



The United Republic of Tanzania

STATISTICAL BUSINESS REGISTER REPORT, 2014/15

TANZANIA MAINLAND



National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning

Dar es Salaam

May, 2016

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ACRONYMS

BRELA	Business Registration and Licensing Agency
PPI	Producer Price Index
CRE	Central Register of Establishments
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DfID	Department for International Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ISIC Rev.4	International Standard Industrial Classification Revision 4
MoHCDGEC	Ministry of Health Community Development Gender, Elderly and Children
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NSD	National Statistical Directory
SBR	Statistical Business Register
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TCCIA	Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TSMP	Tanzania Statistical Master Plan
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
TNADA	Tanzania National Data Archive
TIN	Tax Identification Number
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings

PREFACE

The 2014/15 Statistical Business Register (SBR) for Tanzania Mainland is the second of its kind since it has integrated and translated the current and future needs of local and international data users. The Register provides an updated list of establishments covering all sectors of the economy as per International Standard Industrial Classifications (ISIC) Revision 4. The ultimate goal of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) is to provide accurate, reliable and timely statistics and quality statistical service to users. The whole process of preparing this report was guided by the objectives of the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP).

There are three reasons why construction and use of an SBR is desirable. First, if survey frames are independently created and maintained, there is no means of guaranteeing that they are harmonized. As a result there may be unintentional duplication and/or omission of activities. Second, an SBR enables practical application of standard statistical units and their classifications, which is a crucial requirement for survey outputs to be integrated. Third, it is more efficient for a single organizational unit to maintain the SBR as a source of frames for all business surveys than for each survey team to be independently maintaining its own frame.

On behalf of NBS management, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all persons who participated in this exercise, particularly Mr. Irenius Ruyobya, the Acting Director for Statistical Operations Directorate, Mrs. Aldegunda Komba, the former Director for Statistical Operations and the Field Operations Manager, Mr. Wilfred Mwingira for managing properly this survey with the joint technical support from Mr. Sango Simba and Mr. Ibrahim Masanja for quality management of statistical production processes. Others are Mr. Iman Kisake from President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government, Mr. Bernald Rabel from Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, Mr. Nassor Siriwa from Tanzania Revenue Authority, Mrs. Alinda Lema from Business Registration and Licensing Agency, Mr. William Matee, Ms. Rainer Kiama and Ms. Margreth Jacob from National Bureau of Statistics for their dedication and commitment which led to the finalization of the survey and this report.

Finally, I would like to remind our users that this report will be reviewed semi annually and therefore, comments and suggestions to improve the report will be appreciated.

Dr. Albina Chuwa
Director General
May, 2016

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2014/15 Statistical Business Register Survey was an exercise performed to provide a frame for all establishments based censuses and surveys. The survey covered all regional headquarters and urban part of some districts with a large number of businesses in Tanzania Mainland.

Establishments Surveyed by Location

The total number of establishments covered during the Survey was 154,618, where by Dar es Salaam region had the largest number (29,060) followed by Mbeya (11,103), Morogoro (9,919), Ruvuma (7,918), Arusha (7,833) and Mara (7,006). Katavi region had the smallest (1,918) number of establishments followed by Geita (2,300), Kigoma (2,753) and Simiyu (2,835).

Establishments by Industrial Activity and Location

Looking at the type of industrial activities, manufacturing had the largest number of establishments (54,017) which accounted for 34.9 percent followed by wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (52,820) accounted for 34.2 percent, education (13,572) accounted for 8.8 percent followed by accommodation and food services (11,136) accounted for 7.2 percent, and activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies were the least industrial activities with less than 1 percent of the total establishments surveyed. Location wise, the majority of establishments were located in Dar es Salaam region with 29,060 (18.8 percent), followed by Mbeya with 11,103 (7.2 percent), Morogoro with 9,919 (6.4 percent), Ruvuma with 7,918 (5.1 percent) and Arusha with 7,833 (5.1 percent). The rest of the regions accounted for less than 5 percent each.

Establishment by Type of Business

The findings show that the majority of establishments are micro business enterprises (77.3 percent) followed by small business enterprises with 21.7 percent. The Medium and large business enterprises were the least with less than 1 percent of all establishments surveyed.

Establishments by Ownership and Organizational Structure

With regard to ownership, the majority of establishments (77.3 percent) were privately owned, followed by publically owned establishments (13.2 percent), company (4.5 percent), religious (2.0 percent), cooperatives (1.9 percent) and the remaining type of ownership had less than 1 percent of all establishments surveyed. While information on organizational structure show that the majority of establishments (141,939, 91.8 percent) are stand alone enterprises that is, without branches, followed

by a branch of a large organization (7,183, 4.6 percent) and lastly (5,496 establishments, 3.6 percent) were enterprise headquarters.

Establishments by Registration Status

The registration status of establishments against industrial activities indicates that, the registered establishments were 79,583 (51.5 percent) compared to 75,035 (48.5 percent) un-registered establishments. Registration status by region reveals that, Njombe region had the highest proportion of unregistered establishments (77.6 percent) followed by Iringa (74.9 percent), Kagera (70.9 percent) and Katavi (68.4percent).

Establishments by Main Economic Activity, Employment by Status and Sex

The findings show that, the majority of establishments had more male workers (57.6 percent) than female workers (42.4 percent). With respect to employment by categorisation, most of the workers were permanent, followed by other workers and temporary category. The data also indicate that, the majority of permanent workers were males (56.3 percent) compared to 43.7 percent females. A similar observation revealed that among temporarily workers, 68.1 percent were males and 31.9 percent were females.

The data also reveal that, in all categories, all industrial activities engaged more permanent than temporary workers. Looking at the average number of workers per establishment, manufacturing had a minimal average of 0.3 workers per establishment, while public administration and support service activities had the highest average number of workers (24.4) per establishment.

Establishments by Year of Commencement

The results show that, a lot of establishments (20,045) commenced their operations in 2013, followed by those that started operation in year 2014 (19,901 establishments). The year with the least number of establishments (2,035) commencing operation was 2001.

Establishment by Source of Initial Capital Investment

With regard to source of initial capital investment, the majority of establishments (40.5 percent) uses personal income as a source of initial capital followed by loans from banks (7.7 percent). However, those secured loans s from Government and Social Security Fund were the least with less than 1 percent of all establishments surveyed.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the background information of the 2014/15 Statistical Business Register Survey. It also describes the significance, scope and objectives of the survey as well as the structure of the report.

Statistical Business Register, like other periodic surveys, is required to be conducted after every three years period. This is the second initiative made by the National Bureau of Statistics to have quality and adequate sampling frame of all establishments for establishments' based survey. According to its calendar, the last comprehensive Statistical Business Register Survey was conducted in 2011/12, implying that there was a need for conducting the 2014/15 Statistical Register Survey, in order to update the existing one.

The NBS, like other MDAs in Tanzania, is implementing five priorities of the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP), of which updating the SBR is one of the planned activities focusing on the improvement in the production and quality of statistics in Tanzania. Therefore, production of the Statistical Business Register will facilitate planning and decision making within the government and the business community, stimulate research and inform public debate through the provision of relevant, reliable, timely statistics and a quality statistical service in general.

1.1 Objectives of the Survey

The main objective of the Survey is to have an updated list of establishments complied with the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities revision 4 (ISIC REV 4) in Tanzania Mainland. Other specific objectives were:

- To have updated list of establishments to be used as sampling frame for all establishment based surveys.
- To have updated list of employees by economic activities
- To be used as an input for computing GDP, PPI and other Industrial Indicators.

1.2 Significance and Scope of the Survey

The implementation of the 2014/15 Statistical Business Register Survey is an important exercise since the information collected will be used to improve the directory of Establishments in order to meet the current demands of users and stakeholders. Furthermore, the findings will be used to reinforce existing database of existing establishments in the country.

The updated Statistical Business Register (SBR) report provides quality and adequate sampling frame for establishment based surveys. This facilitates planning and decision making within the government, the business community, institutions and other stakeholders. Moreover, it also stimulates research and informs public debate through the provision of relevant, reliable, timely statistics and a quality statistical service in general.

1.3 Organization of the Report

This report is organized into four chapters. Chapter One presents the background information of the exercise. Chapter Two provides the methodologies and techniques used, Chapter Three covers the survey results while Chapter Four gives the conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the methodology used while carrying out the survey in the sampled areas. The Statistical Business Register (SBR) survey was an exercise that intended to capture data from establishments dealing with economic and social activities that engaged one or more persons in a fixed premises in Tanzania Mainland.

2.1 Survey Designing

The survey was designed to gather information from establishments with fixed premises. The SBR survey design addresses the following issues: classification standards, statistical unit and survey coverage.

2.1.1 Classification Standards

The 2014/15 SBR use the International Standards of Industrial Classification of activities (ISIC Revision 4) to capture all economic activities in Tanzania Mainland. Sheet of economic activities was given to all enumerators and supervisors as the reference.

2.1.2 Statistical Unit

This is an entity from which the required data are collected. The basic unit of enquiry for the 2014/15 SBR was an establishment.

2.1.3 Survey Coverage

The survey was designed to cover regional and district headquarters, urban wards and urban part of the mixed wards or township areas in Tanzania Mainland. Due to the timeframe and financial constrains more emphasis was placed to Dar es Salaam region because of its urban characteristics and concentration of establishments as indicated in the previous survey. In addition to that, coverage was for those legal establishments with minimum of one employee.

2.2 Sample Design

According to the nature of the survey, all urban wards together with urban part of mixed wards in the district were involved in the survey. The list of establishments from National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Business Registrations and Licensing Agency - (BRELA), Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC), Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MoEVT) and Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) were used as the sampling frame. The list was used as control sheet during fieldwork.

2.3 Survey Instruments

The structured questionnaire served as the main instrument, it was designed to provide the required information as shown in Appendix III. The main variables on which data was collected were: name of the establishment; mailing address e.g. postal box, telephone, fax number and e-mail address; physical location of the establishment; date of its first operation; main activity and auxiliary activities of the establishment; type of ownership; ownership by nationality, volume of sales or value of output (turnover); initial capital investment and sources; registration status; size of the business and number of persons engaged by sex. Other instruments were Instruction Manual and ISIC Rev.4.

2.4 Recruitment and Training

A total of 150 interviewers were recruited by Regional Statistical Managers (RSMs) from their respective region. The number varied for each region depending on the size of the sample for the region. Training was conducted in two stages: Two days of Training of Trainers (ToT) which involved senior and regional supervisors; followed by five days of training of interviewers and supervisors. The aim of training was to:

- (i) Pre-test the survey instruments;
- (ii) Administer questionnaires in the form of a mock interview in order to identify shortfalls in terms of the structure and language of questions used; and
- (iii) Train supervisors and interviewers on the objectives and instruments of the survey.

A total of 16 senior supervisors, 22 regional supervisors (each region had 1 supervisor except Dar es Salaam which had two supervisors). A total of 23 teams were eventually formed after completion of the training.

2.5 Fieldwork

The face to face or direct interviewing technique was deployed as the method of data collection. Interview began in May, 2015 and completed in August, 2015. Interviewers were assigned according to the expected total number of establishments and geographical area of the region. Dar es Salaam region had the largest number of interviewers (30 interviewers), followed by regions with 9 interviewers each (Iringa, Mwanza, Shinyanga and Rukwa) and the remaining regions had between 5 up to 8 interviewers. Additionally, a team of 16 senior staff from NBS headquarters formed a national quality control team.

2.6 Data Processing

Data processing and analysis is one among the important component of SBR which involved mainly data entry, cleaning, transformation and analysis.

At ealier stage of the processing, data were keyed in a computer using Census and Survey Processing (CSPRO) Software. The final output were produced using Microsoft Excel and Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Softwares considering the tabulation plan. The final data set was submitted to the Tanzania National Data Archives (TNADA).

CHAPTER THREE

SURVEY RESULTS

3.0 Introduction

This chapter explains the results of the survey which have been classified in three sections: Section One covers the region of establishments, industrial activity, size group, ownership of establishments, registration status, number of employees by sex and nationality of the owner of the establishments. Section Two highlights the results by sector as specified by ISIC Rev. 4, while initial capital investments and source of initial capital are explained in Section Three.

3.1 Establishment by Region, Industrial Activity, Size Group, Ownership and Registration Status

This section elaborates findings based on region, industrial activities, type of ownership, size group and registration status. It also highlights establishments by registration status, category, year of commencement, main and other economic activities and employment by status and sex.

3.1.1 Establishments by Region and Industrial Activities

Table 3.1 shows that, a total of 154,618 establishments were surveyed in Tanzania Mainland, of which Dar es Salaam region had largest number of establishments (29,060 establishments, 18.8 percent) followed by Mbeya region (11,103 establishments, 7.2 percent), Morogoro (9,919 establishments, 6.4 percent), Ruvuma (7,918 establishments, 5.1 percent) and Arusha region (7,833 establishments, 5.1 percent). The rest of the regions each had less than five percent of surveyed establishments.

The surveyed establishments were of various industrial activities; of which manufacturing had the highest number of establishments accounting for 34.9 percent followed by wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (34.2 percent), Education (8.8 percent) and accommodation and food services (7.2 percent). Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, information and communication and arts, entertainment and recreation had 0.2 percent each. More detailed on performance of other industrial activities, are presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Number of Establishments by Region and Industrial Activity; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

Region	Industrial Activity											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Dodoma	5	2	1,896	8	37	21	1,628	13	461	7	78	0
Arusha	1	3	2,374	4	8	7	3,026	40	743	24	100	0
Kilimanjaro	14	26	1,829	11	16	19	1,253	19	414	4	92	0
Tanga	6	10	1,830	12	10	16	1,252	39	534	28	67	1
Morogoro	5	3	3,317	45	15	4	4,274	11	975	18	155	0
Pwani	17	6	1,643	17	9	7	498	11	361	3	37	0
Dar es Salaam	6	26	8,759	12	100	136	13,744	456	1,499	128	705	36
Lindi	2	34	991	13	16	9	1,286	16	206	5	50	1
Mtwara	8	18	1,189	2	11	18	1,004	10	237	8	12	0
Ruvuma	7	3	3,538	3	9	31	2,089	17	334	7	97	0
Iringa	0	12	2,660	28	4	12	2,194	0	296	0	68	0
Mbeya	13	23	3,125	23	9	56	4,451	58	988	17	160	2
Singida	6	31	1,951	8	9	7	2,619	14	526	1	98	0
Tabora	169	17	1,071	8	5	23	954	13	377	8	43	1
Rukwa	0	4	1,233	6	1	33	2,431	7	320	5	88	0
Kigoma	149	2	1,082	14	8	12	46	22	131	7	24	2
Shinyanga	2	20	1,340	9	10	15	687	25	369	10	37	0
Kagera	2	27	2,429	4	2	12	1,599	17	205	11	76	0
Mwanza	7	4	1,639	5	4	14	928	6	635	15	74	1
Mara	2	50	3,775	2	2	4	2,179	10	347	4	62	0
Manyara	29	218	2,358	4	7	2	1,023	4	188	3	109	0
Njombe	3	2	1,928	14	4	5	1,956	4	193	1	63	0
Katavi	0	0	285	3	2	0	1,175	1	153	1	35	0
Simiyu	8	1	813	2	7	3	221	4	154	1	12	0
Geita	0	9	962	2	3	23	303	1	490	3	27	0
Total	461	551	54,017	259	308	489	52,820	818	11,136	319	2,369	44
Percentage	0.3	0.4	34.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	34.2	0.5	7.2	0.2	1.5	0.0

Table 3.1 (continued): Number of Establishments by Region and Industrial Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

Region	Industrial Activity								Total	Percentage
	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	U		
Dodoma	34	22	119	1,000	383	5	176	0	5,895	3.8
Arusha	50	61	50	761	300	10	271	0	7,833	5.1
Kilimanjaro	15	29	29	1,469	279	4	173	0	5,695	3.7
Tanga	42	24	188	72	57	4	100	0	4,292	2.8
Morogoro	44	55	93	382	114	7	402	0	9,919	6.4
Pwani	14	9	146	181	111	5	162	1	3,238	2.1
Dar es Salaam	399	312	128	895	362	144	1,210	3	29,060	18.8
Lindi	27	32	232	637	229	5	147	0	3,938	2.5
Mtwara	30	32	152	721	178	1	137	0	3,768	2.4
Ruvuma	38	53	171	897	416	9	199	0	7,918	5.1
Iringa	15	13	11	195	55	1	226	0	5,790	3.7
Mbeya	79	80	288	857	526	9	339	0	11,103	7.2
Singida	23	12	429	638	166	3	289	1	6,831	4.4
Tabora	22	18	236	972	337	2	225	0	4,501	2.9
Rukwa	14	17	17	177	46	2	433	0	4,834	3.1
Kigoma	20	29	256	745	177	1	26	0	2,753	1.8
Shinyanga	32	28	833	785	194	3	237	1	4,637	3.0
Kagera	17	7	160	367	72	6	135	0	5,148	3.3
Mwanza	19	55	183	107	98	5	145	0	3,944	2.6
Mara	22	11	79	95	186	6	170	0	7,006	4.5
Manyara	12	7	15	624	182	1	80	0	4,866	3.1
Njombe	18	21	5	162	23	0	194	0	4,596	3.0
Katavi	3	10	41	65	31	2	111	0	1,918	1.2
Simiyu	15	6	656	633	141	0	158	0	2,835	1.8
Geita	11	14	90	135	100	4	123	0	2,300	1.5
Total	1,015	957	4,607	13,572	4,763	239	5,868	6	154,618	100.0
Percentage	0.7	0.6	3.0	8.8	3.1	0.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	

Explanation of industrial activity:

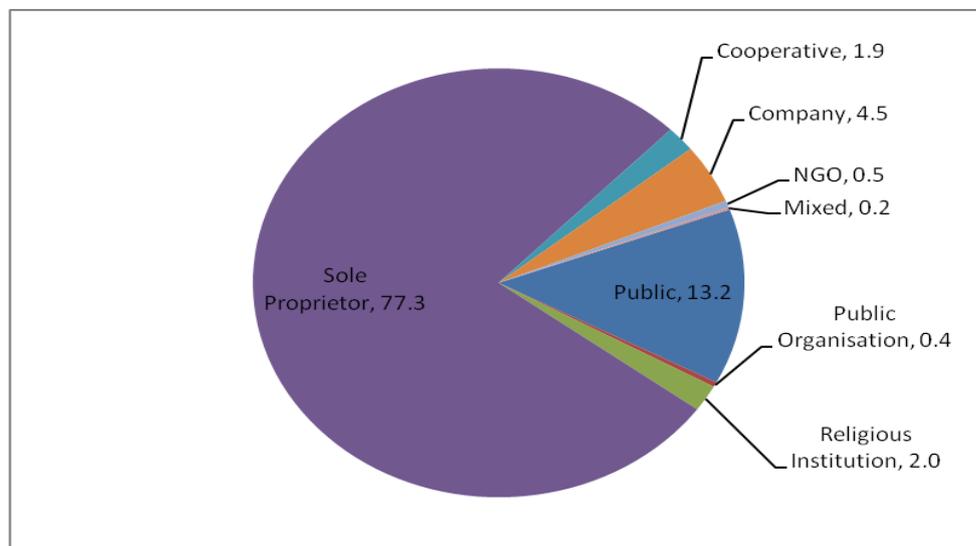
- A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- B Mining and quarrying
- C Manufacturing
- D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- F Construction
- G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

- H Transportation and storage
- I Accommodation and food service activities
- J Information and communication
- K Financial and insurance activities
- L Real estate activities
- M Professional, scientific and technical activities
- N Administrative and support service activities
- O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- P Education
- Q Human health and social work activities
- R Arts, entertainment and recreation
- S Other service activities
- T Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use
- U Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

3.1.2 Number of Establishments by Type of Ownership and Industrial Activity

The ownership of establishments is also a key indicator of the new economic policy, where the private sector is among other things supposed to lead the economy as emphasized by the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and Second Five Year National Development Plan that is the central point for growth and poverty reduction. Figure 3.1 shows that most of the establishments (77.3 percent) were owned by sole proprietors followed by public ownership (13.2 percent), 4.5 percent of establishments owned by company, Religious institutions had 2.0 percent, cooperatives (1.9 percent), Non Governmental Organization (NGO) has 0.5 percent. Public organization and joint organizations or mixed owned 0.4 and 0.2 percent respectively.

Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Establishments by Type of Ownership; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15



The industrial activity of establishments was based on the categories list of ISIC Rev. 4 which has been aggregated into 21 sections. As of this survey, when ranked the top five industrial activity which have more number of establishments the leading industrial sectors were Manufacturing, 34.9 percent, Wholesale and Retail trade 34.2 percent, Education 8.8 percent, Accommodation and food services activities 7.2 percent , other services 3.8 percent and the remaining activities all together had 11.1 percent.

About 94.2 percent of establishments engaged in manufacturing activities are owned by sole proprietors followed by cooperatives 2.6 percent. Manufacturing establishments owned by Company had 2.1 percent, none of the establishments are owned by Public organizations, Religious Institutions and Non Governmental Organizations.

Wholesale and Retail trade repair of motor vehicle and motorcycle follow the similar trends with 93.6 percent of establishments owned by sole proprietors, 5.3 percent owned by Company and Public ownership had 0.4 percent.

Education as industrial activity constitutes primary and secondary level of education, vocational and tertiary education. The results show that, about 85.3 percent of establishments that renders education services are owned by public, 6.2 percent owned by sole proprietor, religious organization owns 5.7 percent and 0.9 percent owned by NGO's.

More details on the Industrial activity and ownership are shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Percentage of Establishments by Industrial Activity and Type of Ownership; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

Industrial Activity	Public	Public Organisation	Religious Institution	Sole Proprietor	Cooperative	Company	NGO	Mixed	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.9	0.2	1.5	38.0	43.4	10.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Mining and quarrying	1.8	0.0	0.0	44.3	6.2	46.6	0.0	1.1	100.0
Manufacturing	0.9	0.0	0.0	94.2	2.6	2.1	0.0	0.1	100.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	22.0	7.3	0.0	62.9	0.8	5.8	0.8	0.4	100.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	48.4	3.6	0.0	30.2	9.7	7.1	0.3	0.6	100.0
Construction	4.1	0.4	0.6	33.7	0.8	59.1	0.2	1.0	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.4	0.1	0.1	93.6	0.4	5.3	0.0	0.2	100.0
Transportation and storage	4.0	6.4	0.5	34.0	2.6	52.1	0.2	0.2	100.0
Accommodation and food service activities	0.8	0.0	0.4	95.9	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.1	100.0
Information and communication	3.4	8.2	3.1	39.5	1.3	39.2	3.1	2.2	100.0
Financial and insurance activities	2.2	2.3	0.9	49.0	18.5	23.6	2.2	1.3	100.0
Real estate activities	0.0	13.6	2.3	11.4	4.5	65.9	0.0	2.3	100.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	15.0	0.7	0.3	46.5	2.7	26.9	5.6	2.4	100.0
Administrative and support service activities	12.5	0.1	0.3	43.9	4.4	35.6	2.4	0.7	100.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	94.2	2.0	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.1	100.0
Education	85.3	0.4	5.7	6.2	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.1	100.0
Human health and social work activities	60.7	3.7	9.9	17.4	0.9	2.1	5.1	0.2	100.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10.0	1.7	0.0	54.8	7.9	23.4	1.3	0.8	100.0
Other service activities	3.3	0.2	28.7	57.0	5.8	1.5	3.4	0.1	100.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	100.0
Total	13.2	0.4	2.0	77.3	1.9	4.5	0.5	0.2	100.0

3.1.3 Nationality of the Owner of the Establishment

Nearly 83 percent of the businesses were owned by Tanzanians followed by East African Community (EAC) members (0.7 percent). However, 16.0 percent of the businesses did not provide information on owners' nationality.

Table 3.3a: Number of Establishments by Industrial Activity and Nationality of the Owner, Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

Industrial Activity	Nationality					Total
	Tanzania Residence	EAC	Foreigner out of EAC	Joint Venture	Not Stated	
Agricultural , forestry and fishing	180	29	19	2	231	461
Mining and quarrying	523	12	8	1	7	551
Manufacturing	53,162	604	121	13	117	54,017
Electricity, gas, steam.	228	2	5	0	24	259
Water Supply	263	10	1	0	34	308
Construction	442	5	8	3	31	489
Wholesale and Retail	51,642	267	328	38	545	52,820
Transportation and storage	662	9	32	5	110	818
Accommodation and food services	10,851	48	48	9	180	11,136
Information and communication	233	4	22	9	51	319
Financial and Insurance activities	1,613	30	109	44	573	2,369
Real Estate activities	31	1	3	0	9	44
Professional and Scientific and technical activities	801	4	12	3	195	1,015
Administrative and supportive services	746	13	22	6	170	957
Public and defence	118	7	9	3	4,470	4,607
Education	1,467	20	18	10	12,057	13,,572
Human Health and social activities	1,026	6	46	7	3,678	4,763
Arts and entertainment and recreation	177	1	13	1	47	239
Other services activities	3,579	26	16	2	22,45	5,868
Activities of extra territorial organization and bodies	2	0	1	0	3	6
Total	127,746	1,098	841	156	24,777	154,618
Percentage	82.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	16.0	100.0

Table 3.3b indicates that, establishments owned by Tanzanian, 53,162 (41.6 percent) are engaged in manufacturing activities, 51,642 (40.4 percent) are engaged in wholesale, retail trade and repairs of motor cycle and vehicles and 18.0 percent includes the rest of other industrial activities.

Table 3.3b: Number of Establishments by Industrial Activity Owned by Tanzanian, Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

Industrial Activity	Tanzanian	
	Number	Percentage
Agricultural , forestry and fishing	180	0.1
Mining and quarrying	523	0.4
Manufacturing	53,162	41.6
Electricity, gas, steam..	228	0.2
Water Supply	263	0.2
Construction	442	0.3
Wholesale and Retail	51,642	40.4
Transportation and storage	662	0.5
Accommodation and food services	10,851	8.5
Information and communication	233	0.2
Financial and Insurance activities	1,613	1.3
Real Estate activities	31	0.0
Professional and Scientific and technical activities	801	0.6
Administrative and supportive services	746	0.6
Public and defence	118	0.1
Education	1,467	1.1
Human Health and social activities	1,026	0.8
Arts and entertainment and recreation	177	0.1
Other services activities	3,579	2.8
Activities of extra teritorial organization and bodies	2	0.0
Total	127,746	100.0
Percentage	82.6	

3.1.4 Establishments by Industrial Activity and Size Group

According to this survey, size group is defined as the number of persons engaged, including owners who are actively working in a particular establishment.

Traditionally, establishments are divided into seven size groups (1,2,3...7) with the following number of persons engaged: 1 to 4; 5 to 9; 10 to 19; 20 to 49; 50 to 99; 100 to 499 and 500 and above respectively. Table 3.4 shows that most of establishments fall into the group of 1 - 4 persons (77.3 percent), followed by 5 – 9 (12.4 percent) and 10 -19 persons (6.2 percent). The remaining size groups (20 – 49, 50 – 99, 100 – 499 and 500+) accounted for 4.2 percent of the establishments. It is further

observed that, most of the establishments operating in Tanzania Mainland are small or medium sized and mainly involved in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, followed by manufacturing, education and accommodation and food service activities as well as other service activities

Table 3.4: Number of Establishments by Industrial Activity and Size Group; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

Industrial Activity	Number of Establishments	Size Group						
		1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-499	500+
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	461	146	154	74	40	28	19	0
Mining and quarrying	551	141	120	86	132	39	28	5
Manufacturing	54,017	47,837	4,923	535	360	162	159	41
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	259	154	27	32	24	8	13	1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	308	123	72	43	35	24	11	0
Construction	489	172	133	92	59	22	9	2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	52,820	49,689	2,316	566	193	33	21	2
Transportation and storage	818	370	244	118	62	14	10	0
Accommodation and food service activities	11,136	7,209	2,750	870	256	33	18	0
Information and communication	319	159	78	41	31	4	4	2
Financial and insurance activities	2,369	1,715	330	209	76	11	19	9
Real estate activities	44	13	12	12	6	0	1	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,015	650	211	96	35	17	5	1
Administrative and support service activities	957	450	178	114	129	47	33	6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4,607	2,524	1,052	539	278	104	89	21
Education	13,572	1,183	4,384	5,036	2,644	281	40	4
Human health and social work activities	4,763	2,656	1,143	561	241	62	86	14
Arts, entertainment and recreation	239	143	53	26	12	3	2	0
Other service activities	5,868	4,172	962	492	204	27	9	2
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Total	154,618	119,508	19,144	9,543	4,818	919	576	110
Percentage	100.0	77.3	12.4	6.2	3.1	0.6	0.4	0.1

3.1.5 Establishments by Registration Status and Region

Business registration is an important means in creating a successful business sector. It enables registered businesses, particularly small sized one to gain access funding and certain protections by the law. It also helps formalize the economy as registered business pay tax and deliver other important benefits to the economy, like job creation.

Table 3.5 shows registration status among establishments by region. Findings show that there are significant number of establishments which were not registered in 2014. Out of 154,618 surveyed establishments, 51.5 percent were registered whereas 48.5 percent were not registered.

Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Registered Establishments; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15.



According to Table 3.5, Registration status by region revealed that, Kilimanjaro had the highest proportion of registered establishments (80.9 percent) followed by Lindi (78.8 percent) and Mwanza (76.4 percent). However, Njombe, Iringa and Kagera regions had the highest number of unregistered establishments which account 77.6 percent, 74.9 percent and 70.9 percent respectively.

Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Establishments by Region and Registration Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/115

Region	Number			Percentage	
	Registered	Not Registered	Total Establishments	Registered	Not Registered
Arusha	5,000	2,833	7,833	63.8	36.2
Dar es Salaam	12,733	16,327	29,060	43.8	56.2
Dodoma	2,952	2,943	5,895	50.1	49.9
Geita	1,082	1,218	2,300	47.0	53.0
Iringa	1,455	4,335	5,790	25.1	74.9
Kagera	1,496	3,652	5,148	29.1	70.9
Katavi	607	1,311	1,918	31.6	68.4
Kigoma	1,767	986	2,753	64.2	35.8
Kilimanjaro	4,608	1,087	5,695	80.9	19.1
Lindi	3,102	836	3,938	78.8	21.2
Manyara	2,403	2,463	4,866	49.4	50.6
Mara	4,223	2,783	7,006	60.3	39.7
Mbeya	4,467	6,636	11,103	40.2	59.8
Morogoro	6,755	3,164	9,919	68.1	31.9
Mtwara	1,845	1,923	3,768	49.0	51.0
Mwanza	3,014	930	3,944	76.4	23.6
Njombe	1,029	3,567	4,596	22.4	77.6
Pwani	1,286	1,952	3,238	39.7	60.3
Rukwa	1,634	3,200	4,834	33.8	66.2
Ruvuma	3,236	4,682	7,918	40.9	59.1
Shinyanga	2,993	1,644	4,637	64.5	35.5
Simiyu	2,061	774	2,835	72.7	27.3
Singida	4,790	2,041	6,831	70.1	29.9
Tabora	2,893	1,608	4,501	64.3	35.7
Tanga	2,152	2,140	4,292	50.1	49.9
Total	79,583	75,035	154,618	51.5	48.5
Percentage	51.5	48.5	100		

3.1.6 Number of Establishments by Organizational Structure

The survey also required information on types of organizational structure in which a particular establishment belongs to, whether a stand alone, headquarters or a branch. The information required was vital for understanding the involvement of the establishment within and outside the country and its level of investment.

Table 3.6 shows that, the majority of establishments (141,939 establishments, 91.8 percent) are stand alone without branches followed by a branches of large organizations (7,183 establishments, 4.6 percent) and the least structure was headquarters of businesses with at least one branch (5,496 establishments, 3.6 percent).

Table 3.6: Number of Establishments by Organizational Structure; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

Organizational Structure	Number of Establishments	Percentage
A stand alone establishment /enterprise or organization without branches	141,939	91.8
The HQs of establishment with more than one branch	5,496	3.6
A branch of a large organization	7,183	4.6
Total	154,618	100.0

3.1.7 Establishments by Year of Commencement and Number of Persons Engaged

The information about the number of persons engaged by the establishment was either permanent or temporary or other workers' groups (working proprietors or unpaid family workers) were collected during the 2014/15 SBR survey.

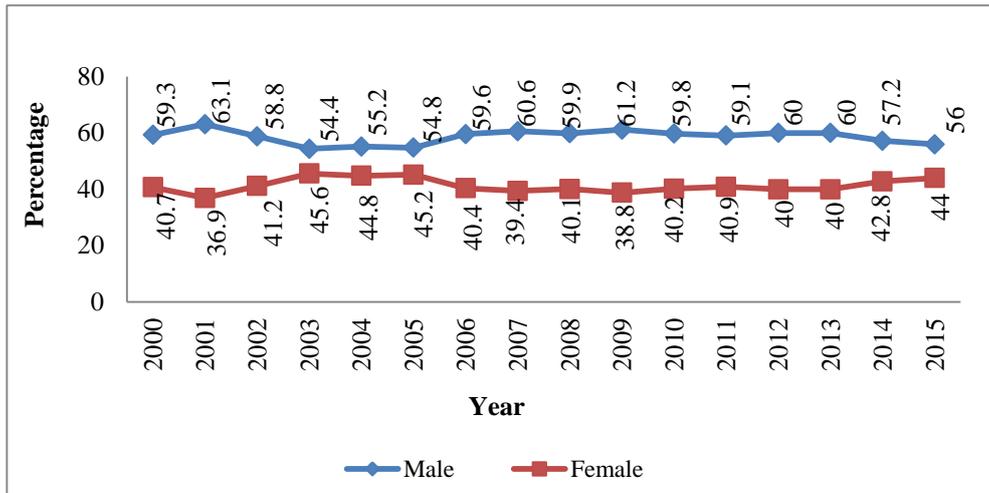
Table 3.7 shows the number of establishments with persons engaged by year of commencement. Finding reveals that, most of the establishments (13.0 percent) commenced their operations in 2013 followed by year 2014 (12.9 percent), year 2015 (9.1 percent) and year 2012 (9.0 percent). The lowest number of establishments was commenced in year 2001 (1.3 percent). However, 2.9 percent of all establishments did not report their year of commencement; the reason could be an absence of the owners of establishments to his/her respective premises who could report such information.

Table 3.7: Number of Establishments by Year of Commencement and Number of Persons Engaged; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

Year of Commencement	Establishments		Persons Engaged			Percent		
	Number of Establishments	Percentage	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Share
before 2000	21,637	14.0	158,916	112,984	271,900	58.4	41.6	39.6
2000	4,295	2.8	9,032	6,196	15,228	59.3	40.7	2.2
2001	2,035	1.3	6,906	4,037	10,943	63.1	36.9	1.6
2002	2,522	1.6	7,965	5,588	13,553	58.8	41.2	2.0
2003	2,469	1.6	7,164	5,994	13,158	54.4	45.6	1.9
2004	3,522	2.3	9,844	7,999	17,843	55.2	44.8	2.6
2005	4,237	2.7	13,373	11,045	24,418	54.8	45.2	3.6
2006	3,970	2.6	12,132	8,214	20,346	59.6	40.4	3.0
2007	4,944	3.2	18,846	12,266	31,112	60.6	39.4	4.5
2008	5,748	3.7	11,140	7,458	18,598	59.9	40.1	2.7
2009	6,921	4.5	12,089	7,659	19,748	61.2	38.8	2.9
2010	10,080	6.5	13,683	9,194	22,877	59.8	40.2	3.3
2011	9,798	6.3	12,038	8,328	20,366	59.1	40.9	3.0
2012	13,938	9.0	16,257	10,859	27,116	60.0	40.0	4.0
2013	20,045	13.0	21,228	14,141	35,369	60.0	40.0	5.2
2014	19,901	12.9	19,900	14,873	34,773	57.2	42.8	5.1
2015	14,095	9.1	16,432	12,910	29,342	56.0	44.0	4.3
Not stated	4,461	2.9	28,452	31,065	59,517	47.8	52.2	8.7
Total	154,618	100.0	395,397	290,810	686,207	57.6	42.4	100.0

Establishments involved in production of goods and services, it further provides employment for persons engaged. Accordingly, number of persons engaged in a business is one of the most important variable used by the economists to measure the size of an economy. According to SBR, most of the establishments were engaged in 2011 (9.2 percent), followed by year 2012 (7.9 percent) and year 2010 (6.7 percent). On the other hand, 39.6 percent of persons were cumulatively engaged by 2000 and 8.7 percent were not able to state their year of commencement. Sex-wise, the results show that the proportions of males who were engaged in various establishments were higher than females in each reference years. However, Figure 3.3 also shows that the newly established businesses are engaging nearly as many males as females.

Figure 3.3: Number of Businesses by Year of Commencement and Number of Person Engaged; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15



3.1.8 Establishments by Main Economic Activity and Employment Status

The number of persons engaged per establishment was also asked in order to substantiate if there is full involvement in the provision of permanent or temporary employment in different economic activities in Tanzania Mainland.

Figure 3.4 shows that, almost 60 percent of the total persons engaged by establishments were permanent employees, follows by others category which includes working proprietors and unpaid family workers (24.1 percent), while only 16.2 percent were temporary employees.

Figure 3.4: Percentage of Workers by Employment Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

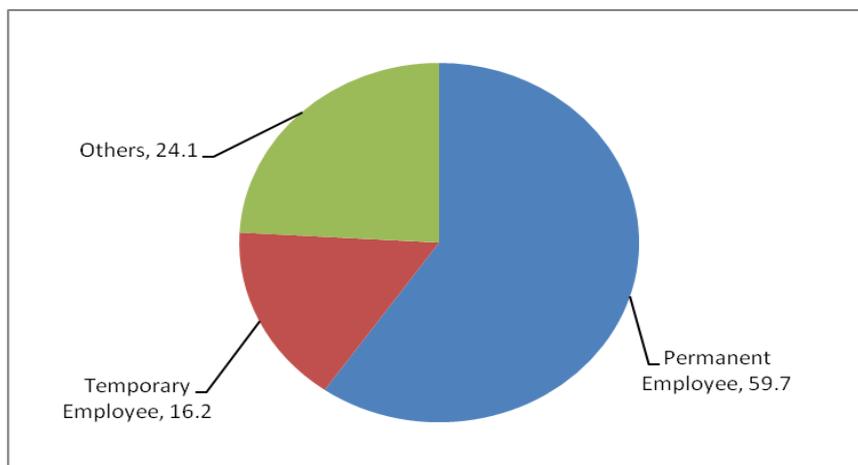


Figure 3.5 shows the percentage distribution of worker in the main activity in each employment category (permanent, temporary and other workers). The results reveal that, percentage of males is higher than that of females. For more details see **Annex I**

Figure 3.5: Percentage of Workers by Employment Status and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15 (Main activity)

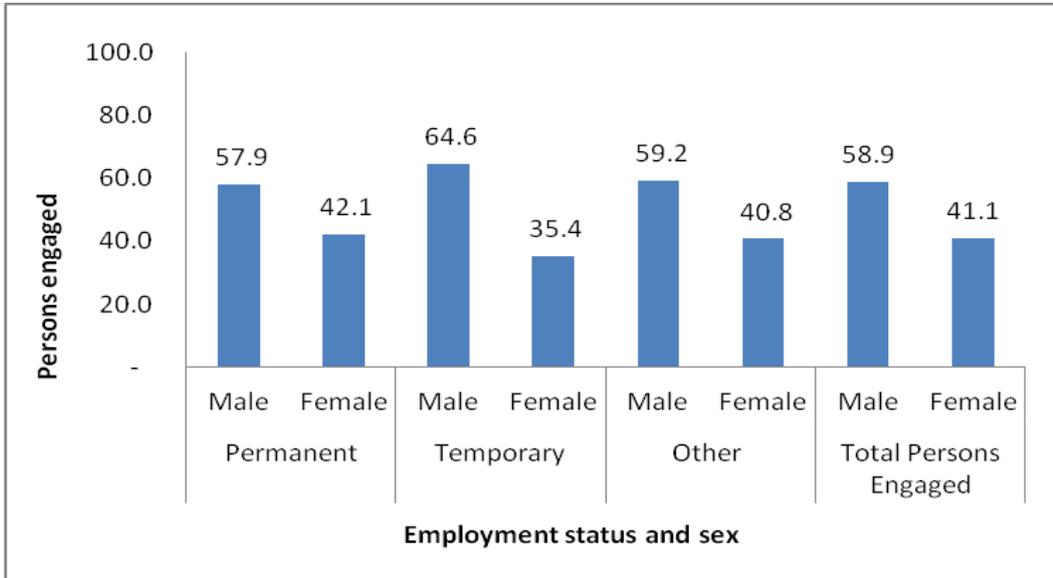


Figure 3.6: Distribution of Number of persons engaged in establishments by Employment status and Sex, 2014/15 (Other Activities)

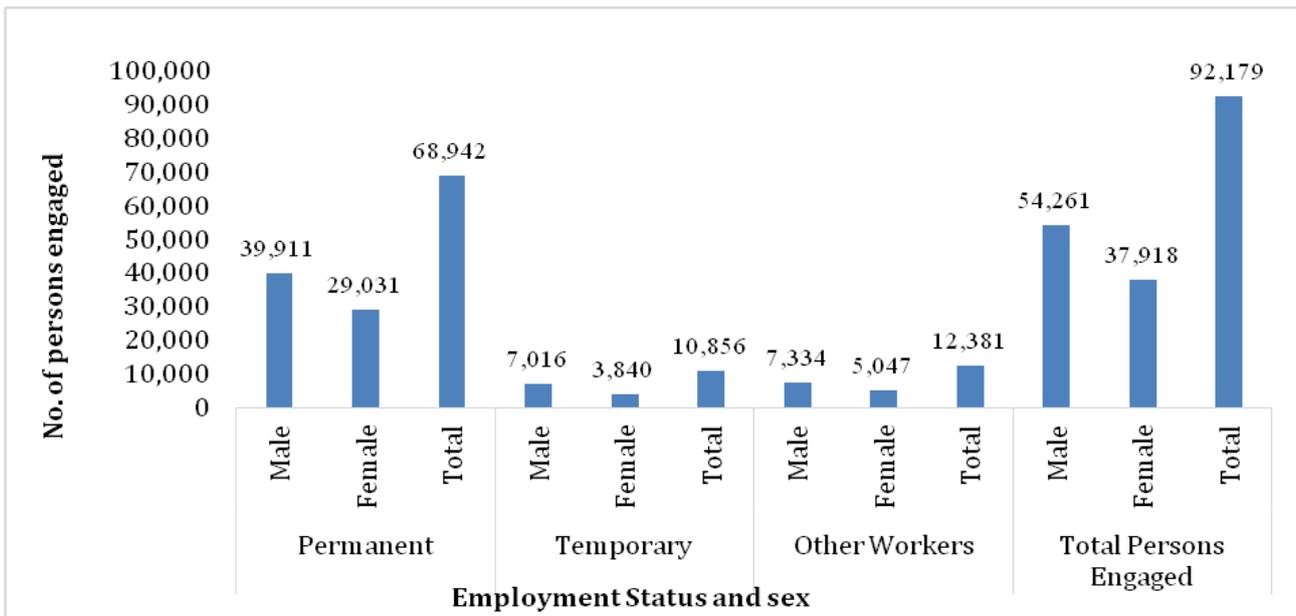


Table 3.8 reveals that all industrial activities engaged more permanent workers than temporary and other workers (proprietors and unpaid family workers). Permanent workers were 81.5 percent engaged in different industrial activities, temporary workers account to 6.4 percent, while other worker comprises of 12.2 percent. The ratio of workers per establishment indicates the average of 4 workers per establishment. Looking at the number of workers per establishment by industrial activity, the manufacturing had the lowest average of 0.3 workers per establishment, while administrative and support service activities had the highest average of 24.4 workers per establishment.

Table 3.8: Percentage of Establishments by Main Economic Activity, Employment Status and Average Worker per Establishment; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

Industrial Activity	Number of Establishments	Permanent Workers	Temporary Workers	Other Workers	Total Workers	Average Workers per establishments
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	461	48.7	46.2	5.1	8,440	18.3
Mining and quarrying	551	70.1	21.4	8.4	1,231	2.2
Manufacturing	54,017	68.5	13.9	17.7	17,703	0.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	259	73.2	24.0	2.8	1,073	4.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	308	88.5	10.7	0.8	1,164	3.8
Construction	489	51.9	44.9	3.2	9,456	19.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	52,820	54.0	6.5	39.6	119,070	2.3
Transportation and storage	818	87.0	7.8	5.2	8,632	10.6
Accommodation and food service activities	11,136	79.5	9.4	11.1	58,293	5.2
Information and communication	319	88.9	8.4	2.8	4,365	13.7
Financial and insurance activities	2,369	91.8	2.7	5.5	30,658	12.9
Real estate activities	44	92.2	6.0	1.8	565	12.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,015	78.2	11.5	10.3	7,421	7.3
Administrative and support service activities	957	84.5	8.0	7.5	23,351	24.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4,607	93.2	2.9	3.9	89,925	19.5
Education	13,572	95.7	3.7	0.6	207,330	15.3
Human health and social work activities	4,763	92.5	3.7	3.8	63,814	13.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	239	78.8	9.8	11.4	1,940	8.1
Other service activities	5,868	50.9	5.9	43.2	31,732	5.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6	77.3	0.0	22.7	44	7.3
Total	154,618	558,941	43,647	83,619	686,207	4.4
Percent		81.5	6.4	12.2	100.0	

3.2 Establishments by Sector

This section provides survey results based on individual sectors of ISIC Revision 4 which are Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; Mining and Quarrying; Energy Sector (electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply); Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management; Construction; Trade (wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicle and motorcycles); Transportation and Storage; Accommodation and Food Service Activities; and Information Communication. Others are Financial and Insurance Services; Real Estate Activities; Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities; Administrative and Support Service Activities; Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security; Education; Human Health and Social Work Activities; Arts, Entertainments and Recreation and Other Services Activities.

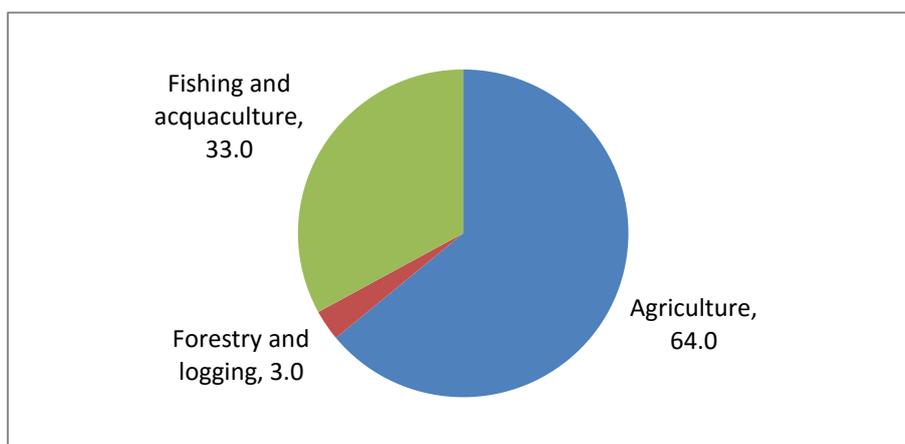
3.2.1 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

According to ISIC Revision 4, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, comprise of crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities; forestry and logging; and fishing and aqua-culture.

Figure 3.7 shows that agriculture which involves crop and animal productions had the largest number of establishments 295 (64.0 percent) compared to forestry and logging 14 (3.0 percent), while fishing and aquaculture had the least number of establishments 152 (33.0 percent).



Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Establishments by Agricultural Sector; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15.



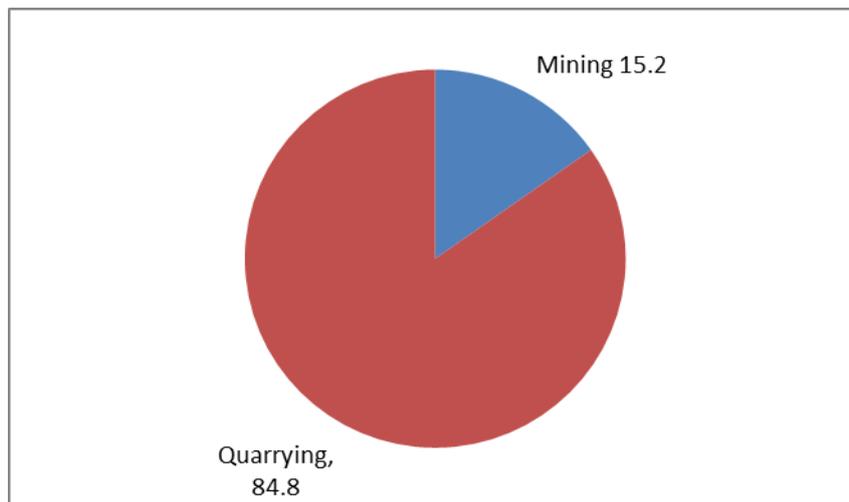
3.2.2 Mining and Quarrying

This sector includes underground or surface mining and all supplementary activities done near or at the mining site such as mining of coal lignite; extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; mining and metal ores; other mining and quarrying and services which support mining activities.



Figure 3.8 shows that quarrying including services which support mining activities had more establishments (84.8 percent) compared to mining sub sector (15.2 percent).

Figure 3.8: Percentage of Mining and Quarrying Establishments; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15



3.2.3 Manufacturing

This section involves the conversion of raw materials into finished goods. The main categories include; food, dairy products, grain mills, beverages, tobacco products, textiles, wood and paper products, chemicals, metals, non-metals, cement, machinery and other food products.



Based on the findings, the total numbers of establishments covered in this sector were 54,017 which is approximately to one third of all establishments that were covered in the 2014/15 Business Register Survey. Under this sector, Manufacturing of food products had the highest number of establishments 39.0 percent, followed by Manufacture of wearing apparel

(27.5 percent), Manufacture of furniture (13.8 percent), Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment (8.0 percent) The least division in this sector were Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products, Manufacture of paper and paper products, Manufacture of Computer, electronic and optical metal and Manufacture of Tobacco products all had less than 0.2 percent (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9: Distribution of Establishments by Division in the Manufacturing Sector, Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

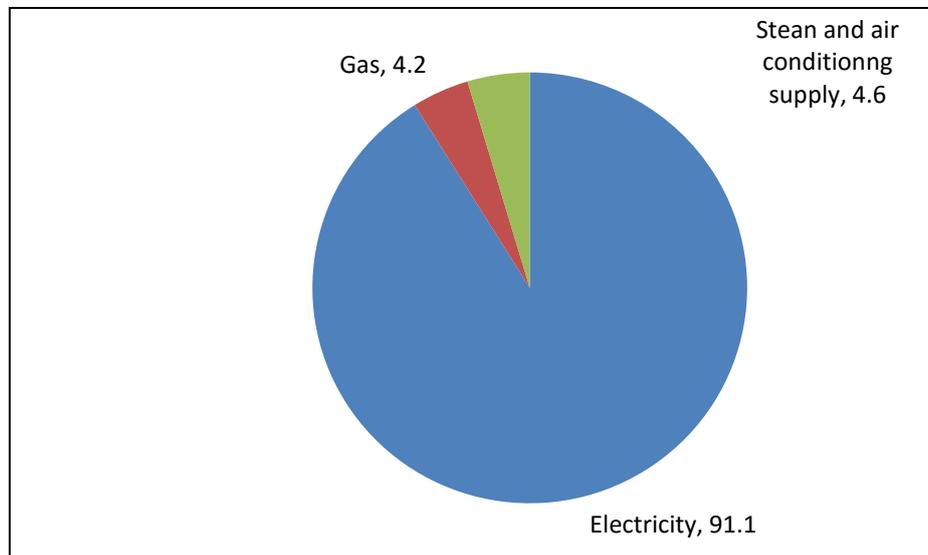
Manufacturing	Establishments	
	Number	Percentage
Manufacture of food products	21,089	39.0
Manufacture of beverages	116	0.2
Manufacture of Tobacco products	15	0.0
Manufacture of Textiles	889	1.6
Manufacture of wearing apparel	14,876	27.5
Manufacture of leather and related products	237	0.4
Manufacture of wood and wood products and cork, except furniture	2,071	3.8
Manufacture of paper and paper products	26	0.0
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	324	0.6
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	6	0.0
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	119	0.2
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	11	0.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	88	0.2
Manufacture of other non - metallic mineral products	1,264	2.3
Manufacture of basic metal	31	0.1
Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipments	4,298	8.0
Manufacture of Computer, electronic and optical metal	25	0.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	288	0.5
Manufacture of machinery and equipments n.e.c	124	0.2
Manufacture of mortar vehicles, trailers and semi- trailers	63	0.1
Manufacture of other transport equipment	65	0.1
Manufacture of furniture	7,475	13.8
Other manufacturing	322	0.6
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	195	0.4
Total	54,017	100.0

3.2.4 Energy

Energy sector includes electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply. The findings revealed that, 91.1 percent of establishments were engaged in distribution of electricity, 4.7 percent in steam and air conditioning supply distribution and 4.2 percent were engaged in gas supply.



Figure 3.9: Percentage of Establishments Engaged in Energy Supply; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

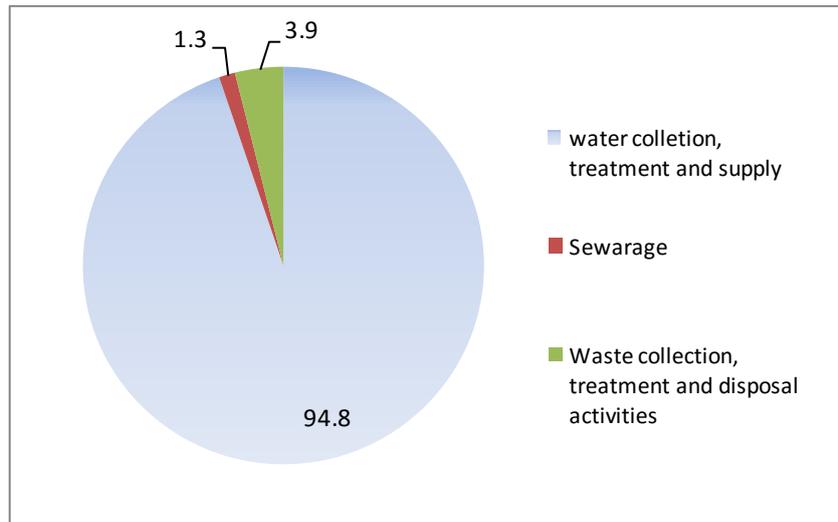


3.2.5 Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management

This sector includes water collection, treatment and supply, sewerage, waste collection treatment and disposal activities. The results show that, 94.8 percent of the total sector establishments dealt with water collection, treatment and supply followed by waste collection, treatment and disposal activities (3.9 percent) and sewerage activities (1.3 percent).



Figure 3.10: Percentage of Establishments engaged in Water Supply, Sanitation and Sewage Treatment; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

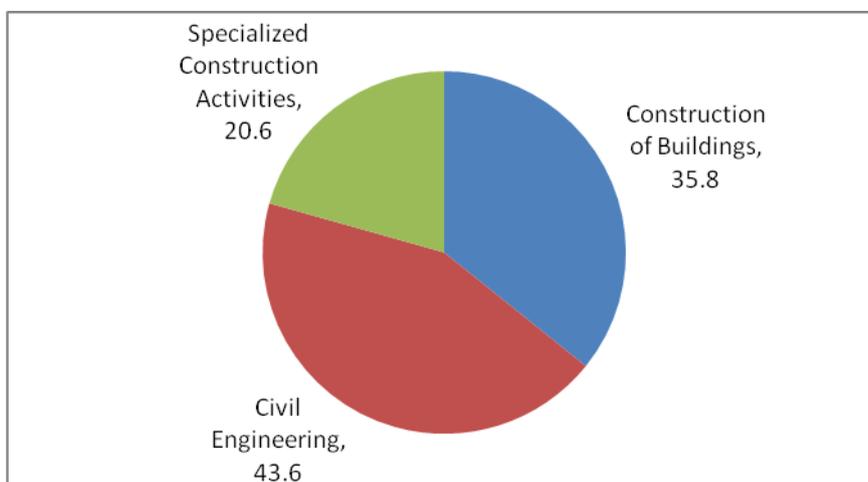


3.2.6 Construction

Construction industry involves the construction of buildings, civil engineering and specialized construction activities. The results show that, Civil Engineering had the largest share of establishments (43.6 percent), followed by Construction of buildings (35.8 percent) and whereas specialized construction activities had the least proportion of (20.6 percent) (Figure 3.11).



Figure 3.11: Percentage of Establishments by Construction Activities; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15



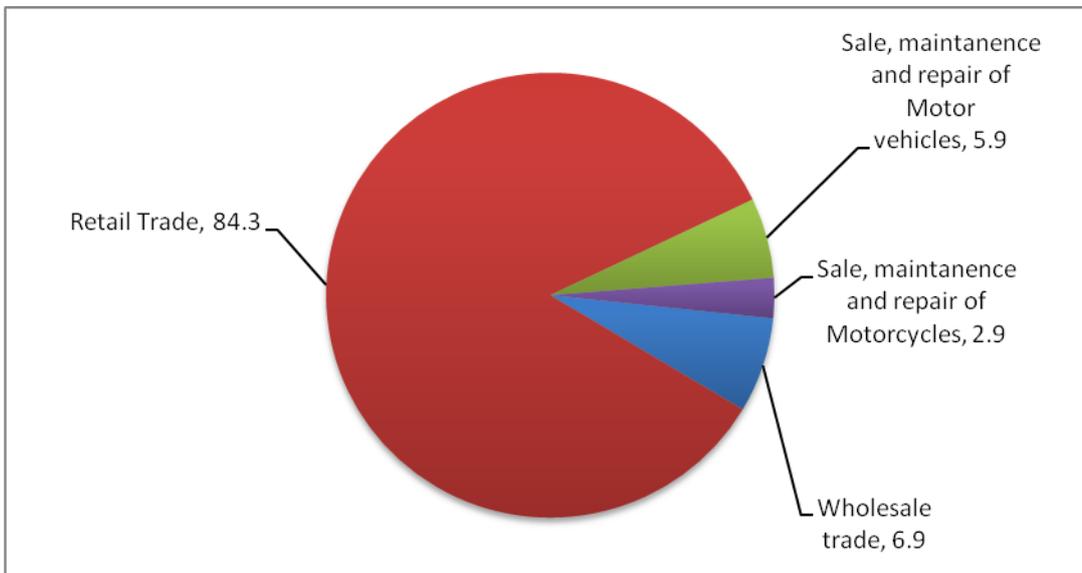
3.2.7 Trade

Trade sector involves buying and selling of goods and services. The sector covers establishments under: Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Sales and Repair of Motor Vehicle and Motorcycles.



The sector had a total of 52,820 establishments of which retail trade comprises the highest proportion of 84.3 percent, followed by wholesale trade which had 6.9 percent, sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles had 5.9 percent; whereas sales, maintenance and repair of motorcycles had 2.9 percent (Figure 3.12).

Figure 3.12: Percentage of Establishments by Trade Sector; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15



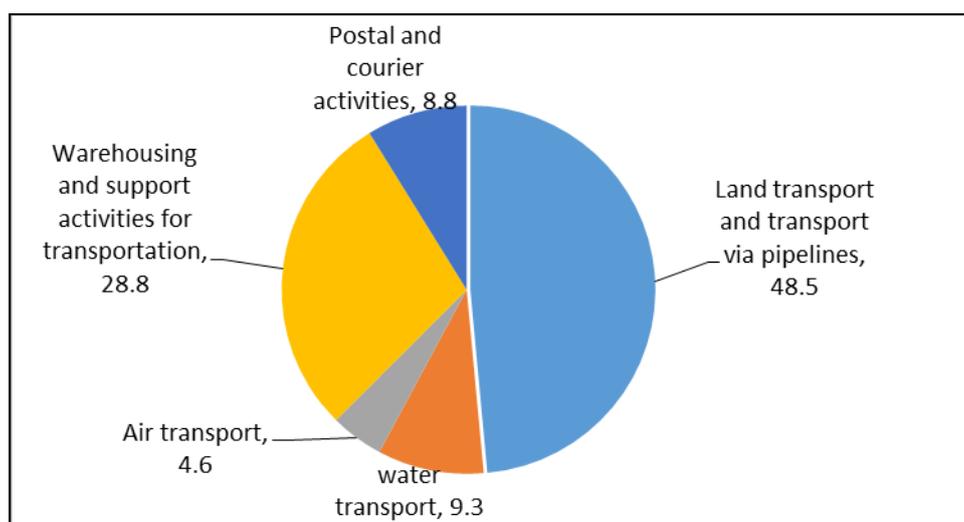
3.2.8 Transportation and Storage

This sector includes land transport and transport via pipelines; water transport; air transport; warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities.



The 2014/15 Statistical Business Register Survey revealed that, the total number of establishments in transport and storage were 818, of which land transport and transport via pipelines were 48.5 percent, followed by warehousing and support activities for transportation (28.8 percent), Water transport (9.3 percent) and Postal courier activities (8.8 percent). Air transport was the least with only 4.6 percent of the total sector establishments (Figure 3.13).

Figure 3.13: Percentage of Establishments by mode of storage and Transportation; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

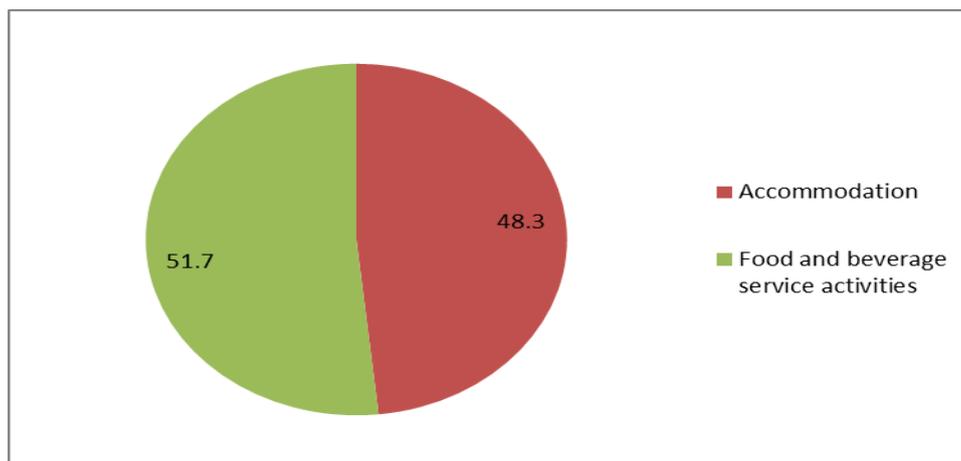


3.2.9 Accommodation, Food and Beverage Service Activities

Based on the findings, total number of establishments within this sector was 11,136. Figure 3.14 shows that, Food beverage and beverage service activities had the highest percentage (51.7 percent) and Accommodation service activities (48.3 percent) had minimum number of establishments within the sector.



Figure 3.14: Percentage Distribution of Accommodation, Food and Beverage Services; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15.



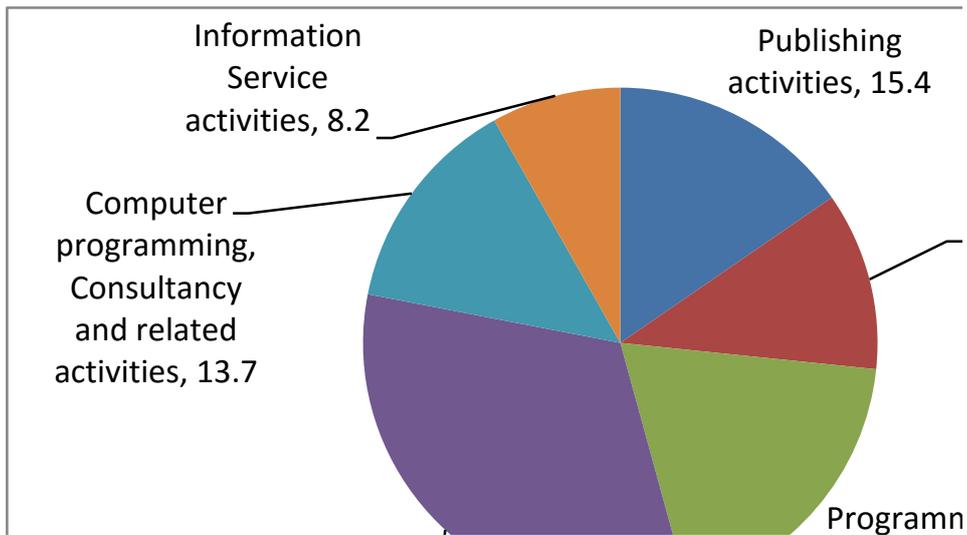
3.2.10 Information and Communication

The sector comprises of the following activities:-publishing; motion picture, video and television programme production sound recording and music publishing; programming and broadcasting, telecommunications; computer programming, consultancy and related activities and information service.



The total number of establishments in this sector was 319. The distribution of establishments by types of services delivered shows that, telecommunication had the highest number (32.3 percent) followed by programming and broadcasting services (19.1 percent), Publishing activities (15.4 percent) and Computer programming consultancy and related activities (13.7 percent). Others are motion picture video and television services (11.3 percent) and Information service activities (8.2 percent) (Figure 3.15).

Figure 3.15: Percentage of Establishments by Information and Communication Services; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15



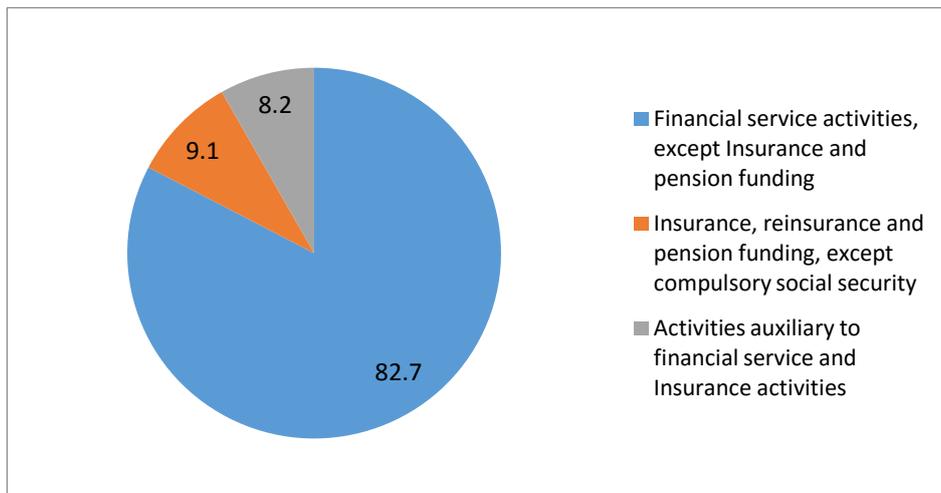
3.2.11 Financial and Insurance Activities

This sector includes financial service activities, including insurance, reinsurance and pension funding activities and activities to support financial services.



The number of establishments enumerated was 2,369. Financial services had the highest proportion of (82.7 percent) of all establishments surveyed, followed by insurance, reinsurance and pension funding activities (9.1 percent). The least was activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities which had 8.2 percent (Figure 3.16).

Figure 3.16: Percentage of Establishments Engaged in Financial Activities; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15.

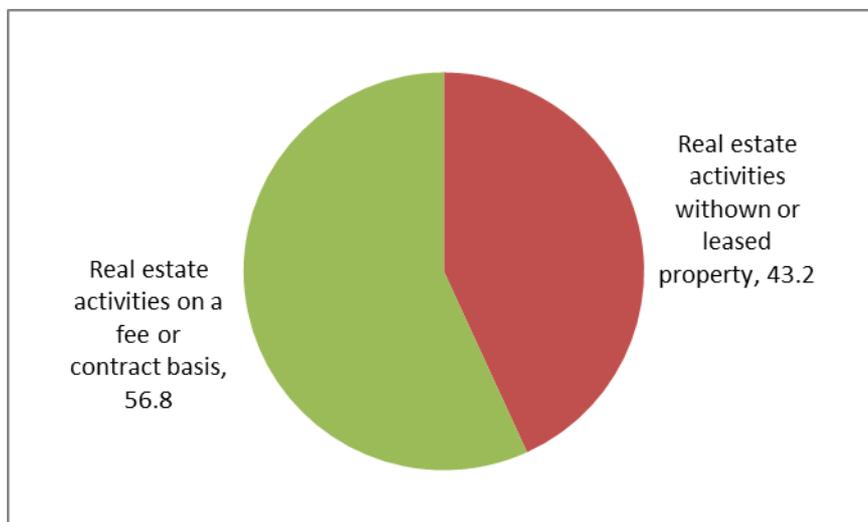


3.2.12 Real Estate Activities

Residential real estate as part of real estate provides housing for families. In the Real Estate sector, real estate activities on fee or contract basis had the highest proportion (56.8 percent) of the total number of establishments and real estate activities with own or leased property had a proportion of 43.2 percent (Figure 3.17).



Figure 3.17: Percentage Distribution of Real Estate; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

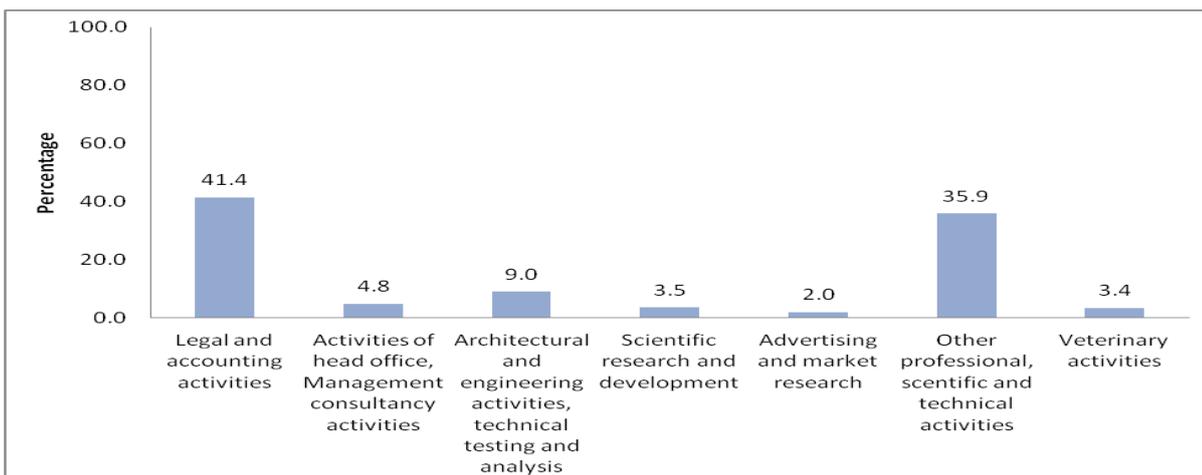


3.2.13 Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities

The sector comprises legal and accounting; activities of management consultancy; architectural and engineering activities; scientific research and development; advertising and market research; other professional, scientific and technical activities; and veterinary activities.

A total number of 1,015 establishments were covered under this category, of which 41.4 percent were involved in legal and accounting activities while other professional, scientific and technical activities had 35.9 percent; architectural and engineering activities had 9.0 percent; activities of head office, management consultancy activities had 4.8 percent; scientific research and development had 3.5 percent; veterinary activities had 3.4 percent and advertising and market research accounted 2.0 percent of establishments.

Figure 3.18: Distribution of Establishments by Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15



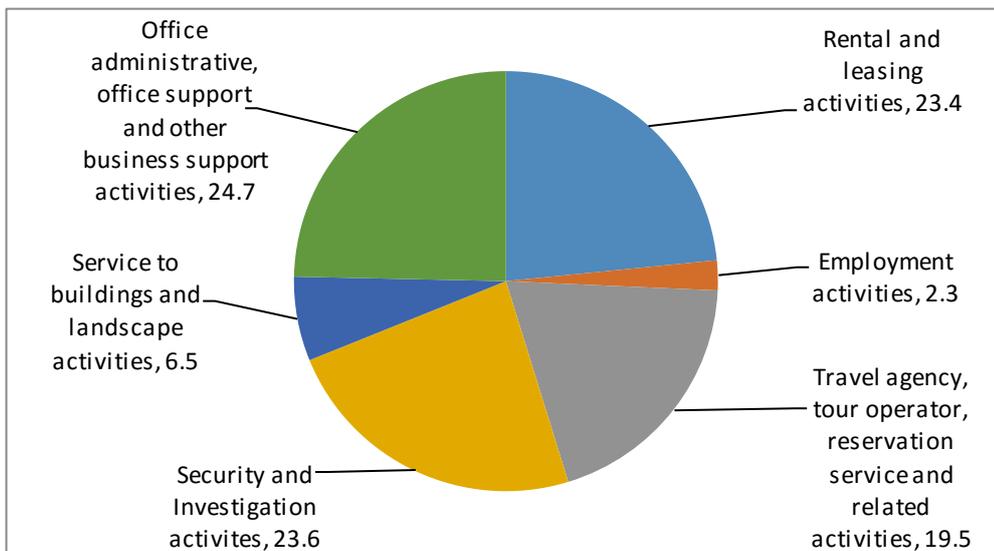
3.2.14 Administrative and Support Service Activities

This sector comprises all establishments involved in rental and leasing; employment activities; travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities; security and investigation; services to buildings and landscape activities; office administrative or support and other business support activities.



Based on the findings, out of 957 establishments in this sector, 24.7 percent dealt with office administrative, office support and other business support activities, security and investigation activities had 23.6 percent, rental and leasing activities had 23.4 percent, travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities had 19.5 percent, Service to buildings and landscape activities 6.5 percent and employment activities had 2.3 percent.

Figure 3.19: Percentage of Establishments by Administrative and Support Service Activities; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

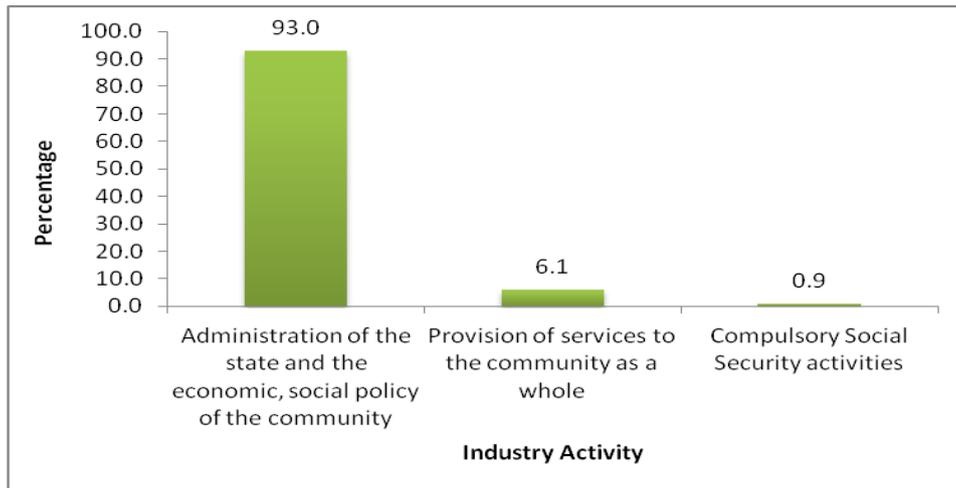


3.2.15 Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security

This sector includes activities of a governmental nature, normally carried out by public administration. It also includes administration of government programmes and compulsory social security activities.

The total number of 4,607 establishments was surveyed under this industrial activity. The results show that, establishments engaged in the provision of compulsory social security services had 0.9 percent of all establishments within the sector. Establishments which deal with provision of services to the community as a whole contributed (6.1 percent) while administration of the state and the economic and social policy of the community had the largest proportion of 93.0 percent.

Figure 3.20: Percentage of Establishments Engaged in Public Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security Services; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15



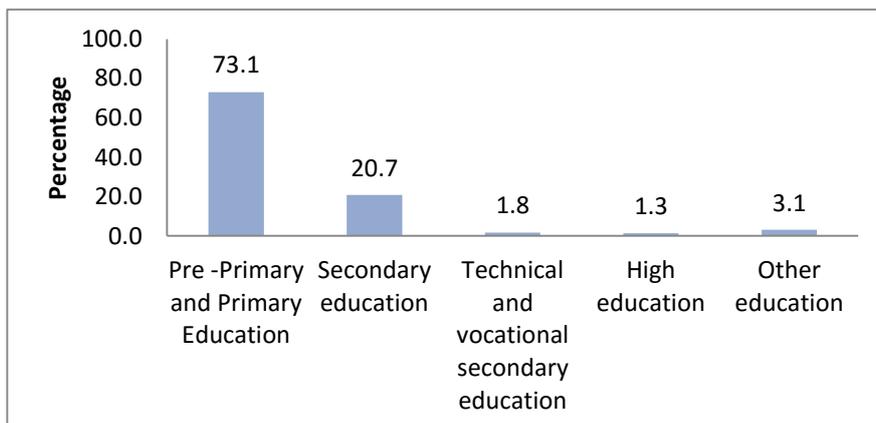
3.2.16 Education

This sector comprises pre-primary and primary schools, general secondary education, technical and vocational secondary education, high education and other education.



The survey results show that, number of establishments in education sectors accounted to 13,572 establishments in the 2014/15 Statistical Business Register Survey. Furthermore Figure 3.21 shows that, pre-primary and primary education establishments had the highest percentage (73.1 percent), followed by general secondary education (20.7 percent), other education (3.1 percent), technical and vocational secondary education (1.8 percent) and higher education comprises of 1.3 percent.

Figure 3.21: Percentage of Establishments Engaged in Education Sector; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

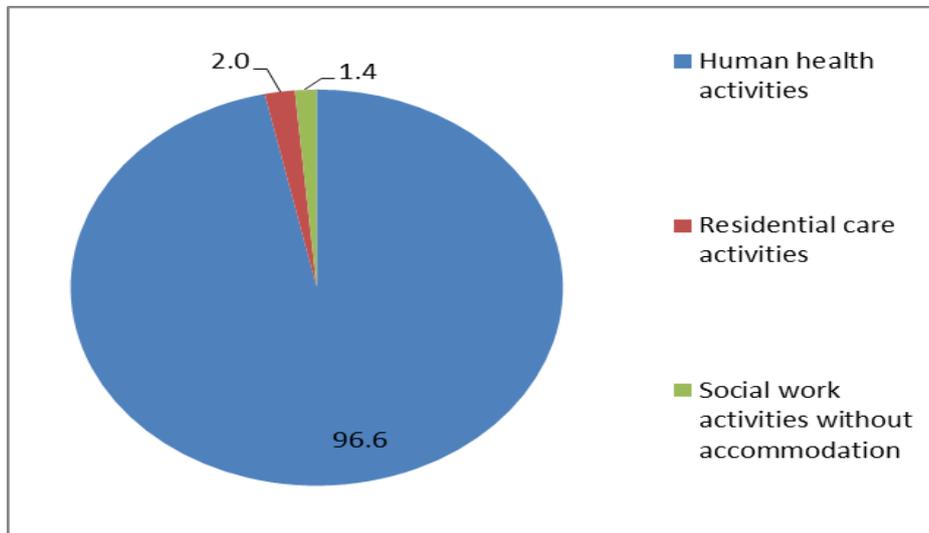


3.2.17 Human Health and Social Work Activities

This sector includes a wide range of activities, such as health care provided by trained medical professionals in hospitals, other health facilities and other residential care activities.

There were 4,763 establishments engaged in human health and social work activities. Out of these human health sub-sector accounted to 96.6 percent of the total number of establishments. It was followed by residential care activities with 2.0 percent and social work activities without accommodation with 1.4 percent of the total number of establishments (Figure 3.22).

Figure 3.22: Percentage of Establishments Engaged in Human Health and Social Work Activities; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15



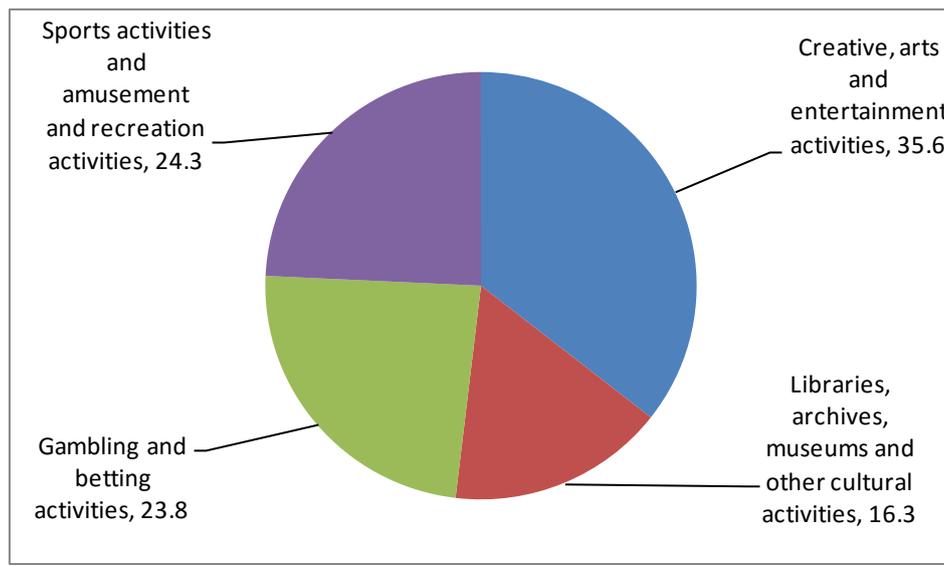
3.2.18 Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

The sector includes a wide range of activities to meet a varied culture, entertainment and recreational interests of the general public, including live performances, operation of the museum sites, gambling and sports and recreation activities.



Based on the findings, the total number of establishments covered in this sector were 239 which was less than one percent of all establishments that were covered in the 2014/15 Statistical Business Register Survey. Figure 3.23 show that creative, arts and entertainments activities had 35.6 percent followed by sports activities, amusement and recreation activities (24.3 percent), gambling and betting activities (23.8 percent) while library, archives, museums and other cultural activities had 16.3 percent

Figure 3.23: Percentage of Establishments by Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

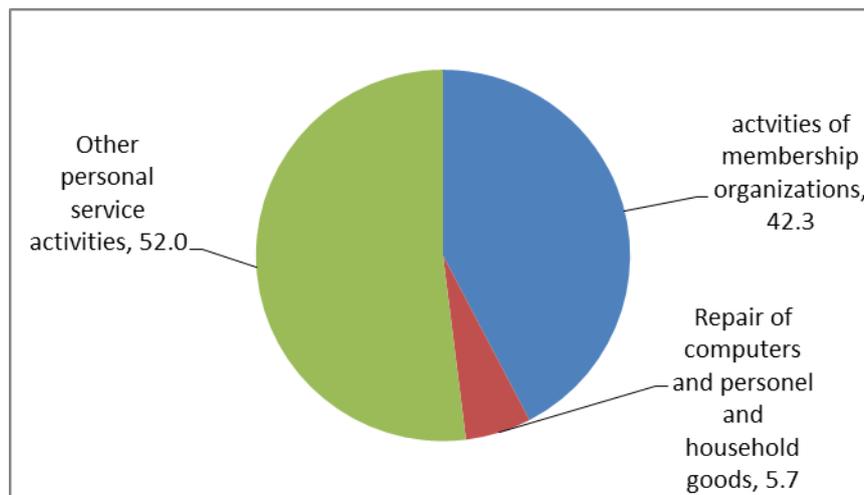


3.2.19 Other Service Activities

This sector includes trade associations; professional membership organizations; labour unions and similar labour organizations; political and religious organizations; repair of computers and communication equipment; repair of personal and household goods and other personal service activities.



The findings revealed that, other personal activities (hairdressing and other beauty treatment; washing and dry cleaning of textile and fur products) had 52.0 percent of the total sector establishments, followed by activities of membership organizations (42.3 percent) and repair of office and household goods (5.7 percent). See Figure 3.24.

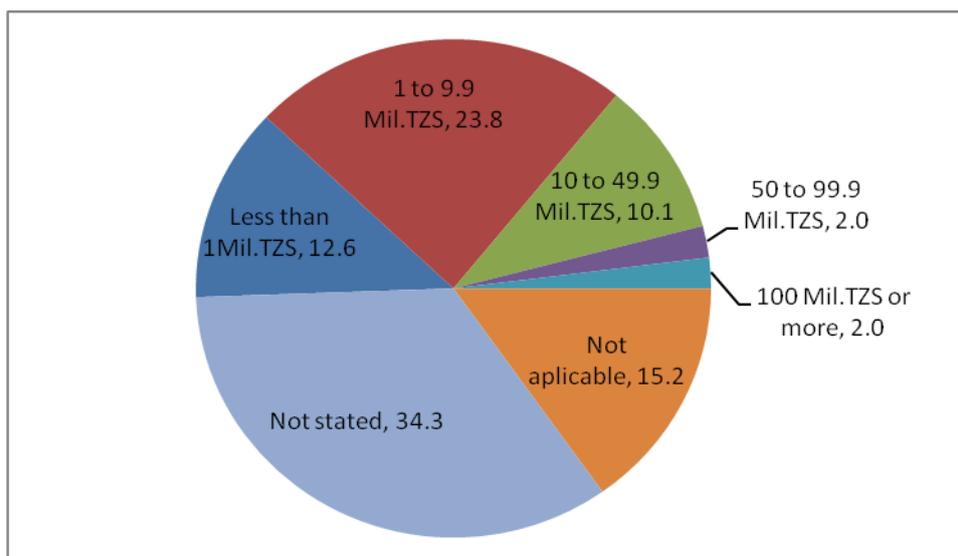
Figure 3.24: Percentage of Establishments by Other Services Sector; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

3.3 Establishments by Initial Capital Investment

The amount of initial capital investment determines the size of the businesses in terms of micro, small, medium and large scale. The initial capital investment is the total estimated cost for establishing the business and includes the franchise fee, initial fixed assets and leasehold improvements, inventory, deposits, other fees and costs, and the working capital required during the initial start-up period (three months). The amount of initial capital presented in this report is classified into seven categories, ranging from less than one million Tanzanian shillings to 100 million and above.

The results in **Table 3.10** and **Figure 3.25** however, indicate (36,876) about 24 percent of surveyed establishments had initial capital investment ranging from 1 to 9.9 million TZS. Followed by establishments with initial capital less than 1 million TZS which were (19,496) 12.6 percent, establishments which has injected startup capital ranging from 10 to 49.9 million TZS were (15,552) 10.1 percent. The total of 3168 and 3103 establishments each had almost the same size approximately 2.0 percent of initial capital investment ranging from 50 to 99.9 million TZS and 100 million TZS and above respectively.

The total of (23,452) 15.3 percent of the establishments were not applicable in the sense that, they constitute government institutions like government Schools, Hospital, colleges etc which are by law doesn't reveal their initial capital investment, although are required in the lists of establishments since they are included in the ISIC Revision 4. Given that the issue of capital is very sensitive, the study reveals that, (52,971) 34.3 percent did not provide information about their initial capital investment.

Figure 3.25: Percentage of Establishments by Initial Capital Investment; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

Table 3.10: Distribution of Establishments by region and Sizes of Initial Capital Investment; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

Region	Less than 1 Mil.TZS	1 to 9.9 Mil.TZS	10 to 49.9 Mil.TZS	50 to 99.9 Mil.TZS	100 Mil.TZS or more	Not applicable	Not stated	Total
Dodoma	384	1,243	498	145	139	1,532	1,954	5,895
Arusha	1,221	2,437	609	88	134	968	2,376	7,833
Kilimanjaro	377	1,082	434	69	137	1,480	2,116	5,695
Tanga	600	854	314	59	79	293	2,093	4,292
Morogoro	1,566	3,164	817	200	117	648	3,407	9,919
Pwani	306	431	156	40	51	582	1,672	3,238
Dar es Salaam	2,530	8,478	6,701	1,080	1,069	1,190	8,012	29,060
Lindi	391	1,074	247	44	44	1,196	942	3,938
Mtwara	489	751	195	34	40	1,167	1,092	3,768
Ruvuma	519	1,553	468	125	129	1,430	3,694	7,918
Iringa	1,087	1,654	180	45	22	334	2,468	5,790
Mbeya	1,186	3,008	1,486	337	327	1,722	3,037	11,103
Singida	1,909	1,477	318	78	41	1,242	1,766	6,831
Tabora	289	835	424	69	53	1,663	1,168	4,501
Rukwa	1,883	1,309	220	42	42	259	1,079	4,834
Kigoma	36	124	153	72	86	1,243	1,039	2,753
Shinyanga	265	554	422	162	142	1,879	1,213	4,637
Kagera	780	969	157	20	19	646	2,557	5,148
Mwanza	418	869	477	109	138	416	1,517	3,944
Mara	964	1,634	318	39	58	510	3,483	7,006
Manyara	475	677	196	53	31	889	2,545	4,866
Njombe	1,119	1,348	116	52	18	205	1,738	4,596
Katavi	459	792	196	46	13	138	274	1,918
Simiyu	36	226	161	59	60	1,497	796	2,835
Geita	207	333	289	101	114	323	933	2,300
Total	19,496	36,876	15,552	3,168	3,103	23,452	52,971	154,618
Percentage	12.6	23.8	10.1	2.0	2.0	15.2	34.3	100.0

Table 3.11a and **3.11b** indicate the distributions of number and percentages of establishments by industrial Activity against sizes of initial capital investments. The results shows that, a large number of establishments are engaged in Manufacturing 54,017 (34.9 percent Out of these, 90.5 percent did not report the amount of their initial Capital investment, 3.5 percent were owned by government and hence not applicable, 2.4 percent had initial capital investment less than 1 million TZS, 2.5 percent had initial capital investment ranging from 1 million to 9.9 million TZS and the remaining 0.8, 0.1 and 0.2 percent had their initial capital investment ranging from 10 to 49.9million TZS, 50 to 99.9 million TSZ and 100million and above respectively. In this case the majority of establishments according to study, their startup capital were less than 1 million TZS,

The wholesale and Retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles ranked the second with large number of establishments (52,820) 34.2 percent. Out of these, the size of initial capital investment for establishment engaged in this industrial activity, approximately 52 percent had initial capital ranging from 1million to 9.9 million TZS, 25 percent had initial capital investment less than 1 million TZS, 18 percent had initial capital ranging from 10 million to 49.9million TZS. About 2.2 and 1.8 percent of the same industrial activity had initial capital ranging from 50million to 99.9 million TZS and 100millionTZS and above respectively.

Table 3.11a: Distribution of establishments by Industrial Activities and Initial Capital Investment, Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

Industrial Activity	Less than 1Mil.TZS	1 to 9.9 Mil.TZS	10 to 49.9 Mil.TZS	50 to 99.9 Mil.TZS	100 Mil.TZS or more	Not applicable	Not stated	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12	91	101	3	10	227	17	461
Mining and quarrying	8	7	10	7	22	44	453	551
Manufacturing	1,274	1,344	433	81	98	1,908	48,879	54,017
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4	9	7	2	3	59	175	259
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3	3	5	1	7	179	110	308
Construction	38	138	160	38	75	24	16	489
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13,128	27,415	9,377	1,160	932	435	373	52,820
Transportation and storage	53	173	226	71	168	54	73	818
Accommodation and food service activities	2,222	3,221	3,181	1,197	940	131	244	11,136
Information and communication	18	84	87	22	38	15	55	319
Financial and insurance activities	293	805	290	123	158	491	209	2,369
Real estate activities	2	4	17	0	13	2	6	44
Professional, scientific and technical activities	144	365	190	31	33	179	73	1,015
Administrative and support service activities	150	308	190	51	48	162	48	957
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	26	28	23	11	11	4,366	142	4,607
Education	131	293	332	174	353	11,667	622	13,572
Human health and social work activities	151	450	386	96	106	2,932	642	4,763
Arts, entertainment and recreation	45	66	55	9	13	43	8	239
Other service activities	1,793	2,072	481	91	74	534	823	5,868
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	6
Total	19,496	36,876	15,552	3,168	3,103	23,452	52,971	154,618

Table 3.11b: Percentage of establishments by Industrial Activity and Size of Initial Capital Investment, Tanzania Mainland 2015

Industrial Activity	Less than 1Mil.TZS	1 to 9.9 Mil.TZS	10 to 49.9 Mil.TZS	50 to 99.9 Mil.TZS	100 Mil.TZS or more	Not applicable	Not stated	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.6	19.7	21.9	0.7	2.2	49.2	3.7	100.0
Mining and quarrying	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.3	4.0	8.0	82.2	100.0
Manufacturing	2.4	2.5	0.8	0.1	0.2	3.5	90.5	100.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.5	3.5	2.7	0.8	1.2	22.8	67.6	100.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.3	2.3	58.1	35.7	100.0
Construction	7.8	28.2	32.7	7.8	15.3	4.9	3.3	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	24.9	51.9	17.8	2.2	1.8	0.8	0.7	100.0
Transportation and storage	6.5	21.1	27.6	8.7	20.5	6.6	8.9	100.0
Accommodation and food service activities	20.0	28.9	28.6	10.7	8.4	1.2	2.2	100.0
Information and communication	5.6	26.3	27.3	6.9	11.9	4.7	17.2	100.0
Financial and insurance activities	12.4	34.0	12.2	5.2	6.7	20.7	8.8	100.0
Real estate activities	4.5	9.1	38.6	0.0	29.5	4.5	13.6	100.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	14.2	36.0	18.7	3.1	3.3	17.6	7.2	100.0
Administrative and support service activities	15.7	32.2	19.9	5.3	5.0	16.9	5.0	100.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	94.8	3.1	100.0
Education	1.0	2.2	2.4	1.3	2.6	86.0	4.6	100.0
Human health and social work activities	3.2	9.4	8.1	2.0	2.2	61.6	13.5	100.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	18.8	27.6	23.0	3.8	5.4	18.0	3.3	100.0
Other service activities	30.6	35.3	8.2	1.6	1.3	9.1	14.0	100.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	50.0	100.0
Total	19,496	36,876	15,552	3,168	3,103	23,452	52,971	154,618

Distribution of Establishments by Source of Initial Capital Investment

The distribution of establishments by sources of initial capital investment shows that, 62,670 (40.5 percent) have acquired capital from personal income. About 11,905 establishments approximately to 8 percent of establishments surveyed got loans from Banks as their sources of initial capital investment. (2,398) 1.6 percent of establishments obtained capital from Other Credit Institutions. Only 219 (0.1 percent) of establishments had Initial capital from Social Security Fund. However, 48.6 percent of the businesses could not provide information on Source of Initial Capital. See Table 3.12.

Table 3.12: Distribution of Establishments by Source of Initial Capital Investment

Source	Establishments	
	Number	Percentage
Private Source	62,670	40.5
From Bank	11,905	7.7
Loan from Government	237	0.2
SACCOS	2,398	1.6
Micro Finance	2,075	1.3
Social Security Fund	219	0.1
Not Stated	75,114	48.6
Total	154,618	100.0

Table 3.13: Distribution of Establishments by Industrial Sector and Source of Initial Capital Investment; Tanzania Mainland, 2014/15

Industrial Sector	Source of Initial Capital Investment							Total
	private source	From Bank	Loan from Government	SACCOS	Microfinance	Social Security fund	Not stated	
Agricultural , forestry and fishing	203	13	0	2	6	0	237	461
Mining and quarrying	41	14	0	0	0	0	496	551
Manufacturing	2,740	293	12	110	71	5	50,786	54,017
Electricity, gas, steam..	25	4	0	0	0	0	230	259
Water Supply	16	3	2	0	0	0	287	308
Construction	326	116	4	7	3	2	31	489
Wholesale and Retail	41,029	7,671	137	1,786	1,370	108	719	52,820
Transportation and storage	489	209	5	7	7	1	100	818
Accommodation and food services	8,119	2,195	30	257	220	27	288	11,136
Information and communication	208	51	0	9	7	0	44	319
Financial and Insurance activities	1,344	313	20	44	41	10	597	2,369
Real Estate activities	20	15	1	0	1	0	7	44
Professional and Scientific and technical activities	627	115	2	16	12	8	235	1,015
Administrative and supportive services	607	133	2	8	14	7	186	957
Public and defence	134	12	2	3	1	6	4,449	4,607
Education	1,159	257	6	12	87	11	12,040	13,572
Human Health and social activities	1,092	209	6	23	131	21	3,281	4,763
Arts and entertainment and recreation	150	33	3	5	2	0	46	239
Other services activities	4,338	249	5	109	102	13	1,052	5,868
Activities of extra territorial organization and bodies	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Total	62,670	11,905	237	2,398	2,075	219	75,114	154,618

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.0 Introduction

Chapter four draws conclusions based on the findings gathered in the survey, while recommendations suggest measures to be taken by data producers and data users based on the 2014/15 Statistical Business Register Survey.

4.1 Recommendations

In order for Statistical Business Register to achieve its objectives of providing a survey frame for establishment based censuses and surveys as well as a reference for decision makers, the following must be done:

- (i) A National Business Census be conducted to cover all establishments in Tanzania Mainland;
- (ii) The National Business Census should be adequately funded and more efforts should be made to raise awareness on the importance of the SBR to the community in order to reduce non – response rates particularly on the initial capital investment, source of capital (domestic or foreign oriented), turnover, nationality of the owner which are the key factors on categorization of industrial activity at this period of capital intensive due to advancement of technology.
- (iii) Government should consider the importance of having one stop center for Business formalization, which will simplify and increase the Government collections
- (iv) Enhancing public awareness and sensitization regarding business registration

4.2 Conclusion

Survey results show that, the 2014/15 Statistical Business Register has managed to identify most of establishments in all regions of Tanzania Mainland by different categories: type of establishments by region, type of ownership, industrial activity, size group, nationality of the owner and registration status; establishment by sector; and establishment by initial capital investments.

Survey results show that the majority of establishments were located in Dar es Salaam region, followed by Mbeya, Morogoro, Ruvuma, Arusha and Mara. Based on industrial activity, manufacturing had the largest number of establishments followed by wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, education, accommodation and food services and activities of Activities of extraterritorial organizations were the least industrial activities performed in Tanzania Mainland

The data also reveal that, most of the establishments were privately owned, followed by those owned by public, company, religious, and cooperatives while others were insignificant with less than 1 percent.

It is further observed that, most of the establishments operating in Tanzania Mainland are small scale sized with 1 to 4 workers. The majority being in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, followed by manufacturing as well as accommodation and food service activities and other service activities.

The results also show that about 51.5 percent of the surveyed establishments were registered compared to 48.5 percent of non-registered establishments. There is a relative large number of unregistered establishments because some of establishments may not be registered but may have TIN number which they use for paying TAX, this could be due to unawareness of type of registration or meaning of registration whereby owners of establishment may stick with one type of registration knowing that everything is done. Among regions, Njombe had the highest proportion of unregistered establishments followed by Iringa, Kagera and Katavi.

In terms of organizational structure, most of establishments were stand alone followed by branches of large organization. Most of the establishments started operating in year 2013, followed by those that started operating in 2014. It was also found that male workers were more engaged in establishments than female workers. Furthermore, the data reveal that, all industrial activities engaged more permanent workers than temporary and other workers (working proprietors and unpaid family workers).

ANNEXES

Annex I: Distribution of the Establishments by Main Economic Activity, Employment Status and Sex

Industrial Activity	Number of Establishment	Permanent			Temporary			Other Workers			Total Persons Engaged		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	461	3,262	850	4,112	2,518	1,382	3,900	274	154	428	6,054	2,386	8,440
Mining and quarrying	551	810	53	863	237	27	264	86	18	104	1,133	98	1,231
Manufacturing	54,017	9,428	2,690	12,118	1,677	780	2,457	1,946	1,182	3,128	13,051	4,652	17,703
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	259	641	144	785	225	33	258	21	9	30	887	186	1,073
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	308	741	289	1,030	98	27	125	6	3	9	845	319	1,164
Construction	489	3,684	1,226	4,910	3,773	469	4,242	268	36	304	7,725	1,731	9,456
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	52,820	41,686	22,553	64,239	6,135	1,547	7,682	28,888	18,261	47,149	76,709	42,361	119,070
Transportation and storage	818	5,648	1,861	7,509	580	91	671	398	54	452	6,626	2,006	8,632
Accommodation and food service activities	11,136	17,648	28,719	46,367	2,104	3,369	5,473	3,475	2,978	6,453	23,227	35,066	58,293
Information and communication	319	2,565	1,314	3,879	257	108	365	81	40	121	2,903	1,462	4,365
Financial and insurance activities	2,369	16,133	12,003	28,136	484	351	835	1,008	679	1,687	17,625	13,033	30,658
Real estate activities	44	303	218	521	20	14	34	9	1	10	332	233	565
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,015	3,630	2,175	5,805	570	284	854	554	208	762	4,754	2,667	7,421

Industrial Activity	Number of Establishment	Permanent			Temporary			Other Workers			Total Persons Engaged		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Administrative and support service activities	957	14,153	5,572	19,725	1,484	386	1,870	1,031	725	1,756	16,668	6,683	23,351
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4,607	54,790	28,999	83,789	1,878	717	2,595	2,321	1,220	3,541	58,989	30,936	89,925
Education	13,572	105,880	92,524	198,404	4,930	2,695	7,625	744	557	1,301	111,554	95,776	207,330
Human health and social work activities	4,763	22,670	36,361	59,031	1,396	935	2,331	1,150	1,302	2,452	25,216	38,598	63,814
Arts, entertainment and recreation	239	875	653	1,528	157	34	191	164	57	221	1,196	744	1,940
Other service activities	5,868	10,113	6,043	16,156	1,217	658	1,875	8,549	5,152	13,701	19,879	11,853	31,732
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	6	18	16	34	0	0	0	6	4	10	24	20	44
Total	154,618	314,678	244,263	558,941	29,740	13,907	43,647	50,979	32,640	83,619	395,397	290,810	686,207

Annex II: List of Supervisors and Enumerators

List of Supervisors

S/N.	NAME	TITLE	OFFICE
1	Susan Kulindwa	ASST. RSM	DODOMA
2	Boniface Yohana	ASST. RSM	ARUSHA
3	Julus R. Kombania	ASST. RSM	KILIMANJARO
4	Joseph Meela	ASST. RSM	TANGA
5	Eva Shoo	ASST. RSM	PWANI
6	Albert W. Kapala	Ag. RSM	DSM
7	Lufingo Jackob	ASST. RSM	LINDI
8	Venance Lucas	ASST. RSM	MTWARA
9	Maryviena Z. Temba	ASST. RSM	RUVUMA
10	Respicius Gasper	ASST. RSM	IRINGA
11	Joyce N. Msoka	ASST. RSM	MBEYA
12	Lathma Iddy	ASST. RSM	SINGIDA
13	Mustapha Mohamedi	ASST. RSM	TABORA
14	Cosmas Kapinga	Supervisor	RUKWA
15	Stella S. Maka	ASST. RSM	KIGOMA
16	Eliud W. Kamendis	ASST. RSM	SHINYANGA
17	Eric B. Luaula	ASST. RSM	KAGERA
18	Happines Magagula	ASST. RSM	MWANZA
19	Ramadhani R.O. Mbega	RSM	MARA
20	Juma Shaban	RSM	MANYARA
21	Mariam Edimund	ASST. RSM	DAR ES SALAAM
22	Wilfred Mwingira	Quality Control	DAR ES SALAAM
23	Sango Simba	Quality Control	DAR ES SALAAM
24	Nassor Siriwa	Quality Control	DAR ES SALAAM
25	Rainer Kiama	Quality Control	DAR ES SALAAM
26	Imani Kasake	Quality Control	DAR ES SALAAM
27	Bernard Rabel	Quality Control	DAR ES SALAAM
28	Magreth Jacob	Quality Control	DAR ES SALAAM
29	George Mockray	Quality Control	DAR ES SALAAM
30	Vincent Mugaya	Quality Control	DAR ES SALAAM
31	Hellen Mtove	Quality Control	DAR ES SALAAM
32	Alinda N. Lema	Quality Control	DAR ES SALAAM

List of Enumerators

S/N	Name	Designation	Region
1	Anna Edward Mabogo	Enumerator	ARUSHA
2	Anna Michael	Enumerator	ARUSHA
3	Auson Bishanga	Enumerator	ARUSHA
4	Caroline Naiman	Enumerator	ARUSHA
5	Elizeus Vedasto	Enumerator	ARUSHA
6	Mwajuma Msuya	Enumerator	ARUSHA
7	Jackson NJwanga	Enumerator	DODOMA
8	Justina Sanga	Enumerator	DODOMA
9	Lucy Haule	Enumerator	DODOMA
10	Omary Hassan	Enumerator	DODOMA
11	Wilfred Elisha Mgonela	Enumerator	DODOMA
12	Abdallah S. Chipala	Enumerator	DSM
13	Abubakari Simba	Enumerator	DSM
14	Allice Mukala	Enumerator	DSM
15	Amelia Mtalo	Enumerator	DSM
16	Andrew B. Nyirenda	Enumerator	DSM
17	Anna Warrioba	Enumerator	DSM
18	Bashite Kado	Enumerator	DSM
19	Clement Ngalaba	Enumerator	DSM
20	Daina Mwailima	Enumerator	DSM
21	Erick B. Paul	Enumerator	DSM
22	Evelyine Mwingira	Enumerator	DSM
23	Flora Mackay	Enumerator	DSM
24	Hiary Enock	Enumerator	DSM
25	Joseph Athanas	Enumerator	DSM
26	Kokuleba Bajwauka	Enumerator	DSM
27	Magdalena Wilson	Enumerator	DSM
28	Mariana N. Rutulagala	Enumerator	DSM
29	Maulid Yahaya	Enumerator	DSM
30	Mile Lukindo	Enumerator	DSM
31	Philemon Rwehabura	Enumerator	DSM
32	Rachel Ndemgwango	Enumerator	DSM
33	Rebeka Msukwa	Enumerator	DSM
34	Richard Lawrence	Enumerator	DSM
35	Rosetha V. Gange	Enumerator	DSM
36	Salome Saimon Welos	Enumerator	DSM
37	Samia Kaize	Enumerator	DSM
38	Shakira Mohamed	Enumerator	DSM
39	Shukuru F. Wema	Enumerator	DSM
40	Tumainielly Octavian	Enumerator	DSM

S/N	Name	Designation	Region
41	Witnes Jasper	Enumerator	DSM
42	Adija Kalenge	Enumerator	GEITA
43	Anande Nyiti	Enumerator	GEITA
44	Elias Jumanne	Enumerator	GEITA
45	Laurian Masome	Enumerator	GEITA
46	Catherine Sanga	Enumerator	IRINGA
47	Hiari Mkemangwa	Enumerator	IRINGA
48	Ignas Batista Chusi	Enumerator	IRINGA
49	Isaac Mgongolwa	Enumerator	IRINGA
50	Wilhelmina Luvanga	Enumerator	IRINGA
51	Edith Cleoplace Malobo	Enumerator	KAGERA
52	Flora D. Rugemalila	Enumerator	KAGERA
53	Mufta Masoud	Enumerator	KAGERA
54	Savera Isdory	Enumerator	KAGERA
55	Zanbib Yazid	Enumerator	KAGERA
56	Geofrey Jailos	Enumerator	KATAVI
57	Leana Kakinda	Enumerator	KATAVI
58	Sostenes Mwikala	Enumerator	KATAVI
59	Alex Ntegeye	Enumerator	KIGOMA
60	Kafigiri Adm	Enumerator	KIGOMA
61	Lucas Mihambo	Enumerator	KIGOMA
62	Ruth Kazoka	Enumerator	KIGOMA
63	Salum Juma	Enumerator	KIGOMA
64	Aniceth Mshanga	Enumerator	KILIMANJARO
65	Lidya Massawe	Enumerator	KILIMANJARO
66	Mary Marimu	Enumerator	KILIMANJARO
67	Seraphin Cleophas	Enumerator	KILIMANJARO
68	Teddy Kimario	Enumerator	KILIMANJARO
69	Vicent Vitalis	Enumerator	KILIMANJARO
70	Beatrice Lyimo	Enumerator	LINDI
71	Desderia Mkunya	Enumerator	LINDI
72	Lusano Ndwela	Enumerator	LINDI
73	Mohamed Mahadhi	Enumerator	LINDI
74	Seleman Kuleketwa	Enumerator	LINDI
75	Hawa Hussein Mmari	Enumerator	MANYARA
76	Henry Tenga	Enumerator	MANYARA
77	Samson Mbise	Enumerator	MANYARA
78	Venus Richard	Enumerator	MANYARA
79	Winfrida Justin Kimario	Enumerator	MANYARA
80	Bernard Marwa	Enumerator	MARA
81	Christina Basiga	Enumerator	MARA
82	Happines G. Mlay	Enumerator	MARA

S/N	Name	Designation	Region
83	Innocent Magoti	Enumerator	MARA
84	Samwel A. Kazingumu	Enumerator	MARA
85	Emmanuel Karota	Enumerator	MBEYA
86	Grace Nyambo	Enumerator	MBEYA
87	Janeth Chuwa	Enumerator	MBEYA
88	Kaunda Mbamba	Enumerator	MBEYA
89	Sylvester Andrew	Enumerator	MBEYA
90	Uswege Mwakalebela	Enumerator	MBEYA
91	Wilbroad Mabulanga	Enumerator	MBEYA
92	Yuda Angetile	Enumerator	MBEYA
93	Edwin Kalinga	Enumerator	MOROGORO
94	Maige Mahona	Enumerator	MOROGORO
95	Peter Simon	Enumerator	MOROGORO
96	Sehewa Ndahani	Enumerator	MOROGORO
97	Tuli Mbenjera	Enumerator	MOROGORO
98	Alphonse Ndedya	Enumerator	MTWARA
99	Awadh Mbemba	Enumerator	MTWARA
100	Pascal Sebastian	Enumerator	MTWARA
101	Prisca Kasembe	Enumerator	MTWARA
102	Seleman Mnyoka	Enumerator	MTWARA
103	Allice Musa Mwaluko	Enumerator	MWANZA
104	Bestina Murondoro	Enumerator	MWANZA
105	Peter Zakayo	Enumerator	MWANZA
106	Rajab Hamza Idd	Enumerator	MWANZA
107	Silvester Samson	Enumerator	MWANZA
108	Amos Whero	Enumerator	NJOMBE
109	Hussein Hassan Shamte	Enumerator	NJOMBE
110	Kulwa Mdeti	Enumerator	NJOMBE
111	Norbeth Mahali	Enumerator	NJOMBE
112	Abuu Mohamed	Enumerator	PWANI
113	Eline Anselem	Enumerator	PWANI
114	Fatuma Pauni Hija	Enumerator	PWANI
115	Plaxeda Dominic	Enumerator	PWANI
116	Vaieth Justus Mtumbani	Enumerator	PWANI
117	Alex Mwakiwone	Enumerator	RUKWA
118	Giles Chipeta	Enumerator	RUKWA
119	Lewis Jackson	Enumerator	RUKWA
120	Tusekile Joseph	Enumerator	RUKWA
121	Wilbroad Cleo	Enumerator	RUKWA
122	Anthony Haule	Enumerator	RUVUMA
123	John Joseph Mpapi	Enumerator	RUVUMA

S/N	Name	Designation	Region
124	Lucy Cyndato	Enumerator	RUVUMA
125	Musa Kapopo	Enumerator	RUVUMA
126	Musa Matimbwa	Enumerator	RUVUMA
127	Benedict Kapi	Enumerator	SHINYANGA
128	Fanuel Nathaniel	Enumerator	SHINYANGA
129	Happines Nahom	Enumerator	SHINYANGA
130	Justina Jeremiah	Enumerator	SHINYANGA
131	Kija Peter	Enumerator	SHINYANGA
132	Lucas Touina	Enumerator	SIMIYU
133	Sabina Mussa	Enumerator	SIMIYU
134	Samwel Zakaria	Enumerator	SIMIYU
135	Wiston Nyagawa	Enumerator	SIMIYU
136	Adson Adrian	Enumerator	SINGIDA
137	Martha P. Msechu	Enumerator	SINGIDA
138	Misana Shilinde	Enumerator	SINGIDA
139	Pendo Jackson	Enumerator	SINGIDA
140	Taleck Robert	Enumerator	SINGIDA
141	Gwamaka Nelson	Enumerator	TABORA
142	Joseph Msuku	Enumerator	TABORA
143	Maria Ndezi	Enumerator	TABORA
144	Sophia Michael	Enumerator	TABORA
145	James Peter	Enumerator	TABORA
146	Anna Nyangusi	Enumerator	TANGA
147	John Singano	Enumerator	TANGA
148	Mariam Salimu	Enumerator	TANGA
149	Shemu Mwanjota	Enumerator	TANGA
150	Simon Lukindo	Enumerator	TANGA

Annex III: Questionnaire



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

CONFIDENTIAL

FORM NO.

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**2014 STATISTICAL BUSINESS REGISTER SURVEY
TANZANIA MAINLAND**

THIS INFORMATION IS COLLECTED UNDER THE STATISTICAL ACT NO. 1 OF 2002

PART A: IDENTIFICATION

REGION: _____

--	--

DISTRICT: _____

--	--

WARD: _____

--	--	--

AREA: _____

DATE: _____

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Name of Enumerator: _____ Signature: _____ Date _____

Name of Supervisor: _____ Signature: _____ Date _____



NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

PART B – GENERAL INFORMATION OF ESTABLISHMENT

1	Full Name of the Establishment _____ _____
2	Mailing Address P.O. Box: _____ Fax Number: _____ Website: _____ E-mail: _____ Telephone / Mobile Number: _____
3	Physical Location of the Establishment Urban Rural House Number: _____ Village: _____ Road/ Street: _____ Hamlet: _____ Postcode _____
4	In which category does your Establishment belong? 1. A stand alone Establishment /Enterprise or Organization without branches → Qn.6 2. The Headquarters of Establishment with more than one branch → Qn6 <input type="checkbox"/> 3. A Branch of an Establishment of a large Organization <i>IF Answer is 1 OR 2 GO TO QUESTION 6</i>
5	Write the address of your Head Office P.O. Box: _____ Telephone Number: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____ Website: _____ Mobile Number: _____ Postcode: _____

6	Type of Ownership	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public 2. Public Organization 3. Religious Institution 4. Sole Proprietor 5. Cooperative 6. Company 7. NGO 8. Mixed <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"><input style="width: 50px; height: 25px;" type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>IF Answer is 1, 2, 3 OR 5 GO TO QUESTION 8</i></p>							
7	What is the Nationality of owner of the Establishment?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National 2. East Africa Countries: (Kenya, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda) 3. Foreign out of EAC 4. Joint <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"><input style="width: 50px; height: 25px;" type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: center;">If Answer is 4, please indicate % share of National (s).....</p>							
PART C – DETAILED INFORMATION									
8	When did this Establishment/Business begin its operation?	<table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse; width: 100px;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #cccccc;"> <th style="text-align: center;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year						
Year									
9.1	Is your Establishment registered by any Government Authority?	Yes1 No.....2.....Go to Q 9.3 Not Applicable.....3.....Go to Q 10.1	<input style="width: 40px; height: 30px;" type="text"/>						
9.2	When was this Establishment/Business registered?	<table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px; border-collapse: collapse; width: 150px;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #cccccc;"> <th style="text-align: center;">Day</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Month</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Day	Month	Year				
Day	Month	Year							
9.3	Do you have any Business License?	Yes1 No.....2	<input style="width: 40px; height: 30px;" type="text"/>						
10.1	Activity of the Establishment	Main Activity (state precisely) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	ISIC CODE <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse; width: 60px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"> </td> <td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"> </td> <td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"> </td> <td style="width: 15px; height: 15px;"> </td> </tr> </table>						

10.1	Other Activities (state precisely)	ISIC CODE																				
	(i) _____	<input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>																				
	(ii) _____	<input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>																				
11	How many employees does your Establishment currently have? What is their level of education																					
	Permanent Employees	Temporary Employees																				
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%;">Primary Education</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Secondary Education</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Universities</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Other Universities</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Primary Education	Secondary Education	Universities	Other Universities	Male					Female					Total					<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Universities	Other Universities																		
Male																						
Female																						
Total																						
12	How many Unpaid employees does your Establishment currently have? What is their level of education? (Working proprietors, Unpaid family workers and the like)																					
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%;">Primary Education</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Secondary Education</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Universities</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Other Universities</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Primary Education	Secondary Education	Universities	Other Universities	Male					Female					Total				
	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Universities	Other Universities																		
Male																						
Female																						
Total																						
CHECK QUESTION 6, IF ANSWER IS "1" OR "5" END OF INTERVIEW																						
13(a)	What is the Initial Capital Investment of your Business: (Provide Best estimate)																					
	TZS <input style="width: 200px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>																					
13(b)	What is the source of Initial Capital Investment of your business																					
	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Personal Income</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">1</td> <td rowspan="6" style="width: 10%; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"><input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loans from Banks.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loan from Government</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loan from Other Credit Institutions.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loan from Other Institutions.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social Security Fund</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> </tr> </table>		Personal Income	1	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	Loans from Banks.....	2	Loan from Government	3	Loan from Other Credit Institutions.....	4	Loan from Other Institutions.....	5	Social Security Fund	6							
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Loan from Government	3																					
Loan from Other Credit Institutions.....	4																					
Loan from Other Institutions.....	5																					
Social Security Fund	6																					
14	What is the annual turnover/sales in 2014																					
	TZS <input style="width: 200px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>																					

