Education, Consumption and Gender in Tanzania

Isabella Sun
Evans School of Public Policy and Governance
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98115, United States
ihsun@uw.edu

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Abstract

This memo examines three key variables of development in Tanzania: the proportion of household heads who completed a secondary level education, the proportion of household heads who are female, and per capita consumption.

1   Introduction

The data for this study was collected by the World Bank as a part of their Living Standards Measurement Survey. The data examined here is focused specifically on Tanzania and was collected from 2014 to 2015. There are a total of 3,344 households in the sample.

2   Country Level Descriptive Statistics

2.1   Consumption

Consumption per capita can be used as a measure of welfare. In Tanzania, median per capita income is 2736 Tanzanian Shillings per day. That is approximately 1.20 USD per day.

2.2   Gender

Gender equality can be considered another indicator of development. In Tanzania, 29 percent of households have a female household head. There is

not a noticeable difference in per capita consumption in households with a female household head vs a male household head.

2.3 Education

Education can also be used as a measure of development. Only 10 percent of household heads have completed a secondary level education. The per capita consumption in households where the head of household has completed a secondary level education is significantly higher than in households where the head of household has not completed a secondary level education.

3 Development Indicator by Region

Using the three development variables, we can create a development indicator and classify regions under "more developed", "less developed", and "least developed". Figure 2 visualizes this indicator and shows that Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar West, are classified as "more developed". Regions shaded in orange are "less developed" and regions shaded in green are "least developed".
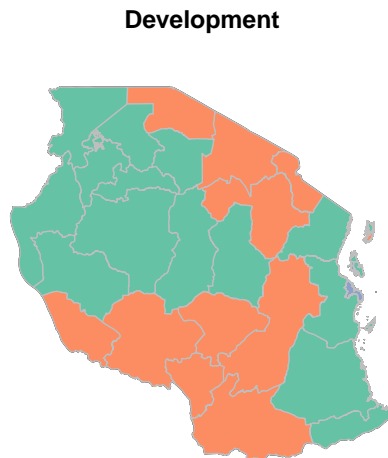
Development

Figure 1: Development Indicator by Region