



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF TANZANIA MAINLAND 2007 - 2017



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PREFACE

This Publication of National Accounts Statistics of Tanzania Mainland 2007 - 2017 is the second edition in the series of publications with GDP at constant 2007 prices which provides an overview of the Tanzania Mainland economy. It contains time series of main aggregates such as economic growth, disposable income, final consumption expenditures, imports and exports and regional GDP estimates at current and constant prices for the period of 2007 to 2017.

The main data sources used in the compilation of the National Accounts estimates include, 2007 Household Budget Survey (HBS); 2007/08 Agriculture Sample Census; 2006 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS); 2006 Non-Profit Institutions Serving Household Survey; 2007 and 2008 Annual Survey of Industrial Production ; 2006 Foreign Direct Investment Survey and the 2012 Population and Housing Census. Secondary information were extracted from administrative records which include information on import and export of goods and services, Government Finance Statistics (GFS) and Value Added Tax (VAT) collections. Data from specific studies such as Trade and Transport Margins were also used.

The adoption of the United Nations System of National Accounts - SNA 1993 and partly SNA 2008 makes it possible to compare the Tanzania National Accounts aggregates with those of other countries.

I recognize the contribution from numerous organizations both public and private which provided basic data and information. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) also welcomes views and comments from users for improving the National Accounts estimates in the future.



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I. INTRODUCTION

The National Accounts Statistics of Tanzania Mainland 2007 - 2017 Publication gives consolidated estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other allied aggregates of Tanzania Mainland. It is the fourth in the series of publications with GDP at 2007 prices. GDP figures are also available in the “Economic Survey 2017” published by the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The estimates for 2017 are provisional while those of 2016 have been revised.

The main sources of the National Accounts Statistics data are surveys such as Household Budget Survey 2007, Integrated Labour Force Survey 2006, Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08, Annual Survey of Industrial Production 2007 and 2008, Foreign Direct Investment Survey 2006 and the 2012 Population and Housing Census. Additional data are also collected on other economic activities in Tanzania Mainland.

II. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The concepts and definitions conform to the United Nations recommendations on the subject as given in the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA 1993 and SNA 2008).

The following are definitions of the main aggregates:

The System of National Accounts (SNA)

A *System of National Accounts* is a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macro-economic accounts based on the internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications, and accounting procedures. In 1953, the United Nations Statistical Office produced the first version of “A System of National Accounts” which was later revised in 1968. Since then, the SNA has undergone extensive revisions in line with country experiences.

The version “SNA 2008” was published in 2008. It is an update of “SNA 1993” which reflects evolving needs of users, new developments in the economic environment and research and development. Therefore, countries have been advised to adopt it. Generally, the SNA’s basic structure has remained almost the same.

The following are short definitions of the main aggregates and are given for the convenience of readers and users;

- *Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* is the sum of value added of all domestic producers in the economy. It represents the money value of all goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specified period, usually a year, before the provision for the consumption of fixed capital.
- GDP at basic prices excludes any taxes payable on products and includes any subsidies receivable on products while purchasers' prices include taxes as well as trade and transport margins.
- *GDP at market prices* is equal to the GDP at basic prices plus taxes less subsidies on products.
- *Gross National Income (GNI)* is equal to GDP plus net primary income from abroad.
- *Gross National Disposable Income* is the sum of Gross National Income plus net current transfers from the rest of the world.
- *Gross Fixed Capital Formation* consists of net additions to the assets of producers' tangible reproducible goods whose expected lifetime use is more than one year.
- *Production* in an economic sense can be described as an activity carried out under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital, and intermediate goods and services to produce outputs of goods and services. These outputs must be of a kind that can be delivered to other units.
- *Consumption of Fixed Capital* is a cost of production, relating to the wear and tear of fixed assets in the process of their use. It measures the decline in the current value of the stock of fixed assets during the accounting period. This current value may differ substantially from the historic costs prevailing at the time when the assets were acquired.
- *Compensation of Employees* is the total remuneration payable by an enterprise to employees for work done by them during the accounting period. Unlike employees, workers who are the sole or joint owners of the unincorporated enterprise where they work are classified as self-employed. Workers engaged in production for own final

consumption and unpaid family workers also fall in this category.

- *Taxes on products* are payable on goods and services when they are produced, sold or used. They include taxes on imports that become payable when products enter the country. Taxes on products are proportional to or vary otherwise with the value or quantity of the goods and services on which they are levied.
- *Subsidies* are current transfers that government pays to producers that constitute additions to the income receivable from their output.
- The *Basic Price* is the amount actually receivable by the producer, in other words the amount the producer pockets. It does not include any taxes on products but, on the other hand, it includes subsidies on products.
- The *Purchaser's Price*, derived as the sum of all supply components, is the amount paid by the purchaser excluding deductible VAT. They include taxes on imports that become payable when products enter the country.

Geographical Coverage

The estimates presented in this report relate to Tanzania Mainland only.

Estimates of GDP by Region

Regional estimates of Gross Domestic Product at current prices are presented for the period of 2007-2017. With the exception of Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing; estimates of the remaining activities are based on the number of registered establishments in the region.

Household Final Consumption

This consists of the expenditure of resident households on goods and services. It includes goods produced for own consumption and imputed expenditures made by Government and Non-profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) on behalf of households.

NPISHs Final Consumption

This consists of expenditure incurred by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Household on goods and services other than those relating to health and education services.

Government Final Consumption

This consists of expenditures incurred by both Central and Local

Governments on goods and services other than those relating to the provision of health and education services.

III. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Tanzania Mainland uses the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4 which classifies economic activities into 20 categories namely: (A) Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; (B) Mining and Quarrying; (C) Manufacturing; (D) Electricity, (E) Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management ; (F) Construction; (G) Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repairs of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods; (H) Transport and Storage (I) Accommodation and Food Services (J) Information and Communication (K) Financial and Insurance Activities (L) Real Estate Activities; (M) Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities; (N) Administrative and Support Services (O) Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security (P) Education; (Q) Human Health and Social Welfare (R) Art, Entertainment and Recreation; (S) Other Services Activities, and (T) Activities of Households as Employers.

A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

The activity includes the exploitation of vegetable and animal natural resources, comprising the activities of growing of crops, raising and breeding of animals, harvesting of timber and other plants, animals or animal products from a farm or their natural habitats.

i. Agriculture

Crop

This activity covers: major food and cash crops as well as other crops. Major food crops include maize, paddy, sorghum, millet, cassava, beans, Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes. On the other hand, major cash crops include cotton, tea, coffee, sisal, tobacco and cashew nuts.

Other crops include green bananas, vegetables, fresh fruits, sugar cane, nuts, dried fruits, oil seeds and pyrethrum.

Livestock

The activity includes: raising and breeding animals (cattle, goats, sheep and pigs); sold milk and other livestock products and by-products; sold chicken, other poultry and eggs; and changes in inventories of cattle, goat and sheep.

ii. Forestry and logging

This activity includes the production of round wood for the forest-based manufacturing industries as well as the

extraction and gathering of wild growing non-wood forest products. Besides the production of timber, forestry activities result in products that undergo little processing, such as fire wood, charcoal, wood chips and round wood used in an unprocessed form (e.g. pit-props, pulpwood etc.). These activities can be carried out in natural or planted forests.

iii. Fishing and aquaculture

The activity includes capture fishery and aquaculture, covering the use of fishery resources from marine, brackish or freshwater environments, with the goal of capturing or gathering fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other marine organisms and products (e.g. aquatic plants, pearls, sponges etc).

B: Mining and Quarrying

Mining and quarrying activity include the activities of extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be underground, on the surface mining or well operation. It also includes supplementary activities aimed at preparing the crude materials for marketing, for example, crushing, and grinding, cleaning, drying, sorting, concentrating ores, liquefaction of

natural gas and agglomeration of solid fuels. These operations are often accomplished by the units which extract the resource and/or other located nearby.

The mining and quarrying activity is divided into four industries which are:

(a) Mining of coal and lignite and extraction of peat; (b) Crude petroleum and natural gas; (c) Mining of metal ores; and (d) Other mining and quarrying

C: Manufacturing

Manufacturing activity involves physical or chemical (industrial) transformation of materials, substances, or components into final or semi processed goods. These materials include products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing activities.

D: Electricity

The activity covers provision of electric power, natural gas, through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains, and pipes. Specifically, the activity involves generation of electricity mainly from hydro, thermal and gas sources. It also includes electricity transmission and distribution

activities. The main sources of data are the power generation companies.

E: Water Supply and Sewerage

The activity includes collection and purification of water for water supply purposes, desalting of sea water to produce water as the principal product of interest and collection of water directly from wells for use by water supply companies or used on own account in agriculture or households. It also includes water distribution activities.

F: Construction

This activity includes general construction and specialized construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated buildings or structures on the site and construction of a temporary nature.

General construction is the construction of entire dwellings, office buildings, stores and other public and utility buildings, farm buildings etc., it also includes construction in civil engineering works such as motorways, streets, bridges, tunnels, railways, airfields, harbours and water projects, irrigation systems, sewerage systems,

industrial facilities, pipelines and electric lines, sports facilities etc.

G: Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods

The activity includes wholesale and retail sale (sale without transformation) of any type of goods, as well as rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. It also includes repair of motor vehicles and installation and repair of personal and household goods. The activity involves the buying and selling of goods.

H: Transport and Storage

This activity includes the provision of passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, pipeline, road, water or air and associated activities such as cargo handling, storage etc. The activity also includes renting of transport equipment with driver or operator and postal and courier activities.

I: Accommodation and Food Services

This activity includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travelers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. The amount and type of supplementary services

provided within this section can vary widely.

J: Information and Communication

The activity covers publishing activities, motion picture, video and television programming production, sound recording and music publishing, programming and broadcasting activities, e.g., radio and television broadcasting, telecommunications, computer programming, consultancy and related activities and information service activities e.g. data processing; news agencies.

K: Financial and Insurance Activities

The activity covers financial services, insurance and reinsurance, voluntary pension funding, auxiliary to financial service. It also includes the activities of holding assets, such as holding companies, trusts, funds and similar financial entities.

L: Real Estate Activities

This activity includes selling or buying real estate, renting real estate, providing other real estate services such as appraising real estate. Activities in this industry may be carried out on own or leased property and may be done on a fee or contract basis. Also included is

the building of structures, combined with maintaining ownership or leasing of such structures.

M: Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities

This activity includes specialized professional, scientific and technical activities. These activities require a high degree of training, as well as making specialized knowledge and skills available to users.

N: Administrative and Support Services

The activity includes a variety of services that support general business operations. Administrative and support services involve rental and leasing; employment; travel agency; tour operator; reservation service and related activities; security and investigation; services to buildings and landscape; office.

O: Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security

The activity includes the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws, legislative activities, taxation, national defence, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and the administration of government

programmes. This activity also includes compulsory social security activities.

P: Education

This activity includes education at any level or for any profession, oral or written as well as by radio and television or other means of communication. It includes education by the different institutions in the regular school system at its different levels as well as adult education, literacy programmes etc. The activity includes public as well as private education.

Q: Human Health and Social Welfare

The activity includes the provision of health and social services. It includes a wide range of activities, starting from health care provided by trained medical professionals in hospitals and other facilities, other residential care activities that still involve a degree of health care activities to social work activities without any involvement of health care professionals.

R: Art, Entertainment and Recreation

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

S: Other Services Activities

This industry (as a residual category) includes the activities of membership organizations, the repair of computers and personal and household goods and a variety of personal service activities not covered elsewhere in the classification.

T: Activities of Households as Employers

Activities of households as employers include domestic personnel such as maids, cooks, waiters, valets, butlers, laundresses, gardeners, gatekeepers, chauffeurs, caretakers, governesses, babysitters, tutors, secretaries etc. The activity allows the domestic personnel employed to state the activity of their employer in censuses or studies, even though the employer is an individual. The product produced by this activity is consumed by the employing household.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Overview of GDP Compilation

The methodologies used are based on the 1993 SNA and partly the 2008 SNA. The following two approaches were adopted for the 2007 revision of National Accounts Estimates:

(i) Production Approach

In this approach, GDP estimates at market prices are derived by summing up the gross value added at basic prices of each industry and adding taxes less subsidies on products. This approach was used for the GDP compilation of all activities except the Government and Central Bank.

(ii) Expenditure Approach

Expenditure approach; considers the income expenditure for the purpose of consumption or capital formation. It was used in estimating GDP for the Government and the Central Bank. Not all products purchased by domestic buyer come from domestic production; some come from outside the country. Therefore, the GDP at market prices by this approach is derived by adding up the purchases that are made for final consumption, capital formation, and export less imports (net export).

V. COMPILATION OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ACTIVITY

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

The estimates were made for the detailed level of economic activities;

- crops
- livestock
- forestry
- fishing

The benchmark values for estimating crops, livestock, forestry and fishing were obtained from the Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2007; Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Co-operatives; Agriculture Sample Census (AGSC) 2007/08, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development.

Crops

The gross output at current price was derived by multiplying volume of crops by type by the respective price (adjusted CPI). The output for other crops was indirectly estimated based on domestic use by other sectors.

Intermediate consumption for crops was estimated as a ratio of output per hectare obtained from the AGSC 2007 and inputs per hectare obtained from agriculture special studies.

Livestock

Livestock covers activities of rearing indigenous and improved cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, donkeys and horses, guinea pigs and rabbits, indigenous and commercial chicken and other poultry.

The estimates were derived from Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development data that include number of livestock. From National Bureau of

Statistics: AGSC 2007/08 and CPI for livestock were used.

The gross output estimates of livestock were estimated by multiplying number of slaughtered animals and their by-products with their respective prices.

The intermediation consumption for livestock was estimated as the total cost of inputs such as animal feed; vaccines, dips and sprays; insemination doses and stud fees; veterinary services; rental of buildings and machinery; and cost of transport. Stock data from the AGSC 2007/08 were used for compilation of capital formation of animals and poultry.

Forestry and Logging

Estimates were compiled from Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism data and National Bureau of Statistics data on producer price charged.

The gross output was estimated based on volume and respective prices of forest products.

Intermediate Consumption of forestry products was estimated based on the reconciliation of the Supply and Use Table (SUT).

Fishing

The information for estimating fishing output was from Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development on volume data and National Bureau of Statistics on HBS and CPI for fish.

The gross output for fishing activity were estimated based on the volume of fish catch, fishery products and their respective prices.

Intermediate consumption was estimated based on the reconciliation of the SUT.

Mining and Quarrying

Data sources were from National Bureau of Statistics - Household Budget Survey 2007 and Annual Survey of Industrial Production 2007 and 2008, Tanzania Revenue Authority - Value Added Tax (VAT), Imports and Exports data; Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation – expenditure on gas exploration; and Ministry of Energy and Minerals - volume data.

The gross output and intermediate consumption of this activity were derived based on the data from Annual Survey of Industrial production 2007, Value Added Tax, Household Budget Survey 2007, and Mineral production

data from Ministry of Energy and Minerals.

Manufacturing

Data sources were from National Bureau of Statistics - Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) 2007, Households Budget Survey 2007, Integrated Labour Force Survey 2007, Employment and Earnings Survey 2006 and Tanzania Revenue Authority – Value Added Tax (VAT) data.

The gross output was derived from the Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) 2007. Adjustments were made using the structure of ASIP 2008, in which industries engaging less than 10 employees were covered in detail. The ASIP 2008 based on ISIC 4, was first converted to 2-digit ISIC 3.1. Grossing-up factors for each industry were made based on ASIP 2008. Data on employment and income from Labour Force Survey (ILFS) 2006 were used to estimate formal and informal output.

Electricity,

The estimates were compiled using information from National Bureau of Statistics - Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) 2007, Households Budget Survey 2007 and TANESCO -

audited report on detailed revenue and expenditure.

Gross output of electricity at basic prices was estimated based on the value of electricity distributed to different consumers.

Intermediate consumption was estimated based on different uses of electricity mainly in manufacturing industries such as generation of electricity, repair and maintenance of civil works.

Water Supply and Sewerage

The estimates were derived using data from National Bureau of Statistics: Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP), 2007 and Household Budget Survey 2007, Integrated Labour Force Survey, (ILFS), 2007 and Tanzania Revenue Authority – VAT data.

The gross output was estimated as value of water expenditure in agriculture, hunting and related services. Other values include cost incurred in collection, purification and distribution of water by businesses; and value of household final consumption on natural water as residual from aggregated output of natural water by industries including publishing, printing and record media;

manufacture of rubber, plastic products; other non-metallic products; metal products excluding machinery; furniture; and manufacturing n.e.c.

Intermediate consumption was estimated from different uses of water by Households, Agriculture, Manufacturing industries, Mining, Construction, Hotels and Other Businesses.

Construction

Data were collected from Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) – general government budget documents, National Bureau of Statistics - Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP), 2007 and 2008 and Households Budget Survey, 2007.

The gross output for this industry was estimated as a sum of output of residential buildings, non-residential buildings, civil engineering works, repair and maintenance of buildings, repair and maintenance of civil engineering works, construction services as input in construction

The intermediate consumption of construction was estimated as sum of value of all goods and services from other industries utilized as inputs in

construction activities. Among the intermediate consumption items are petroleum and medium oils, gas fuel and oils; construction services as input in construction, other products of wood; articles of cork, plaiting materials and straw; other non-metallic mineral products; motor spirit (gasoline), including aviation spirit; wood, sawn, shaped, fiberboard, veneer, plywood etc.

Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods

Data were obtained from Tanzania Revenue Authority - export and import of goods and Value Added Tax data, Bank of Tanzania - Balance of Payments data, National Bureau of statistics - Trade Margin Survey data

Gross output was derived as the total value of the trade margins realized on the goods purchased for re-sale. The gross output for trade activities aggregated from wholesale trade services, retail trade services, and maintenance, repair and installation (except construction services).

The intermediate consumption for each industry was estimated based on VAT and income from Integrated Labour

Force Survey, (ILFS), 2007 for both formal and informal components. In each industry the adjustment was made to reflect the input as percentage of traded goods of VAT turnover. Intermediate consumption for informal trade was estimated using proxy income adjusted by I/O ratio from special study on trade margin.

Transport and Storage

The estimates were compiled using data from Tanzania Revenue Authority – VAT turnover, Tanzania and Zambia Railways Authority – financial reports, Tanzania Railways Limited – financial reports, Bank of Tanzania - Balance of Payments and National Bureau of Statistics – HBS 2007.

Land Transport

Gross output for land transport was estimated by aggregating outputs of road, railway and transport via pipelines. The output was estimated based on the total revenue received from transportation of goods and passengers (operating revenue) and non-operating revenue. Revenue items were extracted from the audited reports of the rail operators while road transport revenue was extracted from VAT data. Intermediate inputs at

purchaser's prices were estimated from the National Accounts files.

Output of railway transport was estimated from total revenue received for transportation of passengers and freight.

Output of road transport for passengers and taxi services was estimated as total use adjusted for imports. (Output = total use – imports).

Output of road transport for freight and transport services via pipelines was estimated as total use adjusted for imports and transport margins. (Output = total use - imports + transport margins).

Intermediate consumption for land transport was estimated from expenditure as total cost of land transport of passengers and freight incurred in land transport and pipeline services; supporting services and travel agency; other business services; public administration, defense and social security, health and social works, wholesale and retail excluding motor vehicle repairs and education services. The intermediate consumption for transport via

pipelines was estimated as cost of crude petroleum and natural gas.

Water Transport Services

Gross output was estimated from financial reports of Tanzania Ports Authority and VAT data.

Intermediate consumption was estimated from different uses of water transport services by other industries including manufacturing industries, supporting transport services, financial intermediation, communication and providers of maintenance and installation services other than construction.

Air Transport Services

Data were obtained from air transport operators; National Bureau of Statistics – Households Budget Survey 2007; and Bank of Tanzania – Balance of Payments

The gross output was derived from the air operators returns. Imports and exports of air transport services were obtained from the Balance of Payments statistics. Passenger and freight revenue constitute 10 and 90 percent of the total air transport revenue respectively.

Intermediate input was estimated for different uses of air transport services by other industries including manufacturing industries, supporting transport services, financial intermediation, rental, communication and providers of maintenance and installation services other than construction.

Supporting Transport Services

Estimates were compiled using data from TRA - VAT data, NBS – Households Budget Survey (HBS), 2007.

The gross output was estimated based on VAT turnover.

Intermediate consumption was estimated from the use of the respective transport supporting services by other industries including petroleum and medium oils, gas-fuel and oils, repair and maintenance of civil engineering works, air transport services of passengers, repair and maintenance of buildings, rental services of non-residential real estate, travel arrangement, tour operator and related services, other support services and consumption by residents in the Rest Of the World (ROW).

Accommodation and Food Services

Information was collected from National Bureau Statistics - Household Budget Survey 2007, Tanzania Revenue Authority - Value Added Tax turnover.

The gross output for this activity was estimated on basis of Integrated Labour Force Survey, (ILFS), 2007 for both formal and informal income and VAT turnover which excluding special relief. In the VAT, accommodation services for visitors' output was computed by summing VAT turnover for hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging including sleeping car operations (carried on separately) while output for food services was computed by adjusting upward the labour force income by 5 percent.

Intermediate consumption for both formal and informal activities was estimated based on hotel gross output for accommodations services and food serving services multiplied by specific input as percentage of gross output. The input as percentage of gross output was computed based on trade margin and gross output for each activity divided by specific intermediate consumption.

Information and Communication

Data collected were audited income and expenditure statements report from telecommunication companies. Publishing, audiovisual, programming, broadcasting, IT and other related information were VAT turnover from Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA). CPI as deflator was provided by National Bureau of Statistics.

The gross output estimates were derived as sum of gross output of publishing, audiovisual, programming, broadcasting, IT and other related information services from the VAT turnover.

The gross output of telecommunication was estimated as sum of gross output of fixed telephone, mobile telecommunications and internet, data transmission. Data used were VAT turnovers for estimating gross output of internet and data transmission, while fixed telephone and mobile telecommunications gross output was estimated as net sales and other income for telecommunication companies.

Intermediate consumption was estimated based on telecommunication companies' financial reports.

Financial and Insurance Activities

Data collected were income and expenditure statements from central bank, commercial banks and insurance companies. For auxiliary financial services information requested were VAT turnover from Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) and CPI as deflator was provided by National Bureau of Statistics.

The gross output was obtained as sum of net interest income (FISIM) from commercial banks and the output of the central bank was derived at sum of cost approach (sum of compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital and intermediate consumption).

Intermediate consumption was derived from income and expenditure statements of central bank and commercial banks.

The gross output estimates for insurance was derived by summing up gross output of non-life insurance and life insurance extracted from income and expenditure statements. Hence, the gross output estimates for non-life

insurance was obtained as gross earned premium plus investment income less incurred claims plus changes in equalization provision. The gross output for life insurance was derived by gross earned premium plus investment income less benefits due plus increases (−) decreases (+) in actuarial reserves.

Intermediate consumption was estimated based on financial reports of respective insurance companies.

The gross output of auxiliary financial services was estimated as sum of net sales and other income which were obtained as VAT turnover from Tanzania Revenue Authority.

Intermediate consumption was estimated on the basis of audited financial reports of bureau de change and other services auxiliary to financial intermediation was derived as adjusted VAT purchases by fixed ratio.

Real Estate

Estimates were compiled by using VAT turnover from Tanzania Revenue Authority and National Bureau of Statistics – 2007 HBS data.

The gross output for this industry was estimated as a sum of output of real estate services, renting of machinery/equipment, computer and related services, research and development services, and other business activities. The industry also constitutes some informal activities.

Public Administration and Defense

Data collected were from budget documents, PSPF, PPF, NSSF, GEPF and LAPF - income and expenditure statements.

The gross output and intermediate consumption were estimated based on the analysis of budget documents. The value of output of public administration is non-market production and was estimated as the sum of cost of intermediate consumption and compensation of employees from government accounts. Consumption of fixed capital was estimated on the basis of investment expenditure of general government.

The products of general government are sales, public administration and public administration non-market allocated to industry of individual and collective consumption expenditure by general government.

Estimates were derived directly from Government accounts. The value added was derived as a total of personal emoluments, pensions, gratuities and a portion of travelling allowances. The indicator for growth is the level of employment.

Education

Data collected were from budget documents, NBS - Households Budget Survey 2007, Non-profit Institutions Serving Household Survey 2007; Ministry of Education - number of enrolled pupils/students

The gross output and intermediate consumption were estimated on the basis of analysis of budget documents and expenditure on education by private households as extracted from Households Budget Survey 2007 and non-profit Institutions Serving Households.

Gross Value Added (GVA) for public schools at current prices to a large extent was estimated from government expenditure on education. Gross output at constant prices was estimated by deflating output at current prices using CPI on education.

The value added at current prices for private schools were estimated by inflating gross output at constant prices using CPI for education. Gross output at constant prices was estimated based on the number of enrolled students.

Health and Social Work

Data collected were from budget documents, National Bureau of Statistics Households Budget Survey 2007, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare - Tanzania National Health Accounts 2005/06.

The gross output and intermediate consumption were estimated based on analysis of budget documents, Households Budget Survey 2007, non-profit institutions serving households and Tanzania National Health Account 2005/06.

Gross Value Added for public health facilities at current prices was estimated from government expenditure on health. Gross value added at constant prices was estimated by deflating GVA at current prices using CPI on health. The value added at current prices for private health facilities was estimated by inflating GVA at constant prices using CPI for health. GVA at constant prices was

estimated on the basis of the number of patients attended.

Other Service Activities

Estimates were obtained using VAT data, HBS 2007 survey data and NPISH and ILFS survey data.

The gross output and intermediate consumption in the benchmark year were estimated based on VAT turnover. Data from HBS, NPISHs and ILF were used to estimate informal part of other community, Social and personal services.

The gross Output at current prices was estimated by extrapolating benchmark output using value index derived from CPI (all items) and index of urban population growth rates. Gross Output at constant prices was estimated by extrapolating benchmark output using growth rates of urban population as a quantity index.

VI. MACRO ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN GRAPHS, CHARTS AND FIGURES

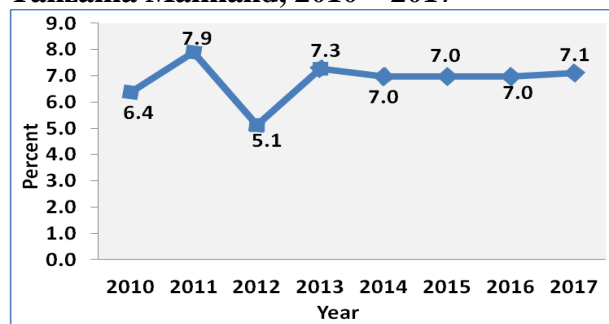
The average annual growth rates of total GDP at 2007 market prices for the period 2007 to 2017 are shown in **Graph 1**. The results show that GDP in real terms grew by 7.1 percent in

2017 compared to 7.0 recorded in 2016. The highest growth rate of 7.9 percent recorded in 2011 and lowest growth rate of 5.1 percent was recorded in 2012.

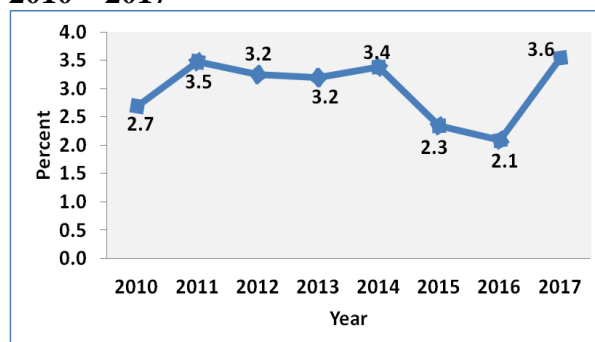
Graph 2: shows that, in 2017, agriculture, forestry and fishing activities grew by 3.6 percent compared to 2.1 percent recorded in 2016. The increase was attributed to good weather and well distributed rainfall in the agricultural seasons.

Graph 3: shows that, industrial and construction activities grew by 12.1 percent in 2017 compared to 10.7 percent in 2016. The recorded growth rate was attributed to the increase in construction activities, mineral production, and manufacturing activities during the reference period. The highest growth rate of 12.1 percent registered in 2017 while the lowest growth rate of 4.0 percent was recorded in 2012.

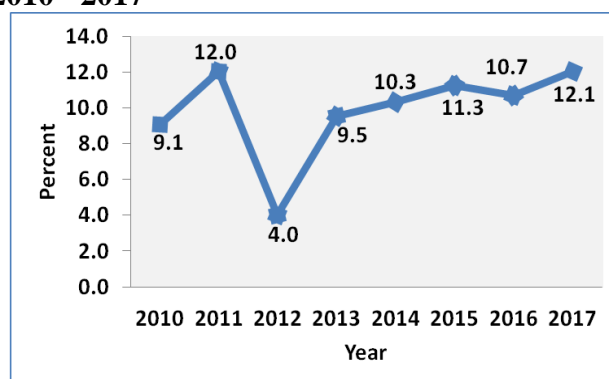
Graph 1: Average Annual Growth Rates of Total GDP at 2007 Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2010 – 2017



Graph 2: Average Annual Growth Rates of Agriculture Forest and Fishing GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2010 – 2017



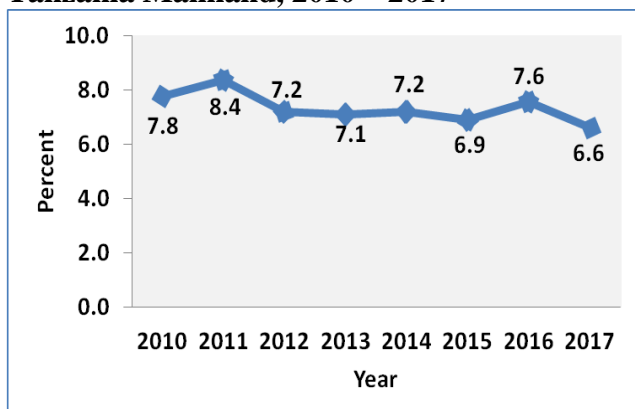
Graph 3: Average Annual Growth Rates of Industry and Construction GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2010 - 2017



Graph 4: shows that service activities grew by 6.6 percent in 2017 compared to

7.6 percent in 2016. The lowest increase over the period 2010 to 2017 is 6.6 recorded in 2017

Graph 4: Average Annual Growth Rates of Service GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2010 – 2017



Gross Domestic Product at Constant Market Prices

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market price is among the most important economic indicators. Total GDP at 2007 prices adjusted for Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) and taxes were TZS 50,525 billion in 2017 compared to TZS 47,174 billion in 2016. The average annual growth rate in 2017 was 7.1 compared to 7.0 percent registered in 2016. In 2017 the highest and lowest growth rates of 17.5 percent and negative 1.3 percent were mining and quarrying and public administration and defence respectively.

Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices

Chart 1 shows that in 2017, shares of GDP at current prices after adjustment for taxes and FISIM were: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (32 percent), Industry and Construction (28 percent) and Services (40 percent).

Chart 1: Share of Gross Domestic Product at Basic Current Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2017



Table 1: Gross Domestic Product and Some Allied Aggregates (Summary Table at 2007 prices), Tanzania Mainland, 2011 - 2017

	TZS Billion							
Items	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
AT CURRENT PRICES								
1. Gross Domestic Product at b.p	24,949	49,501	57,563	66,473	73,265	83,747	95,255	108,069
2. Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	26,770	52,763	61,434	70,953	79,718	90,864	103,169	116,102
3. Gross National Income at b.p	24,628	48,499	56,667	65,349	72,234	81,960	92,839	105,380
4. Gross National Income at m.p.	26,449	51,760	60,538	69,829	78,688	89,077	100,752	113,412
5. Net Domestic Product at b.p	22,189	45,504	53,254	61,797	68,122	77,165	87,789	98,844
6. Net National Income at b.p	21,868	44,501	52,358	60,673	67,092	75,377	85,372	96,154
7. Net National Income at m.p.	23,690	47,763	56,229	65,154	73,545	82,494	93,285	104,187
8. Gross Fixed capital Formation	8,428	17,325	18,786	21,625	25,969	31,123	35,003	38,440
9. Gross Capital Formation	8,794	17,538	17,511	21,516	24,020	24,717	25,843	30,350
10. Government Final Consumption. Exp.	4,968	7,294	9,055	11,580	10,997	12,454	13,225	15,859
11. Household Final Consumption Exp.	16,349	34,415	40,669	48,836	50,968	54,747	64,521	72,470
12. Net Savings	3,216	7,355	7,620	5,813	12,181	16,143	16,103	16,494
AT 2007 PRICES								
13. Gross Domestic Product at b.p	24,949	31,674	33,421	35,673	38,137	40,709	43,517	46,849
14. Gross Fixed capital Formation	8,428	12,771	12,898	13,472	15,199	16,816	19,047	20,803
15. Gross Capital Formation	8,794	13,051	12,277	13,436	14,141	13,734	13,302	15,900
PER CAPITA GDP								
	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
16. Per Capita GDP at current market prices	699,127	1,222,224	1,408,223	1,582,797	1,730,405	1,918,931	2,119,466	2,275,601
17. Per Capita GDP at current basic prices	651,556	1,146,674	1,319,496	1,482,850	1,590,320	1,768,633	1,956,901	2,118,157

b.p.: basic price
m.p.: market price
Exp.: Expenditure

r: revised
p: provisional

Table 2: Selected Important Ratios at Current or Constant Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2011 - 2017

Items	Percent							
	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
1.Compensation of Employees to Net Domestic Product (NDP) at b.p.	15.7	15.3	16.6	18.0	20.2	24.7	26.9	28.7
2. Gross Capital formation to GDP at m.p.	32.8	33.2	28.5	30.3	30.1	27.2	25.0	26.1
3. Government Final Consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable income at m.p	20.2	14.8	15.7	17.4	14.8	14.9	14.1	15.1
4. Household Final consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable income at m.p	66.4	70.0	70.7	73.6	68.6	65.5	68.6	69.0
5. Savings to Net National Disposable income at m.p	13.1	15.0	13.3	8.8	16.4	19.3	17.1	15.7
6. GFCF at current prices / GDP at current b.p	33.8	35.0	32.6	32.5	35.4	37.2	36.7	35.6
7. GFCF at constant prices /GDP at constant b.p	33.8	40.3	38.6	37.8	39.9	41.3	43.8	44.4
8. Agriculture, Fishing Hunting and Forestry to GDP at current b.p	28.8	31.3	33.2	33.3	31.4	31.5	31.7	32.4
9. Industry and construction to GDP at current b.p	21.7	24.3	23.3	24.2	25.3	26.4	27.0	28.3
10. Services to GDP at current b.p	50.9	45.5	44.7	43.8	44.5	43.4	42.5	40.3
b.p.: basic price m.p.: market price Exp.: Expenditure	r: revised p: provisional							

Table 3: Gross Domestic Product Estimates at Current Market Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2011 – 2017

TZS Million

Economic Activity	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7,181,357	15,488,232	19,095,551	22,129,214	22,969,225	26,346,673	30,160,064	34,984,237
Crops	3,603,539	8,686,663	11,035,044	12,413,982	12,851,664	14,193,178	16,100,130	19,736,453
Livestock	2,513,284	4,572,949	5,194,037	5,839,240	5,843,715	7,135,172	7,962,471	8,019,826
Forestry	639,762	1,146,811	1,507,793	2,167,981	2,492,043	3,146,646	4,041,455	4,651,478
Fishing	424,772	1,081,809	1,358,678	1,708,011	1,781,803	1,871,677	2,056,008	2,576,480
Industry and Construction	5,406,038	12,026,624	13,393,627	16,108,617	18,516,194	22,093,942	25,722,681	30,616,524
B: Mining and quarrying	935,412	2,688,584	3,001,179	2,986,466	2,923,420	3,659,599	4,975,991	5,560,120
C: Manufacturing	1,880,032	4,031,541	4,599,919	4,575,334	4,445,568	4,768,917	5,070,871	6,412,042
D: Electricity supply	232,622	303,444	533,283	546,670	874,306	898,681	775,321	636,183
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	240,898	247,825	275,053	325,969	373,549	392,557	422,698	541,797
F: Construction	2,117,074	4,755,231	4,984,193	7,674,179	9,899,350	12,374,188	14,477,799	17,466,382
Services	12,692,496	22,544,171	25,712,641	29,102,168	32,605,809	36,344,236	40,454,788	43,542,049
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	2,645,347	5,571,372	6,389,279	7,271,716	8,378,449	9,714,665	11,091,210	12,784,878
H: Transport and storage	1,572,854	2,728,970	2,733,618	2,986,347	3,438,077	3,864,482	4,480,106	4,941,814
I: Accommodation and Food Services	481,997	733,958	887,972	902,810	872,341	957,268	969,172	1,024,164
J: Information and communication	615,066	1,244,894	1,454,665	1,624,384	1,700,411	1,809,897	2,025,901	2,309,630
K: Financial and insurance activities	756,075	1,772,783	2,070,163	2,308,705	2,694,444	3,254,440	3,731,191	3,846,713
L: Real estate	1,601,266	2,277,778	2,612,765	2,672,147	2,955,417	2,932,490	3,062,480	3,160,944
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	318,677	813,502	810,126	902,695	1,003,126	1,103,124	1,228,052	1,285,562
N: Administrative and support service activities	793,110	1,098,620	1,427,909	1,711,730	2,003,202	2,160,207	2,289,112	2,439,613
O: Public administration and defence	2,179,164	3,338,192	4,017,280	4,936,071	5,227,502	5,852,605	6,499,975	6,289,763
P: Education	851,208	1,463,767	1,607,317	1,893,665	2,172,080	2,309,345	2,425,025	2,529,286
Q: Human health and social work activities	438,415	820,894	919,307	1,019,987	1,151,978	1,275,702	1,429,962	1,577,956
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	91,527	144,046	169,112	188,996	221,912	241,508	275,199	303,968
S: Other service activities	254,462	406,498	472,947	534,380	619,835	690,814	762,419	847,000
T: Activities of households as employers;	93,329	128,896	140,180	148,536	167,035	177,691	184,984	200,759
FISIM, unallocated	- 331,002	- 557,921	- 638,332	- 867,157	- 826,396	- 1,037,814	- 1,082,044	- 1,073,750
All Economic Activities	24,948,888	49,501,106	57,563,488	66,472,842	73,264,831	83,747,037	95,255,489	108,069,061
Taxes on products	1,821,544	3,261,475	3,870,726	4,480,385	6,453,585	7,116,789	7,913,122	8,032,846
GDP at Market prices	26,770,432	52,762,581	61,434,214	70,953,227	79,718,416	90,863,827	103,168,611	116,101,908

b.p.: basic price

r: revised

m.p.: market price

p: provisional

Exp.: Expenditure

Table 4: Shares of Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2011 - 2017

	Percent							
Economic Activity	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	26.8	29.4	31.1	31.2	28.8	29.0	29.2	30.1
Crops	13.5	16.5	18.0	17.5	16.1	15.6	15.6	17.0
Livestock	9.4	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.3	7.9	7.7	6.9
Forestry	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.0
Fishing	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2
Industry and Construction	20.2	22.8	21.8	22.7	23.2	24.3	24.9	26.4
B: Mining and quarrying	3.5	5.1	4.9	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.8	4.8
C: Manufacturing	7.0	7.6	7.5	6.4	5.6	5.2	4.9	5.5
D: Electricity supply	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.5
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
F: Construction	7.9	9.0	8.1	10.8	12.4	13.6	14.0	15.0
Services	47.4	42.7	41.9	41.0	40.9	40.0	39.2	37.5
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.9	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.8	11.0
H: Transport and storage	5.9	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9
J: Information and communication	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
K: Financial and insurance activities	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.3
L: Real estate	6.0	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.7
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
N: Administrative and support service activities	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1
O: Public administration and defence	8.1	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.3	5.4
P: Education	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2
Q: Human health and social work activities	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
S: Other service activities	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
T: Activities of households as employers;	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>FISIM, unallocated</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-1.2</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-0.9</i>
All Economic Activities	93.2	93.8	93.7	93.7	91.9	92.2	92.3	93.1
<i>Taxes on products</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>6.9</i>
GDP at Market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

r: revised, p: provisional

Table 4a: Annual Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product at 2007 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2011 - 2017

Economic Activity	Percent							
	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.4	2.3	2.1	3.6
Crops	- 1.5	4.8	4.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	1.4	3.7
Livestock	7.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8
Forestry	6.0	3.3	3.5	4.7	5.1	2.6	3.4	6.3
Fishing	0.9	2.6	2.9	5.5	2.0	2.5	4.2	2.7
Industry and Construction	11.0	12.0	4.0	9.5	10.3	11.3	10.7	12.1
B: Mining and quarrying	9.2	6.3	6.7	3.9	9.4	9.1	11.5	17.5
C: Manufacturing	11.5	6.9	4.1	6.5	6.8	6.5	7.8	7.1
D: Electricity supply	18.7	- 4.3	3.3	13.0	9.3	5.8	8.4	2.2
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	- 7.3	- 1.2	2.8	2.7	3.7	0.1	4.3	16.7
F: Construction	13.1	22.9	3.2	14.6	14.1	16.8	13.0	14.1
Services	8.5	8.4	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.6	6.6
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	12.9	11.3	3.8	4.5	10.0	7.8	6.7	6.0
H: Transport and storage	2.0	4.4	4.2	12.2	12.5	7.9	11.8	16.6
I: Accommodation and Food Services	4.5	4.1	6.7	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.7	3.2
J: Information and communication	17.7	8.6	22.2	13.3	8.0	12.1	13.0	14.7
K: Financial and insurance activities	21.7	14.8	5.1	6.2	10.8	11.8	10.7	1.9
L: Real estate	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	12.1	4.8	- 5.8	5.4	0.5	6.8	6.3	6.0
N: Administrative and support service activities	2.1	5.1	23.8	12.2	6.0	4.7	2.1	3.7
O: Public administration and defence	9.1	15.9	9.1	7.8	3.9	4.6	6.7	- 1.3
P: Education	13.2	5.6	7.4	4.3	4.8	6.3	8.1	8.5
Q: Human health and social work activities	7.0	5.3	11.4	8.8	8.1	4.7	5.2	5.9
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	7.5	7.7	11.0	5.7	5.7	6.2	8.8	7.6
S: Other service activities	5.7	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.3
T: Activities of households as employers;	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.7
FISIM, unallocated	11.7	22.6	1.2	0.1	9.7	11.7	16.3	- 10.9
All Economic Activities	7.1	7.6	5.5	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.7
Taxes on products	31.0	12.1	0.4	14.2	7.7	9.6	7.8	0.5
GDP at Market prices	8.5	7.9	5.1	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 5: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (2007 = 100), Tanzania Mainland, 2011 - 2017

Economic Activity	Percent							
	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	100	179.6	214.5	240.9	241.8	271.1	303.9	340.4
Crops	100	195.0	237.8	258.5	257.3	278.0	311.1	367.8
Livestock	100	155.1	173.0	190.7	186.7	222.6	242.2	237.4
Forestry	100	153.8	195.4	268.2	293.4	361.1	448.5	485.6
Fishing	100	228.3	278.6	332.1	339.7	348.2	367.1	447.9
Industry and Construction	100	165.4	177.0	194.4	202.5	217.2	228.3	242.5
B: Mining and quarrying	100	235.5	246.4	236.1	211.3	242.5	295.7	281.2
C: Manufacturing	100	157.8	173.0	161.6	147.0	148.0	146.0	172.4
D: Electricity supply	100	106.7	181.5	164.6	240.8	233.9	186.2	149.6
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	100	95.3	102.9	118.7	131.2	137.7	142.3	156.2
F: Construction	100	156.9	159.4	214.1	242.1	259.2	268.3	283.6
Services	100	138.0	146.8	155.1	162.1	169.0	174.8	176.5
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	100	157.3	173.8	189.4	198.4	213.4	228.4	248.5
H: Transport and storage	100	137.8	132.5	129.0	132.1	137.5	142.6	134.9
I: Accommodation and Food Services	100	135.1	153.2	151.5	143.2	153.7	150.0	153.5
J: Information and communication	100	105.7	101.1	99.6	96.5	91.6	90.8	90.3
K: Financial and insurance activities	100	129.0	143.3	150.5	158.5	171.3	177.3	179.3
L: Real estate	100	132.5	148.9	149.2	161.6	156.8	160.1	161.5
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	100	124.0	131.1	138.6	153.2	157.7	165.1	163.1
N: Administrative and support service activities	100	123.1	129.3	138.1	152.5	157.0	162.9	167.4
O: Public administration and defence	100	149.6	164.9	188.0	191.6	205.1	213.4	209.2
P: Education	100	128.0	130.9	147.9	161.9	161.9	157.4	151.2
Q: Human health and social work activities	100	151.7	152.5	155.5	162.4	171.8	183.0	190.6
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	100	124.2	131.3	138.8	154.2	158.0	165.4	169.8
S: Other service activities	100	126.7	138.5	146.9	159.7	166.5	171.5	177.6
T: Activities of households as employers;	100	124.4	131.8	136.0	149.0	154.4	156.1	165.0
FISIM, unallocated	100	99.4	112.3	152.5	132.5	149.0	133.6	148.7
All Economic Activities	100	156.3	172.2	186.3	192.1	205.7	218.9	230.7
Taxes on products	100	130.2	153.9	155.9	208.6	209.8	216.4	218.5
GDP at Market prices	100	154.4	171.0	184.1	193.3	206.0	218.7	229.8

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 6: Gross Domestic Product at 2007 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2011 - 2017

	TZS Million							
Economic Activity	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7,181,357	8,621,829	8,901,917	9,186,731	9,497,468	9,719,965	9,924,182	10,276,557
Crops	3,603,539	4,454,219	4,640,787	4,801,783	4,993,855	5,106,027	5,175,489	5,365,377
Livestock	2,513,284	2,948,017	3,001,944	3,062,481	3,129,647	3,204,928	3,287,499	3,378,129
Forestry	639,762	745,684	771,590	808,231	849,445	871,448	901,161	957,830
Fishing	424,772	473,910	487,597	514,235	524,521	537,562	560,033	575,222
Industry and Construction	5,406,038	7,271,804	7,566,057	8,287,309	9,144,464	10,174,156	11,265,362	12,626,539
B: Mining and quarrying	935,412	1,141,798	1,217,823	1,264,845	1,383,349	1,508,923	1,682,719	1,976,961
C: Manufacturing	1,880,032	2,554,119	2,659,200	2,831,400	3,024,323	3,222,077	3,472,664	3,718,853
D: Electricity supply	232,622	284,394	293,804	332,080	363,110	384,271	416,376	425,339
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	240,898	260,050	267,407	274,507	284,755	285,003	297,151	346,851
F: Construction	2,117,074	3,031,443	3,127,824	3,584,477	4,088,927	4,773,882	5,396,450	6,158,535
Services	12,692,496	16,341,278	17,520,835	18,767,585	20,119,051	21,511,358	23,137,889	24,667,595
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	2,645,347	3,541,265	3,675,197	3,839,852	4,223,837	4,552,422	4,855,513	5,144,531
H: Transport and storage	1,572,854	1,980,177	2,062,518	2,314,221	2,603,499	2,810,378	3,141,660	3,664,258
I: Accommodation and Food Services	481,997	543,173	579,598	595,724	609,111	622,966	646,197	667,007
J: Information and communication	615,066	1,177,462	1,439,326	1,631,263	1,762,116	1,974,819	2,231,111	2,558,975
K: Financial and insurance activities	756,075	1,374,537	1,445,140	1,534,231	1,699,700	1,900,297	2,103,991	2,145,013
L: Real estate	1,601,266	1,719,706	1,754,126	1,790,574	1,829,107	1,869,782	1,912,659	1,957,802
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	318,677	655,947	617,853	651,358	654,930	699,556	743,797	788,057
N: Administrative and support service activities	793,110	892,397	1,104,372	1,239,495	1,313,618	1,375,562	1,404,965	1,457,480
O: Public administration and defence	2,179,164	2,231,564	2,435,459	2,625,280	2,728,183	2,854,132	3,045,808	3,006,479
P: Education	851,208	1,143,385	1,228,099	1,280,673	1,341,507	1,425,992	1,541,076	1,672,411
Q: Human health and social work activities	438,415	541,093	602,632	655,861	709,310	742,629	781,589	828,030
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	91,527	116,005	128,764	136,162	143,933	152,891	166,415	178,986
S: Other service activities	254,462	320,944	341,382	363,702	388,120	414,881	444,610	476,925
T: Activities of households as employers; FISIM, unallocated	93,329 -331,002	103,623 -561,275	106,369 -568,183	109,188 -568,580	112,082 -623,558	115,052 -696,521	118,500 -810,063	121,641 -722,061
All Economic Activities	24,948,888	31,673,636	33,420,626	35,673,045	38,137,426	40,708,959	43,517,370	46,848,630
Taxes on products	1,821,544	2,505,661	2,515,833	2,873,500	3,093,939	3,391,850	3,656,415	3,676,457
GDP at Market prices	26,770,432	34,179,297	35,936,459	38,546,546	41,231,365	44,100,809	47,173,785	50,525,087

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 7: Shares of Gross Domestic Product at 2007 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2011 - 2017

	Percent							
Economic Activity	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	26.8	25.2	24.8	23.8	23.0	22.0	21.0	20.3
Crops	13.5	13.0	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.6	11.0	10.6
Livestock	9.4	8.6	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.7
Forestry	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
Fishing	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Industry and Construction	20.2	21.3	21.1	21.5	22.2	23.1	23.9	25.0
B: Mining and quarrying	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.9
C: Manufacturing	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4
D: Electricity supply	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
F: Construction	7.9	8.9	8.7	9.3	9.9	10.8	11.4	12.2
Services	47.4	47.8	48.8	48.7	48.8	48.8	49.0	48.8
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.9	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2
H: Transport and storage	5.9	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.3
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
J: Information and communication	2.3	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1
K: Financial and insurance activities	2.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.2
L: Real estate	6.0	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
N: Administrative and support service activities	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9
O: Public administration and defence	8.1	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.0
P: Education	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3
Q: Human health and social work activities	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
S: Other service activities	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
T: Activities of households as employers;	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
FISIM, unallocated	-1.2	-1.6	-1.6	-1.5	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7	-1.4
All Economic Activities	93.2	92.7	93.0	92.5	92.5	92.3	92.2	92.7
Taxes on products	6.8	7.3	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.3
GDP at Market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

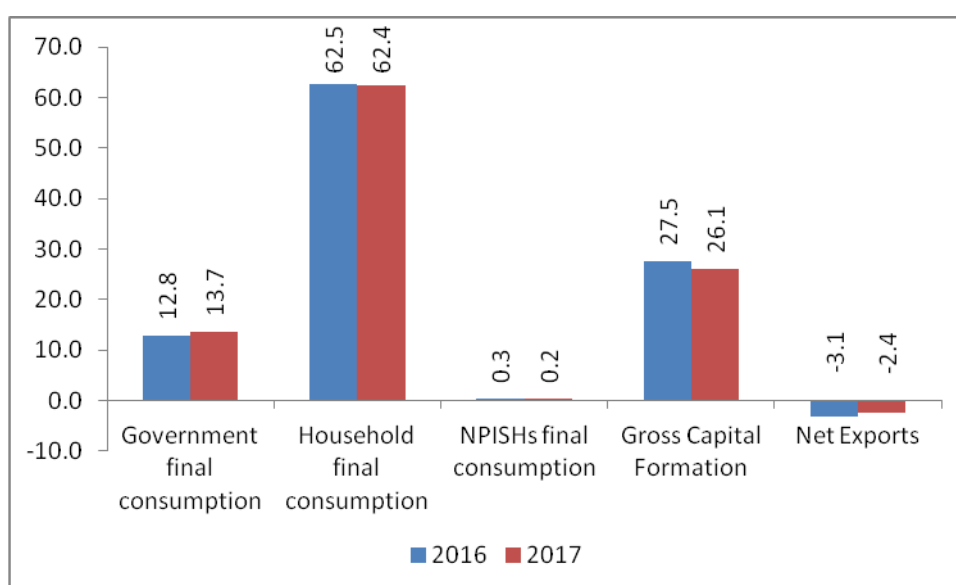
r: revised

p: provisional

VII. EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Generally, there are three approaches of compiling GDP namely income, production and expenditure. In the expenditure approach, GDP is derived as the sum of all final uses of goods and services, measured at purchasers' prices, plus net exports. The components involved in estimating GDP are final consumption by households and government, gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, also export and imports of goods and services.

Chart 2: Percentage Composition of GDP at Current Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 and 2017



NPISHs: Non- Profit Institutions Serving Households

Note: Changes of Inventories includes errors and omissions which is part of Capital Formation

Table 8: Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2011 - 2017

	TZS Million							
Type of Expenditure	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
GDP at current market prices	26,770,432	52,762,581	61,434,214	70,953,227	79,718,416	90,863,827	103,168,611	116,101,908
Final Consumption	21,393,840	41,841,724	49,878,463	60,582,187	62,153,531	67,407,385	78,013,173	88,588,320
Government final consumption	4,968,234	7,293,792	9,055,182	11,580,484	10,996,641	12,454,217	13,224,814	15,859,157
Household final consumption	16,348,965	34,415,269	40,669,370	48,835,596	50,968,192	54,747,020	64,520,542	72,469,742
NonProfit Institutions Serving Households	76,642	132,664	153,911	166,107	188,697	206,148	267,817	259,421
Gross Capital Formation	8,793,915	17,538,474	17,510,517	21,516,065	24,019,720	24,717,206	25,842,956	30,350,457
Gross fixed capital formation	8,427,687	17,324,767	18,786,138	21,625,331	25,968,851	31,122,533	35,003,221	38,439,622
Changes in inventories	366,228	213,708	- 1,275,622	- 109,266	- 1,949,131	- 6,405,326	- 9,160,265	- 8,089,165
Exports of goods and services	5,064,729	10,951,622	13,076,463	12,524,115	15,476,677	19,645,876	20,213,109	17,559,681
Export of goods	2,691,889	7,331,021	8,653,332	7,436,719	9,424,890	12,193,230	12,383,399	8,924,522
Export of services	2,372,840	3,620,601	4,423,131	5,087,395	6,051,787	7,452,646	7,829,710	8,635,159
Imports of goods and services	8,482,053	19,014,968	20,341,955	22,044,763	23,746,791	22,510,717	23,459,238	20,313,861
Import of goods	7,190,625	15,572,614	16,631,037	18,113,063	19,084,787	16,803,635	18,797,460	15,816,352
Import of services	1,291,428	3,442,354	3,710,919	3,931,700	4,662,003	5,707,082	4,661,778	4,497,509
Errors and Omissions	-	1,445,728	1,310,726	- 1,624,377	1,815,278	1,604,076	2,558,611	- 82,689

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

Table 9: Gross Domestic Product at 2007 Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland, 2011 - 2017

Type of Expenditure	TZS Million							
	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
GDP at 2007 constant market prices	26,770,432	34,179,297	35,936,459	38,546,546	41,231,371	44,100,809	47,173,784	50,525,086
Final Consumption	21,393,840	26,905,659	28,264,851	31,196,676	32,263,480	32,356,975	35,358,293	36,902,770
Government final consumption	4,968,234	5,037,638	5,707,564	6,739,439	6,704,573	6,438,922	6,655,541	7,650,707
Household final consumption	16,348,965	21,763,218	22,438,759	24,334,261	25,428,597	25,780,940	28,547,893	29,088,074
Non Profit Institutions Serving Households	76,642	104,803	118,528	122,977	130,310	137,112	154,859	163,989
Gross Capital Formation	8,793,915	13,050,736	12,276,817	13,435,670	14,140,777	13,733,585	13,301,873	15,900,084
Gross fixed capital formation	8,427,687	12,770,844	12,898,260	13,472,088	15,198,577	16,816,044	19,047,077	20,802,637
Changes in inventories	366,228	279,891	- 621,443	- 36,418	- 1,057,799	- 3,082,459	- 5,745,204	- 4,902,553
Exports of goods and services	5,064,729	6,568,665	7,622,632	7,669,987	9,029,835	11,135,270	9,828,015	9,066,340
Export of goods	2,691,889	3,829,149	4,276,141	3,899,109	4,914,108	6,100,737	5,567,005	4,026,412
Export of services	2,372,840	2,739,516	3,346,491	3,770,878	4,115,727	5,034,533	4,261,010	5,039,927
Imports of goods and services	8,482,053	12,176,077	12,080,306	13,409,881	13,798,824	12,973,879	13,184,584	11,057,567
Import of goods	7,190,625	9,829,831	9,561,025	10,750,945	10,926,381	9,080,895	10,602,332	8,628,367
Import of services	1,291,428	2,346,245	2,519,281	2,658,936	2,872,443	3,892,984	2,582,252	2,429,200
Errors and Omissions	-	- 169,687	- 147,535	- 345,906	- 403,896	- 151,142	1,870,187	- 286,541

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non Profit Institutions Serving Households

Table 10: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure (2007 = 100), Tanzania Mainland, 2011 - 2017

Implied deflators	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
Gross domestic product at market prices	100	154	171	184	193	206	219	230
Final Consumption	100	156	176	194	193	208	221	240
Government final consumption	100	145	159	172	164	193	199	207
Household final consumption	100	158	181	201	200	212	226	249
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	100	127	130	135	145	150	173	158
Capital Formation	100	134	143	160	170	180	194	191
Gross fixed capital formation	100	136	146	161	171	185	184	185
Changes in inventories	100	76	205	300	184	208	159	165
Exports of goods and services	100	167	172	163	171	176	206	194
Export of goods	100	191	202	191	192	200	222	222
Export of services	100	132	132	135	147	148	184	171
Imports of goods and services	100	156	168	164	172	174	178	184
Import of goods	100	158	174	168	175	185	177	183
Import of services	100	147	147	148	162	147	181	185

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

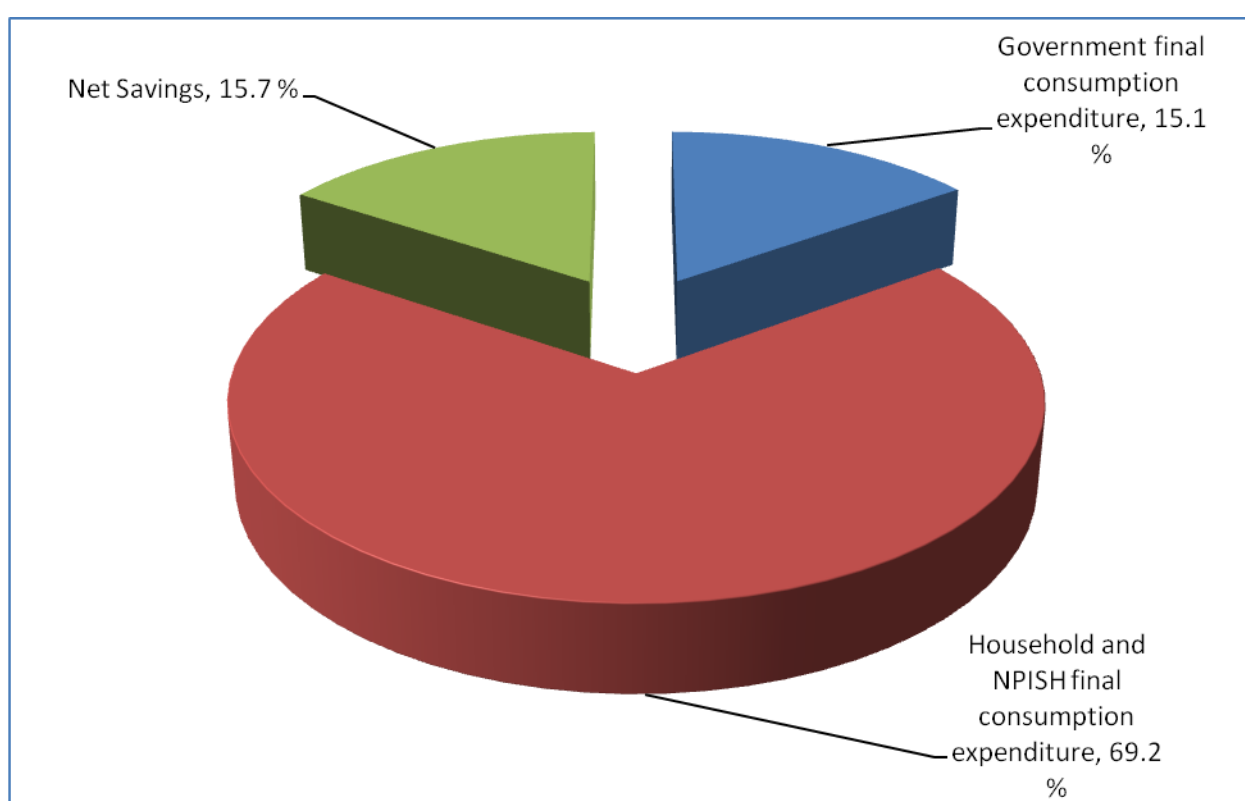
VIII. NET NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME

Disposable Income is the sum of all current transfers except social transfers in kind receivable less all current transfers payable.

Net National Disposable Income is the sum of all current transfers in cash or in kind receivable by resident institutional units from non-resident units less all current transfers in cash or in kind payable by resident institutional units to non-resident units.

Alternatively, Net National Disposable Income can be derived from net national income. Net National Disposable Income can be derived by summing up final consumption expenditure by household, government and net national savings.

Chart 3: Percentage Composition of Net National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2017



In 2017, Net National Disposable Income at current market price increased to TZS 105,082,710 million from TZS 94,116,055 million in 2016, equivalent to an increase of about 11.7 percent. The change was attributed to a significant increase in final consumption expenditures by household and government.

Table 11: National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices and Its Appropriation, Tanzania Mainland, 2011 - 2017

	TZS Million							
Item	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
1. Compensation of employees	3,488,390	6,974,061	8,814,805	11,125,472	13,772,965	19,039,721	23,610,426	28,332,511
<i>Plus</i> 2. Operating surplus	18,701,069	38,529,741	44,439,589	50,672,004	54,348,963	58,124,860	64,178,369	70,511,041
<i>Equals</i> 3. Net Domestic Product at basic price	22,189,459	45,503,802	53,254,394	61,797,476	68,121,928	77,164,581	87,788,795	98,843,552
<i>Plus</i> 4. Net primary income from ROW	-321,084	-1,002,539	-896,302	-1,124,203	-1,030,406	-1,787,242	-2,416,542	-2,689,550
<i>Equals</i> 5. Net National Income at basic price.	21,868,376	44,501,264	52,358,093	60,673,273	67,091,522	75,377,339	85,372,253	96,154,002
<i>Plus</i> 6. Taxes on products	1,821,544	3,261,475	3,870,726	4,480,385	6,453,585	7,116,789	7,913,122	8,032,846
<i>Equals</i> 8. Net National Income at m.p.	23,689,920	47,762,739	56,228,819	65,153,658	73,545,107	82,494,129	93,285,375	104,186,849
<i>Plus</i> 9. Net current Transfers from ROW	919,724	1,434,157	1,269,197	1,241,771	789,785	1,056,238	830,680	895,861
<i>Equals</i> 10. Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	24,609,644	49,196,896	57,498,016	66,395,429	74,334,892	83,550,367	94,116,055	105,082,710
11. Government final consumption expenditure	4,968,234	7,293,792	9,055,182	11,580,484	10,996,641	12,454,217	13,224,814	15,859,157
<i>Plus</i> 12. Household final consumption expenditure	16,348,965	34,415,269	40,669,370	48,835,596	50,968,192	54,747,020	64,520,542	72,469,742
<i>Plus</i> 13. Non- Profit Institutions Serving Households	76,642	132,664	153,911	166,107	188,697	206,148	267,817	259,421
<i>Plus</i> 14. Net Savings	3,215,803	7,355,172	7,619,552	5,813,242	12,181,362	16,142,982	16,102,882	16,494,390
<i>Equals</i> 15. Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	24,609,644	49,196,896	57,498,016	66,395,429	74,334,892	83,550,367	94,116,055	105,082,710

m.p.: market price

ROW: Rest of the world

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 12: Capital Finance at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2011 - 2017

Item	TZS Million							
	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
13. Net Savings	3,215,803	7,355,172	7,619,552	5,813,242	12,181,362	16,142,982	16,102,882	16,494,390
2. Consumption on fixed capital	2,759,429	3,997,304	4,309,093	4,675,366	5,142,903	6,582,456	7,466,694	9,225,509
3. Net capital transfer from ROW	1,187,617	1,083,508	1,221,541	1,140,398	885,664	703,542	915,337	782,273.9411
4. Finance of Gross accumulation	7,162,848	12,435,983	13,150,186	11,629,006	18,209,929	23,428,979	24,484,913	26,502,173
5. Changes in Inventories	366,228	213,708	-1,275,622	-109,266	-1,949,131	-6,405,326	-9,160,265	-8,089,165
6. Gross fixed capital formation	8,427,687	17,324,767	18,786,138	21,625,331	25,968,851	31,122,533	35,003,221	38,439,622
7. Net Lending (+)/ Borrowing (-) from ROW	-1,631,067	-5,102,492	-4,360,330	-9,887,059	-5,809,791	-1,288,227	-1,358,043	-3,848,284
8. Gross Accumulation	7,162,848	12,435,983	13,150,186	11,629,006	18,209,929	23,428,979	24,484,913	26,502,173

Table 13: Relation Among National Accounting Aggregates at Current Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011 - 2017

Item	TZS Million							
	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
1. Gross Domestic Product at basic price.	24,948,888	49,501,106	57,563,488	66,472,842	73,264,831	83,747,037	95,255,489	108,069,061
2. Net primary income from ROW	-321,084	-1,002,539	-896,302	-1,124,203	-1,030,406	-1,787,242	-2,416,542	-2,689,550
2.1 Primary Income receivable	133,227	285,405	205,970	207,821	195,349	218,949	214,563	278,912
Less: 2.2 Primary income payable	454,310	1,287,944	1,102,271	1,332,024	1,225,755	2,006,191	2,631,104	2,968,462
Equals: 3 Gross National Product at b.p	24,627,804	48,498,567	56,667,186	65,348,639	72,234,425	81,959,796	92,838,947	105,379,512
Less: 4. Consumption of Fixed Capital	2,759,429	3,997,304	4,309,093	4,675,366	5,142,903	6,582,456	7,466,694	9,225,509
Equals: 5. Net National Product at basic price	21,868,376	44,501,264	52,358,093	60,673,273	67,091,522	75,377,339	85,372,253	96,154,002
Plus: 6. Net Current Transfers from abroad	919,724	1,434,157	1,269,197	1,241,771	789,785	1,056,238	830,680	895,861
6.1 Current Transfers receivable	1,010,036	1,579,336	1,434,915	1,340,462	885,964	1,215,382	985,795	1,081,232
Less: 6.2 Current transfer payable	90,312	145,180	165,718	98,691	96,178	159,144	155,115	185,371
Equals: 7. Net National Disposable Income at b.p	22,788,100	45,935,421	53,627,290	61,915,044	67,881,307	76,433,577	86,202,933	97,049,863
8. Gross National Disposable Income at b.p	25,547,528	49,932,724	57,936,383	66,590,410	73,024,210	83,016,033	93,669,627	106,275,373
9. Gross National Income at basic prices	24,627,804	48,498,567	56,667,186	65,348,639	72,234,425	81,959,796	92,838,947	105,379,512

Row: Rest of the world, b.p: basic prices, r: revised, p: provisional

Table 14: Relation among National Accounting Aggregates at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011 - 2017

	TZS Million							
Item	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
1. Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	26,770,432	52,762,581	61,434,214	70,953,227	79,718,416	90,863,827	103,168,611	116,101,908
Plus: 2. Net primary income from ROW	-321,084	-1,002,539	-896,302	-1,124,203	-1,030,406	-1,787,242	-2,416,542	-2,689,550
Equals: 3. Gross National Income at m.p.	26,449,348	51,760,042	60,537,912	69,829,025	78,688,010	89,076,585	100,752,069	113,412,358
Less: 4. Consumption of Fixed Capital	2,759,429	3,997,304	4,309,093	4,675,366	5,142,903	6,582,456	7,466,694	9,225,509
Equals: 4. Net National Income at m.p.	23,689,920	47,762,739	56,228,819	65,153,658	73,545,107	82,494,129	93,285,375	104,186,849
Plus: 6. Net Current Transfers received from abroad	919,724	1,434,157	1,269,197	1,241,771	789,785	1,056,238	830,680	895,861
6.1. Current Transfers receivable	1,010,036	1,579,336	1,434,915	1,340,462	885,964	1,215,382	985,795	1,081,232
Less: 6.2. Current transfer payable	90,312	145,180	165,718	98,691	96,178	159,144	155,115	185,371
Equals: 7. Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	24,609,644	49,196,896	57,498,016	66,395,429	74,334,892	83,550,367	94,116,055	105,082,710

m.p.: market price

ROW: Rest of the world

r: revised

p: provisional

IX. EXTERNAL TRANSACTIONS

Current external balance is the balancing item in the Rest of the World Account (ROW). The account records all transactions between domestic economy and the rest of the world. Total external transaction receivable includes export of goods and services, primary income and current transfers receivable. While, external transaction payable comprises imports of goods and services, primary income and current transfers payable. Therefore, the balance is the current external balance.

Primary Income

These are incomes that accrue to institutional units as a result of their involvement in the processes of production and ownership of assets that may be needed for the purposes of production.

Exports

Exported goods are valued at f.o.b (free on board). This is a value in the market at the frontier of the exporting country, excluding the costs of transport and insurance.

Imports

Imported goods are valued at c.i.f. (cost, insurance, freight) which is the value in the market at the frontier of the importing country, including transport charges and insurance.

Exports and Imports of Goods and Services

Exports and imports of goods and services consist of sales, barter, grants or gifts of goods and services from residents to non-residents. In Tanzania Mainland, the exports of goods comprise traditional and non-traditional commodities while imported goods are classified as consumer, intermediate and capital goods. The share of imports to GDP at current market prices was 17.5 percent in 2017 as compared to 22.7 percent in 2016. However, the value of imports was more than exports by TZS 2,754,180 million in 2017 compared to TZS 3,246,129 million in 2016.

Chart 4: Percentage Share of Export and Imports of Goods and Services to GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2017

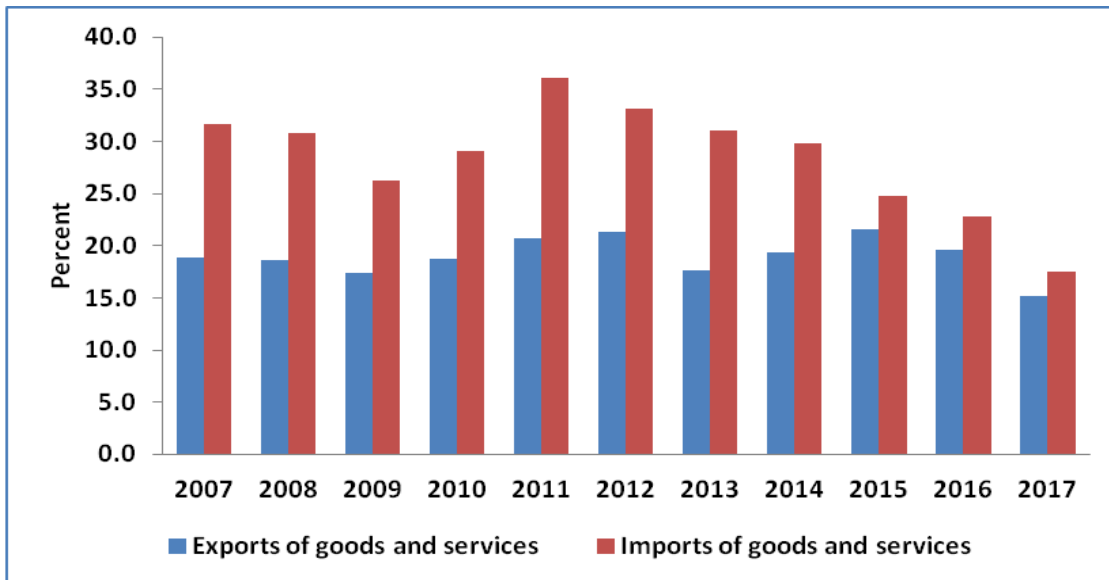


Table 15: International Transactions at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011 - 2017

	TZS Millions							
Item	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
1. Export of goods and services:	5,064,729	10,951,622	13,076,463	12,524,115	15,476,677	19,645,876	20,213,109	17,559,681
1.1 Export of Goods	2,691,889	7,331,021	8,653,332	7,436,719	9,424,890	12,193,230	12,383,399	8,924,522
1.2 Export of services	2,372,840	3,620,601	4,423,131	5,087,395	6,051,787	7,452,646	7,829,710	8,635,159
2. Primary incomes receivable	133,227	285,405	205,970	207,821	195,349	218,949	214,563	278,912
3. Current transfers receivable	1,010,036	1,579,336	1,434,915	1,340,462	885,964	1,215,382	985,795	1,081,232
4. Total external transactions receivable by the Nation	6,207,991	12,816,364	14,717,348	14,072,398	16,557,990	21,080,208	21,413,467	18,919,826
5. Import of goods and services:	8,482,053	19,014,968	20,341,955	22,044,763	23,746,791	22,510,717	23,459,238	20,313,861
5.1 Import of goods	7,190,625	15,572,614	16,631,037	18,113,063	19,084,787	16,803,635	18,797,460	15,816,352
5.2 Import of services	1,291,428	3,442,354	3,710,919	3,931,700	4,662,003	5,707,082	4,661,778	4,497,509
6. Primary incomes payable	454,310	1,287,944	1,102,271	1,332,024	1,225,755	2,006,191	2,631,104	2,968,462
7. Current transfers payable	90,312	145,180	165,718	98,691	96,178	159,144	155,115	185,371
8. Current external balance	-2,818,684	-7,631,728	-6,892,598	-9,403,080	-8,510,734	-3,595,845	-4,831,990	-4,547,869
9. Total external transactions paid by the Nation	6,207,991	12,816,364	14,717,348	14,072,398	16,557,990	21,080,208	21,413,467	18,919,826
10. Current external balance	-2,818,684	-7,631,728	-6,892,598	-9,403,080	-8,510,734	-3,595,845	-4,831,990	-4,547,869
11. Errors and omissions	1,187,617	2,529,236	2,532,267	-483,979	2,700,943	2,307,618	3,473,947	699,584
12. Net lending (+) or Borrowing (-) from the ROW	-1,631,067	-5,102,492	-4,360,330	-9,887,059	-5,809,791	-1,288,227	-1,358,043	-3,848,284

r: revised

p: provisional

X. GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION

Gross Capital Formation (GCF) is the sum of gross fixed capital formation, change of inventories and acquisition less disposals of valuables.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is the total value of a producers' acquisition, less disposals of fixed assets during the accounting period plus additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units. This includes tangible and non-tangible (improved) assets. The National Accounts of Tanzania Mainland contain estimates of gross fixed capital formation by activity. The estimates are classified by ownership i.e. public and private sectors.

Changes in inventories are equal to the total value of all goods that enter the inventories of producers minus all goods that are withdrawn from them. Producers keep inventories of goods they produce either as finished products or work-in-progress, materials and supplies for use as intermediate consumption, and of goods purchased for resale.

Acquisitions less disposals of valuables are assets not primarily used for production or consumption. Instead, valuables are assets acquired as stores of value. Examples are monuments, sculptures, precious stones and jewelry. Such items are currently not recorded in the National Accounts of Tanzania.

Gross Capital Formation at current market prices was TZS. 30,350,457 million in 2017 compared to TZS. 25,842,956 million in 2016. Increase of 17.4 percent was attributed to an increase in buildings and other works.

Table 16: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011 - 2017

Type of Capital formation	TZS Million							
	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
A. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	8,427,687	17,324,767	18,786,138	21,625,331	25,968,851	31,122,533	35,003,221	38,439,622
1. Buildings and Structures	4,412,818	9,020,030	9,749,137	13,003,643	16,427,077	21,462,589	24,105,151	27,260,277
2. Transport Equipment	839,147	714,739	973,039	756,503	864,771	810,637	837,704	824,170
3. Machinery and Equipment	1,320,318	4,062,855	3,925,903	3,226,518	3,664,483	3,452,169	3,758,110	3,634,736
4. Other Machinery and Equipment	1,465,476	2,649,631	3,202,977	3,607,045	3,868,854	4,090,285	4,877,860	5,241,092
5. Animal Resources	126,173	105,573	177,509	197,045	207,372	253,298	293,731	301,642
6. Research and Development	263,754	771,939	757,573	834,576	936,295	1,053,555	1,130,664	1,177,705
B. Changes in Inventories	366,228	213,708	- 1,275,622	- 109,266	- 1,949,131	- 6,405,326	- 9,160,265	- 8,089,165
C. Gross Capital Formation	8,793,915	17,538,474	17,510,517	21,516,065	24,019,720	24,717,206	25,842,956	30,350,457

Table 17: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Public and Private Sectors, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011 - 2017

Type of Capital formation	TZS Million							
	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
A. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	8,427,687	17,324,767	18,786,138	21,625,331	25,968,851	31,122,533	35,003,221	38,439,622
1. Central Government:	1,975,450	4,175,269	4,184,586	4,274,455	5,226,945	6,262,280	8,050,741	8,841,113
2. Parastatals:	218,277	415,794	307,566	282,222	310,014	388,417	385,035	420,836
3. Institutions:	241,875	462,571	320,857	296,084	327,083	377,101	315,029	347,957
4. Private	5,992,085	12,271,132	13,973,130	16,772,570	20,104,809	24,094,735	26,252,415	28,829,717
B. Changes in Inventories	366,228	213,708	- 1,275,622	- 109,266	- 1,949,131	- 6,405,326	- 9,160,265	- 8,089,165
C. Gross Capital Formation	8,793,915	17,538,474	17,510,517	21,516,065	24,019,720	24,717,206	25,842,956	30,350,457

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 18: Gross Capital Formation at 2007 Prices by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2007,2011 - 2017

	TZS Million							
Type of Capital formation	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
A. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	8,427,687	12,770,844	12,898,260	13,472,088	15,198,577	16,816,044	18,901,666	20,802,637
1. Buildings and Structures	4,412,818	6,551,560	6,768,270	7,844,184	9,034,959	10,657,278	12,325,619	14,052,595
2. Transport Equipment	839,147	623,353	802,462	620,454	711,458	665,956	688,707	701,586
3. Machinery and Equipment	1,320,318	2,983,425	2,640,466	2,109,731	2,426,691	2,258,437	2,378,294	2,407,785
4. Other Machinery and Equipment	1,465,476	1,916,871	2,007,048	2,188,044	2,306,933	2,447,994	2,698,629	2,762,154
5. Animal Resources	126,173	73,262	102,345	107,907	107,907	119,910	126,397	139,717
6. Research and Development	263,754	622,374	577,669	601,768	610,628	666,468	684,020	738,800
B. Changes in Inventories	366,228	279,891	-621,443	-36,418	-1,057,799	-3,082,459	-5,761,214	-4,902,553
C. Gross Capital Formation	8,793,915	13,050,736	12,276,817	13,435,670	14,140,777	13,733,585	13,140,451	15,900,084

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 19: Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices by Kind of Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011 - 2017

	TZS Million							
Kind of Economic Activity	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
1. Agriculture (crops, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting)	146,098	329,171	357,926	430,551	518,858	617,857	665,061	730,353
2. Mining and Quarrying	742,672	1,472,605	1,574,866	1,786,655	2,179,204	2,709,978	3,080,283	3,282,687
3. Manufacturing	1,226,914	2,546,741	2,744,257	3,142,614	3,735,779	4,477,168	5,075,467	5,773,745
4. Electricity and Water Supply	805,492	1,628,528	1,759,510	2,033,379	2,464,576	2,978,509	3,395,312	3,718,643
5. Construction	3,477,893	7,328,376	8,021,570	9,277,737	11,103,564	13,307,137	14,981,378	16,452,158
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Hotels and Restaurants	60,319	86,624	93,678	102,258	129,715	145,528	175,016	192,198
7. Transport, Storage and Communication	1,636,598	3,395,654	3,660,765	4,185,004	5,058,867	5,963,541	6,545,602	7,008,209
8. Financial intermediation, Real Estate and B.S	87,946	138,598	148,060	182,110	207,543	238,803	280,026	297,517
9. Public Administration, Education, Health and O.S	243,755	398,470	425,506	485,024	570,744	684,012	805,074	984,111
10. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	8,427,687	17,324,767	18,786,138	21,625,331	25,968,851	31,122,533	35,003,221	38,439,622

Note: B.S = Business Services, O.S = Other Services

XI. REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The compilation of Regional National Accounts in Tanzania Mainland follows the procedures recommended in the SNA 1993. The administratively demarcated area called “a Region” is an economic territory for the purpose of compilation of Regional National Accounts.

Coverage

The Regional GDP estimates cover all goods and services produced in a region. The estimates also include goods and services imported into and exported from the region.

The Statistical Business Register (SBR) provides a frame from which samples are drawn purposely for data collection in the regions. SBR is a directory (list) of all operating establishments in Tanzania Mainland. The directory records all establishments engaging at least one worker on permanent or temporary basis.

Methodology

Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) can either be compiled using the bottom up or top down approach. The bottom up approach makes use of the basic data by type of activities in the regions. In the top down approach, the total economy GDP is distributed to the regions using appropriate indicators by activity.

In Tanzania Mainland, the existing RGDP estimates are compiled using the top down approach; that is RGDP estimates at current prices are compiled from the National aggregates. However, in practice the compilation of regional GDP by using expenditure approach is difficult due to the absence of system of recording net exports between one region and another.

Importance

The RGDP facilitates:

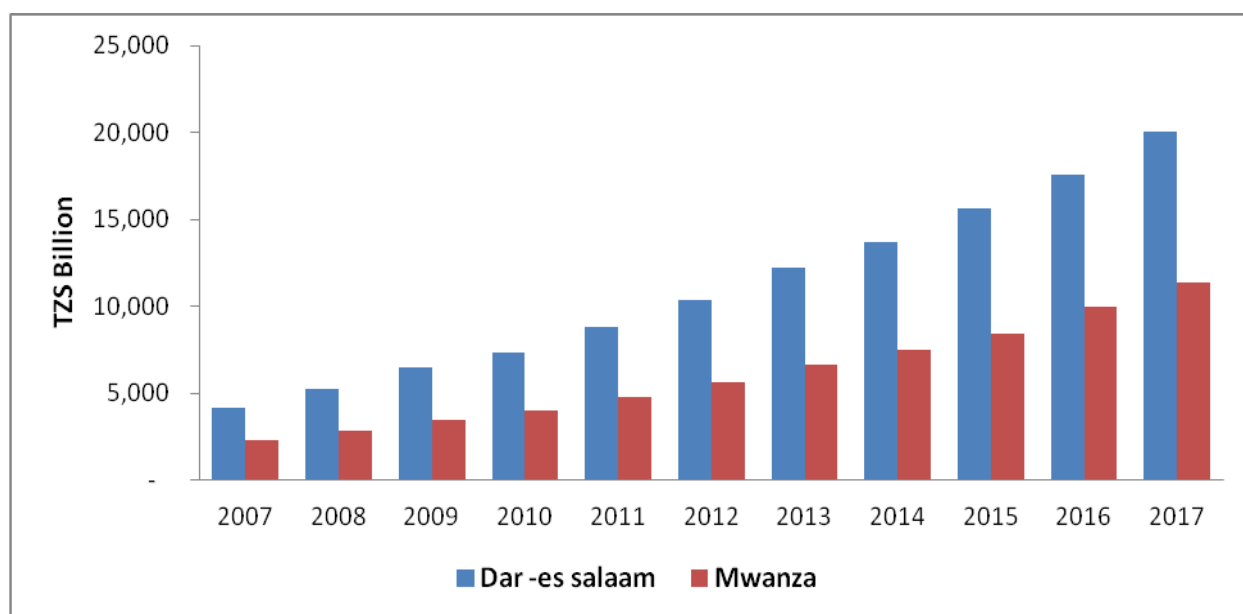
- (a) Monitoring and evaluation of the economic performance of the region;
- (b) Decision-making process in the region and formulation of economic policies;
- (c) Comparison of levels, shares and growth rates within regions in the country; and
- (d) Updating the Regional Social Economic Profiles.

Regions with the Largest Shares of GDP

Dar es Salaam and Mwanza regions contribute significantly to the total GDP at current prices. From the year 2007 to 2017, the average contribution by the two regions was about 26.1 percent, of which, 16.8 percent was contributed by Dar es Salaam and 9.2 percent was contributed by Mwanza. The share of the two regions is attributed to the concentration of economic activities such as fishing, manufacturing, mining, real estate, accommodation and food services.

For the year 2017, the RGDP at current prices for Dar es Salaam region amounted to TZS 20,089,690 million compared to TZS 17,542,214 million recorded in the previous year, representing an increase of about 14.5 percent. The annual percentage change of RGDP at current prices between 2016 and 2017 for Mwanza region was 13.7.

Chart 5: Regional Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices (TZS Billion) for Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2017



Per Capita Gross Domestic Product

Per Capita Gross Domestic Product is obtained by dividing the Total Gross Domestic Product by the total population in a given year. It shows how much of the country's total income each person would get if this was distributed equally.

In the Tanzania Mainland economy, GDP per capita at current prices shows an increasing trend, ranging from TZS 699,127 in 2007 to TZS 2,275,601 in 2017. It has increased by 6.8 percent in 2017 from 2016.

Chart 6: Per Capita Gross Domestic Product ('000) at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2017

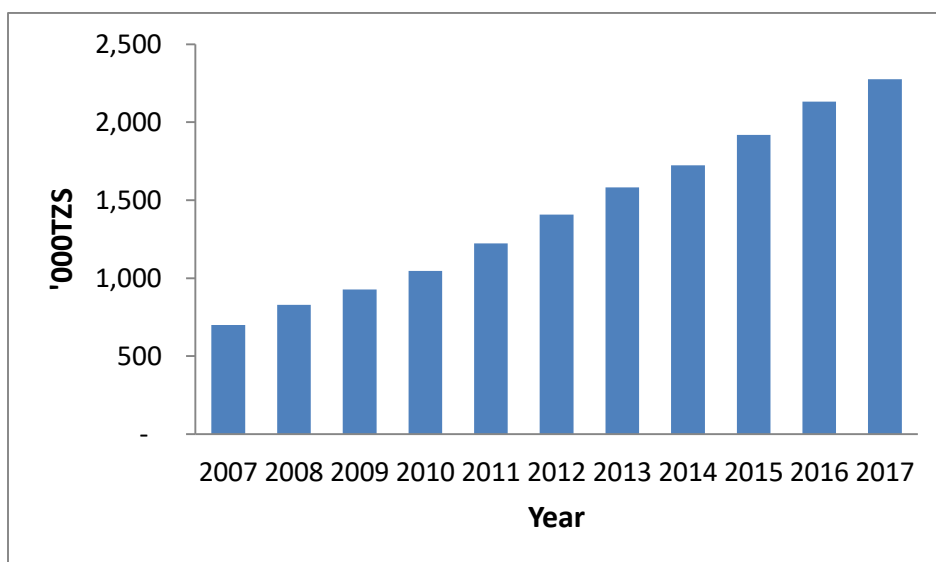


Table 20: Regional GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011- 2017

Region	TZS Million							
	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
Dodoma	807,032	1,629,710	1,904,068	2,151,647	2,423,440	2,635,578	3,013,122	3,402,471
Arusha	1,209,310	2,497,812	2,929,003	3,366,418	3,786,625	4,271,454	4,849,895	5,446,289
Kilimanjaro	1,260,747	2,426,866	2,788,912	3,217,876	3,619,216	4,126,043	4,581,623	5,144,386
Tanga	1,494,190	2,505,042	2,884,020	3,312,524	3,714,878	4,235,101	4,818,936	5,434,669
Morogoro	1,447,953	2,602,233	3,001,144	3,433,705	3,866,343	4,453,218	4,953,105	5,574,048
Pwani	506,084	978,880	1,135,341	1,285,513	1,442,903	1,644,964	1,857,409	2,264,037
Dar -es salaam	4,174,004	8,807,745	10,402,309	12,259,974	13,711,568	15,631,704	17,542,214	20,089,690
Lindi	518,742	999,604	1,159,599	1,312,577	1,482,763	1,690,405	2,022,489	2,299,257
Mtwara	648,206	1,363,242	1,625,221	1,788,397	2,016,876	2,362,932	2,786,089	3,158,586
Ruvuma	1,072,773	2,042,814	2,341,755	2,699,334	3,037,272	3,544,398	4,024,381	4,412,793
Iringa	1,435,513	2,791,441	3,224,478	3,677,346	4,137,386	4,816,746	5,070,850	3,303,068
Mbeya	1,915,970	3,849,235	4,500,842	5,272,770	5,931,050	5,107,748	5,799,440	6,514,873
Singida	491,592	997,621	1,178,718	1,305,922	1,474,791	1,635,876	1,908,991	2,171,531
Tabora	1,099,529	2,110,684	2,426,906	2,786,134	3,132,934	3,453,516	3,921,191	4,296,667
Rukwa	926,214	1,818,199	2,100,974	2,414,520	2,718,398	3,180,870	3,714,792	4,064,393
Kigoma	813,172	1,545,842	1,779,335	2,051,034	2,295,890	2,635,578	2,992,488	3,251,538
Shinyanga	1,604,994	3,181,439	3,693,951	4,203,285	4,727,302	5,389,303	6,129,439	6,781,751
Kagera	1,078,323	2,091,867	2,418,560	2,793,235	3,140,906	3,580,751	4,075,973	4,470,853
Mwanza	2,315,821	4,769,027	5,619,758	6,654,600	7,477,587	8,452,026	9,994,780	11,363,872
Mara	1,031,773	1,971,697	2,266,604	2,612,931	2,925,666	3,335,370	3,787,045	4,238,586
Manyara	918,491	1,781,579	2,052,714	2,353,486	2,654,623	3,026,371	3,446,519	3,901,810
Songwe						1,653,873	1,877,840	2,124,865
Njombe								2,391,877
TANZANIA MAINLAND	26,770,432	52,762,581	61,434,214	70,953,227	79,718,416	90,863,827	103,168,611	116,101,908

r: revised
p: provisional

Table 21: Regional Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011-2017

	Percent							
Region	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
Dodoma	3.01	3.09	3.10	3.03	3.04	2.90	2.92	2.93
Arusha	4.52	4.73	4.77	4.74	4.75	4.70	4.70	4.69
Kilimanjaro	4.71	4.60	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.44	4.43
Tanga	5.58	4.75	4.69	4.67	4.66	4.66	4.67	4.68
Morogoro	5.41	4.93	4.89	4.84	4.85	4.90	4.80	4.80
Pwani	1.89	1.86	1.85	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.80	1.95
Dar es salaam	15.59	16.69	16.93	17.28	17.20	17.20	17.00	17.30
Lindi	1.94	1.89	1.89	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.96	1.98
Mtwara	2.42	2.58	2.65	2.52	2.53	2.60	2.70	2.72
Ruvuma	4.01	3.87	3.81	3.80	3.81	3.90	3.90	3.80
Iringa	5.36	5.29	5.25	5.18	5.19	5.30	4.92	2.84
Mbeya	7.16	7.30	7.33	7.43	7.44	5.62	5.62	5.61
Singida	1.84	1.89	1.92	1.84	1.85	1.80	1.85	1.87
Tabora	4.11	4.00	3.95	3.93	3.93	3.80	3.80	3.70
Rukwa	3.46	3.45	3.42	3.40	3.41	3.50	3.60	3.50
Kigoma	3.04	2.93	2.90	2.89	2.88	2.90	2.90	2.80
Shinyanga	6.00	6.03	6.01	5.92	5.93	5.93	5.94	5.84
Kagera	4.03	3.96	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.95	3.85
Mwanza	8.65	9.04	9.15	9.38	9.38	9.30	9.69	9.79
Mara	3.85	3.74	3.69	3.68	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.65
Manyara	3.43	3.38	3.34	3.32	3.33	3.33	3.34	3.36
Songwe						1.82	1.82	1.83
Njombe								2.06
Tanzania Mainland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

r: revised
p: provisional

Table 22: Regional Per Capita GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011 - 2017

								TZS Million
Region	2007	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016r	2017p
Dodoma	413,635	753,165	913,841	1,011,390	1,111,818	1,188,343	1,338,014	1,406,014
Arusha	794,045	1,459,323	1,728,729	1,933,172	2,108,357	2,322,031	2,579,517	2,795,522
Kilimanjaro	820,812	1,453,932	1,700,466	1,927,968	2,123,423	2,387,031	2,619,146	2,821,700
Tanga	813,093	1,245,992	1,410,138	1,583,923	1,731,116	1,936,701	2,167,108	2,378,711
Morogoro	733,081	1,203,514	1,352,785	1,511,773	1,656,913	1,870,508	2,043,446	2,202,077
Pwani	510,378	900,817	1,033,380	1,145,034	1,253,378	1,403,185	1,559,168	1,831,032
Dar es salaam	1,448,528	2,756,812	2,383,368	2,655,398	2,797,694	3,025,543	3,227,593	4,004,089
Lindi	596,583	1,061,282	1,341,117	1,503,942	1,677,336	1,901,044	2,265,967	2,386,446
Mtwara	520,193	1,010,382	1,278,841	1,390,125	1,543,295	1,792,305	2,099,229	2,259,808
Ruvuma	845,543	1,446,666	1,700,756	1,919,307	2,106,945	2,415,486	2,700,022	2,858,269
Iringa	870,430	1,582,194	1,962,155	2,215,720	2,459,831	2,845,393	2,982,569	3,090,749
Mbeya	790,536	1,403,251	1,662,416	1,895,336	2,067,639	2,779,266	3,097,049	3,247,577
Singida	390,603	710,523	859,978	930,926	1,023,631	1,113,241	1,275,102	1,383,754
Tabora	527,087	863,955	1,059,034	1,180,744	1,284,981	1,380,413	1,529,129	1,551,651
Rukwa	686,298	1,166,859	1,338,931	1,490,059	1,618,883	1,840,724	2,093,298	3,502,072
Kigoma	507,909	817,398	836,181	941,015	1,024,826	1,152,553	1,284,746	1,285,849
Shinyanga	470,532	795,626	1,108,019	1,235,338	1,356,573	1,596,344	1,662,976	1,665,117
Kagera	470,248	785,922	856,688	959,260	1,042,171	1,075,268	1,305,890	1,326,088
Mwanza	709,128	1,299,682	1,429,220	1,645,136	1,790,731	2,004,353	2,299,131	2,351,692
Mara	632,589	1,042,175	1,299,785	1,461,960	1,591,617	1,776,538	1,979,071	1,995,866
Manyara	739,530	1,235,688	1,440,369	1,599,832	1,742,119	1,930,722	2,141,977	2,305,126
Songwe						1,503,045	1,661,650	1,822,207
Njombe								3,041,757
Tanzania Mainland	699,127	1,222,224	1,408,223	1,582,797	1,724,416	1,918,928	2,131,299	2,275,601

Note:

– Denotes that the region was non-existent

r: revised

p: provisional

Chart 7: Percentage Share of Gross Domestic Product by Region in Tanzania Mainland, 2017



XII. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Total GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 – 2017 Percent

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	25,279,890	26,704,411	28,052,504	29,898,871	32,234,911	33,988,809	36,241,625	38,760,983	41,405,479	44,327,433	47,570,691
2006	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4
2007	7.2	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6
2008		5.6	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5
2009			5.0	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6
2010				6.6	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8
2011					7.8	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9
2012						5.4	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7
2013							6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0
2014								7.0	6.9	4.6	3.5
2015									6.8	3.5	2.4
2016										7.1	3.6
2017											7.3

r: revised

p: provisional

Appendix 2: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Agriculture Forestry and Fishing GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 – 2017

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	7,181,356.6	7,720,033.3	8,113,750.3	8,332,436.0	8,621,829.4	8,901,917.2	9,186,730.6	9,497,468.2	9,719,965.4	9,924,181.6	10,276,556.9
2006	2.4	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4
2007	2.4	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5
2008		7.5	6.3	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6
2009			5.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.2
2010				2.7	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.0
2011					3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0
2012						3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.0
2013							3.2	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9
2014								3.4	2.9	2.6	2.8
2015									2.3	2.2	2.7
2016										2.1	2.8
2017											3.6

r: revised

p: provisional

Appendix 3: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Industry and Construction GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2017

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	5,406,037.6	5,759,170.9	5,949,362.6	6,489,910.4	7,271,804.3	7,566,056.9	8,287,309.1	9,144,463.9	10,174,156.0	11,265,361.6	12,626,539.4
2006	8.6	7.9	6.7	7.2	8.0	7.4	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.8
2007	11.0	8.8	6.9	7.4	8.4	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.7	9.0
2008		6.5	4.9	6.3	7.7	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.5	8.9
2009			3.3	6.2	8.1	7.1	7.6	8.0	8.5	8.7	9.1
2010				9.1	10.6	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.9
2011					12.0	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.4	9.6	10.0
2012						4.0	6.8	7.9	8.8	9.1	9.6
2013							9.5	9.9	10.4	10.5	10.8
2014								10.3	10.8	10.8	11.1
2015									11.3	11.0	11.4
2016										10.7	11.4
2017											12.1

r: revised
p: provisional

Appendix 4: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Services GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2017

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	12,692,495.6	13,225,206.4	13,989,390.7	15,076,524.9	16,341,277.7	17,520,835.1	18,767,585.4	20,119,051.3	21,511,357.9	23,137,889.5	24,667,594.7
2006	7.2	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.9
2007	8.5	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0
2008		4.2	5.0	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9
2009			5.8	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
2010				7.8	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.3
2011					8.4	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3
2012						7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.1
2013							7.1	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.1
2014								7.2	7.1	7.2	7.1
2015									6.9	7.2	7.0
2016										7.6	7.1
2017											6.6

r: revised
p: provisional

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