



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF TANZANIA MAINLAND

2015 – 2021

FOURTH EDITION IN THE REVISED GDP SERIES BASE YEAR 2015



Preface

The National Accounts Statistics of Tanzania Mainland 2015 – 2021 publication is the fourth edition in the series of publications with GDP at constant 2015 prices which provides 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 at current and constant prices for the period of 2015 to 2021. Furthermore, regional GDP estimates at current prices is also provided.

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

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



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Introduction

The National Account Statistics of Tanzania Mainland 2015-2021 Publication gives consolidated estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other allied aggregates. It is the fourth publication with GDP series at 2015 prices. The GDP figures are also available in the Economic Survey, 2021 published by the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The estimates for the year 2020 have been revised while those of 2021 are provisional.

The main data sources used in compilation of the national Accounts Statistics of Tanzania Mainland includes: Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2011/12; Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) 2014; Agriculture Sample Census 2007/8; Annual Agriculture Sample Survey 2014/15; Census of Industrial Production 2013; Annual Surveys for Industrial Production 2015. Secondary information was extracted from administrative records which include information on imports and exports of goods and services, Government Finance Statistics (GFS) and Value Added Tax (VAT) collections. Moreover, data from specific studies such as the 2015 Trade and Transport Margins and Non-Profit Institutions Servings Households were also used.

Concepts and Definitions

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

The following are definitions of the main aggregates:

The System of National Accounts (SNA)

The *System of National Accounts* is a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macro-economic accounts based on the internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications, and accounting procedures. In 1953, the United Nations Statistical Office produced the first version of “A System of National Accounts” which was later revised in 1968. Since then, the SNA has undergone extensive revisions in line with development of science and technology that has resulted into introduction of new products and services in the economy and made the obsolete goods and services to disappear.

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

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

- (a) *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) is the sum of value added of all domestic producers in the

economy. It represents monetary value of all goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specified period, usually a year, before provision for consumption of fixed capital;

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

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

Geographical Coverage

The estimates presented in this publication cover Tanzania Mainland only.

Regional Gross Domestic Product

A regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) estimates at current prices is presented for the period of 2015 - 2021. The estimates of the economic activities other than Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing are based on the number of registered establishments in the region.

Household Final Consumption

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

NPISHs Final Consumption

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

Government Final Consumption

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

Economic Activities

Tanzania Mainland adopted the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4 in the classification of economic activities into 20 categories, namely: (A) Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; (B) Mining and Quarrying; (C) Manufacturing; (D) Electricity, (E) Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management; (F) Construction; (G) Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repairs of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods; (H) Transport and Storage; (I) Accommodation and Food Services; (J) Information and Communication; (K) Financial and

Insurance Activities; (L) Real Estate Activities; (M) Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities; (N) Administrative and Support Services; (O) Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security; (P) Education, (Q) Human Health and Social Welfare; (R) Art, Entertainment and Recreation; (S) Other Services Activities, and (T) Activities of Households as Employers.

A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

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

i. Agriculture

1. Crop

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

2. Livestock

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

ii. Forestry and Logging

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

iii. Fishing and Aquaculture

The activity includes capture fishery and aquaculture, covering the use of fishery resources from marine, brackish or freshwater environments, with the goal of capturing or gathering fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other marine organisms and products (e.g., aquatic plants, pearls, sponges etc). Also includes activities that are normally integrated in the process of production for own account (e.g., seeding oysters pearl production).

B: Mining and Quarrying

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

These operations are often accomplished by the unit's which extract the resource and/or others located nearby.

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

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

C: Manufacturing

Manufacturing activity involves physical or chemical (industrial) transformation of materials, substance or component of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing activities.

D: Electricity

The activity covers provision of electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) 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 activities related to the management (including collection, treatment and disposal) of various forms of waste, such as solid or non-solid industrial or household waste as well as contaminated waste.

F: Construction

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

General construction is the construction of entire dwellings, office buildings, stores and other public and utility buildings, farm buildings etc., it also includes construction of civil engineering works such as motorways, streets, bridges, tunnels, railways, airfields, harbours, water projects, irrigation systems, sewerage systems, industrial facilities, pipelines and electric lines, sports facilities etc. Construction work can be carried out on own account or on a fee or contract basis. Portion of the work and sometimes even the whole practical work can be sub contracted out.

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

The activity includes wholesale and retail sale (sale without transformation) of any type of goods, as well as rendering services incidental to the sale of these goods. It also includes repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles. The activity involves buying and selling of goods. This activity is classified into three broad divisions namely: Whole sale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Wholesale trade except motor vehicles and motor cycles; and Retail trade except motor vehicles and motor cycles.

H: Transport and Storage

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

I: Accommodation and Food Services

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

J: Information and Communication

The activity covers publishing activities, motion picture, video and television programming production, sound recording and music publishing, programming and broad casting 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 section includes acting as lessors, agents and/or brokers in one or more of the following; selling or buying real estate, renting real estate, providing other real estate services such as

appraising real estate or acting as real estate escrow agent. The activities may be carried out on own or leased property and may be done on a fee or contract basis. Also included is the building of structures, combined with maintaining ownership or leasing of such structures.

M: Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities

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

N: Administrative and Support Services

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

O: Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security

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

P: Education

This activity includes education at any level or for any profession, oral or written as well as by radio and television or other means of communication. It includes education by different institutions in the regular school system at its different levels as well as adult education, literacy programs etc. The activity includes public as well as private education. This activity also includes instruction primarily concerned with sport and recreational activities such as bridge or golf and education support activities.

Q: Human Health and Social Welfare

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

R: Art, Entertainment and Recreation

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

S: Other Services Activities

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

T: Activities of Households as Employers

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

Methodology

Overview of GDP Compilation

The methodologies used are based on the SNA2008. The following two approaches were adopted in the compilation of the 2015 revised National Accounts Statistics.

(i) Production Approach

In this approach, GDP estimates at market prices are derived by summing up the gross value added at basic prices of each industry, adding taxes less subsidies on products. However, Gross Value Added (GVA) for Government and Central Bank sub activities is compiled by using sum of cost approach.

(ii) Expenditure Approach

Expenditure approach; considers the income expenditure for the purpose of consumption or capital formation. The expenditure can be made on domestically produced or imported goods and services by the economy. Therefore, GDP at market prices by this approach is derived by adding up the purchases that are made for final consumption, capital formation, and export less imports (net export).

Compilation of Gross Value Added by Activity

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

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

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

The benchmark values for estimating crops, livestock, forestry and fishing were derived from the Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2011/12; Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Co-

operatives; Agriculture Sample Census (AGSC) 2007/08, Annual Agriculture Sample Survey 2014/15, and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development.

Crops

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

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

Livestock

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

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

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

Forestry and Logging

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

Intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived by using fixed Input Output (IO) ratios. IC at current prices was derived by reflation using weighted CPI for packing materials, fuel

(diesel), maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment; and CPI for services.

Fishing

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

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

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

Mining and Quarrying

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

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

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

Manufacturing

Data sources were from the National Bureau of Statistics for Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) and Industrial Census 2013, Quarterly Industrial Production and CPI. Gross output at constant prices of food, beverage, tobacco, wearing apparel, wood and paper; chemicals and pharmaceutical; rubber and plastic; basic and fabricated metals; electrical transport and machinery; furniture and other manufacturing; and printing and recording media; were derived using volume index while textile gross output was derived using value index. Gross output at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices gross output using corresponding CPI for all sub activities.

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

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

Electricity

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

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

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

Water Supply and Sewerage

The estimates were derived using data from water authorities collected by Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA) and the Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2011/2012 report. Gross output at constant prices for water supply was derived by extrapolating benchmark values using quantity of water supplied. Gross output for own account supply was derived based on inter HBS growth rate for the household using other sources of water different from tape water. The gross output of sewerage and disposal was compiled by extrapolation of benchmark value using number of households with tape water. Gross output at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for water.

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

Construction

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

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

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

Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles

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

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

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

Gross output at current prices was compiled by reflatting constant prices output using composite CPI for motor vehicles motorcycles and repairs.

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

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

Transport and Storage

The estimates were compiled using data from the Land Transport Regulatory Authority (LATRA) on number of vehicles licensed, Tanzania and Zambia Railways Authority on financial reports, Tanzania Railways Limited on financial reports, Air Tanzania and Precision Air on air passengers and cargo and Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation on volume of natural gas transported through pipeline.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Accommodation and Food Services

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

Gross output at constant prices for accommodation services was compiled using data on number of beds occupied as a volume indicator to extrapolate the benchmark value. Gross output at current

prices for accommodation was derived by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for accommodation.

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

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

Information and Communication

Data collected were financial reports from telecommunication companies, VAT turnover data from Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) for estimating publishing, audio-visual, programming, broadcasting, information technology and CPI from the National Bureau of Statistics.

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

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

Financial and Insurance Services

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

Gross output at current prices for the Central Bank was compiled by using the cost approach that sums up Compensation of Employees (CoE), Intermediate Consumption (IC) and Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC). Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using deflated current prices gross output, deflator used was CPI for all items.

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

Gross output at current prices for commercial banks was derived by extrapolating benchmark value with stock of loans and deposits. Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating benchmark value with deflated stock of loans and deposits, the deflator used was CPI for all items.

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

Data for insurance services were collected from Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority (TRA), data collected includes gross premium, premium supplement or investment income and claims incurred.

Gross output at current prices for non-life insurance and reinsurance were derived by extrapolating benchmark value with net premiums written, premium supplement and incurred claims of non-life insurance. Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using deflated current prices output, the deflator used was CPI for services.

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

Gross output at current prices for life insurance was compiled by extrapolating benchmark value using indicators of premium earned, premium supplements and benefit due. Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using deflated current prices output, the deflator used was CPI for services.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived using fixed IO ratio. IC at current prices was compiled by reflating constant IC with weighted CPI for services and communication.

Real Estate

Estimates were compiled using information derived from the HBS 2011/12 report prepared by the National Bureau of Statistics.

Gross output at constant prices for rented dwellings was derived by extrapolating benchmark value with volume index of traditional and modern rented dwellings. Gross output at constant prices for

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

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

Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities

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

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

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

Administrative and Support Service

Data collected were from the National Bureau of Statistics specifically on employment and CPI data. Gross output at constant prices for administrative and support services were derived by extrapolating the benchmark value using volume index computed using number of employees. Gross output at current prices was compiled by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for services.

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

Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security

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

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

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

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

Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

Human Health and Social Work Activities

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

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

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

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at current prices for public health was derived by analysis of GFS data. IC at constant prices was derived by deflating current prices IC using CPI for all items, services, fuel and lubricants, furniture and furnishing, repair and maintenance and air transport. Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices for private health was estimated based on product of constant prices gross output and fixed IO ratio. IC at current prices was compiled by reflating constant prices IC using CPI for pharmaceutical products, repair and maintenance; and services.

Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

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

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

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

Other Service Activities

Estimates were obtained using data from HBS 2011/12, VAT and NPISH data. Gross output at constant prices for Other Services and repairs was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using inter HBS growth rate of household repairs. Gross output at current prices for Other Services and repairs were compiled by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for hair dressing.

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

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

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

Estimates were estimated based on total population for Tanzania Mainland and consumer price indices for services. Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using total population for Tanzania Mainland. Gross output at current prices were obtained by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for domestic services.

Taxes

Net taxes at current prices were derived from Government revenue data. Government revenue data provide information on total tax collected in the category of VAT, taxes and duties on imports and other taxes on products.

Net taxes at constant prices were obtained by extrapolating the benchmark value using respective volume index of taxable goods.

Macro-economic Performance

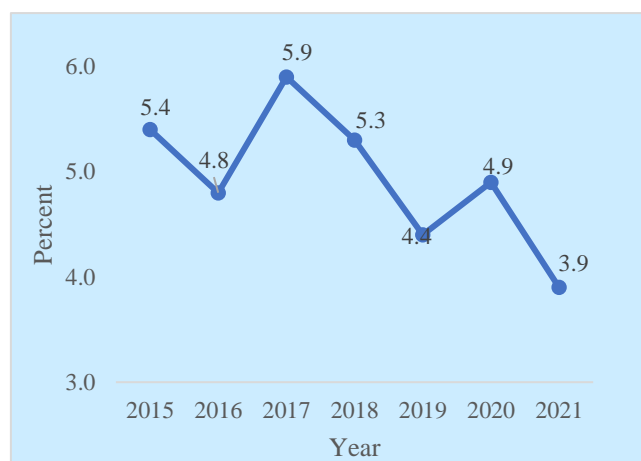
Analysis of Macroeconomic performance in 2021 focused on GDP as an important indicator for understanding trends and structure of the economy and its performance. This section covers average annual growth rates of GDP by broad categories namely agriculture, forest and fishing; industry and construction; and service at 2015 basic prices. It also presents shares of GDP at current market prices.

Graph 1: Average Annual Growth Rates for Total GDP at 2015 Market Prices, for Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021



Graph 2 indicates that, during the year 2021, Agriculture sector grew by 3.9 percent compared to 4.9 percent recorded in 2020. The downward trend was attributed to inadequate rainfall in areas of production and shortage of water and pastures for livestock over time.

Graph 2: Average Annual Growth Rates for Agriculture Sector at 2015 basic prices, for Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021



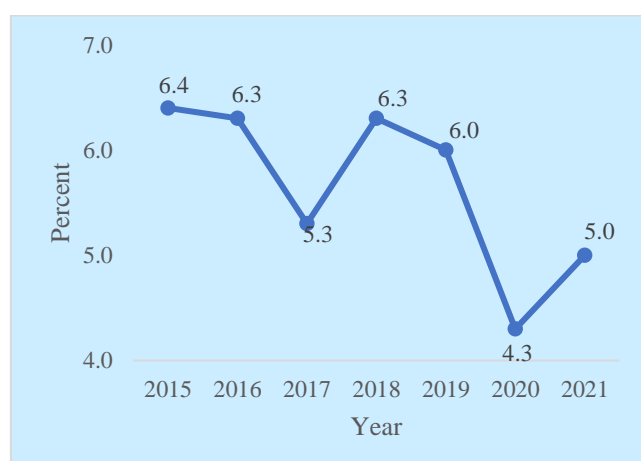
Graph 3 indicates that, industry and construction grew by 5.5 percent in 2021 compared to 7.3 percent in 2020. The recorded growth rate was attributed to the slight increase in construction activities. During the period of 2015 to 2021, the highest growth rate of 11.7 percent was recorded in 2016 while the lowest growth rate of 5.5 percent was recorded in 2021.

Graph 3: Average Annual GDP Growth Rates for Industry and Construction at 2015 basic prices, for Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021



Graph 4 shows that, the annual growth rates for Services at basic prices, was 5.0 percent in 2021 compared to 4.3 percent in 2020. The highest growth rate of 6.4 percent was recorded in 2015 while the lowest was 4.3 percent observed in 2020.

Graph 4: Average Annual Growth Rates for Services at 2015 basic prices, for Tanzania Mainland 2015 – 2021



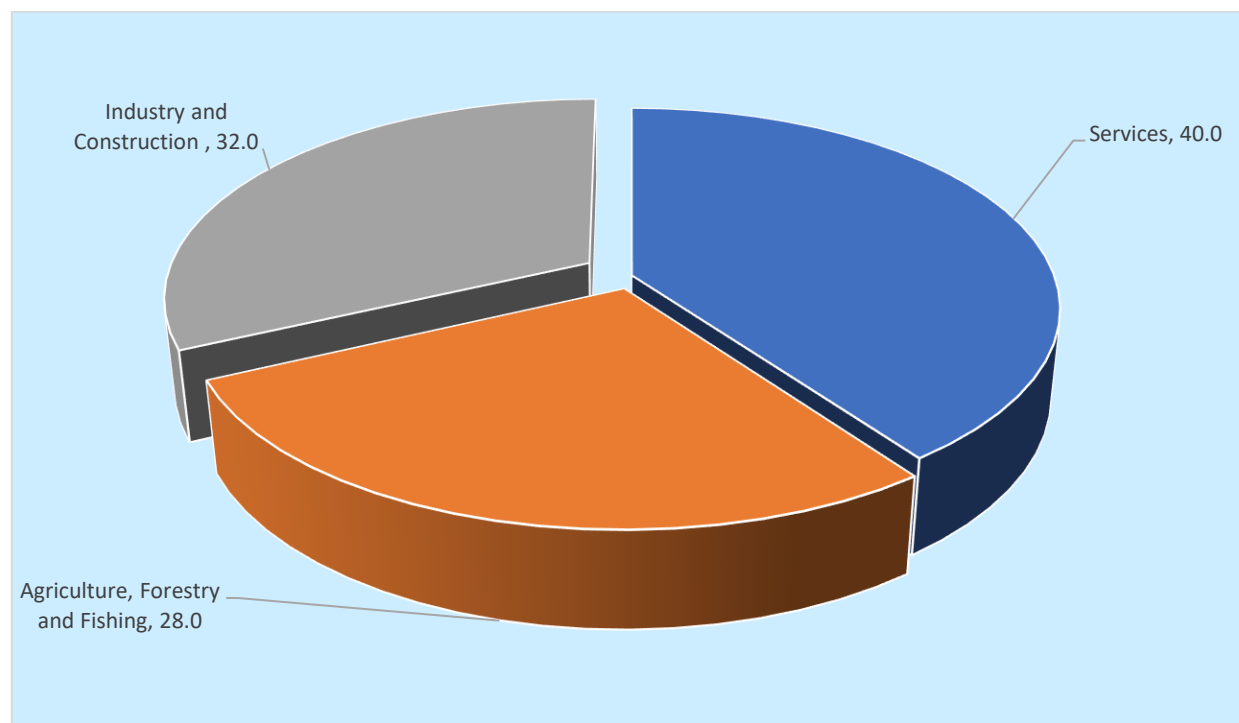
Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Constant Market Prices

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at 2015 constant market prices is among the most important economic indicators. The total GDP at 2015 prices increased from TZS. 151,166,383 million in 2020 to TZS. 161,525,759 million in 2021. The annual growth rate recorded in 2021 was 4.9 much higher than 4.8 percent recorded in 2020. Agriculture support services recorded the lowest growth rates of 1.6 percent in 2021, followed by fishing by 2.5 percent and Activities of Households as employer by 3.1 percent. However, arts, entertainment and recreation; electricity supply and mining and quarrying activities recorded high growth rates of 19.4, 10.0 and 9.6 percent respectively.

Shares to GDP at Current Market Prices

Figure 1 depict that, in 2021, at current market prices, Services had the highest shares of GDP (40 percent) followed by Industry and Construction (32 percent) while Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing had the smallest share of GDP (28 percent).

Figure 1: Percentage share to GDP at Basic Current Prices by Broad Economic Activity for Tanzania Mainland, 2021



Note: Shares to GDP have been derived before adjustment for taxes.

Table 1: Gross Domestic Product and Some Allied Aggregates at 2015 Prices for Tanzania Mainland, 2015 - 2021

	TZS. Billions						
Items	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
Gross Domestic Product at b.p	86,485	99,424	108,957	118,874	128,554	140,135	149,097
Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	94,349	108,362	118,744	129,044	139,642	151,166	161,526
Gross National Income at b.p	85,047	97,344	106,872	117,428	126,235	137,234	146,285
Gross National Income at m.p.	92,911	106,283	116,660	127,598	137,322	148,265	158,714
Net Domestic Product at b.p	74,727	85,751	91,877	99,613	106,642	116,950	124,591
Net National Income at b.p	73,289	83,672	89,792	98,167	104,322	114,049	121,779
Net National Income at m.p.	81,154	92,611	99,580	108,337	115,410	125,080	134,207
Gross Fixed capital Formation	30,070	35,493	41,749	50,542	59,316	64,010	69,051
Gross Capital Formation	30,908	34,865	39,210	50,042	55,378	59,512	65,121
Government Final Consump. Exp.	9,366	9,825	10,097	10,469	10,979	11,115	11,864
Household Final Consumption Exp.	60,047	64,700	70,842	77,046	81,549	89,175	95,603
Net Savings	12,487	18,682	19,268	21,586	23,528	25,386	27,646
AT 2015 PRICES	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
Gross Domestic Product at b.p	86,485	92,804	99,264	106,218	113,893	120,037	125,825
Gross Fixed capital Formation	30,070	34,878	39,939	46,901	53,613	57,480	60,434
Gross Capital Formation	30,908	33,795	37,088	45,236	48,944	51,945	55,847
PER CAPITA GDP	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
Per Capita GDP at current market prices	1,968,965	2,191,190	2,327,395	2,452,406	2,573,324	2,701,038	2,798,224
Per Capita GDP at current basic prices	1,804,840	2,010,442	2,135,556	2,259,136	2,369,002	2,503,936	2,582,910

Abbreviations applicable to all tables:

m.p.: market price

Exp.: Expenditure

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 2: Selected Important Ratios at Current Prices for Tanzania Mainland, 2015 - 2021

Items	Percent						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
Compensation of Employees to Net Domestic Product (NDP) at b.p	25.5	27.5	30.8	33.6	34.3	34.9	36.6
Gross Capital formation to GDP at m.p.	32.8	32.2	33.0	38.8	39.7	39.4	40.3
Government Final Consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable income at m.p.	11.4	10.5	10.0	9.6	9.4	8.8	8.8
Household Final consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable income at m.p.	73.1	69.2	70.5	70.4	70.1	70.8	70.6
Savings to Net National Disposable income at m.p.	15.2	20.0	19.2	19.7	20.2	20.1	20.4
GFCF at current prices / GDP at current b. p	34.8	35.7	38.3	42.5	46.1	45.7	46.3
GFCF at constant prices /GDP at constant b. p	34.8	37.6	40.2	44.2	47.1	47.9	48.0
Agriculture, Fishing, Hunting and Forestry to GDP at current b. p	29.2	29.9	31.3	30.3	28.9	28.5	28.3
Industry and construction to GDP at current b. p	26.7	27.1	27.3	29.3	31.1	32.1	32.1
Services to GDP at current b. p	44.1	43.0	41.4	40.4	40.0	39.4	39.6

Table 3: Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activity for Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

							TZS. Million
Economic Activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	25,234,560	29,739,111	34,154,594	35,962,728	37,192,537	39,965,584	42,233,161
Crops	13,279,392	16,474,729	19,703,004	21,003,720	20,686,963	22,867,540	23,513,172
Livestock	7,158,457	8,205,007	8,857,939	9,240,100	10,345,069	10,609,888	11,256,597
Forestry	2,920,425	3,094,767	3,310,076	3,459,581	3,738,360	3,947,993	4,578,311
Fishing	1,843,401	1,929,747	2,245,558	2,218,731	2,379,172	2,494,162	2,836,934
Agriculture Support services	32,886	34,861	38,017	40,596	42,973	46,001	48,146
Industry and Construction	23,103,647	26,937,139	29,735,584	34,851,874	39,944,212	44,950,342	47,844,421
B Mining and quarrying	4,055,619	5,299,362	5,206,217	6,573,059	7,213,403	9,947,971	11,587,501
C Manufacturing	7,411,672	8,467,126	9,102,282	10,418,776	11,860,403	12,531,009	12,635,164
D Electricity supply	798,801	472,868	413,351	348,527	369,917	398,084	380,057
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management	390,758	433,132	519,909	566,562	628,187	745,222	876,939
F Construction	10,446,797	12,264,650	14,493,826	16,944,950	19,872,302	21,328,055	22,364,760
Services	38,146,529	42,747,407	45,066,596	48,059,561	51,417,505	55,219,451	59,019,313
G Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	8,747,862	9,861,678	10,843,499	11,793,201	12,264,511	12,935,145	14,056,161
H Transport and storage	6,929,895	7,549,484	7,897,993	8,381,276	9,622,792	11,172,778	11,527,736
I Accommodation and Food Services	1,421,916	1,523,035	1,602,543	1,653,792	1,764,898	1,506,711	1,715,764
J Information and communication	1,681,098	1,739,556	1,829,360	1,948,180	2,052,242	2,196,758	2,375,162
K Financial and insurance activities	4,189,021	5,268,866	4,789,632	4,947,301	4,927,613	5,259,757	5,414,784
L Real estate	2,949,598	3,162,290	3,334,171	3,553,630	3,834,061	4,253,172	4,524,204
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	518,123	617,914	726,707	817,442	903,234	986,133	1,088,002
N Administrative and support service activities	2,183,917	2,661,978	3,027,384	3,306,554	3,640,720	3,992,260	4,408,969
O Public administration and defense	4,548,604	4,846,491	4,986,287	5,131,630	5,354,893	5,530,738	5,876,655
P Education	2,413,306	2,673,289	2,864,290	3,081,718	3,322,028	3,440,525	3,649,794
Q Human health and social work activities	1,419,090	1,540,484	1,681,353	1,816,738	1,920,963	2,060,600	2,213,814
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	248,510	285,626	322,353	374,924	427,887	416,049	513,448
S Other service activities	717,898	831,216	959,152	1,037,612	1,140,417	1,217,190	1,358,754
T Activities of households as employers;	177,691	185,501	201,872	215,564	241,246	251,635	296,065
All Economic Activities	86,484,736	99,423,658	108,956,774	118,874,163	128,554,255	140,135,377	149,096,895
Taxes on products	7,864,579	8,938,667	9,787,724	10,169,738	11,087,600	11,031,006	12,428,863
GDP at Market prices	94,349,316	108,362,324	118,744,498	129,043,901	139,641,854	151,166,383	161,525,759

Table 4: Shares to Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

							Percentage
Economic Activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	26.7	27.4	28.8	27.9	26.6	26.4	26.1
Crops	14.1	15.2	16.6	16.3	14.8	15.1	14.6
Livestock	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.0
Forestry	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8
Fishing	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8
Agriculture Support services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industry and Construction	24.5	24.9	25.0	27.0	28.6	29.7	29.6
B Mining and quarrying	4.3	4.9	4.4	5.1	5.2	6.6	7.2
C Manufacturing	7.9	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.3	7.8
D Electricity supply	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
F Construction	11.1	11.3	12.2	13.1	14.2	14.1	13.8
Services	40.4	39.4	38.0	37.2	36.8	36.5	36.5
G Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.7
H Transport and storage	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.9	7.4	7.1
I Accommodation and Food Services	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1
J Information and communication	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
K Financial and insurance activities	4.4	4.9	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4
L Real estate	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
N Administrative and support service activities	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
O Public administration and defense	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6
P Education	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Q Human health and social work activities	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
S Other service activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
T Activities of households as employers;	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All Economic Activities	91.7	91.8	91.8	92.1	92.1	92.7	92.3
Taxes on products	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.7
GDP at Market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4a: Annual Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Prices by Economic Activity for Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

Economic Activity							Percentage
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.4	4.8	5.9	5.3	4.4	4.9	3.9
Crops	7.6	5.4	6.4	5.1	4.4	5.0	3.6
Livestock	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0
Forestry	3.4	3.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	3.2	3.5
Fishing	-4.5	1.2	8.3	9.2	1.5	6.8	2.5
Agriculture Support services	4.5	4.0	5.5	5.1	4.3	4.8	1.6
Industry and Construction	9.7	11.7	10.6	9.7	11.6	7.3	5.5
B Mining and quarrying	10.0	7.4	5.3	1.5	17.7	7.2	9.6
C Manufacturing	7.1	10.8	8.2	8.3	5.8	4.5	4.8
D Electricity supply	-2.0	8.8	1.0	5.8	7.2	5.5	10.0
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management	2.4	6.9	6.4	7.4	6.9	5.8	6.5
F Construction	12.9	14.5	15.1	13.7	13.7	9.1	4.3
Services	6.4	6.3	5.3	6.3	6.0	4.3	5.0
G Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	3.6	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.5	2.1	3.5
H Transport and storage	5.4	5.7	6.7	11.8	8.7	8.4	3.5
I Accommodation and Food Services	1.7	4.1	3.1	5.2	2.6	-13.7	6.7
J Information and communication	7.8	2.2	6.2	9.1	7.2	8.4	9.1
K Financial and insurance activities	11.3	1.1	-2.8	-0.5	4.5	3.1	4.9
L Real estate	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	15.7	17.0	14.5	9.9	7.6	7.3	6.8
N Administrative and support service activities	10.5	19.6	10.8	5.6	8.4	7.8	6.9
O Public administration and Defense	7.2	5.4	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.8	5.1
P Education	10.4	10.4	7.3	6.6	6.9	3.3	5.1
Q Human health and social work activities	5.1	5.6	7.6	8.4	5.0	6.5	5.7
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	7.7	12.7	9.9	13.7	11.2	-4.4	19.4
S Other service activities	4.7	13.5	12.0	6.5	6.7	5.0	8.5
T Activities of households as employers;	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
All Economic Activities	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.2	5.4	4.8
Taxes on products	-1.7	2.0	4.6	6.3	4.3	-2.3	6.6
GDP at Market prices	6.2	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	4.8	4.9

Table5: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (2015 = 100) for Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

Economic Activity							Percentage
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	100.0	112.5	121.9	121.9	120.7	123.6	125.8
Crops	100.0	117.7	132.3	134.1	126.5	133.1	132.2
Livestock	100.0	109.3	112.5	111.8	119.2	116.5	117.7
Forestry	100.0	102.0	104.1	103.7	107.0	109.4	122.6
Fishing	100.0	103.5	111.2	100.6	106.2	104.3	115.7
Agriculture Support services	100.0	101.9	105.3	107.0	108.6	110.9	114.3
Industry and Construction	100.0	104.3	104.1	111.2	114.2	119.8	120.9
B Mining and quarrying	100.0	121.6	113.5	141.1	131.5	169.2	179.8
C Manufacturing	100.0	103.1	102.4	108.3	116.5	117.7	113.3
D Electricity supply	100.0	54.4	47.1	37.5	37.2	37.9	32.9
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management	100.0	103.6	116.9	118.6	123.1	138.0	152.5
F Construction	100.0	102.5	105.3	108.2	111.6	109.8	110.4
Services	100.0	105.4	105.6	105.9	106.9	110.0	112.1
G Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	100.0	106.5	110.4	113.4	111.9	115.5	121.3
H Transport and storage	100.0	103.1	101.1	95.9	101.4	108.5	108.2
I Accommodation and Food Services	100.0	102.9	105.0	103.1	107.2	106.1	113.3
J Information and communication	100.0	101.2	100.3	97.9	96.2	95.0	94.1
K Financial and insurance activities	100.0	124.4	116.4	120.8	115.1	119.2	117.0
L Real estate	100.0	102.8	103.8	105.9	109.4	116.1	118.2
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	100.0	101.9	104.7	107.1	109.9	111.8	115.5
N Administrative and support service activities	100.0	101.9	104.7	108.3	109.9	111.8	115.5
O Public administration and Defense	100.0	101.1	101.6	101.3	102.2	101.7	102.8
P Education	100.0	100.3	100.2	101.1	102.0	102.2	103.2
Q Human health and social work activities	100.0	102.8	104.3	104.0	104.8	105.5	107.2
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	100.0	102.0	104.7	107.1	109.9	111.8	115.5
S Other service activities	100.0	102.0	105.1	106.8	110.0	111.7	115.0
T Activities of households as employers;	100.0	101.2	106.7	110.5	119.9	121.3	138.4
All Economic Activities	100.0	107.1	109.8	111.9	112.9	116.7	118.5
Taxes on products	100.0	111.4	116.6	114.0	119.2	121.3	128.2
GDP at Market prices	100.0	107.5	110.3	112.1	113.3	117.1	119.2

Table 6: Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Prices by Economic Activity for Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

							TZS. Million
Economic Activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	25,234,560	26,436,338	28,008,976	29,504,198	30,802,027	32,323,876	33,577,189
Crops	13,279,392	13,996,348	14,895,622	15,659,175	16,351,312	17,174,743	17,785,972
Livestock	7,158,457	7,506,593	7,876,592	8,266,049	8,676,074	9,107,854	9,562,643
Forestry	2,920,425	3,034,569	3,180,379	3,334,791	3,495,187	3,608,190	3,735,011
Fishing	1,843,401	1,864,627	2,020,292	2,206,242	2,239,892	2,391,613	2,451,430
Agriculture Support services	32,886	34,201	36,091	37,941	39,562	41,475	42,133
Industry and Construction	23,103,647	25,817,955	28,565,774	31,344,128	34,976,982	37,536,062	39,584,470
B Mining and quarrying	4,055,619	4,356,709	4,588,624	4,659,195	5,485,112	5,878,342	6,442,881
C Manufacturing	7,411,672	8,213,364	8,889,818	9,623,501	10,184,558	10,646,279	11,155,762
D Electricity supply	798,801	869,262	877,667	928,174	994,879	1,049,610	1,154,204
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management	390,758	417,899	444,660	477,510	510,411	540,159	575,213
F Construction	10,446,797	11,960,720	13,765,005	15,655,747	17,802,021	19,421,672	20,256,410
Services	38,146,529	40,549,564	42,689,011	45,369,789	48,114,453	50,176,728	52,662,916
G Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	8,747,862	9,260,703	9,821,248	10,396,691	10,965,038	11,196,339	11,590,493
H Transport and storage	6,929,895	7,324,856	7,815,845	8,736,561	9,493,191	10,293,276	10,658,344
I Accommodation and Food Services	1,421,916	1,480,052	1,525,619	1,604,391	1,645,950	1,419,654	1,514,711
J Information and communication	1,681,098	1,718,548	1,824,471	1,989,717	2,133,312	2,313,029	2,524,564
K Financial and insurance activities	4,189,021	4,235,515	4,115,393	4,094,972	4,281,167	4,412,967	4,629,490
L Real estate	2,949,598	3,077,086	3,211,895	3,354,518	3,505,485	3,663,972	3,827,460
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	518,123	606,207	694,291	763,332	821,636	881,833	942,013
N Administrative and support service activities	2,183,917	2,611,498	2,892,463	3,054,288	3,311,753	3,569,800	3,817,047
O Public administration and defense	4,548,604	4,793,820	4,907,113	5,064,968	5,238,491	5,438,146	5,714,547
P Education	2,413,306	2,665,336	2,859,171	3,046,789	3,257,406	3,365,355	3,538,281
Q Human health and social work activities	1,419,090	1,497,896	1,611,999	1,746,731	1,833,514	1,953,479	2,065,677
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	248,510	280,131	307,907	350,027	389,225	372,120	444,488
S Other service activities	717,898	814,529	912,404	971,690	1,037,083	1,089,265	1,181,814
T Activities of households as employers;	177,691	183,387	189,193	195,113	201,203	207,492	213,987
All Economic Activities	86,484,736	92,803,857	99,263,761	106,218,115	113,893,462	120,036,665	125,824,576
Taxes on products	7,864,579	8,024,535	8,393,644	8,923,215	9,303,274	9,093,517	9,693,237
GDP at Market prices	94,349,316	100,828,393	107,657,405	115,141,329	123,196,736	129,130,182	135,517,813

Table 7: Shares of Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Prices by Economic Activity for Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

Economic Activity							Percentage
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	26.7	26.2	26.0	25.6	25.0	25.0	24.8
Crops	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.1
Livestock	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.1
Forestry	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Fishing	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
Agriculture Support services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industry and Construction	24.5	25.6	26.5	27.2	28.4	29.1	29.2
B Mining and quarrying	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.8
C Manufacturing	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2
D Electricity supply	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
F Construction	11.1	11.9	12.8	13.6	14.5	15.0	14.9
Services	40.4	40.2	39.7	39.4	39.1	38.9	38.9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.6
H Transport and storage	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.9
I Accommodation and Food Services	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1
J Information and communication	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
K Financial and insurance activities	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4
L Real estate	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
N Administrative and support service activities	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
O Public administration and defense	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2
P Education	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Q Human health and social work activities	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
S Other service activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
T Activities of households as employers;	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All Economic Activities	91.7	92.0	92.2	92.3	92.4	93.0	92.8
Taxes on products	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.0	7.2
GDP at Market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

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

Generally, there are three approaches in compiling GDP namely income, production and expenditure. In the expenditure approach, GDP by expenditure 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 by expenditure are final consumption by households, government and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs), gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories as well as export and imports of goods and services.

Figure 2 indicates that, proportion of the households' final consumption was 56.7 percent in 2021 compared to 56.3 percent recorded in 2020. However, the same chart indicates that, the Net Export was -2.4 percent in 2021 compared to -0.9 percent observed in 2020.

Figure 2: Percentage Composition of GDP at Current Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland 2020 and 2021

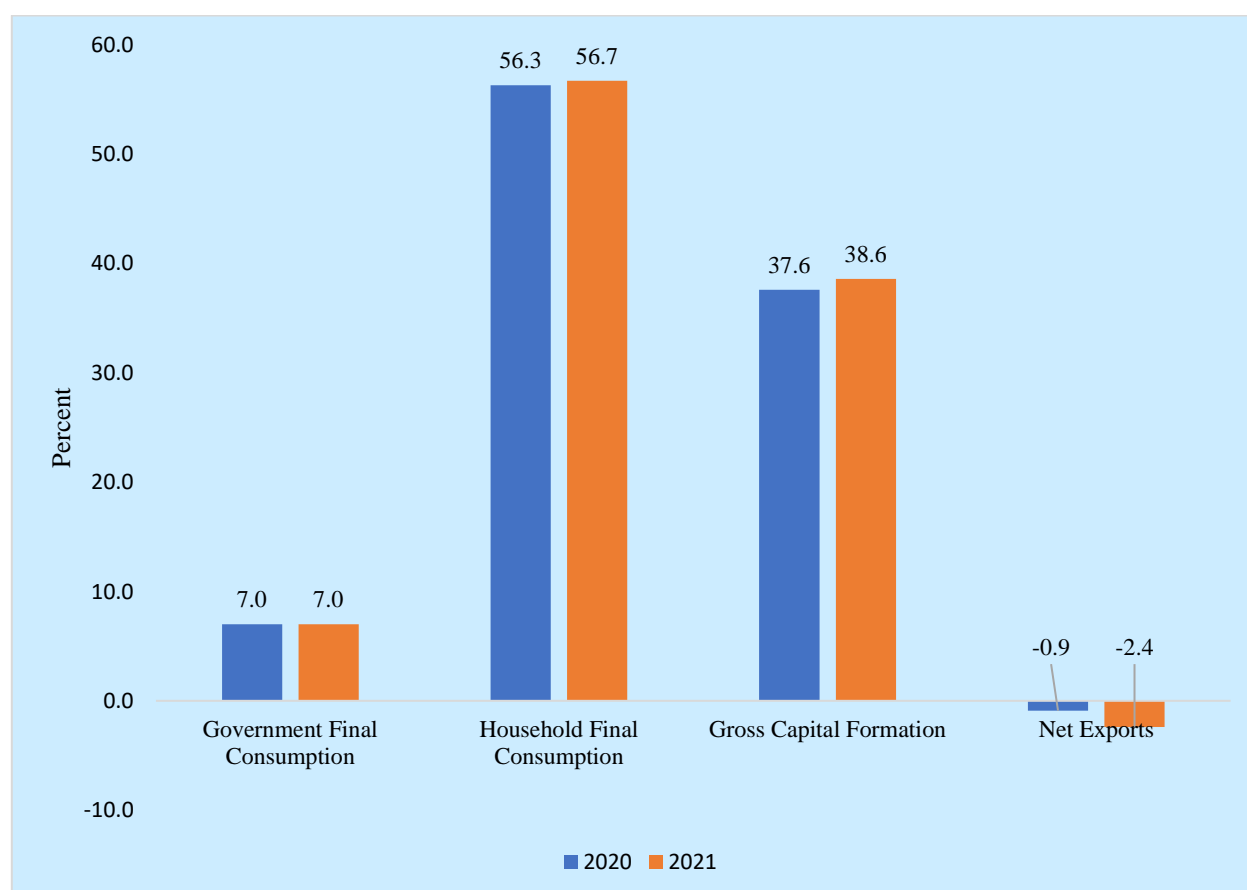


Table 5: Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

Type of Expenditure	TZS. Million						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
GDP at current market prices	94,349,316	108,362,324	118,744,498	129,043,901	139,641,854	151,166,383	161,525,759
Final Consumption	69,619,572	74,761,715	81,207,805	87,811,531	92,839,226	100,614,847	107,833,654
Government final consumption	9,366,334	9,824,677	10,097,404	10,468,798	10,978,620	11,115,184	11,864,451
Household final consumption	60,047,089	64,699,505	70,842,102	77,046,227	81,548,953	89,175,088	95,602,565
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	206,149	237,532	268,299	296,506	311,653	324,574	366,638
Gross Capital Formation	30,907,602	34,865,346	39,210,289	50,042,444	55,377,716	59,512,040	65,121,021
Gross fixed capital formation	30,070,195	35,492,828	41,748,533	50,541,609	59,315,928	64,009,855	69,050,582
Changes in Valuables	903,043	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173
Changes in inventories	-65,636	-1,732,887	-3,544,424	-1,714,269	-5,211,549	-6,336,105	-5,883,734
Exports of goods and services	16,138,367	17,717,213	18,599,164	18,810,171	22,101,293	19,629,078	22,685,616
Export of goods	8,708,690	9,177,377	10,057,801	9,720,087	12,305,450	14,620,151	15,522,420
Export of services	7,429,677	8,539,835	8,541,363	9,090,084	9,795,843	5,008,927	7,163,196
Imports of goods and services	22,316,226	20,665,232	20,719,434	23,653,216	23,806,198	20,992,737	26,675,952
Import of goods	16,955,419	15,602,694	16,257,686	19,294,815	19,713,653	17,967,329	22,983,647
Import of services	5,360,807	5,062,538	4,461,748	4,358,401	4,092,545	3,025,408	3,692,304
Errors and Omissions	-	1,683,283	446,674	-3,967,028	-6,870,183	-7,596,845	-7,438,581

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

Table 6: Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

	TZS. Million						
Type of Expenditure	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
GDP at constant 2015 market prices	94,349,316	100,828,393	107,657,405	115,141,329	123,196,736	129,130,182	135,517,813
Final Consumption	69,619,572	70,594,782	73,250,000	77,480,165	79,694,374	83,523,085	89,658,225
Government final consumption	9,366,334	9,667,251	9,771,806	9,965,992	10,310,060	10,443,010	10,806,031
Household final consumption	60,047,089	60,697,766	63,225,192	67,239,003	69,099,241	72,781,175	78,535,892
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	206,149	229,766	253,003	275,169	285,073	298,899	316,302
Gross Capital Formation	30,907,602	33,795,169	37,088,204	45,236,242	48,943,516	51,944,776	55,846,814
Gross fixed capital formation	30,070,195	34,878,462	39,939,171	46,901,499	53,612,867	57,479,892	60,433,702
Changes in Valuables	903,043	902,490	858,566	776,123	925,034	1,096,591	1,161,299
Changes in inventories	-65,636	-1,985,783	-3,709,534	-2,441,379	-5,594,385	-6,631,707	-5,748,187
Exports of goods and services	16,138,367	16,137,713	16,149,031	15,033,192	17,845,607	14,757,523	17,171,290
Export of goods	8,708,690	8,060,826	8,796,689	7,345,262	9,798,079	10,235,339	10,955,888
Export of services	7,429,677	8,076,886	7,352,341	7,687,930	8,047,528	4,522,184	6,215,402
Imports of goods and services	22,316,226	20,331,252	17,857,217	20,837,833	21,711,026	19,845,117	24,412,182
Import of goods	16,955,419	15,631,116	14,322,029	17,365,755	18,557,639	17,426,972	21,501,013
Import of services	5,360,807	4,700,136	3,535,189	3,472,078	3,153,387	2,418,145	2,911,168
Errors and Omissions	0	631,981	-972,612	-1,770,438	-1,575,735	-1,250,084	-2,746,334

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

Table 7: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure (2015 = 100), Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

Implied deflators	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
Gross domestic product at market prices	100	107	110	112	113	117	119
Final Consumption	100	106	111	113	116	120	120
Government final consumption	100	102	103	105	106	106	110
Household final consumption	100	107	112	115	118	123	122
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	100	103	106	108	109	109	116
Gross Capital Formation	100	103	106	111	113	115	117
Gross fixed capital formation	100	102	105	108	111	111	114
Changes in Valuables	100	122	117	157	138	168	168
Changes in inventories	100	87	96	70	93	96	102
Exports of goods and services	100	110	115	125	124	133	132
Export of goods	100	114	114	132	126	143	142
Export of services	100	106	116	118	122	111	115
Imports of goods and services	100	102	116	114	110	106	109
Import of goods	100	100	114	111	106	103	107
Import of services	100	108	126	126	130	125	127
Errors and Omissions	0	266	-46	224	436	608	271

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

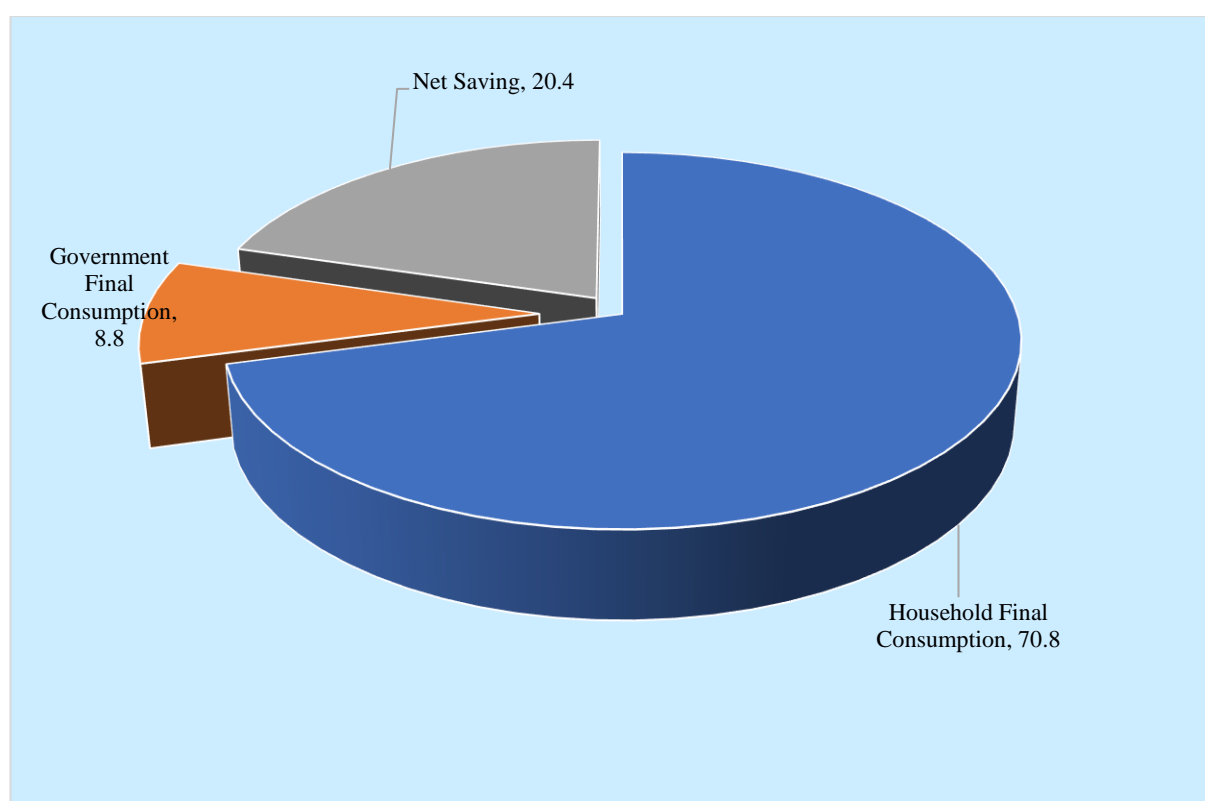
Net National Disposable Income

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

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

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

Figure 3: Percentage Composition of Net National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2021



In 2021, net National Disposable Income at current market price increased to TZS. 135,479,764 million in 2021 from TZS. 126,000,708 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase by 7.5 percent. The change was attributed to a significant increase in final consumption expenditures by household and net savings.

Table 8: National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices and its Appropriation, Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

Item	TZS. Million						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
Compensation of employees	19,039,721	23,610,426	28,332,511	33,432,363	36,604,640	40,822,647	45,606,764
Operating surplus	55,687,569	62,140,874	63,544,852	66,180,958	70,037,113	76,127,786	78,984,041
Net Domestic Product at basic price	74,727,290	85,751,300	91,877,363	99,613,321	106,641,752	116,950,433	124,590,805
Net primary income from ROW	-1,437,985	-2,079,316	-2,084,998	-1,445,833	-2,319,643	-2,901,176	-2,812,230
Net National Income at b. p	73,289,305	83,671,984	89,792,366	98,167,489	104,322,110	114,049,257	121,778,574
Taxes on products	7,864,579	8,938,667	9,787,724	10,169,738	11,087,600	11,031,006	12,428,863
Net National Income at m.p.	81,153,884	92,610,651	99,580,090	108,337,227	115,409,709	125,080,263	134,207,438
Net current Transfers from ROW	952,856	833,191	896,168	1,060,603	957,691	920,445	1,272,326
Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	82,106,740	93,443,842	100,476,258	109,397,830	116,367,400	126,000,708	135,479,764
Government final consumption expenditure	9,366,334	9,824,677	10,097,404	10,468,798	10,978,620	11,115,184	11,864,451
Household final consumption expenditure	60,047,089	64,699,505	70,842,102	77,046,227	81,548,953	89,175,088	95,602,565
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	206,149	237,532	268,299	296,506	311,653	324,574	366,638
Net Savings	12,487,168	18,682,127	19,268,453	21,586,299	23,528,174	25,385,861	27,646,109
Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	82,106,740	93,443,842	100,476,258	109,397,830	116,367,400	126,000,708	135,479,764

m.p.: market price

ROW: Rest of the world: r: revised

p: provisional

Table9: Capital Finance at Current Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

Heading							TZS. Million
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
Net Savings	12,487,168	18,682,127	19,268,453	21,586,299	23,528,174	25,385,861	27,646,109
Consumption on fixed capital	11,757,446	13,672,357	17,079,411	19,260,842	21,912,502	23,184,944	24,506,091
Net capital transfer from ROW	754,665	971,396	840,573	1,049,691	1,100,931	790,172	896,584
Finance of Gross accumulation	24,999,279	33,325,880	37,188,437	41,896,831	46,541,607	49,360,976	53,048,784
Changes in Inventories	903,043	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173
Gross fixed capital formation	30,070,195	35,492,828	41,748,533	50,541,609	59,315,928	64,009,855	69,050,582
Net Lending (+)/Borrowing (-) from ROW	-5,973,958	-3,272,353	-5,566,275	-9,859,882	-14,047,657	-16,487,169	-17,955,971
Gross Accumulation	24,999,279	33,325,880	37,188,437	41,896,831	46,541,607	49,360,976	53,048,784

Table 10: Relation among National Accounting Aggregates at Current Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

Item							TZS. Million
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
Gross Domestic Product at basic price.	86,484,736	99,423,658	108,956,774	118,874,163	128,554,255	140,135,377	149,096,895
Net primary income from ROW	-1,437,985	-2,079,316	-2,084,998	-1,445,833	-2,319,643	-2,901,176	-2,812,230
Primary Income receivable	218,949	214,512	279,458	353,239	486,127	254,857	235,575
Primary income payable	1,656,935	2,293,828	2,364,455	1,799,071	2,805,769	3,156,033	3,047,805
Gross National Product at b. p	85,046,751	97,344,341	106,871,777	117,428,330	126,234,612	137,234,201	146,284,665
Consumption of Fixed Capital	11,757,446	13,672,357	17,079,411	19,260,842	21,912,502	23,184,944	24,506,091
Net National Product at basic price	73,289,305	83,671,984	89,792,366	98,167,489	104,322,110	114,049,257	121,778,574
Net Current Transfers from abroad	952,856	833,191	896,168	1,060,603	957,691	920,445	1,272,326
Current Transfers receivable	1,112,001	985,561	1,081,601	1,212,710	1,086,760	1,041,300	1,470,830
Current transfer payable	159,144	152,370	185,433	152,108	129,069	120,855	198,503
Net National Disposable Income at b. p	74,242,161	84,505,175	90,688,534	99,228,091	105,279,800	114,969,702	123,050,901
Gross National Disposable Income at b. p	85,999,607	98,177,532	107,767,945	118,488,933	127,192,303	138,154,646	147,556,992
Gross National Income at basic prices	85,046,751	97,344,341	106,871,777	117,428,330	126,234,612	137,234,201	146,284,665

ROW: Rest of the world

b.p: basic price

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 11: Relation Among National Accounting Aggregates at Current Market Prices Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

Heading	TZS. Million						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	94,349,316	108,362,324	118,744,498	129,043,901	139,641,855	151,166,383	161,525,759
Plus: Net primary income from ROW	-1,437,985	-2,079,316	-2,084,998	-1,445,833	-2,319,643	-2,901,176	-2,812,230
Equals: Gross National Income at m.p.	92,911,330	106,283,008	116,659,501	127,598,069	137,322,212	148,265,207	158,713,528
Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	11,757,446	13,672,357	17,079,411	19,260,842	21,912,502	23,184,944	24,506,091
Equals: Net National Income at m.p.	81,153,884	92,610,651	99,580,090	108,337,227	115,409,709	125,080,263	134,207,438
Plus: Net Current Transfers received from abroad	952,856	833,191	896,168	1,060,603	957,691	920,445	1,272,326
Current Transfers receivable	1,112,001	985,561	1,081,601	1,212,710	1,086,760	1,041,300	1,470,830
Less: Current transfer payable	159,145	152,370	185,433	152,108	129,069	120,855	198,503
Equals: Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	82,106,740	93,443,842	100,476,258	109,397,830	116,367,400	126,000,708	135,479,764

ROW: Rest of the world:

r: revised

p: provisional

External Transactions

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

Primary Income

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

Exports

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

Imports

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

Exports and Imports of Goods and Services

Exports and imports of goods and services consist of sales, barter, grants or gifts of goods and services from residents to non-residents. In Tanzania Mainland, the exports of goods comprise 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 16.5 percent in 2021 as compared to 13.9 percent in 2020 (Figure 4). However, the value of imports increased to TZS. 26,675,952 million in 2021 from TZS. 20,992,737 million in 2020.

Figure 4: Percentage Share of Export and Import of Goods and Services to GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2015-2021

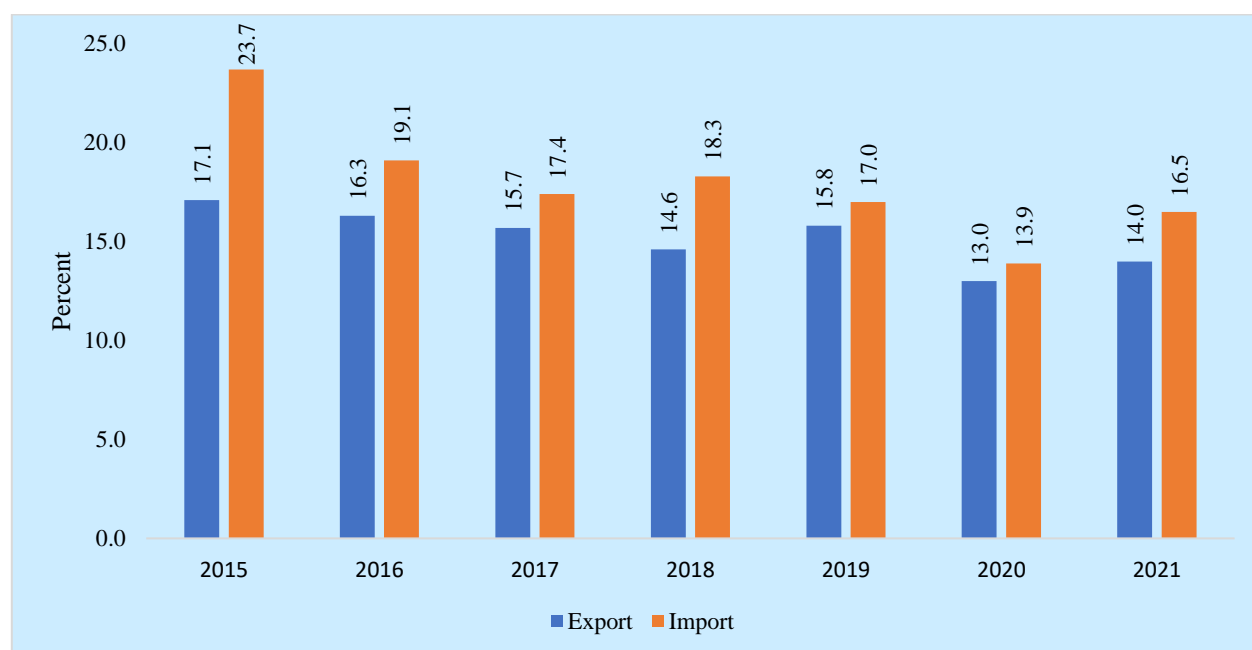


Table 12: International Transactions at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

Item							TZS. Million
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2017	2020r	2021p
Export of goods and services:	16,138,367	17,717,213	18,599,164	18,810,171	22,101,293	19,629,078	22,685,616
Export of Goods	8,708,690	9,177,377	10,057,801	9,720,087	12,305,450	14,620,151	15,522,420
Export of services	7,429,677	8,539,835	8,541,363	9,090,084	9,795,843	5,008,927	7,163,196
Primary incomes receivable	218,949	214,512	279,458	353,239	486,127	254,857	235,575
Current transfers receivable	1,112,001	985,561	1,081,601	1,212,710	1,086,760	1,041,300	1,470,830
Total external transactions receivable by the Nation	17,469,317	18,917,285	19,960,223	20,376,120	23,674,180	20,925,235	24,392,021
Import of goods and services:	22,316,226	20,665,232	20,719,434	23,653,216	23,806,198	20,992,737	26,675,952
Import of goods	16,955,419	15,602,694	16,257,686	19,294,815	19,713,653	17,967,329	22,983,647
Import of services	5,360,807	5,062,538	4,461,748	4,358,401	4,092,545	3,025,408	3,692,304
Primary incomes payable	1,656,935	2,293,828	2,364,455	1,799,071	2,805,769	3,156,033	3,047,805
Current transfers payable	159,144	152,370	185,433	152,108	129,069	120,855	198,503
Current external balance	-6,662,988	-4,194,145	-3,309,099	-5,228,275	-3,066,857	-3,344,390	-5,530,239
Total external transactions paid by the Nation	17,469,317	18,917,285	19,960,223	20,376,120	23,674,180	20,925,235	24,392,021
Current external balance	-6,662,988	-4,194,145	-3,309,099	-5,228,275	-3,066,857	-3,344,390	-5,530,239
Errors and omissions	689,030	921,792	-2,257,176	-4,631,607	-10,980,801	-13,142,779	-12,425,731
Net lending (+) or Borrowing (-) from the ROW	-5,973,958	-3,272,353	-5,566,275	-9,859,882	-14,047,657	-16,487,169	-17,955,971

r: revised

p: provisional

Gross Capital Formation

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

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

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

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

Table 13 shows that, Gross Capital Formation at current market prices was TZS. 65,121,021 million in 2021 compared to TZS.59, 512,040 million in 2020 equivalent to an increase of about 9.4 percent. This increase was attributed to an increase in buildings, roads, bridges and other works.

Table 13: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

	TZS. Million						
Type of Capital formation	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	30,070,195	35,492,828	41,748,533	50,541,609	59,315,928	64,009,855	69,050,582
Buildings and Structures	22,807,556	27,721,670	33,556,049	41,822,521	50,076,758	52,967,318	57,138,454
Transport Equipment	1,663,027	1,514,772	1,400,689	1,768,927	1,929,092	2,240,308	2,416,730
Machinery and Equipment	3,194,486	3,430,297	3,721,576	3,411,345	3,500,748	4,320,394	4,660,622
Other Machinery and Equipment	1,172,391	1,366,982	1,427,567	1,693,755	1,781,376	2,145,104	2,314,030
Animal Resources	375,399	425,361	457,203	512,289	565,556	648,803	699,896
Research and Development	857,335	1,033,744	1,185,449	1,332,772	1,462,398	1,687,927	1,820,850
Change in Valuables	903,043	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173
Changes in Inventories	-65,636	-1,732,887	-3,544,424	-1,714,269	-5,211,549	-6,336,105	-5,883,734
Gross Capital Formation	30,907,602	34,865,346	39,210,289	50,042,444	55,377,716	59,512,040	65,121,021

Table 14: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Public and Private Sectors, Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

	TZS. Million						
Type of Capital formation	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	30,070,195	35,492,828	41,748,533	50,387,086	59,315,928	64,009,855	69,050,582
Central Government:	7,219,843	8,944,186	10,812,870	13,124,780	14,947,604	16,578,552	17,400,735
Parastatals:	589,169	745,349	1,001,965	1,106,303	1,245,633	1,536,237	1,690,060
Institutions:	812,232	851,827	1,085,462	1,056,017	1,423,581	1,664,256	1,797,212
Private	21,448,950	24,951,465	28,848,236	35,099,986	41,699,110	44,230,810	48,162,576
Change in Valuables	903,043	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173
Changes in Inventories	-65,636	-1,732,887	-3,544,424	-1,714,269	-5,211,549	-6,336,105	-5,883,734
Gross Capital Formation	30,907,602	34,865,346	39,210,289	49,887,920	55,377,716	59,512,040	65,121,021

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 15: Gross Capital Formation at 2015 Prices by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

Type of Capital formation	TZS. Million						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	30,070,195	34,878,462	39,939,171	46,901,499	53,612,867	57,479,892	60,433,702
Buildings and Structures	22,807,556	27,512,753	32,480,730	38,752,891	45,067,137	47,493,407	49,934,026
Transport Equipment	1,663,027	1,373,682	1,160,334	1,785,652	2,121,625	2,188,397	2,300,856
Machinery and Equipment	3,194,486	3,268,709	3,436,235	3,149,561	3,066,530	3,859,928	4,058,284
Other Machinery and Equipment	1,172,391	1,323,953	1,321,245	1,531,917	1,558,500	1,877,433	1,973,912
Animal Resources	375,399	385,150	409,936	435,971	470,979	534,302	561,759
Research and Development	857,335	1,014,215	1,130,692	1,245,506	1,328,095	1,526,424	1,604,865
Change in Valuables	903,043	902,490	858,566	776,123	925,034	1,096,591	1,161,299
Changes in Inventories	-65,636	-1,985,783	-3,709,534	-2,441,379	-5,594,385	-6,631,707	-5,748,187
Gross Capital Formation	30,907,602	33,795,169	37,088,204	45,236,242	48,943,516	51,944,776	55,846,814

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 16: Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices by Kind of Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

Kind of Economic Activity	TZS. Million						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
Agriculture (crops, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting)	596,966	662,691	793,222	807,143	1,177,564	1,025,365	1,106,111
Mining and Quarrying	2,618,347	3,069,305	3,565,263	4,302,982	5,164,904	5,466,347	5,896,817
Manufacturing	4,325,782	5,057,377	6,270,753	7,568,290	8,532,961	9,614,470	10,371,602
Electricity and Water Supply	2,877,798	3,383,211	4,038,747	4,874,439	5,676,693	6,192,304	6,679,943
Construction	12,857,186	14,927,982	17,868,372	21,565,673	25,361,855	27,396,218	29,553,649
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Hotels and Restaurants	140,607	174,392	208,743	251,935	277,360	320,049	345,253
Transport, Storage and Communication	5,761,897	6,522,272	7,611,481	9,336,650	11,365,815	11,860,929	12,794,968
Financial intermediation, Real Estate and Business Services	230,728	279,028	323,127	389,989	455,130	495,427	534,441
Public Administration, Education, Health and Other Service	660,883	802,205	1,068,824	1,289,984	1,303,647	1,638,747	1,767,797
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	30,070,195	34,878,462	41,748,533	50,387,086	59,315,928	64,009,855	69,050,582

r: revised**p: provisional**

Regional Gross Domestic Product

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

Coverage

The Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) estimates are compiled based on goods and services produced, classified by economic activities in each region in Tanzania Mainland. The estimates also include goods and services imported into and exported from the region.

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

Methodology

Regional Gross Domestic Product 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 is distributed to the regions using appropriate indicators by activity.

The existing RGDP estimates in Tanzania Mainland is 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:

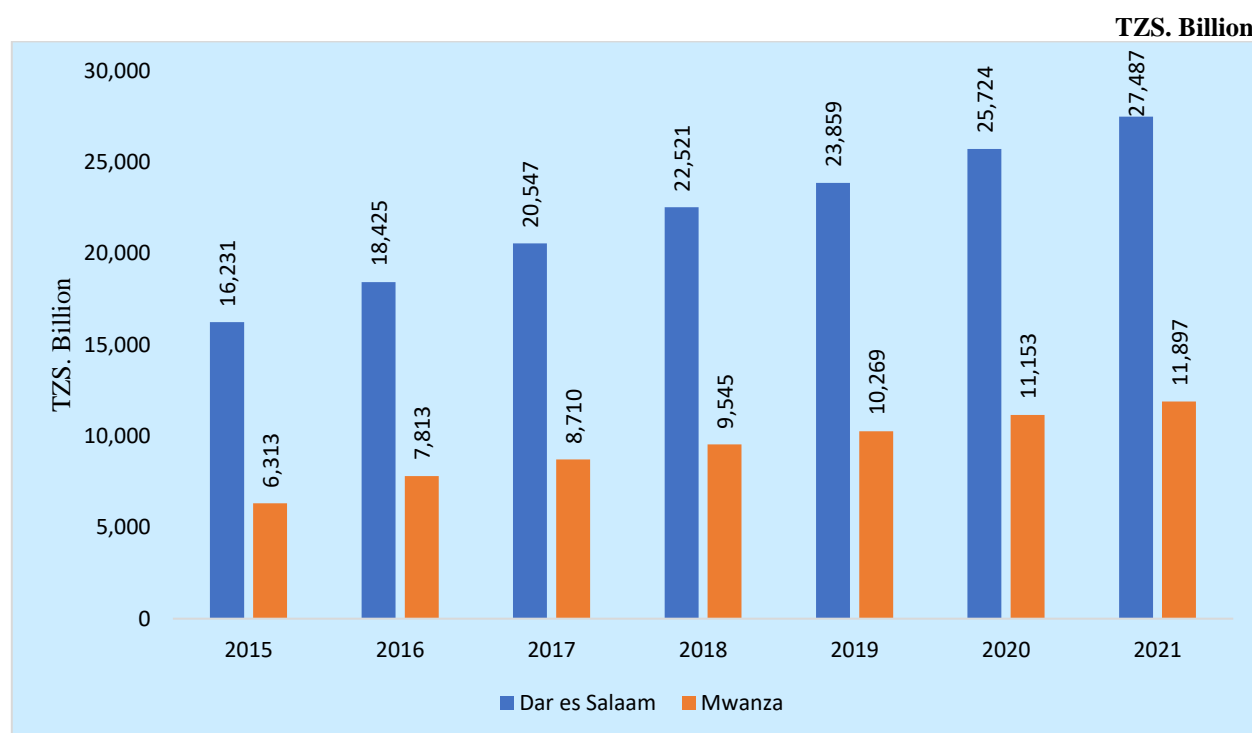
- (a) Monitoring and evaluation of the economic performance of the region;
- (b) Decision-making process in the region and formulation of economic policies;
- (c) Comparison of levels, shares to total GDP and growth rates within regions and
- (d) Updating the Regional Social Economic Profiles.

Regions with the Large Shares to GDP

Table 18 shows that, Dar es Salaam and Mwanza regions contribute significantly to the total GDP at current prices. The two regions contribute TZS. 27,486,551 million and TZS. 11,597,322 million in the total economy equivalents to 17.0 and 7.4 percent respectively. The significant contribution of the two regions is attributed to the concentration of economic activities such as trade, manufacturing, fishing, real estate, accommodation and food services.

The Regional Gross Domestic Product at current prices for Dar es Salaam region increased to TZS. 27,486,551 million in 2021 from TZS. 25,723,715 million recorded in 2020 representing an increase of about 6.9 percent. In addition, Mwanza RGDP at current prices increased by 6.7 percent in 2021.

Figure 5: Regional Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices for Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, 2015 – 2021



Per Capita Gross Domestic Product

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

Chart 6 shows that, in Tanzania's Mainland economy, GDP per capita at current prices has been increasing consecutively from TZS. 1,968,965 in 2015 to TZS. 2,798,224 in 2021. The same chart revealed that, the GDP per capita at current prices in Tanzania Mainland increased to TZS. 2,798,224 in 2021 from TZS 2,701,038 in 2020 equivalent to an increase by 3.6 percent.

Figure 6: Per Capita Gross Domestic Product ('000) at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2015 – 2021

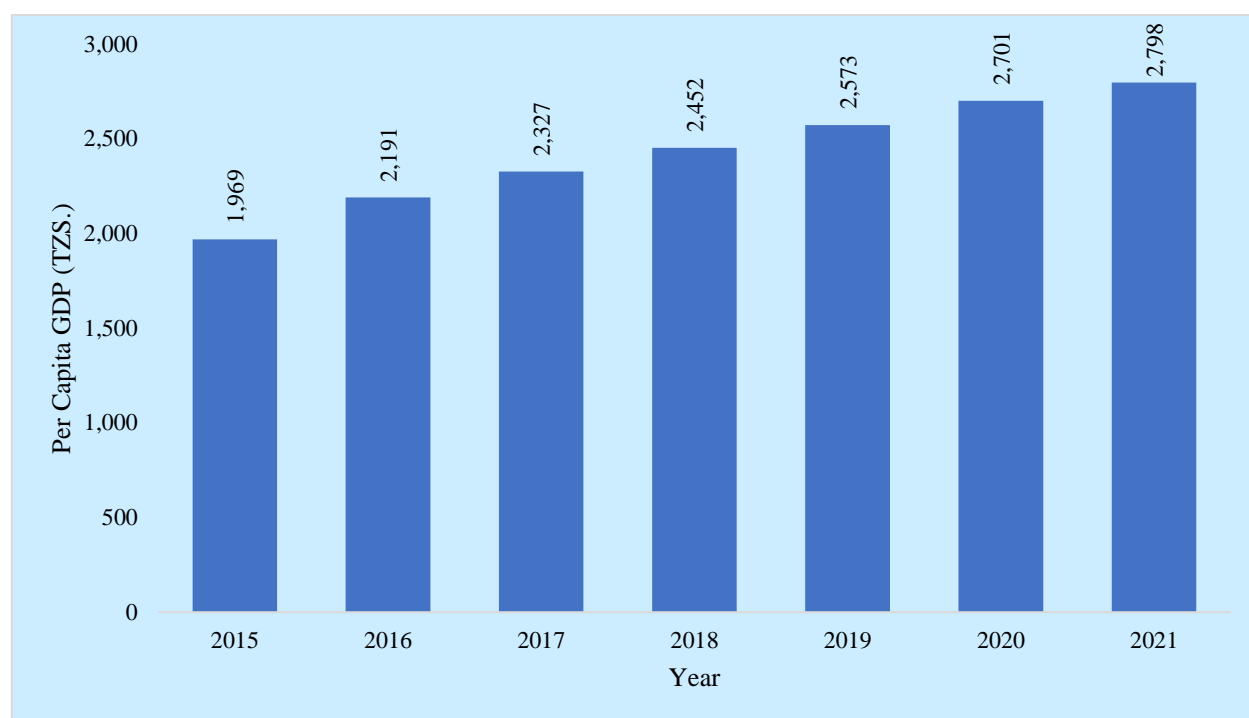


Table 17: Regional GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

	TZS. Million						
Region	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
Dodoma	2,736,677	3,164,808	3,479,914	3,863,134	4,302,876	4,740,639	4,985,513
Arusha	4,435,305	5,094,048	5,570,252	5,985,038	6,551,945	7,067,174	7,591,485
Kilimanjaro	4,284,316	4,812,271	5,261,477	5,740,422	6,258,587	6,739,637	7,181,501
Tanga	4,397,558	5,061,531	5,558,368	6,001,969	6,537,966	7,089,618	7,495,467
Morogoro	4,624,041	5,202,454	5,700,918	6,176,007	6,705,640	7,290,678	7,740,305
Pwani	1,708,064	1,950,914	2,315,568	2,504,505	2,723,661	3,037,971	3,246,162
Dar -es salaam	16,231,329	18,425,324	20,546,951	22,521,298	23,858,608	25,723,715	27,486,551
Lindi	1,755,248	2,124,305	2,351,591	2,523,610	2,766,032	3,012,679	3,229,137
Mtwara	2,453,573	2,926,346	3,230,478	3,543,706	3,799,813	4,101,927	4,383,031
Ruvuma	3,680,359	4,226,976	4,513,232	4,891,412	5,308,638	5,723,631	6,105,870
Iringa	3,584,730	3,696,825	3,934,577	4,139,234	4,333,833	4,713,180	5,076,173
Mbeya	5,303,679	6,091,395	6,663,158	7,296,183	7,837,463	8,500,840	9,083,400
Singida	1,698,627	2,005,093	2,220,957	2,412,102	2,612,375	2,816,593	3,019,613
Tabora	3,585,991	4,118,592	4,394,463	4,703,385	5,168,937	5,573,010	5,964,927
Rukwa	2,170,751	2,518,427	2,543,247	2,753,744	3,004,180	3,239,027	3,470,996
Kigoma	2,736,677	3,143,136	3,325,546	3,616,746	3,911,635	4,217,421	4,516,439
Shinyanga	4,876,363	5,653,566	6,084,991	6,600,149	7,164,597	7,724,677	8,264,046
Kagera	2,410,535	2,855,913	3,026,215	3,241,177	3,572,624	3,851,908	4,125,878
Mwanza	6,313,142	7,813,159	8,709,540	9,545,154	10,269,124	11,153,010	11,897,322
Mara	3,463,313	3,977,693	4,335,060	4,609,350	5,099,065	5,497,676	5,894,429
Manyara	3,142,461	3,620,023	3,990,619	4,366,862	4,693,920	5,060,860	5,447,678
Njombe	1,416,784	1,629,302	1,889,990	2,173,489	2,517,247	2,714,029	2,930,020
Katavi	1,132,135	1,383,376	1,613,656	1,732,408	1,885,329	2,032,711	2,172,012
Geita	4,490,342	4,894,472	5,310,503	5,751,274	6,201,522	6,787,708	7,272,867
Songwe	1,717,314	1,972,374	2,173,229	2,351,544	2,556,236	2,756,065	2,944,937
Tanzania Mainland	94,349,316	108,362,324	118,744,498	129,043,901	139,641,854	151,166,383	161,525,759

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 18: Regional Percentage Shares to GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2015-2021

Region							Percent
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Dodoma	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Arusha	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7
Kilimanjaro	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
Tanga	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
Morogoro	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Pwani	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Dar es salaam	17.2	17.0	17.3	17.5	17.1	17.0	17.0
Lindi	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Mtwara	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Ruvuma	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Iringa	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Mbeya	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6
Singida	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Tabora	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
Rukwa	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
Kigoma	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Shinyanga	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Kagera	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6
Mwanza	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
Mara	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6
Manyara	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4
Njombe	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Katavi	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Geita	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5
Songwe	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Tanzania Mainland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

r: revise

p: provisional

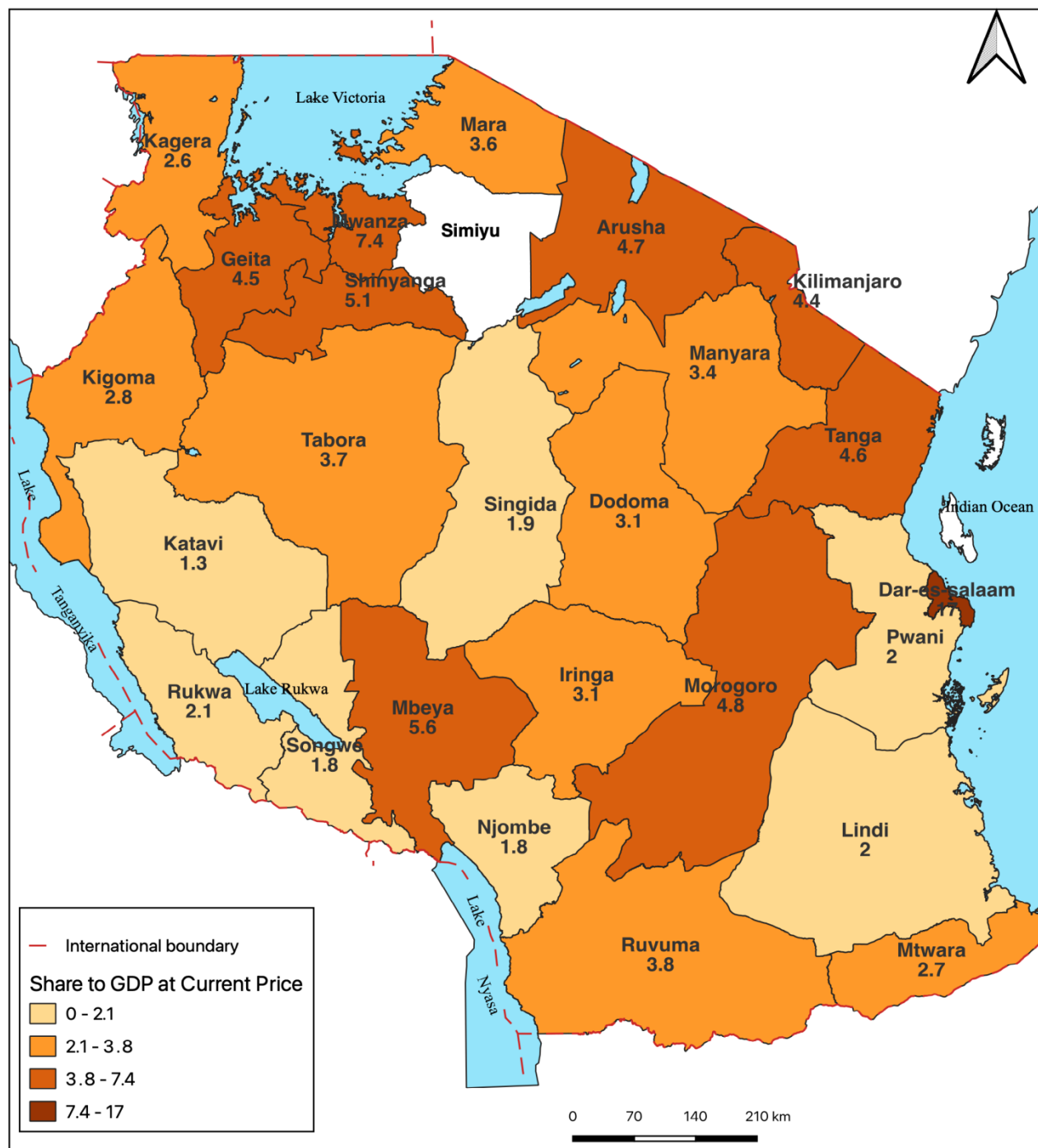
Table 19: Regional Per Capita GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

	TZS.						
Region	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020r	2021p
Dodoma	1,200,950	1,347,534	1,438,016	1,549,599	1,675,239	1,790,670	1,826,417
Arusha	2,404,491	2,686,226	2,859,151	2,992,658	3,193,186	3,358,805	3,520,262
Kilimanjaro	2,455,622	2,698,623	2,885,925	3,079,082	3,281,940	3,454,006	3,596,231
Tanga	2,014,638	2,266,384	2,432,853	2,568,178	2,733,502	2,894,625	2,986,909
Morogoro	1,924,741	2,109,028	2,252,199	2,378,784	2,518,581	2,670,521	2,765,126
Pwani	1,448,737	1,615,487	1,872,708	1,979,057	2,102,779	2,291,335	2,391,683
Dar es salaam	3,414,525	3,771,149	4,095,226	4,375,557	4,522,689	4,762,051	4,973,467
Lindi	1,901,478	2,251,998	2,440,764	2,565,327	2,753,807	2,936,907	3,081,876
Mtwara	1,823,421	2,133,512	2,311,244	2,488,413	2,618,614	2,773,683	2,907,626
Ruvuma	2,496,530	2,801,600	2,923,326	3,096,201	3,283,035	3,457,462	3,602,162
Iringa	3,527,493	3,546,649	3,681,665	3,779,528	3,862,146	4,100,268	4,311,608
Mbeya	2,819,459	3,135,211	3,321,495	3,524,025	3,668,170	3,856,056	3,994,044
Singida	1,143,286	1,313,077	1,415,250	1,495,549	1,575,537	1,651,785	1,721,195
Tabora	1,395,120	1,543,075	1,586,969	1,638,512	1,737,793	1,808,677	1,869,183
Rukwa	1,984,529	2,235,234	2,191,381	2,303,328	2,438,539	2,550,316	2,649,601
Kigoma	1,160,107	1,286,600	1,315,117	1,382,442	1,445,098	1,505,727	1,558,162
Shinyanga	1,482,287	1,650,147	1,705,949	1,777,927	1,854,663	1,921,410	1,974,839
Kagera	884,767	1,012,460	1,036,396	1,072,514	1,142,177	1,189,467	1,230,415
Mwanza	1,879,866	2,233,942	2,391,919	2,518,768	2,604,064	2,717,546	2,785,052
Mara	1,765,389	1,948,605	2,041,293	2,086,488	2,218,608	2,298,508	2,367,093
Manyara	1,988,296	2,212,877	2,357,593	2,494,119	2,591,996	2,701,856	2,811,778
Njombe	1,883,483	2,117,767	2,403,507	2,705,703	3,068,485	3,240,411	3,427,197
Katavi	1,752,608	2,047,174	2,284,104	2,346,683	2,444,393	2,522,328	2,578,974
Geita	2,274,294	2,375,946	2,471,830	2,567,592	2,655,746	2,787,789	2,864,333
Songwe	1,567,157	1,744,604	1,863,682	1,955,678	2,061,530	2,155,112	2,232,596
Tanzania Mainland	1,968,965	2,191,190	2,327,395	2,452,406	2,573,324	2,701,038	2,798,224

Note:

– Denotes that the region was non-existent r: revisedp: provisional

Map 1: Percentage Share of Gross Domestic Product by Region in Tanzania Mainland, 2021



Appendices

Appendix 1: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Total GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

								Percent
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^r	2021 ^p
75,088,988	80,873,021	86,484,736	92,803,857	99,263,761	106,218,115	113,893,462	120,036,665	125,824,576
2014	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.7
2015		6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.5
2016			7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.4
2017				7.0	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.3
2018					7.0	7.1	6.5	6.1
2019						7.2	6.3	5.8
2020							5.4	5.1
2021								4.8

r: revised

p: provisional

Appendix 2: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Agriculture Forestry and Fishing GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

								Percent
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
22,408,192	23,952,077	25,234,560	26,436,338	28,008,976	29,504,198	30,802,027	32,323,876	33,577,189
2014	6.9	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.2
2015		5.4	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9
2016			4.8	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.9
2017				5.9	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.9
2018					5.3	4.9	4.9	4.6
2019						4.4	4.7	4.4
2020							4.9	4.4
2021								3.9

r: revised

p: provisional

Appendix 3: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Industry and Construction GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	19,872,086	21,057,206	23,103,647	25,817,955	28,565,774	31,344,128	34,976,982	37,536,062	39,584,470
2014		6.0	7.8	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.9	9.5	9.0
2015			9.7	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.1	9.4
2016				11.7	11.2	10.7	10.9	10.2	9.4
2017					10.6	10.2	10.7	9.8	8.9
2018						9.7	10.7	9.5	8.5
2019							11.6	9.4	8.1
2020								7.3	6.4
2021									5.5

r: revised

p: provisional

Appendix 4: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Services GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2015 – 2021

							Percent	
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
32,808,710	35,863,739	38,146,529	40,549,564	42,689,011	45,369,789	48,114,453	50,176,728	52,662,916
2014	9.3	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.1
2015		6.4	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.6
2016			6.3	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.5
2017				5.3	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.4
2018					6.3	6.2	5.5	5.4
2019						6.0	5.2	5.1
2020							4.3	4.6
2021								5.0

r: revised

P: provisional

NBS Mission and Vision

Vision

To become a one-stop centre for official statistics in Tanzania.

Mission

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

