



The United Republic of Tanzania

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF TANZANIA MAINLAND 2014 - 2020

THIRD EDITION IN THE REVISED GDP SERIES BASE YEAR 2015





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National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning

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Preface

The National Accounts Statistics Publication has been prepared by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). Tables have been compiled from statistics collected directly by NBS through Surveys and Censuses and also from secondary statistics compiled by respective Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). It is the third edition in the series of publications with (GDP) at 2015 constant prices which provides an overview of Mainland Tanzania economy.

It comprises the time series economic statistical information covering a seven to ten years period regarding main aggregates such as economic growth, disposable income, final consumption expenditures, imports and exports as well as regional GDP estimates at current and constant prices.

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

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

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



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Statistician

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Introduction

The National Accounts Statistics of Mainland Tanzania 2014 - 2020 Publication gives consolidated estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other allied aggregates. It is the third publication with GDP series at 2015 prices. The GDP figures are also available in the Economic Survey, 2020 published by the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The estimates for the year 2019 have been revised while those of 2020 are provisional.

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

Concepts and Definitions

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

The following are definitions of the main aggregates:

The System of National Accounts (SNA)

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 country experiences.

The version “SNA 2008” was published in 2009. It is an update of “SNA 1993” which reflects evolving needs of users, new developments in the economic environment and research and development. Therefore, countries have been advised to adopt it. Generally, the SNA’s basic structure has remained almost the same.

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

- (a) *Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* is the sum of value added of all domestic producers in the economy. It represents the 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 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 in 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;

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- (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 the producer pockets. It does not include any taxes on products but, on the other hand, it includes subsidies on products; and
- (m) *Purchaser's Price*, derived as the sum of all supply components, is the amount paid by the purchaser excluding deductible VAT. They include taxes on imports that become payable when products enter the country.

Geographical Coverage

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

Estimates of Gross Domestic Product by Region

Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) at current prices are presented for the period of 2014-2020. With the exception of Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing; estimates of the remaining activities are based on the number of registered establishments in the region.

Household Final Consumption

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

NPISHs Final Consumption

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

Government Final Consumption

This consists of expenditures incurred by both Central and Local Governments on goods and services other than those relating to the provision of health and education services.

Economic Activities

Mainland Tanzania 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. Crops

This activity covers: major food and cash crops as well as other crops. Major food crops include maize, paddy, sorghum, millet, cassava, beans, Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes. On the other hand, major cash crops include cotton, tea, coffee, sisal, tobacco and cashew nuts. Other crops include green bananas, vegetables, fresh fruits, sugar cane, nuts, dried fruits, oil seeds and pyrethrum.

ii. Livestock

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

iii. 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.

iv. Fishing and aquaculture

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

B: Mining and Quarrying

Mining and quarrying activity include the activities of extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be underground, on the surface mining or well operation. It also includes supplementary activities

aimed at preparing the crude materials for marketing, for example, crushing, and grinding, cleaning, drying, sorting, concentrating ores, liquefaction of natural gas and agglomeration of solid fuels. These operations are often accomplished by the units which extract the resource and/or other located nearby.

The mining and quarrying activity is divided into four industries namely:

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

C: Manufacturing

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

D: Electricity

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

E: Water Supply and Sewerage

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

F: Construction

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

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

projects, irrigation systems, sewerage systems, industrial facilities, pipelines and electric lines, sports facilities etc.

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

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

H: Transport and Storage

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

I: Accommodation and Food Services

This activity includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other 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.

K: Financial and Insurance Activities

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

L: Real Estate Activities

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

M: Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities

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

N: Administrative and Support Services

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

O: Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security

The activity includes the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws, legislative activities, taxation, national defence, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and the administration of government programs. This activity also includes compulsory social security activities.

P: Education

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

Q: Human Health and Social Welfare

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

R: Art, Entertainment and Recreation

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

S: Other Services Activities

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

T: Activities of Households as Employers

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

Methodology

Overview of GDP Compilation

The methodologies used are based on 2008 SNA. The following two approaches were adopted for the 2015 revision of National Accounts Estimates:

(i) Production Approach

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

(ii) Expenditure Approach

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

Compilation of Gross Value Added by Activity

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

The estimates are made at the detailed level of economic activities;

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

The benchmark values for estimating crops, livestock, forestry and fishing are 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 is compiled based on work-in-progress model in which gross

output of each crop is compiled and aligned to the benchmark value. Gross output at current prices is derived by reflation using corresponding CPI.

The Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices is compiled based on work-in-progress model and aligned to the benchmark value. Annual acreage cost for long and short rain seasons are used to compile constant prices IC and allocated to quarterly intermediate consumption using cost structure for long and short seasons. The IC at current prices is 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 is compiled based on work-in-progress model, in which output of different types of livestock are 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 the benchmark value. Gross output at constant prices is 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 is derived using fixed ratios generated from the Agricultural and Livestock Sample Census 2007/2008. The items of intermediate consumption used are medicines, dips, insecticides, vaccine, animal feed/fodder, water, fuel and lubricants, electricity, repairs and maintenance. IC at current prices is derived by reflating the constant prices IC.

Forestry and Logging

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

Intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices is derived by using fixed Input Output (IO) ratios. IC at current prices is 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 is sourced from Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development on volume data and National Bureau of Statistics on HBS and CPI for fish.

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

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

Mining and Quarrying

Data sources for this activity are National Bureau of Statistics; Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation for quantity and value of gas produced and Ministry of Minerals for volume data.

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

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices is derived based on fixed IO ratios from the benchmark value for each sub-activity. IC at current prices is 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 are National Bureau of Statistics for Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) and Industrial census 2013, Quarterly Industrial Production and CPI. Gross output at constant prices of food, beverage, tobacco, wearing apparel, wood and paper; chemicals and pharmaceutical; rubber and plastic; basic and fabricated metals; electrical transport and machinery; furniture and other manufacturing; and printing and recording media; are derived using volume index while textile gross output is derived using value index. Gross output at current prices is derived by reflating constant prices gross output using corresponding CPI for all sub activities.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices is derived using product of fixed Input Output

ratio and gross output at constant prices. IC at current prices is derived by reflating constant prices IC with weighted CPI for corresponding IC of each sub-activity.

Electricity

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

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

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices is compiled by extrapolating 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 is estimated by extrapolating the benchmark other IC values, the volume index being output at constant prices. IC at Current prices is 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 are 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 is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value using quantity of water supplied. Gross output for own account supply is 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 is compiled by extrapolation the benchmark value using number of households with tap water. Gross output at current prices is derived by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for water.

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

Construction

Data were collected from Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) for general government budget documents, National Bureau of Statistics for Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP), Custom Statistics and Households Budget Survey 2011/12.

Gross output of construction activity is based on the work-in-progress model. Gross output at

current prices is derived from cost of construction materials aligned to the benchmark value. Gross output at constant prices is derived by deflating current prices gross output using the National Construction Council prices.

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

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

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

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

Gross output at constant prices for wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles obtained by extrapolating the benchmark value of motor vehicles; motorcycles and repairs by using number of licensed and new registered vehicles.

Gross output at current prices is 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 is 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 is 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 is compiled by reflating constant prices IC with weighted index of CPI for purchases of vehicles and CPI for services.

Transport and Storage

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

Gross output at constant prices is derived by extrapolating the 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. Note that, all passengers and cargo data are in passenger and tonne-kilometres respectively.

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

Gross output at constant prices for postal and courier activities are 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 is derived based on value of transported gas.

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

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

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

Accommodation and Food Services

Information for compilation of this activity is collected from National Bureau Statistics for number of beds occupied and total population for Mainland Tanzania and Immigration Service Department for number of tourist arrivals.

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

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

Intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices for food and accommodation services are derived as product of constant prices gross output and fixed IO ratio. IC at current prices for food and accommodation services are 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 are audited income and expenditure statements report from telecommunication companies. Publishing, audio-visual, programming, broadcasting, IT and other related information are VAT turnover from Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA). CPI as deflator is provided by National Bureau of Statistics.

Gross output at current prices is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value with fixed and mobile telephones quarterly income data. Gross output at constant prices is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value using deflated fixed and mobile telephones quarterly income data, the deflator used is CPI for communication.

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

Financial and Insurance Activities

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

Gross output at current prices for central bank is 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 is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value using deflated current prices gross output, deflator used is CPI for all items.

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

Gross output at current prices for commercial banks is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value with stock of loans and deposits. Non-Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) current output is derived from bank audited report. Gross output at constant prices is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value with deflated stock of loans and deposits, the deflator used is CPI for all items.

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

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

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices for non-life insurance and reinsurance are derived based on product of fixed IO ratio and constant prices gross output. IC at current prices is compiled by reflating constant prices IC with weighted CPI for services and communication. Gross output at current prices for life insurance is compiled by extrapolating the benchmark value using output of life insurance from Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority (TIRA) audited report. Gross output at constant prices is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value using deflated current prices output, the deflator used is CPI for services.

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

Real Estate

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

Gross output at constant prices for rented dwellings is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value with volume index of traditional and modern rented dwellings. Gross output at constant prices for owner occupied dwellings is derived by extrapolating the 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 is used to reflate the constant prices gross output to obtain the current prices gross output.

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

Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities

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

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

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

Administrative and Support Service

Data for compilation of this activity is collected from National Bureau of Statistics for Employment and Earning Survey and CPI data.

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

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

CPI for services.

Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security

Data collected are from budget documents, PSPF, PPF, NSSF, GEPP and LAPF for income and expenditure statements.

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

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

Education

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

Gross output at current prices for public education is derived by summing up Intermediate Consumption, Compensation of Employees and Consumption of Fixed Capital derived from Government Finance Statistics. Gross output at constant prices is obtained by deflating current prices gross output using wages index.

Gross output at constant prices for private education is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value using average enrolment index. Gross output at current prices is 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 is derived from analysis of GFS data. IC at constant prices is derived by deflating current prices IC using CPI for all items, repair and maintenance; fuel and lubricants; and services.

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

Human Health and Social Work Activities

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

Gross output at current prices for public health is 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 is obtained by deflating current prices gross output using wages index.

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

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

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

Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

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

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

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

Other Social Service

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

Gross output at constant prices for other social services and repairs is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value using inter HBS growth rate of household repairs. Gross output at current prices for other social services and repairs are compiled by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for hairdressing.

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

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices is compiled based on product of constant prices gross output and fixed IO ratio. IC at current prices is 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 are obtained using data from total population for Mainland Tanzania. Gross output at constant prices is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value using total population for Mainland Tanzania. Gross output at current prices is obtained by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for domestic services.

Taxes

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

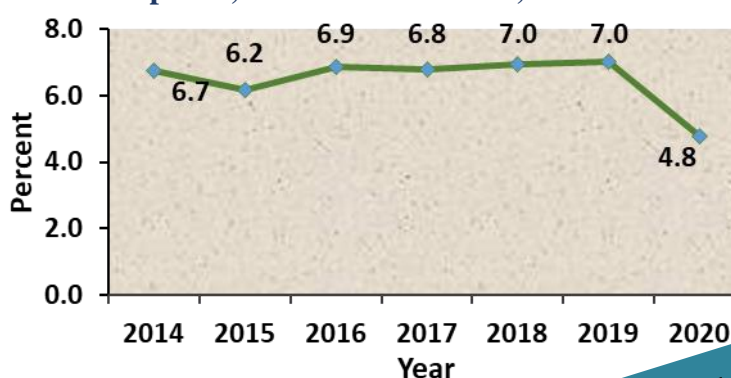
Constant prices net taxes are obtained by extrapolating the benchmark value using goods which are subjected to taxes.

Macroeconomic Performance in Graphs, Charts and Figures

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

Gross Domestic Product in real terms grew by 4.8 percent in 2020. Graph 1 shows that, during the period of 2014 to 2020, the highest growth rates of 7.0 was recorded in 2018 and 2019 and the lowest growth rate of 4.8 percent was recorded in 2020. The slight decrease in the growth

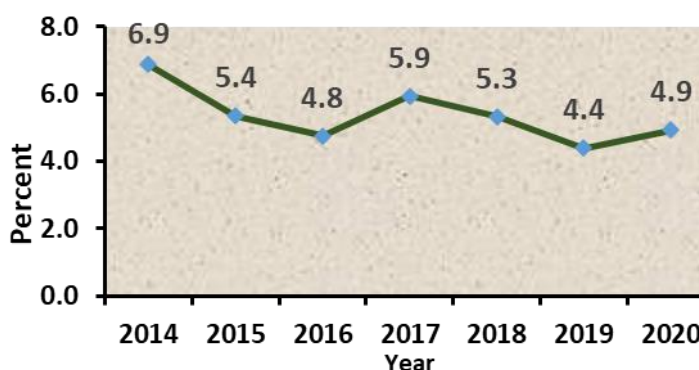
Graph 1: Annual GDP growth rates at 2015 prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020



rate was due to impact of Covid-19 pandemic.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing activities grew by 4.9 percent in 2020 compared to 4.4 percent recorded in 2019 (graph 2). The growth was attributed to an adequate rainfall in areas of production and availability of water and pastures for livestock. The overall share of agriculture to GDP increased to 26.9 percent in year 2020 from 26.6 percent in the year 2019.

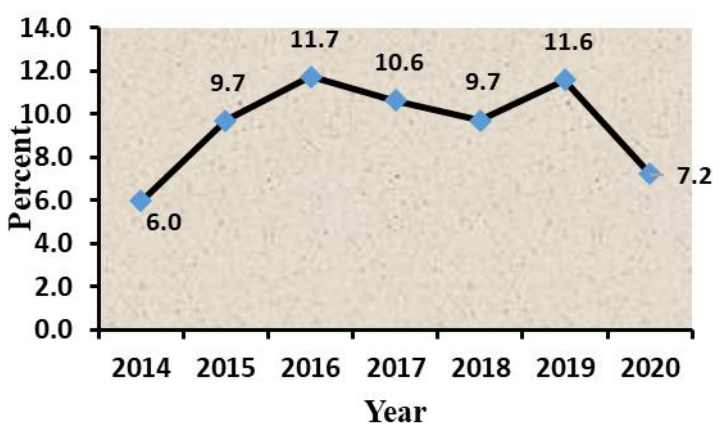
Graph 2: Annual growth rates for Agriculture, Forest and Fishing, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020



In addition, livestock sub-activity recorded a growth of 5.0 percent in 2020 the same as it was in 2019 and accounted for 7.1 percent share to GDP in 2020. In addition, the growth rate for forestry sub-activity declined to 3.2 percent in 2020 from 4.8 percent in 2019 and its share to GDP remained at 2.7 percent in 2020 as it was in 2019.

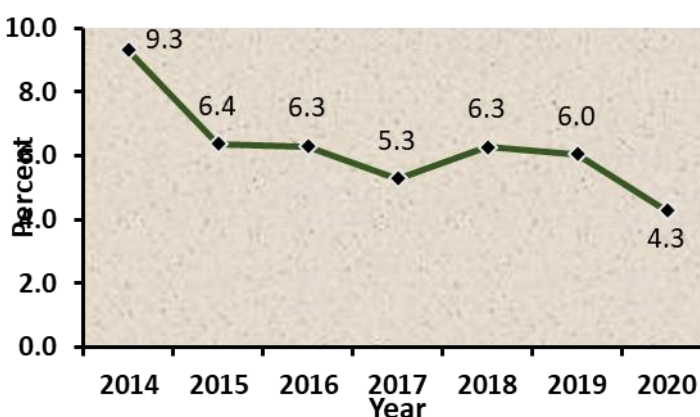
Graph 3 shows that, industry and construction activities grew by 7.2 percent in year 2020 compared to 11.6 percent in year 2019. The slow in growth recorded rate was due to a decrease in construction activities, mineral production, and manufacturing activities during the reference period. During the period, (2014 to 2020), the highest growth rate was recorded in 2016 (11.7 percent) while the lowest was recorded in 2014 (6.0 percent).

Graph 3: Annual growth rates for Industry and Construction at 2015 prices, Mainland Tanzania 2014 – 2020



Graph 4 indicates that, the average annual growth rates for service activities at basic prices, grew by 4.3 percent in 2020 compared to 6.0 percent recorded in 2019. The lowest growth rate over the period of 2014 to 2020 was 4.3 percent recorded in 2020.

Graph 4: Annual growth rates for Services at 2015 prices, Mainland Tanzania 2014 – 2020



Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant price is among the most important economic indicators for measuring economic performance in real terms. The total GDP at 2015 prices increased from TZS 123,196,736 million in 2019 to TZS 129,095,844 million in 2020. The annual GDP growth rate recorded in 2020 was 4.8 percent much less than 7.0 percent recorded in 2019. Among the economic activities that recorded negative growth rates in 2020 were Accommodation and food services (-13.5 percent); and Arts, entertainment and recreation (-4.4 percent). However, Construction; Transport and storage; and Administrative and support service recorded high growth rates of 9.1, 8.4 and 7.8 percent respectively.

Shares of Broad Economic Activities to GDP at Current Market Prices

Chart 1 depicts that, in 2020, Services had the highest shares to GDP (39.4 percent) followed by Industry and Construction (32.1 percent) while Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing had the smallest share of GDP (28.5 percent)

Figure 1: Percentage Share to Gross Domestic Product at basic current prices before adjustment for taxes, Mainland Tanzania, 2020

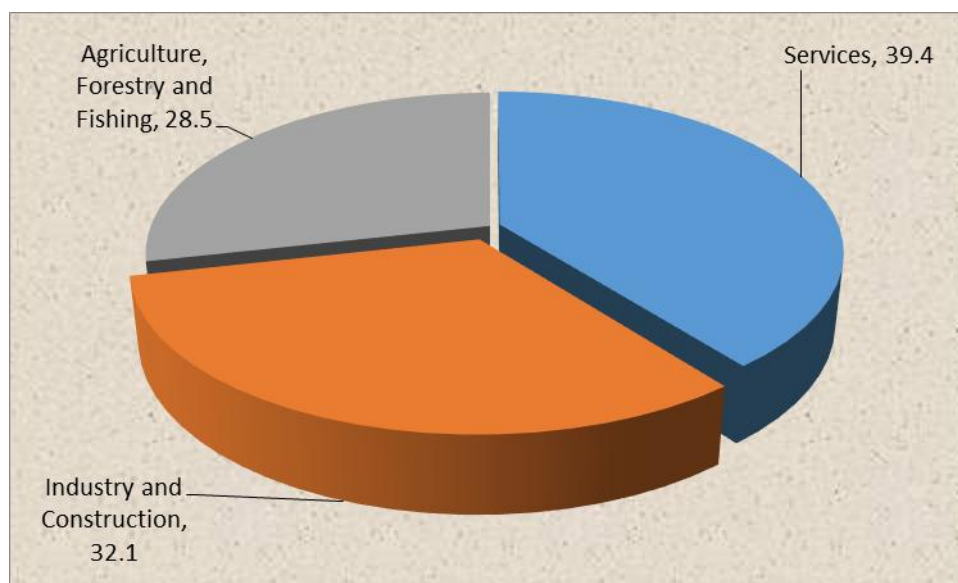


Table 1: Gross Domestic Product and Some Allied Aggregates (Summary Table at 2015 prices), Mainland Tanzania, 2014- 2020

	TZS Billions						
Items	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
Gross Domestic Product at b.p	76,193	86,485	99,424	108,957	118,874	128,554	140,099
Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	82,603	94,349	108,362	118,744	129,044	139,642	148,522
Gross National Income at b.p	75,318	85,047	97,344	106,772	117,459	126,283	138,138
Gross National Income at m.p.	81,728	92,911	106,283	116,560	127,628	137,371	146,561
Net Domestic Product at b.p	66,702	74,727	85,751	91,877	99,613	106,642	116,914
Net National Income at b.p	65,827	73,289	83,672	89,693	98,198	104,371	114,953
Net National Income at m.p.	72,237	81,154	92,611	99,481	108,368	115,458	123,376
Gross Fixed capital Formation	27,400	30,070	35,493	42,142	50,387	59,441	64,050
Gross Capital Formation	31,103	30,908	34,865	40,427	49,494	55,762	59,235
Government Final Consump. Exp.	8,151	9,366	9,825	10,097	10,469	10,979	11,195
Household Final Consumption Exp.	53,954	60,047	64,700	71,212	76,967	81,712	88,445
Net Savings	10,728	12,487	18,682	18,799	21,696	23,414	24,406
AT 2015 PRICES	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
Gross Domestic Product at b.p	80,873	86,485	92,804	99,264	106,218	113,893	120,002
Gross Fixed capital Formation	28,082	30,070	34,878	40,377	46,706	53,778	57,520
Gross Capital Formation	31,804	30,908	33,795	38,338	44,670	49,349	51,708
PER CAPITA GDP	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
Per Capita GDP at current market prices	1,778,840	1,968,965	2,191,190	2,327,395	2,452,406	2,573,324	2,653,790
Per Capita GDP at current basic prices	1,640,798	1,804,840	2,010,442	2,135,556	2,259,136	2,369,002	2,503,282

b.p.: basic price

m.p.: market price

Exp.: Expenditure

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 2: Selected Important Ratios at Current Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2014-2020

Items	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	Percent 2020p
Compensation of Employees to Net Domestic Product at b.p.	20.6	25.5	27.5	30.8	33.6	34.3	34.9
Gross Capital formation to GDP at m.p.	37.7	32.8	32.2	34.0	38.4	39.9	39.9
Government Final Consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable income at m.p	11.2	11.4	10.5	10.1	9.6	9.4	9.0
Household Final consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable income at m.p	73.9	73.1	69.2	70.9	70.3	70.2	71.1
Savings to Net National Disposable income at m.p	14.7	15.2	20.0	18.7	19.8	20.1	19.6
GFCF at current prices / GDP at current b.p	36.0	34.8	35.7	38.7	42.4	46.2	45.7
GFCF at constant prices /GDP at constant b.p	34.7	34.8	37.6	40.7	44.0	47.2	47.9
Agriculture, Fishing, Hunting and Forestry to GDP at current b.p	28.0	29.2	29.9	31.3	30.3	28.9	28.5
Industry and construction to GDP at current b.p	27.3	26.7	27.1	27.3	29.3	31.1	32.1
Services to GDP at current b.p	44.8	44.1	43.0	41.4	40.4	40.0	39.4

b.p. : basic price

m.p.: market price

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 3: Gross Domestic Product Estimates at Current Prices by Economic Activity, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

							TZS Million
Economic Activity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	21,313,803	25,234,560	29,739,111	34,154,594	35,962,728	37,192,537	39,965,062
Crops	11,562,090	13,279,392	16,474,729	19,703,004	21,003,720	20,686,963	22,867,959
Livestock	5,585,211	7,158,457	8,205,007	8,857,939	9,240,100	10,345,069	10,609,888
Forestry	2,477,897	2,920,425	3,094,767	3,310,076	3,459,581	3,738,360	3,947,993
Fishing	1,658,605	1,843,401	1,929,747	2,245,558	2,218,731	2,379,172	2,494,162
Agriculture Support services	30,000	32,886	34,861	38,017	40,596	42,973	45,060
Industry and Construction	20,767,734	23,103,647	26,937,139	29,735,584	34,851,874	39,944,212	44,932,190
B Mining and quarrying	3,097,933	4,055,619	5,299,362	5,206,217	6,573,059	7,213,403	9,921,721
C Manufacturing	7,533,519	7,411,672	8,467,126	9,102,282	10,418,776	11,860,403	12,539,107
D Electricity supply	818,693	798,801	472,868	413,351	348,527	369,917	398,086
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management	371,581	390,758	433,132	519,909	566,562	628,187	745,222
F Construction	8,946,007	10,446,797	12,264,650	14,493,826	16,944,950	19,872,302	21,328,055
Services	34,111,643	38,146,529	42,747,407	45,066,596	48,059,561	51,417,505	55,201,494
G Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	8,045,702	8,747,862	9,861,678	10,843,499	11,793,201	12,264,511	12,933,035
H Transport and storage	6,167,366	6,929,895	7,549,484	7,897,993	8,381,276	9,622,792	11,172,778
I Accommodation and Food Services	1,330,371	1,421,916	1,523,035	1,602,543	1,653,792	1,764,898	1,506,711
J Information and communication	1,598,597	1,681,098	1,739,556	1,829,360	1,948,180	2,052,242	2,196,751
K Financial and insurance activities	3,614,991	4,189,021	5,268,866	4,789,632	4,947,301	4,927,613	5,259,757
L Real estate	2,721,061	2,949,598	3,162,290	3,334,171	3,553,630	3,834,061	4,253,836
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	433,939	518,123	617,914	726,707	817,442	903,234	986,133
N Administrative and support service activities	1,914,456	2,183,917	2,661,978	3,027,384	3,306,554	3,640,720	3,992,260
O Public administration and defense	3,973,787	4,548,604	4,846,491	4,986,287	5,131,630	5,354,893	5,531,515
P Education	2,027,225	2,413,306	2,673,289	2,864,290	3,081,718	3,322,028	3,439,015
Q Human health and social work activities	1,233,077	1,419,090	1,540,484	1,681,353	1,816,738	1,920,963	2,044,830
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	223,468	248,510	285,626	322,353	374,924	427,887	416,049
S Other service activities	661,939	717,898	831,216	959,152	1,037,612	1,140,417	1,217,190
T Activities of households as employers;	165,666	177,691	185,501	201,872	215,564	241,246	251,635
All Economic Activities	76,193,180	86,484,736	99,423,658	108,956,774	118,874,163	128,554,255	140,098,746
Taxes on products	6,410,208	7,864,579	8,938,667	9,787,724	10,169,738	11,087,600	8,423,365
GDP at Market prices	82,603,388	94,349,316	108,362,324	118,744,498	129,043,901	139,641,854	148,522,111

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 4: Shares of Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activity, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

Economic Activity	Percentage						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	25.8	26.7	27.4	28.8	27.9	26.6	26.9
Crops	14.0	14.1	15.2	16.6	16.3	14.8	15.4
Livestock	6.8	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.1
Forestry	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Fishing	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Agriculture Support services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industry and Construction	25.1	24.5	24.9	25.0	27.0	28.6	30.3
B Mining and quarrying	3.8	4.3	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.2	6.7
C Manufacturing	9.1	7.9	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.4
D Electricity supply	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
F Construction	10.8	11.1	11.3	12.2	13.1	14.2	14.4
Services	41.3	40.4	39.4	38.0	37.2	36.8	37.2
G Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.7	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.8	8.7
H Transport and storage	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.9	7.5
I Accommodation and Food Services	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0
J Information and communication	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
K Financial and insurance activities	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.5
L Real estate	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
N Administrative and support service activities	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
O Public administration and defense	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7
P Education	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
Q Human health and social work activities	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
S Other service activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
T Activities of households as employers;	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All Economic Activities	92.2	91.7	91.8	91.8	92.1	92.1	94.3
Taxes on products	7.8	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.9	5.7
GDP at Market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 5: Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Prices by Economic Activity, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

		TZS Million					
Economic Activity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	23,952,077	25,234,560	26,436,338	28,008,976	29,504,198	30,802,027	32,321,327
Crops	12,344,014	13,279,392	13,996,348	14,895,622	15,659,175	16,351,312	17,174,752
Livestock	6,820,846	7,158,457	7,506,593	7,876,592	8,266,049	8,676,074	9,107,854
Forestry	2,825,341	2,920,425	3,034,569	3,180,379	3,334,791	3,495,187	3,608,190
Fishing	1,930,394	1,843,401	1,864,627	2,020,292	2,206,242	2,239,892	2,389,915
Agriculture Support services	31,482	32,886	34,201	36,091	37,941	39,562	40,615
Industry and Construction	21,057,206	23,103,647	25,817,955	28,565,774	31,344,128	34,976,982	37,507,952
B Mining and quarrying	3,687,273	4,055,619	4,356,709	4,588,624	4,659,195	5,485,112	5,850,231
C Manufacturing	6,919,794	7,411,672	8,213,364	8,889,818	9,623,501	10,184,558	10,646,279
D Electricity supply	815,297	798,801	869,262	877,667	928,174	994,879	1,049,611
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management	381,760	390,758	417,899	444,660	477,510	510,411	540,159
F Construction	9,253,082	10,446,797	11,960,720	13,765,005	15,655,747	17,802,021	19,421,672
Services	35,863,739	38,146,529	40,549,564	42,689,011	45,369,789	48,114,453	50,173,139
G Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	8,444,243	8,747,862	9,260,703	9,821,248	10,396,691	10,965,038	11,194,534
H Transport and storage	6,577,706	6,929,895	7,324,856	7,815,845	8,736,561	9,493,191	10,293,276
I Accommodation and Food Services	1,397,782	1,421,916	1,480,052	1,525,619	1,604,391	1,645,950	1,419,654
J Information and communication	1,560,064	1,681,098	1,718,548	1,824,471	1,989,717	2,133,312	2,313,033
K Financial and insurance activities	3,764,113	4,189,021	4,235,515	4,115,393	4,094,972	4,281,167	4,412,967
L Real estate	2,828,970	2,949,598	3,077,086	3,211,895	3,354,518	3,505,485	3,663,972
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	447,921	518,123	606,207	694,291	763,332	821,636	881,833
N Administrative and support service activities	1,976,260	2,183,917	2,611,498	2,892,463	3,054,288	3,311,753	3,569,800
O Public administration and defense	4,242,164	4,548,604	4,793,820	4,907,113	5,064,968	5,238,491	5,438,923
P Education	2,186,260	2,413,306	2,665,336	2,859,171	3,046,789	3,257,406	3,363,845
Q Human health and social work activities	1,349,941	1,419,090	1,497,896	1,611,999	1,746,731	1,833,514	1,952,425
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	230,652	248,510	280,131	307,907	350,027	389,225	372,120
S Other service activities	685,475	717,898	814,529	912,404	971,690	1,037,083	1,089,265
T Activities of households as employers;	172,190	177,691	183,387	189,193	195,113	201,203	207,492
All Economic Activities	80,873,021	86,484,736	92,803,857	99,263,761	106,218,115	113,893,462	120,002,418
Taxes on products	8,001,090	7,864,579	8,024,535	8,393,644	8,923,215	9,303,274	9,093,427
GDP at Market prices	88,874,111	94,349,316	100,828,393	107,657,405	115,141,329	123,196,736	129,095,844

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 6: Annual Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Prices by Economic Activity, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

Economic Activity	Percentage						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	6.9	5.4	4.8	5.9	5.3	4.4	4.9
Crops	9.4	7.6	5.4	6.4	5.1	4.4	5.0
Livestock	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0
Forestry	4.8	3.4	3.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	3.2
Fishing	1.8	-4.5	1.2	8.3	9.2	1.5	6.7
Agriculture Support services	6.1	4.5	4.0	5.5	5.1	4.3	2.7
Industry and Construction	6.0	9.7	11.7	10.6	9.7	11.6	7.2
B Mining and quarrying	6.4	10	7.4	5.3	1.5	17.7	6.7
C Manufacturing	10	7.1	10.8	8.2	8.3	5.8	4.5
D Electricity supply	12.7	-2	8.8	1.0	5.8	7.2	5.5
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management	3.8	2.4	6.9	6.4	7.4	6.9	5.8
F Construction	2.5	12.9	14.5	15.1	13.7	13.7	9.1
Services	9.3	6.4	6.3	5.3	6.3	6.0	4.3
G Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.9	3.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.5	2.1
H Transport and storage	8.7	5.4	5.7	6.7	11.8	8.7	8.4
I Accommodation and Food Services	3.1	1.7	4.1	3.1	5.2	2.6	-13.7
J Information and communication	10.3	7.8	2.2	6.2	9.1	7.2	8.4
K Financial and insurance activities	10.5	11.3	1.1	-2.8	-0.5	4.5	3.1
L Real estate	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	16.3	15.7	17	14.5	9.9	7.6	7.3
N Administrative and support service activities	19	10.5	19.6	10.8	5.6	8.4	7.8
O Public administration and Defense	6.7	7.2	5.4	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.8
P Education	13.4	10.4	10.4	7.3	6.6	6.9	3.3
Q Human health and social work activities	8.4	5.1	5.6	7.6	8.4	5.0	6.5
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	8.5	7.7	12.7	9.9	13.7	11.2	-4.4
S Other service activities	12	4.7	13.5	12	6.5	6.7	5.0
T Activities of households as employers;	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
All Economic Activities	7.7	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.2	5.4
Taxes on products	-2.2	-1.7	2.0	4.6	6.3	4.3	-2.3
GDP at Market prices	6.7	6.2	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	4.8

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 7: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (2015 = 100), Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

Economic Activity	Percentage						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	89.0	100.0	112.5	121.9	121.9	120.7	123.6
Crops	93.7	100.0	117.7	132.3	134.1	126.5	133.1
Livestock	81.9	100.0	109.3	112.5	111.8	119.2	116.5
Forestry	87.7	100.0	102.0	104.1	103.7	107.0	109.4
Fishing	85.9	100.0	103.5	111.2	100.6	106.2	104.4
Agriculture Support services	95.3	100.0	101.9	105.3	107.0	108.6	110.9
Industry and Construction	98.6	100.0	104.3	104.1	111.2	114.2	119.8
B Mining and quarrying	84.0	100.0	121.6	113.5	141.1	131.5	169.6
C Manufacturing	108.9	100.0	103.1	102.4	108.3	116.5	117.8
D Electricity supply	100.4	100.0	54.4	47.1	37.5	37.2	37.9
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management	97.3	100.0	103.6	116.9	118.6	123.1	138.0
F Construction	96.7	100.0	102.5	105.3	108.2	111.6	109.8
Services	95.1	100.0	105.4	105.6	105.9	106.9	110.0
G Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	95.3	100.0	106.5	110.4	113.4	111.9	115.5
H Transport and storage	93.8	100.0	103.1	101.1	95.9	101.4	108.5
I Accommodation and Food Services	95.2	100.0	102.9	105.0	103.1	107.2	106.1
J Information and communication	102.5	100.0	101.2	100.3	97.9	96.2	95.0
K Financial and insurance activities	96.0	100.0	124.4	116.4	120.8	115.1	119.2
L Real estate	96.2	100.0	102.8	103.8	105.9	109.4	116.1
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	96.9	100.0	101.9	104.7	107.1	109.9	111.8
N Administrative and support service activities	96.9	100.0	101.9	104.7	108.3	109.9	111.8
O Public administration and Defense	93.7	100.0	101.1	101.6	101.3	102.2	101.7
P Education	92.7	100.0	100.3	100.2	101.1	102.0	102.2
Q Human health and social work activities	91.3	100.0	102.8	104.3	104.0	104.8	104.7
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	96.9	100.0	102.0	104.7	107.1	109.9	111.8
S Other service activities	96.6	100.0	102.0	105.1	106.8	110.0	111.7
T Activities of households as employers;	96.2	100.0	101.2	106.7	110.5	119.9	121.3
All Economic Activities	94.2	100.0	107.1	109.8	111.9	112.9	116.7
Taxes on products	80.1	100.0	111.4	116.6	114.0	119.2	92.6
GDP at Market prices	92.9	100.0	107.5	110.3	112.1	113.3	115.0

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 8: Shares of Economic Activities to Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

Economic Activity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	Percentage
							2020p
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	27.0	26.7	26.2	26.0	25.6	25.0	25.0
Crops	13.9	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.3	13.3
Livestock	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.1
Forestry	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
Fishing	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
Agriculture Support services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industry and Construction	23.7	24.5	25.6	26.5	27.2	28.4	29.1
B Mining and quarrying	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.5
C Manufacturing	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.2
D Electricity supply	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
F Construction	10.4	11.1	11.9	12.8	13.6	14.5	15.0
Services	40.4	40.4	40.2	39.7	39.4	39.1	38.9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7
H Transport and storage	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.7	8.0
I Accommodation and Food Services	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1
J Information and communication	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
K Financial and insurance activities	4.2	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4
L Real estate	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
N Administrative and support service activities	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
O Public administration and defense	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2
P Education	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	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	0.3
S Other service activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
T Activities of households as employers;	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All Economic Activities	91.0	91.7	92.0	92.2	92.3	92.4	93.0
Taxes on products	9.0	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.0
GDP at Market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

r: revised

p: provisional

Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

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

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

Chart 2 indicates that, at current prices, the proportion of the household final consumption was high in 2020 compared to 2019. Moreover, the same chart indicates that, Net Export in 2020 improved from -1.4 percent in 2019 to -0.2 percent in 2020.

Figure 2: Percentage Composition of GDP at Current Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Mainland Tanzania 2019 and 2020

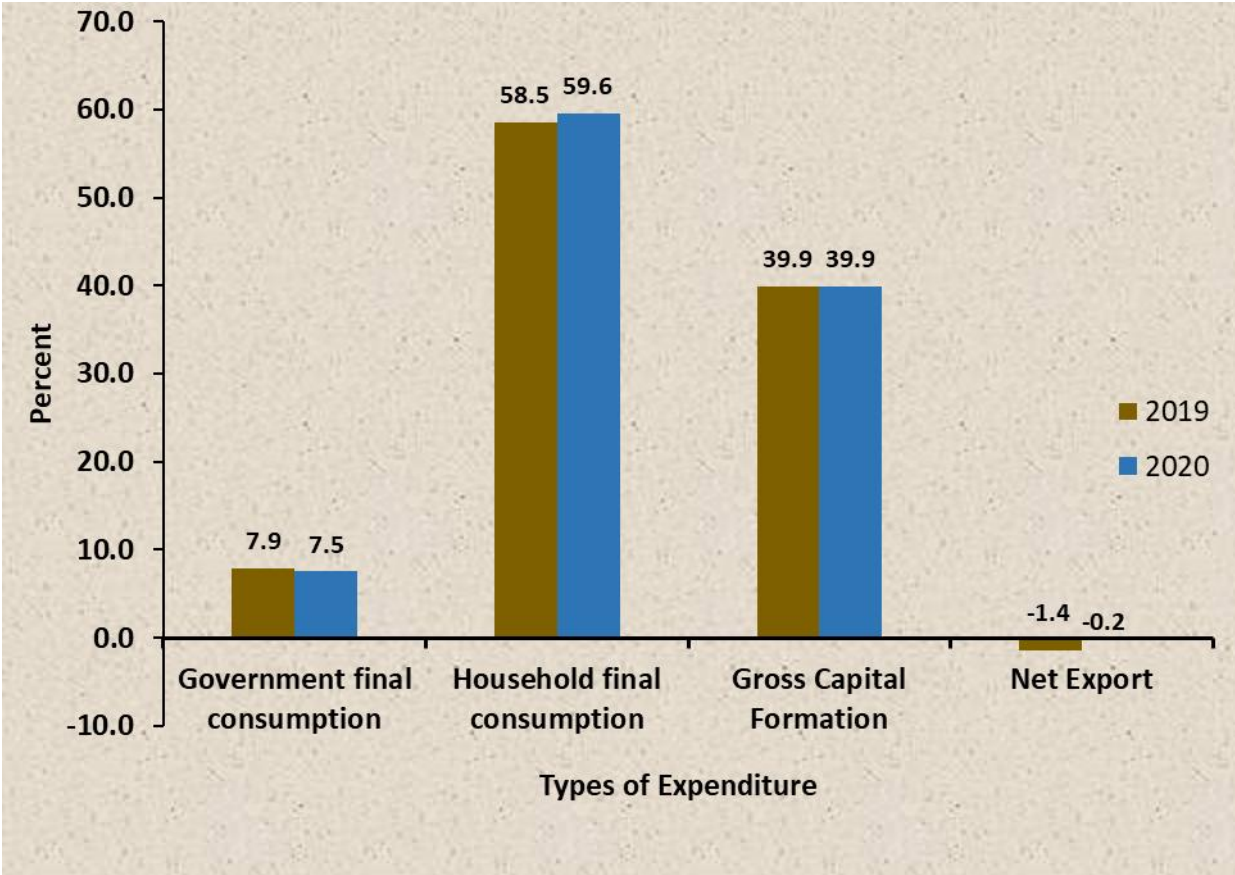


Table 9: Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

Type of Expenditure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
GDP at current market prices	82,603,388	94,349,316	108,362,324	118,744,498	129,043,901	139,641,854	148,522,111
Final Consumption	62,297,764	69,619,572	74,761,715	81,577,249	87,731,958	93,002,322	99,965,192
Government final consumption	8,151,130	9,366,334	9,824,677	10,097,404	10,468,798	10,978,620	11,195,316
Household final consumption	53,954,463	60,047,089	64,699,505	71,211,545	76,966,654	81,712,049	88,445,302
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	192,171	206,149	237,532	268,299	296,506	311,653	324,574
Gross Capital Formation	31,103,452	30,907,602	34,865,346	40,427,427	49,493,556	55,762,365	59,235,366
Gross fixed capital formation	27,399,832	30,070,195	35,492,828	42,141,921	50,387,086	59,440,540	64,049,913
Changes in Valuables	756,477	903,043	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290
Changes in inventories	2,947,143	-65,636	-1,732,887	-2,720,674	-2,108,634	-4,951,512	-6,652,837
Exports of goods and services	14,925,779	16,138,367	17,717,213	17,993,324	19,160,137	22,160,020	20,813,548
Export of goods	8,441,487	8,708,690	9,177,377	8,924,522	10,066,069	12,305,060	14,617,648
Export of services	6,484,292	7,429,677	8,539,835	9,068,803	9,094,069	9,854,960	6,195,900
Imports of goods and services	22,539,832	22,316,226	20,665,232	20,320,749	23,103,332	24,152,270	21,051,375
Import of goods	18,054,008	16,955,419	15,602,694	15,816,338	18,797,200	20,120,379	18,098,427
Import of services	4,485,823	5,360,807	5,062,538	4,504,411	4,306,132	4,031,891	2,952,948
Errors and Omissions	-3,183,776	-	1,683,283	-932,752	-4,238,418	-7,130,583	-10,440,620

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

Table 10: Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

Type of Expenditure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
GDP at constant 2015 market prices	88,874,111	94,349,316	100,828,393	107,657,405	115,141,329	123,196,736	129,095,844
Final Consumption	65,250,580	69,619,572	70,594,782	73,603,189	77,376,434	79,848,346	83,205,811
Government final consumption	8,548,398	9,366,334	9,667,251	9,771,806	9,965,992	10,310,060	10,647,864
Household final consumption	56,500,911	60,047,089	60,697,766	63,578,381	67,135,273	69,253,213	72,259,048
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	201,271	206,149	229,766	253,003	275,169	285,073	298,899
Gross Capital Formation	31,803,806	30,907,602	33,795,169	38,338,123	44,669,633	49,349,298	51,708,028
Gross fixed capital formation	28,081,728	30,070,195	34,878,462	40,376,858	46,705,540	53,777,604	57,519,761
Changes in Valuables	820,886	903,043	902,490	858,566	776,123	925,034	1,096,591
Changes in inventories	2,901,191	-65,636	-1,985,783	-2,897,301	-2,812,030	-5,353,340	-6,908,325
Exports of goods and services	15,923,654	16,138,367	16,137,713	15,480,491	15,316,635	17,905,766	15,683,119
Export of goods	8,815,465	8,708,690	8,060,826	7,805,507	7,608,448	9,797,768	10,233,451
Export of services	7,108,189	7,429,677	8,076,886	7,674,984	7,708,187	8,107,998	5,449,668
Imports of goods and services	23,545,813	22,316,226	20,331,252	18,879,441	22,025,703	22,051,517	19,922,411
Import of goods	18,354,816	16,955,419	15,631,116	15,311,240	18,593,941	18,940,515	17,554,120
Import of services	5,190,997	5,360,807	4,700,136	3,568,202	3,431,761	3,111,002	2,368,291
Errors and Omissions	-558,115	0	631,981	-884,958	-195,670	-1,855,158	-1,578,703

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

Table 11: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure (2015 = 100), Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

Implied deflators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
Gross domestic product at market prices	93	100	107	110	112	113	115
Final Consumption	95	100	106	111	113	116	120
Government final consumption	95	100	102	103	105	106	105
Household final consumption	95	100	107	112	115	118	122
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	95	100	103	106	108	109	109
Gross Capital Formation	98	100	103	105	111	113	115
Gross fixed capital formation	98	100	102	104	108	111	111
Changes in Valuables	92	100	122	117	157	138	168
Changes in inventories	102	100	87	94	75	92	96
Exports of goods and services	94	100	110	116	125	124	133
Export of goods	96	100	114	114	132	126	143
Export of services	91	100	106	118	118	122	114
Imports of goods and services	96	100	102	108	105	110	106
Import of goods	98	100	100	103	101	106	103
Import of services	86	100	108	126	125	130	125
Errors and Omissions	570	0	266	105	2,166	384	661

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

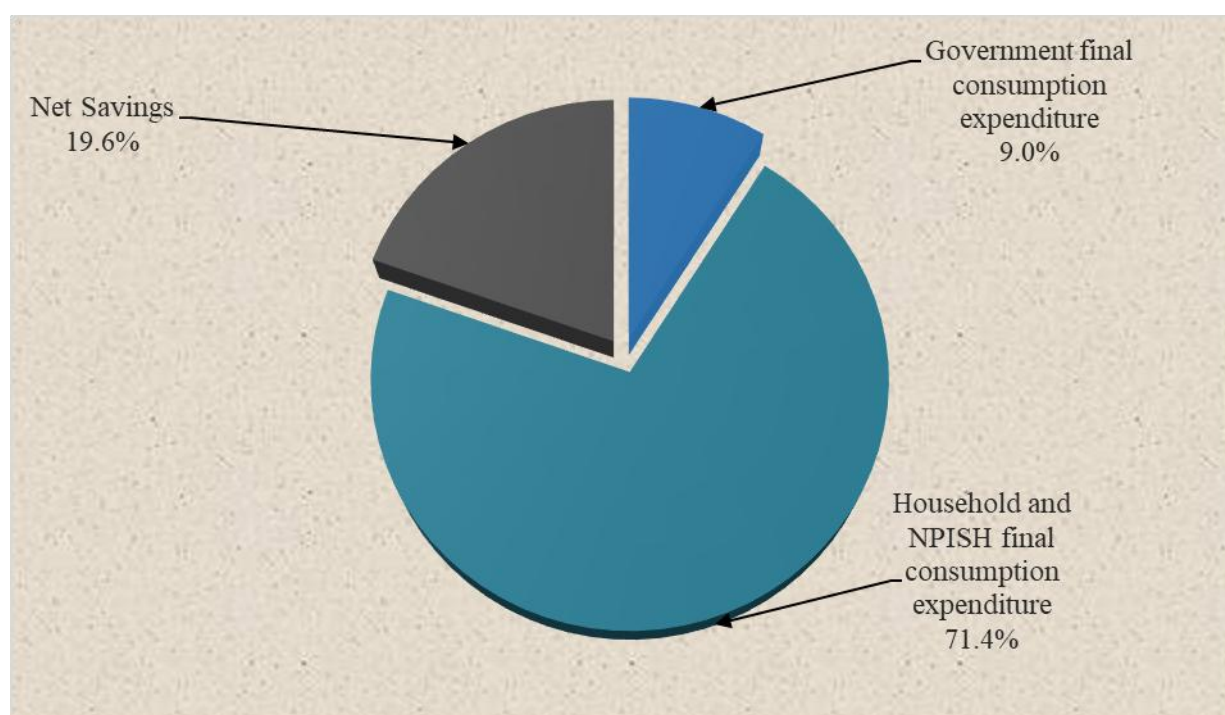
Net National Disposable Income

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

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

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

Figure 3: Percentage Composition of Net National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2020



In 2020, Net National Disposable Income at current market price increased to TZS 124,370,786 million from TZS 116,416,024 million in 2019, equivalent to an increase of 7 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, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

Item	TZS Million						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
Compensation of employees	13,772,965	19,039,721	23,610,426	28,332,511	33,432,363	36,604,640	40,822,647
Operating surplus	52,928,591	55,687,569	62,140,874	63,544,852	66,180,958	70,037,113	76,091,155
Net Domestic Product at basic price	66,701,556	74,727,290	85,751,300	91,877,363	99,613,321	106,641,752	116,913,802
Net primary income from ROW	-874,979	-1,437,985	-2,079,316	-2,184,465	-1,415,494	-2,270,974	-1,961,094
Net National Income at b.p.	65,826,577	73,289,305	83,671,984	89,692,898	98,197,827	104,370,779	114,952,709
Taxes on products	6,410,208	7,864,579	8,938,667	9,787,724	10,169,738	11,087,600	8,423,365
Net National Income at m.p.	72,236,785	81,153,884	92,610,651	99,480,622	108,367,565	115,458,378	123,376,074
Net current Transfers from ROW	788,729	952,856	833,191	895,952	1,060,820	957,647	994,712
Net National Disposable Income at m.p	73,025,514	82,106,740	93,443,842	100,376,575	109,428,386	116,416,025	124,370,786
Government final consumption expenditure	8,151,130	9,366,334	9,824,677	10,097,404	10,468,798	10,978,620	11,195,316
Household final consumption expenditure	53,954,463	60,047,089	64,699,505	71,211,545	76,966,654	81,712,049	88,445,302
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	192,171	206,149	237,532	268,299	296,506	311,653	324,574
Net Savings	10,727,750	12,487,168	18,682,127	18,799,326	21,696,428	23,413,703	24,405,594
Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	73,025,514	82,106,740	93,443,842	100,376,575	109,428,386	116,416,025	124,370,786

m.p: market price

ROW: Rest of the worldr:

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 13: Capital Finance at Current Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

	TZS Million						
Heading	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
Net Savings	10,727,750	12,487,168	18,682,127	18,799,326	21,696,428	23,413,703	24,405,594
Consumption on fixed capital	9,491,624	11,757,446	13,672,357	17,079,411	19,260,842	21,912,502	23,184,944
Net capital transfer from ROW	905,416	754,665	971,396	839,747	577,366	1,101,055	696,523
Finance of Gross accumulation	21,124,790	24,999,279	33,325,880	36,718,484	41,534,635	46,427,260	48,287,061
Changes in Inventories	756,477	903,043	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290
Gross fixed capital formation	27,399,832	30,070,195	35,492,828	42,141,921	50,387,086	59,440,540	64,049,913
Net Lending (+)/Borrowing (-) from ROW	-7,031,519	-5,973,958	-3,272,353	-6,429,616	-10,067,554	-14,286,617	-17,601,142
Gross Accumulation	21,124,790	24,999,279	33,325,880	36,718,484	41,534,635	46,427,260	48,287,061

Table 14: Relation among National Accounting Aggregates at Current Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

	TZS Million						
Item	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
Gross Domestic Product at basic price.	76,193,180	86,484,736	99,423,658	108,956,774	118,874,163	128,554,255	140,098,746
Net primary income from ROW	-874,979	-1,437,985	-2,079,316	-2,184,465	-1,415,494	-2,270,974	-1,961,094
Primary Income receivable	195,601	218,949	214,512	279,381	353,072	486,128	255,085
Primary income payable	1,070,580	1,656,935	2,293,828	2,463,846	1,768,566	2,757,102	2,216,179
Gross National Product at b.p	75,318,201	85,046,751	97,344,341	106,772,309	117,458,669	126,283,281	138,137,653
Consumption of Fixed Capital	9,491,624	11,757,446	13,672,357	17,079,411	19,260,842	21,912,502	23,184,944
Net National Product at basic price	65,826,577	73,289,305	83,671,984	89,692,898	98,197,827	104,370,779	114,952,709
Net Current Transfers from abroad	788,729	952,856	833,191	895,952	1,060,820	957,647	994,712
Current Transfers receivable	884,873	1,112,001	985,561	1,081,343	1,213,095	1,086,726	1,115,615
Current transfer payable	96,144	159,144	152,370	185,390	152,274	129,079	120,903
Net National Disposable Income at b.p	66,615,306	74,242,161	84,505,175	90,588,851	99,258,647	105,328,425	115,947,421
Gross National Disposable Income at b.p	76,106,931	85,999,607	98,177,532	107,668,262	118,519,489	127,240,928	139,132,365
Gross National Income at basic prices	75,318,201	85,046,751	97,344,341	106,772,309	117,458,669	126,283,281	138,137,653

ROW: Rest of the world

b.p.: basic price

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 15: National Disposable Income and its Appropriation at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

Item	TZS Million						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	82,603,388	94,349,316	108,362,324	118,744,498	129,043,901	139,641,854	148,522,111
Net Primary Income from ROW	-874,979	-1,437,985	-2,079,316	-2,184,465	-1,415,494	-2,270,974	-1,961,094
Gross National Income at m.p.	81,728,409	92,911,331	106,283,008	116,560,033	127,628,407	137,370,880	146,561,017
Consumption of Fixed Capital	9,491,624	11,757,446	13,672,357	17,079,411	19,260,842	21,912,502	23,184,944
Net National Income at m.p.	72,236,785	81,153,884	92,610,651	99,480,622	108,367,565	115,458,378	123,376,074
Net current Transfers received from ROW	788,729	952,856	833,191	895,952	1,060,820	957,647	994,712
Current Transfers receivable	884,873	1,112,001	985,561	1,081,343	1,213,095	1,086,726	1,115,615
Current transfer payable	96,144	159,144	152,370	185,390	152,274	129,079	120,903
Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	73,025,514	82,106,740	93,443,842	100,376,575	109,428,386	116,416,025	124,370,786

m.p: market price

ROW: Rest of the worldr:

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 transfers payable. Therefore, the balance is the current external balance.

Primary Income

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

Exports

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

Imports

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

Exports and Imports of Goods and Services

Exports and imports of goods and services consist of sales, barter, grants or gifts of goods and services from residents to non-residents. In Mainland Tanzania, the exports of goods comprise traditional and non-traditional commodities while imported goods are classified as consumer, intermediate and capital goods. The share of imports to GDP at current market prices was 14.2 percent in 2020 as compared to 17.0 percent in 2019 (Table 15). However, the value of imports decreases to TZS 21,051,375 million in 2020 from TZS 24,152,270 million in 2019.

Figure 4: Percentage Share of Export and Imports of Goods and Services to GDP at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

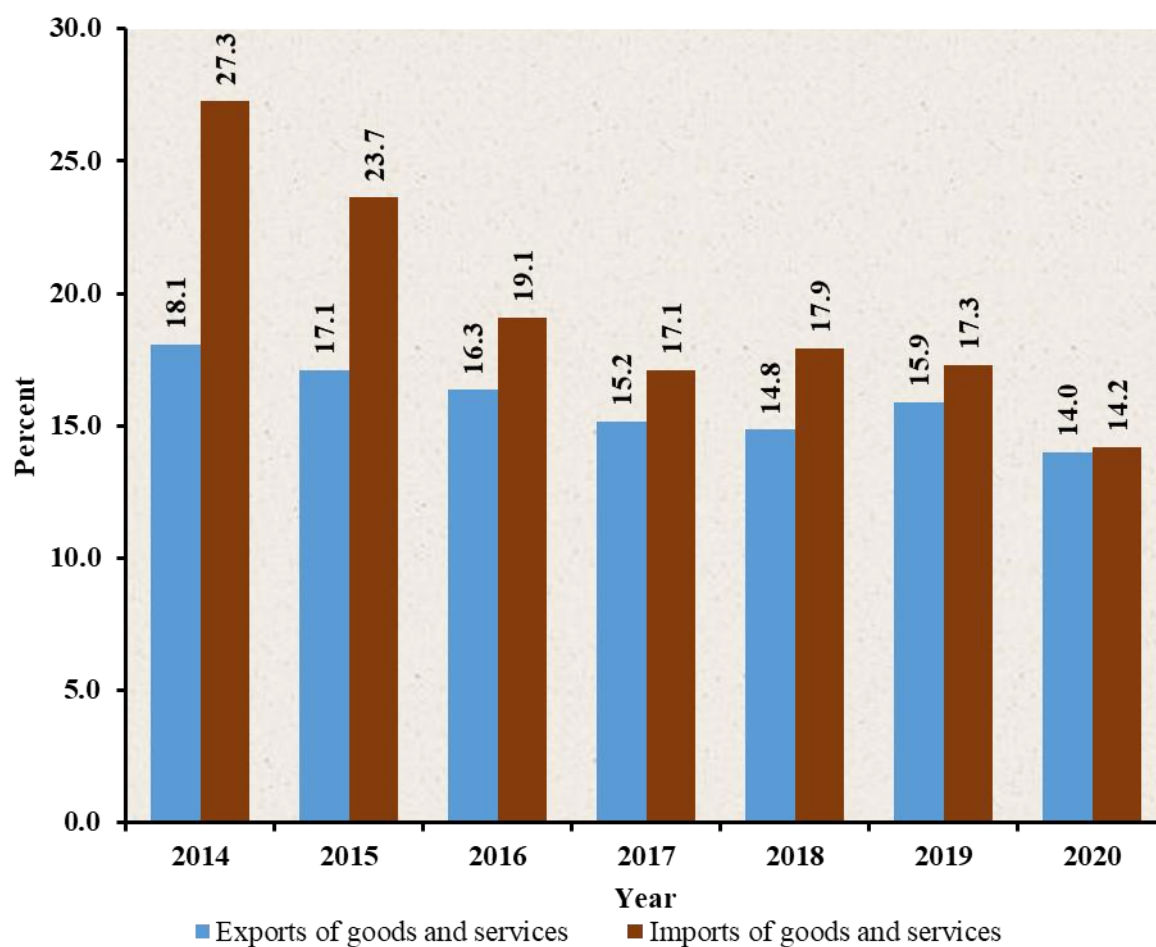


Table 16: International Transactions at Current Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

Item	TZS Million						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Export of goods and services:	14,925,779	16,138,367	17,717,213	17,993,324	19,160,137	22,160,020	20,813,548
Export of Goods	8,441,487	8,708,690	9,177,377	8,924,522	10,066,069	12,305,060	14,617,648
Export of services	6,484,292	7,429,677	8,539,835	9,068,803	9,094,069	9,854,960	6,195,900
Primary incomes receivable	195,601	218,949	214,512	279,381	353,072	486,128	255,085
Current transfers receivable	884,873	1,112,001	985,561	1,081,343	1,213,095	1,086,726	1,115,615
Total external transactions receivable by the Nation	16,006,253	17,469,317	18,917,285	19,354,048	20,726,304	23,732,874	22,184,249
Import of goods and services:	22,539,832	22,316,226	20,665,232	20,320,749	23,103,332	24,152,270	21,051,375
Import of goods	18,054,008	16,955,419	15,602,694	15,816,338	18,797,200	20,120,379	18,098,427
Import of services	4,485,823	5,360,807	5,062,538	4,504,411	4,306,132	4,031,891	2,952,948
Primary incomes payable	1,070,580	1,656,935	2,293,828	2,463,846	1,768,566	2,757,102	2,216,179
Current transfers payable	96,144	159,144	152,370	185,390	152,274	129,079	120,903
Current external balance	-7,700,302	-6,662,988	-4,194,145	-3,615,938	-4,297,868	-3,305,577	-1,204,208
Total external transactions paid by the Nation	16,006,253	17,469,317	18,917,285	19,354,048	20,726,304	23,732,874	22,184,249
Current external balance	-7,700,302	-6,662,988	-4,194,145	-3,615,938	-4,297,868	-3,305,577	-1,204,208
Errors and omissions	668,783	689,030	921,792	-2,813,678	-5,769,686	-10,981,040	-16,396,934
Net lending (+) or Borrowing (-) from the ROW	-7,031,519	-5,973,958	-3,272,353	-6,429,616	-10,067,554	-14,286,617	-17,601,142

r: revised

p: provisional

Gross Capital Formation

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

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is the total value of 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 Mainland Tanzania contains estimates of gross fixed capital formation by activity. The estimates are classified by public and private ownership.

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 16 shows that, Gross Capital Formation at current market prices increased to TZS. 59,235,366 million in 2020 from TZS. 55,474,690 million in 2019, equivalent to an increase of about 12.1 percent. This increase was attributed to an increase in buildings, roads, bridges and other works.

Table 17: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Type, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

Type of Capital formation	TZS Million						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	27,399,832	30,070,195	35,492,828	42,141,921	50,387,086	59,440,540	64,049,913
Buildings and Structures	19,195,447	22,807,556	27,721,670	33,872,241	41,694,655	50,181,960	53,000,466
Transport Equipment	1,828,607	1,663,027	1,514,772	1,413,888	1,763,519	1,933,144	2,241,710
Machinery and Equipment	4,154,298	3,194,486	3,430,297	3,756,643	3,400,915	3,508,102	4,323,098
Other Machinery and Equipment	1,156,588	1,172,391	1,366,982	1,441,018	1,688,577	1,785,118	2,146,447
Animal Resources	330,525	375,399	425,361	461,511	510,723	566,744	649,209
Research and Development	734,368	857,335	1,033,744	1,196,620	1,328,698	1,465,471	1,688,984
Change in Valuables	756,477	903,043	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290
Changes in Inventories	2,947,143	-65,636	-1,732,887	-2,720,674	-2,108,634	-4,951,512	-6,652,837
Gross Capital Formation	31,103,452	30,907,602	34,865,346	40,427,427	49,493,556	55,762,365	59,235,366

Table 18: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Public and Private Sectors, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

Type of Capital formation	TZS Million						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	27,399,832	30,070,195	35,492,828	42,141,921	50,387,086	59,440,540	64,049,913
Central Government:	6,549,213	7,219,843	8,944,186	10,914,757	13,124,780	14,979,006	16,588,928
Parastatals:	534,350	589,169	745,349	1,011,406	1,106,303	1,248,250	1,537,198
Institutions:	586,415	812,232	851,827	1,095,690	1,056,017	1,426,572	1,665,298
Private	19,729,853	21,448,950	24,951,465	29,120,067	35,099,986	41,786,712	44,258,490
Change in Valuables	756,477	903,043	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290
Changes in Inventories	2,947,143	-65,636	-1,732,887	-2,720,674	-2,108,634	-4,951,512	-6,652,837
Gross Capital Formation	31,103,452	30,907,602	34,865,346	40,427,427	49,493,556	55,762,365	59,235,366

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 19: Gross Capital Formation at 2015 Prices by Type, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

Type of Capital formation	TZS Million						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	28,081,728	30,070,195	34,878,462	40,376,858	46,705,540	53,777,604	57,519,761
Buildings and Structures	19,485,103	22,807,556	27,512,753	32,836,681	38,590,978	45,205,617	47,526,349
Transport Equipment	2,044,517	1,663,027	1,373,682	1,173,050	1,778,192	2,128,145	2,189,915
Machinery and Equipment	4,229,095	3,194,486	3,268,709	3,473,892	3,136,401	3,075,952	3,862,605
Other Machinery and Equipment	1,200,328	1,172,391	1,323,953	1,335,724	1,525,517	1,563,289	1,878,735
Animal Resources	364,963	375,399	385,150	414,428	434,150	472,426	534,673
Research and Development	757,723	857,335	1,014,215	1,143,083	1,240,303	1,332,176	1,527,483
Change in Valuables	820,886	903,043	902,490	858,566	776,123	925,034	1,096,591
Changes in Inventories	2,901,191	-65,636	-1,985,783	-2,897,301	-2,812,030	-5,353,340	-6,908,325
Gross Capital Formation	31,803,806	30,907,602	33,795,169	38,338,123	44,669,633	49,349,298	51,708,028

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 20: Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices by Kind of Economic Activity, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

Kind of Economic Activity	TZS Million						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
Agriculture (crops, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting)	561,074	596,966	662,691	767,160	807,143	1,180,038	1,026,006
Mining and Quarrying	2,356,509	2,618,347	3,069,305	3,448,124	4,302,982	5,175,754	5,469,768
Manufacturing	4,039,729	4,325,782	5,057,377	6,064,724	7,568,290	8,550,887	9,620,487
Electricity and Water Supply	2,665,099	2,877,798	3,383,211	3,906,051	4,874,439	5,688,618	6,196,179
Construction	12,006,973	12,857,186	14,927,982	17,281,295	21,565,673	25,415,136	27,413,363
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Hotels and Restaurants	140,268	140,608	174,392	201,884	251,935	277,943	320,250
Transport, Storage and Communication	5,470,467	5,761,897	6,522,272	7,361,401	9,336,650	11,389,693	11,868,351
Financial intermediation, Real Estate and B.S	224,429	230,728	279,028	312,511	389,989	456,086	495,737
Public Administration, Education, Health and O.S	617,181	660,883	802,205	1,033,707	1,289,984	1,306,385	1,639,773
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	28,081,728	30,070,195	34,878,462	40,376,858	50,387,086	59,440,540	64,049,913

r: revised

p: provisional

B.S = Business Services

O.S = Other Services

Regional Gross Domestic Product

Compilation of the Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) estimates is based on System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008. 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 Mainland Tanzania. 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 Mainland Tanzania. 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 Mainland Tanzania, the existing RGDP estimates are compiled using the top-down approach; that is RGDP estimates at current prices are compiled from the National aggregates. However, in practice the compilation of regional GDP by using expenditure approach is difficult due to the absence of system of recording net exports between one region and another.

Importance

The RGDP facilitates:

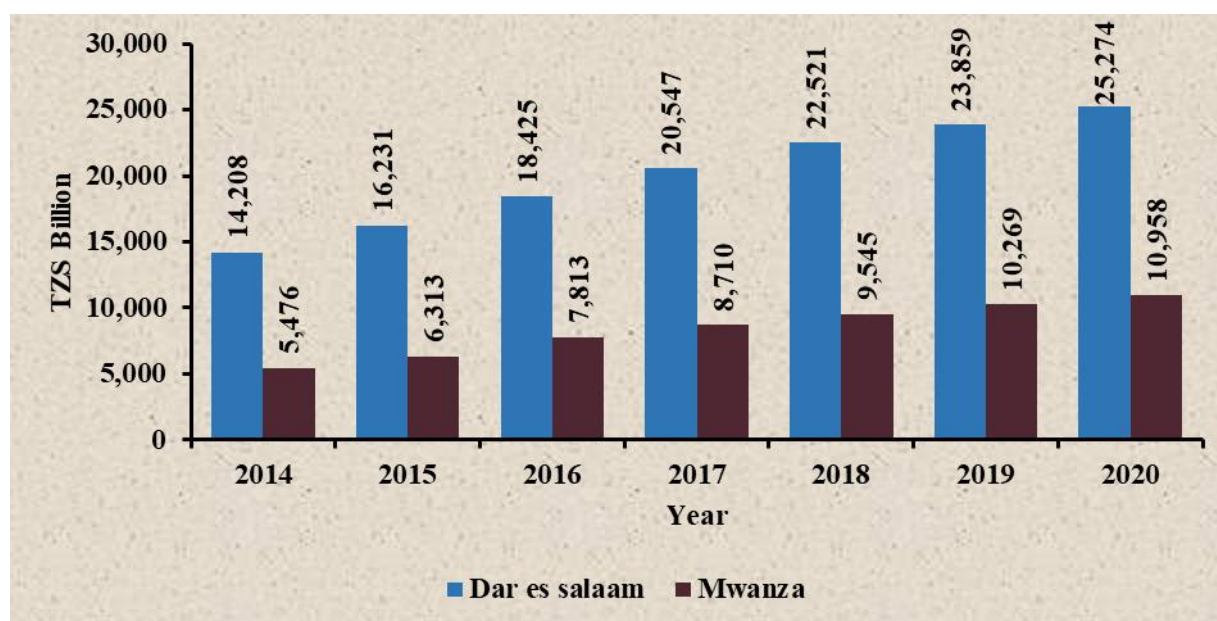
- (a) Monitoring and evaluation of the economic performance of the region;
- (b) Decision-making process in the region and formulation of economic policies;
- (c) Comparison of levels, shares the total GDP and growth rates within regions and
- (d) Updating Regional Social Economic Profiles.

Regions with the Largest Shares to GDP

Table 21 shows that, Dar es Salaam and Mwanza regions contribute significantly to the total GDP at current prices in which about 17.2 percent was contributed by Dar es Salaam and 7.4 percent by Mwanza. It also revealed that, from 2014 to 2020, contribution to the total GDP from Dar es Salaam and Mwanza regions (TZS. 36,231,660.07 million) was about 24.6 percent, of which, 17.2 percent was from Dar es Salaam and 7.4 percent from Mwanza region. The share of the two regions is attributed to the concentration of economic activities such as fishing, manufacturing, mining, real estate, accommodation and food services.

The Regional Gross Domestic Product at current prices for Dar es Salaam region increased to TZS 25,273,744 million in 2020 from TZS 23,896,520 million in 2019 representing an increase of about 5.6 percent. The annual change of RGDP at current prices between 2019 and 2020 for Mwanza region was 6.71 percent.

Figure 5: Regional Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices (TZS Billion) for Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, 2014 – 2020



Per Capita Gross Domestic Product

Per Capita Gross Domestic Product is derived by dividing 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.

In Mainland Tanzania economy, GDP per capita at current prices increased consecutively from TZS 1,778,840 in 2014 to TZS 2,653,790 in 2020 (Figure 6). It is also reveals that, GDP per capita at current prices in Mainland Tanzania increased to TZS 2,653,790 in 2020 from TZS 2,573,324 in 2019 equivalent to an increase of 3.1 percent.

Figure 6: Per Capita Gross Domestic Product ('000) at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

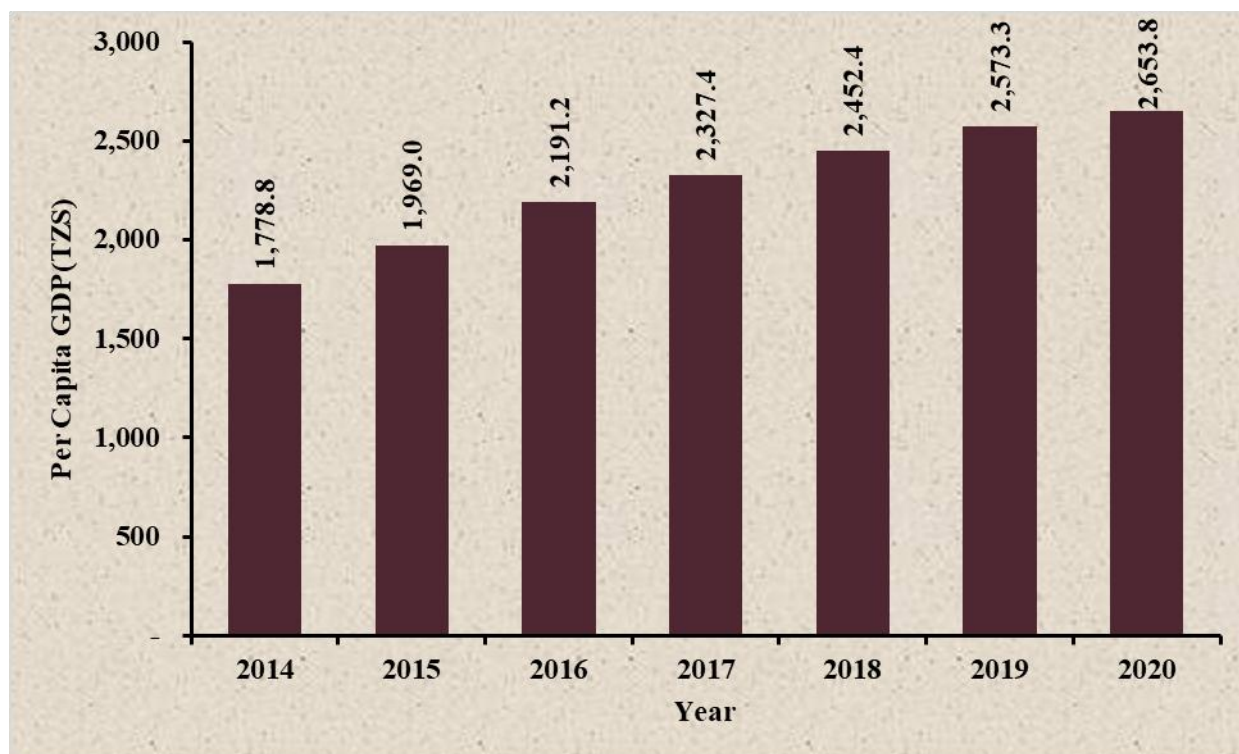


Table 21: Regional GDP at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

Region	TZS Million						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
Dodoma	2,511,143	2,736,677	3,164,808	3,479,914	3,863,134	4,302,876	4,657,713
Arusha	3,923,661	4,435,305	5,094,048	5,570,252	5,985,038	6,551,945	6,943,552
Kilimanjaro	3,750,194	4,284,316	4,812,271	5,261,477	5,740,422	6,258,587	6,621,744
Tanga	3,849,318	4,397,558	5,061,531	5,558,368	6,001,969	6,537,966	6,965,603
Morogoro	4,006,264	4,624,041	5,202,454	5,700,918	6,176,007	6,705,640	7,163,146
Pwani	1,495,121	1,708,064	1,950,914	2,315,568	2,504,505	2,723,661	2,984,829
Dar -es salaam	14,207,783	16,231,329	18,425,324	20,546,951	22,521,298	23,858,608	25,273,744
Lindi	1,536,423	1,755,248	2,124,305	2,351,591	2,523,610	2,766,032	2,959,980
Mtwara	2,089,866	2,453,573	2,926,346	3,230,478	3,543,706	3,799,813	4,030,174
Ruvuma	3,147,189	3,680,359	4,226,976	4,513,232	4,891,412	5,308,638	5,623,511
Iringa	3,060,273	3,584,730	3,696,825	3,934,577	4,139,234	4,333,833	4,630,735
Mbeya	6,145,692	5,303,679	6,091,395	6,663,158	7,296,183	7,837,463	8,352,140
Singida	1,528,163	1,698,627	2,005,093	2,220,957	2,412,102	2,612,375	2,767,324
Tabora	3,246,313	3,585,991	4,118,592	4,394,463	4,703,385	5,168,937	5,475,525
Rukwa	1,917,156	2,170,751	2,518,427	2,543,247	2,753,744	3,004,180	3,182,368
Kigoma	2,378,978	2,736,677	3,143,136	3,325,546	3,616,746	3,911,635	4,143,648
Shinyanga	4,234,612	4,876,363	5,653,566	6,084,991	6,600,149	7,164,597	7,589,553
Kagera	2,048,571	2,410,535	2,855,913	3,026,215	3,241,177	3,572,624	3,784,529
Mwanza	5,476,426	6,313,142	7,813,159	8,709,540	9,545,154	10,269,124	10,957,916
Mara	3,031,544	3,463,313	3,977,693	4,335,060	4,609,350	5,099,065	5,401,508
Manyara	2,750,693	3,142,461	3,620,023	3,990,619	4,366,862	4,693,920	4,972,333
Njombe	1,226,843	1,416,784	1,629,302	1,889,990	2,173,489	2,517,247	2,666,554
Katavi	899,620	1,132,135	1,383,376	1,613,656	1,732,408	1,885,329	1,997,154
Geita	4,141,543	4,490,342	4,894,472	5,310,503	5,751,274	6,201,522	6,668,974
Songwe	-	1,717,314	1,972,374	2,173,229	2,351,544	2,556,236	2,707,855
Mainland Tanzania	82,603,388	94,349,316	108,362,324	118,744,498	129,043,901	139,641,854	148,522,111

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 22: Regional Percentage Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2014-2020

Region	Percentage						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Dodoma	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1
Arusha	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7
Kilimanjaro	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Tanga	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Morogoro	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Pwani	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Dar es salaam	17.2	17.2	17.0	17.3	17.5	17.1	17.0
Lindi	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Mtwara	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
Ruvuma	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Iringa	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1
Mbeya	7.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6
Singida	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Tabora	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
Rukwa	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
Kigoma	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Shinyanga	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Kagera	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Mwanza	6.6	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4
Mara	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6
Manyara	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Njombe	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Katavi	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
Geita	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5
Songwe	-	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Mainland Tanzania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

r: revise

p: provisional

Table 23: Regional Per Capita GDP at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

Region	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p
Dodoma	1,135,466	1,200,950	1,347,534	1,438,016	1,549,599	1,675,239	1,759,347
Arusha	2,187,485	2,404,491	2,686,226	2,859,151	2,992,658	3,193,186	3,300,051
Kilimanjaro	2,195,638	2,455,622	2,698,623	2,885,925	3,079,082	3,281,940	3,393,587
Tanga	1,803,302	2,014,638	2,266,384	2,432,853	2,568,178	2,733,502	2,843,991
Morogoro	1,712,322	1,924,741	2,109,028	2,252,199	2,378,784	2,518,581	2,623,807
Pwani	1,298,653	1,448,737	1,615,487	1,872,708	1,979,057	2,102,779	2,251,254
Dar es salaam	3,073,602	3,414,525	3,771,149	4,095,226	4,375,557	4,522,689	4,678,751
Lindi	1,700,913	1,901,478	2,251,998	2,440,764	2,565,327	2,753,807	2,885,533
Mtwara	1,583,084	1,823,421	2,133,512	2,311,244	2,488,413	2,618,614	2,725,164
Ruvuma	2,184,532	2,496,530	2,801,600	2,923,326	3,096,201	3,283,035	3,396,983
Iringa	3,089,054	3,527,493	3,546,649	3,681,665	3,779,528	3,862,146	4,028,544
Mbeya	3,374,084	2,819,459	3,135,211	3,321,495	3,524,025	3,668,170	3,788,604
Singida	1,056,823	1,143,286	1,313,077	1,415,250	1,495,549	1,575,537	1,622,891
Tabora	1,311,858	1,395,120	1,543,075	1,586,969	1,638,512	1,737,793	1,777,039
Rukwa	1,804,361	1,984,529	2,235,234	2,191,381	2,303,328	2,438,539	2,505,705
Kigoma	1,044,117	1,160,107	1,286,600	1,315,117	1,382,442	1,445,098	1,479,389
Shinyanga	1,340,257	1,482,287	1,650,147	1,705,949	1,777,927	1,854,663	1,887,800
Kagera	778,309	884,767	1,012,460	1,036,396	1,072,514	1,142,177	1,168,661
Mwanza	1,697,917	1,879,866	2,233,942	2,391,919	2,518,768	2,604,064	2,670,009
Mara	1,607,479	1,765,389	1,948,605	2,041,293	2,086,488	2,218,608	2,258,302
Manyara	1,801,473	1,988,296	2,212,877	2,357,593	2,494,119	2,591,996	2,654,594
Njombe	1,668,402	1,883,483	2,117,767	2,403,507	2,705,703	3,068,485	3,183,728
Katavi	1,456,778	1,752,608	2,047,174	2,284,104	2,346,683	2,444,393	2,478,206
Geita	2,188,273	2,274,294	2,375,946	2,471,830	2,567,592	2,655,746	2,739,023
Songwe	-	1,567,157	1,744,604	1,863,682	1,955,678	2,061,530	2,117,414
Mainland Tanzania	1,778,840	1,968,965	2,191,190	2,327,395	2,452,406	2,573,324	2,653,790

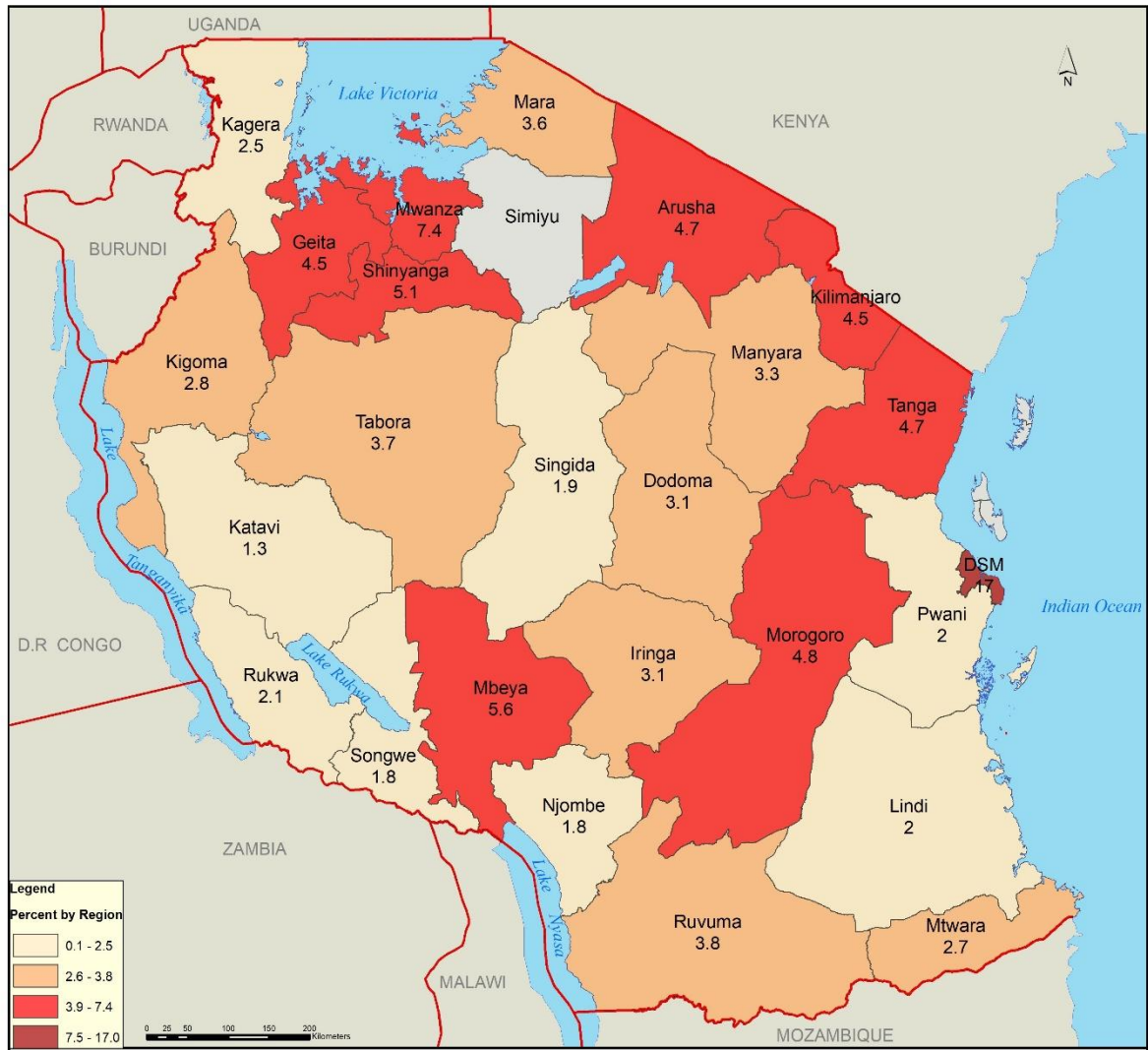
Note:

– Denotes that the region was non-existent

r: revised

p: provisional

Figure 7: Map with Percentage Share of Gross Domestic Product by Region in Mainland Tanzania, 2020



Appendices

Appendix 1: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Total GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

								Percent
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p	
75,088,988	80,873,021	86,484,736	92,803,857	99,263,761	106,218,115	113,893,462	120,002,418	
2014	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	
2015		6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.8	
2016			7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.8	
2017				7.0	7.0	7.1	6.6	
2018					7.0	7.1	6.5	
2019						7.2	6.3	
2020							5.4	

r: revised

p: provisional

Appendix 2: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Agriculture Forestry and Fishing GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

								Percent
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p	
22,408,192	23,952,077	25,234,560	26,436,338	28,008,976	29,504,198	30,802,027	32,321,327	
2014	6.9	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	
2015		5.4	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	
2016			4.8	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	
2017				5.9	5.6	5.2	5.2	
2018					5.3	4.9	4.9	
2019						4.4	4.7	
2020							4.9	

r: revised

p: provisional

Appendix 3: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Industry and Construction GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

								Percent
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p	
19,872,086	21,057,206	23,103,647	25,817,955	28,565,774	31,344,128	34,976,982	37,507,952	
2014	6.0	7.8	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.9	9.5	
2015		9.7	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.1	
2016			11.7	11.2	10.7	10.9	10.2	
2017				10.6	10.2	10.7	9.8	
2018					9.7	10.7	9.5	
2019						11.6	9.4	
2020							7.2	

r: revised

p: provisional

Appendix 4: Annual Average Growth Rates for Services at 2015 Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2014 – 2020

								Percent
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019r	2020p	
32,808,710	35,863,739	38,146,529	40,549,564	42,689,011	45,369,789	48,114,453	50,173,139	
2014	9.3	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.3	
2015		6.4	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	
2016			6.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.6	
2017				5.3	5.8	5.9	5.5	
2018					6.3	6.2	5.5	
2019						6.0	5.2	
2020							4.3	

r: revised

p: provisional

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Vision

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Mission

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

