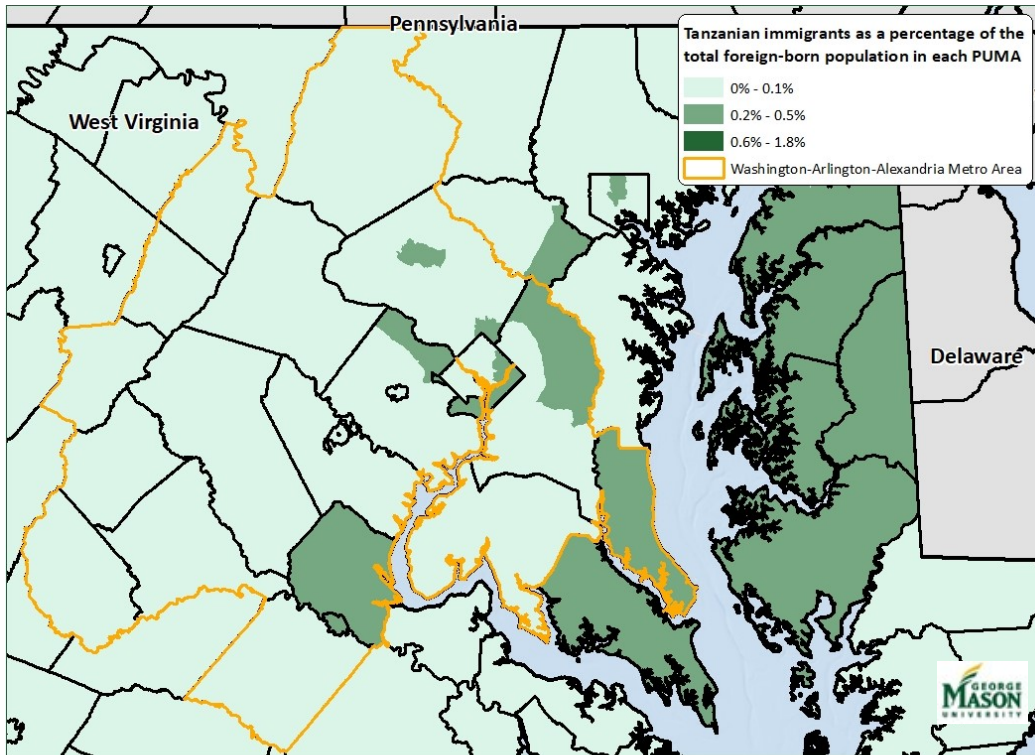


Tanzanian Immigrants in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Metropolitan Area

Figure 1. Tanzanian Immigrants in the DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area



Note: This data was prepared by the George Mason University Institute for Immigration Research (IIR), 2022. Data is displayed at the PUMA level. Maps are based on IPUMS National Historical Geographic Information System: Version 16.0. ACS 2016-2020 dataset. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2022.

Distribution of Tanzanian Immigrants

Figure 1 shows the distribution of Tanzanian immigrants living within the broader District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia (DMV) region and across the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria Metropolitan Area (henceforth referred to as D.C. metro area). The data is displayed at the Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMA) level. PUMAs are inclusive of census tracts and counties within each state. Overall, 5% of Tanzanian immigrants in the United States live in the D.C. metro area. Figure 1 shows that Tanzanian immigrants are concentrated in the southern, north-eastern, and south-eastern parts of the D.C. metro area, as well as within the eastern regions of Virginia and Maryland. The D.C. metro area's Tanzanian immigrant population has grown by 31% in the past ten years (i.e., 2010 –2020). The highest share of Tanzanian immigrants in the D.C. metro area live in the LENOWISCO and Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commissions PUMA (1.8%), followed by the eastern parts of Prince George's County (i.e., Bowie City, Kettering, Largo, Mitchellville, and Lanham), MD (.53%). The southeastern parts of Montgomery County (i.e., Takoma Park City and Silver Spring), MD, rank third for having the highest concentration of Tanzanian immigrants in the DMV region. Additionally, Tanzanian immigrants tend to reside in the eastern parts of Howard County (i.e., Columbia, Ellicott City, and ElkrIDGE), MD (.49%). Meanwhile, the western and north-western parts of the D.C. metro area and the DMV region have the lowest share of Tanzanian immigrants.

2020 NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

- **44,411,750:** Approximate number of immigrants living in the U.S. (14% of the population)
- **28,020:** Approximate number of Tanzanian immigrants in the U.S. (0.06% of immigrants living in the U.S.)
- **1,430:** Approximate number of Tanzanian immigrants in the DC-VA-MD-WV metro area (5% of Tanzanian immigrants living in the U.S.)
- **35%:** Estimated increase in the number of Tanzanian immigrants in the U.S. in the past 10 years (i.e. 2010-2020)
- **31%:** Estimated increase in the number of Tanzanian immigrants in the DC-VA-MD-WV metro area in the past 10 years (i.e. 2010-2020)
- **17th:** Rank of the DC-VA-MD-WV metro area among the 260 identified metro areas in terms of immigrants as a percentage of the metro's population

All analysis in this fact sheet is based on source data from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2016-2020 distributed through IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org, unless otherwise noted.

Please note that the terms "immigrant" and "foreign born" are used interchangeably throughout this fact sheet. Foreign born refers to individuals who are not a U.S. citizen at birth or who were born outside the U.S., Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories and whose parents are not U.S. citizens. The foreign born may include naturalized U.S. citizens, Legal Permanent Residents, temporary residents, refugees and asylees, and others. Additionally, native born includes those who are U.S. citizens at birth, those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or other U.S. territories, and those born abroad to a parent who is a U.S. citizen.

Tanzanian Immigrants in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Metropolitan Area

Figure 2. Year of Immigration Among Tanzanian Immigrants

	Tanzanian Immigrants in the DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area	All Other Tanzanian Immigrants in the United States, Excluding the DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area
1930-1959	0%	0%
1960-1979	13%	10%
1980-1989	11%	10%
1990-1999	36%	15%
2000-2009	23%	31%
2010-2018	17%	34%
Estimated Immigrant Population	1,336	26,092
Median Year of Immigration	1998	2005

As shown by the median year of immigration in Figure 2, Tanzanian immigrants in the D.C. metro area arrived to the United States earlier than all other Tanzanian immigrants across the nation (1998 compared to 2005). More than half (60%) of Tanzanian immigrants in the D.C. metro area arrived to the U.S. from 1960 to 1999 compared to only 35% of Tanzanian immigrants in other parts of the United States. The year 1961 marks the beginning of U.S. diplomatic relations with Tanzania (then known as Tanganyika), which explains why 1930 to 1959 shows 0% Tanzanian immigration. Research by the Population Reference Bureau suggests that the uptick in Tanzanian immigration to the D.C. metro area in the 1990s was part of a larger wave of African immigration to the metro area. African immigrants were drawn to the D.C. metro area for its cosmopolitan and racially diverse nature, its relative affordability, and status as a center for international professional activities. At the same time, U.S. policy changes, such as the Immigration Act of 1990 and its Diversity Visa program, bolstered immigration from under-represented countries, including Tanzania. Following 1990, highly skilled African immigrants could come to the United States more easily for work and educational opportunities. Hence, it is not surprising that 40% of Tanzanian immigrants ages 25 and older in the D.C. metro area have a masters, professional, or doctoral degree.

Figure 3. Languages Among Tanzanian Immigrants

Ages 5+

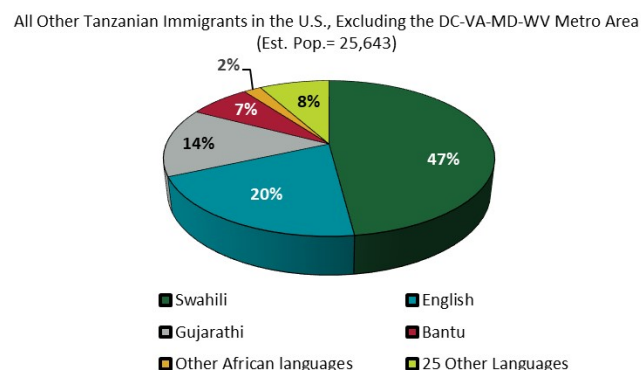
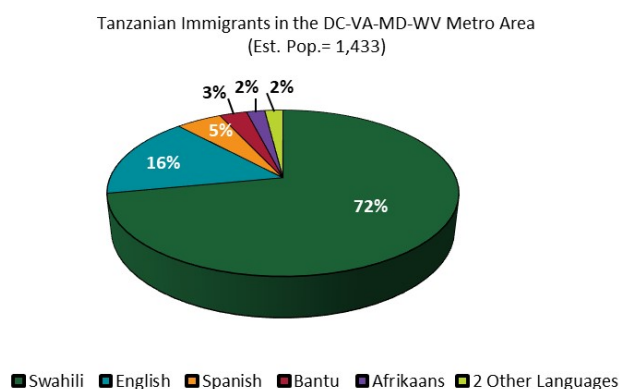


Figure 3 shows that Tanzanian immigrants in the D.C. metro area and in the rest of the U.S. are most likely to speak Swahili or English at home, although a higher share of Tanzanian immigrants in the D.C. metro area speak these languages. Both Swahili and English are official languages of Tanzania. Spanish is the third most spoken language at home by Tanzanian immigrants in the D.C. metro area (5%). This is partially explained by the history of Spanish-speaking colonizers in Zanzibar, a historic trade center and archipelago in East Africa that became part of Tanzania in 1964. In contrast, Gujarathi (14%) is the third most spoken language for Tanzanian immigrants elsewhere in the United States. Gujarati people have a long history of migrating from India to Tanzania and establishing themselves as traders and merchants in East Africa.

Tanzanian Immigrants in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Metropolitan Area

Figure 4. Age Among Tanzanian Immigrants

	Tanzanian Immigrants in the DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area	All Other Tanzanian Immigrants in the United States, Excluding the DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area
0 to 4 years old	0%	4%
5 to 15 years old	3%	18%
16 to 24 years old	3%	16%
25 to 34 years old	6%	9%
35 to 44 years old	45%	15%
45 to 54 years old	20%	13%
55 to 64 years old	14%	13%
65 years and older	9%	12%
Estimated Immigrant Population	1,433	26,586
Median Age	44 years old	36 years old

Overall, Figure 4 shows that Tanzanian immigrants in the D.C. metro area tend to be slightly older than their counterparts in other parts of the United States. In particular, 44% of Tanzanian immigrants in the D.C. metro area are 45 or older compared to 38% of all other Tanzanian immigrants in the United States. Moreover, the median age is higher for Tanzanian immigrants in the D.C. metro area than for all other Tanzanian immigrants across the nation (44 compared to 36 years old). The D.C. metro area may attract older and more highly-skilled Tanzanian professionals than other parts of the United States. For instance, 40% of Tanzanian immigrants in the D.C. metro area have a masters, professional, or doctoral degree compared to only 24% of their counterparts. Surprisingly, very few Tanzanian immigrants in the D.C. Metro Area are children or young adults, especially compared to this group in the rest of the United

Figure 5. Employment Status Among Tanzanian Immigrants

In the Labor Force, Ages 16-65

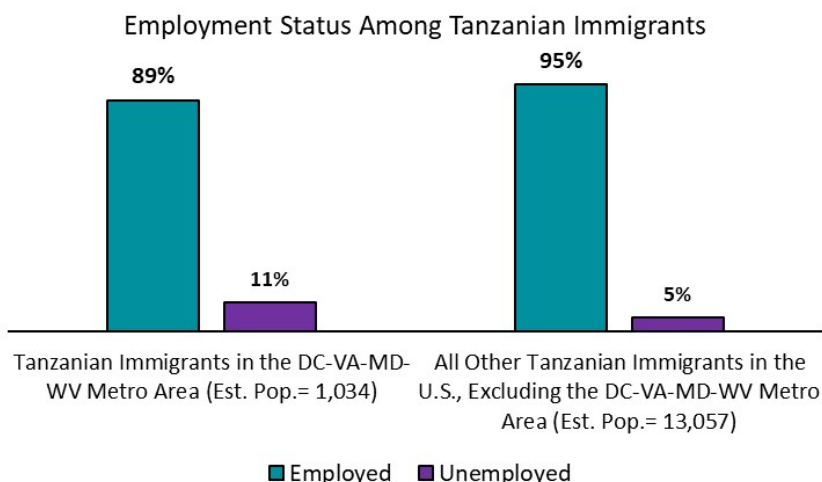


Figure 5 shows that Tanzanian immigrants in the D.C. metro area are more than twice as likely to be unemployed than their counterparts in the rest of the United States (11% to 5%). This is somewhat surprising given that a higher share of Tanzanian immigrants ages 25 and older in the D.C. metro area have a Bachelor's degree or higher than their counterparts across the nation (62% to 55%). At the same time, highly-educated Tanzanian immigrants may face barriers to entering the job market if their credentials received abroad are not recognized by potential employers. Other structural factors, like the economic recession during the COVID-19 pandemic, could also help explain the unemployment trends among Tanzanian immigrants in the D.C. metro area.

Tanzanian Immigrants in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Metropolitan Area

Figure 6. Occupation Among Immigrants

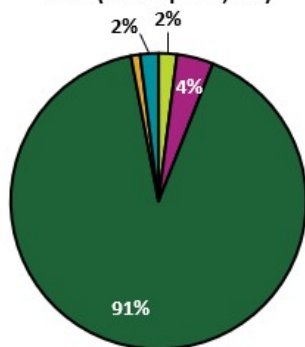
In the Labor Force, Employed, Ages 16-65

Tanzanian Immigrants in the DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area		All Other Tanzanian Immigrants in the U.S., Excluding the DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area	
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	39%	Service Occupations	17%
Service Occupations	17%	Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	14%
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	9%	Education, Legal, Community Service, Arts, and Media Occupations	13%
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	8%	Computer, Engineering, and Science Occupations	10%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	7%	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	10%
4 Other Occupational Groups	20%	7 Other Occupational Groups	36%
Estimated Immigrant Population	923	Estimated Immigrant Population	12,354

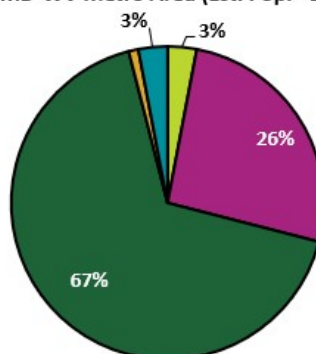
Tanzanian immigrants in the D.C. metro area are more than twice as likely to work in management, business, and financial occupations than their counterparts elsewhere in the United States (39% to 14%). Tanzanian immigrants in the D.C. metro area are more likely to be employed in office and administrative support (9%), as well as transportation material (8%), occupations. These two occupations do not rank among the top five occupations for all other Tanzanian immigrants in the United States.

Figure 7. Race Among Tanzanian Immigrants

Tanzanian Immigrants in the DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area (Est. Pop. = 1,433)



All Other Tanzanian Immigrants in the U.S., Excluding the DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area (Est. Pop. = 26,586)



Tanzanian immigrants in the D.C. metro area are more likely to identify as Black than all other Tanzanian immigrants in the United States (91% to 67%). It is interesting that over a quarter (26%) of Tanzanian immigrants outside of the D.C. metro area identify as Asian, while the same can be said for only 4% of Tanzanian immigrants in the D.C. metro area. This reflects a rich history of voluntary migration from Asia to Tanzania, especially from India, for trade and commerce.

For factsheets that examine populations at the household level, please note that a household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit. A native-born U.S. citizen household is defined as a household which is headed by a native-born U.S. citizen, regardless of the immigration status of the spouse. Conversely, an immigrant-headed household is defined as a household which is headed by a foreign-born individual, regardless of the immigration status of the spouse. For fact sheets that examine total household income, please note that the total annual income of all members in the household is included in the analysis. For fact sheets that examine personal income, personal income refers to total personal income earned on an annual basis.

For fact sheets that examine poverty status, please note that it excludes individuals who live in group quarters and those who are under the age of 18 with no family.

IIR fact sheets are created following standard definitions established by the U.S. Census Bureau. Please consult <https://www.census.gov/topics/> for clarification as to important distinctions such as those between industry and occupation.

Tanzanian Immigrants in the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV, Metropolitan Area



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The Institute for Immigration Research (IIR)

The IIR's mission is to produce valid, reliable, and objective multidisciplinary research on immigrants and immigration to the United States and to disseminate this information through peer-reviewed academic journals, as well as in print and digital formats that make this research easily accessible to policy-makers, the media, the business community, and the general public. The Institute for Immigration Research is a joint venture between George Mason University and the Immigrant Learning Center, Inc. (ILC) of Malden, MA.

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