

Tanzania



REGION: SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Also included in this region: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa

PART I: ENROLMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

The Tanzanian HE system, with its combination of universities and university colleges, is loosely related to the South Asian model. Over 65% of all students were enrolled in comprehensive universities in 2018, with the remainder split roughly equally between university colleges and semi-HEIs. Enrolments quadrupled between 2006 and 2012, albeit from a very low base of under 60,000 students, before falling back slightly due to a significant reported decline at the Open University of Tanzania. The country's final increase of 275% from 2006 to 2018 was much higher than across the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa and the Global South. The number of Tanzanian HEIs also increased in this period, but not at nearly the same rate, which meant that Tanzanian HEIs on average became significantly larger. A little over two-thirds of students attended public providers in 2018, which was below the average for the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa.

TABLE 1 – Types of higher education providers

CATEGORY	INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS COUNT IN 2018		
		PUB.	PRIV.	TOTAL
Comprehensive Universities	Universities (including campuses for public institutions)	12	23	35
University Colleges	University colleges (including campuses for private institutions)	4	15	19
Semi-HE	Technical colleges	NA	NA	NA

FIGURE 1 – Numbers of institutions by type, 2006-2018

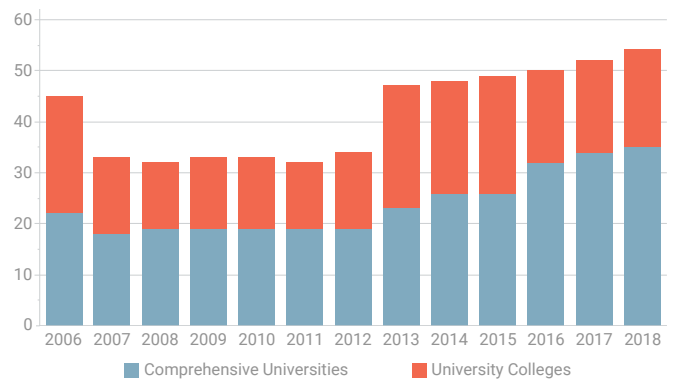


FIGURE 2 – Total enrolments with public and private higher education providers, 2006-2018 (Millions)

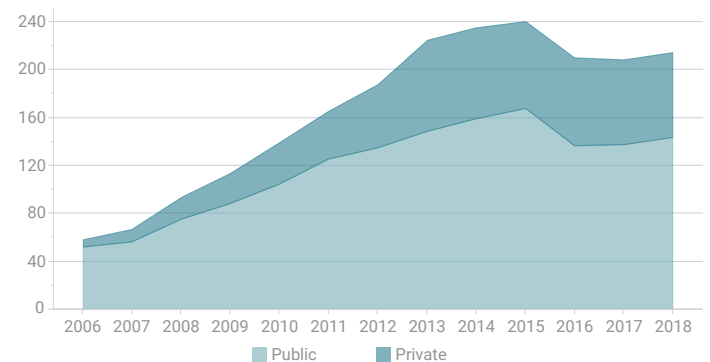


FIGURE 3 – Changes in enrolment in Tanzania, the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018

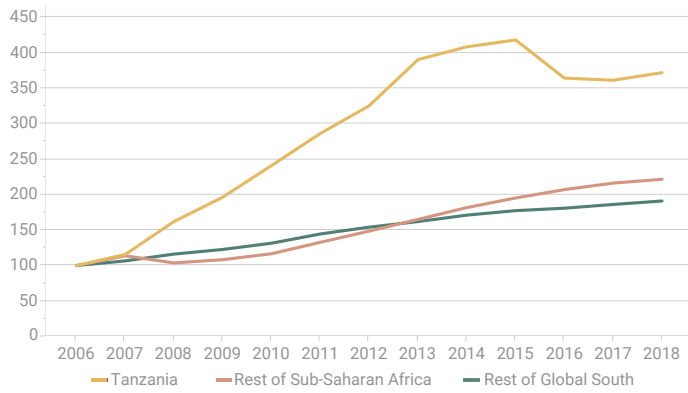


FIGURE 4 – Share of enrolments by institution type in Tanzania and the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa, 2006 and 2018 (2006=100)

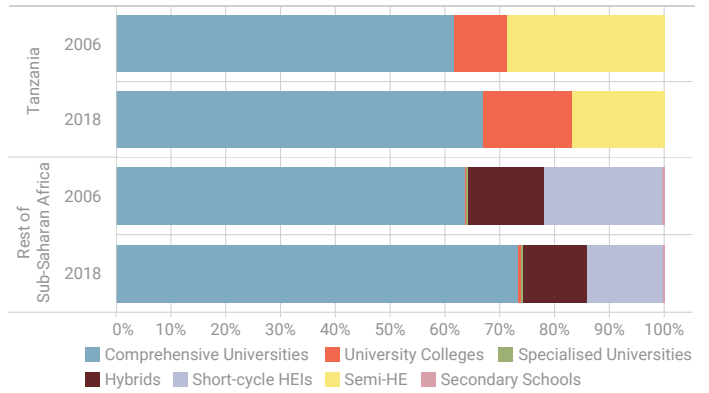


FIGURE 5 – Share of enrolments in public and private institutions, by institution type in Tanzania and the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa, 2018

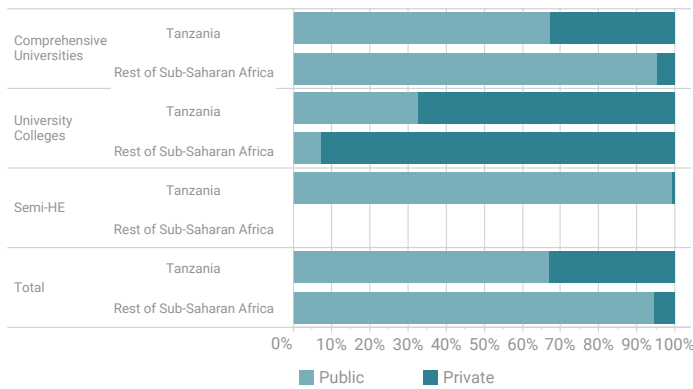
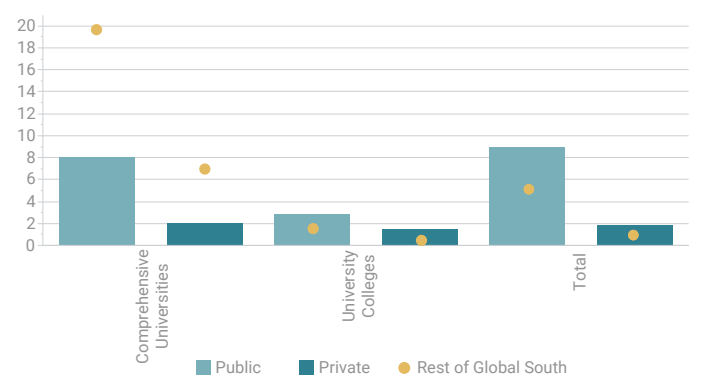


FIGURE 6 – Average institution-size by institution type in Tanzania and the rest of the Global South, 2018 (Thousands)



University of Dodoma, Tanzania



PART II: HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCING

Public HE spending in Tanzania increased by 150% from 2006 to 2011 before plateauing until 2018. Ultimately, growth over the full period was slightly higher than across the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa. However, enrolments grew faster, and so per-student transfers to public HEIs fell significantly. Public spending on HE spending rose from representing 0.7% of GDP in 2006 to 1.3% in 2011 before falling back again to 0.8% by 2018. This last figure was only slightly above the averages for the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa and the Global South.

FIGURE 7 – Change in real total public spending on higher education in Tanzania, the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018 (2006=100)

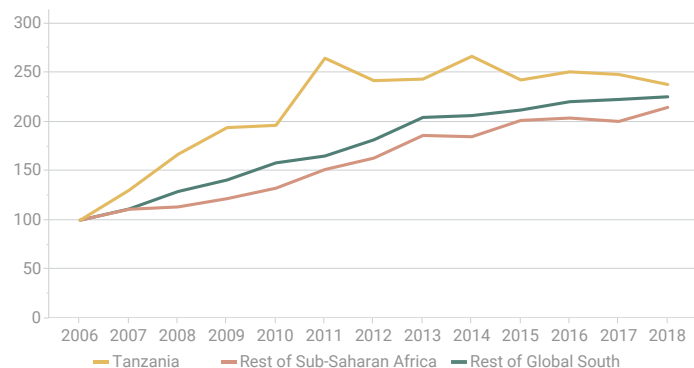


FIGURE 8 – Total public spending on higher education relative to GDP in Tanzania, the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018

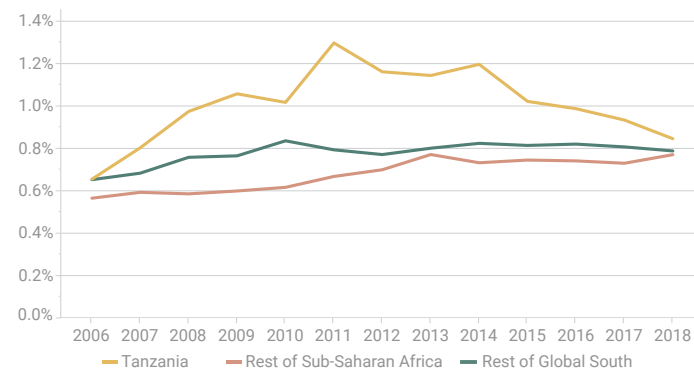


FIGURE 9 – Change in real government transfers to public institutions by institution-type in Tanzania and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018 (2006=100)

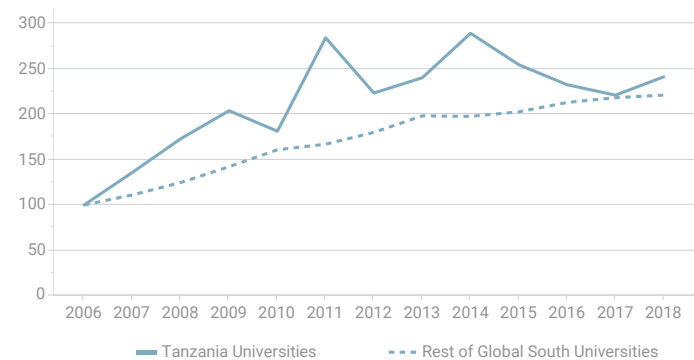
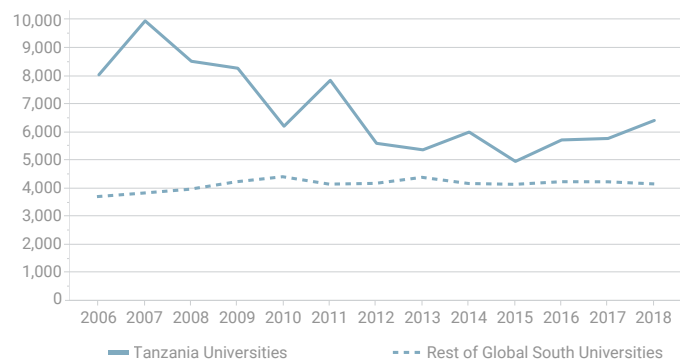


FIGURE 10 – Per-student government transfers to public institutions by institution-type in real PPP, in Tanzania and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018



PART III: STUDENT FEES

All HEIs in Tanzania charge compulsory student fees. There is insufficient data to analyze fees in any more detail.

PART IV: STUDENT FINANCIAL AID

Government student financial aid in Tanzania is almost loan-only – a scholarship program exists but only disburses about 1% of total aid (exclusively to medical students). The country’s loan program is the most extensive in Africa, as nearly 60% of HE students received loans in 2018. Disbursements rose from equalling 0.28% of GDP in 2006 to 0.53% in 2012, but then fell back to around 0.35% by 2018, mainly due to inflation. Despite the recent decline, Tanzanian student aid disbursements remained roughly three times as high as the average for the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa and the Global South in 2018.

TABLE 2 – Student financial aid regime, including recipients and amounts disbursed in 2018

CATEGORY	PROGRAMS	BASIS OF ALLOCATION	RECIPIENTS	AMOUNTS DISBURSED (USD)
Grants	Grants for students studying to be medical doctors	Enrolment	1,222	5,919,389
Loans	Higher Education Students' Loan Board loans	Need-based	122,152	474,946,271

FIGURE 16 – Total disbursements to students in financial aid relative to gross domestic product in Tanzania, the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa and the rest of the Global South, 2006-2018

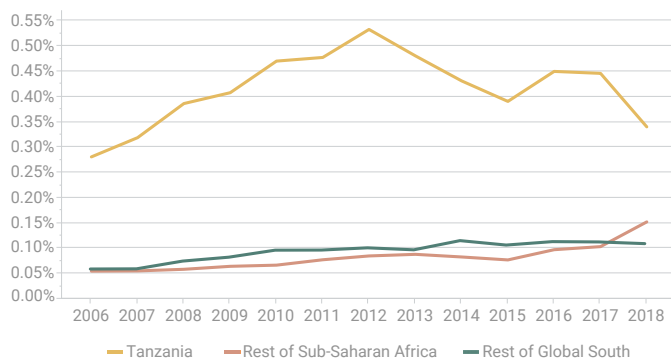


FIGURE 17 – Change in amounts disbursed to students by form of financial aid in Tanzania and other Global South countries that offer financial aid of this type, 2006-2018 (2006=100)

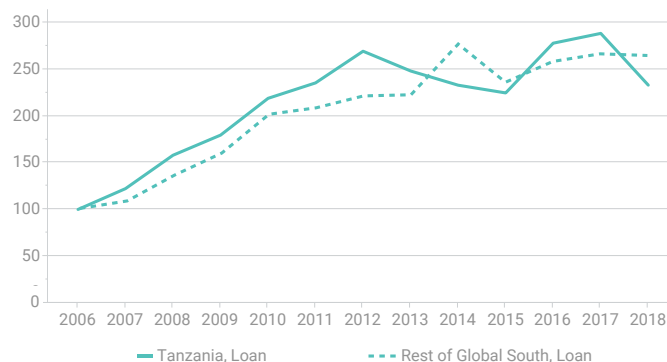
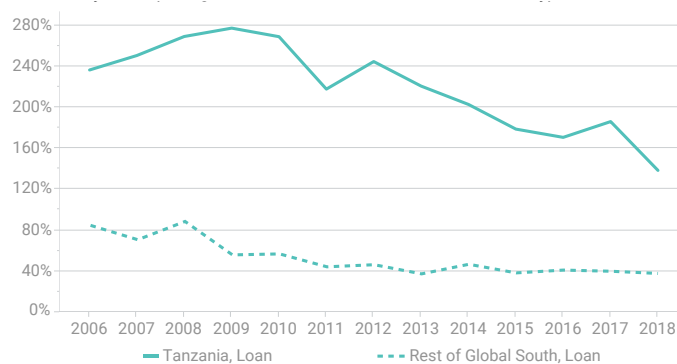


FIGURE 18 – Share of higher education students receiving student financial aid by type in Tanzania and other Global South countries that offer financial aid of this type, 2006-2018



FIGURE 19 – Financial aid per recipient relative to GDP per capita by form of financial aid in Tanzania and other Global South countries that offer financial aid of this type, 2006-2018



***Note: For more on methodology and data quality please see Appendices A and B.**