe	1410	1989	1.4
	Kagera	1757	2926	1.7
	Kigoma	1071	2525	2.4
	Kilimanjaro	1375	1570	1.1
	Lindi	688	1265	1.8
	Mara	1074	2412	2.2
	Mbeya	1217	3509	2.9
	Morogoro	1344	2862	2.1
	Mtwara	972	1800	1.9
	Mwanza, Geita	1690	6327	3.7
	Pemba North	226	279	1.2
	Pemba South	116	261	2.3
	Pwani	495	1288	2.6
	Rukwa, Katavi	612	1921	3.1
	Ruvuma	878	1639	1.9
	Shinyanga, Simiyu	2144	4695	2.2
	Singida	973	1890	1.9
	Tabora	782	3442	4.4
	Tanga	1296	2718	2.1
	Zanzibar North	114	263	2.3
	Zanzibar South	106	156	1.5
	Zanzibar West	183	696	3.8
Total Tanzania		25204	58005	2.3

Source: https://globaldatalab.org 5.0; map: https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/tanzania-administrative-map.htm

Tanzania has 31 administrative regions. The Globaldatalab website uses 25 Regions (and hence combines some regions). Between 1990 and 2019 all regions experienced population growth; the highest growth happened in Tabora, an area in the northwest of the country, but also Zanzibar West, Dar es Salaam and Mwanza had experienced high population growth. On the other hand the population of some regions hardly increased: Kilimanjaro, Pemba North and Zanzibar South in particular. If we look at the regional data for human development, which for Tanzania exist since 1990, we see that improvements have taken place everywhere between 1990 and 2019. Both in 1990 and in 2019 the best conditions existed in Dar es Salaam and in Zanzibar West for the HDI index as a whole, and for education (with Kilimanjaro higher than Zanzibar West in 1990). For life expectancy the best conditions shifted from Kilimanjaro and Pemba North in 1990 to Arusha/Manyara and Zanzibar South in 2019. In 1990 the worst conditions existed in Lindi and Mtwara for the human development index as a whole, also in Lindi and in Pemba North for education, and again in Mtwara and also in Dodoma for life expectancy. In 2019 the worst conditions have shifted to Rukwa/Katavi (HDI, life expectancy and education), Tabora (HDI, and education), while in Dodoma life expectancy still was among the lowest scores, which is surprising because Dodoma is the administrative capital city of Tanzania. Regional inequality in the country became considerably less extreme between 1990 and 2019 for life expectancy, but much more extreme for the human development index as a whole and slightly more extreme for education.

Region	Subregional HDI			Life expectancy			Education index		
	1990	2019	19/90	1990	2019	19/90	1990	2019	19/90
Arusha, Manyara	0.400	0.548	1.4	56.50	70.70	1.25	0.292	0.432	1.5
Dar Es Salaam	0.428	0.630	1.5	48.65	63.24	1.30	0.372	0.597	1.6
Dodoma	0.336	0.478	1.4	45.81	62.72	1.37	0.249	0.383	1.5
Iringa, Njombe	0.367	0.555	1.5	52.76	67.58	1.28	0.256	0.472	1.8
Kagera	0.359	0.501	1.4	48.42	64.10	1.32	0.279	0.411	1.5
Kigoma	0.336	0.500	1.5	47.93	67.35	1.42	0.232	0.380	1.6
Kilimanjaro	0.463	0.616	1.3	61.09	69.93	1.14	0.381	0.544	1.4
Lindi	0.330	0.490	1.5	49.48	65.36	1.32	0.208	0.372	1.8
Mara	0.348	0.520	1.5	47.64	63.29	1.33	0.265	0.448	1.7
Mbeya	0.384	0.522	1.4	52.15	63.13	1.21	0.296	0.452	1.5
Morogoro	0.352	0.526	1.5	48.13	67.26	1.40	0.257	0.422	1.6
Mtwara	0.327	0.488	1.5	47.59	65.34	1.37	0.221	0.366	1.7
Mwanza, Geita	0.365	0.504	1.4	50.19	64.57	1.29	0.268	0.396	1.5
Pemba North	0.341	0.545	1.6	57.04	68.79	1.21	0.183	0.402	2.2
Pemba South	0.360	0.580	1.6	52.53	69.58	1.32	0.253	0.462	1.8
Pwani	0.333	0.505	1.5	48.70	63.76	1.31	0.215	0.399	1.9
Rukwa, Katavi	0.353	0.466	1.3	52.04	62.97	1.21	0.234	0.348	1.5
Ruvuma	0.385	0.534	1.4	51.40	67.20	1.31	0.303	0.440	1.5
Shinyanga, Simiyu	0.345	0.489	1.4	49.30	63.90	1.30	0.236	0.367	1.6
Singida	0.379	0.527	1.4	54.20	69.82	1.29	0.265	0.419	1.6
Tabora	0.347	0.464	1.3	50.85	66.40	1.31	0.230	0.303	1.3
Tanga	0.382	0.548	1.4	50.97	67.59	1.33	0.309	0.433	1.4
Zanzibar North	0.364	0.561	1.5	50.66	67.97	1.34	0.261	0.455	1.7
Zanzibar South	0.421	0.615	1.5	53.20	69.94	1.31	0.357	0.540	1.5
Zanzibar West	0.429	0.693	1.6	51.69	68.84	1.33	0.344	0.638	1.9
Total	0.368	0.528	1.4	50.20	65.50	1.30	0.273	0.428	1.6
Inequality index	1.31	1.49		1.33	1.13		2.08	2.11	

all data from https://globaldatalab.org 5.0

If we compare 2019 with 1990, the education situation has improved very much, with the fastest improvements in Pemba North, Pwani and Zanzibar West, and the relatively slowest improvements in Tabora, Tanga and Kilimanjaro. The regional differences in education are still considerable. Life expectancy also improved considerably, with the fastest improvements in Kigoma and Morogoro, and slow improvements in Kilimanjaro and Pemba North. The subregional human development as a whole also improved considerably, with the fastest improvements in Zanzibar West, and in Pemba North and South, but relatively slow improvements in Tabora, Rukwa/Katavi and Kilimanjaro.

Region	Income/capita (2011 US$ PPP)		
	1990	2019	19/90
Arusha, Manyara	7.185	7.835	1.09
Dar Es Salaam	7.777	8.781	1.13
Dodoma	7.150	7.475	1.05
Iringa, Njombe	7.139	7.887	1.10
Kagera	7.117	7.590	1.07
Kigoma	7.118	7.595	1.07
Kilimanjaro	7.333	8.305	1.13
Lindi	7.133	7.603	1.07
Mara	7.080	7.734	1.09
Mbeya	7.166	7.750	1.08
Morogoro	7.189	7.750	1.08
Mtwara	7.064	7.622	1.08
Mwanza, Geita	7.190	7.726	1.07
Pemba North	7.123	8.153	1.14
Pemba South	7.045	8.261	1.17
Pwani	7.189	7.781	1.08
Rukwa, Katavi	7.128	7.507	1.05
Ruvuma	7.194	7.763	1.08
Shinyanga, Simiyu	7.164	7.723	1.08
Singida	7.181	7.625	1.06
Tabora	7.131	7.669	1.08
Tanga	7.120	8.035	1.13
Zanzibar North	7.191	8.092	1.13
Zanzibar South	7.320	8.326	1.14
Zanzibar West	7.710	9.195	1.19
Total	7.203	7.863	1.09
Inequality	1.10	1.23	

The economic situation, as measured by the average income per capita situation, improved everywhere, but the highest growth was experienced in Zanzibar West and Pemba South. The highest average incomes existed and exist in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar west (in 1990 in DES and in 2019 in ZW). The worst income situations existed Mtwara and Pemba South in 1990, but that had shifted to Dodoma and Rukwa/Katavi in 2019; both areas also experienced the lowest economic growth during this period, and that is very remarkable for Dodoma, the administrative capital of Tanzania since 1974. Regional income inequality in Tanzania was relatively low in 1990 for African standards, but regional inequality in income levels became much more pronounced during the period between 1990 and 2019.

Of course, these are average income figures and based on (rough) estimates. Regional inequality is not the same as income or wealth inequality. According to World Bank data the GINI-coefficient became more extreme: in 1991 it was 35, in 2000 37, and in 2007 40, then a bit lower: in 2011 38, but up again in 2017: 41 and the latest figure (for 2018) is 42 (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=TZ).
For a country which for a long time tried to follow a socialist course these figures are relatively high and worsening, but they are (still) less extreme compared to some other African countries.

Further Reading
Country Portal: http://countryportal.ascleiden.nl/tanzania
Tanzania's education situation, focus on higher education: https://www.africaknows.eu/pdfs/copr49.pdf (pdf)