



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

# NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF TANZANIA MAINLAND 2007 - 2015



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

This publication of National Accounts of Tanzania Mainland 2007 - 2015 is the second edition in the series of publications with GDP at constant 2007 prices which provides an overview of the Tanzania Mainland economy. It contains time series of main aggregates such as economic growth, disposable income, final consumption expenditures, imports and exports and regional GDP estimates at current and constant prices for the period of 2007 to 2015.

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

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

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



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## I. INTRODUCTION

The National Accounts of Tanzania Mainland 2007 - 2015 publication gives consolidated estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other allied aggregates of Tanzania Mainland. It is the second in the series of publications with GDP at 2007 prices. GDP figures are also available in the “Economic Survey 2015” published by the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The estimates for 2015 are provisional while those of 2014 have been revised.

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

## II. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

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

The following are definitions of the main aggregates:

### **The System of National Accounts (SNA)**

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

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

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

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

payable when products enter the country. Taxes on products are proportional to or vary otherwise with the value or quantity of the goods and services on which they are levied.

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

### **Geographical Coverage**

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

### **Estimates of GDP by Region**

Regional estimates of Gross Domestic Product at current prices are presented

for the period of 2007-2015. With the exception of Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing; estimates of the remaining activities are based on the number of registered establishments in the region.

### **Household Final Consumption**

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

### **NPISHs Final Consumption**

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

### **Government Final Consumption**

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

## **III. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

Tanzania Mainland uses the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4 which classifies economic activities into 15 categories namely: (A)



Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; (B) Mining and Quarrying; (C) Manufacturing; (D) Electricity, (E) Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management ; (F) Construction; (G) Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repairs of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods; (H) Transport and Storage (I) Accommodation and Food Services (J) Information and Communication (K) Financial and Insurance Activities (L) Real Estate Activities; (M) Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities; (N) Administrative and Support Services (O) Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security (P) Education; (Q) Human Health and Social Welfare (R) Art, Entertainment and Recreation; (S) Other Services Activities, and (T) Activities of Households as Employers.

## **A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing**

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

### **i. Agriculture**

#### **1. Crop**

This activity covers: major food and cash crops as well as other crops. Major food crops include maize, paddy,

sorghum, millet, cassava, beans, Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes. On the other hand, major cash crops include cotton, tea, coffee, sisal, tobacco and cashew nuts.

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

#### **2. Livestock**

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

### **ii. Forestry and logging**

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

### **iii. Fishing and aquaculture**

The activity includes capture fishery and aquaculture, covering the use of fishery resources from marine, brackish

or freshwater environments, with the goal of capturing or gathering fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other marine organisms and products (e.g. aquatic plants, pearls, sponges etc).

### **B: Mining and Quarrying**

Mining and quarrying 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.

Mining and quarrying is divided into four industries which are:

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

### **C: Manufacturing**

Manufacturing activity involves physical or chemical (industrial)

transformation of materials, substances, or components into final or semi processed goods. These materials include products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing activities.

### **D: Electricity**

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

### **E: Water Supply and Sewerage**

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

### **F: Construction**

This activity includes general construction and specialized construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new

work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated buildings or structures on the site and also construction of a temporary nature.

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

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

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

#### **H: Transport and Storage**

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

operator and postal and courier activities.

#### **I: Accommodation and Food Services**

This activity includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travelers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. The amount and type of supplementary services provided within this section can vary widely.

#### **J: Information and Communication**

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

#### **K: Financial and Insurance Activities**

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

#### **L: Real Estate Activities**

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

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

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

### **N: Administrative and Support Services**

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

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

The activity includes the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws, legislative activities, taxation, national

defence, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and the administration of government programmes. This activity also includes compulsory social security activities.

### **P: Education**

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

### **Q: Human Health and Social Welfare**

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

### **R: Art, Entertainment and Recreation**

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

### **S: Other Services Activities**

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

### **T: Activities of Households as Employers**

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

## **IV. METHODOLOGY**

### **Overview of GDP Compilation**

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

#### **(i) Production Approach**

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

activities except the Government and Central Bank.

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

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

## **V. COMPILATION OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ACTIVITY**

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

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

- crops
- livestock
- forestry
- fishing

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

## **1. Crops**

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

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

## **2. Livestock**

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

The estimates were derived from Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development data that include number of livestock. From National Bureau of Statistics: AGSC 2007/08 and CPI for livestock were used.

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

The intermediation consumption for livestock was estimated as the total cost

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

## **3. Forestry and Logging**

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

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

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

## **4. Fishing**

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

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

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

### **Mining and Quarrying**

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

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

### **Manufacturing**

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

The gross output was derived from the Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) 2007. Adjustments were made

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

### **Electricity,**

The estimates were compiled using information from National Bureau of Statistics - Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) 2007, Households Budget Survey 2007 and TANESCO - audited report on detailed revenue and expenditure.

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

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

### **Water Supply and Sewerage**

The estimates were derived using data from National Bureau of Statistics: Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP), 2007 and Household Budget

Survey 2007, Integrated Labour Force Survey, (ILFS), 2007 and Tanzania Revenue Authority – VAT data.

The gross output was estimated as value of water expenditure in agriculture, hunting and related services. Other values include cost incurred in collection, purification and distribution of water by businesses; and value of household final consumption on natural water as residual from aggregated output of natural water by industries including publishing, printing and record media; manufacture of rubber, plastic products; other non-metallic products; metal products excluding machinery; furniture; and manufacturing .n.e.c.

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

### **Construction**

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

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

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

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

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

Gross output was derived as the total value of the trade margins realized on



the goods purchased for re-sale. The gross output for trade activities aggregated from wholesale trade services, retail trade services, and maintenance, repair and installation (except construction services).

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

### **Transport and Storage**

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

#### **1. Land Transport**

Gross output for land transport was estimated by aggregating outputs of road, railway and transport via pipelines. The output was estimated

based on the total revenue received from transportation of goods and passengers (operating revenue) and non-operating revenue. Revenue items were extracted from the audited reports of the rail operators while road transport revenue was extracted from VAT data. Intermediate inputs at purchaser's prices was estimated from the National Accounts files.

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

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

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

Intermediate consumption for land transport was estimated from expenditure as total cost of land transport of passengers and freight incurred in land transport and pipeline services; supporting services and travel agency; other business services; public administration, defense and

social security, health and social works, wholesale and retail excluding motor vehicle repairs and education services. The intermediate consumption for transport via pipelines was estimated as cost of crude petroleum and natural gas.

## **2. Water Transport Services**

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

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

## **3. Air Transport Services**

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

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

the total air transport revenue respectively.

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

## **4. Supporting Transport Services**

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

Gross output was estimated on the basis of VAT turnover.

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

### **Accommodation and Food Services**

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

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

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

### **Information and Communication**

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

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

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

Intermediate consumption was estimated on the basis of telecommunication companies' financial reports.

### **Financial and Insurance Activities**

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

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

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

Gross output estimates for insurance was derived by summing up gross output of non-life insurance and life insurance extracted from income and expenditure statements. Hence, gross output estimates for non-life insurance was obtained as gross earned premium plus investment income less incurred claims plus changes in equalization provision. Gross output for life insurance was derived by gross earned premium plus investment income less benefits due plus increases (–) decreases (+) in actuarial reserves.

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

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

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

### **Real Estate**

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

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

### **Public Administration and Defense**

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

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

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

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

## **Education**

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

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

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

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

## **Health and Social Work**

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

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

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

#### **Other Service Activities**

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

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

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

at constant prices was estimated by extrapolating benchmark output using growth rates of urban population as a quantity index.

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

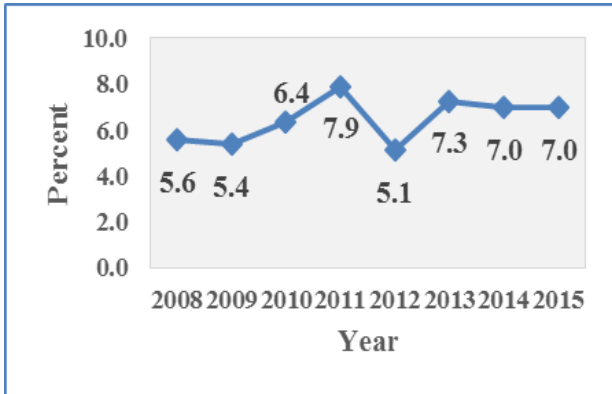
The average annual growth rates of total GDP at 2007 market prices for the period 2008 to 2015 are shown in Graph 1. The results show that GDP in real terms grew by 7.0 percent in 2015 the same rate achieved in 2014. The highest growth rate of 7.9 percent was recorded in 2011 and lowest growth rate of 5.1 percent was recorded in 2012.

Graph 2 shows that, in 2015, agriculture, forestry and fishing activities grew by 2.3 percent compared to 3.4 percent recorded in 2014. The increase was attributed to good weather and well distributed rainfall in the agricultural seasons.

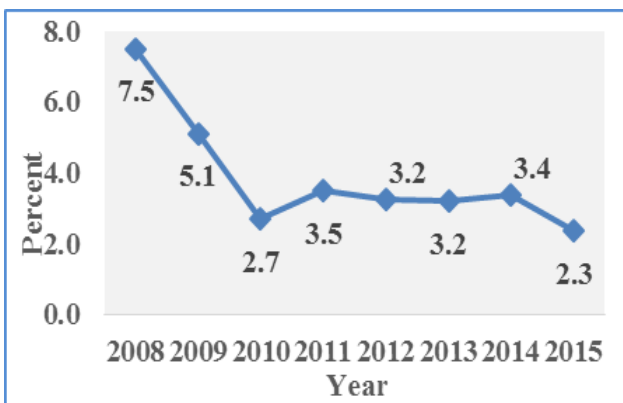
Graph 3 shows that, industrial and construction activities grew by 11.3 percent in 2015 compared to 10.3 percent in 2014. The recorded growth rate was attributed to the increase in construction activities, mineral production, and manufacturing activities during the reference period. The highest growth rate of 12.0 percent was recorded in 2011 while

the lowest growth rate of 3.3 percent was recorded in 2009.

**Graph 1: Average Annual Growth Rates of Total GDP at 2007 Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2008 – 2015**



**Graph 2: Average Annual Growth Rates of Agriculture Forest and Fishing GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2008 – 2015**

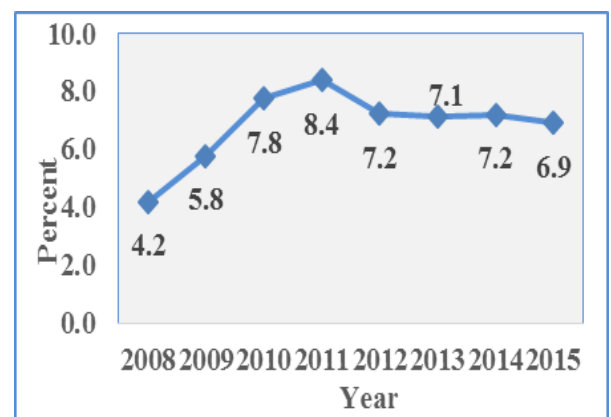


**Graph 3: Average Annual Growth Rates of Industry and Construction GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2008 - 2014**



Graph 4 shows that service activities grew by 6.9 percent in 2015 compared to 7.2 percent in 2014. The lowest increase over the period 2009 to 2015 was 4.2 percent in 2008.

**Graph 4: Average Annual Growth Rates of Service GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2008 – 2015**



### Gross Domestic Product at Constant Market Prices

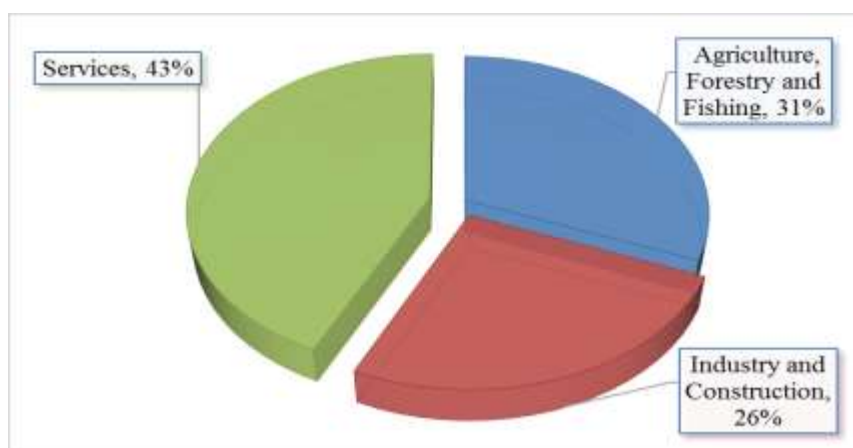
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market price is among the most important

economic indicators. Total GDP at 2007 prices adjusted for Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) and taxes were TZS 41,231 billion and TZS 44,101 billion in 2014 and 2015 respectively. The average annual growth rate in 2015 was 7.0 percent. In 2015 the highest and lowest growth rates of 16.8 percent and 0.1 percent were recorded in construction and water supply sewerage respectively.

### Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices

Chart 1 shows that in 2015, shares of GDP at current prices after adjustment for taxes and FISIM were: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (31 percent), Industry and Construction (25 percent) and Services (44 percent).

Chart 1: Share of Gross Domestic Product at Basic Current Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2015





**Table 1: Gross Domestic Product and Some Allied Aggregates (Summary Table), Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

Item	TZS Billion							
	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014r	2015p
<b>AT CURRENT PRICES</b>								
1. Gross Domestic Product at b.p.	24,949	35,246	41,021	49,501	57,563	66,473	72,989	83,747
2. Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	26,770	37,727	43,836	52,763	61,434	70,953	79,442	90,864
3. Gross National Income at b.p.	25,014	35,344	41,127	49,633	57,548	66,335	72,791	82,312
4. Gross National Income at m.p.	26,835	37,825	43,942	52,895	61,418	70,816	79,245	89,429
5. Net Domestic Product at b.p.	22,189	31,793	37,308	45,504	53,254	61,797	67,846	77,164
6. Net National Income at b.p.	22,254	31,891	37,415	45,636	53,239	61,660	67,649	75,730
7. Net National Income at m.p.	24,076	34,372	40,230	48,897	57,109	66,140	74,102	82,847
8. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	8,428	10,884	12,572	17,325	18,786	21,625	25,944	31,345
9. Gross Capital Formation	8,794	9,479	11,965	17,538	17,511	21,516	24,625	25,329
10. Government Final Consumption Exp.	4,968	6,599	6,452	7,294	9,055	11,580	10,997	12,448
11. Household Final Consumption Exp.	16,335	24,829	28,512	34,415	40,669	48,836	51,038	55,408
12. Net Savings	3,616	3,999	6,638	8,490	8,500	6,800	12,669	15,757
<b>AT 2007 PRICES</b>								
13. Gross Domestic Product at b.p	24,949	27,628	29,441	31,674	33,421	35,673	38,137	40,709
14. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	8,428	9,410	10,492	12,771	12,898	13,472	14,410	16,944
15. Gross Capital Formation	8,794	8,205	10,059	13,051	12,277	13,436	13,696	13,997
<b>PER CAPITA GDP</b>								
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014r</b>	<b>2015p</b>
16. Per Capita GDP at current market prices	699,127	927,330	1,045,848	1,222,224	1,408,223	1,582,797	1,724,416	1,918,928
17. Per Capita GDP at current basic prices	651,556	866,357	978,685	1,146,674	1,319,496	1,482,850	1,584,331	1,768,630

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

**r:** revised  
**p:** provisional

**Table 2: Selected Important Ratios at Current or Constant Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

Item	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014r	2015p
1. Compensation of Employees to Net Domestic Product (NDP) at b.p.	15.7	14.0	13.8	15.3	16.6	18.0	20.2	21.8
2. Gross Capital Formation to GDP at m.p.	32.8	25.1	27.3	33.2	28.5	30.3	31.0	27.9
3. Government Final Consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	19.9	18.6	15.5	14.5	15.5	17.2	14.8	14.9
4. Household Final Consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	65.4	69.9	68.3	68.4	69.7	72.5	68.7	66.1
5. Savings to Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	14.5	11.3	15.9	16.9	14.6	10.1	16.3	18.8
6. GFCF at current prices / GDP at current b.p.	33.8	30.9	30.6	35.0	32.6	32.5	35.4	37.4
7. GFCF at constant prices /GDP at constant b.p.	33.8	34.1	35.6	40.3	38.6	37.8	37.8	41.6
8. Agriculture, Fishing, Hunting and Forestry to GDP at current b.p.	28.8	32.4	32.0	31.3	33.2	33.3	31.4	31.5
9. Industry and Construction to GDP at current b.p.	21.7	19.9	21.7	24.3	23.3	24.2	25.3	26.4
10. Services to GDP at current b.p.	50.9	48.7	47.3	45.5	44.7	43.8	44.5	43.4

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

**r:** revised  
**p:** provisional

**Table 3: Gross Domestic Product Estimates at Current Market Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 – 2015**

Economic Activity	TZS Million							
	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014r	2015p
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>7,181,357</b>	<b>11,407,717</b>	<b>13,110,123</b>	<b>15,488,232</b>	<b>19,095,551</b>	<b>22,129,214</b>	<b>22,969,225</b>	<b>26,346,665</b>
Crops	3,603,539	6,036,056	7,285,021	8,686,663	11,035,044	12,413,982	12,851,664	14,193,178
Livestock	2,513,284	3,643,718	3,968,924	4,572,949	5,194,037	5,839,240	5,843,715	7,135,172
Forestry	639,762	881,217	956,104	1,146,811	1,507,793	2,167,981	2,492,043	3,146,643
Fishing	424,772	846,726	900,074	1,081,809	1,358,678	1,708,011	1,781,803	1,871,672
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>5,406,038</b>	<b>7,018,516</b>	<b>8,900,127</b>	<b>12,026,624</b>	<b>13,393,627</b>	<b>16,108,617</b>	<b>18,516,194</b>	<b>22,093,945</b>
Mining and quarrying	935,412	1,073,019	1,779,711	2,688,584	3,001,179	2,986,466	2,923,420	3,659,599
Manufacturing	1,880,032	2,597,316	3,021,536	4,031,541	4,599,919	4,575,334	4,445,568	4,768,917
Electricity supply	232,622	354,862	406,272	303,444	533,283	546,670	874,306	898,681
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	240,898	264,520	261,294	247,825	275,053	325,969	373,549	392,560
Construction	2,117,074	2,728,799	3,431,314	4,755,231	4,984,193	7,674,179	9,899,350	12,374,188
<b>Services</b>	<b>12,692,496</b>	<b>17,147,365</b>	<b>19,386,862</b>	<b>22,544,171</b>	<b>25,712,641</b>	<b>29,102,168</b>	<b>32,605,808</b>	<b>36,344,096</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	2,645,347	3,744,883	4,426,467	5,571,372	6,389,279	7,271,716	8,378,449	9,714,526
Transport and storage	1,572,854	2,320,841	2,537,407	2,728,970	2,733,618	2,986,347	3,438,076	3,864,481
Accommodation and food services	481,997	680,669	720,772	733,958	887,972	902,810	872,341	957,268
Information and communication	615,066	912,732	1,151,748	1,244,894	1,454,665	1,624,384	1,700,411	1,809,897
Financial and insurance activities	756,075	1,178,853	1,408,477	1,772,783	2,070,163	2,308,705	2,694,444	3,254,440
Real estate	1,601,266	1,921,328	2,036,908	2,277,778	2,612,765	2,672,147	2,955,417	2,932,490
Professional, scientific and technical activities	318,677	552,630	728,207	813,502	810,126	902,695	1,003,126	1,103,124
Administrative and support service activities	793,110	895,051	978,846	1,098,620	1,427,909	1,711,730	2,003,202	2,160,207
Public administration and defence	2,179,164	2,511,953	2,668,756	3,338,192	4,017,280	4,936,071	5,227,502	5,852,605
Education	851,208	1,193,228	1,380,170	1,463,767	1,607,317	1,893,665	2,172,080	2,309,345
Human health and social work activities	438,415	663,618	735,665	820,894	919,307	1,019,987	1,151,978	1,275,702
Arts, entertainment and recreation	91,527	114,977	125,499	144,046	169,112	188,996	221,912	241,508
Other service activities	254,462	344,078	366,539	406,498	472,947	534,380	619,835	690,814
Activities of households as employers	93,329	112,524	121,402	128,896	140,180	148,536	167,035	177,691
FISIM, unallocated	-331,002	-327,342	-376,200	-557,921	-638,332	-867,157	-826,396	-1,037,814
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>24,948,888</b>	<b>35,246,256</b>	<b>41,020,912</b>	<b>49,501,106</b>	<b>57,563,488</b>	<b>66,472,842</b>	<b>73,264,831</b>	<b>83,746,891</b>
<i>Taxes on products</i>	1,821,544	2,480,568	2,815,106	3,261,475	3,870,726	4,480,385	6,453,585	7,116,789
<b>GDP at current market prices</b>	<b>26,770,432</b>	<b>37,726,824</b>	<b>43,836,018</b>	<b>52,762,581</b>	<b>61,434,214</b>	<b>70,953,227</b>	<b>79,718,416</b>	<b>90,863,681</b>

r: revised      p: provisional

**Table 4: Shares of Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

	Percent							
<b>Economic Activity</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014r</b>	<b>2015p</b>
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>29.0</b>
Crops	13.5	16.0	16.6	16.5	18.0	17.5	16.1	15.6
Livestock	9.4	9.7	9.1	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.3	7.9
Forestry	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.5
Fishing	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>
Mining and quarrying	3.5	2.8	4.1	5.1	4.9	4.2	3.7	4.0
Manufacturing	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.6	7.5	6.4	5.6	5.2
Electricity supply	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Construction	7.9	7.2	7.8	9.0	8.1	10.8	12.4	13.6
<b>Services</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>40.0</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.7
Transport and storage	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3
Accommodation and food services	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1
Information and communication	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0
Financial and insurance activities	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6
Real estate	6.0	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Administrative and support service activities	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4
Public administration and defence	8.1	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.6	6.4
Education	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5
Human health and social work activities	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other service activities	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Activities of households as employers	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
FISIM, unallocated	-1.2	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>92.2</b>
Taxes on products	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	8.1	7.8
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4a: Annual Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product at 2007 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2008 - 2015**

Economic Activity	Percent							
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014r	2015p
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Crops	7.8	5.5	3.7	4.8	4.2	3.5	4.0	2.2
Livestock	8.1	5.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4
Forestry	3.8	5.1	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.7	5.1	2.6
Fishing	7.2	0.5	0.9	2.6	2.9	5.5	2.0	2.5
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>
Mining and quarrying	-9.8	18.7	7.3	6.3	6.7	3.9	9.4	9.1
Manufacturing	11.4	4.7	8.9	6.9	4.1	6.5	6.8	6.5
Electricity supply	8.1	4.3	13.4	-4.3	3.3	13.0	9.3	5.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	2.3	4.6	2.2	-1.2	2.8	2.7	3.7	0.1
Construction	9.7	-3.8	10.3	22.9	3.2	14.6	14.1	16.8
<b>Services</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	6.5	2.7	10.0	11.3	3.8	4.5	10.0	7.8
Transport and storage	1.8	6.9	10.7	4.4	4.2	12.2	12.5	7.9
Accommodation and food services	3.3	1.0	3.7	4.1	6.7	2.8	2.2	2.3
Information and communication	11.9	26.6	24.4	8.6	22.2	13.3	8.0	12.1
Financial and insurance activities	18.8	18.4	12.6	14.8	5.1	6.2	10.8	11.8
Real estate	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	30.6	15.8	29.9	4.8	-5.8	5.4	0.5	6.8
Administrative and support service activities	-1.8	0.4	8.6	5.1	23.8	12.2	6.0	4.7
Public administration and defence	-6.3	-0.7	-5.0	15.9	9.1	7.8	3.9	4.6
Education	9.5	9.2	6.4	5.6	7.4	4.3	4.8	6.3
Human health and social work activities	5.5	7.4	3.3	5.3	11.4	8.8	8.1	4.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6.4	3.0	7.3	7.7	11.0	5.7	5.7	6.2
Other service activities	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.9
Activities of households as employers	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
FISIM, unallocated	6.8	20.0	7.9	22.6	1.2	0.1	9.7	11.7
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Taxes on products	4.8	12.8	3.8	12.1	0.4	14.2	7.7	9.6
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 5: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (2007 = 100), Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

<b>Economic Activity</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014r</b>	<b>2015p</b>
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	100.0	140.6	157.3	179.6	214.5	240.9	241.8	271.1
Crops	100.0	147.3	171.5	195.0	237.8	258.5	257.3	278.0
Livestock	100.0	127.4	136.8	155.1	173.0	190.7	186.7	222.6
Forestry	100.0	126.3	132.5	153.8	195.4	268.2	293.4	361.1
Fishing	100.0	185.0	194.9	228.3	278.6	332.1	339.7	348.2
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	100.0	118.0	137.1	165.4	177.0	194.4	199.5	217.2
Mining and quarrying	100.0	107.1	165.7	235.5	246.4	236.1	211.3	242.5
Manufacturing	100.0	118.5	126.5	157.8	173.0	161.6	147.0	148.0
Electricity supply	100.0	135.4	136.7	106.7	181.5	164.6	164.8	233.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	100.0	102.6	99.2	95.3	102.9	118.7	131.2	137.7
Construction	100.0	122.1	139.1	156.9	159.4	214.1	242.1	259.2
<b>Services</b>	100.0	122.6	128.6	138.0	146.8	155.1	162.1	169.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	100.0	129.4	139.1	157.3	173.8	189.4	198.4	213.4
Transport and storage	100.0	135.5	133.8	137.8	132.5	129.0	132.1	137.5
Accommodation and food services	100.0	135.3	138.2	135.1	153.2	151.5	143.2	153.7
Information and communication	100.0	104.7	106.2	105.7	101.1	99.6	96.5	91.6
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	110.9	117.7	129.0	143.3	150.5	158.5	171.3
Real estate	100.0	116.0	120.7	132.5	148.9	149.2	161.6	156.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100.0	114.7	116.4	124.0	131.1	138.6	153.2	157.7
Administrative and support service activities	100.0	114.5	115.3	123.1	129.3	138.1	152.5	157.0
Public administration and defence	100.0	123.9	138.5	149.6	164.9	188.0	191.6	205.1
Education	100.0	117.2	127.5	128.0	130.9	147.9	161.9	161.9
Human health and social work activities	100.0	133.5	143.2	151.7	152.5	155.5	162.4	171.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100.0	114.5	116.6	124.2	131.3	138.8	154.2	158.0
Other service activities	100.0	120.7	121.3	126.7	138.5	146.9	159.7	166.5
Activities of households as employers	100.0	114.4	120.3	124.4	131.8	136.0	149.0	154.4
FISIM, unallocated	100.0	77.2	82.2	99.4	112.3	152.5	132.5	149.0
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	100.0	127.6	139.3	156.3	172.2	186.3	191.4	205.7
Taxes on products	100.0	115.2	126.0	130.2	153.9	155.9	208.6	209.8
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	100.0	126.7	138.4	154.4	171.0	184.1	192.7	206.0

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 6: Gross Domestic Product at 2007 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

TZS Million								
<b>Economic Activity</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014r</b>	<b>2015p</b>
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>7,181,357</b>	<b>8,113,750</b>	<b>8,332,436</b>	<b>8,621,829</b>	<b>8,901,917</b>	<b>9,186,731</b>	<b>9,497,468</b>	<b>9,719,965</b>
Crops	3,603,539	4,098,750	4,248,443	4,454,219	4,640,787	4,801,783	4,993,855	5,106,027
Livestock	2,513,284	2,859,665	2,900,642	2,948,017	3,001,944	3,062,481	3,129,647	3,204,928
Forestry	639,762	697,692	721,555	745,684	771,590	808,231	849,445	871,448
Fishing	424,772	457,643	461,796	473,910	487,597	514,235	524,521	537,562
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>5,406,038</b>	<b>5,949,363</b>	<b>6,489,910</b>	<b>7,271,804</b>	<b>7,566,057</b>	<b>8,287,309</b>	<b>9,144,464</b>	<b>10,174,156</b>
Mining and quarrying	935,412	1,001,653	1,074,285	1,141,798	1,217,823	1,264,845	1,383,349	1,508,923
Manufacturing	1,880,032	2,192,207	2,388,391	2,554,119	2,659,200	2,831,400	3,024,323	3,222,077
Electricity supply	232,622	262,100	297,238	284,394	293,804	332,080	363,110	384,271
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	240,898	257,755	263,336	260,050	267,407	274,507	284,755	285,003
Construction	2,117,074	2,235,648	2,466,660	3,031,443	3,127,824	3,584,477	4,088,927	4,773,882
<b>Services</b>	<b>12,692,496</b>	<b>13,989,391</b>	<b>15,076,525</b>	<b>16,341,278</b>	<b>17,520,835</b>	<b>18,767,585</b>	<b>20,119,051</b>	<b>21,511,358</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	2,645,347	2,893,444	3,181,783	3,541,265	3,675,197	3,839,852	4,223,837	4,552,422
Transport and storage	1,572,854	1,712,475	1,896,112	1,980,177	2,062,518	2,314,221	2,603,499	2,810,378
Accommodation and food services	481,997	502,992	521,540	543,173	579,598	595,724	609,111	622,966
Information and communication	615,066	871,411	1,084,423	1,177,462	1,439,326	1,631,263	1,762,116	1,974,819
Financial and insurance activities	756,075	1,062,921	1,197,164	1,374,537	1,445,140	1,534,231	1,699,700	1,900,297
Real estate	1,601,266	1,656,750	1,687,264	1,719,706	1,754,126	1,790,574	1,829,107	1,869,782
Professional, scientific and technical activities	318,677	481,737	625,810	655,947	617,853	651,358	654,930	699,556
Administrative and support service activities	793,110	781,579	849,168	892,397	1,104,372	1,239,495	1,313,618	1,375,562
Public administration and defence	2,179,164	2,027,532	1,926,209	2,231,564	2,435,459	2,625,280	2,728,183	2,854,132
Education	851,208	1,017,818	1,082,540	1,143,385	1,228,099	1,280,673	1,341,507	1,425,992
Human health and social work activities	438,415	497,047	513,696	541,093	602,632	655,861	709,310	742,629
Arts, entertainment and recreation	91,527	100,381	107,674	116,005	128,764	136,162	143,933	152,891
Other service activities	254,462	284,963	302,194	320,944	341,382	363,702	388,120	414,881
Activities of households as employers	93,329	98,341	100,947	103,623	106,369	109,188	112,082	115,052
FISIM, unallocated	-331,002	-424,177	-457,867	-561,275	-568,183	-568,580	-623,558	-696,521
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>24,948,888</b>	<b>27,628,327</b>	<b>29,441,005</b>	<b>31,673,636</b>	<b>33,420,626</b>	<b>35,673,045</b>	<b>38,137,426</b>	<b>40,708,958</b>
Taxes on products	1,821,544	2,153,392	2,234,499	2,505,661	2,515,833	2,873,500	3,093,939	3,391,850
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>26,770,432</b>	<b>29,781,719</b>	<b>31,675,504</b>	<b>34,179,297</b>	<b>35,936,459</b>	<b>38,546,546</b>	<b>41,231,365</b>	<b>44,100,809</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 7: Shares of Gross Domestic Product at 2007 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

	Percent							
<b>Economic Activity</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014r</b>	<b>2015p</b>
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>
Crops	13.5	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.6
Livestock	9.4	9.6	9.2	8.6	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.3
Forestry	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Fishing	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>23.1</b>
Mining and quarrying	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4
Manufacturing	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3
Electricity supply	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Construction	7.9	7.5	7.8	8.9	8.7	9.3	9.9	10.8
<b>Services</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>48.8</b>
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.9	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.3
Transport and storage	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.4
Accommodation and food services	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Information and communication	2.3	2.9	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5
Financial and insurance activities	2.8	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3
Real estate	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Administrative and support service activities	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Public administration and defence	8.1	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5
Education	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
Human health and social work activities	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other service activities	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Activities of households as employers	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
FISIM, unallocated	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.6	-1.6	-1.5	-1.5	-1.6
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>92.3</b>
Taxes on products	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.7
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

r: revised

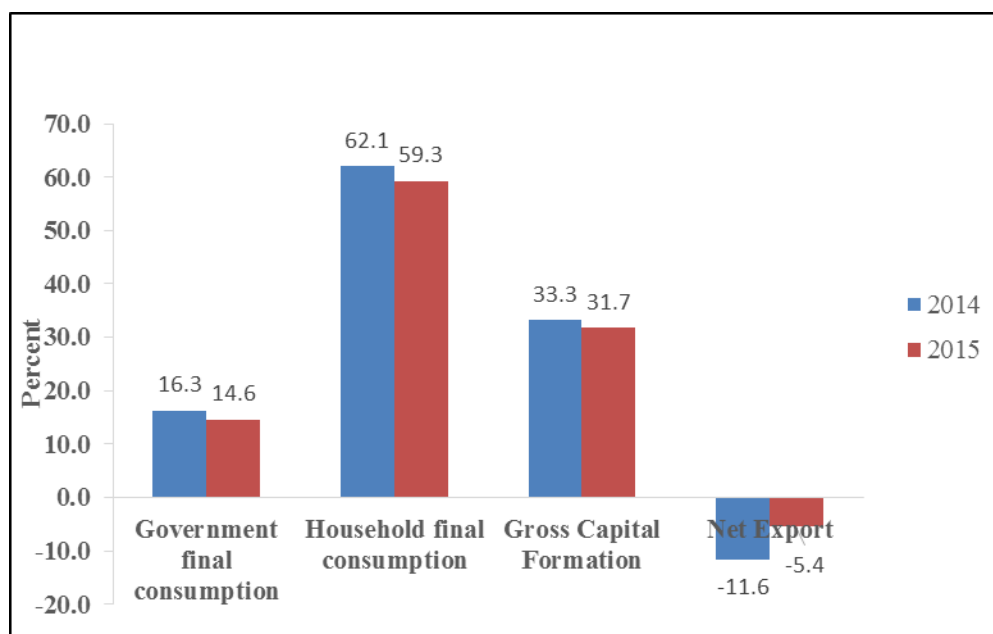
p: provisional



## VII. EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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

**Chart 2: Percentage Composition of GDP at Current Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland, 2014 and 2015**



**Table 8: Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

Type of Expenditure	TZS Million							
	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014r	2015p
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>26,770,432</b>	<b>37,726,824</b>	<b>43,836,018</b>	<b>52,762,581</b>	<b>61,434,214</b>	<b>70,953,227</b>	<b>79,442,499</b>	<b>90,863,681</b>
Final consumption expenditure	<b>21,393,841</b>	<b>31,537,868</b>	<b>35,083,358</b>	<b>41,841,724</b>	<b>49,878,463</b>	<b>60,582,187</b>	<b>62,223,281</b>	<b>68,061,695</b>
Government	4,968,234	6,599,152	6,451,836	7,293,792	9,055,182	11,580,484	10,996,641	12,447,518
Households	16,348,965	24,829,200	28,512,137	34,415,269	40,669,370	48,835,596	51,037,943	55,408,029
NPISH	76,642	109,516	119,385	132,664	153,911	166,107	188,697	206,148
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>8,793,915</b>	<b>9,478,925</b>	<b>11,965,491</b>	<b>17,538,474</b>	<b>17,510,517</b>	<b>21,516,065</b>	<b>24,624,724</b>	<b>25,328,568</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	8,427,687	10,883,740	12,572,205	17,324,767	18,786,138	21,625,331	25,943,897	31,345,029
Changes in inventories	366,228	-1,404,814	-606,714	213,708	-1,275,622	-109,266	-1,319,173	-6,016,461
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>5,064,729</b>	<b>6,554,600</b>	<b>8,217,681</b>	<b>10,951,622</b>	<b>13,076,463</b>	<b>12,524,115</b>	<b>15,476,677</b>	<b>19,645,876</b>
Exports of goods fob	2,691,889	4,108,282	5,343,694	7,331,021	8,653,332	7,436,719	9,424,890	12,193,230
Exports of services	2,372,840	2,446,318	2,873,987	3,620,601	4,423,131	5,087,395	6,051,787	7,452,646
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>8,482,053</b>	<b>9,913,855</b>	<b>12,769,425</b>	<b>19,014,968</b>	<b>20,341,955</b>	<b>22,044,763</b>	<b>23,746,791</b>	<b>23,937,127</b>
Imports of goods fob	(7,190,625)	7,662,104	10,130,044	15,572,614	16,631,037	18,113,063	19,084,787	18,230,045
Imports of services	(1,291,428)	2,251,751	2,639,381	3,442,354	3,710,919	3,931,700	4,662,003	5,707,082
Errors and Omissions	0	69,285	1,338,912	1,445,728	1,310,726	-1,624,377	864,607	1,764,669

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non Profit Institutions Serving Households

**Table 9: Gross Domestic Product at 2007 Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

Type of Expenditure	TZS Million							
	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014r	2015p
<b>GDP at constant market prices</b>	<b>26,770,432</b>	<b>29,781,719</b>	<b>31,675,504</b>	<b>34,179,297</b>	<b>35,936,459</b>	<b>38,546,546</b>	<b>41,169,581</b>	<b>44,100,809</b>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>21,393,841</b>	<b>24,295,407</b>	<b>25,027,803</b>	<b>26,905,659</b>	<b>28,264,851</b>	<b>31,196,676</b>	<b>32,263,480</b>	<b>32,584,871</b>
Government	4,968,234	5,300,030	4,783,899	5,037,638	5,707,564	6,739,439	6,704,573	6,438,922
Households	16,348,965	18,902,730	20,145,771	21,763,218	22,438,759	24,334,261	25,428,597	26,008,837
NPISH	76,642	92,648	98,133	104,803	118,528	122,977	130,310	137,112
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>8,793,915</b>	<b>8,205,467</b>	<b>10,058,938</b>	<b>13,050,736</b>	<b>12,276,817</b>	<b>13,435,670</b>	<b>13,696,058</b>	<b>13,996,865</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	8,427,687	9,410,248	10,491,670	12,770,844	12,898,260	13,472,088	14,410,368	16,944,127
Changes in inventories	366,228	-1,204,781	-432,731	279,891	-621,443	-36,418	-714,310	-2,947,262
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>5,064,729</b>	<b>5,586,651</b>	<b>5,965,581</b>	<b>6,568,665</b>	<b>7,622,632</b>	<b>7,669,987</b>	<b>9,027,964</b>	<b>11,108,747</b>
Exports of goods fob	2,691,889	3,431,601	3,579,243	3,829,149	4,276,141	3,899,109	4,914,108	6,074,215
Exports of services	2,372,840	2,155,050	2,386,338	2,739,516	3,346,491	3,770,878	4,113,857	5,034,533
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>8,482,053</b>	<b>8,432,918</b>	<b>9,674,397</b>	<b>12,176,077</b>	<b>12,080,306</b>	<b>13,409,881</b>	<b>13,798,824</b>	<b>13,506,402</b>
Imports of goods fob	(7,190,625)	6,588,008	7,657,947	9,829,831	9,561,025	10,750,945	10,926,381	9,613,418
Imports of services	(1,291,428)	1,844,910	2,016,450	2,346,245	2,519,281	2,658,936	2,872,443	3,892,984
Errors and Omissions	0	127,111	297,579	-169,687	-147,535	-345,906	42,686	-83,272

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non Profit Institutions Serving Households

**Table 10: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure (2007 = 100), Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

<b>Implied Deflators</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014r</b>	<b>2015p</b>
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>206</b>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>209</b>
Households	100	125	135	145	159	172	164	193
Government	100	131	142	158	181	201	201	213
NPISH	100	118	122	127	130	135	145	150
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>181</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	100	116	120	136	146	161	180	185
Changes in inventories	100	117	140	76	205	300	185	204
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>177</b>
Exports of goods fob	100	120	149	191	202	191	192	201
Exports of services	100	114	120	132	132	135	147	148
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>177</b>
Imports of goods fob	100	116	132	158	174	168	175	190
Imports of services	100	122	131	147	147	148	162	147

**r: revised**

**p: provisional**

**NPISH: Non Profit Institutions Serving Households**

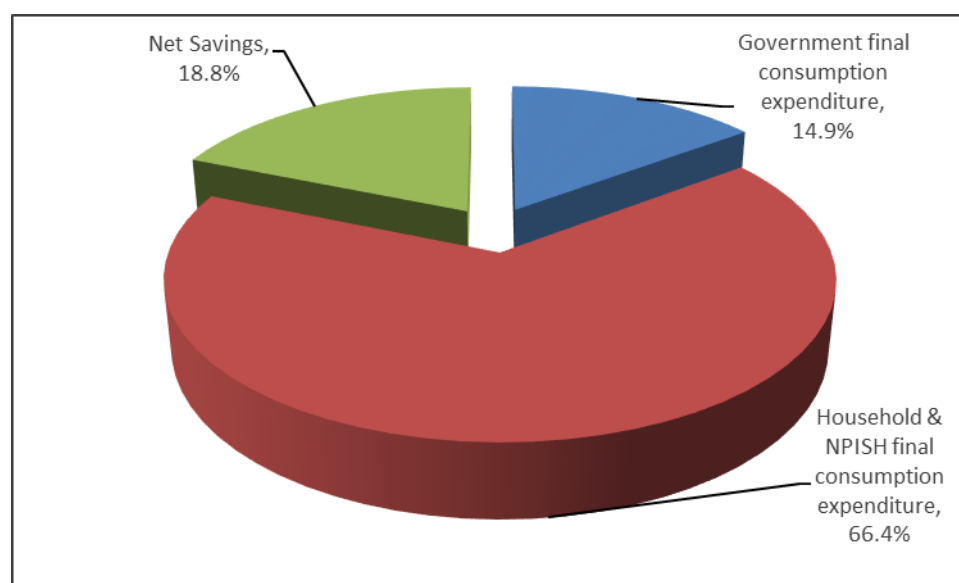
### VIII. NET NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME

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

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

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

**Chart 3: Percentage Composition of Net National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2015**



In 2015, Net National Disposable Income at current market price increased to TZS 83,819,115 million from TZS 74,334,892 million in 2014, equivalent to an increase of about 12.8 percent. The change was attributed to a significant increase in final consumption expenditures by household and government.

**Table 11: National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices and Its Appropriation, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

	TZS Million							
Item	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014r	2015p
1. Compensation of employees	3,488,390	4,453,976	5,155,878	6,974,061	8,814,805	11,125,472	13,772,965	16,803,017
<i>Plus:</i> 2. Operating surplus	18,701,069	27,338,827	32,152,489	38,529,741	44,439,589	50,672,004	54,348,963	60,361,418
<i>Equals:</i> 3. Net Domestic Product at basic price	<b>22,189,459</b>	<b>31,792,803</b>	<b>37,308,367</b>	<b>45,503,802</b>	<b>53,254,394</b>	<b>61,797,476</b>	<b>68,121,928</b>	<b>77,164,435</b>
<i>Plus:</i> 4. Net primary income from ROW	64,754	-348,789	-805,444	-1,002,539	-896,302	-1,124,203	-1,030,406	-1,434,509
<i>Equals:</i> 5. Net National Income at basic price.	22,254,213	31,444,014	36,502,923	44,501,264	52,358,093	60,673,273	67,091,522	75,729,927
<i>Plus:</i> 6 Taxes on products	1,821,544	2,480,568	2,815,106	3,261,475	3,870,726	4,480,385	6,453,585	7,116,789
<i>Equals:</i> 8. Net National Income at m.p.	24,075,757	33,924,582	39,318,029	47,762,739	56,228,819	65,153,658	73,545,107	82,846,716
<i>Plus:</i> 9. Net current Transfers from ROW	919,724	1,165,431	1,491,512	1,434,157	1,269,197	1,241,771	789,785	972,399
<b><i>Equals:</i> 10 .Net National Disposable Income at m.p</b>	<b>24,995,481</b>	<b>35,090,013</b>	<b>40,809,542</b>	<b>49,196,896</b>	<b>57,498,016</b>	<b>66,395,429</b>	<b>74,334,892</b>	<b>83,819,115</b>
11. Government final consumption expenditure	4,968,234	6,599,152	6,451,836	7,293,792	9,055,182	11,580,484	10,996,641	12,447,518
<i>Plus:</i> 12. Household final consumption expenditure	16,334,646	24,829,200	28,512,137	34,415,269	40,669,370	48,835,596	51,037,943	55,408,029
<i>Plus:</i> 13. Non Profit Institutions Serving Households	76,642	109,516	119,385	132,664	153,911	166,107	188,697	206,148
<i>Plus:</i> 14. Net Savings	3,615,960	3,552,145	5,726,184	7,355,172	7,619,552	5,813,242	12,111,611	15,757,420
<b><i>Equals:</i> 15. Net National Disposable Income at m.p.</b>	<b>24,995,481</b>	<b>35,090,013</b>	<b>40,809,542</b>	<b>49,196,896</b>	<b>57,498,016</b>	<b>66,395,429</b>	<b>74,334,892</b>	<b>83,819,115</b>

**m.p.:** market price

**ROW:** Rest of the world

**r:** revised

**p:** provisional

**Table 12: Capital Finance at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

Item	TZS Million							
	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014r	2015p
1.Net Savings	3,215,803	3,552,145	5,726,184	7,355,172	7,619,552	5,813,242	12,111,611	15,757,420
2.Consumption on fixed capital	2,759,429	3,453,452	3,712,545	3,997,304	4,309,093	4,675,366	5,142,903	6,582,456
3.Net capital transfer from ROW	1,187,617	577,636	752,072	1,083,508	1,221,541	1,140,398	885,664	821,780
<b>4. Finance of Gross Accumulation</b>	<b>7,162,848</b>	<b>7,583,233</b>	<b>10,190,800</b>	<b>12,435,983</b>	<b>13,150,186</b>	<b>11,629,006</b>	<b>18,140,178</b>	<b>23,161,656</b>
5. Changes in Inventories	366,228	-1,404,814	-606,714	213,708	-1,275,622	-109,266	-1,319,173	-6,016,461
6.Gross fixed capital formation	8,427,687	10,883,740	12,572,205	17,324,767	18,786,138	21,625,331	25,968,851	31,345,029
7.Net Lending(+)/Borrowing(-) from ROW	-1,631,067	-1,895,692	-1,774,691	-5,102,492	-4,360,330	-9,887,059	-6,509,500	-2,166,912
<b>8. Gross Accumulation</b>	<b>7,162,848</b>	<b>7,583,233</b>	<b>10,190,800</b>	<b>12,435,983</b>	<b>13,150,186</b>	<b>11,629,006</b>	<b>18,140,178</b>	<b>23,161,656</b>

**Table 13: Relation Among National Accounting Aggregates at Current Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

Item	TZS Million							
	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014r	2015p
1. Gross Domestic Product at basic price.	24,948,888	35,246,256	41,020,912	49,501,106	57,563,488	66,472,842	73,264,831	83,746,891
2. Net primary incomes from ROW	-321,084	-348,789	-805,444	-1,002,539	-896,302	-1,124,203	-1,030,406	-1,434,509
2.1 Primary incomes receivable	133,227	210,541	225,223	285,405	205,970	207,821	195,349	212,225
Less: 2.2 Primary incomes payable	454,310	559,330	1,030,667	1,287,944	1,102,271	1,332,024	1,225,755	1,646,734
<b>Equals: 3. Gross National Product at b.p</b>	<b>24,627,804</b>	<b>34,897,466</b>	<b>40,215,468</b>	<b>48,498,567</b>	<b>56,667,186</b>	<b>65,348,639</b>	<b>72,234,425</b>	<b>82,312,383</b>
Less: 4. Consumption of fixed capital	2,759,429	3,453,452	3,712,545	3,997,304	4,309,093	4,675,366	5,142,03	6,582,456
<b>Equals: 5. Net National Product at basic price</b>	<b>21,868,376</b>	<b>31,444,014</b>	<b>36,502,923</b>	<b>44,501,264</b>	<b>52,358,093</b>	<b>60,673,273</b>	<b>67,091,522</b>	<b>75,729,927</b>
Plus: 6. Net current transfers from abroad	919,724	1,165,431	1,491,512	1,434,157	1,269,197	1,241,771	789,785	972,399
6.1 Current transfers receivable	1,010,036	1,254,814	1,602,104	1,579,336	1,434,915	1,340,462	885,964	1,132,531
Less: 6.2 Current transfer payable	90,312	89,383	110,592	145,180	165,718	98,691	96,178	160,132
<b>Equals: 7. Net National Disposable Income at b.p</b>	<b>22,788,100</b>	<b>32,609,445</b>	<b>37,994,436</b>	<b>45,935,421</b>	<b>53,627,290</b>	<b>61,915,044</b>	<b>67,881,307</b>	<b>76,702,326</b>
<b>8. Gross National Disposable Income at b.p</b>	<b>25,547,528</b>	<b>36,062,897</b>	<b>41,706,981</b>	<b>49,932,724</b>	<b>57,936,383</b>	<b>66,590,410</b>	<b>73,024,210</b>	<b>83,284,782</b>
<b>9. Gross National Income at basic prices</b>	<b>24,627,804</b>	<b>34,897,466</b>	<b>40,215,468</b>	<b>48,498,567</b>	<b>56,667,186</b>	<b>65,348,639</b>	<b>72,234,425</b>	<b>82,312,383</b>

Row: Rest of the world

b.p.: basic price

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 14: Relation among National Accounting Aggregates at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

Heading	TZS Million							
	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014r	2015p
1. Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	26,770,432	37,726,824	43,836,018	52,762,581	61,434,214	70,953,227	79,718,416	90,863,681
<i>Plus:</i> 2. Net primary incomes from ROW	-321,084	-348,789	-805,444	-1,002,539	-896,302	-1,124,203	-1,030,406	-1,434,509
<b><i>Equals:</i> 3. Gross National Income at m.p.</b>	<b>26,449,348</b>	<b>37,378,035</b>	<b>43,030,574</b>	<b>51,760,042</b>	<b>60,537,912</b>	<b>69,829,025</b>	<b>78,688,010</b>	<b>89,429,172</b>
<i>Less:</i> 4. Consumption of fixed capital	2,759,429	3,453,452	3,712,545	3,997,304	4,309,093	4,675,366	5,142,903	6,582,456
<b><i>Equals:</i> 5. Net National Income at m.p.</b>	<b>23,689,920</b>	<b>33,924,582</b>	<b>39,318,029</b>	<b>47,762,739</b>	<b>56,228,819</b>	<b>65,153,658</b>	<b>73,545,107</b>	<b>82,846,716</b>
<i>Plus:</i> 6. Net current transfers received from abroad	919,724	1,165,431	1,491,512	1,434,157	1,269,197	1,241,771	789,785	972,399
6.1 Current transfers receivable	1,010,036	1,254,814	1,602,104	1,579,336	1,434,915	1,340,462	885,964	1,132,531
<i>Less:</i> 6.2 Current transfer payable	90,312	89,383	110,592	145,180	165,718	98,691	96,178	160,132
<b><i>Equals:</i> 7. Net National Disposable Income at m.p.</b>	<b>24,609,644</b>	<b>35,090,013</b>	<b>40,809,542</b>	<b>49,196,896</b>	<b>57,498,016</b>	<b>66,395,429</b>	<b>74,334,892</b>	<b>83,819,115</b>

m.p.: market price

ROW: Rest of the world

r: revised

p:provisional



## IX. EXTERNAL TRANSACTIONS

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

### Primary Income

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

### Exports

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

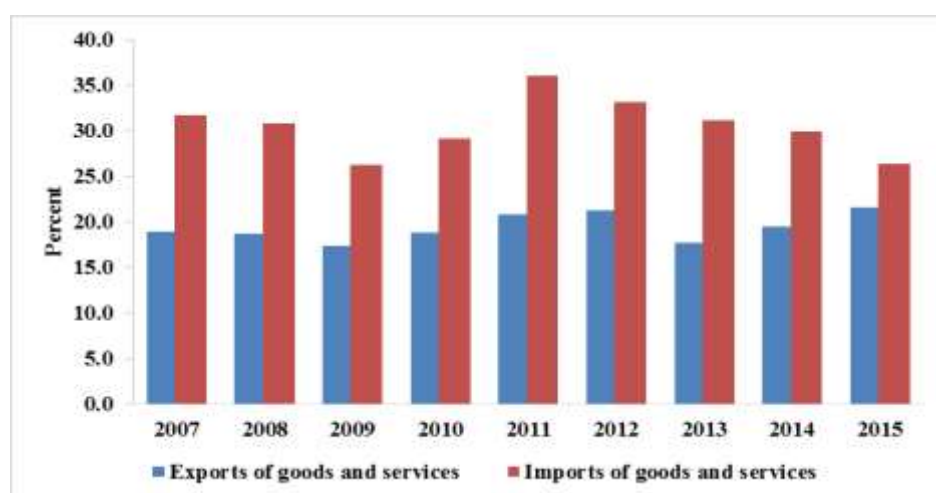
### Imports

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

### Exports and Imports of Goods and Services

Exports and imports of goods and services consist of sales, barter, grants or gifts of goods and services from residents to non-residents. In Tanzania Mainland, the exports of goods comprise traditional and non-traditional commodities while imported goods are classified as consumer, intermediate and capital goods. The share of imports to GDP at current market prices was 26.3 percent in 2015 as compared to 29.9 percent in 2014. However, the value of imports was more than exports by TZS 4,291,251 million in 2015 compared to TZS 8,270,113 million in 2014.

**Chart 4: Percentage Share of Export and Imports of Goods and Services to GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**



**Table 15: International Transactions at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

	TZS Millions							
Item	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014r	2015p
1. Export of goods and services:	5,064,729	6,554,600	8,217,681	10,951,622	13,076,463	12,524,115	15,476,677	19,645,876
1.1 Export of goods	2,691,889	4,108,282	5,343,694	7,331,021	8,653,332	7,436,719	9,424,890	12,193,230
1.2 Export of services	2,372,840	2,446,318	2,873,987	3,620,601	4,423,131	5,087,395	6,051,787	7,452,646
2. Primary incomes receivable	133,227	210,541	225,223	285,405	205,970	207,821	195,349	212,225
3. Current transfers receivable	1,010,036	1,254,814	1,602,104	1,579,336	1,434,915	1,340,462	885,964	1,132,531
<b>4. Total external transactions receivable by the Nation</b>	<b>6,207,991</b>	<b>8,019,955</b>	<b>10,045,009</b>	<b>12,816,364</b>	<b>14,717,348</b>	<b>14,072,398</b>	<b>16,557,990</b>	<b>20,990,632</b>
5. Import of goods and services:	8,482,053	9,913,855	12,769,425	19,014,968	20,341,955	22,044,763	23,746,791	23,937,127
5.1 Import of goods	7,190,625	7,662,104	10,130,044	15,572,614	16,631,037	18,113,063	19,084,787	18,230,045
5.2 Import of services	1,291,428	2,251,751	2,639,381	3,442,354	3,710,919	3,931,700	4,662,003	5,707,082
6. Primary incomes payable	454,310	559,330	1,030,667	1,287,944	1,102,271	1,332,024	1,225,755	1,646,734
7. Current transfers payable	90,312	89,383	110,592	145,180	165,718	98,691	96,178	160,132
8. Current external balance	-2,818,684	-2,542,613	-3,865,675	-7,631,728	-6,892,598	-9,403,080	-8,510,734	-4,753,361
<b>9. Total external transactions paid by the Nation</b>	<b>6,207,991</b>	<b>8,019,955</b>	<b>10,045,009</b>	<b>12,816,364</b>	<b>14,717,348</b>	<b>14,072,398</b>	<b>16,557,990</b>	<b>20,990,632</b>
10. Current external balance	-2,818,684	-2,542,613	-3,865,675	-7,631,728	-6,892,598	-9,403,080	-8,510,734	-4,753,361
11. Errors and omissions	1,187,617	646,921	2,090,984	2,529,236	2,532,267	-483,979	2,001,235	2,586,448
<b>12. Net lending (+) or Borrowing (-) from the ROW</b>	<b>-1,631,067</b>	<b>-1,895,692</b>	<b>-1,774,691</b>	<b>-5,102,492</b>	<b>-4,360,330</b>	<b>-9,887,059</b>	<b>-6,509,500</b>	<b>-2,166,912</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

## X. GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION

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

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

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

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

Gross Capital Formation at current market prices was TZS. 25,328,568 million in 2015 compared to TZS. 24,019,720 million in 2014. Increase of 5.4 percent was attributed to an increase in buildings and other works.

**Table 16: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

								TZS Million
Type of Capital Formation	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014r	2015p
<b>A. Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>8,427,687</b>	<b>10,883,740</b>	<b>12,572,205</b>	<b>17,324,767</b>	<b>18,786,138</b>	<b>21,625,331</b>	<b>25,968,851</b>	<b>31,345,029</b>
1. Buildings and structures	4,412,818	5,459,585	6,398,105	9,020,030	9,749,137	13,003,643	16,427,077	21,462,589
2. Transport equipment	839,147	321,560	540,326	714,739	973,039	756,503	864,771	810,637
3. Machinery and equipment	1,320,318	2,501,175	2,693,112	4,062,855	3,925,903	3,226,518	3,664,483	3,666,335
4. Other machinery and equipment	1,465,476	1,988,127	2,223,366	2,649,631	3,202,977	3,607,045	3,868,854	4,098,614
5. Animal resources	126,173	113,057	30,806	105,573	177,509	197,045	207,372	253,298
6. Research and development	263,754	500,236	686,489	771,939	757,573	834,576	936,295	1,053,555
<b>B. Changes in inventories</b>	<b>366,228</b>	<b>-1,404,814</b>	<b>-606,714</b>	<b>213,708</b>	<b>-1,275,622</b>	<b>-109,266</b>	<b>-1,949,131</b>	<b>-6,016,461</b>
<b>C. Gross capital formation</b>	<b>8,793,915</b>	<b>9,478,925</b>	<b>11,965,491</b>	<b>17,538,474</b>	<b>17,510,517</b>	<b>21,516,065</b>	<b>24,019,720</b>	<b>25,328,568</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 17: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Public and Private Sectors, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

								TZS Million
Type of Capital Formation	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014r	2015p
<b>A. Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>8,427,687</b>	<b>10,883,740</b>	<b>12,572,205</b>	<b>17,324,767</b>	<b>18,786,138</b>	<b>21,625,331</b>	<b>25,968,851</b>	<b>31,345,029</b>
1. Central Government	1,975,450	2,590,330	3,017,329	4,175,269	4,184,586	4,274,455	5,226,945	6,307,049
2. Parastatals	218,277	290,596	326,877	415,794	307,566	282,222	310,014	391,194
3. Institutions	241,875	314,540	339,450	462,571	320,857	296,084	327,083	379,797
4. Private	5,992,085	7,688,274	8,888,549	12,271,132	13,973,130	16,772,570	20,104,809	24,266,989
<b>B. Changes in inventories</b>	<b>366,228</b>	<b>-1,404,814</b>	<b>-606,714</b>	<b>213,708</b>	<b>-1,275,622</b>	<b>-109,266</b>	<b>-1,949,131</b>	<b>-6,016,461</b>
<b>C. Gross capital formation</b>	<b>8,793,915</b>	<b>9,478,925</b>	<b>11,965,491</b>	<b>17,538,474</b>	<b>17,510,517</b>	<b>21,516,065</b>	<b>24,019,720</b>	<b>25,328,568</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 18: Gross Capital Formation at 2007 Prices by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

Type of Capital Formation	TZS Million							
	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014r	2015p
<b>A. Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>8,427,687</b>	<b>9,410,248</b>	<b>10,491,670</b>	<b>12,770,844</b>	<b>12,898,260</b>	<b>13,472,088</b>	<b>15,198,577</b>	<b>16,944,127</b>
1. Buildings and structures	4,412,818	4,674,153	5,214,691	6,551,560	6,768,270	7,844,184	9,034,959	10,657,278
2. Transport equipment	839,147	303,351	498,395	623,353	802,462	620,454	711,458	665,956
3. Machinery and equipment	1,320,318	2,222,709	2,275,096	2,983,425	2,640,466	2,109,731	2,426,691	2,396,600
4. Other machinery and equipment	1,465,476	1,687,027	1,821,530	1,916,871	2,007,048	2,188,044	2,306,933	2,449,918
5. Animal resources	126,173	87,016	91,924	73,262	102,345	107,907	107,907	107,907
6. Research and development	263,754	435,992	590,034	622,374	577,669	601,768	610,628	666,468
<b>B. Changes in inventories</b>	<b>366,228</b>	<b>-1,204,781</b>	<b>-432,731</b>	<b>279,891</b>	<b>-621,443</b>	<b>-36,418</b>	<b>-1,057,799</b>	<b>-2,947,262</b>
<b>C. Gross capital formation</b>	<b>8,793,915</b>	<b>8,205,467</b>	<b>10,058,938</b>	<b>13,050,736</b>	<b>12,276,817</b>	<b>13,435,670</b>	<b>14,140,777</b>	<b>13,996,865</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 19: Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices by Kind of Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

Kind of Economic Activity	TZS Million							
	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014r	2015p
1. Agriculture forestry and fishing)	146,098	150,078	220,999	329,171	357,926	430,551	518,360	622,274
2. Mining and quarrying	742,672	736,699	1,084,524	1,472,605	1,574,866	1,786,655	2,177,110	2,729,352
3. Manufacturing	1,226,914	1,447,530	1,855,275	2,546,741	2,744,257	3,142,614	3,732,189	4,509,175
4. Electricity and water supply	805,492	1,025,286	1,169,292	1,628,528	1,759,510	2,033,379	2,462,208	2,999,803
5. Construction	3,477,893	4,907,511	5,311,495	7,328,376	8,021,570	9,277,737	11,092,895	13,402,270
6. Wholesale and retail trade and accommodation and food services	60,319	70,701	69,271	86,624	93,678	102,258	129,590	146,569
7. Transport, storage and communication	1,636,598	2,199,165	2,482,490	3,395,654	3,660,765	4,185,004	5,054,006	6,006,174
8. Financial intermediation, real estate and B.S	87,946	88,881	88,308	138,598	148,060	182,110	207,344	240,510
9. Public administration, education, health and O.S	243,755	257,889	290,552	398,470	425,506	485,024	570,196	688,902
<b>10. Gross fixed capital formation</b>	<b>8,427,687</b>	<b>10,883,740</b>	<b>12,572,205</b>	<b>17,324,767</b>	<b>18,786,138</b>	<b>21,625,331</b>	<b>25,943,897</b>	31,345,029

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

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

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

### **Coverage**

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

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

### **Methodology**

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

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

### **Importance**

The RGDP facilitates:

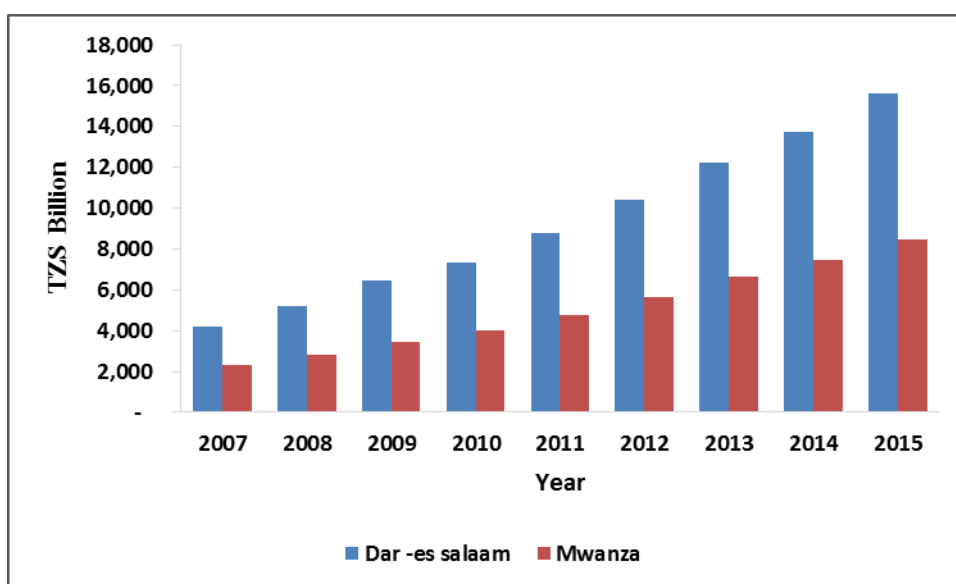
- (a) Monitoring and evaluation of the economic performance of the region;
- (b) Decision-making process in the region and formulation of economic policies;
- (c) Comparison of levels, shares and growth rates within regions in the country; and
- (d) Updating the Regional Social Economic Profiles.

## Regions with the Largest Shares of GDP

Dar es Salaam and Mwanza regions contribute significantly to the total GDP at current prices. From the year 2007 to 2015, the average contribution by the two regions was about 26.5 percent, of which, 17.2 percent was contributed by Dar es Salaam and 9.3 percent was contributed by Mwanza. The share of the two regions is attributed to the concentration of economic activities such as manufacturing, mining, accommodation and food services, real estate

For the year 2015, the RGDP at current prices for Dar es Salaam region amounted to TZS 15,631,679 million compared to TZS 13,711,568 million recorded in the previous year, representing an increase of about 14.0 percent. The annual percentage change of RGDP at current prices between 2014 and 2015 for Mwanza region was 13.0.

**Chart 5: Regional Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices (TZS Billion) for Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**



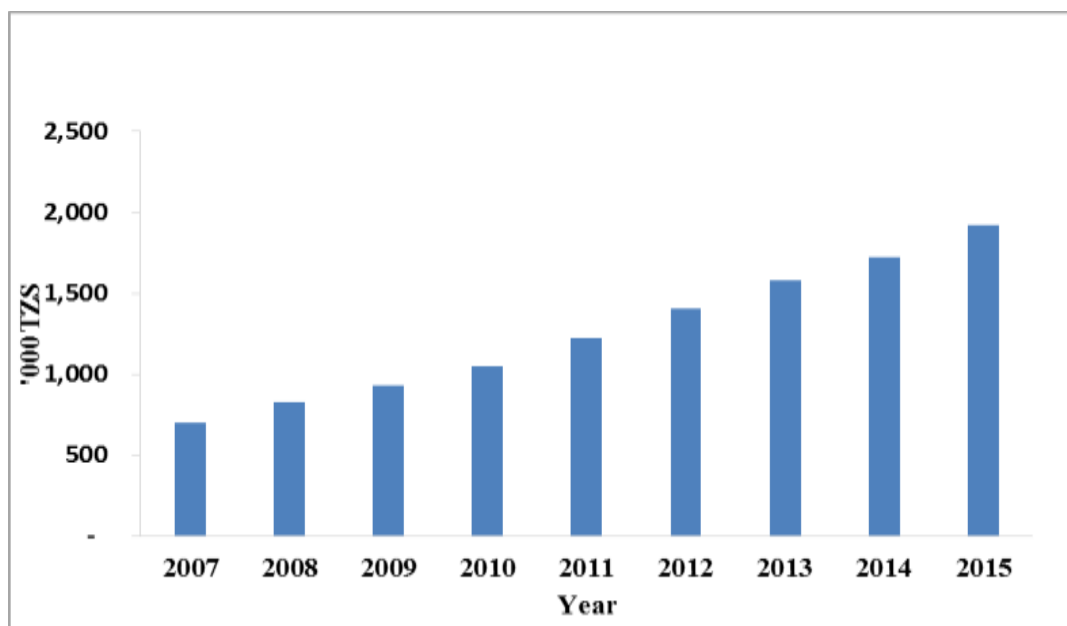
## Per Capita Gross Domestic Product

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

In the Tanzania Mainland economy, GDP per capita at current prices shows an increasing trend, ranging from TZS 699,127 in 2007 to TZS 1,918,928 in 2015. It has increased by 11.3 percent in 2015 from 2014.



**Chart 6: Per Capita Gross Domestic Product ('000) at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**



**Table 20: Regional GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

Region	TZS Million							
	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014r	2015p
Dodoma	807,032	1,141,329	1,390,889	1,629,710	1,904,068	2,151,647	2,423,440	2,635,574
Arusha	1,209,310	1,762,138	2,136,514	2,497,812	2,929,003	3,366,418	3,786,625	4,271,447
Kilimanjaro	1,260,747	1,737,659	1,952,844	2,426,866	2,788,912	3,217,876	3,619,216	4,126,036
Tanga	1,494,190	1,782,323	2,037,701	2,505,042	2,884,020	3,312,524	3,714,878	4,235,095
Morogoro	1,447,953	1,841,074	2,136,943	2,602,233	3,001,144	3,433,705	3,866,343	4,453,211
Pwani	506,084	681,294	825,706	978,880	1,135,341	1,285,513	1,442,903	1,644,962
Dar es salaam	4,174,004	6,484,117	7,368,793	8,807,745	10,402,309	12,259,974	13,711,568	15,631,679
Lindi	518,742	695,361	843,880	999,604	1,159,599	1,312,577	1,482,763	1,690,403
Mtwara	648,206	892,894	1,258,435	1,363,242	1,625,221	1,788,397	2,016,876	2,362,928
Ruvuma	1,072,773	1,476,625	1,616,732	2,042,814	2,341,755	2,699,334	3,037,272	3,544,392
Iringa	1,435,513	1,965,354	2,310,923	2,791,441	3,224,478	3,677,346	4,137,386	4,816,738
Mbeya	1,915,970	2,762,034	3,226,572	3,849,235	4,500,842	5,272,770	5,931,050	6,761,610
Singida	491,592	665,087	898,282	997,621	1,178,718	1,305,922	1,474,791	1,635,873
Tabora	1,099,529	1,524,403	1,686,498	2,110,684	2,426,906	2,786,134	3,132,934	3,453,511
Rukwa	926,214	1,303,563	1,482,717	1,818,199	2,100,974	2,414,520	2,718,398	3,180,865
Kigoma	813,172	1,124,275	1,229,885	1,545,842	1,779,335	2,051,034	2,295,890	2,635,574
Shinyanga	1,604,994	2,246,973	2,659,742	3,181,439	3,693,951	4,203,285	4,727,302	5,389,294
Kagera	1,078,323	1,496,960	1,711,292	2,091,867	2,418,560	2,793,235	3,140,906	3,580,745
Mwanza	2,315,821	3,468,976	4,016,270	4,769,027	5,619,758	6,654,600	7,477,587	8,452,013
Mara	1,031,773	1,410,056	1,589,876	1,971,697	2,266,604	2,612,931	2,925,666	3,335,364
Manyara	918,491	1,264,327	1,455,527	1,781,579	2,052,714	2,353,486	2,654,623	3,026,366
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>26,770,432</b>	<b>37,726,824</b>	<b>43,836,018</b>	<b>52,762,581</b>	<b>61,434,214</b>	<b>70,953,227</b>	<b>79,718,416</b>	<b>90,863,681</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 21: Regional Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

Region	Percent							
	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014r	2015p
Dodoma	3.01	3.03	3.17	3.09	3.10	3.03	3.04	2.90
Arusha	4.52	4.67	4.87	4.73	4.77	4.74	4.75	4.70
Kilimanjaro	4.71	4.61	4.45	4.60	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54
Tanga	5.58	4.72	4.65	4.75	4.69	4.67	4.66	4.66
Morogoro	5.41	4.88	4.87	4.93	4.89	4.84	4.85	4.90
Pwani	1.89	1.81	1.88	1.86	1.85	1.81	1.81	1.81
Dar es salaam	15.59	17.19	16.81	16.69	16.93	17.28	17.20	17.20
Lindi	1.94	1.84	1.93	1.89	1.89	1.85	1.86	1.86
Mtwara	2.42	2.37	2.87	2.58	2.65	2.52	2.53	2.60
Ruvuma	4.01	3.91	3.69	3.87	3.81	3.80	3.81	3.90
Iringa	5.36	5.21	5.27	5.29	5.25	5.18	5.19	5.30
Mbeya	7.16	7.32	7.36	7.30	7.33	7.43	7.44	7.44
Singida	1.84	1.76	2.05	1.89	1.92	1.84	1.85	1.80
Tabora	4.11	4.04	3.85	4.00	3.95	3.93	3.93	3.80
Rukwa	3.46	3.46	3.38	3.45	3.42	3.40	3.41	3.50
Kigoma	3.04	2.98	2.81	2.93	2.90	2.89	2.88	2.90
Shinyanga	6.00	5.96	6.07	6.03	6.01	5.92	5.93	5.93
Kagera	4.03	3.97	3.90	3.96	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94
Mwanza	8.65	9.19	9.16	9.04	9.15	9.38	9.38	9.30
Mara	3.85	3.74	3.63	3.74	3.69	3.68	3.67	3.67
Manyara	3.43	3.35	3.32	3.38	3.34	3.32	3.33	3.33
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**r: revised****p: provisional**

**Table 22: Regional Per Capita GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

								TZS Million
Region	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014r	2015p
Dodoma	413,635	554,412	658,638	753,165	913,841	1,011,390	1,111,818	1,188,343
Arusha	794,045	1,089,267	1,283,361	1,459,323	1,728,729	1,933,172	2,108,357	2,322,031
Kilimanjaro	820,812	1,084,322	1,193,765	1,453,932	1,700,466	1,927,968	2,123,423	2,387,031
Tanga	813,093	926,620	1,035,992	1,245,992	1,410,138	1,583,923	1,731,116	1,936,701
Morogoro	733,081	890,084	1,010,243	1,203,514	1,352,785	1,511,773	1,656,913	1,870,508
Pwani	510,378	655,939	777,081	900,817	1,033,380	1,145,034	1,253,378	1,403,185
Dar es salaam	1,448,528	2,132,851	2,363,207	2,756,812	2,383,368	2,655,398	2,797,694	3,025,543
Lindi	596,583	767,948	913,678	1,061,282	1,341,117	1,503,942	1,677,336	1,901,044
Mtwara	520,193	688,032	950,790	1,010,382	1,278,841	1,390,125	1,543,295	1,792,305
Ruvuma	845,543	1,102,947	1,175,791	1,446,666	1,700,756	1,919,307	2,106,945	2,415,486
Iringa	870,430	1,149,851	1,330,118	1,582,194	1,962,155	2,215,720	2,459,831	2,845,393
Mbeya	790,536	1,069,813	1,212,015	1,403,251	1,662,416	1,895,336	2,067,639	2,301,974
Singida	390,603	499,715	656,888	710,523	859,978	930,926	1,023,631	1,113,241
Tabora	527,087	674,914	717,850	863,955	1,059,034	1,180,744	1,284,981	1,380,413
Rukwa	686,298	898,936	986,384	1,166,859	1,338,931	1,490,059	1,618,883	1,840,724
Kigoma	507,909	646,094	677,937	817,398	836,181	941,015	1,024,826	1,152,553
Shinyanga	470,532	608,451	692,319	795,626	1,108,019	1,235,338	1,356,573	1,596,344
Kagera	470,248	606,080	667,464	785,922	856,688	959,260	1,042,171	1,075,268
Mwanza	709,128	1,001,273	1,126,185	1,299,682	1,429,220	1,645,136	1,790,731	2,004,353
Mara	632,589	802,791	872,185	1,042,175	1,299,785	1,461,960	1,591,617	1,776,538
Manyara	739,530	945,634	1,048,427	1,235,688	1,440,369	1,599,832	1,742,119	1,930,722
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>699,127</b>	<b>927,330</b>	<b>1,045,848</b>	<b>1,222,224</b>	<b>1,408,223</b>	<b>1,582,797</b>	<b>1,724,416</b>	<b>1,918,928</b>

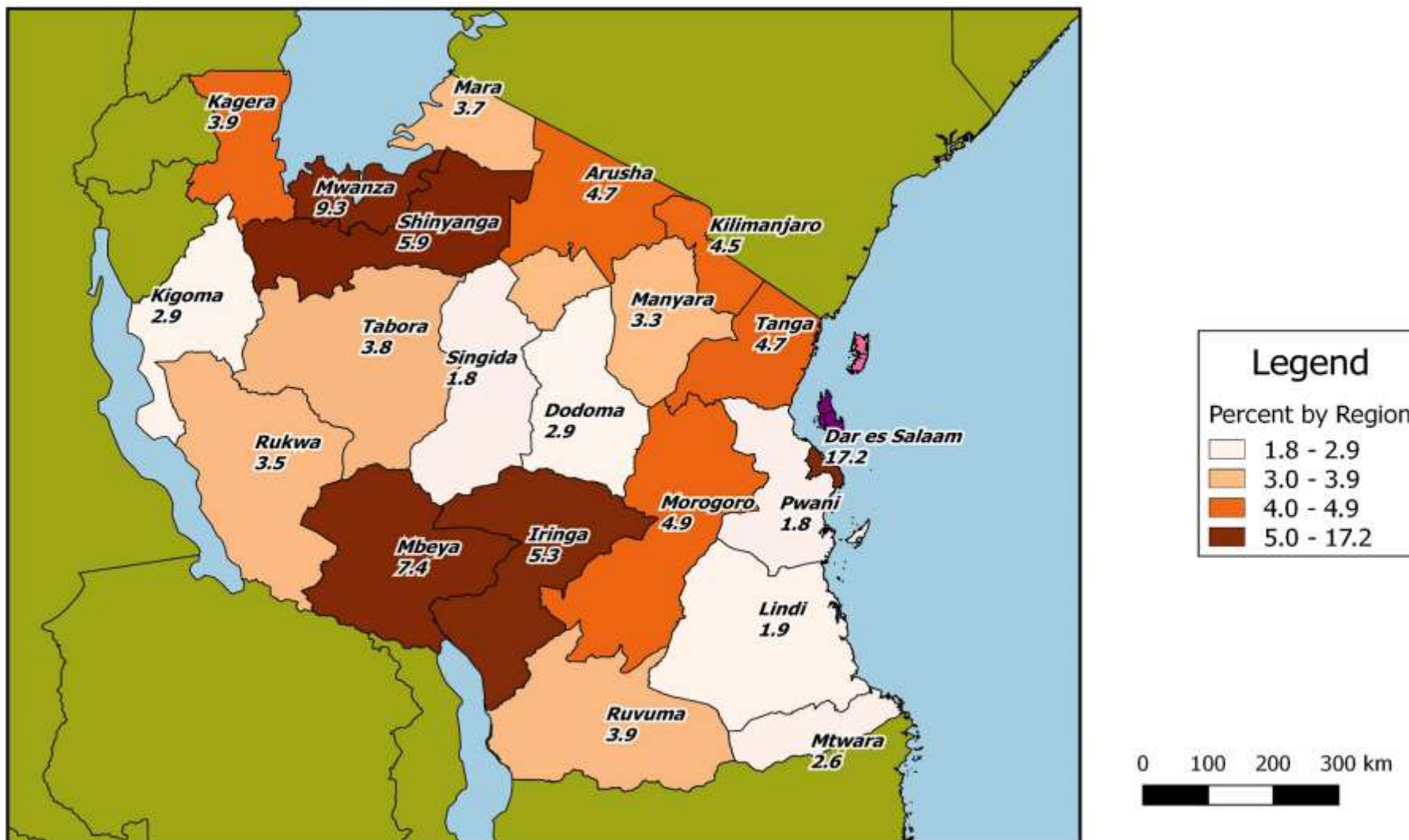
**Note:**

– Denotes that the region was non existent

**r:** revised

**p:** provisional

**Chart 7: Percentage Share of Gross Domestic Product by Region in Tanzania Mainland, 2015**



## XII. APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Total GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 – 2015

Percent

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

r: revised

p: provisional

### Appendix 2: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Agriculture Forestry and Fishing GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 – 2015

Percent

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	7,181,357	7,720,033	8,113,750	8,332,436	8,621,829	8,901,917	9,186,731	9,497,468	9,719,965
2006	2.4	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6
2007	2.4	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7
2008		7.5	6.3	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9
2009			5.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3
2010				2.7	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
2011					3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1
2012						3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0
2013							3.2	3.3	3.0
2014								3.4	2.9
2015									2.3

r: revised

p: provisional

**Appendix 3: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Industry and Construction GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

**Percent**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	5,406,038	5,759,171	5,949,363	6,489,910	7,271,804	7,566,057	8,287,309	9,144,464	10,174,156
2006	8.6	7.9	6.7	7.2	8.0	7.4	7.7	8.0	8.3
2007	11.0	8.8	6.9	7.4	8.4	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.5
2008		6.5	4.9	6.3	7.7	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.2
2009			3.3	6.2	8.1	7.1	7.6	8.0	8.5
2010				9.1	10.6	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.4
2011					12.0	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.4
2012						4.0	6.8	7.9	8.8
2013							9.5	9.9	10.4
2014								10.3	10.8
2015									11.3

**r: revised**

**p: provisional**

**Appendix 4: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Services GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2015**

**Percent**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	12,692,496	13,225,206	13,989,391	15,076,525	16,341,278	17,520,835	18,767,585	20,119,051	21,511,358
2006	7.2	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9
2007	8.5	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
2008		4.2	5.0	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8
2009			5.8	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2
2010				7.8	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.4
2011					8.4	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.4
2012						7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1
2013							7.1	7.2	7.1
2014								7.2	7.1
2015									6.9

**r: revised**

**p: provision**

# National Bureau of Statistics

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