Tanzania

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions)	46.3
GDP (US$ billions)*	33.3
GDP per capita (US$)	719.3
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.08

Sectoral value-added (% GDP), 2013

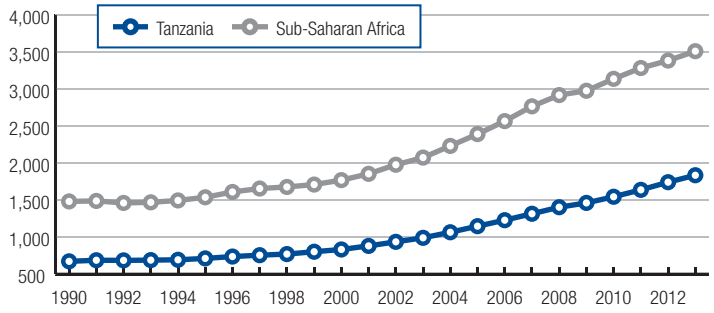
Agriculture	27.0
Industry	25.2
Services	47.8

Human Development Index, 2013

Score, (0–1) best	0.49
Rank (out of 187 economies)	159

Sources: IMF; UNFPA; UNDP; World Bank

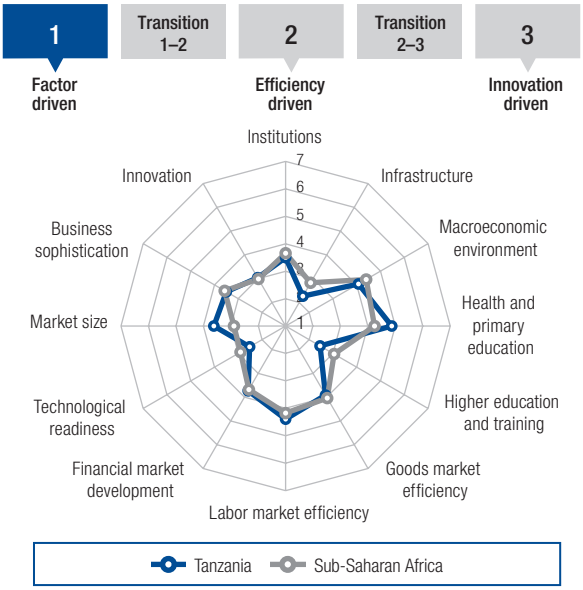
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l $), 1990–2013



Global Competitiveness Index

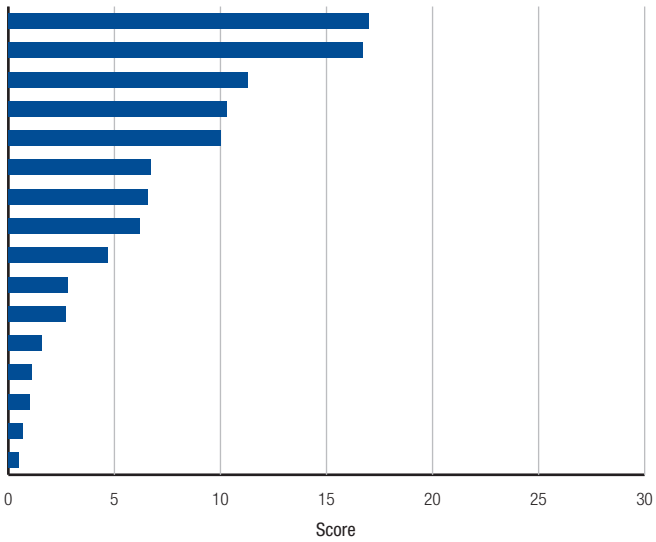
	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	**121**	**3.6**
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	125	3.5
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	120	3.6
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**124**	**3.7**
Institutions	93	3.5
Infrastructure	130	2.3
Macroeconomic environment	109	4.1
Health and primary education	108	4.9
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**114**	**3.4**
Higher education and training	134	2.4
Goods market efficiency	122	3.9
Labor market efficiency	47	4.4
Financial market development	96	3.7
Technological readiness	131	2.5
Market size	75	3.6
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**107**	**3.3**
Business sophistication	112	3.5
Innovation	98	3.0

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business

Corruption	17.0
Access to financing	16.7
Inefficient government bureaucracy	11.3
Tax rates	10.3
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	10.0
Tax regulations	6.7
Inflation	6.6
Inadequately educated workforce	6.2
Poor work ethic in national labor force	4.7
Crime and theft	2.8
Insufficient capacity to innovate	2.7
Restrictive labor regulations	1.6
Poor public health	1.1
Policy instability	1.0
Foreign currency regulations	0.7
Government instability/coups	0.5



Note: From the list of factors above, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Tanzania

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
	1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01	Property rights	3.5	105
1.02	Intellectual property protection	3.3	91
1.03	Diversion of public funds	2.8	91
1.04	Public trust in politicians	2.9	78
1.05	Irregular payments and bribes	2.9	124
1.06	Judicial independence	3.2	96
1.07	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	61
1.08	Wastefulness of government spending	2.9	84
1.09	Burden of government regulation	3.6	61
1.10	Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.7	64
1.11	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.3	78
1.12	Transparency of government policymaking	3.6	111
1.13	Business costs of terrorism	4.7	99
1.14	Business costs of crime and violence	4.1	88
1.15	Organized crime	4.7	77
1.16	Reliability of police services	3.5	108
1.17	Ethical behavior of firms	3.5	116
1.18	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.8	119
1.19	Efficacy of corporate boards	4.0	116
1.20	Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.6	106
1.21	Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	83
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	3.2	117
2.02	Quality of roads	3.0	112
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.0	88
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	3.3	106
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	2.8	131
2.06	Available airline seat km/week, millions*	81.9	87
2.07	Quality of electricity supply	2.5	125
2.08	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	55.7	135
2.09	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	0.3	136
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-5.6	115
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.9	69
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	7.9	125
3.04	General government debt, % GDP*	41.0	65
3.05	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	31.9	103
	4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	17,370.2	59
4.02	Business impact of malaria	3.0	72
4.03	Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	165.0	111
4.04	Business impact of tuberculosis	4.2	120
4.05	HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	5.1	132
4.06	Business impact of HIV/AIDS	3.8	131
4.07	Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	37.7	109
4.08	Life expectancy, years*	60.8	124
4.09	Quality of primary education	2.5	132
4.10	Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.6	38
	5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01	Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	35.0	132
5.02	Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	3.9	134
5.03	Quality of the education system	3.0	109
5.04	Quality of math and science education	2.4	137
5.05	Quality of management schools	3.2	126
5.06	Internet access in schools	2.8	124
5.07	Availability of research and training services	3.5	109
5.08	Extent of staff training	3.5	116
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01	Intensity of local competition	4.3	123
6.02	Extent of market dominance	3.5	95
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	3.8	96
6.04	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.4	96
6.05	Total tax rate, % profits*	44.9	101

	INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency *(cont'd.)*		
6.06	No. procedures to start a business*	9	106
6.07	No. days to start a business*	26.0	105
6.08	Agricultural policy costs	3.4	101
6.09	Prevalence of trade barriers	3.9	125
6.10	Trade tariffs, % duty*	9.7	104
6.11	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.1	104
6.12	Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	82
6.13	Burden of customs procedures	3.2	123
6.14	Imports as a percentage of GDP*	45.2	76
6.15	Degree of customer orientation	3.9	117
6.16	Buyer sophistication	3.1	101
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3.8	117
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	4.6	105
7.03	Hiring and firing practices	3.9	73
7.04	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	9.3	33
7.05	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.2	105
7.06	Pay and productivity	3.3	122
7.07	Reliance on professional management	3.7	106
7.08	Country capacity to retain talent	3.0	98
7.09	Country capacity to attract talent	3.3	84
7.10	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.99	6
	8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01	Availability of financial services	3.7	122
8.02	Affordability of financial services	3.6	116
8.03	Financing through local equity market	3.2	82
8.04	Ease of access to loans	2.7	86
8.05	Venture capital availability	2.6	81
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.2	107
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	3.5	104
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	7	43
	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	3.8	126
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	3.8	129
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.2	99
9.04	Individuals using Internet, %*	4.4	133
9.05	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	0.1	128
9.06	Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	6.5	111
9.07	Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	2.7	117
	10th pillar: Market size		
10.01	Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.5	71
10.02	Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	89
10.03	GDP (PPP$ billions)*	79.4	76
10.04	Exports as a percentage of GDP*	24.6	115
	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01	Local supplier quantity	4.1	115
11.02	Local supplier quality	3.8	112
11.03	State of cluster development	3.4	98
11.04	Nature of competitive advantage	3.0	108
11.05	Value chain breadth	3.5	102
11.06	Control of international distribution	3.5	119
11.07	Production process sophistication	3.2	111
11.08	Extent of marketing	3.5	117
11.09	Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	105
	12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01	Capacity for innovation	3.4	102
12.02	Quality of scientific research institutions	3.6	80
12.03	Company spending on R&D	3.0	86
12.04	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.4	83
12.05	Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.3	84
12.06	Availability of scientists and engineers	3.6	98
12.07	PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.0	116

Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Competitiveness Profiles" on page 89.