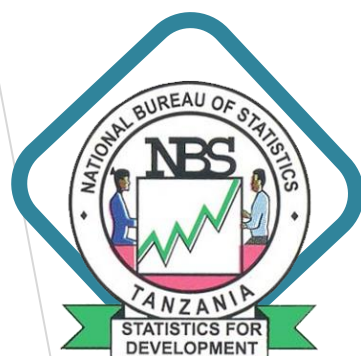




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

# NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF TANZANIA MAINLAND 2016 – 2022

FIFTH EDITION IN  
THE REVISED GDP SERIES, BASE YEAR 2015



## **Preface**

The National Accounts Statistics of Tanzania Mainland 2016 - 2022 Publication is the fifth edition in the series of publications with GDP at constant 2015 prices. It contains time series data of main aggregates such as GDP growth rates by type of economic activity at current and constant 2015 prices, disposable income, final consumption expenditures, imports and exports of goods and services as well as regional GDP estimates at current prices for the period of 2016 to 2022.

The main data sources used in the compilation of the National Account Statistics of Tanzania Mainland (2015 series) includes Household budget Survey (HBS) 2011/12, Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) 2014, Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08, Annual Agriculture Sample Survey 2014/15, Census of industrial production 2013 and Annual Surveys of Industrial Production 2015 and 2016. In addition, secondary information was extracted from administrative records including imports and exports of goods and services, Government Finance Statistics (GFS) and Value Added Tax (VAT) collections. Moreover, data from specific studies including 2015 Trade and Transport Margins and Non-Profit Institutions Servings Households were collected to supplement the existing data.

The unique feature in this publication is the inclusion of actual number of Population based on the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The 2022 PHC results have provided key statistics that are used to compile the Country's Per Capita GDP and Regional Per Capita GDP.

The adoption of United Nations System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA) makes it possible to compare the National Accounts aggregates for Tanzania Mainland with other countries. I recognize the contribution from numerous organizations and stakeholders, both public and private sectors which provided basic information for this publication. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) also welcomes views and comments from users for improving the future National Accounts statistics estimates.



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**Statistician General**

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## Introduction

The National Accounts Statistics of Tanzania Mainland 2016 - 2022 Publication gives consolidated estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other allied aggregates. It is the fifth publication with GDP series at 2015 prices. The GDP figures are also available in the Economic Survey, 2022 published by the Ministry of Finance. The estimates for the year 2021 have been revised while those of 2022 are provisional.

The main data sources used in compilation of National Account Statistics of Tanzania Mainland includes Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2011/12; Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) 2014; Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08; Annual Agriculture Sample Survey 2014/15; Census of Industrial production 2013; Annual Surveys for Industrial Production 2015. Secondary information was 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. Furthermore, other data used were from specific studies such as Trade and Transport Margins 2015 and Non-Profit Institutions Servings Households 2015.

## Concepts and Definitions

The concepts and definition applied 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)**

The *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 development of science and technology that has resulted into introduction of new products and services in the economy and made the obsolete goods and services to disappear.

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:

- (a) *Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* is the sum of value added of all domestic producers in the economy. It represents monetary value of all goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specified period, usually a year, before provision for consumption of fixed capital;
- (b) *GDP at basic prices* excludes any taxes payable on products and includes any subsidies receivable on products while GDP at purchasers' prices include taxes as well as trade and transport margins;
- (c) *GDP at market prices* is equal to the GDP at basic prices plus taxes less subsidies on products;
- (d) *Gross National Income (GNI)* is equal to GDP plus net primary income from the rest of the world;
- (e) *Gross National Disposable Income* is the sum of Gross National Income plus net current transfers from the rest of the world;
- (f) *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;
- (g) *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;
- (h) *Consumption of Fixed Capital* is the 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;
- (i) *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 under this category;
- (j) *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;

- (k) *Subsidies* are current transfers that government pays to producers that constitute additions to the income receivable from their output;
- (l) *Basic Price* is the amount receivable by the producer, in other words the amount of money enters in the producer pockets. It excludes any taxes on products but includes subsidies on products; and
- (m) *Purchaser's Price* is the amount paid by the purchaser excluding deductible VAT. The price includes taxes on imports that become payable when products enter the country.

### **Geographical Coverage**

The estimates presented in this publication cover Tanzania Mainland.

### **Regional Gross Domestic Product**

A Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) estimate at current prices is presented for the period of 2016 - 2022. The estimates of the economic activities other than Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing 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, Extra Budgetary Units and Local Governments on goods and services other than those relating to the provision of health and education services.

### **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, round 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 rising 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 respective animals.

#### **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 of 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). Also, includes activities that are normally integrated in the process of production for own-account (e.g. seeding oysters pearl production).

### B: Mining and Quarrying

Mining and quarrying activity includes 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 unit's which extract their source and/or other located nearby.

The mining and quarrying activity is classified into five divisions namely:

- (a) Mining of coal and lignite and extraction of peat;
- (b) Crude petroleum and natural gas;
- (c) Mining of metal ores;
- (d) Other mining and quarrying; and
- (e) Mining support service activities.

### **C: Manufacturing**

Manufacturing activity involves physical or chemical (industrial) transformation of materials, substance or component 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, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) offlines, 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 activities related to the management (including collection, treatment and disposal) of various forms of waste, such as solid or non-solid industrial or household waste as well as contaminated waste.

### **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, harbour sand water projects, irrigation systems, sewerage systems, industrial facilities, pipelines and electric lines, sports facilities etc. Construction work can be carried out on own account or on a fee or contract basis. Portion of the work and sometimes even the whole practical work can be sub-contracted out.

### **G: Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles**

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 these goods. It also includes repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. The activity involves the buying and selling of goods. This activity is classified into three broad divisions namely:



Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Wholesale trade except motor vehicles and motorcycles; and Retail trade except motor vehicles and motorcycles.

### **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 terminal and parking facilities, 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 travellers 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 etc.

### **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 section includes acting as lessors, agents and /or brokers in one or more of the following: selling or buying real estate, renting real estate, providing other real estate services such as appraising real estate or acting as real estate escrow agent. The activities 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 administrative, office support and business support activities.

## **O: Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security**

The activity includes the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws, legislative activities, taxation, national defence, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and the administration of government 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. This activity also includes instruction primarily concerned with sport and recreational activities such as bridge or golf and education support activities.

## **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, over 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.

## **Methodology**

### **Overview of GDP Compilation**

The methodologies used are based on SNA2008. 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, adding taxes less subsidies on products. However, Gross Value Added (GVA) for Government and Central Bank sub activities is compiled by using sum of cost approach.

#### **(ii) Expenditure Approach**

Expenditure approach considers the income expenditure for the purpose of consumption or capital formation. The expenditure can be made on domestically produced or imported goods and services by the economy. 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).

## **Compilation of Gross Value Added by Activity**

### **Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing**

The estimates were made at the detailed level of economic activities namely:

- i) Crops
- ii) Livestock
- iii) Forestry
- iv) 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.

## 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 IC 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.

## 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 2007/08. 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 reflating the constant prices IC.

## 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.

### **Fishing**

The information for estimating fishing output was from Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development on volume data and National Bureau of Statistics on the HBS 2011/12 and CPI for fish.

Gross output at current prices was derived by extrapolating 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 on quantity and value of gas produced and Ministry of Minerals on 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 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 on Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) and 2013 Industrial census data, quarterly Industrial Production

indices 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) on 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 tap water.

The gross output of sewerage and disposal was compiled by extrapolation of benchmark value using number of households with tap 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 (MoF) specifically from general government budget documents, National Bureau of Statistics on Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP), Custom Statistics and Households Budget Survey 2011/12. Gross output of construction activity is 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.

Intermediate 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. Intermediate consumption at constant prices was derived by deflating current prices IC using construction materials prices.

### **Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles**

Data were obtained from Tanzania Revenue Authority on export and import of goods and Value Added Tax data, Bank of Tanzania on Balance of Payments data, National Bureau of statistics on 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 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 vehicle sand CPI for services.

### **Transport and Storage**

The estimates were compiled using data from Land Transport Regulatory Authority (LATRA) on number of vehicles licensed, Tanzania and Zambia Railways Authority on financial reports, Tanzania Railways Limited on financial reports, Air Tanzania and Precision Air on passengers carried and cargo handled and Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation on 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 kilometres; rail passengers and cargo kilometres; 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 were 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 was derived by reflating constant prices IC with corresponding CPI.

### **Accommodation and Food Services**

Information was collected from National Bureau Statistics on number of beds occupied and total population for Tanzania Mainland and Immigration Service Department on 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 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 on financial reports from telecommunication companies, VAT turnover data from Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) for estimating Publishing, audio-visual, programming, broadcasting, information Technology and CPI from National Bureau of Statistics.

Gross output at current prices was derived by extrapolating benchmark value with fixed and mobile telephones on quarterly income data. Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using deflated fixed and mobile telephones on quarterly income data, and 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**

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

Gross output at current prices for the 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 banks audited reports. 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. 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 fixed IO ratio. IC at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices IC with CPI for services. Data for insurance estimation were collected from Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority (TRA), data collected includes gross premium, premium supplement or investment income and claims incurred.

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. 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 by using fixed IO ratio. 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 indicators of premium earned, premium supplements and benefit due. 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 using fixed IO ratio. 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 the National Bureau of Statistics specifically from the HBS data 2011/12.

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 the National Bureau of Statistics on Employment and Earning Survey and CPI data.

Gross output at constant prices for professional, scientific, and technical activities was derived by extrapolating 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 the NBS specifically employment, and CPI data. Gross output at constant prices for administrative and support services were derived by extrapolating

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 Defence, Compulsory Social Security**

Data collected were from budget documents, income and expenditure statements of compulsory social security funds and other extra budgetary units. It also includes data from central government and local government authority.

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 from analysis of GFS data. IC at constant prices was derived by deflating current prices IC using CPI for all items.

### **Education**

Data collected were from the Ministry of Education which includes number of enrolled pupils/students and expenditure. The supplementary information was obtained from government financial statistics. 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 wage 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.

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 stationery and drawing materials, electricity, repair and maintenance; and services.

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

Data collected were from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare which includes number of patients received health services. The supplementary information was obtained from government financial statistics.

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 wage index.

Gross output at constant prices for private health was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using volume index derived from number of patients attending private hospitals including Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) health facilities. Gross output at current prices was compiled by reflating 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.

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 reflating constant prices IC using CPI for pharmaceutical products, repair and maintenance; and services.

### **Arts, Entertainment and Recreation**

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

Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using weighted volume index derived using population of Tanzania Mainland and number of tourist arrivals. Gross output at current prices was estimated by reflating 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 reflating constant prices IC using CPI for services.

### **Other Social Service**

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 hair dressing.

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

### **Taxes**

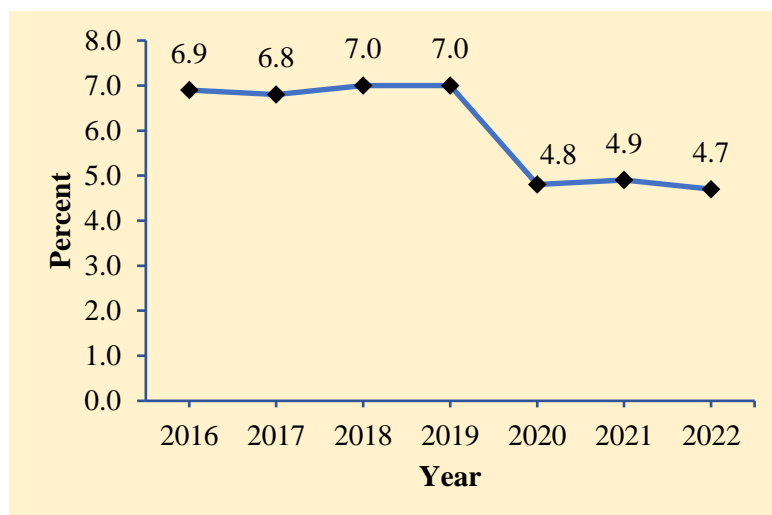
Net taxes at current prices were obtained directly from Government revenue data. Government revenue data provide information on total tax collected in the category of VAT, taxes and duties on imports and other taxes on products. Net taxes at constant prices were obtained by extrapolating benchmark value using respective volume index of taxable goods.

## Macroeconomic Performance

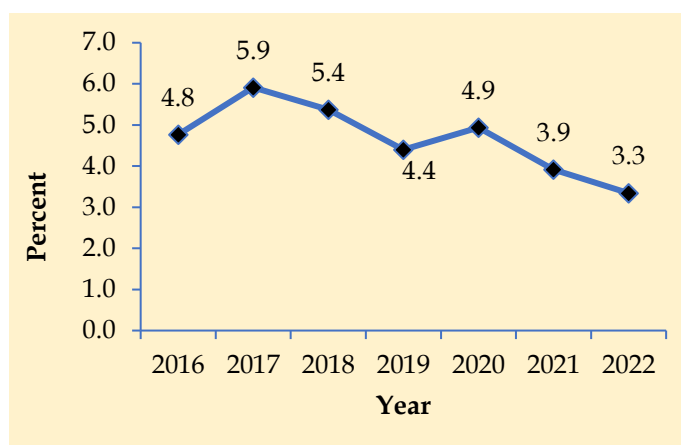
Analysis of macroeconomic performance in 2022 focused on GDP as an important indicator for understanding trends and structure of the economy and its performance. This section covers average annual growth rates of GDP by broad categories namely Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; Industry and Construction; and Services at 2015 basic prices. It also presents shares of GDP at current market prices.

Graph 2 indicates that, during the year 2022, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing activities grew by 3.3 percent compared to 3.9 percent recorded in 2021. The down trend was attributed to inadequate rainfall in major production areas and shortage of water and pastures for livestock.

**Graph 1: Average Annual Growth Rates of GDP at 2015 Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 – 2022**

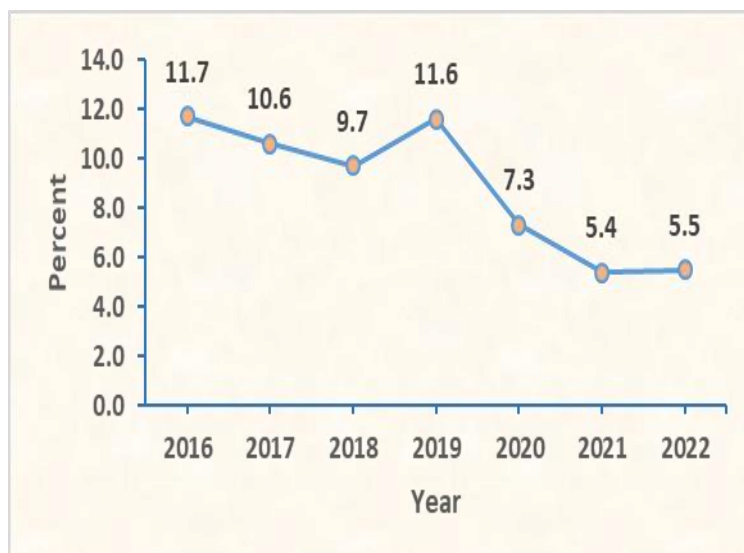


**Graph 2: Average Annual Growth Rates of Agriculture, Forest and Fishing Activities at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 – 2022**



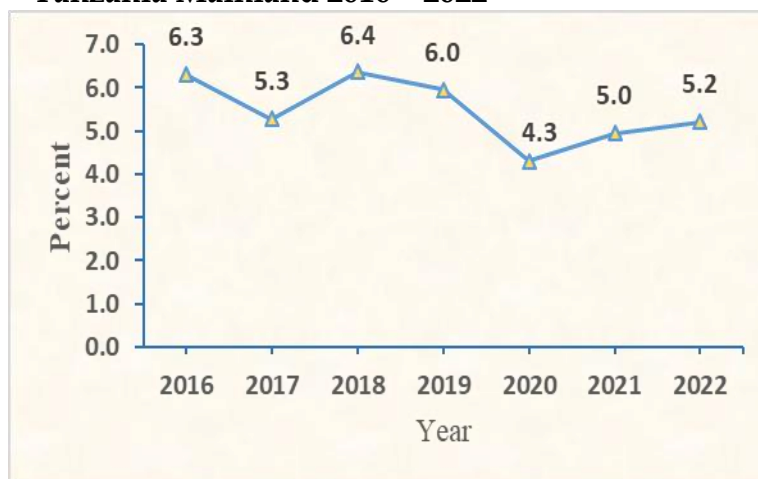
Graph 3 indicates that, Industry and Construction activities grew by 5.5 percent in 2022 compared to 5.4 percent in 2021. The recorded growth rate was attributed to the slight increase in construction activities. During the period 2015 to 2022, the highest growth rate of 11.7 percent was recorded in the 2016 while the lowest growth rate of 5.4 percent was recorded in the year 2021.

**Graph 3: Average Annual Growth Rates of Industry and Construction Activities at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 – 2022**



Graph 4 shows that, the annual growth rates of service activities at basic prices, was 5.2 percent in the year 2022 compared to 5.0 percent 2021. The highest growth rate of 6.4 percent was recorded in 2018 while the lowest was 4.3 percent was observed in 2020.

**Graph 4: Average Annual Growth Rates of Service Activities at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland 2016 – 2022**



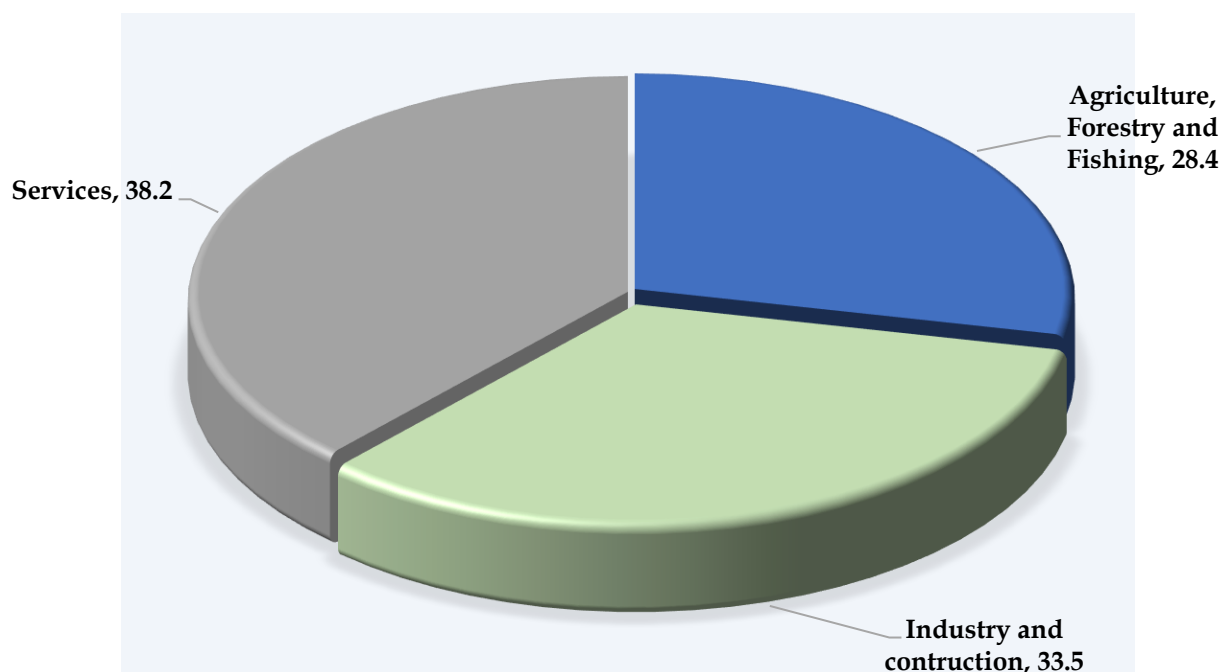
### Gross Domestic Product at Constant Market Prices

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market price is among the most important economic indicators. The total GDP at 2015 prices increased from TZS 135,478,189 million in 2021 to TZS 141,872,730 million in 2022. The annual growth rate recorded in 2022 was 4.7 compared 4.9 percent recorded in 2021. Agriculture support services recorded the lowest growth rates of 0.7 percent in 2022, followed by fishing by 2.0 percent and crops by 2.7 percent. However, mining and quarrying activities; and financial and insurance activities grew at 10.9 and 9.2 percent respectively.

### Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices

In 2022, Service economic activities accounted for the largest shares to GDP of about 38.2 percent at current market prices followed by Industry and Construction (33.5 percent) and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (28.4 percent).

**Figure 1: Percentage Shares to Gross Domestic Product at Basic Current Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2022**



**Note:** Percentage shares to GDP were derived before adjustment for taxes



**Table 1: Gross Domestic Product and Selected Allied Aggregates Summary Table, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

TZS Billions							
Heading	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
Gross Domestic Product at b.p	99,424	108,890	114,194	124,630	135,304	144,999	157,518
Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	108,362	118,678	123,989	134,384	145,430	156,375	170,256
Gross National Income at b.p	97,344	106,805	112,749	122,310	132,403	142,261	154,544
Gross National Income at m.p.	106,283	116,593	122,544	132,064	142,528	153,637	167,281
Net Domestic Product at b.p	85,751	91,264	98,141	105,610	112,711	119,046	131,311
Net National Income at b.p	83,672	89,179	96,695	103,291	109,810	116,308	128,337
Net National Income at m.p.	92,611	98,967	106,490	113,045	119,936	127,685	141,074
Gross Fixed capital Formation	35,493	41,721	41,252	48,401	58,129	68,967	72,251
Gross Capital Formation	34,865	38,391	40,750	44,432	53,673	65,082	71,157
Government Final Consumption. Exp.	9,825	10,097	10,468	10,865	11,264	11,862	12,414
Household Final Consumption Exp.	64,700	70,829	76,845	81,288	88,744	95,132	104,847
Net Savings	18,682	18,671	19,938	21,527	20,514	21,587	24,730
<b>AT 2015 PRICES</b>							
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Gross Domestic Product at b.p	92,804	99,253	106,256	113,891	120,047	125,831	131,870
Gross Fixed capital Formation	34,878	39,913	46,824	53,505	57,367	60,409	63,567
Gross Capital Formation	33,795	36,298	45,156	48,802	51,873	55,864	61,500
<b>PER CAPITA GDP</b>							
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
Per Capita GDP at current market prices	2,191,190	2,326,085	2,356,348	2,476,430	2,598,534	2,708,999	2,844,641
Per Capita GDP at constant basic prices	2,010,442	2,134,145	2,170,200	2,296,683	2,417,610	2,511,916	2,631,821

m.p: market price

Exp: Expenditure:

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 2: Selected Important Ratios at Current Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2016 - 2022**

Heading	Percent						2022 p
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	
1.Compensation of Employees to Net Domestic Product (NDP) at b.p.	27.5	31.0	32.7	33.4	34.8	37.1	37.5
2. Gross Capital formation to GDP at m.p.	32.2	32.3	32.9	33.1	36.9	41.6	41.8
3. Government Final Consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable income at m.p	10.5	10.1	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.2	8.7
4. Household Final consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable income at m.p	69.2	70.9	71.4	71.3	73.4	73.8	73.6
5. Savings to Net National Disposable income at m.p	20.0	18.7	18.5	18.9	17.0	16.7	17.4
6. GFCF at current prices / GDP at current b.p	35.7	38.3	36.1	38.8	43.0	47.6	45.9
7. GFCF at constant prices /GDP at constant b.p	37.6	40.2	44.1	47.0	47.8	48.0	48.2
8. Agriculture, Fishing, Hunting and Forestry to GDP at current b.p	29.9	31.4	29.7	29.2	28.6	28.9	28.4
9. Industry and construction to GDP at current b.p	27.1	27.3	29.3	29.9	31.4	31.6	33.5
10. Services to GDP at current b.p	43.0	41.3	41.0	40.9	39.9	39.6	38.2

b.p. : basic price

m.p.: market price

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 3: Gross Domestic Products at Current Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

Economic Activity	TZS Millions						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>29,739,111</b>	<b>34,142,497</b>	<b>33,916,201</b>	<b>36,447,871</b>	<b>38,760,377</b>	<b>41,851,196</b>	<b>44,670,628</b>
Crops	16,494,064	19,712,862	19,060,478	20,066,646	21,920,177	23,549,769	25,580,490
Livestock	8,214,636	8,867,810	9,251,173	10,357,287	10,622,499	11,269,820	11,479,664
Forestry	3,098,399	3,313,765	3,383,160	3,641,955	3,720,575	4,191,340	4,603,883
Fishing	1,932,012	2,248,060	2,221,390	2,381,982	2,497,126	2,840,267	3,006,591
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>26,937,139</b>	<b>29,735,584</b>	<b>33,422,366</b>	<b>37,269,750</b>	<b>42,549,256</b>	<b>45,762,018</b>	<b>52,700,656</b>
B: Mining and quarrying	5,299,362	5,206,217	6,455,878	7,164,222	9,867,293	11,471,365	15430905.77
C: Manufacturing	8,467,126	9,102,282	9,811,013	10,512,034	11,207,276	11,237,325	12,157,760
D: Electricity supply	472,868	413,351	345,775	369,917	398,084	378,691	248,139
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	433,132	519,909	554,536	590,324	635,959	746,403	893,174
F: Construction	12,264,650	14,493,826	16,255,164	18,633,254	20,440,644	21,928,233	23,970,677
<b>Services</b>	<b>42,747,407</b>	<b>45,065,892</b>	<b>46,855,883</b>	<b>50,912,265</b>	<b>53,994,408</b>	<b>57,385,569</b>	<b>60,146,729</b>
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9,861,678	10,842,803	11,047,691	12,246,192	12,931,133	13,570,247	13,532,026
H: Transport and storage	7,549,484	7,897,993	8,381,276	9,622,792	10,701,520	10,860,302	11,397,028
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1,523,035	1,602,543	1,653,792	1,680,222	1,371,161	1,601,506	1,892,459
J: Information and communication	1,739,556	1,829,356	1,948,180	2,052,242	2,196,753	2,375,155	2,605,849
K: Financial and insurance activities	5,268,866	4,789,632	4,823,101	4,927,613	5,013,181	5,380,249	5,498,733
L: Real estate	3,162,290	3,334,171	3,553,630	3,869,528	4,348,618	4,581,584	4,877,501
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	617,914	726,707	711,807	753,302	822,440	1,088,002	1,175,442
N: Administrative and support service activities	2,661,978	3,027,384	3,078,145	3,340,939	3,692,864	4,022,127	4,297,339
O: Public administration and defence	4,846,491	4,986,287	5,131,630	5,354,893	5,530,738	5,875,519	6,243,146
P: Education	2,673,289	2,864,290	3,081,718	3,322,028	3,440,525	3,649,124	3,838,330
Q: Human health and social work activities	1,540,484	1,681,353	1,816,738	1,932,964	2,060,600	2,213,486	2,392,940
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	285,626	322,353	374,924	427,887	416,049	513,448	623,721
S: Other service activities	831,216	959,148	1,037,687	1,140,417	1,217,190	1,358,754	1,465,396
T: Activities of households as employers;	185,501	201,872	215,564	241,246	251,635	296,065	306,818
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>99,423,658</b>	<b>108,943,973</b>	<b>114,194,450</b>	<b>124,629,886</b>	<b>135,304,041</b>	<b>144,998,783</b>	<b>157,518,013</b>
<i>Taxes on products</i>	8,938,667	9,787,724	9,794,956	9,753,960	10,125,604	11,376,505	12,737,610
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>108,362,324</b>	<b>118,731,698</b>	<b>123,989,406</b>	<b>134,383,846</b>	<b>145,429,645</b>	<b>156,375,288</b>	<b>170,255,623</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 4: Shares of Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

Economic Activity	Percent						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	27.4	28.8	27.4	27.1	26.7	26.8	26.2
Crops	15.2	16.6	15.4	14.9	15.1	15.0	15.0
Livestock	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.2	6.7
Forestry	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7
Fishing	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
Agriculture Support services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industry and Construction	24.9	25.1	27.0	27.7	29.3	29.3	31.0
B: Mining and quarrying	4.9	4.4	5.2	5.3	6.8	7.3	9.1
C: Manufacturing	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.1
D: Electricity supply	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
F: Construction	11.3	12.2	13.1	13.9	14.1	14.0	14.1
Services	39.4	37.9	37.8	37.9	37.1	36.7	35.3
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.7	7.9
H: Transport and storage	7.0	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.4	6.9	6.7
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1
J: Information and communication	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
K: Financial and insurance activities	4.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2
L: Real estate	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
M: Professional, scientific, and technical activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
N: Administrative and support service activities	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
O: Public administration and defence	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7
P: Education	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Q: Human health and social work activities	1.4	1.4	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	0.4
S: Other service activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
T: Activities of households as employers;	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All Economic Activities	91.8	91.8	92.1	92.7	93.0	92.7	92.5
Taxes on products	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.5
GDP at Market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 5: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activities (2015 = 100), Tanzania Mainland, 2016 – 2022**

Economic Activity	Percent						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>124.6</b>	<b>128.7</b>
Crops	117.7	132.3	121.6	122.6	127.5	132.2	139.8
Livestock	109.3	112.5	111.8	119.2	116.5	117.7	114.2
Forestry	102.0	104.1	101.3	104.1	103.0	112.1	119.4
Fishing	103.5	111.1	100.6	106.2	104.3	115.7	120.1
Agriculture Support services	101.9	105.3	107.0	108.6	110.9	114.3	113.3
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>126.2</b>
B: Mining and quarrying	121.6	113.5	138.6	130.6	167.6	178.0	215.9
C: Manufacturing	103.1	102.4	101.9	103.2	105.3	100.7	104.6
D: Electricity supply	54.4	47.1	37.3	37.2	37.9	32.8	20.0
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	103.6	116.9	116.1	115.7	117.7	129.8	147.2
F: Construction	102.5	105.3	103.8	104.7	105.2	108.3	113.4
<b>Services</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>108.6</b>
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	106.5	110.4	105.9	111.7	115.5	116.7	112.3
H: Transport and storage	103.1	101.1	95.9	101.4	104.0	101.9	103.0
I: Accommodation and Food Services	102.9	105.0	103.1	102.1	96.6	105.7	114.6
J: Information and communication	101.2	100.3	97.9	96.2	95.0	94.1	96.1
K: Financial and insurance activities	124.4	116.4	117.8	115.1	113.6	117.0	109.4
L: Real estate	102.8	103.8	105.9	110.4	118.7	119.7	122.0
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	101.9	96.9	93.3	91.7	93.3	115.5	117.9
N: Administrative and support service activities	101.9	104.7	100.8	100.9	103.4	105.4	107.6
O: Public administration and defence	101.1	101.6	101.3	102.2	101.7	102.8	103.6
P: Education	100.3	100.2	101.1	102.0	102.2	103.2	103.0
Q: Human health and social work activities	102.8	104.3	104.0	105.4	105.5	107.2	109.9
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	102.0	104.7	107.1	109.9	111.8	115.5	118.0
S: Other service activities	102.0	105.1	106.8	110.0	111.7	115.0	117.3
T: Activities of households as employers;	101.2	106.7	110.5	119.9	121.3	138.4	139.1
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>119.4</b>
<i>Taxes on products</i>	111.4	116.6	109.7	104.8	111.4	117.9	127.3
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>112.6</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>120.0</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 6: Gross Domestic Product at 2015 prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

Economic Activity	TZS Millions						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>26,436,338</b>	<b>27,999,284</b>	<b>29,504,236</b>	<b>30,802,622</b>	<b>32,323,673</b>	<b>33,588,777</b>	<b>34,711,277</b>
Crops	13,996,348	14,885,721	15,659,175	16,351,312	17,174,743	17,795,481	18,272,899
Livestock	7,506,593	7,876,592	8,266,049	8,676,074	9,107,854	9,562,643	10,042,417
Forestry	3,034,569	3,180,379	3,334,791	3,495,187	3,608,190	3,735,011	3,852,199
Fishing	1,864,627	2,020,513	2,206,280	2,240,466	2,391,399	2,452,672	2,500,504
Agriculture Support services	34,201	36,079	37,941	39,583	41,486	42,969	43,257
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>25,817,955</b>	<b>28,565,774</b>	<b>31,344,128</b>	<b>34,976,982</b>	<b>37,545,172</b>	<b>39,578,000</b>	<b>41,750,204</b>
B: Mining and quarrying	4,356,709	4,588,624	4,659,195	5,485,112	5,887,452	6,442,881	7,146,141
C: Manufacturing	8,213,364	8,889,818	9,623,501	10,184,558	10,646,279	11,155,762	11,624,144
D: Electricity supply	869,262	877,667	928,174	994,879	1,049,610	1,154,204	1,242,132
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	417,899	444,660	477,510	510,411	540,159	575,213	606,754
F: Construction	11,960,720	13,765,005	15,655,747	17,802,021	19,421,672	20,249,939	21,131,032
<b>Services</b>	<b>40,549,564</b>	<b>42,688,390</b>	<b>45,407,432</b>	<b>48,111,192</b>	<b>50,177,657</b>	<b>52,663,978</b>	<b>55,408,590</b>
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9,260,703	9,820,627	10,434,333	10,961,777	11,197,266	11,623,456	12,046,448
H: Transport and storage	7,324,856	7,815,845	8,736,561	9,493,191	10,293,276	10,658,344	11,061,950
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1,480,052	1,525,619	1,604,391	1,645,950	1,419,654	1,514,711	1,651,099
J: Information and communication	1,718,548	1,824,472	1,989,717	2,133,312	2,313,032	2,524,610	2,712,411
K: Financial and insurance activities	4,235,515	4,115,393	4,094,972	4,281,167	4,412,967	4,599,677	5,024,141
L: Real estate	3,077,086	3,211,895	3,354,518	3,505,485	3,663,972	3,827,460	3,997,460
M: Professional, scientific, and technical activities	606,207	694,291	763,332	821,636	881,833	942,013	996,609
N: Administrative and support service activities	2,611,498	2,892,463	3,054,288	3,311,753	3,569,800	3,817,047	3,993,799
O: Public administration and defence	4,793,820	4,907,113	5,064,968	5,238,491	5,438,146	5,713,411	6,024,203
P: Education	2,665,336	2,859,171	3,046,789	3,257,406	3,365,355	3,537,611	3,724,729
Q: Human health and social work activities	1,497,896	1,611,999	1,746,731	1,833,514	1,953,479	2,065,349	2,176,986
R: Arts, entertainment, and recreation	280,131	307,907	350,027	389,225	372,120	444,488	528,722
S: Other service activities	814,529	912,404	971,690	1,037,083	1,089,265	1,181,814	1,249,425
T: Activities of households as employers;	183,387	189,193	195,113	201,203	207,492	213,987	220,607
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>92,803,857</b>	<b>99,253,448</b>	<b>106,255,796</b>	<b>113,890,796</b>	<b>120,046,501</b>	<b>125,830,755</b>	<b>131,870,070</b>
<i>Taxes on products</i>	8,024,535	8,393,240	8,924,997	9,303,083	9,093,315	9,647,434	10,002,660
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>100,828,393</b>	<b>107,646,688</b>	<b>115,180,792</b>	<b>123,193,879</b>	<b>129,139,817</b>	<b>135,478,189</b>	<b>141,872,730</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 7: Annual Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

Economic Activity	Percent						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Crops	5.4	6.4	5.2	4.4	5.0	3.6	2.7
Livestock	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Forestry	3.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	3.2	3.5	3.1
Fishing	1.2	8.4	9.2	1.5	6.7	2.6	2.0
Agriculture Support services	4.0	5.5	5.2	4.3	4.8	3.6	0.7
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>
B: Mining and quarrying	7.4	5.3	1.5	17.7	7.3	9.4	10.9
C: Manufacturing	10.8	8.2	8.3	5.8	4.5	4.8	4.2
D: Electricity supply	8.8	1.0	5.8	7.2	5.5	10.0	7.6
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	6.9	6.4	7.4	6.9	5.8	6.5	5.5
F: Construction	14.5	15.1	13.7	13.7	9.1	4.3	4.4
<b>Services</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.1	2.1	3.8	3.6
H: Transport and storage	5.7	6.7	11.8	8.7	8.4	3.5	3.8
I: Accommodation and Food Services	4.1	3.1	5.2	2.6	-13.7	6.7	9.0
J: Information and communication	2.2	6.2	9.1	7.2	8.4	9.1	7.4
K: Financial and insurance activities	1.1	-2.8	-0.5	4.5	3.1	4.2	9.2
L: Real estate	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	17.0	14.5	9.9	7.6	7.3	6.8	5.8
N: Administrative and support service activities	19.6	10.8	5.6	8.4	7.8	6.9	4.6
O: Public administration and defence	5.4	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.8	5.1	5.4
P: Education	10.4	7.3	6.6	6.9	3.3	5.1	5.3
Q: Human health and social work activities	5.6	7.6	8.4	5.0	6.5	5.7	5.4
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	12.7	9.9	13.7	11.2	-4.4	19.4	19.0
S: Other service activities	13.5	12.0	6.5	6.7	5.0	8.5	5.7
T: Activities of households as employers;	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<i>Taxes on products</i>	2.0	4.6	6.3	4.2	-2.3	6.1	3.7
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>

r: revised; p: provisional

**Table 8: Shares of Gross Domestic Product At 2015 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

Economic Activity	Percent						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>24.5</b>
Crops	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.9
Livestock	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1
Forestry	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Fishing	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	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>25.6</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>29.4</b>
B: Mining and quarrying	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0
C: Manufacturing	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2
D: Electricity supply	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
F: Construction	11.9	12.8	13.6	14.5	15.0	14.9	14.9
<b>Services</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>39.1</b>
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.5
H: Transport and storage	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.8
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2
J: Information and communication	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
K: Financial and insurance activities	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5
L: Real estate	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
N: Administrative and support service activities	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
O: Public administration and defence	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2
P: Education	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	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	0.4
S: Other service activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
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>92.0</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>92.9</b>
<i>Taxes on products</i>	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.0	7.1	7.1
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

r: revised; p: provisional



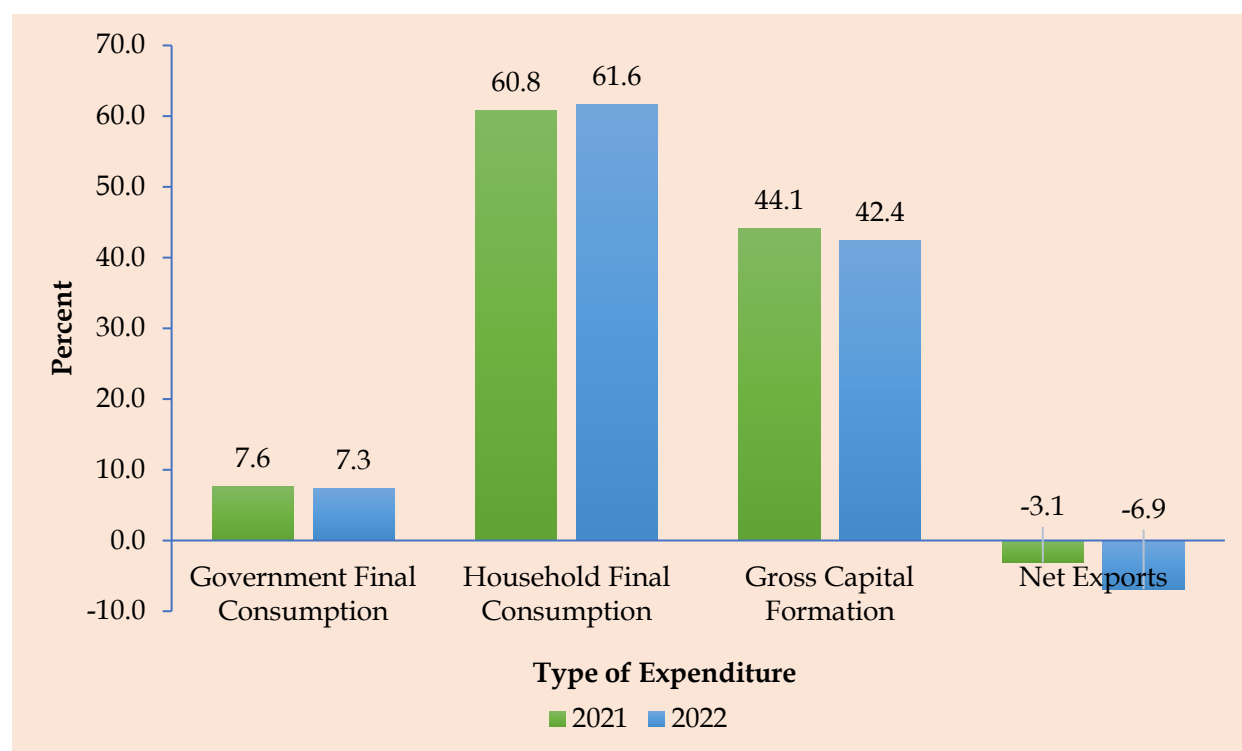
## Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

Analysis of expenditure on the GDP is important for understanding trends of expenditure as final consumption expenditure by households, final consumption expenditure by general government; gross capital formation (GCF); and export and import of goods and services.

Generally, there are three approaches in deriving 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, government and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) gross fixed capital formation, export and imports of goods and services changes in inventories.

The proportion of household final consumption to total GDP was high was higher 104,847,363 (61.6 percent) in 2022 compared to 95,131,837 (60.8 percent) recorded in 2021. The value of Net Export was also higher -11,719,412 (-6.9 percent) in 2022 compared to -4,828,406 (-3.1 percent) in 2021.

**Figure 2: Percentage Composition of GDP at Current Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland 2021 and 2022**



**Table 9: Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

Type of Expenditure	TZS Million						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
<b>GDP at current market prices</b>	<b>108,362,324</b>	<b>118,677,627</b>	<b>123,989,406</b>	<b>134,383,846</b>	<b>145,429,645</b>	<b>156,375,288</b>	<b>170,255,623</b>
<b>Final Consumption</b>	<b>74,761,715</b>	<b>81,191,891</b>	<b>87,612,721</b>	<b>92,475,487</b>	<b>100,341,913</b>	<b>107,370,276</b>	<b>117,685,947</b>
Government final consumption	9,824,677	10,097,156	10,468,313	10,864,652	11,263,617	11,862,430	12,414,127
Household final consumption	64,699,505	70,828,955	76,844,674	81,287,542	88,744,085	95,131,837	104,847,363
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	237,532	265,780	299,734	323,293	334,212	376,009	424,457
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>34,865,346</b>	<b>38,390,852</b>	<b>40,750,233</b>	<b>44,432,066</b>	<b>53,672,880</b>	<b>65,082,049</b>	<b>71,157,284</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	35,492,828	41,721,387	41,252,350	48,400,582	58,128,917	68,966,819	72,250,903
Changes in Valuables	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173	1,916,891
Changes in inventories	-1,732,887	-4,336,715	-1,717,221	-5,241,853	-6,294,328	-5,838,943	-3,010,510
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>17,717,213</b>	<b>18,599,164</b>	<b>18,810,171</b>	<b>22,101,293</b>	<b>19,629,078</b>	<b>21,847,313</b>	<b>26,690,224</b>
Export of goods	9,177,377	10,057,801	9,720,087	12,305,450	14,620,151	14,684,183	15,720,875
Export of services	8,539,835	8,541,363	9,090,084	9,795,843	5,008,927	7,163,130	10,969,349
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>20,665,232</b>	<b>20,719,434</b>	<b>23,653,216</b>	<b>23,806,198</b>	<b>20,992,737</b>	<b>26,675,720</b>	<b>38,409,635</b>
Import of goods	15,602,694	16,257,686	19,294,815	19,713,653	17,967,329	22,983,447	32,730,312
Import of services	5,062,538	4,461,748	4,358,401	4,092,545	3,025,408	3,692,272	5,679,323
Errors and Omissions	1,683,283	1,215,154	469,496	- 818,802	- 7,221,489	- 11,248,631	- 6,868,196

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 10: Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

Type of Expenditure	TZS Millions						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
<b>GDP at constant 2015 market prices</b>	<b>100,828,393</b>	<b>107,646,688</b>	<b>116,899,121</b>	<b>123,193,879</b>	<b>129,139,817</b>	<b>135,478,189</b>	<b>141,872,730</b>
<b>Final Consumption</b>	<b>70,594,782</b>	<b>73,247,848</b>	<b>77,486,567</b>	<b>79,580,215</b>	<b>83,527,940</b>	<b>87,515,982</b>	<b>89,551,050</b>
Government final consumption	9,667,251	9,771,806	9,965,992	10,196,780	10,457,021	10,804,144	11,135,961
Household final consumption	60,697,766	63,225,190	67,242,654	69,091,846	72,773,314	76,387,780	78,058,607
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	229,766	250,853	277,922	291,589	297,605	324,059	356,482
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>33,795,169</b>	<b>36,298,457</b>	<b>45,155,626</b>	<b>48,802,248</b>	<b>51,872,904</b>	<b>55,864,252</b>	<b>61,499,720</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	34,878,462	39,913,245	46,824,212	53,504,690	57,367,148	60,408,639	63,566,867
Changes in Valuables	902,490	858,566	776,123	925,034	1,096,591	1,161,299	1,043,459
Changes in inventories	-1,985,783	-4,473,354	-2,444,709	-5,627,476	-6,590,835	-5,705,686	-3,110,606
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>16,137,713</b>	<b>16,149,031</b>	<b>15,271,357</b>	<b>18,015,439</b>	<b>14,955,181</b>	<b>16,703,181</b>	<b>19,687,958</b>
Export of goods	8,060,826	8,796,689	7,559,554	9,941,471	10,399,070	10,432,168	10,435,117
Export of services	8,076,886	7,352,341	7,711,803	8,073,968	4,556,110	6,271,013	9,252,841
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>20,331,252</b>	<b>17,857,993</b>	<b>20,847,557</b>	<b>21,717,626</b>	<b>19,862,198</b>	<b>24,412,029</b>	<b>32,081,505</b>
Import of goods	15,631,116	14,322,029	17,374,215	18,560,526	17,441,127	21,500,875	27,904,045
Import of services	4,700,136	3,535,964	3,473,343	3,157,101	2,421,070	2,911,153	4,177,460
Errors and Omissions	631,981	-190,654	-166,872	-1,486,396	-1,354,010	-193,198	3,215,507

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 11: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure (2015 = 100), Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2022**

	Percent							
<b>Implied deflators</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021r</b>	<b>2022p</b>
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Final Consumption</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>131</b>
Government final consumption	100	102	103	105	107	108	110	111
Household final consumption	100	107	112	114	118	122	125	134
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	100	103	106	108	111	112	116	119
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>116</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	100	102	105	88	90	101	114	114
Changes in Valuables	100	122	117	157	138	168	168	184
Changes in inventories	100	87	97	70	93	96	102	97
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>136</b>
Export of goods	100	114	114	129	124	141	141	151
Export of services	100	106	116	118	121	110	114	119
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>120</b>
Import of goods	100	100	114	111	106	103	107	117
Import of services	100	108	126	125	130	125	127	136
Errors and Omissions	0	266	-637	-281	55	533	5,822	-214

r: revised

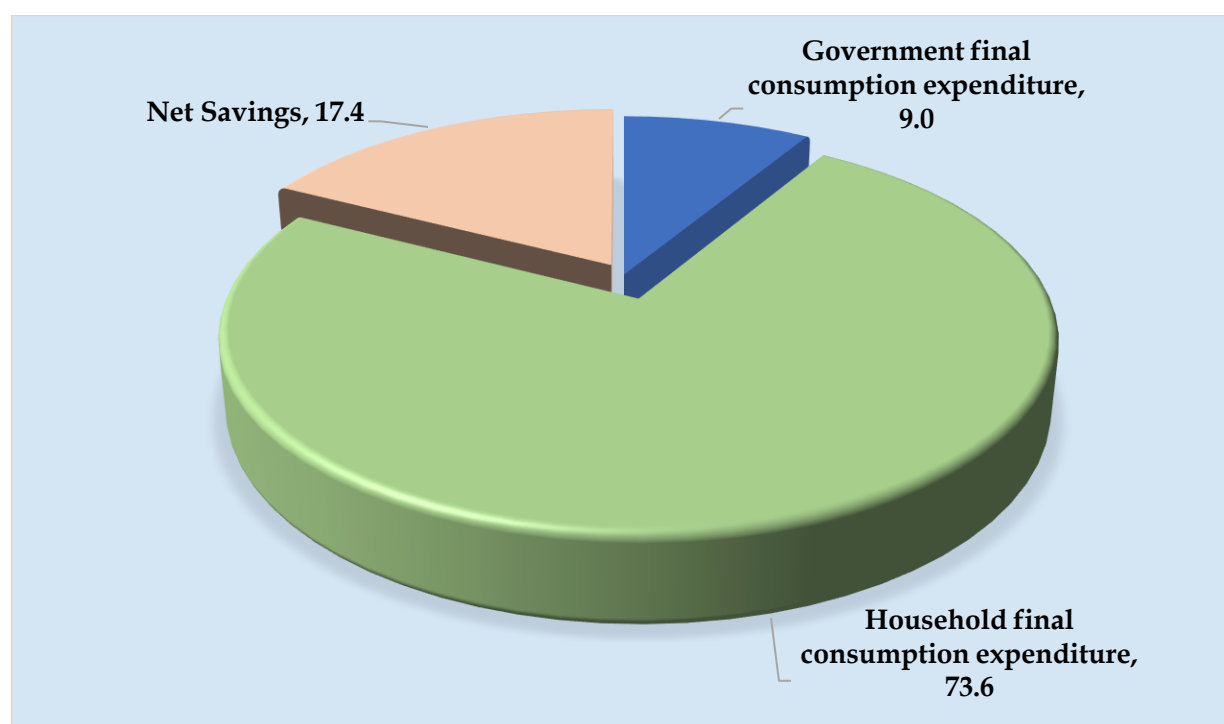
p: provisional

## Net National Disposable Income

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

Net National Disposable Income may be derived from net national income by adding all current transfers in cash or in-kind receivable by resident institutional units from non-resident units; and subtracting all current transfers in cash or in kind payable by resident institutional units to non-resident units.

**Figure 3: Percentage Composition of Net National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2022**



Net National Disposable Income at current market price increased to TZS 142,416,351 million in 2022 from TZS 128,956,903 million in 2021, equivalent to an increase of about 10.4 percent. The change was attributed to a significant increase in final consumption expenditures by household and net savings.

**Table 12: National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices and its Appropriation, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

TZS Million

Item	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
Compensation of employees	23,610,426	28,316,556	32,122,857	35,226,346	39,273,435	44,152,530	49,301,906
Operating surplus	62,140,874	62,947,264	66,017,901	70,383,952	73,437,714	74,893,436	82,009,293
Net Domestic Product at basic price	85,751,300	91,263,819	98,140,758	105,610,298	112,711,149	119,045,966	131,311,199
Net primary income from ROW	-2,079,316	-2,084,989	-1,445,833	-2,319,643	-2,901,176	-2,737,878	-2,974,495
Net National Income at b.p.	83,671,984	89,178,830	96,694,926	103,290,655	109,809,973	116,308,087	128,336,704
Taxes on products	8,938,667	9,787,724	9,794,956	9,753,960	10,125,604	11,376,505	12,737,610
Net National Income at m.p.	92,610,651	98,966,555	106,489,882	113,044,615	119,935,577	127,684,593	141,074,313
Net current Transfers from ROW	833,191	896,168	1,060,603	957,691	920,445	1,272,310	1,342,038
<b>National Disposable Income at m.p</b>	<b>93,443,842</b>	<b>99,862,723</b>	<b>107,550,484</b>	<b>114,002,306</b>	<b>120,856,022</b>	<b>128,956,903</b>	<b>142,416,351</b>
Government final consumption expenditure	9,824,677	10,097,156	10,468,313	10,864,652	11,263,617	11,862,430	12,414,127
Household final consumption expenditure	64,699,505	70,828,955	76,844,674	81,287,542	88,744,085	95,131,837	104,847,363
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	237,532	265,780	299,734	323,293	334,212	376,009	424,457
Net Savings	18,682,127	18,670,831	19,937,763	21,526,819	20,514,109	21,586,627	24,730,404
<b>Net National Disposable Income at m.p.</b>	<b>93,443,842</b>	<b>99,862,723</b>	<b>107,550,484</b>	<b>114,002,306</b>	<b>120,856,022</b>	<b>128,956,903</b>	<b>142,416,351</b>

m.p.: market price

ROW: Rest of the world:

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 13: Capital Finance at Current Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

Heading	TZS Million						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
<b>Net Savings</b>	18,682,127	18,670,831	19,937,763	21,526,819	20,514,109	21,586,627	24,730,404
Consumption on fixed capital	13,672,357	17,626,083	16,053,692	19,019,588	22,592,892	25,952,817	26,206,815
Net capital transfer from ROW	970,787	840,573	1,049,691	1,100,931	790,172	896,563	660,232
<b>Finance of Gross accumulation</b>	<b>33,325,271</b>	<b>37,137,488</b>	<b>37,041,145</b>	<b>41,647,337</b>	<b>43,897,172</b>	<b>48,436,006</b>	<b>51,597,451</b>
Changes in Inventories	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173	1,916,891
Gross fixed capital formation	35,492,828	41,721,387	41,252,350	48,400,582	58,128,917	68,966,819	72,250,903
Net Lending (+)/Borrowing (-) from ROW	-3,272,962	-5,590,079	-5,426,309	-8,026,582	-16,070,035	-22,484,986	-22,570,343
<b>Gross Accumulation</b>	<b>33,325,271</b>	<b>37,137,488</b>	<b>37,041,145</b>	<b>41,647,337</b>	<b>43,897,172</b>	<b>48,436,006</b>	<b>51,597,451</b>

**Table 14: Relation among National Accounting Aggregates at Current Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016-2022**

Heading	TZS Million						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic price.</b>	<b>99,423,658</b>	<b>108,889,903</b>	<b>114,194,450</b>	<b>124,629,886</b>	<b>135,304,041</b>	<b>144,998,783</b>	<b>157,518,013</b>
Net primary income from ROW	-2,079,316	-2,084,989	-1,445,833	-2,319,643	-2,901,176	-2,737,878	-2,974,495
Primary Income receivable	214,512	279,458	353,239	486,127	254,857	235,573	423,573
Less Primary income payable	2,293,828	2,364,447	1,799,071	2,805,769	3,156,033	2,973,451	3,398,068
<b>Gross National Product at b.p</b>	<b>97,344,341</b>	<b>106,804,914</b>	<b>112,748,617</b>	<b>122,310,243</b>	<b>132,402,865</b>	<b>142,260,904</b>	<b>154,543,518</b>
Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	13,672,357	17,626,083	16,053,692	19,019,588	22,592,892	25,952,817	26,206,815
<b>Net National Product at basic price</b>	<b>83,671,984</b>	<b>89,178,830</b>	<b>96,694,926</b>	<b>103,290,655</b>	<b>109,809,973</b>	<b>116,308,087</b>	<b>128,336,704</b>
Plus: Net Current Transfers from abroad	833,191	896,168	1,060,603	957,691	920,445	1,272,310	1,342,038
Current Transfers receivable	985,561	1,081,601	1,212,710	1,086,760	1,041,300	1,470,812	1,612,001
Less: Current transfer payable	152,370	185,433	152,108	129,069	120,855	198,502	269,963
<b>Net National Disposable Income at b.p</b>	<b>84,505,175</b>	<b>90,074,998</b>	<b>97,755,528</b>	<b>104,248,346</b>	<b>110,730,418</b>	<b>117,580,397</b>	<b>129,678,742</b>
<b>Gross National Disposable Income at b.p</b>	<b>98,177,532</b>	<b>107,701,082</b>	<b>113,809,220</b>	<b>123,267,934</b>	<b>133,323,310</b>	<b>143,533,214</b>	<b>155,885,556</b>
<b>Gross National Income at basic prices</b>	<b>97,344,341</b>	<b>106,804,914</b>	<b>112,748,617</b>	<b>122,310,243</b>	<b>132,402,865</b>	<b>142,260,904</b>	<b>154,543,518</b>

ROW: Rest of the world

b.p: basic price

r: revised

p: provisional

## **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 transfer's payable.

## **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 onboard). This is a value in the market at the frontier of the exporting country, excluding the costs of transport and insurance.

## **Imports**

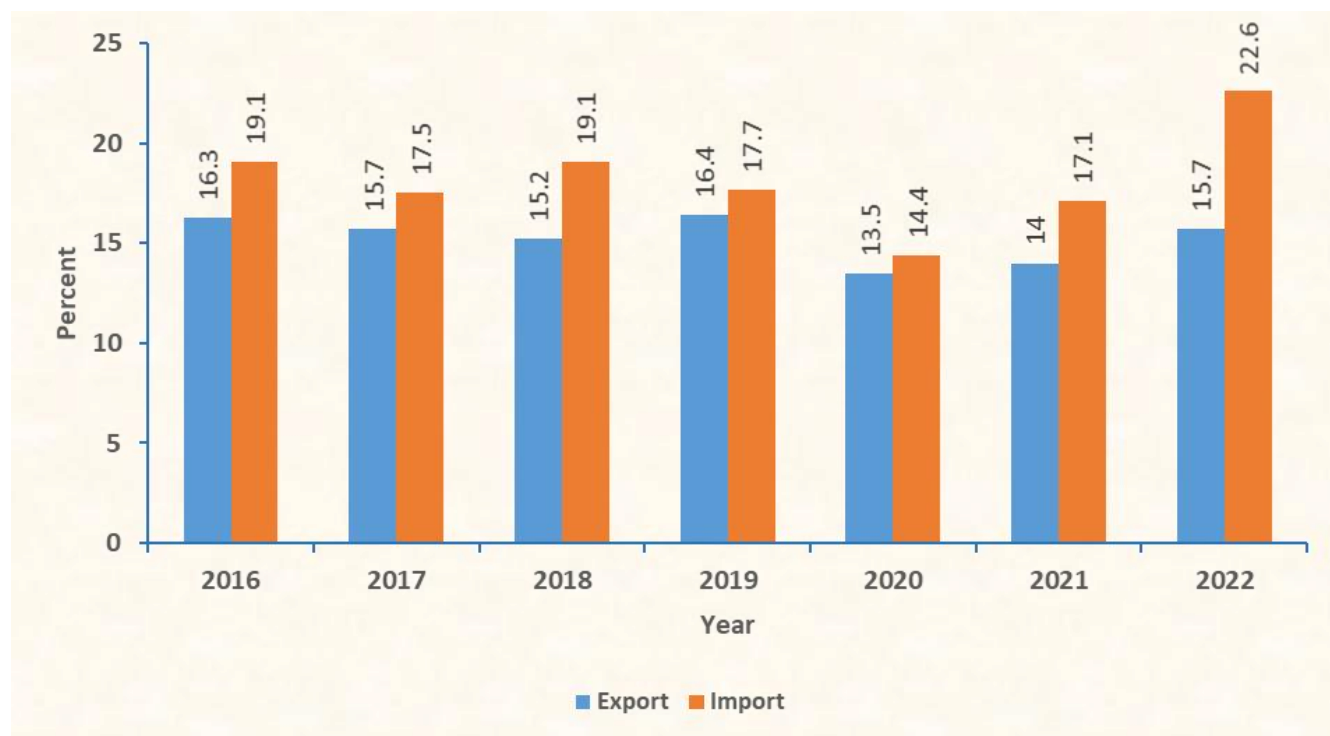
Imported goods are valued c.i.f (Cost, insurance, freight) which is the value in the market at the frontier of the importing country, including transport charges and insurance.

## **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 of 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 22.6 percent in 2022 as compared to 17.1 percent in 2021. However, the value of imports increased to TZS 38,409,635 million in 2022 from TZS 26,675,720 million in 2021.



**Figure 4: Percentage Share of Export and Import of Goods and Services to GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016-2022**



**Table 15: International Transactions at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 – 2022**

Heading	TZS Million						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
Export of goods and services:	17,717,213	18,599,164	18,810,171	22,101,293	19,629,078	21,847,313	26,690,224
Export of Goods	9,177,377	10,057,801	9,720,087	12,305,450	14,620,151	14,684,183	15,720,875
Export of services	8,539,835	8,541,363	9,090,084	9,795,843	5,008,927	7,163,130	10,969,349
Primary incomes receivable	214,512	279,458	353,239	486,127	254,857	235,573	423,573
Current transfers receivable	985,561	1,081,601	1,212,710	1,086,760	1,041,300	1,470,812	1,612,001
<b>Total external transactions receivable by the Nation</b>	<b>18,917,285</b>	<b>19,960,223</b>	<b>20,376,120</b>	<b>23,674,180</b>	<b>20,925,235</b>	<b>23,553,698</b>	<b>28,725,798</b>
Import of goods and services:	20,665,232	20,719,434	23,653,216	23,806,198	20,992,737	26,675,720	38,409,635
Import of goods	15,602,694	16,257,686	19,294,815	19,713,653	17,967,329	22,983,447	32,730,312
Import of services	5,062,538	4,461,748	4,358,401	4,092,545	3,025,408	3,692,272	5,679,323
Primary incomes payable	2,293,828	2,364,447	1,799,071	2,805,769	3,156,033	2,973,451	3,398,068
Current transfers payable	152,370	185,433	152,108	129,069	120,855	198,502	269,963
Current external balance	-4,194,145	-3,309,091	-5,228,275	-3,066,857	-3,344,390	-6,293,975	-13,351,869
<b>Total external transactions paid by the Nation</b>	<b>18,917,285</b>	<b>19,960,223</b>	<b>20,376,120</b>	<b>23,674,180</b>	<b>20,925,235</b>	<b>23,553,698</b>	<b>28,725,798</b>
Current external balance	-4,194,145	-3,309,091	-5,228,275	-3,066,857	-3,344,390	-6,293,975	-13,351,869
Errors and omissions	921,183	-2,280,988	-198,034	-4,959,725	-12,725,645	-16,191,011	-9,218,474
<b>Net lending (+) or Borrowing (-) from the ROW</b>	<b>-3,272,962</b>	<b>-5,590,079</b>	<b>-5,426,309</b>	<b>-8,026,582</b>	<b>-16,070,035</b>	<b>-22,484,986</b>	<b>-22,570,343</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 16: Relation Among National Accounting Aggregates at Current Market Prices Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

	TZS Millions						
<b>Heading</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021r</b>	<b>2022p</b>
Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	108,362,324	118,677,627	123,989,406	134,383,846	145,429,645	156,375,288	170,255,623
Plus: Net primary income from ROW	-2,079,316	-2,084,989	-1,445,833	-2,319,643	-2,901,176	-2,737,878	-2,974,495
<b>Equals: Gross National Income at m.p.</b>	<b>106,283,008</b>	<b>116,592,638</b>	<b>122,543,573</b>	<b>132,064,203</b>	<b>142,528,469</b>	<b>153,637,410</b>	<b>167,281,128</b>
Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	13,672,357	17,626,083	16,053,692	19,019,588	22,592,892	25,952,817	26,206,815
<b>Equals: Net National Income at m.p.</b>	<b>92,610,651</b>	<b>98,966,555</b>	<b>106,489,882</b>	<b>113,044,615</b>	<b>119,935,577</b>	<b>127,684,593</b>	<b>141,074,313</b>
Plus: Net Current Transfers received from abroad	833,191	896,168	1,060,603	957,691	920,445	1,272,310	1,342,038
Current Transfers receivable	985,561	1,081,601	1,212,710	1,086,760	1,041,300	1,470,812	1,612,001
Less: Current transfer payable	152,370	185,433	152,108	129,069	120,855	198,502	269,963
<b>Equals: Net National Disposable Income at m.p.</b>	<b>93,443,842</b>	<b>99,862,723</b>	<b>107,550,484</b>	<b>114,002,306</b>	<b>120,856,022</b>	<b>128,956,903</b>	<b>142,416,351</b>

ROW: Rest of the world:

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 17: Gross Domestic Product of agriculture at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

Economic activity	TZS Million						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
Crops	16,474,729	19,690,920	19,037,663	20,042,975	21,894,155	23,522,138	25,552,414
Livestock	8,205,007	8,857,939	9,240,100	10,345,069	10,609,888	11,256,597	11,467,065
Forestry and Hunting	3,094,767	3,310,076	3,379,111	3,637,659	3,716,159	4,186,423	4,598,830
Fishing	1,929,747	2,245,558	2,218,731	2,379,172	2,494,162	2,836,934	3,003,291
Agriculture Support services	34,861	38,004	40,596	42,995	46,013	49,103	49,029
<b>Total Agriculture</b>	<b>29,739,111</b>	<b>34,142,497</b>	<b>33,916,201</b>	<b>36,447,871</b>	<b>38,760,377</b>	<b>41,851,196</b>	<b>44,670,628</b>

**Table 18: Gross Domestic Product of agriculture at 2015 prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

Economic activity	TZS Million						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
Crops	13,996,348	14,885,721	15,659,175	16,351,312	17,174,743	17,795,481	18,272,899
Livestock	7,506,593	7,876,592	8,266,049	8,676,074	9,107,854	9,562,643	10,042,417
Forestry and Hunting	3,034,569	3,180,379	3,334,791	3,495,187	3,608,190	3,735,011	3,852,199
Fishing	1,864,627	2,020,513	2,206,280	2,240,466	2,391,399	2,452,672	2,500,504
Agriculture Support services	34,201	36,079	37,941	39,583	41,486	42,969	43,257
<b>Total Agriculture</b>	<b>26,436,338</b>	<b>27,999,284</b>	<b>29,504,236</b>	<b>30,802,622</b>	<b>32,323,673</b>	<b>33,588,777</b>	<b>34,711,277</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 19: Gross Domestic Product of Industry and Construction Activities at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

Economic activity	TZS Million						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
Mining and quarrying	5,299,362	5,206,217	6,455,878	7,164,222	9,867,293	11,471,365	15,430,906
Manufacturing	8,467,126	9,102,282	9,811,013	10,512,034	11,207,276	11,237,325	12,157,760
Electricity supply	472,868	413,351	345,775	369,917	398,084	378,691	248,139
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	433,132	519,909	554,536	590,324	635,959	746,403	893,174
Construction	12,264,650	14,493,826	16,255,164	18,633,254	20,440,644	21,928,233	23,970,677
<b>Total Industry and Construction</b>	<b>26,937,139</b>	<b>29,735,584</b>	<b>33,422,366</b>	<b>37,269,750</b>	<b>42,549,256</b>	<b>45,762,018</b>	<b>52,700,656</b>

**Table 20: Gross Domestic Product of Industry and Construction at 2015 Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

Economic activity	TZS Million						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
Mining and quarrying	4,356,709	4,588,624	4,659,195	5,485,112	5,887,452	6,442,881	7,146,141
Manufacturing	8,213,364	8,889,818	9,623,501	10,184,558	10,646,279	11,155,762	11,624,144
Electricity supply	869,262	877,667	928,174	994,879	1,049,610	1,154,204	1,242,132
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	417,899	444,660	477,510	510,411	540,159	575,213	606,754
Construction	11,960,720	13,765,005	15,655,747	17,802,021	19,421,672	20,249,939	21,131,032
<b>Total Industry and Construction</b>	<b>25,817,955</b>	<b>28,565,774</b>	<b>31,344,128</b>	<b>34,976,982</b>	<b>37,545,172</b>	<b>39,578,000</b>	<b>41,750,204</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 21: Gross Domestic Product of Services at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

Economic activity	TZS Million						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9,861,678	10,842,803	11,047,691	12,246,192	12,931,133	13,570,247	13,532,026
Transport and storage	7,549,484	7,897,993	8,381,276	9,622,792	10,701,520	10,860,302	11,397,028
Accommodation and Food Services	1,523,035	1,602,543	1,653,792	1,680,222	1,371,161	1,601,506	1,892,459
Information and communication	1,739,556	1,829,356	1,948,180	2,052,242	2,196,753	2,375,155	2,605,849
Financial and insurance activities	5,268,866	4,789,632	4,823,101	4,927,613	5,013,181	5,380,249	5,498,733
Real estate	3,162,290	3,334,171	3,553,630	3,869,528	4,348,618	4,581,584	4,877,501
Professional, scientific and technical activities	617,914	726,707	711,807	753,302	822,440	1,088,002	1,175,442
Administrative and support service activities	2,661,978	3,027,384	3,078,145	3,340,939	3,692,864	4,022,127	4,297,339
Public administration and defence	4,846,491	4,986,287	5,131,630	5,354,893	5,530,738	5,875,519	6,243,146
Education	2,673,289	2,864,290	3,081,718	3,322,028	3,440,525	3,649,124	3,838,330
Human health and social work activities	1,540,484	1,681,353	1,816,738	1,932,964	2,060,600	2,213,486	2,392,940
Arts, entertainment and recreation	285,626	322,353	374,924	427,887	416,049	513,448	623,721
Other service activities	831,216	959,148	1,037,687	1,140,417	1,217,190	1,358,754	1,465,396
Activities of households as employers;	185,501	201,872	215,564	241,246	251,635	296,065	306,818
<b>Total Services</b>	<b>42,747,407</b>	<b>45,065,892</b>	<b>46,855,883</b>	<b>50,912,265</b>	<b>53,994,408</b>	<b>57,385,569</b>	<b>60,146,729</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

## 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 contains estimates of gross fixed capital formation by activity. The estimates are classified by ownership that is 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 jewellery. Such items are currently not recorded in the National Accounts of Tanzania.

Table 22 shows that, gross capital formation at current market prices was TZS. 71,157,284 million in 2022 compared to TZS.65,082,049 million in 2021 equivalent to an increase of about 9.3 percent. This increase was attributed to an increase in buildings, roads, bridges and other work.

**Table 22: Gross Capital Formation by Type of Asset at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

Type of Capital formation	TZS Million						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
<b>A. Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>35,492,828</b>	<b>41,721,387</b>	<b>41,252,350</b>	<b>48,400,582</b>	<b>58,128,917</b>	<b>68,966,819</b>	<b>72,250,903</b>
Buildings and Structures	27,721,670	33,534,231	34,135,781	40,861,609	48,100,919	56,776,155	59,591,378
Transport Equipment	1,514,772	1,399,778	1,443,808	1,574,099	2,034,478	2,591,425	2,717,159
Machinery and Equipment	3,430,297	3,719,156	2,784,359	2,856,539	3,923,456	4,696,060	4,860,700
Other Machinery and Equipment	1,366,982	1,426,639	1,382,453	1,453,566	1,948,022	2,382,735	2,413,370
Animal Resources	425,361	456,905	418,134	461,482	589,194	748,470	769,278
Research and Development	1,033,744	1,184,679	1,087,816	1,193,287	1,532,848	1,771,974	1,899,019
<b>Change in Valuables</b>	<b>1,105,406</b>	<b>1,006,179</b>	<b>1,215,104</b>	<b>1,273,337</b>	<b>1,838,290</b>	<b>1,954,173</b>	<b>1,916,891</b>
<b>Changes in Inventories</b>	<b>-1,732,887</b>	<b>-4,336,715</b>	<b>-1,717,221</b>	<b>-5,241,853</b>	<b>-6,294,328</b>	<b>-5,838,943</b>	<b>-3,010,510</b>
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>34,865,346</b>	<b>38,390,852</b>	<b>40,750,233</b>	<b>44,432,066</b>	<b>53,672,880</b>	<b>65,082,049</b>	<b>71,157,284</b>

**Table 23: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Public and Private Sectors, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 – 2022**

Type of Capital formation	TZS Million						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>35,492,828</b>	<b>41,721,387</b>	<b>41,252,350</b>	<b>48,400,582</b>	<b>58,128,917</b>	<b>68,966,819</b>	<b>72,250,903</b>
Central Government:	8,944,186	10,805,839	10,745,373	12,196,938	15,055,390	17,379,627	17,720,067
Parastatals:	745,349	1,001,313	905,740	1,016,411	1,395,094	1,688,010	1,847,125
Institutions:	851,827	1,084,756	864,570	1,161,613	1,511,352	1,795,032	1,850,677
Private	24,951,465	28,829,479	28,736,667	34,025,620	40,167,082	48,104,151	50,833,034
<b>Change in Valuables</b>	<b>1,105,406</b>	<b>1,006,179</b>	<b>1,215,104</b>	<b>1,273,337</b>	<b>1,838,290</b>	<b>1,954,173</b>	<b>1,916,891</b>
<b>Changes in Inventories</b>	<b>-1,732,887</b>	<b>-4,336,715</b>	<b>-1,717,221</b>	<b>-5,241,853</b>	<b>-6,294,328</b>	<b>-5,838,943</b>	<b>-3,010,510</b>
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>34,865,346</b>	<b>38,390,852</b>	<b>40,750,233</b>	<b>44,432,066</b>	<b>53,672,880</b>	<b>65,082,049</b>	<b>71,157,284</b>

r: revised

p: provisional



**Table 24: Gross Capital Formation at 2015 Prices by Type of Asset, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 – 2022**

Type of Capital formation	TZS Million						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>34,878,462</b>	<b>39,913,245</b>	<b>46,824,212</b>	<b>53,504,690</b>	<b>57,367,148</b>	<b>60,408,639</b>	<b>63,566,867</b>
Buildings and Structures	27,721,670	33,534,231	34,135,781	40,861,609	48,100,919	56,776,155	59,591,378
Transport Equipment	1,514,772	1,399,778	1,443,808	1,574,099	2,034,478	2,591,425	2,717,159
Machinery and Equipment	3,430,297	3,719,156	2,784,359	2,856,539	3,923,456	4,696,060	4,860,700
Other Machinery and Equipment	1,366,982	1,426,639	1,382,453	1,453,566	1,948,022	2,382,735	2,413,370
Animal Resources	425,361	456,905	418,134	461,482	589,194	748,470	769,278
Research and Development	1,033,744	1,184,679	1,087,816	1,193,287	1,532,848	1,771,974	1,899,019
Change in Valuables	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173	1,916,891
Changes in Inventories	-1,732,887	-4,336,715	-1,717,221	-5,241,853	-6,294,328	-5,838,943	-3,010,510
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>33,795,169</b>	<b>36,298,457</b>	<b>45,155,626</b>	<b>48,802,248</b>	<b>51,872,904</b>	<b>55,864,252</b>	<b>61,499,720</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 25: Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices by Kind of Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 – 2022**

Heading	TZS Million						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
1. Agriculture (crops, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting)	662,691	729,426	652,772	882,083	859,778	1,042,540	1,139,858
2. Mining and Quarrying	3,069,305	3,278,522	3,480,010	3,868,899	4,583,584	5,557,911	6,076,727
3. Manufacturing	5,057,377	5,766,420	6,120,806	6,391,826	8,061,826	9,775,517	10,688,035
4. Electricity and Water Supply	3,383,211	3,713,925	3,942,172	4,252,267	5,192,306	6,296,028	6,883,745
5. Construction	14,927,982	16,431,285	17,441,100	18,997,926	22,971,993	27,855,117	30,455,318
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Hotels and Restaurants	174,392	191,954	203,751	207,763	268,364	325,410	355,786
7. Transport, Storage and Communication	6,522,272	6,999,318	7,550,956	8,513,846	9,945,503	12,059,605	13,185,336
8. Financial intermediation, Real Estate and B. S	279,028	297,140	315,401	340,926	415,420	503,725	550,747
9. Public Administration, Education, Health and O. S	802,205	982,863	1,043,266	976,529	1,374,105	1,666,197	1,821,732
<b>10. Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>34,878,462</b>	<b>38,390,852</b>	<b>40,750,233</b>	<b>44,432,066</b>	<b>53,672,880</b>	<b>65,082,049</b>	<b>71,157,284</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

O.S: Other Services

## **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 the 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.

### **Uses of RGDP**

The RGDP facilitates:

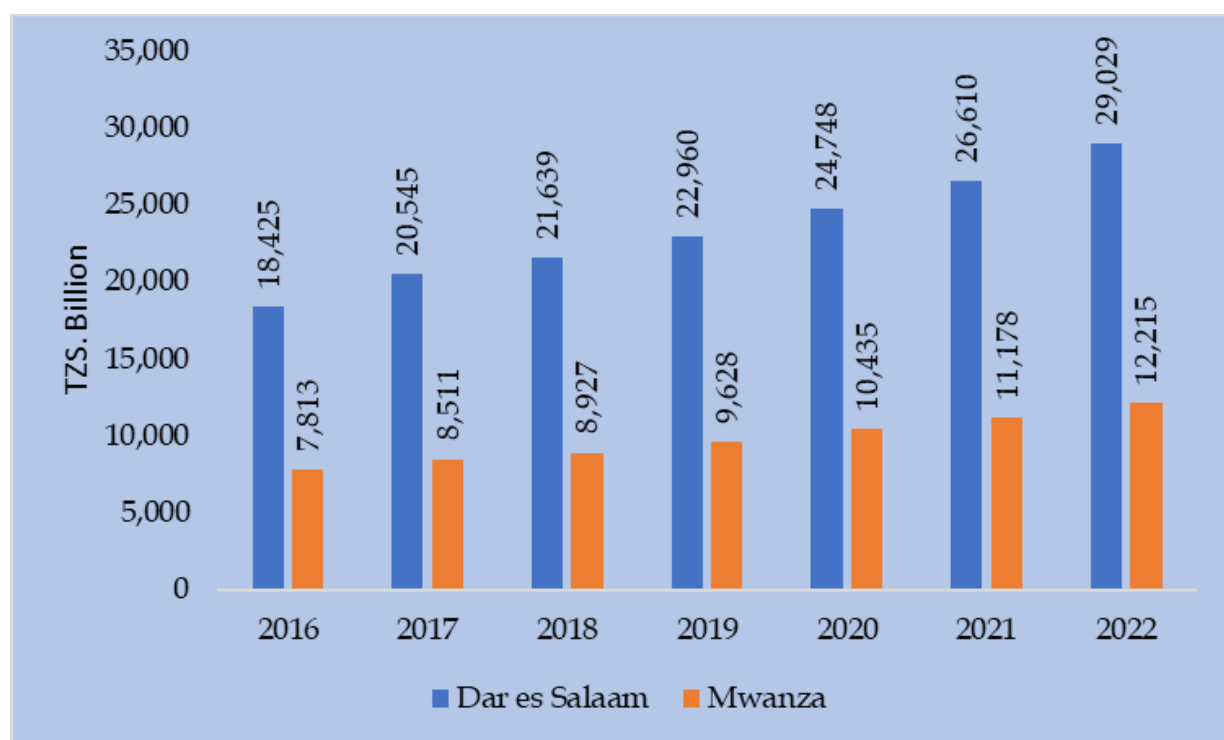
- (a) Monitoring and evaluation of the economic performance of the region;
- (b) Decision-making process in the region and formulation of economic policies;
- (c) Comparison of levels, shares the total GDP and growth rates within regions and
- (d) Updating the Regional Social Economic Profiles.

## Regions with the Largest Shares of GDP

Figure 5 shows that, Dar es Salaam and Mwanza regions contribute significantly to the total GDP at current prices. The two regions contribute about TZS 29,029,311 and 12,214,570 million equivalents to 17.1 and 7.2 percent respectively. The significant contribution of two regions is attributed to the concentration of economic activities such as trade, manufacturing, fishing, real estate, accommodation and food services.

The Regional Gross Domestic Product at current prices for Dar es Salaam region increased to TZS 29,029,311 million 2022 from TZS 26,610,105 million recorded in 2021 representing an increase of about 9.1 percent. In addition, Mwanza RGDP at current prices increased by 9.3 percent in 2022.

**Figure 5: Regional Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices (TZS Billion), Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, 2016 – 2022**

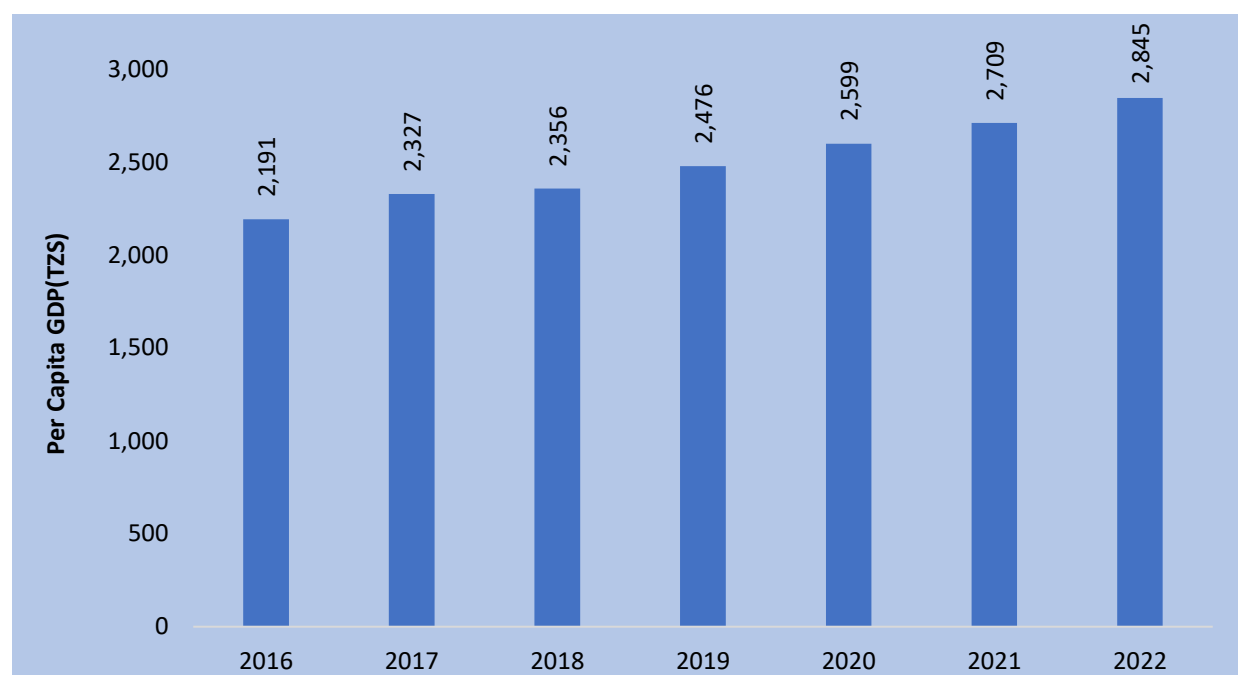


## Per Capita Gross Domestic Product

Per Capita Gross Domestic Product is derived 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 equally distributed.

Figure 6 shows that, In Tanzania Mainland economy, GDP per Capita at current prices had increased consecutively from TZS 2,191,190 in 2016 to TZS 2,844,641 in 2022. The same figure revealed that, the GDP per Capita at current prices Tanzania Mainland increased to TZS 2,844,641 in 2022 from TZS 2,708,999 in 2021 equivalent to an increase of 5.0 percent.

**Figure 6: Per Capita Gross Domestic Product ('000) at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**



**Table 26: Regional GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

TZS Million							
REGION/YEAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
Dodoma	3,164,808	3,479,539	3,711,820	4,140,857	4,560,732	4,826,543	5,302,714
Arusha	5,094,048	5,569,651	5,750,611	6,305,241	6,798,976	7,349,420	8,000,845
Kilimanjaro	4,812,271	5,260,910	5,515,576	6,022,929	6,483,869	6,952,509	7,585,559
Tanga	5,061,531	5,557,768	5,766,879	6,291,789	6,820,568	7,256,464	7,920,074
Morogoro	5,202,454	5,700,304	5,934,100	6,453,149	7,013,998	7,493,495	8,148,006
Pwani	1,950,914	2,315,319	2,406,406	2,621,105	2,922,680	3,142,654	3,429,828
Dar es Salaam	18,425,324	20,544,736	21,639,166	22,960,247	24,747,504	26,610,105	29,029,311
Lindi	2,124,305	2,351,337	2,424,763	2,661,881	2,898,349	3,126,171	3,384,446
Mtwara	2,926,346	3,230,130	3,404,903	3,656,737	3,946,260	4,243,272	4,686,258
Ruvuma	4,226,976	4,512,746	4,699,822	5,108,749	5,506,421	5,911,176	6,393,738
Iringa	3,696,825	3,934,152	3,977,105	4,170,649	4,534,316	4,914,312	5,358,734
Mbeya	6,091,395	6,662,440	7,010,401	7,542,355	8,178,235	8,793,763	9,504,162
Singida	2,005,093	2,220,717	2,317,622	2,514,010	2,709,704	2,923,329	3,190,951
Tabora	4,118,592	4,393,990	4,519,159	4,974,309	5,361,516	5,774,727	6,284,416
Rukwa	2,518,427	2,542,973	2,645,883	2,891,062	3,116,106	3,360,319	3,588,020
Kigoma	3,143,136	3,325,187	3,475,082	3,764,348	4,057,370	4,372,426	4,728,334
Shinyanga	5,653,566	4,350,860	4,459,973	4,888,926	5,198,310	5,465,037	5,969,341
Kagera	2,855,913	3,025,889	3,114,224	3,438,102	3,705,729	3,994,319	4,352,006
Mwanza	7,813,159	8,510,941	8,926,972	9,628,182	10,435,462	11,178,076	12,214,570
Mara	3,977,693	4,334,593	4,428,808	4,907,067	5,289,040	5,706,477	6,129,729
Manyara	3,620,023	3,990,189	4,195,818	4,517,178	4,868,801	5,273,972	5,789,557
Njombe	1,629,302	1,889,787	2,088,356	2,422,464	2,611,032	2,836,592	3,093,582
Katavi	1,383,376	1,613,482	1,664,552	1,814,339	1,955,570	2,102,755	2,297,085
Simiyu		1,931,135	2,125,966	2,260,172	2,527,510	2,875,382	3,076,659
Geita	4,894,472	5,309,930	5,526,004	5,968,013	6,530,116	7,040,962	7,710,661
Songwe	1,972,374	2,172,995	2,259,437	2,459,984	2,651,473	2,851,034	3,087,036
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>108,362,324</b>	<b>118,731,698</b>	<b>123,989,406</b>	<b>134,383,846</b>	<b>145,429,645</b>	<b>156,375,288</b>	<b>170,255,623</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 27: Regional Percentage Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

REGION/YEAR	Percent						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
Dodoma	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Arusha	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Kilimanjaro	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5
Tanga	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7
Morogoro	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Pwani	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Dar es Salaam	17.0	17.3	16.8	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.1
Lindi	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Mtwara	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Ruvuma	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Iringa	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Mbeya	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Singida	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Tabora	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Rukwa	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Kigoma	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Shinyanga	5.2	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Kagera	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Mwanza	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2
Mara	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Manyara	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4
Njombe	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Katavi	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Simiyu		1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Geita	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Songwe	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 28: Regional Per Capita GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 – 2022**

REGION/YEAR	Shilling						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
Dodoma	1,347,534	1,437,861	1,488,903	1,612,161	1,722,715	1,768,179	1,718,522
Arusha	2,686,226	2,858,842	2,875,439	3,072,951	3,231,339	3,408,014	3,395,577
Kilimanjaro	2,698,623	2,885,614	2,958,478	3,158,363	3,322,927	3,481,561	4,074,022
Tanga	2,266,384	2,432,590	2,467,586	2,630,576	2,784,775	2,891,668	3,028,018
Morogoro	2,109,028	2,251,956	2,285,610	2,423,747	2,569,175	2,676,956	2,548,558
Pwani	1,615,487	1,872,506	1,901,540	2,023,602	2,204,379	2,315,421	1,693,787
Dar es Salaam	3,771,149	4,094,784	4,204,172	4,352,394	4,581,332	4,814,881	5,392,046
Lindi	2,251,998	2,440,501	2,464,847	2,650,117	2,825,452	2,983,606	2,834,478
Mtwara	2,133,512	2,310,995	2,390,944	2,520,014	2,668,422	2,814,912	2,866,306
Ruvuma	2,801,600	2,923,011	2,974,926	3,159,417	3,326,252	3,487,302	3,458,329
Iringa	3,546,649	3,681,268	3,631,489	3,716,722	3,944,664	4,174,127	4,492,839
Mbeya	3,135,211	3,321,137	3,385,993	3,530,050	3,709,719	3,866,689	4,055,102
Singida	1,313,077	1,415,097	1,436,970	1,516,212	1,589,100	1,666,313	1,589,073
Tabora	1,543,075	1,586,797	1,574,333	1,672,359	1,740,038	1,809,582	1,852,892
Rukwa	2,235,234	2,191,145	2,213,110	2,346,719	2,453,532	2,565,115	2,329,098
Kigoma	1,286,600	1,314,975	1,328,294	1,390,685	1,448,585	1,508,478	1,913,556
Shinyanga	1,650,147	2,395,431	2,379,021	2,528,187	2,607,513	2,660,383	2,663,340
Kagera	1,012,460	1,036,284	1,030,505	1,099,170	1,144,327	1,191,182	1,455,862
Mwanza	2,233,942	2,507,924	2,527,185	2,618,987	2,727,104	2,805,888	3,301,349
Mara	1,948,605	2,041,073	2,004,763	2,135,070	2,211,280	2,291,615	2,584,186
Manyara	2,212,877	2,357,338	2,396,427	2,494,398	2,599,321	2,722,120	3,059,208
Njombe	2,117,767	2,403,248	2,599,724	2,952,946	3,117,438	3,317,916	3,476,146
Katavi	2,047,174	2,283,858	2,254,766	2,352,353	2,426,606	2,496,740	1,992,340
Simiyu	-	970,391	1,014,879	1,029,012	1,096,901	1,188,914	1,437,357
Geita	2,375,946	2,471,564	2,467,022	2,555,747	2,681,993	2,772,999	2,589,549
Songwe	1,744,604	1,863,481	1,879,076	1,983,906	2,073,326	2,161,407	2,295,728
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>2,191,190</b>	<b>2,327,145</b>	<b>2,356,348</b>	<b>2,476,430</b>	<b>2,598,534</b>	<b>2,708,999</b>	<b>2,844,641</b>

**Note:**

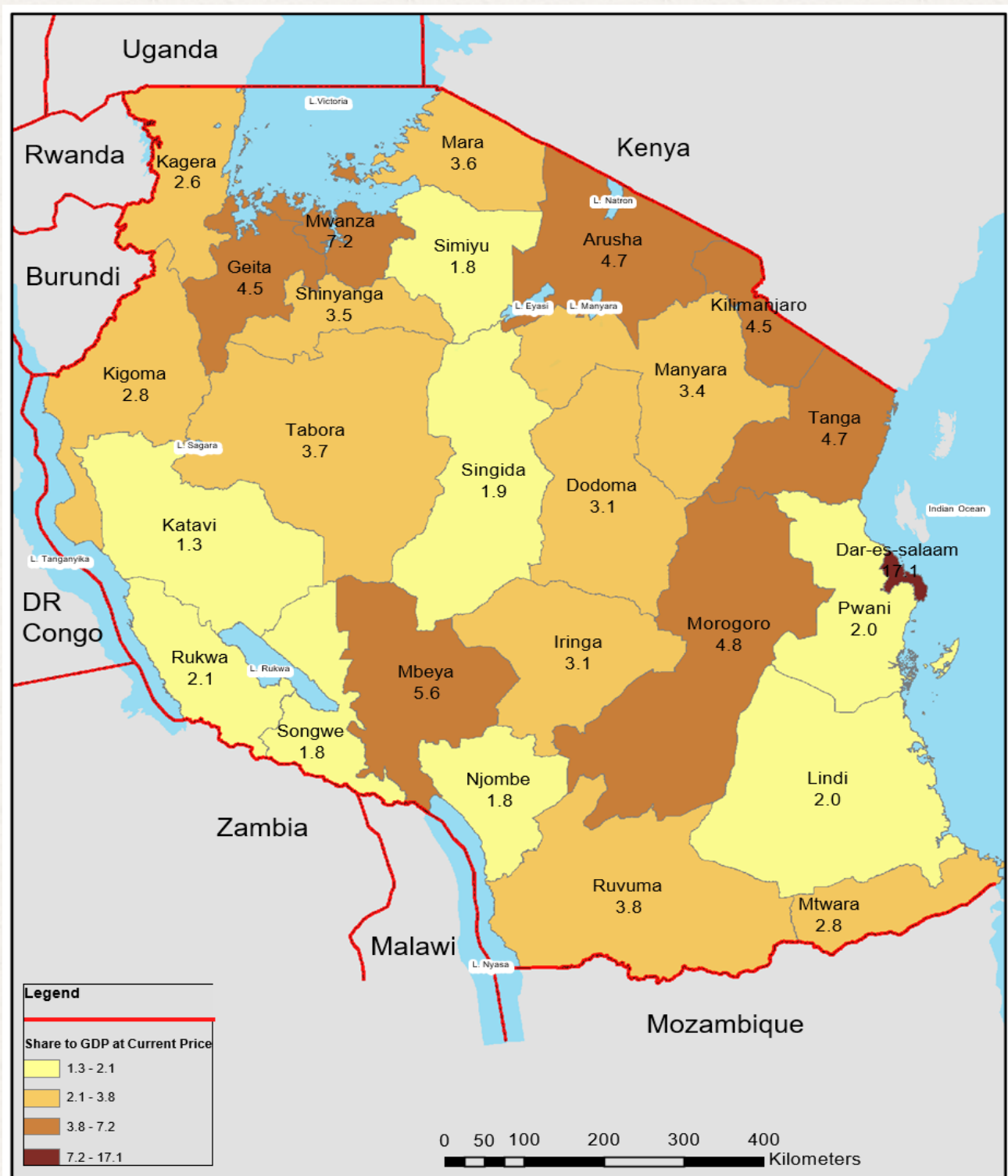
- Denotes that the region was non-existent

r: revised

p: provisional



**Map 1: Percentage Shares to Gross Domestic Product by Region in Tanzania Mainland, 2022**



## Appendices

### Appendix 1: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Total GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022

						Percent
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
92,803,857	99,253,448	106,255,796	113,890,796	120,046,501	125,830,755	131,870,070
2017	6.9	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.3	6.0
2018		7.1	7.1	6.5	6.1	5.8
2019			7.2	6.3	5.8	5.5
2020				5.4	5.1	5.0
2021					4.8	4.8
2022						4.8

### Appendix 2: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Agriculture Forestry and Fishing Activities at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022

						Percent
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021r	2022p
26,436,338	27,999,284	29,504,236	30,802,622	32,323,673	33,588,777	34,711,277
2017	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.6
2018		5.4	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.4
2019			4.4	4.7	4.4	4.1
2020				4.9	4.4	4.1
2021					3.9	3.6
2022						3.3

**Appendix 3: Annual Average Rates of growth Industry and Construction Activities at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

						<b>Percent</b>
<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021r</b>	<b>2022p</b>
25,817,955	28,565,774	31,344,128	34,976,982	37,545,172	39,578,000	41,750,204
2017	10.6	10.2	10.7	9.8	8.9	8.3
2018		9.7	10.7	9.5	8.5	7.9
2019			11.6	9.4	8.1	7.4
2020				7.3	6.4	6.1
2021					5.4	5.5
2022						5.5

**Appendix 4: Annual Average Rates of growth of Service Activities at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2016 - 2022**

						<b>Percent</b>
<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021r</b>	<b>2022p</b>
40,549,564	42,688,390	45,407,432	48,111,192	50,177,657	52,663,978	55,408,590
2017	5.3	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.3
2018		6.4	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.4
2019			6.0	5.1	5.1	5.1
2020				4.3	4.6	4.8
2021					5.0	5.1
2022						5.2

## **NBS Mission and Vision**

### **VISION**

To become a one-stop Centre 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.

