



Tanzania



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| Background | Tanzania fell under German rule during the late 19th century as part of German East Africa. After World War I, Britain governed the mainland as Tanganyika. Shortly after achieving independence from Britain in the early 1960s, Tanganyika and Zanzibar merged to form the United Republic of Tanzania in 1964. |
| Capital | name: Dodoma |
| Government type | presidential republic |
| Area | total : 947,300 sq km land: 885,800 sq km water: 61,500 sq km |
| Climate | varies from tropical along coast to temperate in highlands |
| Natural resources | hydropower, tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal, diamonds, gemstones (including tanzanite, found only in Tanzania), gold, natural gas, nickel |
| Population | total: 67,462,121 (2024 est.) |
| Population growth rate | 2.72% (2024 est.) |
| Ethnic groups | mainland - African 99% (of which 95% are Bantu consisting of more than 130 tribes), other 1% (consisting of Asian, European, and Arab); Zanzibar - Arab, African, mixed Arab and African |
| Religions | Christian 63.1%, Muslim 34.1%, folk religion 1.1%, Buddhist <1%, Hindu <1%, Jewish <1%, other <1%, unspecified 1.6% (2020 est.) |
| Languages | Kiswahili or Swahili (official), Kiunguja (name for Swahili in Zanzibar), English (official, primary language of commerce, administration, and higher education), Arabic, many local languages |
| Executive branch | chief of state: President Samia Suluhu HASSAN (since 19 March 2021) head of government: President Samia Suluhu HASSAN (since 19 March 2021) |
| Diplomatic representation in the US | chief of mission: Ambassador Elsie Sia KANZA (since 1 December 2021) |
| Diplomatic representation from the US | chief of mission: Ambassador (vacant); Chargé d’Affaires Andrew LENTZ (since January 2025) |
| Economic overview | emerging lower middle-income East African economy; resource-rich and growing tourism; strong post-pandemic recovery from hospitality, electricity, mining, and transit sectors; declining poverty; stable inflation; gender-based violence economic and labor force disruptions |

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| Real GDP (purchasing power parity) | \$246.706 billion (2024 est.) \$233.786 billion (2023 est.) \$222.506 billion (2022 est.) |
| Real GDP per capita | \$3,700 (2024 est.) \$3,600 (2023 est.) \$3,500 (2022 est.) |
| Exports | \$13.98 billion (2023 est.) \$11.986 billion (2022 est.) \$9.874 billion (2021 est.) |
| Exports - partners | India 15%, UAE 14%, Uganda 12%, South Africa 10%, China 6% (2023) |
| Exports - commodities | gold, refined petroleum, dried legumes, refined copper, coal (2023) |
| Imports | \$16.059 billion (2023 est.) \$16.674 billion (2022 est.) \$11.61 billion (2021 est.) |
| Imports - partners | China 32%, India 13%, UAE 9%, Saudi Arabia 5%, Japan 4% (2023) |
| Imports - commodities | refined petroleum, plastics, garments, fertilizers, wheat (2023) |

Population Pyramid

