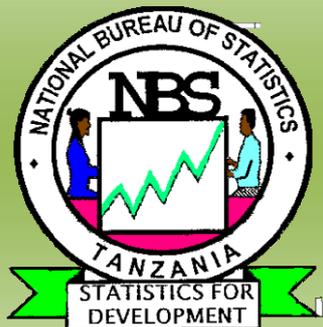




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

# NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF TANZANIA MAINLAND 2013 – 2019

## SECOND EDITION IN THE REVISED GDP SERIES BASE YEAR 2015



National Bureau of Statistics  
Ministry of Finance and Planning  
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## **PREFACE**

This Publication of National Accounts Statistics of Tanzania Mainland 2013 - 2019 is the second edition in the series of publications with GDP at constant 2015 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 2013 to 2019.

The main data sources used in the compilation of the National Accounts Statistics for Tanzania Mainland include, 2011/12 Household Budget Survey (HBS); 2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS); 2007/08 Agriculture Sample Census; 2014/15 Annual Agriculture Sample Survey; 2013 Census of Industrial Production and 2015 Annual Surveys for Industrial Production. Secondary information were extracted from administrative records which include information on imports and exports of goods and services, Government Finance Statistics (GFS) and Value Added Tax (VAT) collections. However, data from specific studies such as 2015 Trade and Transport Margins and Non-Profit Institutions Servings Households were also used.

The adoption of the United Nations System of National Accounts -SNA2008 makes it possible to compare the National Accounts aggregates for Tanzania Mainland 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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## Contents

	Page
PREFACE .....	i
I. INTRODUCTION .....	1
II. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS .....	1
III. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES .....	3
IV. METHODOLOGY.....	8
V. COMPILATION OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ACTIVITY.....	8
VI. MACRO ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN GRAPHS, CHARTS AND FIGURES .....	21
VII. EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT.....	33
VIII. NET NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME .....	37
IX. PURCHASING POWER PARITY .....	41
X. GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION .....	44
XI. REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT.....	48
XII. APPENDICES .....	55

## List of Graphs

Graph 1: Average annual growth rates of total GDP at 2015 market prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	21
Graph 2: Average annual GDP growth rates of agriculture, forest and fishing at 2015 basic prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019.....	22
Graph 3: Average annual GDP growth rates of industry and construction at 2015 basic prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 - 2019 .....	22
Graph 4: Average annual growth rates of service GDP at 2015 basic prices, Tanzania mainland, 2013 – 2019.....	23
Graph 5: Purchasing Power Parity (US\$) of Tanzania mainland from 2013 to 2019 .....	41

## **List of Charts**

Chart 1: Share of gross domestic product at basic current prices by economic activity before adjustment for taxes, Tanzania Mainland, 2019 .....	24
Chart 2:Percentage Composition of GDP at Current Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland, 2018 and 2019.....	33
Chart 3: Percentage Composition of Net National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2019.....	37
Chart 4: Percentage Share of Export and Imports of Goods and Services to GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	42
Chart 5: Regional Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices (TZS Billion) for Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, 2013 – 2019.....	49
Chart 6:Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (‘000) at Current Market Prices, Tanzania .....	50

## List of Tables

Table 1: Gross Domestic Product and Some Allied Aggregates (Summary Table at 2015 prices), Tanzania Mainland, 2013- 2019 .....	25
Table 2: Selected Important Ratios at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013-2019 .....	26
Table 3: Gross Domestic Product Estimates at Current Market Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	27
Table 4: Shares of Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	28
Table 4a: Annual Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	29
Table 5: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (2015 = 100), Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	30
Table 6: Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	31
Table 7: Shares of Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	32
Table 8:Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	34
Table 9:Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	35
Table 10: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure (2015 = 100), Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	36
Table 11: National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices and its Appropriation, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	38
Table 12: Capital Finance at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	39
Table 13: Relation Among National Accounting Aggregates at Current Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	39
Table 14: National Disposable Income and its Appropriation at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	40
Table 15. Purchasing power parity Tanzania mainland (US\$) 2013 to 2019	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 16: International Transactions at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	43
Table 17: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	45

Table 18: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Public and Private Sectors, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	45
Table 19: Gross Capital Formation at 2015 Prices by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019	46
Table 20: Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices by Kind of Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	47
Table 21: Regional GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013- 2019.....	51
Table 22: Regional Percentage Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013-2019.....	52
Table 23: Regional Per Capita GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	53

## **Appendices**

Appendix 1: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Total GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	55
Appendix 2: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Agriculture Forestry and Fishing GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019.....	55
Appendix 3: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Industry and Construction GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019.....	56
Appendix 4: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Services GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019 .....	56



## **I. INTRODUCTION**

The National Accounts Statistics of Tanzania Mainland 2013 - 2019 Publication gives consolidated estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other allied aggregates. It is the second publication with GDP series at 2015 prices. GDP figures are also available in the 2019 Economic Survey published by the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The estimates for the year 2018 have been revised while those of 2019 are provisional.

The main data sources used in the compilation of the National Accounts Statistics for Tanzania Mainland include, 2011/12 Household Budget Survey (HBS); 2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS); 2007/08 Agriculture Sample Census; 2014/15 Annual Agriculture Sample Survey; 2013 Census of Industrial Production and 2015 Annual Surveys for Industrial Production. Secondary information were extracted from administrative records which include information on imports and exports of goods and services, Government Finance Statistics (GFS) and Value Added Tax (VAT) collections. However, data from specific studies such as 2015 Trade and Transport Margins and Non-Profit Institutions Servings Households were also used.

## **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 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 2009. 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 Gross Domestic Product by Region**

Regional estimates of Gross Domestic Product GDP at current prices are presented for the period of 2013-2019. 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**

##### **1. 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.

##### **2. 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 firewood, 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 Defense; Compulsory Social Security**

The activity includes the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws, legislative activities, taxation, national defense, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and the administration of government programs. 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 programs 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 2008 SNA. The following two approaches were adopted for the 2015 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) 2011/12; Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Co-operatives; Agriculture Sample Census (AGSC) 2007/08, Annual Agriculture Sample Survey 2014/15, and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development.

## **1. Crops**

The gross output at constant prices was compiled based on work-in-progress model in which gross output of each crop was compiled and aligned to Benchmark value. Gross output at current prices was derived by reflation using corresponding CPI.

The Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was compiled based on work-in-progress model and aligned to Benchmark value. Annual acreage cost for long and short rain seasons were used to compile constant prices IC and allocated to quarterly by using cost structure for long and short seasons. The IC at current prices was derived by reflation using CPI for pharmaceutical products, insecticides, fuel and lubricants, actual rents on housing, maintenance and repairs, water supply, cotton cloth and miscellaneous good/service.

## **2. 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.

Gross output at current prices was compiled based on work-in-progress model, in which output of different types of livestock were derived by summing up the value of inventory, animal sold for slaughter and other farm output such as meat, milk, manure, eggs, offal, hides and skin and aligned to Benchmark value. Gross output at constant prices was derived by deflating current prices gross output using the quarterly prices of inventory and corresponding prices of farm products such as meat, milk, eggs, offal, hides and skin for each animal species.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived using fixed ratios generated from the Agricultural and Livestock Sample Census 2007/2008. The items of intermediate consumption used were medicines, dips, insecticides, vaccine, animal feed/fodder, water, fuel and lubricants, electricity, repairs and maintenance. IC at current prices was derived by reflatting the constant prices IC.

### **3. Forestry and Logging**

Gross output for forestry and logging at constant prices was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value base year 2015 with combined volume index derived from number of households using charcoal, firewood and logs. Gross output at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices gross output with CPI for timber.

Intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived by using fixed Input Output (IO) ratios. IC at current prices was derived by reflation using weighted CPI for packing materials, fuel (diesel), maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment; and CPI for services.

### **4. 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.

Gross output at current prices was derived by extrapolating the Benchmark value with combined value of fish harvested, consumed and exported. Gross output at constant prices was derived by deflation using CPI for fish.

Intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived based on the fixed input-output ratio from Benchmark value. The IC at current prices was derived by reflation with weighted index for animal feeds and diesel.

### **Mining and Quarrying**

Data sources were from National Bureau of Statistics; Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation – quantity and value of gas produced and Ministry of Minerals - volume data.

Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value using volume index of each mineral. Gross output at current prices for gold, coal and natural gas was derived by extrapolating the Benchmark value using corresponding value index for gold and natural gas. Other minerals output at current prices such as sand, stones and clay were derived by reflating constant prices output using corresponding construction material prices.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived based on fixed IO ratios from Benchmark value for each sub-activity. IC at current prices was compiled by reflating constant prices IC with weighted CPI for repair and installation of machinery, electricity and coke and refined petroleum products.

## **Manufacturing**

Data sources were from National Bureau of Statistics - Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) and 2013 Industrial census, Quarterly Industrial Production and CPI.

Gross output at constant prices of food, beverage, tobacco, wearing apparel, wood and paper; chemicals and pharmaceutical; rubber and plastic; basic and fabricated metals; electrical transport and machinery; furniture and other manufacturing; and printing and recording media; were derived using volume index while textile gross output was derived using value index. Gross output at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices gross output using corresponding CPI for all sub activities.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived using product of fixed Input Output ratio and gross output at constant prices. IC at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices IC with weighted CPI for corresponding IC of each sub-activity.

## **Electricity,**

The estimates were compiled using information from Tanzania Electricity Supply Company (TANESCO) - audited report on detailed revenue and expenditure.

Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating the Benchmark value using quantity of electricity distributed. Gross output at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for electricity.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was compiled by extrapolating the respective benchmark IC values using quantity of fuel and volume of gas used to generate electricity. The IC at constant prices for intermediate consumption other than fuel and gas was estimated by extrapolating benchmark other IC values, the volume index being output at constant prices. IC at Current prices was compiled by reflating respective constant prices IC using CPI for fuel and lubricant, gas unit value index and weighted index derived from CPI of electricity, fuel and lubricant, repairs and maintenance and service CPI.

## **Water Supply and Sewerage**

The estimates were derived using data from water authorities collected by Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA) and Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2011/2012. Gross output at constant prices for water supply was derived by extrapolating Benchmark values using quantity of water supplied.

Gross output for own account supply was derived based on inter HBS growth rate for the household using other sources of water different from tape water.

The gross output of sewerage and disposal was compiled by extrapolation of benchmark value using number of households with tape water. Gross output at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for water.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was compiled by multiplying fixed IO ratio by constant prices gross output. IC at current prices was derived by extrapolation of benchmark IC value using the value index obtained by reflating constant prices IC using weighted CPI for pharmaceuticals, diesel and services.

### **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), Custom Statistics, Households Budget Survey, 2011/12.

Gross output of construction activity based on work-in-progress model. Gross output at current prices was derived from cost of construction materials aligned to Benchmark value. Gross output at constant prices was derived by deflating current prices gross output using the National Construction Council prices.

Intermediated consumption (IC) at current prices was derived by summing up construction materials such as fuel; electricity; rental of machinery and equipment; building repairs and maintenance; machinery repairs and maintenance; and other services. Intermediated consumption at constant prices was derived by deflating current prices IC using construction materials prices.

### **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 at constant prices for wholesale trade and retail trade except motor vehicles and motorcycles was compiled based on weighted index constant prices output of agriculture, forestry, fishing, manufacturing, mining and quarrying and imports. Gross output at current prices was obtained by reflating constant prices output using CPI for goods.

Gross output at constant prices for wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles obtained by extrapolating the Benchmark value of motor vehicles; motorcycles and repairs by using number of licensed and new registered vehicles. Gross output at current prices was compiled by reflating constant prices output using composite CPI for motor vehicles motorcycles and repairs.

Intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices for wholesale trade and retail trade except motor vehicles and motorcycles was derived by multiplying constant prices output with the fixed IO ratio. IC at current prices for wholesale trade and retail trade except motor vehicles and motorcycles was derived by reflating constant prices IC using weighted index of CPI for petroleum, electricity, packing materials, rent, warehousing, freight transport, communication and other services.

Intermediate consumption (IC) at current prices for wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles were compiled by reflating constant prices IC with weighted index of CPI for purchases of vehicles and CPI for services.

### **Transport and Storage**

The estimates were compiled using data from Tanzania Revenue Authority – number of vehicles licensed, Tanzania and Zambia Railways Authority - financial reports, Tanzania Railways Limited - financial reports, Air Tanzania and Precision Air - air passengers and cargo and Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation - volume of natural gas transported through pipeline.

Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value using volume indicators such as number of vehicles licensed; air passengers and cargo kilometers; rail passengers and cargo kilometers; water passengers and cargo and volume of natural gas transported through pipeline. However, all passengers and cargo data are in passenger and tonne-kilometres respectively.

Gross output at constant prices for warehousing and support activities for transportation was derived by extrapolating Benchmark values using number of employees.

Gross output at constant prices for postal and courier activities was derived by deflating the current prices gross output using CPI for postal services.

Gross output at current prices for road; rail; air and water transport were derived by reflating constant prices gross output using corresponding CPI for road, railway, air and water transport.

Gross output at current prices for pipeline transportation was derived based on value of transported gas.

Gross output at current prices for warehousing and support services for transportation was compiled by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for rent.

Gross output at current prices for postal and courier activities was compiled based on quarterly income data.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices for all activities were compiled by applying fixed IO ratio to constant prices gross output. Intermediate Consumption at current prices for all activities were derived by reflating constant prices IC with corresponding CPI.

### **Accommodation and Food Services**

Information was collected from National Bureau Statistics - number of beds occupied and total population for Tanzania Mainland and Immigration Service Department - number of tourist arrivals.

Gross output at constant prices for accommodation services was compiled using data on number of beds occupied as a volume indicator to extrapolate the Benchmark value. Gross output at current prices for accommodation was derived by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for accommodation.

Gross output at constant prices for food and beverage serving services were derived using weighted volume index. The weighted volume index was derived from number of tourist arrivals and total population for Tanzania Mainland. Gross output at current prices for food and beverage serving services was compiled by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI catering services.

Intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices for food and accommodation services were derived as product of constant prices gross output and fixed IO ratio. IC at current prices for food and accommodation services were derived by reflating using weighted price index of food, raw milk, meat and vegetable, electricity, gas and other fuel, CPI services, furniture and furnishing.

### **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.

Gross output at current prices was derived by extrapolating the Benchmark value with fixed and mobile telephones quarterly income data. Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating

the Benchmark value using deflated fixed and mobile telephones quarterly income data, the deflator used was CPI for communication.

Intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices was compiled as a product of fixed IO ratio and constant prices gross output. IC at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices IC with weighted CPI for services, communication and maintenance and repairs.

## **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.

Gross output at current prices for central bank was compiled by using sum cost approach such as summing up Compensation of Employees (COE), Intermediate Consumption (IC) and Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC). Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value using deflated current prices gross output, deflator used was CPI for all items.

Intermediate consumption (IC) at current prices was derived from the bank audited report. IC at constant prices was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value with deflated current prices IC, deflator used was CPI for services.

Gross output at current prices for commercial banks was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value with stock of loans and deposits. Non-Financial Intermediate Serving Indirect Measures (FISIM) current output from bank audited report. Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value with deflated stock of loans and deposits, the deflator used was CPI for all items.

Intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices was compiled based on product of fixed IO ratio and constant prices gross output. IC at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices IC with CPI for services.

Gross output at current prices for non-life insurance and reinsurance were derived by extrapolating benchmark value with net premiums written, premium supplement and incurred claims of non-life insurance output of non-life insurance from Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority (TIRA) audited report. Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using deflated current prices output, the deflator used was CPI for services.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices for non-life insurance and reinsurance were derived based on product of fixed IO ratio and constant prices gross output. IC at current prices was compiled by reflating constant prices IC with weighted CPI for services and communication.

Gross output at current prices for life insurance was compiled by extrapolating Benchmark value using output of life insurance from Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority (TIRA) audited report. Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value using deflated current prices output, the deflator used was CPI for services.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived as the product of fixed IO ratio and constant prices gross output. IC at current prices was compiled by reflating constant IC with weighted CPI for services and communication.

### **Real Estate**

Estimates were compiled by using information from National Bureau of Statistics – 2011/12 HBS data.

Gross output at constant prices for rented dwellings was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value with volume index of traditional and modern rented dwellings. Gross output at constant prices for owner occupied dwellings was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value with volume index of traditional and modern owner-occupied dwellings. These are extrapolated using inter HBS growth rate to derive the number of dwellings. CPI for rent was used to reflate the constant prices gross output to obtain the current prices gross output.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived as the product of constant prices gross output and fixed IO ratio. IC at current prices was derived by reflating the constant prices IC using construction implicit deflator from repairs of housing.

### **Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities**

Estimates were compiled by using information from National Bureau of Statistics –Employment and Earning Survey and CPI data.

Gross output at constant prices for professional, scientific and technical activities was derived by extrapolating the Benchmark value using volume index computed by using number of employees. Gross output at current prices was compiled by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for services.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived as the product of constant prices gross output and fixed IO ratio. Intermediate Consumption at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices IC using CPI for services.

### **Administrative and Support Service**

Data collected were from National Bureau of Statistics – Employment and Earning Survey (and CPI data).

Gross output at constant prices for administrative and support services were derived by extrapolating the Benchmark value using volume index computed using number of employees. Gross output at current prices was compiled by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for services.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was as the product of constant gross output and fixed IO ratio. IC at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices IC using CPI for services.

### **Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security**

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

Gross output at current prices was compiled by summing up Intermediate Consumption and Compensation of Employees and Consumption of Fixed Capital derived from Government Finance Statistics.

Gross output at constant prices was obtained by deflating current prices gross output using wages index.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at current prices was derived by analysis GFS data. IC at constant prices was derived by deflating current prices IC using CPI all items.

### **Education**

Data collected were from Government Finance Statistics; budget documents, and Ministry of Education - number of enrolled pupils/students.

Gross output at current prices for public education was derived by summing up Intermediate Consumption, Compensation of Employees and Consumption of Fixed Capital derived from Government Finance Statistics.

Gross output at constant prices was obtained by deflating current prices gross output using wages index.

Gross output at constant prices for private education was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value using average enrolment index. Gross output at current prices was compiled by reflating constant prices gross output of each level of education using CPI for education.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at current prices for public education was derived by analysis of GFS data. IC at constant prices was derived by deflating current prices IC using CPI for all items, repair and maintenance; fuel and lubricants; and services.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices for private education was estimated based on product of constant prices gross output and fixed IO ratio. IC at current prices was compiled by reflating constant prices IC using CPI for stationaries and drawing materials, electricity, repair and maintenance; and services.

## **Human Health and Social Work Activities**

Data collected were from Government Finance Statistics; budget documents, and Ministry of Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Gross output at current prices for public health was derived by summing up Intermediate Consumption; Compensation of Employees and Consumption of Fixed Capital derived from Government Finance Statistics (GFS). Gross output at constant prices was obtained by deflating current prices gross output using wages index.

Gross output at constant prices for private health was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value using volume index computed from number of patients attending private hospitals including Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) health facilities. Gross output at current prices was compiled by reflatting constant prices gross output using CPI for cough syrup.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at current prices for public health was derived by analysis of GFS data. IC at constant prices was derived by deflating current prices IC using CPI for all items, fuel and lubricants, furniture and furnishing, repair and maintenance, air transport and services.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices for private health was estimated based on product of constant prices gross output and fixed IO ratio. IC at current prices was compiled by reflatting constant prices IC using CPI for pharmaceutical products, repair and maintenance; and services.

## **Arts, Entertainment and Recreation**

Information was collected from National Bureau Statistics - population for Tanzania Mainland and Immigration Service Department - number of tourist arrivals.

Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value using weighted volume index computed by using population of Tanzania Mainland and number of tourists' arrivals. Gross output at current prices was estimated by reflatting constant prices gross output using CPI for recreational and sporting services.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived as the product of constant prices gross output and fixed IO ratio. IC at current prices was derived by reflatting constant prices IC using CPI for services.

## **Other Service Activities**

Estimates were obtained using data from HBS 2011/12, VAT and NPISH data.

Gross output at constant prices for other services and repairs was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value using inter HBS growth rate of household repairs. Gross output at current prices for other services and repairs were compiled by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for hairdressing.

Gross output at constant prices for formal other services was compiled using volume index computed from employment numbers. Gross output at current prices for formal other services was derived by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for services.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was compiled based on product of constant prices gross output and fixed IO ratio. IC at current prices was estimated by reflating constant prices IC using CPI for repair of household goods, repair of footwear, repair of clothing and services.

### **Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods and Services Producing Activities of Households for Own Use**

Estimates were obtained by using data from total population Tanzania Mainland.

Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value using total population Tanzania Mainland. Gross output at current prices was obtained by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for domestic services.

### **Taxes**

Current prices for net taxes were obtained direct from Government revenue data. Government revenue data provide information on total tax collected in the category of VAT, taxes and duties on imports and other taxes on products.

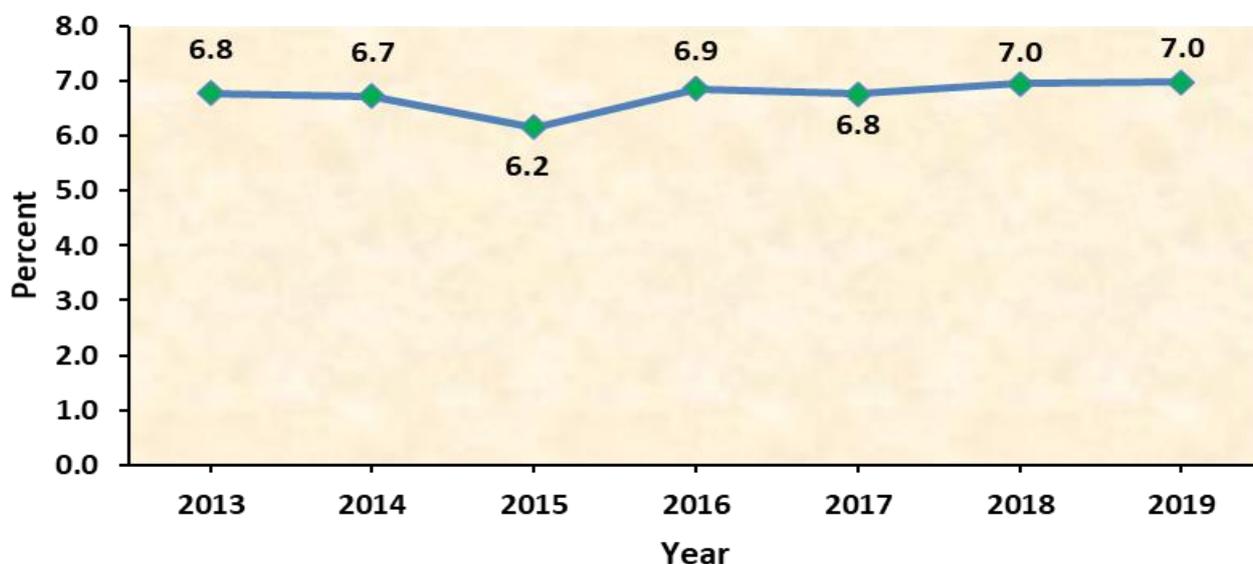
Constant prices net taxes were obtained by extrapolating the Benchmark value using goods which are subjected to taxes.

## VI. MACRO ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN GRAPHS, CHARTS AND FIGURES

Analysis of Macro Economic Performance is important for understanding the trend and the structure of economy and its performance. This section will cover average annual growth rates of total GDP; Average annual GDP growth rates of agriculture, forest and fishing; Average annual GDP growth rates of industry and construction; Average annual growth rates of service GDP both at 2015 basic prices and Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices.

The results in Graph 1 indicates that, GDP in real terms grew by the same rate of 7.0 percent both 2018 and 2019. During the period, of 2012-2013 to 2018-2019, the highest growth rates of total GDP at 2015 market prices in the series was observed in the year 2018 and 2019 (7.0 percent) and the lowest was 6.2 percent year 2015.

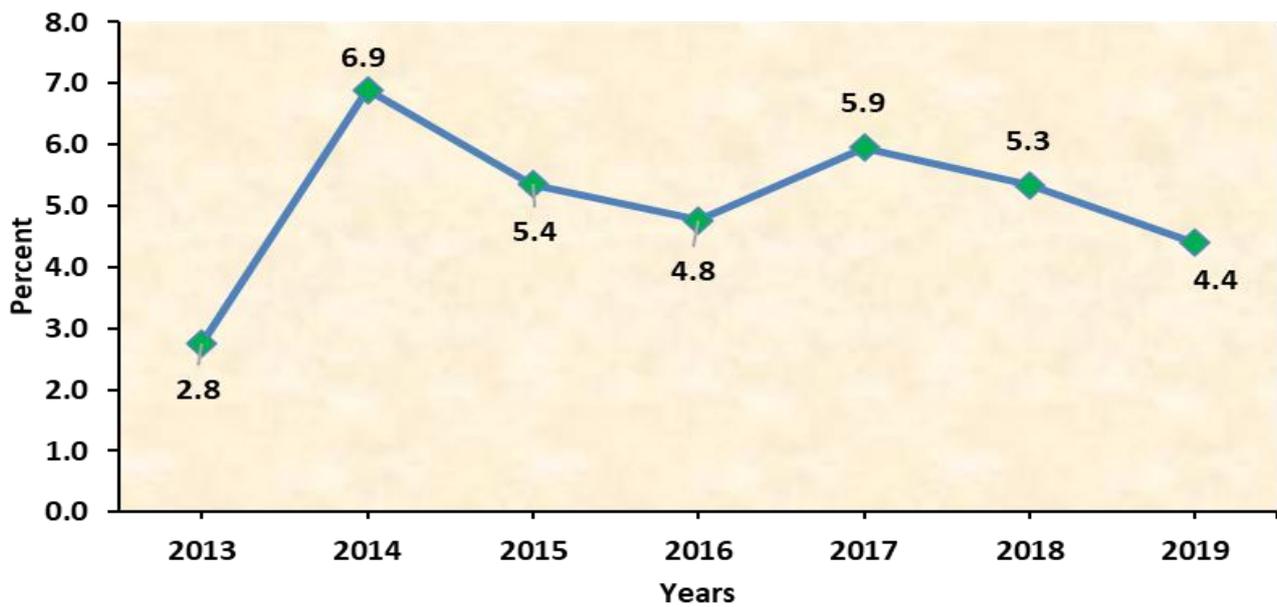
**Graph 1: Average annual growth rates of total GDP at 2015 market prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**



Graph 2 indicates that, during 2019, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing activities grew by 4.4 percent compared to 5.3 percent recorded in 2018. The increase was attributed by the decline in the production of rice, cassava and maize crops caused by inadequate rainfall periods in the producing areas as well as disruptive attacks including invading armies, rodents and squirrels.

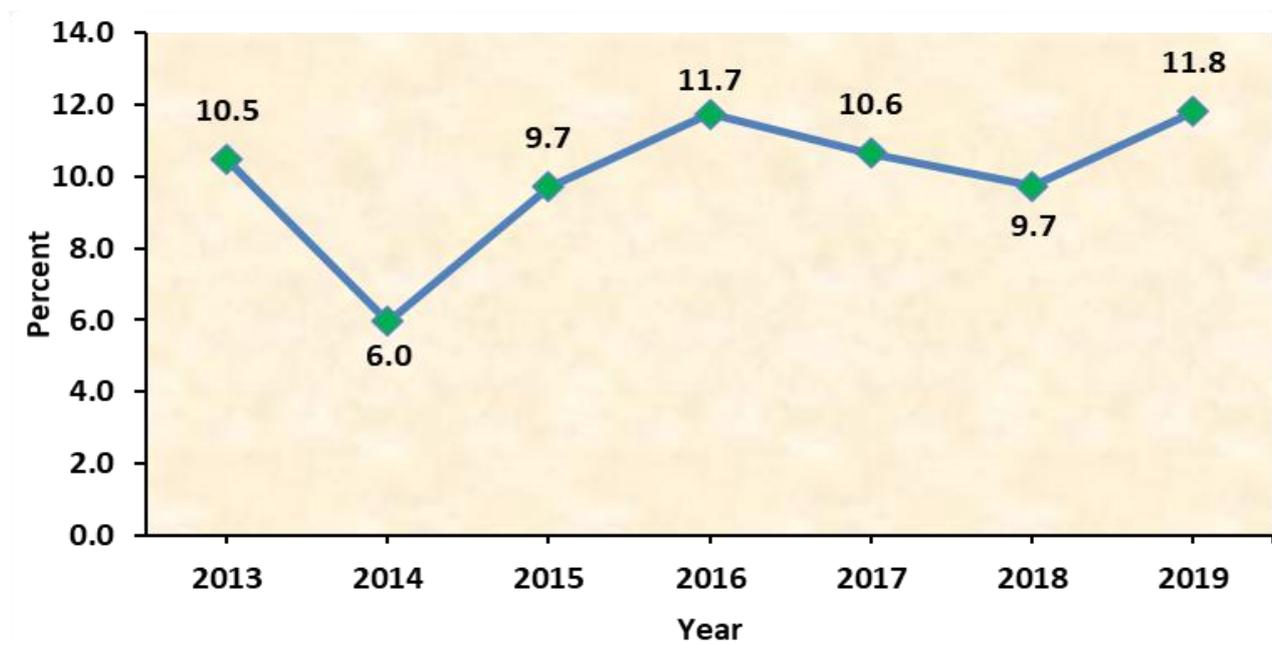
On the other hand, cashew production decreased by 28.3 percent to 2019 from 2018. This decrease was due to climate change where it rained continuously and damaged cashew flowers and thus reduced raw cashew production. In addition, sisal production decreased by 18.1 percent due to declining demand for sisal in the Middle East market, especially Saudi Arabia. Similarly, pyrethrum production was reduced by 16.1 percent due to inclement weather in the cultivated areas and the presence of fungal diseases.

**Graph 2: Average annual GDP growth rates of agriculture, forest and fishing at 2015 basic prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**



Graph 3 indicates that, industry and construction activities grew by 11.8 percent in 2019 compared to 9.7 percent in 2018. The recorded growth rate was attributed to the increase in construction activities, mineral production, and manufacturing activities during the reference period. During the period of 2013 to 2019, the highest growth rate was recorded in the 2019 (11.8 percent) and the lowest was recorded in the year 2014 (6.0 percent).

**Graph 3: Average annual GDP growth rates of industry and construction at 2015 basic prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 - 2019**



Graph 4 shows that, the average annual growth rates of service activities at basic prices, grew by 6.1 percent in the year 2019 compared to 6.3 percent 2018. The lowest increase over the period 2013 to 2019 was 5.1 percent recorded in 2013.

**Graph 4: Average annual growth rates of service GDP at 2015 basic prices, Tanzania mainland, 2013 – 2019**



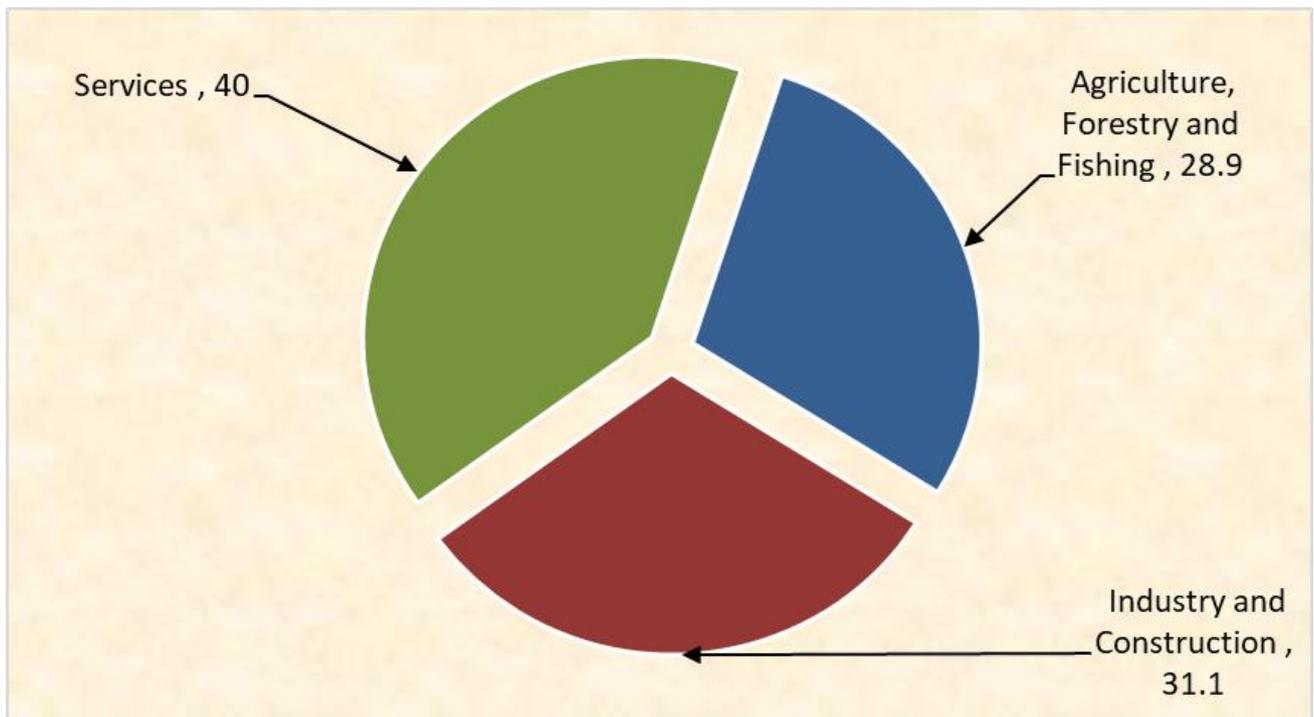
### Gross Domestic Product at Constant Market Prices

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market price is among the most important economic indicators. The total GDP at 2015 prices were increased from TZS 115,141,329 million in 2018 to TZS 123,175,839 million in 2019. The average annual growth rate recorded in 2019 was the same as that of 2018 which was 7.0 percent. In 2019, Construction sector recorded the highest growth rates of 14.5 percent followed by Crops by 13.3 percent. However, Activities of households as employers; Agriculture Support services and Arts, entertainment and recreation recorded low growth rates of 0.3, 0.2 and 0.03 percent respectively.

### Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices

Chart 1 depict that, in 2019, at current market prices, Services had the highest shares of GDP (40.0 percent) followed by Industry and Construction (31.1 percent) and while Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing had the smallest share of GDP (28.9 percent)

**Chart 1: Share of gross domestic product at basic current prices by economic activity before adjustment for taxes, Tanzania Mainland, 2019**



**Table 1: Gross Domestic Product and Some Allied Aggregates (Summary Table at 2015 prices), Tanzania Mainland, 2013- 2019**

**TZS Billions**

<b>Items</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>2018r</b>	<b>2019p</b>
Gross Domestic Product at b.p	67,506	76,193	86,485	99,424	108,957	118,874	128,608
Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	72,977	82,603	94,349	108,362	118,744	129,044	139,894
Gross National Income at b.p	66,378	75,318	85,047	97,344	106,772	117,459	126,314
Gross National Income at m.p.	71,849	81,728	92,911	106,283	116,560	127,628	137,599
Net Domestic Product at b.p	58,418	66,702	74,727	85,751	91,877	99,613	105,392
Net National Income at b.p	57,290	65,827	73,289	83,672	89,693	98,198	103,097
Net National Income at m.p.	62,761	72,237	81,154	92,611	99,481	108,368	114,383
Gross Fixed capital Formation	24,781	27,400	30,070	35,493	42,142	50,387	59,530
Gross Capital Formation	27,345	31,103	30,908	34,865	40,427	49,494	55,475
Government Final Consump. Exp.	7,331	8,151	9,366	9,825	10,097	10,469	10,868
Household Final Consumption Exp.	48,675	53,954	60,047	64,700	71,212	76,967	81,601
Net Savings	7,829	10,728	12,487	18,682	18,799	21,696	22,560
<b>AT 2015 PRICES</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>2018r</b>	<b>2019p</b>
Gross Domestic Product at b.p	75,089	80,873	86,485	92,804	99,264	106,218	113,962
Gross Fixed capital Formation	26,190	28,082	30,070	34,878	40,377	46,706	53,873
Gross Capital Formation	29,019	31,804	30,908	33,795	38,338	44,670	49,095
							<b>(TZS)</b>
<b>PER CAPITA GDP</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>2018r</b>	<b>2019p</b>
Per Capita GDP at current market prices	1,621,445	1,778,840	1,968,965	2,191,190	2,327,395	2,452,406	2,577,967
Per Capita GDP at current basic prices	1,499,888	1,640,798	1,804,840	2,010,442	2,135,556	2,259,136	2,369,997

b.p.: basic price

m.p.: market price

Exp.: Expenditure

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 2: Selected Important Ratios at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013-2019**

	<b>Percent</b>						
<b>Items</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018r</b>	<b>2019p</b>
Compensation of Employees to Net Domestic Product (NDP) at b.p.	19.0	20.6	25.5	27.5	32.1	36.2	41.8
Gross Capital formation to GDP at m.p.	37.5	37.7	32.8	32.2	34.0	38.4	39.7
Government Final Consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable income at m.p	11.5	11.2	11.4	10.5	10.1	9.6	9.4
Household Final consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable income at m.p	76.1	73.9	73.1	69.2	70.9	70.3	70.7
Savings to Net National Disposable income at m.p	12.2	14.7	15.2	20.0	18.7	19.8	19.6
GFCF at current prices / GDP at current b.p	36.7	36.0	34.8	35.7	38.7	42.4	46.3
GFCF at constant prices /GDP at constant b.p	34.9	34.7	34.8	37.6	40.7	44.0	47.3
Agriculture, Fishing, Hunting and Forestry to GDP at current b.p	29.0	28.0	29.2	29.9	31.3	30.3	28.9
Industry and construction to GDP at current b.p	27.5	27.3	26.7	27.1	27.3	29.3	31.1
Services to GDP at current b.p	43.5	44.8	44.1	43.0	41.4	40.4	40.0

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 2: Gross Domestic Product Estimates at Current Market Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

							TZS Million
<b>Economic Activity</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018r</b>	<b>2019p</b>
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>19,551,225</b>	<b>21,313,803</b>	<b>25,234,560</b>	<b>29,739,111</b>	<b>34,154,594</b>	<b>35,962,728</b>	<b>37,136,790</b>
Crops	10,500,528	11,562,090	13,279,392	16,474,729	19,703,004	21,003,720	20,632,396
Livestock	5,579,312	5,585,211	7,158,457	8,205,007	8,857,939	9,240,100	10,344,727
Forestry	2,069,113	2,477,897	2,920,425	3,094,767	3,310,076	3,459,581	3,738,360
Fishing	1,375,790	1,658,605	1,843,401	1,929,747	2,245,558	2,218,731	2,379,172
Agriculture Support services	26,483	30,000	32,886	34,861	38,017	40,596	42,136
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>18,570,322</b>	<b>20,767,734</b>	<b>23,103,647</b>	<b>26,937,139</b>	<b>29,735,584</b>	<b>34,851,874</b>	<b>40,037,880</b>
<b>B: Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>3,125,480</b>	<b>3,097,933</b>	<b>4,055,619</b>	<b>5,299,362</b>	<b>5,206,217</b>	<b>6,573,059</b>	<b>7,219,118</b>
<b>C: Manufacturing</b>	<b>6,648,876</b>	<b>7,533,519</b>	<b>7,411,672</b>	<b>8,467,126</b>	<b>9,102,282</b>	<b>10,418,776</b>	<b>11,872,086</b>
<b>D: Electricity supply</b>	<b>550,300</b>	<b>818,693</b>	<b>798,801</b>	<b>472,868</b>	<b>413,351</b>	<b>348,527</b>	<b>374,002</b>
<b>E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management</b>	<b>324,028</b>	<b>371,581</b>	<b>390,758</b>	<b>433,132</b>	<b>519,909</b>	<b>566,562</b>	<b>628,187</b>
<b>F: Construction</b>	<b>7,921,637</b>	<b>8,946,007</b>	<b>10,446,797</b>	<b>12,264,650</b>	<b>14,493,826</b>	<b>16,944,950</b>	<b>19,944,486</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>29,384,671</b>	<b>34,111,643</b>	<b>38,146,529</b>	<b>42,747,407</b>	<b>45,066,596</b>	<b>48,059,561</b>	<b>51,433,592</b>
<b>G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs</b>	<b>7,063,673</b>	<b>8,045,702</b>	<b>8,747,862</b>	<b>9,861,678</b>	<b>10,843,499</b>	<b>11,793,201</b>	<b>12,264,410</b>
<b>H: Transport and storage</b>	<b>5,246,333</b>	<b>6,167,366</b>	<b>6,929,895</b>	<b>7,549,484</b>	<b>7,897,993</b>	<b>8,381,276</b>	<b>9,621,651</b>
<b>I: Accommodation and Food Services</b>	<b>1,317,191</b>	<b>1,330,371</b>	<b>1,421,916</b>	<b>1,523,035</b>	<b>1,602,543</b>	<b>1,653,792</b>	<b>1,770,670</b>
<b>J: Information and communication</b>	<b>1,433,179</b>	<b>1,598,597</b>	<b>1,681,098</b>	<b>1,739,556</b>	<b>1,829,360</b>	<b>1,948,180</b>	<b>2,052,241</b>
<b>K: Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>2,541,198</b>	<b>3,614,991</b>	<b>4,189,021</b>	<b>5,268,866</b>	<b>4,789,632</b>	<b>4,947,301</b>	<b>4,927,613</b>
<b>L: Real estate</b>	<b>2,551,029</b>	<b>2,721,061</b>	<b>2,949,598</b>	<b>3,162,290</b>	<b>3,334,171</b>	<b>3,553,630</b>	<b>3,831,113</b>
<b>M: Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>353,038</b>	<b>433,939</b>	<b>518,123</b>	<b>617,914</b>	<b>726,707</b>	<b>817,442</b>	<b>903,234</b>
<b>N: Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>1,522,884</b>	<b>1,914,456</b>	<b>2,183,917</b>	<b>2,661,978</b>	<b>3,027,384</b>	<b>3,306,554</b>	<b>3,640,720</b>
<b>O: Public administration and defence</b>	<b>3,615,292</b>	<b>3,973,787</b>	<b>4,548,604</b>	<b>4,846,491</b>	<b>4,986,287</b>	<b>5,131,630</b>	<b>5,357,235</b>
<b>P: Education</b>	<b>1,728,376</b>	<b>2,027,225</b>	<b>2,413,306</b>	<b>2,673,289</b>	<b>2,864,290</b>	<b>3,081,718</b>	<b>3,322,488</b>
<b>Q: Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>1,113,563</b>	<b>1,233,077</b>	<b>1,419,090</b>	<b>1,540,484</b>	<b>1,681,353</b>	<b>1,816,738</b>	<b>1,932,659</b>
<b>R: Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>194,938</b>	<b>223,468</b>	<b>248,510</b>	<b>285,626</b>	<b>322,353</b>	<b>374,924</b>	<b>427,887</b>
<b>S: Other service activities</b>	<b>555,957</b>	<b>661,939</b>	<b>717,898</b>	<b>831,216</b>	<b>959,152</b>	<b>1,037,612</b>	<b>1,140,424</b>
<b>T: Activities of households as employers;</b>	<b>148,022</b>	<b>165,666</b>	<b>177,691</b>	<b>185,501</b>	<b>201,872</b>	<b>215,564</b>	<b>241,246</b>
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>67,506,219</b>	<b>76,193,180</b>	<b>86,484,736</b>	<b>99,423,658</b>	<b>108,956,774</b>	<b>118,874,163</b>	<b>128,608,262</b>
<i>Taxes on products</i>	5,470,981	6,410,208	7,864,579	8,938,667	9,787,724	10,169,738	11,285,542
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>72,977,200</b>	<b>82,603,388</b>	<b>94,349,316</b>	<b>108,362,324</b>	<b>118,744,498</b>	<b>129,043,901</b>	<b>139,893,804</b>

**Table 3: Shares of Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

Economic Activity	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018r	2019p
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>26.5</b>
Crops	14.4	14.0	14.1	15.2	16.6	16.3	14.7
Livestock	7.6	6.8	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.4
Forestry	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7
Fishing	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7
Agriculture Support services	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>28.6</b>
B: Mining and quarrying	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.2
C: Manufacturing	9.1	9.1	7.9	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.5
D: Electricity supply	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
F: Construction	10.9	10.8	11.1	11.3	12.2	13.1	14.3
<b>Services</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>36.8</b>
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.8
H: Transport and storage	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.9
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
J: Information and communication	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
K: Financial and insurance activities	3.5	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.0	3.8	3.5
L: Real estate	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
N: Administrative and support service activities	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
O: Public administration and defence	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8
P: Education	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Q: Human health and social work activities	1.5	1.5	1.5	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
S: Other service activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
T: Activities of households as employers;	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>91.9</b>
Taxes on products	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.1
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>						

**Table 4a: Annual Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

Economic Activity	Percentage						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018r	2019p
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Crops	4.4	9.4	7.6	5.4	6.4	5.1	4.4
Livestock	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0
Forestry	4.5	4.8	3.4	3.9	4.8	4.9	4.8
Fishing	-13.3	1.8	-4.5	1.2	8.3	9.2	1.5
Agriculture Support services	2.5	6.1	4.5	4.0	5.5	5.1	2.2
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>
<b>B: Mining and quarrying</b>	4.5	6.4	10.0	7.4	5.3	1.5	17.7
<b>C: Manufacturing</b>	3.7	10.0	7.1	10.8	8.2	8.3	5.8
<b>D: Electricity supply</b>	8.2	12.7	-2.0	8.8	1.0	5.8	7.2
<b>E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management</b>	2.7	3.8	2.4	6.9	6.4	7.4	6.9
<b>F: Construction</b>	19.1	2.5	12.9	14.5	15.1	13.7	14.1
<b>Services</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs</b>	4.2	9.9	3.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.5
<b>H: Transport and storage</b>	6.0	8.7	5.4	5.7	6.7	11.8	8.7
<b>I: Accommodation and Food Services</b>	0.9	3.1	1.7	4.1	3.1	5.2	3.0
<b>J: Information and communication</b>	11.6	10.3	7.8	2.2	6.2	9.1	7.2
<b>K: Financial and insurance activities</b>	-1.1	10.5	11.3	1.1	-2.8	-0.5	4.5
<b>L: Real estate</b>	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
<b>M: Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	19.5	16.3	15.7	17.0	14.5	9.9	7.6
<b>N: Administrative and support service activities</b>	17.2	19.0	10.5	19.6	10.8	5.6	8.4
<b>O: Public administration and defence</b>	9.7	6.7	7.2	5.4	2.4	3.2	3.4
<b>P: Education</b>	0.3	13.4	10.4	10.4	7.3	6.6	6.9
<b>Q: Human health and social work activities</b>	-3.1	8.4	5.1	5.6	7.6	8.4	5.0
<b>R: Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	7.1	8.5	7.7	12.7	9.9	13.7	11.2
<b>S: Other service activities</b>	11.3	12.0	4.7	13.5	12.0	6.5	6.7
<b>T: Activities of households as employers;</b>	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Taxes on products	17.5	-2.2	-1.7	2.0	4.6	6.3	3.3
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 4: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (2015 = 100), Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

<b>Economic Activity</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018r</b>	<b>Percent 2019p</b>
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>120.6</b>
Crops	93.1	93.7	100.0	117.7	132.3	134.1	126.2
Livestock	85.8	81.9	100.0	109.3	112.5	111.8	119.2
Forestry	76.8	87.7	100.0	102.0	104.1	103.7	107.0
Fishing	72.6	85.9	100.0	103.5	111.2	100.6	106.2
Agriculture Support services	89.3	95.3	100.0	101.9	105.3	107.0	108.6
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>114.3</b>
<b>B: Mining and quarrying</b>	90.2	84.0	100.0	121.6	113.5	141.1	131.6
<b>C: Manufacturing</b>	105.7	108.9	100.0	103.1	102.4	108.3	116.6
<b>D: Electricity supply</b>	76.0	100.4	100.0	54.4	47.1	37.5	37.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste							
<b>E: management</b>	88.1	97.3	100.0	103.6	116.9	118.6	123.1
<b>F: Construction</b>	87.8	96.7	100.0	102.5	105.3	108.2	111.6
<b>Services</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>106.9</b>
<b>G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs</b>	91.9	95.3	100.0	106.5	110.4	113.4	111.9
<b>H: Transport and storage</b>	86.7	93.8	100.0	103.1	101.1	95.9	101.4
<b>I: Accommodation and Food Services</b>	97.1	95.2	100.0	102.9	105.0	103.1	107.2
<b>J: Information and communication</b>	101.3	102.5	100.0	101.2	100.3	97.9	96.2
<b>K: Financial and insurance activities</b>	74.6	96.0	100.0	124.4	116.4	120.8	115.1
<b>L: Real estate</b>	94.0	96.2	100.0	102.8	103.8	105.9	109.3
Professional, scientific and technical							
<b>M: activities</b>	91.7	96.9	100.0	101.9	104.7	107.1	109.9
Administrative and support service							
<b>N: activities</b>	91.7	96.9	100.0	101.9	104.7	108.3	109.9
<b>O: Public administration and defence</b>	91.0	93.7	100.0	101.1	101.6	101.3	102.3
<b>P: Education</b>	89.7	92.7	100.0	100.3	100.2	101.1	102.0
<b>Q: Human health and social work activities</b>	89.4	91.3	100.0	102.8	104.3	104.0	105.4
<b>R: Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	91.7	96.9	100.0	102.0	104.7	107.1	109.9
<b>S: Other service activities</b>	90.8	96.6	100.0	102.0	105.1	106.8	110.0
<b>T: Activities of households as employers;</b>	88.7	96.2	100.0	101.2	106.7	110.5	119.9
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>112.9</b>
Taxes on products	66.9	80.1	100.0	111.4	116.6	114.0	122.5
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>113.6</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 5: Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

	TZS Million						
<b>Economic Activity</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018r</b>	<b>2019p</b>
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>22,408,192</b>	<b>23,952,077</b>	<b>25,234,560</b>	<b>26,436,338</b>	<b>28,008,976</b>	<b>29,504,198</b>	<b>30,801,226</b>
Crops	11,283,264	12,344,014	13,279,392	13,996,348	14,895,622	15,659,175	16,351,012
Livestock	6,503,187	6,820,846	7,158,457	7,506,593	7,876,592	8,266,049	8,676,074
Forestry	2,695,825	2,825,341	2,920,425	3,034,569	3,180,379	3,334,791	3,495,187
Fishing	1,896,254	1,930,394	1,843,401	1,864,627	2,020,292	2,206,242	2,240,163
Agriculture Support services	29,661	31,482	32,886	34,201	36,091	37,941	38,790
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>19,872,086</b>	<b>21,057,206</b>	<b>23,103,647</b>	<b>25,817,955</b>	<b>28,565,774</b>	<b>31,344,128</b>	<b>35,042,891</b>
B: Mining and quarrying	3,464,721	3,687,273	4,055,619	4,356,709	4,588,624	4,659,195	5,486,097
C: Manufacturing	6,292,514	6,919,794	7,411,672	8,213,364	8,889,818	9,623,501	10,184,558
D: Electricity supply	723,608	815,297	798,801	869,262	877,667	928,174	994,820
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	367,890	381,760	390,758	417,899	444,660	477,510	510,411
F: Construction	9,023,353	9,253,082	10,446,797	11,960,720	13,765,005	15,655,747	17,867,005
<b>Services</b>	<b>32,808,710</b>	<b>35,863,739</b>	<b>38,146,529</b>	<b>40,549,564</b>	<b>42,689,011</b>	<b>45,369,789</b>	<b>48,118,368</b>
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	7,682,286	8,444,243	8,747,862	9,260,703	9,821,248	10,396,691	10,963,963
H: Transport and storage	6,050,976	6,577,706	6,929,895	7,324,856	7,815,845	8,736,561	9,493,191
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1,356,204	1,397,782	1,421,916	1,480,052	1,525,619	1,604,391	1,651,794
J: Information and communication	1,414,116	1,560,064	1,681,098	1,718,548	1,824,471	1,989,717	2,133,313
K: Financial and insurance activities	3,405,940	3,764,113	4,189,021	4,235,515	4,115,393	4,094,972	4,281,167
L: Real estate	2,714,775	2,828,970	2,949,598	3,077,086	3,211,895	3,354,518	3,505,485
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	385,090	447,921	518,123	606,207	694,291	763,332	821,636
N: Administrative and support service activities	1,660,994	1,976,260	2,183,917	2,611,498	2,892,463	3,054,288	3,311,753
O: Public administration and defence	3,974,206	4,242,164	4,548,604	4,793,820	4,907,113	5,064,968	5,236,678
P: Education	1,927,633	2,186,260	2,413,306	2,665,336	2,859,171	3,046,789	3,257,866
Q: Human health and social work activities	1,245,030	1,349,941	1,419,090	1,497,896	1,611,999	1,746,731	1,834,012
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	212,502	230,652	248,510	280,131	307,907	350,027	389,225
S: Other service activities	612,079	685,475	717,898	814,529	912,404	971,690	1,037,083
T: Activities of households as employers;	166,880	172,190	177,691	183,387	189,193	195,113	201,203
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>75,088,988</b>	<b>80,873,021</b>	<b>86,484,736</b>	<b>92,803,857</b>	<b>99,263,761</b>	<b>106,218,115</b>	<b>113,962,485</b>
Taxes on products	8,179,129	8,001,090	7,864,579	8,024,535	8,393,644	8,923,215	9,213,354
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>83,268,117</b>	<b>88,874,111</b>	<b>94,349,316</b>	<b>100,828,393</b>	<b>107,657,405</b>	<b>115,141,329</b>	<b>123,175,839</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 6: Shares of Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

Economic Activity	Percentage						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018r	2019p
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>
Crops	13.6	13.9	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.3
Livestock	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0
Forestry	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
Fishing	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Agriculture Support services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>28.4</b>
B: Mining and quarrying	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.5
C: Manufacturing	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.3
D: Electricity supply	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
F: Construction	10.8	10.4	11.1	11.9	12.8	13.6	14.5
<b>Services</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>39.1</b>
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.2	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9
H: Transport and storage	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.7
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
J: Information and communication	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
K: Financial and insurance activities	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.5
L: Real estate	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
N: Administrative and support service activities	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
O: Public administration and defence	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3
P: Education	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
Q: Human health and social work activities	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
S: Other service activities	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
T: Activities of households as employers;	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>92.5</b>
Taxes on products	9.8	9.0	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.5
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>100</b>						

r: revised

p: provisional

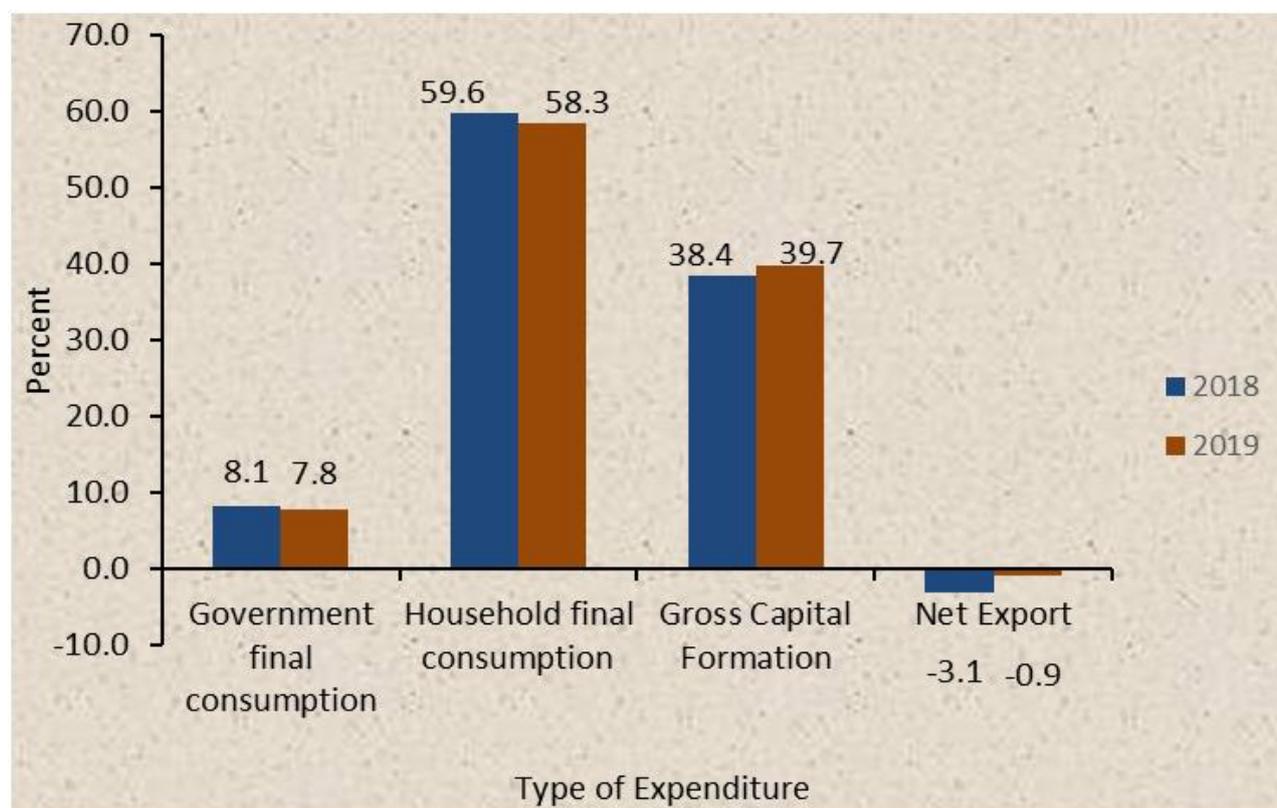
## VII. EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Analysis of expenditure on the GDP is important for understanding the trend of expenditure as final consumption by households, the general government; Gross capital formation (GCF) which is divided into private GCF and GCF of general government; export and import.

Generally, there are three approaches in computing 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 as well as export and imports of goods and services.

Chart 2 indicates that, at Current Market Prices, the proportion of the household final consumption was high 2018 compared to 2019. However, the same chart indicates that, the domestic production had improved leading to the increase of the proportion of the Net Export by 2 percentage point difference from 2018 to 2019.

**Chart 2: Percentage Composition of GDP at Current Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland, 2018 and 2019**



**Table 8: Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

Type of Expenditure	TZS Million						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018r	2019p
<b>GDP at current market prices</b>	<b>72,977,200</b>	<b>82,603,388</b>	<b>94,349,316</b>	<b>108,362,324</b>	<b>118,744,498</b>	<b>129,043,901</b>	<b>139,893,804</b>
<b>Final Consumption</b>	<b>56,171,499</b>	<b>62,297,764</b>	<b>69,619,572</b>	<b>74,761,715</b>	<b>81,577,249</b>	<b>87,731,958</b>	<b>92,780,273</b>
Government final consumption	7,330,733	8,151,130	9,366,334	9,824,677	10,097,404	10,468,798	10,867,505
Household final consumption	48,675,221	53,954,463	60,047,089	64,699,505	71,211,545	76,966,654	81,601,115
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	165,545	192,171	206,149	237,532	268,299	296,506	311,653
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>27,344,522</b>	<b>31,103,452</b>	<b>30,907,602</b>	<b>34,865,346</b>	<b>40,427,427</b>	<b>49,493,556</b>	<b>55,474,690</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	24,780,897	27,399,832	30,070,195	35,492,828	42,141,921	50,387,086	59,529,980
Changes in Valuables	766,581	756,477	903,043	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337
Changes in inventories	1,797,044	2,947,143	-65,636	-1,732,887	-2,720,674	-2,108,634	-5,328,628
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>13,874,574</b>	<b>14,925,779</b>	<b>16,138,367</b>	<b>17,717,213</b>	<b>17,993,324</b>	<b>19,160,137</b>	<b>22,394,010</b>
Export of goods	8,403,257	8,441,487	8,708,690	9,177,377	8,924,522	10,066,069	12,597,462
Export of services	5,471,317	6,484,292	7,429,677	8,539,835	9,068,803	9,094,069	9,796,547
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>21,614,687</b>	<b>22,539,832</b>	<b>22,316,226</b>	<b>20,665,232</b>	<b>20,320,749</b>	<b>23,103,332</b>	<b>23,713,761</b>
Import of goods	17,628,319	18,054,008	16,955,419	15,602,694	15,816,338	18,797,200	19,681,869
Import of services	3,986,369	4,485,823	5,360,807	5,062,538	4,504,411	4,306,132	4,031,891
Errors and Omissions	-2,798,709	-3,183,776	0	1,683,283	-932,752	-4,238,418	-7,041,408

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

**Table 9: Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

Type of Expenditure	TZS Million						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018r	2019p
<b>GDP at constant 2015 market prices</b>	<b>83,268,117</b>	<b>88,874,111</b>	<b>94,349,316</b>	<b>100,828,393</b>	<b>107,657,405</b>	<b>115,141,329</b>	<b>123,175,839</b>
<b>Final Consumption</b>	<b>61,881,807</b>	<b>65,250,580</b>	<b>69,619,572</b>	<b>70,594,782</b>	<b>73,603,189</b>	<b>77,376,434</b>	<b>79,728,362</b>
Government final consumption	8,058,996	8,548,398	9,366,334	9,667,251	9,771,806	9,965,992	10,199,718
Household final consumption	53,641,790	56,500,911	60,047,089	60,697,766	63,578,381	67,135,273	69,243,571
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	181,021	201,271	206,149	229,766	253,003	275,169	285,073
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>29,019,243</b>	<b>31,803,806</b>	<b>30,907,602</b>	<b>33,795,169</b>	<b>38,338,123</b>	<b>44,669,633</b>	<b>49,095,353</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	26,190,461	28,081,728	30,070,195	34,878,462	40,376,858	46,705,540	53,873,143
Changes in Valuables	775,566	820,886	903,043	902,490	858,566	776,123	925,034
Changes in inventories	2,053,216	2,901,191	-65,636	-1,985,783	-2,897,301	-2,812,030	-5,702,825
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>14,674,503</b>	<b>15,923,654</b>	<b>16,138,367</b>	<b>16,137,713</b>	<b>15,480,491</b>	<b>15,316,635</b>	<b>18,099,201</b>
Export of goods	8,406,652	8,815,465	8,708,690	8,060,826	7,805,507	7,608,448	10,033,375
Export of services	6,267,851	7,108,189	7,429,677	8,076,886	7,674,984	7,708,187	8,065,826
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>22,796,325</b>	<b>23,545,813</b>	<b>22,316,226</b>	<b>20,331,252</b>	<b>18,879,441</b>	<b>22,025,703</b>	<b>21,719,228</b>
Import of goods	17,946,005	18,354,816	16,955,419	15,631,116	15,311,240	18,593,941	18,609,070
Import of services	4,850,319	5,190,997	5,360,807	4,700,136	3,568,202	3,431,761	3,110,158
Errors and Omissions	488,889	-558,115	0	631,981	-884,958	-195,670	-2,027,849

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non Profit Institutions Serving Households

**Table 10: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure (2015 = 100), Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

<b>Implied deflators</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018r</b>	<b>2019p</b>
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>113.6</b>
<b>Final Consumption</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>116.4</b>
Government final consumption	91.0	95.4	100	101.6	103.3	105.0	106.5
Household final consumption	90.7	95.5	100	106.6	112.0	114.6	117.8
Non Profit Institutions Serving Households	91.5	95.5	100	103.4	106.0	107.8	109.3
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>113.0</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	94.6	97.6	100	101.8	104.4	107.9	110.5
Changes in Valuables	98.8	92.2	100	122.5	117.2	156.6	137.7
Changes in inventories	87.5	101.6	100	87.3	93.9	75.0	93.4
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>123.7</b>
Export of goods	100.0	95.8	100	113.9	114.3	132.3	125.6
Export of services	87.3	91.2	100	105.7	118.2	118.0	121.5
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>109.2</b>
Import of goods	98.2	98.4	100	99.8	103.3	101.1	105.8
Import of services	82.2	86.4	100	107.7	126.2	125.5	129.6
Errors and Omissions	-572.5	570.5	-	266.4	105.4	2166.1	347.2

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

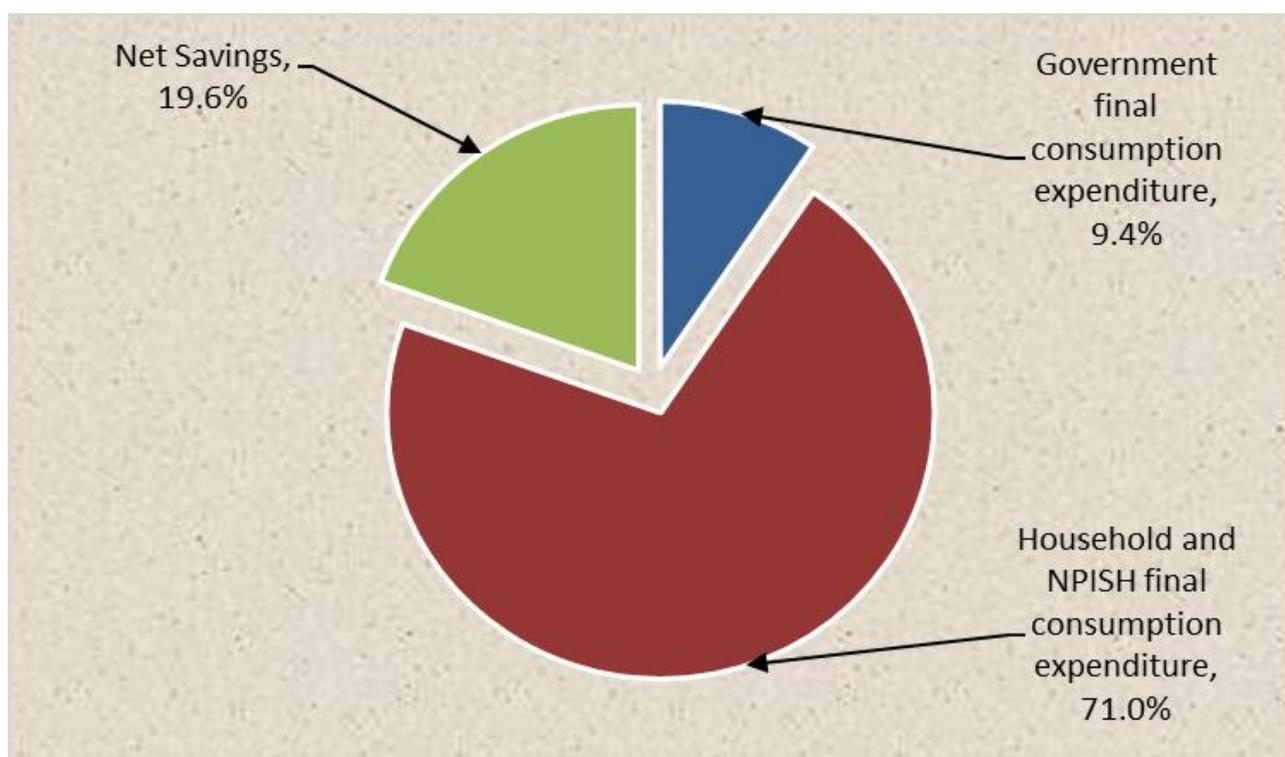
## VIII. NET NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME

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, 2019**



In 2019, Net National Disposable Income at current market price increased to TZS115,340,321 million from TZS 109,428,386 million in 2018, equivalent to an increase of about 5.4 percent. The change was attributed to a significant increase in final consumption expenditures by household and net savings.

**Table 11: National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices and its Appropriation, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

Item	TZS Million						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018r	2019p
Compensation of employees	11,125,472	13,772,965	19,039,721	23,610,426	29,532,032	36,070,505	44,056,615
Operating surplus	47,292,657	52,928,591	55,687,569	62,140,874	62,345,331	63,542,816	61,334,955
<b>Net Domestic Product at basic price</b>	<b>58,418,129</b>	<b>66,701,556</b>	<b>74,727,290</b>	<b>85,751,300</b>	<b>91,877,363</b>	<b>99,613,321</b>	<b>105,391,570</b>
Net primary income from ROW	-1,128,240	-874,979	-1,437,985	-2,079,316	-2,184,465	-1,415,494	-2,294,593
Net National Income at b.p.	57,289,889	65,826,577	73,289,305	83,671,984	89,692,898	98,197,827	103,096,977
Taxes on products	5,470,981	6,410,208	7,864,579	8,938,667	9,787,724	10,169,738	11,285,542
<b>Net National Income at m.p.</b>	<b>62,760,870</b>	<b>72,236,785</b>	<b>81,153,884</b>	<b>92,610,651</b>	<b>99,480,622</b>	<b>108,367,565</b>	<b>114,382,519</b>
Net current Transfers from ROW	1,239,181	788,729	952,856	833,191	895,952	1,060,820	957,802
<b>Net National Disposable Income at m.p</b>	<b>64,000,051</b>	<b>73,025,514</b>	<b>82,106,740</b>	<b>93,443,842</b>	<b>100,376,575</b>	<b>109,428,386</b>	<b>115,340,321</b>
Government final consumption expenditure	7,330,733	8,151,130	9,366,334	9,824,677	10,097,404	10,468,798	10,867,505
Household final consumption expenditure	48,675,221	53,954,463	60,047,089	64,699,505	71,211,545	76,966,654	81,601,115
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	165,545	192,171	206,149	237,532	268,299	296,506	311,653
Net Savings	7,828,552	10,727,750	12,487,168	18,682,127	18,799,326	21,696,428	22,560,048
<b>Net National Disposable Income at m.p.</b>	<b>64,000,051</b>	<b>73,025,514</b>	<b>82,106,740</b>	<b>93,443,842</b>	<b>100,376,575</b>	<b>109,428,386</b>	<b>115,340,321</b>

**m.p:** market price

**ROW:** Rest of the world

**r:** revised

**p:** provisional

**Table 12: Capital Finance at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

Item	TZS Million						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018r	2019p
<b>Net Savings</b>	<b>7,828,552</b>	<b>10,727,750</b>	<b>12,487,168</b>	<b>18,682,127</b>	<b>18,799,326</b>	<b>21,696,428</b>	<b>22,560,048</b>
Consumption on fixed capital	9,088,090	9,491,624	11,757,446	13,672,357	17,079,411	19,260,842	23,216,692
Net capital transfer from ROW	1,094,312	905,416	754,665	971,396	839,747	577,366	962,305
<b>Finance of Gross accumulation</b>	<b>18,010,954</b>	<b>21,124,790</b>	<b>24,999,279</b>	<b>33,325,880</b>	<b>36,718,484</b>	<b>41,534,635</b>	<b>46,739,045</b>
Changes in Inventories	766,581	756,477	903,043	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337
Gross fixed capital formation	24,780,897	27,399,832	30,070,195	35,492,828	42,141,921	50,387,086	59,529,980
Net Lending (+)/Borrowing (-) from ROW	-7,536,524	-7,031,519	-5,973,958	-3,272,353	-6,429,616	-10,067,554	-14,064,273
<b>Gross Accumulation</b>	<b>18,010,954</b>	<b>21,124,790</b>	<b>24,999,279</b>	<b>33,325,880</b>	<b>36,718,484</b>	<b>41,534,635</b>	<b>46,739,045</b>

**Table 13: Relation Among National Accounting Aggregates at Current Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

Item	TZS Million						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018r	2019p
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic price.</b>	<b>67,506,219</b>	<b>76,193,180</b>	<b>86,484,736</b>	<b>99,423,658</b>	<b>108,956,774</b>	<b>118,874,163</b>	<b>128,608,262</b>
<b>Net primary income from ROW</b>	<b>-1,128,240</b>	<b>-874,979</b>	<b>-1,437,985</b>	<b>-2,079,316</b>	<b>-2,184,465</b>	<b>-1,415,494</b>	<b>-2,294,593</b>
Primary Income receivable	207,979	195,601	218,949	214,512	279,381	353,072	486,204
Primary income payable	1,336,219	1,070,580	1,656,935	2,293,828	2,463,846	1,768,566	2,780,797
<b>Gross National Product at b.p</b>	<b>66,377,979</b>	<b>75,318,201</b>	<b>85,046,751</b>	<b>97,344,341</b>	<b>106,772,309</b>	<b>117,458,669</b>	<b>126,313,669</b>
Consumption of Fixed Capital	9,088,090	9,491,624	11,757,446	13,672,357	17,079,411	19,260,842	23,216,692
<b>Net National Product at basic price</b>	<b>57,289,889</b>	<b>65,826,577</b>	<b>73,289,305</b>	<b>83,671,984</b>	<b>89,692,898</b>	<b>98,197,827</b>	<b>103,096,977</b>
Net Current Transfers from abroad	<b>1,239,181</b>	<b>788,729</b>	<b>952,856</b>	<b>833,191</b>	<b>895,952</b>	<b>1,060,820</b>	<b>957,802</b>
Current Transfers receivable	1,337,906	884,873	1,112,001	985,561	1,081,343	1,213,095	1,086,901
Current transfer payable	98,725	96,144	159,144	152,370	185,390	152,274	129,099
<b>Net National Disposable Income at b.p</b>	<b>58,529,070</b>	<b>66,615,306</b>	<b>74,242,161</b>	<b>84,505,175</b>	<b>90,588,851</b>	<b>99,258,647</b>	<b>104,054,779</b>
<b>Gross National Disposable Income at b.p</b>	<b>67,617,160</b>	<b>76,106,931</b>	<b>85,999,607</b>	<b>98,177,532</b>	<b>107,668,262</b>	<b>118,519,489</b>	<b>127,271,471</b>
<b>Gross National Income at basic prices</b>	<b>66,377,979</b>	<b>75,318,201</b>	<b>85,046,751</b>	<b>97,344,341</b>	<b>106,772,309</b>	<b>117,458,669</b>	<b>126,313,669</b>

ROW: Rest of the world

b.p.: basic price

r: revised  
p: provisional

**Table 14: National Disposable Income and its Appropriation at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

Item	TZS Million						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018r	2019p
Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	72,977,200	82,603,388	94,349,316	108,362,324	118,744,498	129,043,901	139,893,804
Net primary income from ROW	-1,128,240	-874,979	-1,437,985	-2,079,316	-2,184,465	-1,415,494	-2,294,593
<b>Gross National Income at m.p.</b>	<b>71,848,960</b>	<b>81,728,409</b>	<b>92,911,330</b>	<b>106,283,008</b>	<b>116,560,034</b>	<b>127,628,407</b>	<b>137,599,211</b>
Consumption of Fixed Capital	9,088,090	9,491,624	11,757,446	13,672,357	17,079,411	19,260,842	23,216,692
<b>Net National Income at m.p.</b>	<b>62,760,870</b>	<b>72,236,785</b>	<b>81,153,884</b>	<b>92,610,651</b>	<b>99,480,622</b>	<b>108,367,565</b>	<b>114,382,519</b>
Net Current Transfers received from abroad	1,239,181	788,729	952,856	833,191	895,952	1,060,820	957,802
Current Transfers receivable	1,337,906	884,873	1,112,001	985,561	1,081,343	1,213,095	1,086,901
Current transfer payable	98,725	96,144	159,144	152,370	185,390	152,274	129,099
<b>Net National Disposable Income at m.p.</b>	<b>64,000,051</b>	<b>73,025,514</b>	<b>82,106,740</b>	<b>93,443,842</b>	<b>100,376,575</b>	<b>109,428,386</b>	<b>115,340,321</b>

m.p.: market price

ROW: Rest of the world

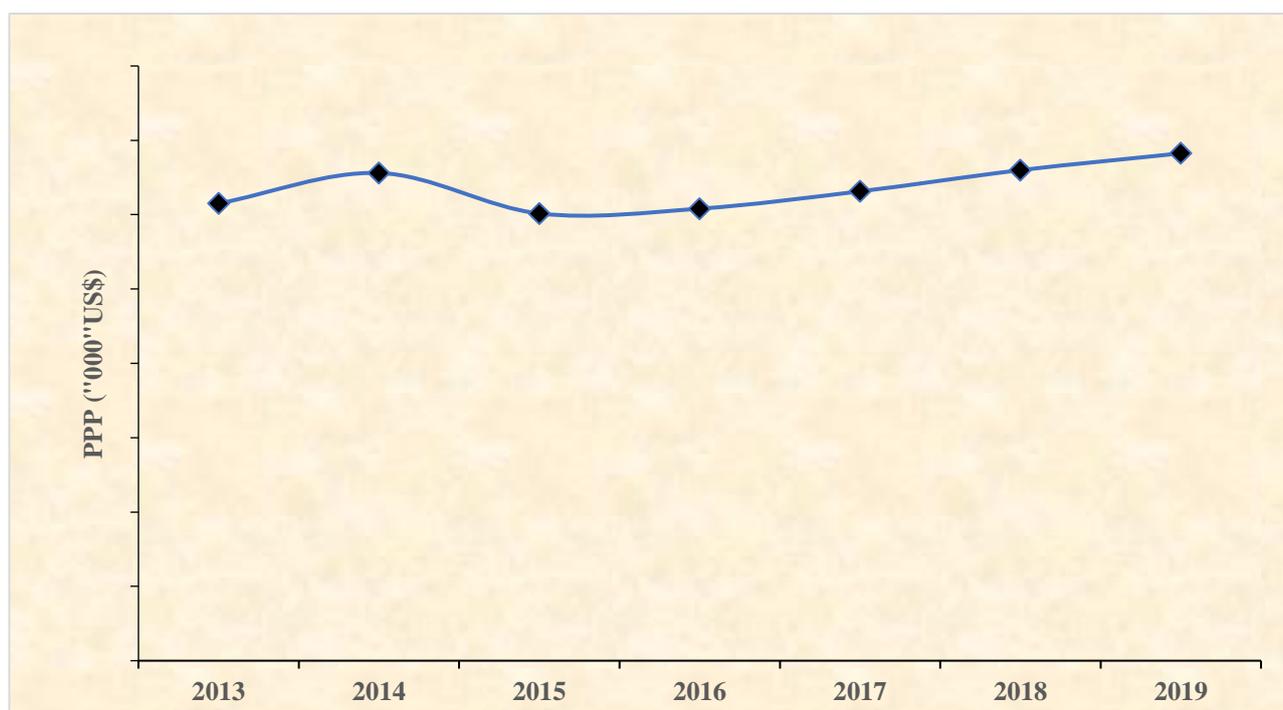
r: revised  
p: provisional

## IX. PURCHASING POWER PARITY

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is the number of units of country B's currency that are needed in country B to purchase the same quantity of individual good or service as one unit of country A's currency will purchase in country A (SNA 2008 pg. 318).

Chart 4 shows that, the Purchasing Power Parity Tanzania Mainland was increased to 3400 US\$ in 2019 from 3200 US\$ recorded in 2018. The same chart revealed that, purchasing power parity has been increased relatively from 3040 US\$ 2016 to 3400 US\$ year 2019.

**Graph 5: Purchasing Power Parity (US\$) of Tanzania mainland from 2013 to 2019**



### 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.

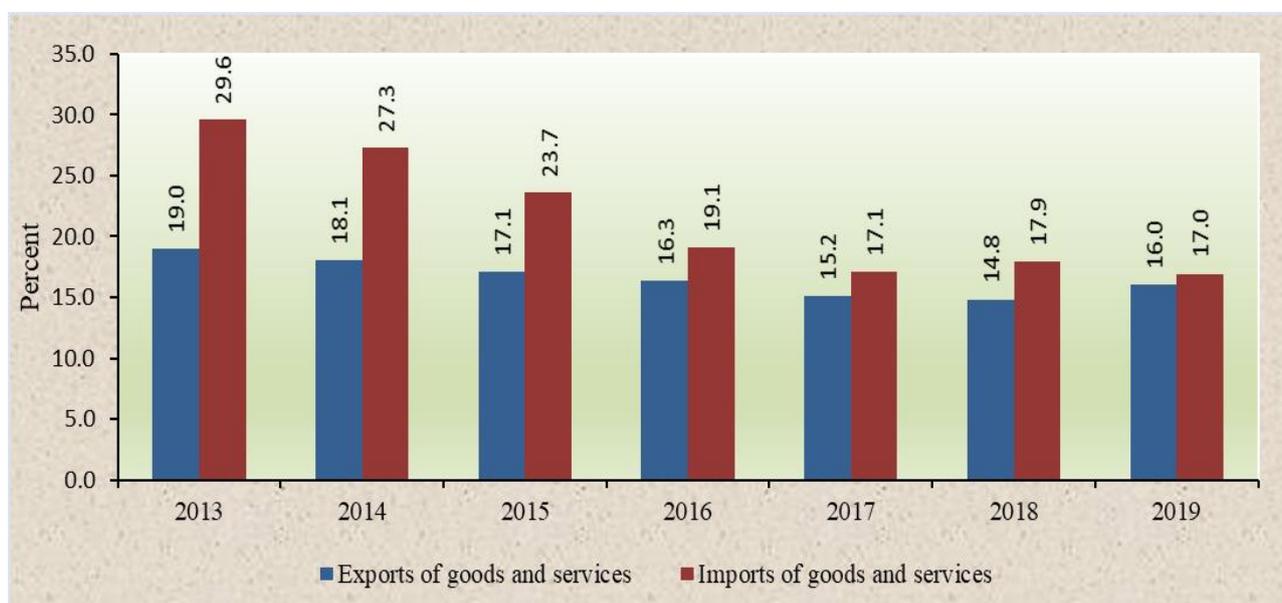
## Imports

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 17.0 percent in 2019 as compared to 17.9 percent in 2018 (Table 15). However, the value of imports increased to TZS 23,713,761 million in 2019 from TZS 23,103,332 million in 2018.

**Chart 4: Percentage Share of Export and Imports of Goods and Services to GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**



**Table 16: International Transactions at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

	TZS Million						
Item	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018r	2019p
Export of goods and services:	13,874,574	14,925,779	16,138,367	17,717,213	17,993,324	19,160,137	22,394,010
Export of Goods	8,403,257	8,441,487	8,708,690	9,177,377	8,924,522	10,066,069	12,597,462
Export of services	5,471,317	6,484,292	7,429,677	8,539,835	9,068,803	9,094,069	9,796,547
Primary incomes receivable	207,979	195,601	218,949	214,512	279,381	353,072	486,204
Current transfers receivable	1,337,906	884,873	1,112,001	985,561	1,081,343	1,213,095	1,086,901
<b>Total external transactions receivable by the Nation</b>	<b>15,420,459</b>	<b>16,006,253</b>	<b>17,469,317</b>	<b>18,917,285</b>	<b>19,354,048</b>	<b>20,726,304</b>	<b>23,967,115</b>
Import of goods and services:	21,614,687	22,539,832	22,316,226	20,665,232	20,320,749	23,103,332	23,713,761
Import of goods	17,628,319	18,054,008	16,955,419	15,602,694	15,816,338	18,797,200	19,681,869
Import of services	3,986,369	4,485,823	5,360,807	5,062,538	4,504,411	4,306,132	4,031,891
Primary incomes payable	1,336,219	1,070,580	1,656,935	2,293,828	2,463,846	1,768,566	2,780,797
Current transfers payable	98,725	96,144	159,144	152,370	185,390	152,274	129,099
Current external balance	-7,629,172	-7,700,302	-6,662,988	-4,194,145	-3,615,938	-4,297,868	-2,656,542
<b>Total external transactions paid by the Nation</b>	<b>15,420,459</b>	<b>16,006,253</b>	<b>17,469,317</b>	<b>18,917,285</b>	<b>19,354,048</b>	<b>20,726,304</b>	<b>23,967,115</b>
Current external balance	-7,629,172	-7,700,302	-6,662,988	-4,194,145	-3,615,938	-4,297,868	-2,656,542
Errors and omissions	92,648	668,783	689,030	921,792	-2,813,678	-5,769,686	-11,407,731
Net lending (+) or Borrowing (-) from the ROW	-7,536,524	-7,031,519	-5,973,958	-3,272,353	-6,429,616	-10,067,554	-14,064,273

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.

Table 17 shows that, Gross Capital Formation at current market prices was TZS. 55,474,690 million in 2019 compared to TZS. 49,493,556 million in 2018 equivalent to an increase of about 12.1 percent. This increase (12.1 percent) was attributed to an increase in buildings, roads, bridges and other works.

**Table 17: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

Type of Capital formation	TZS Million						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018r	2019p
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>24,780,897</b>	<b>27,399,832</b>	<b>30,070,195</b>	<b>35,492,828</b>	<b>42,141,921</b>	<b>50,387,086</b>	<b>59,529,980</b>
Buildings and Structures	17,908,862	19,195,447	22,807,556	27,721,670	33,872,241	41,694,655	50,257,469
Transport Equipment	1,395,037	1,828,607	1,663,027	1,514,772	1,413,888	1,763,519	1,936,053
Machinery and Equipment	3,599,450	4,154,298	3,194,486	3,430,297	3,756,643	3,400,915	3,513,381
Other Machinery and Equipment	987,752	1,156,588	1,172,391	1,366,982	1,441,018	1,688,577	1,787,804
Animal Resources	297,937	330,525	375,399	425,361	461,511	510,723	567,597
Research and Development	591,860	734,368	857,335	1,033,744	1,196,620	1,328,698	1,467,676
<b>Change in Valuables</b>	<b>766,581</b>	<b>756,477</b>	<b>903,043</b>	<b>1,105,406</b>	<b>1,006,179</b>	<b>1,215,104</b>	<b>1,273,337</b>
<b>Changes in Inventories</b>	<b>1,797,044</b>	<b>2,947,143</b>	<b>-65,636</b>	<b>-1,732,887</b>	<b>-2,720,674</b>	<b>-2,108,634</b>	<b>-5,328,628</b>
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>27,344,522</b>	<b>31,103,452</b>	<b>30,907,602</b>	<b>34,865,346</b>	<b>40,427,427</b>	<b>49,493,556</b>	<b>55,474,690</b>

**Table 18: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Public and Private Sectors, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

Type of Capital formation	TZS Million						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018r	2019p
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>24,780,897</b>	<b>27,399,832</b>	<b>30,070,195</b>	<b>35,492,828</b>	<b>42,141,921</b>	<b>50,387,086</b>	<b>59,529,980</b>
Central Government:	5,451,797	6,549,213	7,219,843	8,944,186	10,914,757	13,124,780	15,001,545
Parastatals:	545,180	534,350	589,169	745,349	1,011,406	1,106,303	1,250,128
Institutions:	545,180	586,415	812,232	851,827	1,095,690	1,056,017	1,428,718
Private	18,238,741	19,729,853	21,448,950	24,951,465	29,120,067	35,099,986	41,849,589
Change in Valuables	766,581	756,477	903,043	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337
Changes in Inventories	1,797,044	2,947,143	-65,636	-1,732,887	-2,720,674	-2,108,634	-5,328,628
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>27,344,522</b>	<b>31,103,452</b>	<b>30,907,602</b>	<b>34,865,346</b>	<b>40,427,427</b>	<b>49,493,556</b>	<b>55,474,690</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 19: Gross Capital Formation at 2015 Prices by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

	TZS Million						
Type of Capital formation	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018r	2019p
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>26,190,461</b>	<b>28,081,728</b>	<b>30,070,195</b>	<b>34,878,462</b>	<b>40,376,858</b>	<b>46,705,540</b>	<b>53,873,143</b>
Buildings and Structures	19,218,436	19,485,103	22,807,556	27,512,753	32,836,681	38,590,978	45,285,927
Transport Equipment	1,218,733	2,044,517	1,663,027	1,373,682	1,173,050	1,778,192	2,131,925
Machinery and Equipment	3,713,748	4,229,095	3,194,486	3,268,709	3,473,892	3,136,401	3,081,417
Other Machinery and Equipment	1,061,609	1,200,328	1,172,391	1,323,953	1,335,724	1,525,517	1,566,066
Animal Resources	332,936	364,963	375,399	385,150	414,428	434,150	473,265
Research and Development	645,000	757,723	857,335	1,014,215	1,143,083	1,240,303	1,334,543
<b>Change in Valuables</b>	<b>775,566</b>	<b>820,886</b>	<b>903,043</b>	<b>902,490</b>	<b>858,566</b>	<b>776,123</b>	<b>925,034</b>
<b>Changes in Inventories</b>	<b>2,053,216</b>	<b>2,901,191</b>	<b>-65,636</b>	<b>-1,985,783</b>	<b>-2,897,301</b>	<b>-2,812,030</b>	<b>-5,702,825</b>
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>29,019,243</b>	<b>31,803,806</b>	<b>30,907,602</b>	<b>33,795,169</b>	<b>38,338,123</b>	<b>44,669,633</b>	<b>49,095,353</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 20: Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices by Kind of Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

Kind of Economic Activity	TZS Million						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 <sup>r</sup>	2019 <sup>p</sup>
Agriculture (crops, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting)	521,441	561,073	596,966	662,691	767,160	807,143	1,181,813
Mining and Quarrying	2,163,819	2,356,509	2,618,347	3,069,305	3,448,124	4,302,982	5,183,542
Manufacturing	3,806,023	4,039,729	4,325,782	5,057,377	6,064,724	7,568,290	8,563,753
Electricity and Water Supply	2,462,627	2,665,099	2,877,798	3,383,211	3,906,051	4,874,439	5,697,178
Construction	11,236,278	12,006,973	12,857,186	14,927,982	17,281,295	21,565,673	25,453,378
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Hotels and Restaurants	123,844	140,268	140,607	174,392	201,884	251,935	278,361
Transport, Storage and Communication	5,068,463	5,470,467	5,761,897	6,522,272	7,361,401	9,336,650	11,406,831
Financial intermediation, Real Estate and B.S	220,554	224,429	230,728	279,028	312,511	389,989	456,772
Public Administration, Education, Health and O.S	587,413	617,181	660,883	802,205	1,033,707	1,289,984	1,308,351
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>26,190,461</b>	<b>28,081,728</b>	<b>30,070,195</b>	<b>34,878,462</b>	<b>40,376,858</b>	<b>50,387,086</b>	<b>59,529,980</b>

**r: revised**

**p: provisional**

**B.S = Business Services**

**O.S = Other Services**

## **XI. REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

The compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates at regional level is based on System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008. The economic activities are classified according to International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4. The “Region” is considered as an economic territory, from which data on production of goods and services are collected.

### **Coverage**

The RGDP estimates are compiled based on goods and services produced, classified by economic activities in each region of Tanzania Mainland. 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 the total GDP and growth rates within regions and
- (d) Updating the Regional Social Economic Profiles.

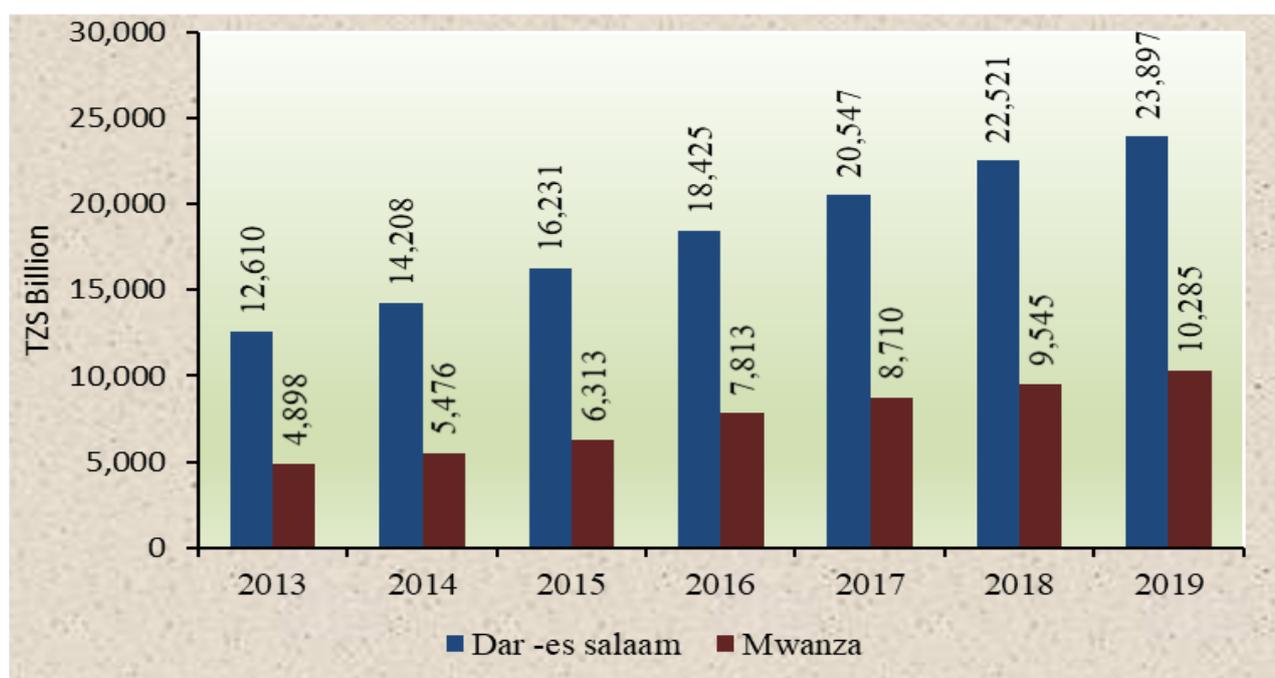
### **Regions with the Largest Shares of GDP**

Table 21 shows that, Dar es Salaam and Mwanza regions contribute significantly to the total GDP at current prices in which about 17.1 percent was contributed by Dar es Salaam and 7.4 percent by Mwanza. It also revealed that, from 2013 to 2019, the average contribution by the total GDP of Dar

es Salaam and Mwanza regions (TZS. 34,181,963 million) was about 24.4 percent, of which, 17.1 percent was contributed by Dar es Salaam and 7.4 percent by Mwanza region. 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.

The Regional Gross Domestic Product at current prices for Dar es Salaam region increased to TZS 23,896,520 million 2019 from TZS 22,521,298 million recorded in 2018 representing an increase of about 6.1 percent. The annual percentage change of RGDP at current prices between 2018 and 2019 for Mwanza region was 7.8

**Chart 5: Regional Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices (TZS Billion) for Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, 2013 – 2019**

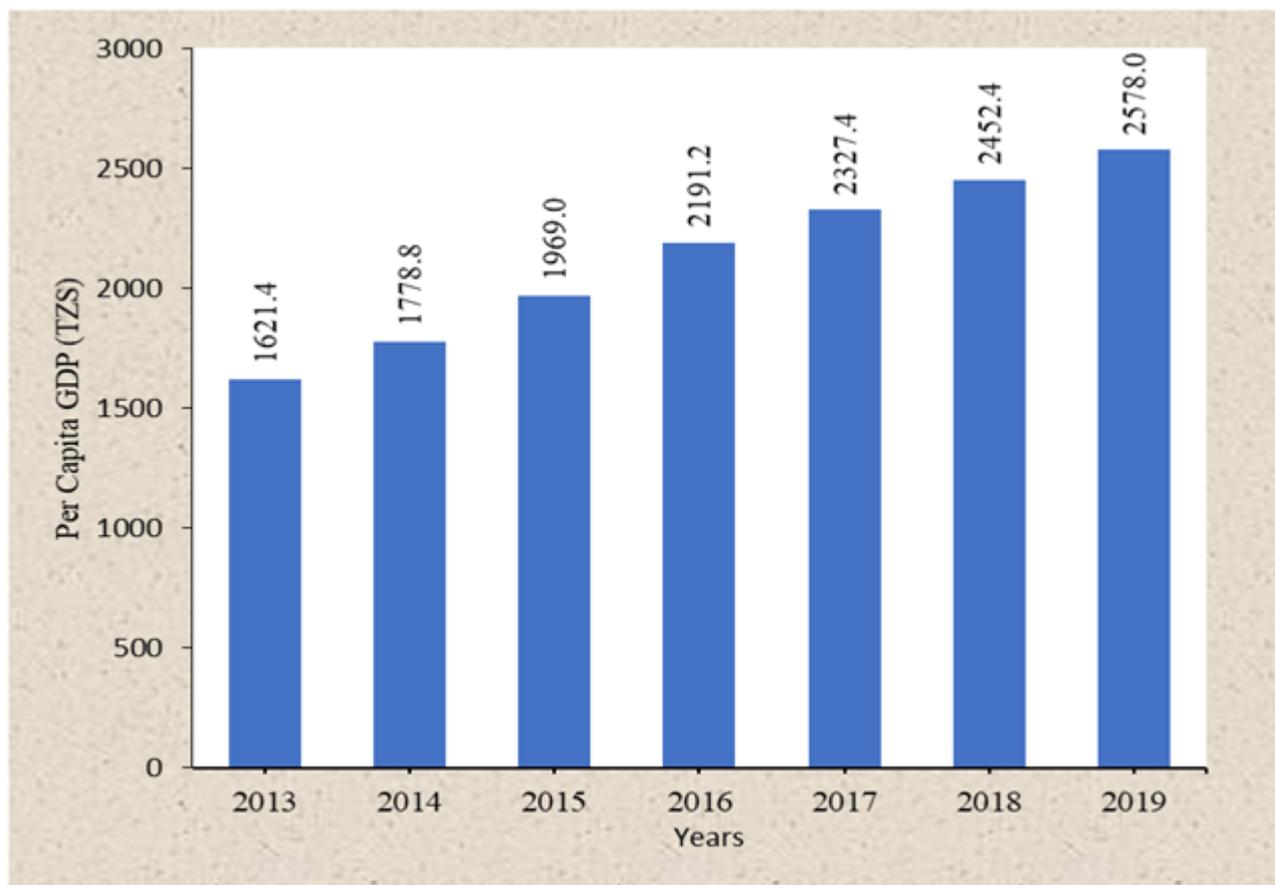


### Per Capita Gross Domestic Product

Per Capita Gross Domestic Product is obtained by dividing the Total Gross Domestic Product at current price 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.

Chart 6 shows that, In Tanzania Mainland economy, GDP per capita at current prices had been increased consecutively from TZS 1,621,445 in 2013 to TZS 2,577,967 in 2019. The same chart revealed that, the GDP per capita at current prices Tanzania Mainland was increased to TZS 2,577,967 in 2019 from TZS 2452406 in 2018 equivalent to an increase of 5.1 percent.

**Chart 6: Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (‘000) at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**



**Table 21: Regional GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013- 2019**

	<b>TZS Million</b>						
<b>Region</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018r</b>	<b>2019p</b>
Dodoma	2,213,024	2,511,143	2,736,677	3,164,808	3,479,914	3,863,134	4,309,713
Arusha	3,462,446	3,923,661	4,435,305	5,094,048	5,570,252	5,985,038	6,562,356
Kilimanjaro	3,309,668	3,750,194	4,284,316	4,812,271	5,261,477	5,740,422	6,298,586
Tanga	3,407,015	3,849,318	4,397,558	5,061,531	5,558,368	6,001,969	6,548,355
Morogoro	3,531,653	4,006,264	4,624,041	5,202,454	5,700,918	6,176,007	6,716,296
Pwani	1,322,182	1,495,121	1,708,064	1,950,914	2,315,568	2,504,505	2,727,989
Dar -es salaam	12,609,695	14,207,783	16,231,329	18,425,324	20,546,951	22,521,298	23,896,520
Lindi	1,350,019	1,536,423	1,755,248	2,124,305	2,351,591	2,523,610	2,770,427
Mtwara	1,839,412	2,089,866	2,453,573	2,926,346	3,230,478	3,543,706	3,805,851
Ruvuma	2,776,334	3,147,189	3,680,359	4,226,976	4,513,232	4,891,412	5,317,073
Iringa	2,849,708	3,060,273	3,584,730	3,696,825	3,934,577	4,139,234	4,340,720
Mbeya	5,423,178	6,145,692	5,303,679	6,091,395	6,663,158	7,296,183	7,849,917
Singida	1,343,174	1,528,163	1,698,627	2,005,093	2,220,957	2,412,102	2,616,526
Tabora	2,865,609	3,246,313	3,585,991	4,118,592	4,394,463	4,703,385	5,177,151
Rukwa	2,483,395	1,917,156	2,170,751	2,518,427	2,543,247	2,753,744	3,008,954
Kigoma	2,109,541	2,378,978	2,736,677	3,143,136	3,325,546	3,616,746	3,917,851
Shinyanga	3,754,580	4,234,612	4,876,363	5,653,566	6,084,991	6,600,149	7,175,982
Kagera	1,839,814	2,048,571	2,410,535	2,855,913	3,026,215	3,241,177	3,578,301
Mwanza	4,898,354	5,476,426	6,313,142	7,813,159	8,709,540	9,545,154	10,285,442
Mara	2,687,466	3,031,544	3,463,313	3,977,693	4,335,060	4,609,350	5,107,168
Manyara	2,420,621	2,750,693	3,142,461	3,620,023	3,990,619	4,366,862	4,701,379
Njombe	932,536	1,226,843	1,416,784	1,629,302	1,889,990	2,173,489	2,521,247
Katavi	-	899,620	1,132,135	1,383,376	1,613,656	1,732,408	1,888,325
Geita	3,547,777	4,141,543	4,490,342	4,894,472	5,310,503	5,751,274	6,211,376
Songwe	-	-	1,717,314	1,972,374	2,173,229	2,351,544	2,560,298
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>72,977,200</b>	<b>82,603,388</b>	<b>94,349,316</b>	<b>108,362,324</b>	<b>118,744,498</b>	<b>129,043,901</b>	<b>139,893,804</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 22: Regional Percentage Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013-2019**

Region	Percentage						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018r	2019p
Dodoma	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1
Arusha	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7
Kilimanjaro	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Tanga	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Morogoro	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Pwani	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0
Dar -es salaam	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.0	17.3	17.5	17.1
Lindi	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Mtwara	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Ruvuma	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Iringa	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1
Mbeya	7.4	7.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6
Singida	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Tabora	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7
Rukwa	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
Kigoma	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Shinyanga	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Kagera	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
Mwanza	6.7	6.6	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4
Mara	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7
Manyara	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Njombe	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Katavi	-	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Geita	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
Songwe	-	-	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>100</b>						

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 23: Regional Per Capita GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

	<b>TZS</b>						
<b>Region</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018r</b>	<b>2019p</b>
Dodoma	1,030,940	1,135,466	1,200,950	1,347,534	1,438,016	1,549,599	1,677,901
Arusha	1,985,897	2,187,485	2,404,491	2,686,226	2,859,151	2,992,658	3,198,260
Kilimanjaro	1,978,025	2,195,638	2,455,622	2,698,623	2,885,925	3,079,082	3,302,915
Tanga	1,631,118	1,803,302	2,014,638	2,266,384	2,432,853	2,568,178	2,737,846
Morogoro	1,550,021	1,712,322	1,924,741	2,109,028	2,252,199	2,378,784	2,522,583
Pwani	1,175,849	1,298,653	1,448,737	1,615,487	1,872,708	1,979,057	2,106,121
Dar -es salaam	2,806,637	3,073,602	3,414,525	3,771,149	4,095,226	4,375,557	4,529,876
Lindi	1,527,435	1,700,913	1,901,478	2,251,998	2,440,764	2,565,327	2,758,183
Mtwara	1,420,215	1,583,084	1,823,421	2,133,512	2,311,244	2,488,413	2,622,775
Ruvuma	1,971,480	2,184,532	2,496,530	2,801,600	2,923,326	3,096,201	3,288,252
Iringa	2,950,858	3,089,054	3,527,493	3,546,649	3,681,665	3,779,528	3,868,283
Mbeya	3,074,318	3,374,084	2,819,459	3,135,211	3,321,495	3,524,025	3,673,999
Singida	954,181	1,056,823	1,143,286	1,313,077	1,415,250	1,495,549	1,578,040
Tabora	1,203,116	1,311,858	1,395,120	1,543,075	1,586,969	1,638,512	1,740,554
Rukwa	2,404,703	1,804,361	1,984,529	2,235,234	2,191,381	2,303,328	2,442,414
Kigoma	958,240	1,044,117	1,160,107	1,286,600	1,315,117	1,382,442	1,447,394
Shinyanga	1,237,074	1,340,257	1,482,287	1,650,147	1,705,949	1,777,927	1,857,610
Kagera	723,386	778,309	884,767	1,012,460	1,036,396	1,072,514	1,143,992
Mwanza	1,580,991	1,697,917	1,879,866	2,233,942	2,391,919	2,518,768	2,608,202
Mara	1,481,953	1,607,479	1,765,389	1,948,605	2,041,293	2,086,488	2,222,134
Manyara	1,640,921	1,801,473	1,988,296	2,212,877	2,357,593	2,494,119	2,596,114
Njombe	1,297,638	1,668,402	1,883,483	2,117,767	2,403,507	2,705,703	3,073,361
Katavi	-	1,456,778	1,752,608	2,047,174	2,284,104	2,346,683	2,448,278
Geita	1,955,140	2,188,273	2,274,294	2,375,946	2,471,830	2,567,592	2,659,966
Songwe	-	-	1,567,157	1,744,604	1,863,682	1,955,678	2,064,806
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>1,621,445</b>	<b>1,778,840</b>	<b>1,968,965</b>	<b>2,191,190</b>	<b>2,327,395</b>	<b>2,452,406</b>	<b>2,577,967</b>

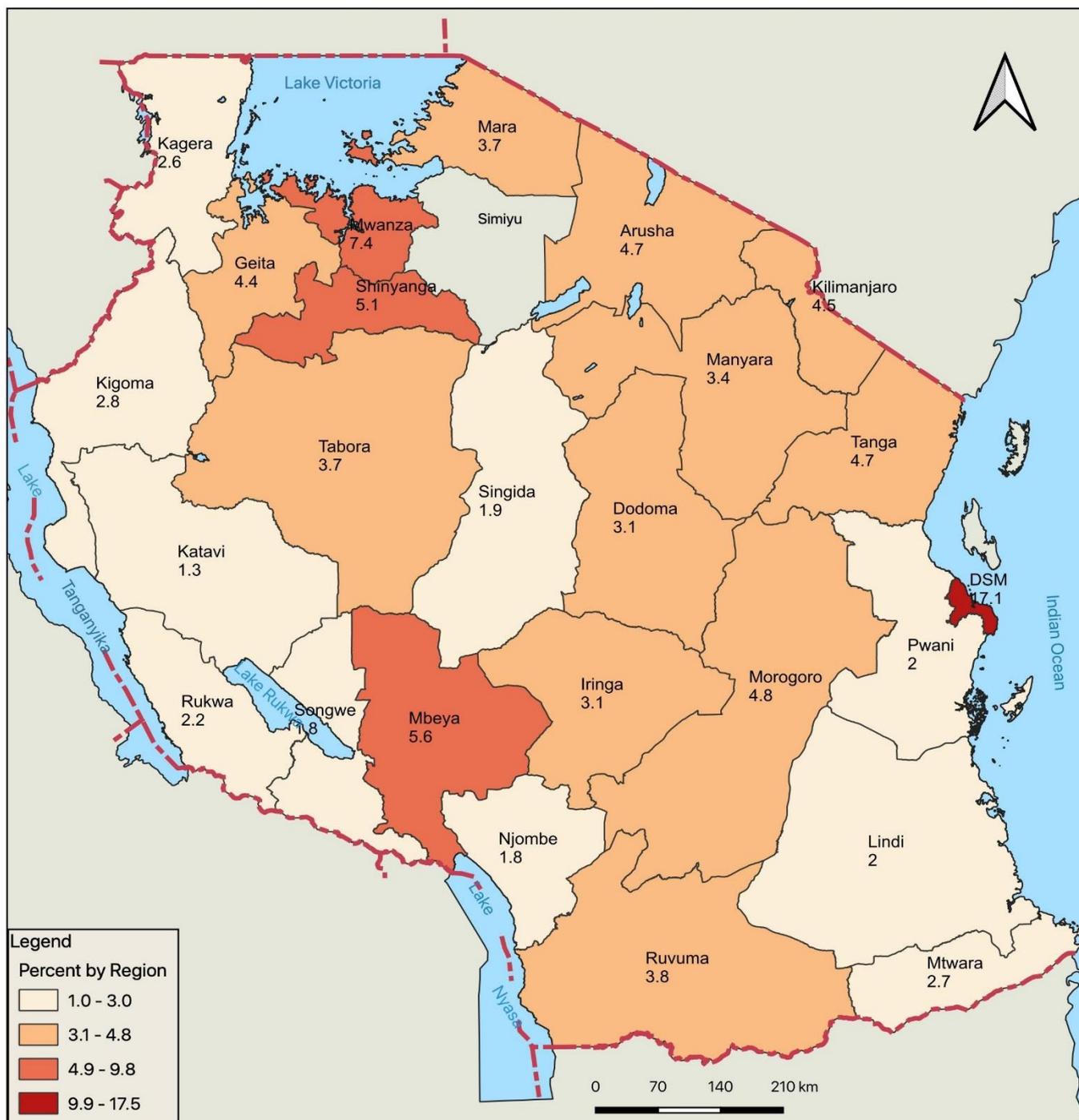
**Note:**

– Denotes that the region was non-existent

r: revised

p: provisional

**Chart 7: Percentage Share of Gross Domestic Product by Region in Tanzania Mainland, 2019**



## XII. APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Total GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019

						Percent	
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018r	2019p	
75,088,988	80,873,021	86,484,736	92,803,857	99,263,761	106,218,115	113,962,485	
<b>2014</b>	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	
<b>2015</b>		6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	
<b>2016</b>			7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	
<b>2017</b>				7.0	7.0	7.1	
<b>2018</b>					7.0	7.1	
<b>2019</b>						7.3	

r: revised

p: provisional

### Appendix 2: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Agriculture Forestry and Fishing GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019

						Percent	
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018r	2019p	
22,408,192	23,952,077	25,234,560	26,436,338	28,008,976	29,504,198	30,801,226	
<b>2014</b>	6.9	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	
<b>2015</b>		5.4	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.2	
<b>2016</b>			4.8	5.4	5.3	5.1	
<b>2017</b>				5.9	5.6	5.2	
<b>2018</b>					5.3	4.9	
<b>2019</b>						4.4	

r: revised

p: provisional

**Appendix 3: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Industry and Construction GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

**Percent**

<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018r</b>	<b>2019p</b>
19,872,086	21,057,206	23,103,647	25,817,955	28,565,774	31,344,128	35,042,891
<b>2014</b>	6.0	7.8	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.9
<b>2015</b>		9.7	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.7
<b>2016</b>			11.7	11.2	10.7	11.0
<b>2017</b>				10.6	10.2	10.7
<b>2018</b>					9.7	10.8
<b>2019</b>						11.8

**r:** revised

**p:** provisional

**Appendix 4: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Services GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2019**

**Percent**

<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018r</b>	<b>2019p</b>
32,808,710	35,863,739	38,146,529	40,549,564	42,689,011	45,369,789	48,118,368
<b>2014</b>	9.3	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.6
<b>2015</b>		6.4	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.1
<b>2016</b>			6.3	5.8	6.0	6.0
<b>2017</b>				5.3	5.8	5.9
<b>2018</b>					6.3	6.2
<b>2019</b>						6.1

**r:** revised

**p:** provisional



# National Bureau of Statistics

## ***Vision***

*“To become a one-stop center for official statistics in Tanzania”*

## ***Mission***

*“To produce quality official statistics and services that meet needs of national and international stakeholders for evidence-based planning and decision making”*

**More information is available at NBS website: [www.nbs.go.tz](http://www.nbs.go.tz)**

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