

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

# NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS FOR MAINLAND TANZANIA 2017 – 2023

SIXTH EDITION IN THE REVISED GDP SERIES,  
BASE YEAR 2015





## Abbreviations

NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
SNA	System of National Accounts
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
VAT	Value Added Tax
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
B. P	Basic Price
M.P	Market Price
Exp	Expenditure
r	Revised
p	Provisional
NDP	Net Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross Capital Formation
GCF	Gross Capital Formation
NPISH	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Household
ROW	Rest Of the World
TZS	Tanzania Shilling
f.o.b	Free on board
c.i.f	cost insurance freight
RGDP	Regional Gross Domestic Product
HBS	Household Budget Survey
ILFS	Integrated Labour force Survey
SBR	Statistical Business Register
BOT	Bank of Tanzania

## Preface

The National Accounts Statistics for Mainland Tanzania 2017 - 2023 Publication is the sixth edition in the series of GDP publications base year 2015. It contains time series data of main aggregates that include GDP growth rates by type of economic activity, disposable income, final consumption expenditures, imports and exports of goods and services as well as regional GDP estimates at current and constant prices for the period of 2017 to 2023.

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

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



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## Introduction

The National Accounts Statistics for Mainland Tanzania 2017 - 2023 Publication gives consolidated estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other allied aggregates. It is the sixth GDP publication, base year 2015. The GDP figures are also available in the Economic Survey, 2023 published by the Ministry of Finance. The estimates for the year 2022 have been revised while those for 2023 are provisional.

## Concepts and Definitions

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

The following are definitions of the main aggregates:

### The System of National Accounts (SNA)

The *System of National Accounts* is a coherent, consistent, and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts based on 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 in introduction of new products and services in the economy and made the obsolete goods and services to disappear.

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

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

- (a) *Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* is the sum of value added of all domestic producers in the economy. It represents the monetary value of all goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specified period, usually a year, before provision for consumption of fixed capital;

- (b) *GDP at basic prices* excludes any taxes payable on products and includes any subsidies receivable on products while GDP at purchasers' prices includes 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;
- (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 that enters in the producer's 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 Mainland Tanzania.

## **Regional Gross Domestic Product**

A Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) publication at current prices is presented from 2017 - 2023. Estimates for all 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 and Extra budgetary units and Local Governments on goods and services other than those relating to the provision of health and education services.

## **Economic Activities**

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

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

### **Agriculture**

#### **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.

#### **Livestock**

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

### **Forestry and Logging**

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

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



These operations are often accomplished by the units which extract their source 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; and
- (d) Other mining and quarrying
- (e) Mining support service activities

## **C: Manufacturing**

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

## **D: Electricity**

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

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

The activity includes collection and purification of water for water supply purposes, desalting of sea water to produce water as the principal product of interest and collection of water directly from wells for use by water supply companies or used on own account in agriculture or households. It also includes activities related to the management (including collection, treatment and disposal) of various forms of waste, such as solid or non-solid industrial or household waste as well as contaminated waste.

## **F: Construction**

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

General construction is the construction of entire dwellings, office buildings, stores and other public and utility buildings, farm buildings etc., it also includes construction in civil engineering works such as motorways, streets, bridges, tunnels, railways, airfields, harbour and 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 the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. The activity involves buying and selling of goods. This activity is classified into three broad divisions namely: Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Wholesale trade except motor vehicles and motorcycles; and Retail trade except motor vehicles and motorcycles.

## **H: Transport and Storage**

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

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

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

## **J: Information and Communication**

The activity covers publishing activities, motion picture, video and television programming production, sound recording and music publishing, programming and broad casting activities, e.g. radio and television broadcasting, telecommunications, computer programming, consultancy and related activities and information service activities e.g. data processing and 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 the different institutions in the regular school system at its different levels as well as adult education, literacy programs etc. The activity includes public as well as private education. This activity also includes instruction primarily concerned with sport and recreational activities such as bridge or golf and education support activities.

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

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

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

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

## **S: Other Services Activities**

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

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

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

## Methodology

### Overview of GDP Compilation

The methodologies used are based on SNA2008. The following two approaches were adopted for the revised National Accounts Statistics, base year 2015

#### Production Approach

In this approach, GDP estimates at market prices are derived by summing up the gross value added at basic prices of all industries and subsequently add taxes less subsidies on products. However, gross value added for government and central bank sub-activities are compiled by using cost approach.

#### Expenditure Approach

Expenditure approach takes into account the expenditure on consumption and/or capital formation. The expenditure can be made on domestically produced or imported goods and services by the economy. Therefore, the GDP at market price 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 compiled 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 obtained from the Household Budget Survey (HBS)2011/12; Ministry of Agriculture, 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 a work-in-progress model in which gross output of each crop was compiled and aligned to benchmark value. The gross output at current prices was derived by reflating the corresponding CPI.

The Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was compiled based on a work-in-progress model and aligned to benchmark value. Annual acreage costs for long and short rain seasons were used to compile constant prices IC and thereafter allocated on 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 goods/services.

### **Livestock**

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

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

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived using fixed ratios generated from the Agricultural and Livestock Sample Census 2007/08. The items of intermediate consumption used were medicines, dips, insecticides, vaccines, 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 a 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 the 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 the 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 reflating the weighted index for animal feeds and diesel.

## **Mining and Quarrying**

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

Gross output at constant prices 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 the 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 National Bureau of Statistics on Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) and the 2013 Industrial census, Quarterly Industrial Production and CPI. Gross output at constant prices on 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 the 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) from an audited report.

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

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

### **Water Supply and Sewerage**

The estimates were derived using data from water authorities collected by Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA) and Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2011/2012. Gross output at constant prices for water supply was derived by extrapolating benchmark values using quantity of water supplied. Gross output for own-account supply was derived based on inter-HBS growth rate for the household using other sources of water different from tape water.

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

## **Construction**

Data were collected from Ministry of Finance (MoF) on general government budget documents, National Bureau of Statistics on Annual Survey of Industrial

Production (ASIP), Custom Statistics, Households Budget Survey, 2011/12.

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

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

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

Data were obtained from Tanzania Revenue Authority on export and import of goods and Value Added Tax data, Bank of Tanzania on balance of payments data and National Bureau of Statistics on trade margin survey data.

Gross output at constant prices for wholesale trade and retail trade except for 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 price output using CPI for goods.

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

Gross output at current prices was compiled by reflatting constant price 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 the weighted index of CPI for petroleum, electricity, packing materials, rent, warehousing, freight transport, communication, and other services.

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

### **Transport and Storage**

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

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

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

Gross output at constant price for postal and courier activities was derived by deflating gross output at current price using CPI for postal services. Gross output at current price for road; rail; air and water transport were derived by reflating gross output at constant price using corresponding CPI for road, railway, air and water transport.

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

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

Gross output at current price for postal and courier activities was compiled based on quarterly income data. Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant price for all activities were compiled by applying fixed IO ratio to gross output at constant price. Intermediate Consumption at current price for all activities was derived by reflating IC at constant price with corresponding CPI.

## **Accommodation and Food Services**

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

Gross output at constant price 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 price for accommodation was derived by reflating gross output at constant price using CPI for accommodation.

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

Intermediate consumption (IC) at constant price for food and accommodation services were derived as a product of gross output at constant price 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, services, furniture and furnishing.

## **Information and Communication**

Data collected were financial reports from telecommunication companies, VAT turnover data from the 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 price was derived by extrapolating the benchmark value with fixed and mobile telephone quarterly income data. Gross output at constant price was derived by extrapolating the benchmark value using deflated fixed and mobile telephone quarterly income data, the deflator used was CPI for communication.

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

## **Financial and Insurance Activities**

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

Gross output at current price for the central bank was compiled by using cost approach that use Compensation of Employees (COE), Intermediate Consumption (IC) and Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC). Gross output at constant price was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using deflated gross output at current price, the deflator used was CPI for all items.

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

Gross output at current price for commercial banks was derived by extrapolating benchmark value with stock of loans and deposits. Gross output at constant price 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 price was compiled based on fixed IO ratio. IC at current price was derived by reflating IC at constant price with CPI for services. Data for insurance estimation were collected from the Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority (TRA), data collected includes gross premium, premium supplement or investment income and claims incurred.

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

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

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

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

### **Real Estate**

Estimates were compiled by using information from the National Bureau of Statistics specifically the 2011/12 Household Budget Survey (HBS) data.

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

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

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

Estimates were compiled using information from the National Bureau of Statistics specifically from employment and earning survey and CPI data.

Gross output at constant price 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 price was compiled by reflating gross output at constant price using CPI for services.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant price was derived as the product of gross output at constant price and fixed IO ratio. Intermediate Consumption at current price was derived by reflating IC at constant price 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 price for administrative and support services was derived by extrapolating the benchmark value using volume index computed using number of employees. Gross output at current price was compiled by reflating gross output at constant price using CPI for services.

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

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

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

Gross output at current price was compiled using the cost approach that sums up intermediate consumption, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital derived from Government Finance Statistics. Gross output at constant price was obtained by deflating gross output at current price using the wages index.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at current price was derived by analyzing GFS data. IC at constant price was derived by deflating IC at current price using CPI for all items.

### **Education**

Data collected were from the Ministry of Education which included number of enrolled pupils/students and expenditure. The supplementary information was obtained from government financial statistics. Gross output at current price for public education used the cost approach that sums up Intermediate Consumption, Compensation of Employees and Consumption of Fixed Capital derived from Government Finance Statistics.

Gross output at constant price was obtained by deflating gross output at current price using wages index. Gross output at constant price for private education was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using the average enrolment index. Gross output at current price was compiled by reflating gross output at constant price of each level of education using CPI for education.

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

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

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

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

Gross output at current price for public health was derived using the cost approach that sums up Intermediate Consumption, Compensation of Employees and Consumption of Fixed Capital derived from Government Finance Statistics (GFS). Gross output at constant price was obtained by deflating gross output at current price using wages index.

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

Gross output at current price was compiled by reflating gross output at constant price using CPI for cough syrup.

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

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

## **Arts, Entertainment and Recreation**

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

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

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

## **Other Social Services**

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

Gross output at constant price for other social services and repairs was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using inter-HBS growth rate of household repairs. Gross output at current price for other social services and repairs were compiled by reflating gross output at constant price using CPI for hair dressing.

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

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

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

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

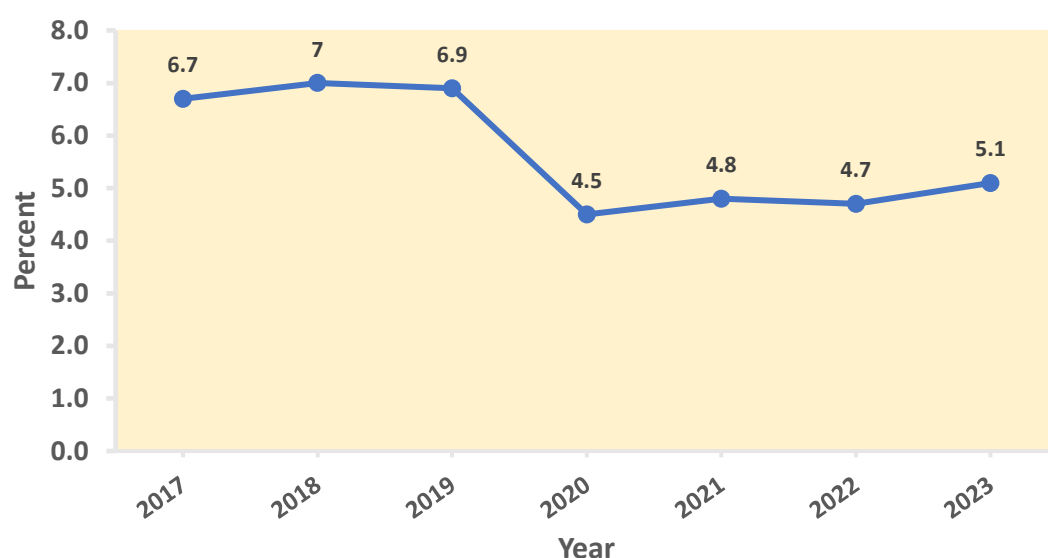
## **Taxes**

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

## Macro-economic Performance

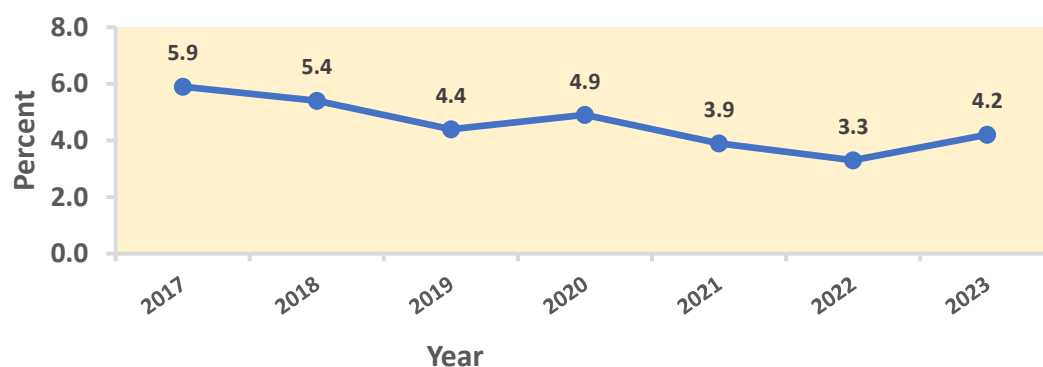
Analysis of macroeconomic performance in 2023 focused on GDP as an important indicator for understanding trends and structure of the economy and its performance. This section covers average growth rates of annual GDP and broad categories namely agriculture, forestry and fishing; industry and construction; and service at 2015 basic price. It also presents shares of GDP at Current Market Price (**Graph 1**).

**Graph 1: Average Annual GDP Growth Rates at 2015 Market Price, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 – 2023**



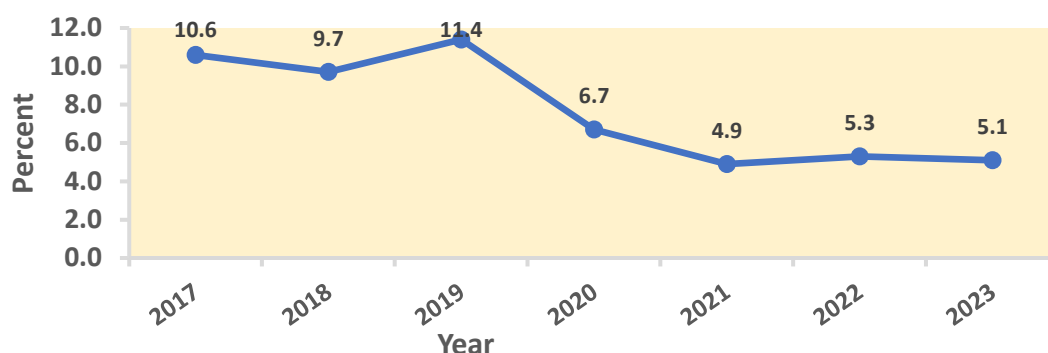
During the year 2023, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing activities grew by 4.2 percent compared to 3.3 percent recorded in 2022 (**Graph 2**). The growth rate was attributed to an increase in rainfall especially in production areas and availability of water and pastures for livestock.

**Graph 2: Average Annual Agriculture, Forest and Fishing Growth Rates at 2015 Basic Price, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 – 2023**



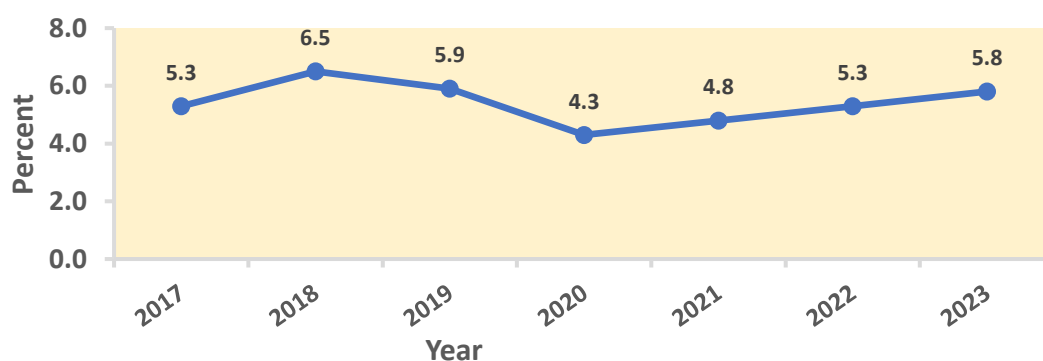
Industry and construction grew by 5.1 percent in 2023 compared to 5.3 percent observed in 2022 as indicated in graph 3. During the period from 2017 to 2023, the highest growth rate of 11.4 percent was recorded in 2019 while the lowest growth rate of 4.9 percent was recorded in 2021.

**Graph 3: Average Annual Industry and Construction Growth Rates at 2015 Basic Price, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 – 2023**



The annual growth rate of service activities at basic prices, was 5.8 percent in the year 2023 compared to 5.3 percent in 2022 (Graph 4). The highest growth rate of 6.5 percent was recorded in 2018 while the lowest was 4.3 percent observed in 2020.

**Graph 4: Average Annual Service Growth Rates at 2015 Basic Price, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 – 2023**



### Gross Domestic Product at Constant Market Price

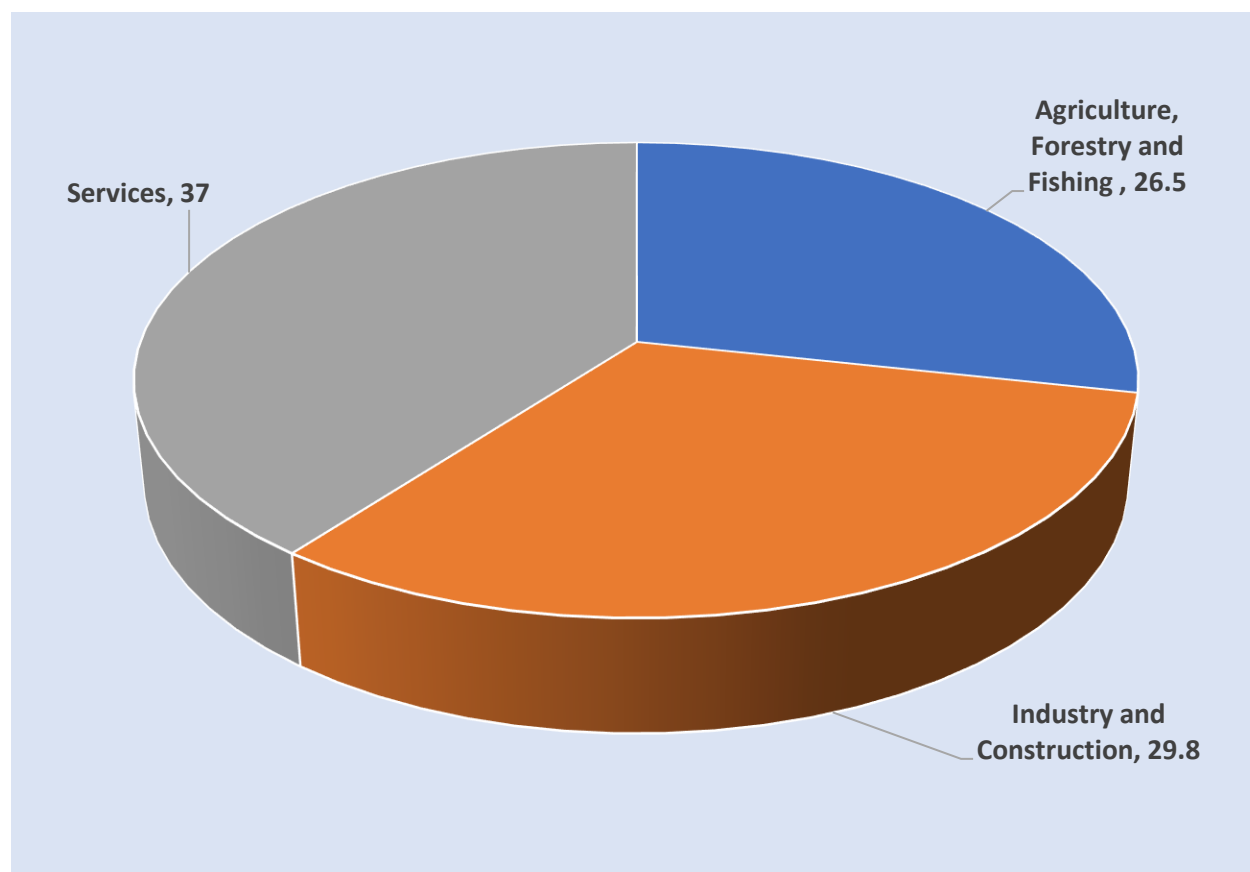
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market price is among the important economic indicators. The total GDP at 2015 price increased to TZS 148,399,757 million in 2023 from TZS 141,247,193 million in 2022. The annual GDP growth rate in 2023 was 5.1 compared to 4.7 percent recorded in 2022.

During the year under review, financial and insurance services grew at the highest growth rate of 17.7 percent while fishing activities grew at the lowest growth rate of 1.4 percent.

## Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices

In 2023, Service activities contributed the largest share of 37.0 percent to total GDP followed by Industry and Construction (29.8 %) and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing had the smallest share to GDP (26.5 %) see figure 1.

**Figure 1: Share to Gross Domestic Product at Basic Current Prices by Economic Activity before Adjustment for Taxes, Mainland Tanzania, 2023**



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

**Table 1: Gross Domestic Product and Some Allied Aggregates Summary Table, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

Heading	TZS Billions						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
Gross Domestic Product at b.p	108,954	114,203	124,786	135,259	144,791	158,082	175,983
Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	118,742	123,998	134,540	145,384	156,167	170,820	188,788
Gross National Income at b.p	106,869	112,757	122,467	132,358	142,053	154,874	172,388
Gross National Income at m.p.	116,657	122,552	132,221	142,483	153,429	167,611	185,193
Net Domestic Product at b.p	91,317	98,192	105,134	111,892	119,494	133,328	148,148
Net National Income at b.p	89,232	96,746	102,814	108,991	116,757	130,119	144,553
Net National Income at m.p.	99,020	106,541	112,568	119,117	128,133	142,857	157,358
Gross Fixed capital Formation	41,749	41,142	50,011	60,119	67,222	68,247	74,222
Gross Capital Formation	38,418	40,640	46,104	55,949	63,708	67,066	71,248
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	10,097	10,468	10,865	11,264	11,862	12,456	13,032
Household Final Consumption Exp.	70,844	76,760	81,252	88,582	94,824	103,001	110,545
Net Savings	18,709	20,074	21,086	19,858	22,343	28,356	34,843
<b>AT 2015 PRICES</b>							
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
Gross Domestic Product at b.p	99,263	106,302	113,849	119,772	125,293	131,253	138,034
Gross Fixed capital Formation	39,939	46,824	53,294	56,437	58,861	63,271	66,300
Gross Capital Formation	36,324	45,156	48,651	51,210	54,636	61,113	62,630
<b>PER CAPITA GDP</b>							
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
Per Capita GDP at current market prices	2,327,349	2,356,507	2,479,311	2,597,725	2,705,393	2,854,072	3,058,847
Per Capita GDP at constant basic prices	2,135,509	2,170,359	2,299,565	2,416,801	2,508,310	2,641,251	2,851,373

**Source:** NBS and BoT

**Table 2: Selected Important Ratios at Current Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

Heading	Percent						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
1.Compensation of Employees to Net Domestic Product (NDP) at b.p.	31.0	32.7	33.5	35.0	36.8	36.8	35.3
2. Gross Capital formation to GDP at m.p.	32.4	32.8	34.3	38.5	40.8	39.3	37.7
3. Government Final Consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable income at m.p	10.1	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.2	8.6	7.0
4. Household Final consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable income at m.p	70.9	71.3	71.6	73.8	73.3	71.4	69.6
5. Savings to Net National Disposable income at m.p	18.7	18.7	18.6	16.5	17.3	19.7	21.9
6. GFCF at current prices / GDP at current b.p	38.3	36.0	40.1	44.4	46.4	43.2	42.2
7. GFCF at constant prices /GDP at constant b.p	40.2	44.0	46.8	47.1	47.0	48.2	48.0
8. Agriculture, Fishing, Hunting and Forestry to GDP at current b.p	31.3	29.7	29.2	28.7	28.9	28.3	28.4
9. Industry and construction to GDP at current b.p	27.3	29.3	30.0	31.4	31.3	32.9	31.9
10. Services to GDP at current b.p	41.4	41.0	40.8	39.9	39.8	38.8	39.7

**Source:** NBS

**Table 3: Gross Domestic Products at Current Prices by Economic Activity, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

Economic Activity	TZS Millions						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>34,142,497</b>	<b>33,916,201</b>	<b>36,447,871</b>	<b>38,760,377</b>	<b>41,851,196</b>	<b>44,670,628</b>	<b>49,979,019</b>
Crops	19,712,862	19,060,478	20,066,646	21,920,177	23,549,769	25,580,490	30,378,157
Livestock	8,867,810	9,251,173	10,357,287	10,622,499	11,269,820	11,479,664	11,678,978
Forestry	3,313,765	3,383,160	3,641,955	3,720,575	4,191,340	4,603,883	4,804,019
Fishing	2,248,060	2,221,390	2,381,982	2,497,126	2,840,267	3,006,591	3,117,865
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>29,735,584</b>	<b>33,410,922</b>	<b>37,385,883</b>	<b>42,476,524</b>	<b>45,334,983</b>	<b>52,068,150</b>	<b>56,185,595</b>
B: Mining and quarrying	5,206,217	6,455,878	7,164,222	9,867,293	11,471,365	15,436,227	16,903,691
C: Manufacturing	9,102,282	9,811,013	10,512,034	11,207,276	11,237,325	12,170,060	13,182,066
D: Electricity supply	413,351	345,775	369,917	398,084	378,691	248,139	234,392
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	519,909	554,536	590,324	635,959	746,403	893,174	908,275
F: Construction	14,493,826	16,243,719	18,749,387	20,367,912	21,501,198	23,320,549	24,957,172
<b>Services</b>	<b>45,076,328</b>	<b>46,875,694</b>	<b>50,952,480</b>	<b>54,021,848</b>	<b>57,604,454</b>	<b>61,343,645</b>	<b>69,818,428</b>
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	10,853,238	11,067,502	12,286,407	12,958,573	13,789,132	14,006,738	15,678,782
H: Transport and storage	7,897,993	8,381,276	9,622,792	10,701,520	10,860,302	11,397,028	13,523,735
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1,602,543	1,653,792	1,680,222	1,371,161	1,601,506	1,892,459	2,196,214
J: Information and communication	1,829,356	1,948,180	2,052,242	2,196,753	2,375,155	2,605,849	2,726,854
K: Financial and insurance activities	4,789,632	4,823,101	4,927,613	5,013,181	5,380,249	6,313,664	8,425,562
L: Real estate	3,334,171	3,553,630	3,869,528	4,348,618	4,581,584	4,784,774	5,086,175
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	726,707	711,807	753,302	822,440	1,088,002	1,175,442	1,264,549
N: Administrative and support service activities	3,027,384	3,078,145	3,340,939	3,692,864	4,022,127	4,297,339	4,937,308
O: Public administration and defence	4,986,287	5,131,630	5,354,893	5,530,738	5,875,519	6,243,146	6,581,823
P: Education	2,864,290	3,081,718	3,322,028	3,440,525	3,649,124	3,838,330	4,130,679
Q: Human health and social work activities	1,681,353	1,816,738	1,932,964	2,060,600	2,213,486	2,392,940	2,601,798
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	322,353	374,924	427,887	416,049	513,448	623,721	749,446
S: Other service activities	959,148	1,037,687	1,140,417	1,217,190	1,358,754	1,465,396	1,594,457
T: Activities of households as employers;	201,872	215,564	241,246	251,635	296,065	306,818	321,046
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>108,954,409</b>	<b>114,202,816</b>	<b>124,786,234</b>	<b>135,258,749</b>	<b>144,790,632</b>	<b>158,082,423</b>	<b>175,983,043</b>
<i>Taxes on products</i>	9,787,724	9,794,956	9,753,960	10,125,604	11,376,505	12,737,610	12,805,009
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>118,742,133</b>	<b>123,997,772</b>	<b>134,540,194</b>	<b>145,384,353</b>	<b>156,167,137</b>	<b>170,820,032</b>	<b>188,788,052</b>

Source: NBS

**Table 4: Shares to Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activity, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

Economic Activity							Percent
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	28.8	27.4	27.1	26.7	26.8	26.2	26.5
Crops	16.6	15.4	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.0	16.1
Livestock	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.2
Forestry	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5
Fishing	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	25.0	26.9	27.8	29.2	29.0	30.5	29.8
B: Mining and quarrying	4.4	5.2	5.3	6.8	7.3	9.0	9.0
C: Manufacturing	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.1	7.0
D: Electricity supply	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
F: Construction	12.2	13.1	13.9	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.2
<b>Services</b>	38.0	37.8	37.9	37.2	36.9	35.9	37.0
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.1	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.2	8.3
H: Transport and storage	6.7	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.0	6.7	7.2
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
J: Information and communication	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
K: Financial and insurance activities	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.5
L: Real estate	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
N: Administrative and support service activities	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6
O: Public administration and defence	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5
P: Education	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
Q: Human health and social work activities	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
S: Other service activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
T: Activities of households as employers;	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	91.8	92.1	92.8	93.0	92.7	92.5	93.2
<i>Taxes on products</i>	8.2	7.9	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.5	6.8
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NBS

**Table 5: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activities (2015 = 100), Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

Economic Activity	Percent						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>124.6</b>	<b>128.7</b>	<b>138.1</b>
Crops	132.3	121.6	122.6	127.5	132.2	139.8	159.3
Livestock	112.4	111.8	119.2	116.5	117.7	114.2	110.6
Forestry	104.1	101.3	104.1	103.0	112.1	119.4	119.5
Fishing	111.1	100.6	106.2	104.3	115.7	120.1	122.8
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>130.0</b>
B: Mining and quarrying	113.5	138.6	130.6	167.6	178.0	216.2	212.7
C: Manufacturing	102.4	101.9	103.2	105.3	100.7	104.7	108.7
D: Electricity supply	47.1	37.3	37.2	37.9	32.8	20.0	18.2
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	116.9	116.1	115.7	117.7	129.8	147.2	146.1
F: Construction	105.3	103.8	105.7	106.5	108.8	113.6	117.5
<b>Services</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>109.5</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>119.1</b>
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	110.4	105.6	111.9	115.5	119.1	116.4	125.0
H: Transport and storage	101.1	95.9	101.4	104.0	101.9	103.0	117.5
I: Accommodation and Food Services	105.0	103.1	102.1	96.6	105.7	114.6	122.8
J: Information and communication	100.3	97.9	96.2	95.0	94.1	96.1	93.5
K: Financial and insurance activities	116.4	117.8	115.1	113.6	117.0	125.7	149.4
L: Real estate	103.8	105.9	110.4	118.7	119.7	119.7	122.0
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	104.7	93.3	91.7	93.3	115.5	117.9	120.2
N: Administrative and support service activities	104.7	100.8	100.9	103.4	105.4	107.6	117.8
O: Public administration and defence	101.6	101.3	102.2	101.7	102.8	103.6	103.5
P: Education	100.2	101.1	102.0	102.2	103.2	103.0	104.4
Q: Human health and social work activities	104.3	104.0	105.4	105.5	107.2	109.9	112.7
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	104.7	107.1	109.9	111.8	115.5	118.0	120.4
S: Other service activities	105.1	106.8	110.0	111.7	115.0	117.3	119.6
T: Activities of households as employers;	106.7	110.5	119.9	121.3	138.4	139.1	141.2
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>127.5</b>
<i>Taxes on products</i>	117.2	110.4	105.0	113.1	117.8	127.5	123.5
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>120.9</b>	<b>127.2</b>

Source: NBS

**Table 6: Gross Domestic Product at 2015 prices by Economic Activity, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

Economic Activity	TZS Millions						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>27,999,284</b>	<b>29,504,236</b>	<b>30,802,622</b>	<b>32,323,673</b>	<b>33,588,777</b>	<b>34,711,277</b>	<b>36,184,322</b>
Crops	14,904,927	15,679,338	16,372,351	17,196,815	17,818,276	18,295,700	19,064,330
Livestock	7,886,754	8,276,692	8,687,238	9,119,559	9,574,892	10,054,947	10,560,054
Forestry	3,184,483	3,339,085	3,499,684	3,612,827	3,739,795	3,857,006	4,021,644
Fishing	2,023,120	2,209,121	2,243,349	2,394,472	2,455,814	2,503,624	2,538,294
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>28,565,774</b>	<b>31,344,128</b>	<b>34,912,847</b>	<b>37,251,857</b>	<b>39,085,652</b>	<b>41,147,936</b>	<b>43,234,380</b>
B: Mining and quarrying	4,588,624	4,659,195	5,485,112	5,887,452	6,442,881	7,138,149	7,945,921
C: Manufacturing	8,889,818	9,623,501	10,184,558	10,646,279	11,155,762	11,624,144	12,128,562
D: Electricity supply	877,667	928,174	994,879	1,049,610	1,154,204	1,242,132	1,290,960
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	444,660	477,510	510,411	540,159	575,213	606,754	621,827
F: Construction	13,765,005	15,655,747	17,737,886	19,128,358	19,757,591	20,536,757	21,247,110
<b>Services</b>	<b>42,697,731</b>	<b>45,453,302</b>	<b>48,133,895</b>	<b>50,196,792</b>	<b>52,618,667</b>	<b>55,393,899</b>	<b>58,615,193</b>
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9,829,967	10,480,204	10,984,480	11,216,401	11,578,146	12,031,598	12,542,371
H: Transport and storage	7,815,845	8,736,561	9,493,191	10,293,276	10,658,344	11,061,950	11,510,657
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1,525,619	1,604,391	1,645,950	1,419,654	1,514,711	1,651,099	1,788,242
J: Information and communication	1,824,472	1,989,717	2,133,312	2,313,032	2,524,610	2,712,411	2,917,297
K: Financial and insurance activities	4,115,393	4,094,972	4,281,167	4,412,967	4,599,677	5,024,301	5,639,079
L: Real estate	3,211,895	3,354,518	3,505,485	3,663,972	3,827,460	3,997,460	4,168,722
M: Professional, scientific, and technical activities	694,291	763,332	821,636	881,833	942,013	996,609	1,051,696
N: Administrative and support service activities	2,892,463	3,054,288	3,311,753	3,569,800	3,817,047	3,993,799	4,191,805
O: Public administration and defence	4,907,113	5,064,968	5,238,491	5,438,146	5,713,411	6,024,203	6,358,312
P: Education	2,859,171	3,046,789	3,257,406	3,365,355	3,537,611	3,724,729	3,955,485
Q: Human health and social work activities	1,611,999	1,746,731	1,833,514	1,953,479	2,065,349	2,176,986	2,308,205
R: Arts, entertainment, and recreation	307,907	350,027	389,225	372,120	444,488	528,722	622,264
S: Other service activities	912,404	971,690	1,037,083	1,089,265	1,181,814	1,249,425	1,333,612
T: Activities of households as employers;	189,193	195,113	201,203	207,492	213,987	220,607	227,445
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>99,262,789</b>	<b>106,301,666</b>	<b>113,849,364</b>	<b>119,772,323</b>	<b>125,293,096</b>	<b>131,253,112</b>	<b>138,033,894</b>
<i>Taxes on products</i>	8,348,602	8,872,802	9,289,875	8,951,215	9,658,417	9,994,080	10,365,863
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>107,611,391</b>	<b>115,174,468</b>	<b>123,139,239</b>	<b>128,723,538</b>	<b>134,951,513</b>	<b>141,247,193</b>	<b>148,399,757</b>

Source: NBS

**Table 7: Annual Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity, Mainland Tanzania, 2017-2023**

Economic Activity	Percent						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Crops	6.4	5.2	4.4	5.0	3.6	2.7	4.2
Livestock	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Forestry	4.8	4.9	4.8	3.2	3.5	3.1	4.3
Fishing	8.4	9.2	1.5	6.7	2.6	2.0	1.4
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>
B: Mining and quarrying	5.3	1.5	17.7	7.3	9.4	10.8	11.3
C: Manufacturing	8.2	8.3	5.8	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.3
D: Electricity supply	1.0	5.8	7.2	5.5	10.0	7.6	3.9
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	6.4	7.4	6.9	5.8	6.5	5.5	2.5
F: Construction	15.1	13.7	13.3	7.8	3.3	3.9	3.5
<b>Services</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	6.1	6.6	4.8	2.1	3.2	3.9	4.2
H: Transport and storage	6.7	11.8	8.7	8.4	3.5	3.8	4.1
I: Accommodation and Food Services	3.1	5.2	2.6	-13.7	6.7	9.0	8.3
J: Information and communication	6.2	9.1	7.2	8.4	9.1	7.4	7.6
K: Financial and insurance activities	-2.8	-0.5	4.5	3.1	4.2	9.2	12.2
L: Real estate	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	14.5	9.9	7.6	7.3	6.8	5.8	5.5
N: Administrative and support service activities	10.8	5.6	8.4	7.8	6.9	4.6	5.0
O: Public administration and defence	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.8	5.1	5.4	5.5
P: Education	7.3	6.6	6.9	3.3	5.1	5.3	6.2
Q: Human health and social work activities	7.6	8.4	5.0	6.5	5.7	5.4	6.0
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	9.9	13.7	11.2	-4.4	19.4	19.0	17.7
S: Other service activities	12.0	6.5	6.7	5.0	8.5	5.7	6.7
T: Activities of households as employers;	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<i>Taxes on products</i>	4.0	6.3	4.7	-3.6	7.9	3.5	3.7
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>

Source: NBS

## **Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product**

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

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

During the year under review, total final consumption expenditure was TZS 124,053,492 million of which household final consumption expenditure was TZS 110,544,782 million, Government final consumption expenditure was TZS 13,031,657 million and Non-Profit Institutions Serving Household was TZS 477,052 million. In addition, the value of Gross Capital Formation was TZS 71,248,413 million compared to TZS 67,065,806 million recorded in 2022 (Table 8).

**Table 8: Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

	TZS Millions						
Type of Expenditure	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
<b>GDP at current market prices</b>	<b>118,742,133</b>	<b>123,997,772</b>	<b>134,540,194</b>	<b>145,384,353</b>	<b>156,167,137</b>	<b>170,820,032</b>	<b>188,788,052</b>
<b>Final Consumption</b>	81,207,108	7,527,611	2,439,966	100,179,732	107,062,882	115,880,862	124,053,492
Government final consumption	10,097,156	10,468,313	10,864,652	11,263,617	11,862,430	12,455,979	13,031,657
Household final consumption	70,844,172	76,759,564	81,252,021	88,581,903	94,824,443	103,000,650	110,544,782
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	265,780	299,734	323,293	334,212	376,009	424,233	477,052
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>38,417,998</b>	<b>40,639,844</b>	<b>46,103,604</b>	<b>55,949,293</b>	<b>63,708,208</b>	<b>67,065,806</b>	<b>71,248,413</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	41,748,533	41,141,962	50,010,814	60,119,039	67,221,823	68,247,459	74,222,050
Changes in Valuables	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173	1,916,891	1,981,135
Changes in inventories	-4,336,715	-1,717,221	-5,180,547	-6,008,036	-5,467,787	-3,098,544	-4,954,772
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>18,599,164</b>	<b>18,810,172</b>	<b>22,101,293</b>	<b>19,629,078</b>	<b>22,686,817</b>	<b>27,609,312</b>	<b>32,402,976</b>
Export of goods	10,057,801	9,720,088	12,305,450	14,620,151	15,523,687	16,639,963	17,380,770
Export of services	8,541,363	9,090,084	9,795,843	5,008,927	7,163,130	10,969,349	15,022,206
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>20,719,434</b>	<b>23,653,216</b>	<b>23,806,198</b>	<b>20,992,737</b>	<b>26,675,720</b>	<b>38,409,637</b>	<b>38,350,922</b>
Import of goods	16,257,686	19,294,815	19,713,653	17,967,329	22,983,447	32,730,313	32,795,993
Import of services	4,461,748	4,358,401	4,092,545	3,025,408	3,692,272	5,679,323	5,554,928
Errors and Omissions	1,237,297	673,361	-2,298,472	-9,381,013	-10,615,051	-1,326,310	-565,908

**Source:** NBS and BoT

**Table 9: Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 – 2023**

Type of Expenditure	TZS Millions						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
<b>GDP at constant 2015 market prices</b>	<b>107,611,391</b>	<b>115,174,468</b>	<b>123,139,239</b>	<b>128,723,538</b>	<b>134,951,513</b>	<b>141,247,193</b>	<b>148,399,757</b>
<b>Final Consumption</b>	<b>73,249,747</b>	<b>77,496,083</b>	<b>79,584,578</b>	<b>83,532,038</b>	<b>87,480,181</b>	<b>89,503,360</b>	<b>91,967,299</b>
Government final consumption	9,771,806	9,965,992	10,196,780	10,457,021	10,804,144	11,149,850	11,479,516
Household final consumption	63,227,088	67,252,169	69,096,209	72,777,412	76,351,978	77,997,028	80,099,263
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	250,853	277,922	291,589	297,605	324,059	356,482	388,521
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>36,324,383</b>	<b>45,155,626</b>	<b>48,650,734</b>	<b>51,210,017</b>	<b>54,636,423</b>	<b>61,112,749</b>	<b>62,629,847</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	39,939,171	46,824,212	53,293,526	56,436,601	58,860,660	63,270,605	66,300,057
Changes in Valuables	858,566	776,123	925,034	1,096,591	1,161,299	1,043,459	1,011,385
Changes in inventories	-4,473,354	-2,444,709	-5,567,827	-6,323,175	-5,385,536	-3,201,316	-4,681,595
Exports of goods and services	<b>16,149,031</b>	<b>15,273,479</b>	<b>18,015,712</b>	<b>14,958,602</b>	<b>17,301,312</b>	<b>20,307,688</b>	<b>22,703,984</b>
Export of goods	8,796,689	7,559,698	9,941,744	10,400,109	1,030,299	11,055,648	10,787,776
Export of services	7,352,341	7,713,780	8,073,968	4,558,493	6,271,013	9,252,039	11,916,209
Imports of goods and services	<b>17,857,217</b>	<b>20,850,950</b>	<b>21,717,641</b>	<b>19,867,913</b>	<b>24,412,030</b>	<b>32,068,975</b>	<b>30,664,707</b>
Import of goods	14,322,029	19,092,549	18,560,540	17,441,130	21,500,877	27,899,126	26,674,466
Import of services	3,535,189	3,476,730	3,157,101	2,426,783	2,911,153	4,169,849	3,990,241
Errors and Omissions	-254,552	-181,441	-1,394,144	-1,109,207	-54,373	2,392,371	1,763,333

**Source:** NBS and BoT

**Table 10: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure (2015 = 100), Mainland Tanzania, 2015 – 2023**

	Percent							
<b>Implied deflators</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022r</b>	<b>2023p</b>
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>Final Consumption</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>135</b>
Government final consumption	100	103	105	107	108	110	112	114
Household final consumption	100	112	114	118	122	124	132	138
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	100	106	108	111	112	116	119	123
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>114</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	100	105	88	94	107	114	108	112
Changes in Valuables	100	117	157	138	168	168	184	196
Changes in inventories	100	97	70	93	95	102	97	106
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>143</b>
Export of goods	100	114	129	124	141	141	151	161
Export of services	100	116	118	121	110	114	119	126
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>125</b>
Import of goods	100	114	101	106	103	107	117	123
Import of services	100	126	125	130	125	127	136	139
Errors and Omissions	0	-486	-371	165	846	19,523	-55	-32

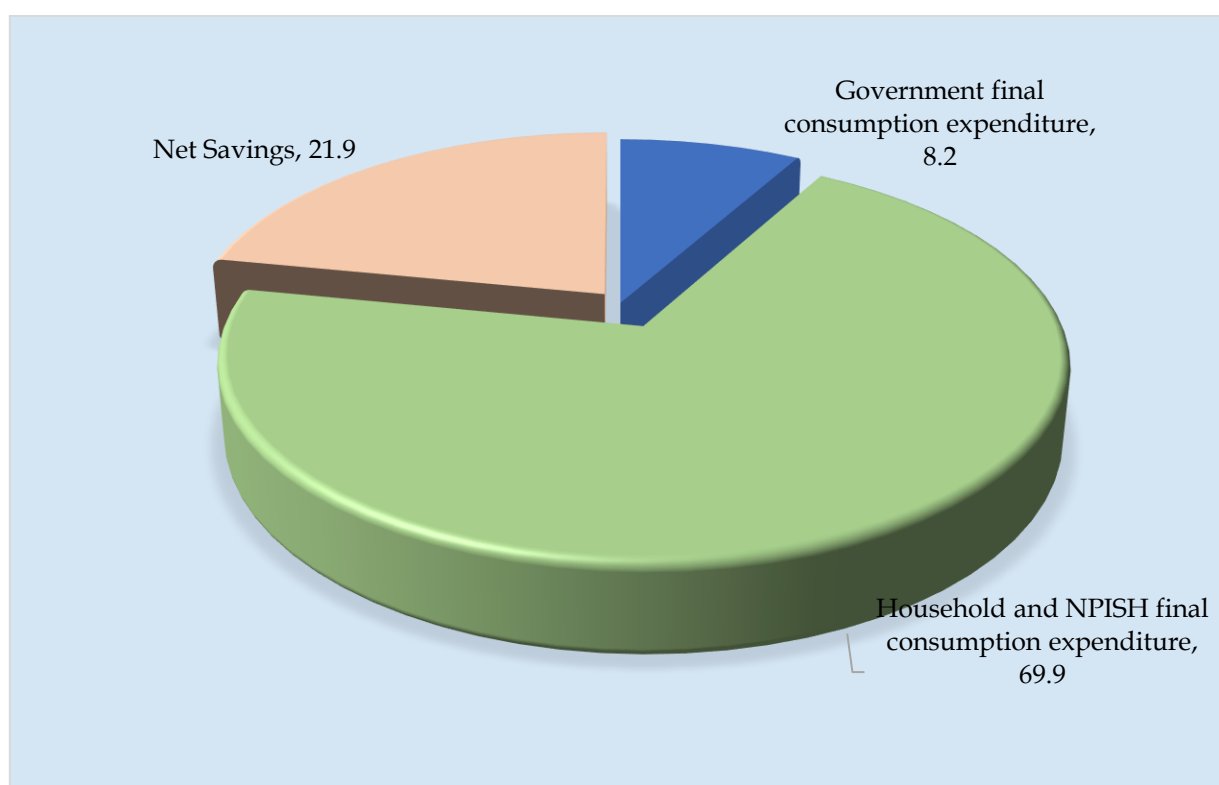
**Source:** NBS

## National Disposable Income

National Disposable Income is sum of disposable income of all resident institution units or sectors. It represents the amount of income available for consumption, investment and saving in the economy.

Net National Disposable Income is defined as Net National Income plus currents transfers receivable in cash or in-kind from abroad less current transfers payable in cash or in-kind abroad.

**Figure 2: Percentage Composition of Net National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2023**



Net National Disposable Income at current market price increased to TZS 158,896,888 million in 2023 from TZS 144,236,969 million in 2022. The change was attributed to a significant increase in final consumption expenditures by household and net savings.

**Table 11: National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices and its Appropriation, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

	TZS Million						
Item	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
Compensation of employees	28,319,220	32,136,725	5,213,531	9,183,737	3,963,872	49,071,245	52,316,790
Operating surplus	62,997,637	66,055,359	69,920,355	72,708,622	75,530,600	84,256,490	95,831,008
Net Domestic Product at basic price	91,316,857	98,192,083	105,133,886	111,892,359	119,494,472	133,327,736	148,147,798
Net primary income from ROW	-2,084,989	-1,445,833	-2,319,643	-2,901,176	-2,737,878	-3,208,766	-3,595,139
Net National Income at b.p.	89,231,868	96,746,251	102,814,243	108,991,183	116,756,594	130,118,970	144,552,659
Taxes on products	9,787,724	9,794,956	9,753,960	10,125,604	11,376,505	12,737,610	12,805,009
Net National Income at m.p.	99,019,592	106,541,207	112,568,203	119,116,788	128,133,099	142,856,580	157,357,668
Net current Transfers from ROW	896,168	1,060,603	957,691	920,445	1,272,310	1,380,389	1,539,219
<b>National Disposable Income at m.p</b>	<b>99,915,760</b>	<b>107,601,809</b>	<b>113,525,894</b>	<b>120,037,232</b>	<b>129,405,409</b>	<b>144,236,969</b>	<b>158,896,888</b>
Government final consumption expenditure	10,097,156	10,468,313	10,864,652	11,263,617	11,862,430	12,455,979	13,031,657
Household final consumption expenditure	70,844,172	76,759,564	81,252,021	88,581,903	94,824,443	103,000,650	110,544,782
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	265,780	299,734	323,293	334,212	376,009	424,233	477,052
Net Savings	18,708,652	20,074,198	21,085,928	19,857,501	22,342,528	28,356,107	34,843,396
<b>Net National Disposable Income at m.p.</b>	<b>99,915,760</b>	<b>107,601,809</b>	<b>113,525,894</b>	<b>120,037,232</b>	<b>129,405,409</b>	<b>144,236,969</b>	<b>158,896,888</b>

**Source:** NBS and BoT

**Table 12: Percentage composition of National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

Item	Percent						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
Government final consumption expenditure	10.1	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.2	8.6	8.2
Household and NPISH final consumption expenditure	71.2	71.6	71.9	74.1	73.6	71.7	69.9
Net Savings	18.7	18.7	18.6	16.5	17.3	19.7	21.9
National Disposable Income at m.p	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Source:** NBS and BoT**Table 13: Capital Finance at Current Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

Item	TZS Million						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
Net Savings	18,708,652	20,074,198	21,085,928	19,857,501	22,342,528	28,356,107	34,843,396
Consumption on fixed capital	17,637,552	16,010,733	19,652,348	23,366,390	25,296,160	24,754,687	27,835,245
Net capital transfer from ROW	840,573	1,049,691	1,100,931	790,172	896,563	938,153	550,187
Finance of Gross accumulation	37,186,777	37,134,622	41,839,206	44,014,062	48,535,250	54,048,947	63,228,827
Changes in Inventories	1,006,179	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173	1,916,891	1,981,135
Gross fixed capital formation	41,748,533	41,141,962	50,010,814	60,119,039	67,221,823	68,247,459	74,222,050
Net Lending (+)/Borrowing (-) from ROW	-5,567,935	-5,222,443	-9,444,945	-17,943,267	-20,640,746	-16,115,403	-12,974,358
Gross Accumulation	37,186,777	37,134,622	41,839,206	44,014,062	48,535,250	54,048,947	63,228,827

**Source:** NBS and BoT

**Table 14: Relation among National Accounting Aggregates at Current Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

							<b>TZS Million</b>
<b>Heading</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022r</b>	<b>2023p</b>
Gross Domestic Product at basic price.	108,954,409	114,202,816	124,786,234	135,258,749	144,790,632	158,082,423	175,983,043
Net primary income from ROW	<b>-2,084,989</b>	<b>-1,445,833</b>	<b>-2,319,643</b>	<b>-2,901,176</b>	<b>-2,737,878</b>	<b>-3,208,766</b>	<b>-3,595,139</b>
Primary Income receivable	279,458	353,239	486,127	254,857	235,573	423,573	452,834
Less Primary income payable	2,364,447	1,799,071	2,805,769	3,156,033	2,973,451	3,632,339	4,047,973
<b>Gross National Product at b.p</b>	<b>106,869,420</b>	<b>112,756,984</b>	<b>122,466,591</b>	<b>132,357,573</b>	<b>142,052,753</b>	<b>154,873,657</b>	<b>172,387,904</b>
Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	17,637,552	16,010,733	19,652,348	23,366,390	25,296,160	24,754,687	27,835,245
<b>Net National Product at basic price</b>	<b>89,231,868</b>	<b>96,746,251</b>	<b>102,814,243</b>	<b>108,991,183</b>	<b>116,756,594</b>	<b>130,118,970</b>	<b>144,552,659</b>
Plus: Net Current Transfers from abroad	<b>896,168</b>	<b>1,060,603</b>	<b>957,691</b>	<b>920,445</b>	<b>1,272,310</b>	<b>1,380,389</b>	<b>1,539,219</b>
Current Transfers receivable	1,081,601	1,212,710	1,086,760	1,041,300	1,470,812	1,650,353	1,889,541
Less: Current transfer payable	185,433	152,108	129,069	120,855	198,502	269,963	350,321
<b>Net National Disposable Income at b.p</b>	<b>90,128,036</b>	<b>97,806,853</b>	<b>103,771,934</b>	<b>109,911,628</b>	<b>118,028,904</b>	<b>131,499,360</b>	<b>146,091,878</b>
<b>Gross National Disposable Income at b.p</b>	<b>107,765,588</b>	<b>113,817,586</b>	<b>123,424,282</b>	<b>133,278,018</b>	<b>143,325,063</b>	<b>156,254,046</b>	<b>173,927,123</b>
<b>Gross National Income at basic prices</b>	<b>106,869,420</b>	<b>112,756,984</b>	<b>122,466,591</b>	<b>132,357,573</b>	<b>142,052,753</b>	<b>154,873,657</b>	<b>172,387,904</b>

**Source:** NBS and BoT

## **External Transactions**

The 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 transactions receivable includes the export of goods and services, primary income and current transfers receivable.

## **Primary Income**

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

## **Exports**

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

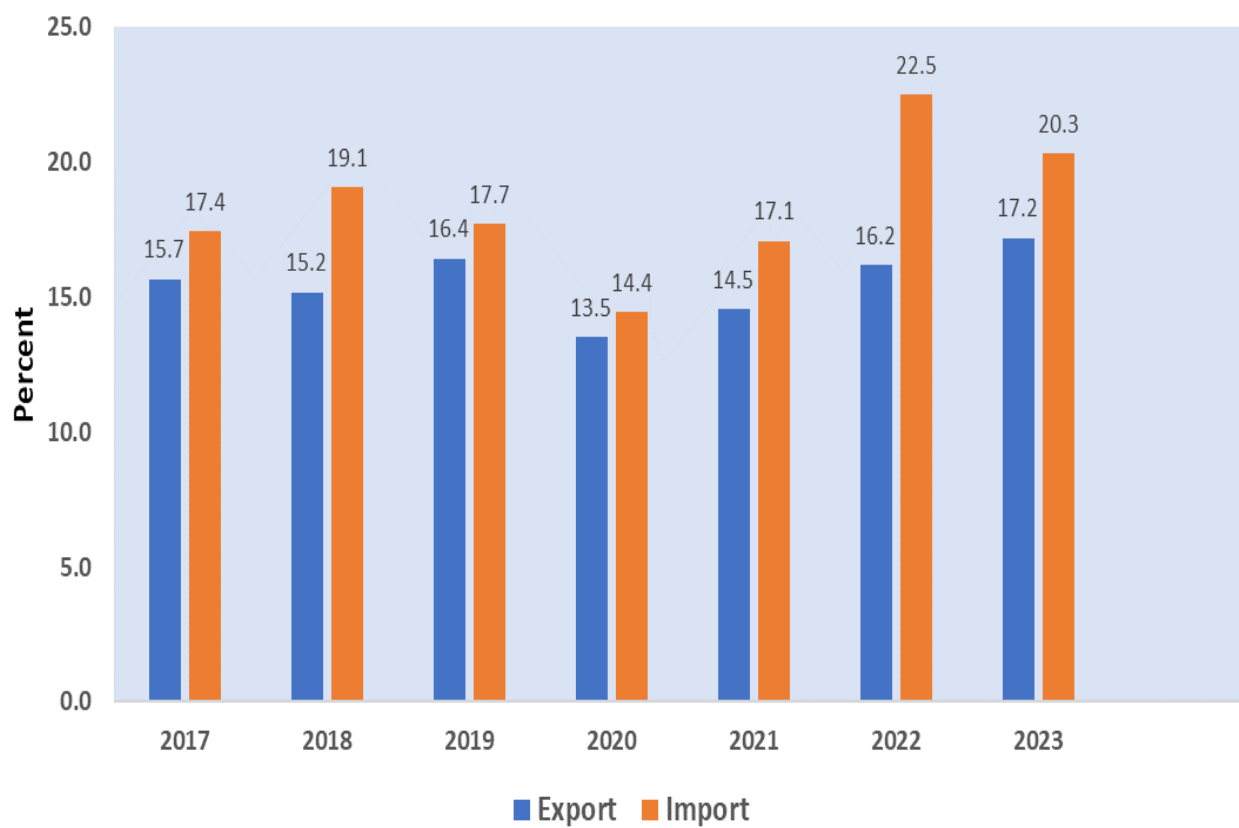
## **Imports**

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

## **Exports and Imports of Goods and Services**

Exports and imports of goods and services consist of sales, barter, grants or gifts of goods and services from residents to non-residents. In Mainland Tanzania, the exports of goods comprise traditional and non-traditional commodities while imported goods are classified as consumer, intermediate and capital goods. The value of exports of goods and services increased to TZS 32,402,976 million in 2023 from TZS 27,609,312 million in 2022 (Table 15). The exports values of goods and services contributed 17.2 percent to GDP at current market prices in 2023 compared to 16.2 percent in 2022 (Figure 4).

**Figure 3: Percentage Share of Export and Import of Goods and Services to GDP at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**



**Table 15: International Transactions at Current Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 – 2023**

Heading	TZS Million						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
Export of goods and services:	18,599,164	18,810,172	22,101,293	19,629,078	22,686,817	27,609,312	32,402,976
Export of Goods	10,057,801	9,720,088	12,305,450	14,620,151	15,523,687	16,639,963	17,380,770
Export of services	8,541,363	9,090,084	9,795,843	5,008,927	7,163,130	10,969,349	15,022,206
Primary incomes receivable	279,458	353,239	486,127	254,857	235,573	423,573	452,834
Current transfers receivable	1,081,601	1,212,710	1,086,760	1,041,300	1,470,812	1,650,353	1,889,541
<b>Total external transactions receivable by the Nation</b>	<b>19,960,223</b>	<b>20,376,121</b>	<b>23,674,179</b>	<b>20,925,235</b>	<b>24,393,202</b>	<b>29,683,237</b>	<b>34,745,351</b>
Import of goods and services:	20,719,434	23,653,216	23,806,198	20,992,737	26,675,720	38,409,637	38,350,922
Import of goods	16,257,686	19,294,815	19,713,653	17,967,329	22,983,447	32,730,313	32,795,993
Import of services	4,461,748	4,358,401	4,092,545	3,025,408	3,692,272	5,679,323	5,554,928
Primary incomes payable	2,364,447	1,799,071	2,805,769	3,156,033	2,973,451	3,632,339	4,047,973
Current transfers payable	185,433	152,108	129,069	120,855	198,502	269,963	350,321
Current external balance	-3,309,091	-5,228,274	-3,066,857	-3,344,390	-5,454,471	-12,628,701	-8,003,865
<b>Total external transactions payable by the Nation</b>	<b>19,960,223</b>	<b>20,376,121</b>	<b>23,674,179</b>	<b>20,925,235</b>	<b>24,393,202</b>	<b>29,683,237</b>	<b>34,745,351</b>
Current external balance	-3,309,091	-5,228,274	-3,066,857	-3,344,390	-5,454,471	-12,628,701	-8,003,865
Errors and omissions	-2,258,844	5,830	-6,378,088	-14,598,877	-15,186,275	-3,486,701	-4,970,493
<b>Net lending (+) or Borrowing (-) from the ROW</b>	<b>-5,567,935</b>	<b>-5,222,443</b>	<b>-9,444,945</b>	<b>-17,943,267</b>	<b>-20,640,746</b>	<b>-16,115,403</b>	<b>-12,974,358</b>

**Source:** NBS and BoT

**Table 16: Relation Among National Accounting Aggregates at Current Market Prices Mainland Tanzania, 2017-2023**

Heading	TZS Millions						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	118,742,133	123,997,772	134,540,194	145,384,353	156,167,137	170,820,032	188,788,052
Plus: Net primary income from ROW	-2,084,989	-1,445,833	-2,319,643	-2,901,176	-2,737,878	-3,208,766	-3,595,139
<b>Equals: Gross National Income at m.p.</b>	<b>116,657,144</b>	<b>122,551,940</b>	<b>132,220,551</b>	<b>142,483,177</b>	<b>153,429,259</b>	<b>167,611,267</b>	<b>185,192,913</b>
Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	17,637,552	16,010,733	19,652,348	23,366,390	25,296,160	24,754,687	27,835,245
<b>Equals: Net National Income at m.p.</b>	<b>99,019,592</b>	<b>106,541,207</b>	<b>112,568,203</b>	<b>119,116,788</b>	<b>128,133,099</b>	<b>142,856,580</b>	<b>157,357,668</b>
Plus: Net Current Transfers received from abroad	896,168	1,060,603	957,691	920,445	1,272,310	1,380,389	1,539,219
Current Transfers receivable	1,081,601	1,212,710	1,086,760	1,041,300	1,470,812	1,650,353	1,889,541
Less: Current transfer payable	185,433	152,108	129,069	120,855	198,502	269,963	350,321
<b>Equals: Net National Disposable Income at m.p.</b>	<b>99,915,760</b>	<b>107,601,809</b>	<b>113,525,894</b>	<b>120,037,232</b>	<b>129,405,409</b>	<b>144,236,969</b>	<b>158,896,888</b>

**Source:** NBS and BoT

**Table 17: Gross Domestic Product of Agriculture at Current Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

Economic activity	TZS Million						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
Crops	19,712,862	19,060,478	20,066,646	21,920,177	23,549,769	25,580,490	30,378,157
Livestock	8,867,810	9,251,173	10,357,287	10,622,499	11,269,820	11,479,664	11,678,978
Forestry and Hunting	3,313,765	3,383,160	3,641,955	3,720,575	4,191,340	4,603,883	4,804,019
Fishing	2,248,060	2,221,390	2,381,982	2,497,126	2,840,267	3,006,591	3,117,865
<b>Total Agriculture</b>	<b>34,142,497</b>	<b>33,916,201</b>	<b>36,447,871</b>	<b>38,760,377</b>	<b>41,851,196</b>	<b>44,670,628</b>	<b>49,979,019</b>

Source: NBS

**Table 18: Gross Domestic Product of Agriculture at 2015 Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

Economic activity	TZS Million						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
Crops	14,904,927	15,679,338	16,372,351	17,196,815	17,818,276	18,295,700	19,064,330
Livestock	7,886,754	8,276,692	8,687,238	9,119,559	9,574,892	10,054,947	10,560,054
Forestry and Hunting	3,184,483	3,339,085	3,499,684	3,612,827	3,739,795	3,857,006	4,021,644
Fishing	2,023,120	2,209,121	2,243,349	2,394,472	2,455,814	2,503,624	2,538,294
<b>Total Agriculture</b>	<b>27,999,284</b>	<b>29,504,236</b>	<b>30,802,622</b>	<b>32,323,673</b>	<b>33,588,777</b>	<b>34,711,277</b>	<b>36,184,322</b>

Source: NBS

**Table 19: Gross Domestic Product of Industry and Construction Activities at Current Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

Economic Activity	TZS Million						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
Mining and quarrying	5,206,217	6,455,878	7,164,222	9,867,293	11,471,365	15,436,227	16,903,691
Manufacturing	9,102,282	9,811,013	10,512,034	11,207,276	11,237,325	12,170,060	13,182,066
Electricity supply	413,351	345,775	369,917	398,084	378,691	248,139	234,392
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	519,909	554,536	590,324	635,959	746,403	893,174	908,275
Construction	14,493,826	16,243,719	18,749,387	20,367,912	21,501,198	23,320,549	24,957,172
<b>Total Industry and Construction</b>	<b>29,735,584</b>	<b>33,410,922</b>	<b>37,385,883</b>	<b>42,476,524</b>	<b>45,334,983</b>	<b>52,068,150</b>	<b>56,185,595</b>

**Source:** NBS**Table 20: Gross Domestic Product of Industry and Construction at 2015 Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

Economic Activity	TZS Million						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
Mining and quarrying	4,588,624	4,659,195	5,485,112	5,887,452	6,442,881	7,138,149	7,945,921
Manufacturing	8,889,818	9,623,501	10,184,558	10,646,279	11,155,762	11,624,144	12,128,562
Electricity supply	877,667	928,174	994,879	1,049,610	1,154,204	1,242,132	1,290,960
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	444,660	477,510	510,411	540,159	575,213	606,754	621,827
Construction	13,765,005	15,655,747	17,737,886	19,128,358	19,757,591	20,536,757	21,247,110
<b>Total Industry and Construction</b>	<b>28,565,774</b>	<b>31,344,128</b>	<b>34,912,847</b>	<b>37,251,857</b>	<b>39,085,652</b>	<b>41,147,936</b>	<b>43,234,380</b>

**Source:** NBS and BoT

**Table 21: Gross Domestic Product of Services at Current Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

Economic activity	TZS million						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	10,853,238	11,067,502	12,286,407	12,958,573	13,789,132	14,006,738	15,678,782
Transport and storage	7,897,993	8,381,276	9,622,792	10,701,520	10,860,302	11,397,028	13,523,735
Accommodation and Food Services	1,602,543	1,653,792	1,680,222	1,371,161	1,601,506	1,892,459	2,196,214
Information and communication	1,829,356	1,948,180	2,052,242	2,196,753	2,375,155	2,605,849	2,726,854
Financial and insurance activities	4,789,632	4,823,101	4,927,613	5,013,181	5,380,249	6,313,664	8,425,562
Real estate	3,334,171	3,553,630	3,869,528	4,348,618	4,581,584	4,784,774	5,086,175
Professional, scientific and technical activities	726,707	711,807	753,302	822,440	1,088,002	1,175,442	1,264,549
Administrative and support service activities	3,027,384	3,078,145	3,340,939	3,692,864	4,022,127	4,297,339	4,937,308
Public administration and defence	4,986,287	5,131,630	5,354,893	5,530,738	5,875,519	6,243,146	6,581,823
Education	2,864,290	3,081,718	3,322,028	3,440,525	3,649,124	3,838,330	4,130,679
Human health and social work activities	1,681,353	1,816,738	1,932,964	2,060,600	2,213,486	2,392,940	2,601,798
Arts, entertainment and recreation	322,353	374,924	427,887	416,049	513,448	623,721	749,446
Other service activities	959,148	1,037,687	1,140,417	1,217,190	1,358,754	1,465,396	1,594,457
Activities of households as employers;	201,872	215,564	241,246	251,635	296,065	306,818	321,046
<b>Total Services</b>	<b>45,076,328</b>	<b>46,875,694</b>	<b>50,952,480</b>	<b>54,021,848</b>	<b>57,604,454</b>	<b>61,343,645</b>	<b>69,818,428</b>

**Source:** NBS

## 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 producer's acquisition, less disposals of fixed assets during the accounting period plus additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units. This includes tangible and non-tangible (improved) assets. The National Accounts of Mainland Tanzania contains estimates of gross fixed capital formation by activity. The estimates are classified by ownership that is public and private sectors.

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

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

In 2023, Gross Capital Formation at current market price increased by 6.2 percent to TZS. 71,248,413 million from TZS.67,065,806 million in 2022. This was due to an increase in construction of buildings, roads, bridges and other work.

**Table 22: Gross Capital Formation by Type of Asset at Current Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

Type of Capital Formation	TZS Million						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
<b>A. Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>41,748,533</b>	<b>41,141,962</b>	<b>50,010,814</b>	<b>60,119,039</b>	<b>67,221,823</b>	<b>68,247,459</b>	<b>74,222,050</b>
Buildings and Structures	33,556,049	34,044,435	42,221,028	49,747,719	55,339,606	56,289,401	61,417,776
Transport Equipment	1,400,689	1,439,945	1,626,468	2,104,131	2,525,856	2,566,601	2,597,729
Machinery and Equipment	3,721,576	2,776,908	2,951,572	4,057,780	4,577,241	4,591,367	5,009,674
Other Machinery and Equipment	1,427,567	1,378,753	1,501,925	2,014,715	2,322,447	2,279,644	2,487,336
Animal Resources	457,203	417,015	476,835	609,366	729,533	726,652	752,314
Research and Development	1,185,449	1,084,906	1,232,987	1,585,327	1,727,139	1,793,793	1,957,221
<b>Change in Valuables</b>	<b>1,006,179</b>	<b>1,215,104</b>	<b>1,273,337</b>	<b>1,838,290</b>	<b>1,954,173</b>	<b>1,916,891</b>	<b>1,981,135</b>
<b>Changes in Inventories</b>	<b>-4,336,715</b>	<b>-1,717,221</b>	<b>-5,180,547</b>	<b>-6,008,036</b>	<b>-5,467,787</b>	<b>-3,098,544</b>	<b>-4,954,772</b>
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>38,417,998</b>	<b>40,639,844</b>	<b>46,103,604</b>	<b>55,949,293</b>	<b>63,708,208</b>	<b>67,065,806</b>	<b>71,248,413</b>

Source: NBS

**Table 23: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Public and Private Sectors, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 – 2023**

Type of Capital Formation	TZS Million						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>41,748,533</b>	<b>41,141,962</b>	<b>50,010,814</b>	<b>60,119,039</b>	<b>67,221,823</b>	<b>68,247,459</b>	<b>74,222,050</b>
Central Government:	10,812,870	10,716,619	12,602,717	15,570,831	16,939,888	16,738,193	19,223,511
Parastatals:	1,001,965	903,317	1,050,226	1,442,857	1,645,300	1,744,776	1,781,329
Institutions:	1,085,462	862,257	1,200,259	1,563,095	1,749,614	1,748,131	1,929,773
Private	28,848,236	28,659,770	35,157,613	41,542,256	46,887,021	48,016,360	51,287,437
<b>Change in Valuables</b>	<b>1,006,179</b>	<b>1,215,104</b>	<b>1,273,337</b>	<b>1,838,290</b>	<b>1,954,173</b>	<b>1,916,891</b>	<b>1,981,135</b>
<b>Changes in Inventories</b>	<b>-4,336,715</b>	<b>-1,717,221</b>	<b>-5,180,547</b>	<b>-6,008,036</b>	<b>-5,467,787</b>	<b>-3,098,544</b>	<b>-4,954,772</b>
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>38,417,998</b>	<b>40,639,844</b>	<b>46,103,604</b>	<b>55,949,293</b>	<b>63,708,208</b>	<b>67,065,806</b>	<b>71,248,413</b>

Source: NBS and BoT

**Table 24: Gross Capital Formation at 2015 Prices by Type of Asset, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 – 2023**

Type of Capital Formation	TZS Million						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
<b>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>39,913,245</b>	<b>46,824,212</b>	<b>53,293,526</b>	<b>56,436,601</b>	<b>58,860,660</b>	<b>63,270,605</b>	<b>66,300,057</b>
Buildings and Structures	32,459,645	38,689,032	44,798,699	46,631,376	48,634,282	52,329,858	54,781,168
Transport Equipment	1,159,581	1,782,710	2,108,988	2,148,677	2,143,604	2,365,663	2,414,535
Machinery and Equipment	3,434,004	3,144,371	3,048,264	3,789,868	4,050,012	4,245,799	4,561,893
Other Machinery and Equipment	1,320,387	1,529,393	1,549,217	1,843,357	1,925,453	2,103,267	2,168,811
Animal Resources	409,670	435,253	468,173	524,605	548,111	586,026	617,387
Research and Development	1,129,958	1,243,454	1,320,184	1,498,719	1,559,197	1,639,992	1,756,264
Change in Valuables	858,566	776,123	925,034	1,096,591	1,161,299	1,043,459	1,011,385
Changes in Inventories	-4,473,354	-2,444,709	-5,567,827	-6,323,175	-5,385,536	-3,201,316	-4,681,595
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>36,298,457</b>	<b>45,155,626</b>	<b>48,650,734</b>	<b>51,210,017</b>	<b>54,636,423</b>	<b>61,112,749</b>	<b>62,629,847</b>

Source: NBS

**Table 25: Gross Fixed Capital Formation at 2015 Prices by Kind of Economic Activity, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 – 2023**

Heading	TZS Million						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
1. Agriculture (crops, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting)	758,352	750,070	1,058,005	904,050	942,880	1,013,523	1,062,051
2. Mining and Quarrying	3,408,532	3,998,718	4,640,506	4,819,602	5,026,613	5,403,216	5,661,927
3. Manufacturing	5,995,088	7,033,135	7,666,601	8,476,945	8,841,046	9,503,432	9,958,465
4. Electricity and Water Supply	3,861,201	4,529,767	5,100,333	5,459,668	5,694,171	6,120,789	6,413,858
5. Construction	17,082,869	20,040,763	22,786,842	24,154,865	25,192,362	27,079,819	28,376,424
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Hotels and Restaurants	199,566	234,121	249,199	282,183	294,303	316,353	331,500
7. Transport, Storage and Communication	7,276,876	8,676,455	10,211,833	10,457,616	10,906,791	11,723,947	12,285,300
8. Financial intermediation, Real Estate and Business Services	308,923	362,412	408,920	436,811	455,573	489,705	513,153
9. Public Administration, Education, Health and Other Services	1,021,838	1,198,769	1,171,286	1,444,861	1,506,920	1,619,821	1,697,380
<b>10. Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>39,913,245</b>	<b>46,824,212</b>	<b>53,293,526</b>	<b>56,436,601</b>	<b>58,860,660</b>	<b>63,270,605</b>	<b>66,300,057</b>

Source: NBS

## **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 International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4. The “Region” is considered as an economic territory, from which data on production of goods and services are collected.

### **Coverage**

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

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

### **Methodology**

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

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

## Importance

The RGDP facilitates:

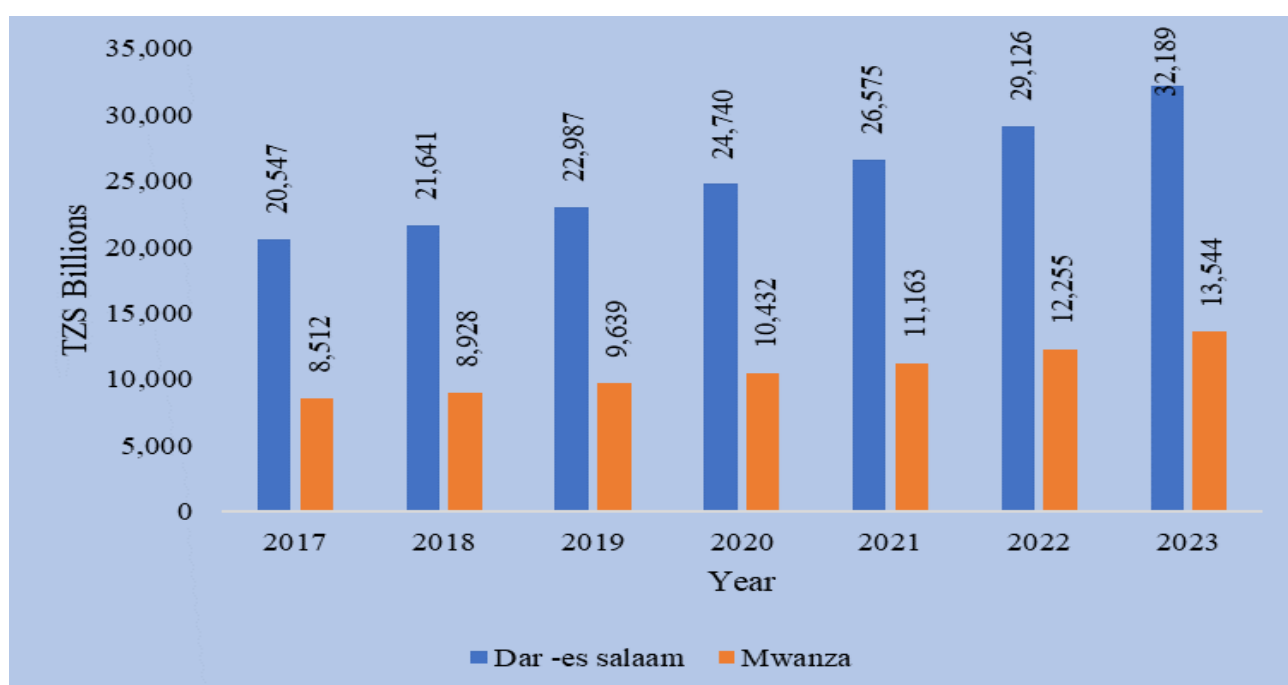
- (a) Monitoring and evaluation of the economic performance of the region;
- (b) Decision-making process in the region and formulation of economic policies;
- (c) Comparison of levels, shares the total GDP and growth rates within regions and
- (d) Updating the Regional Social Economic Profiles.

## Regions with the Largest Shares of GDP

In 2023, Dar es Salaam and Mwanza regions contributed significantly to total GDP at current prices. The two regions contribute about TZS 32,189,169 million and TZS 13,544,134 million equivalents to 17.1 and 7.2 percent respectively. The significant contribution of two regions is attributed to the concentration of economic activities such as trade, manufacturing, fishing, real estate, accommodation and food services.

The Regional Gross Domestic Product at current prices for Dar es Salaam region increased to TZS 32,189,169 million in 2023 from TZS 29,125,545 million in 2022 equivalent to 10.5 percent increase.

**Figure 4: Regional Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices (TZS Billion) for Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, 2017 – 2023**

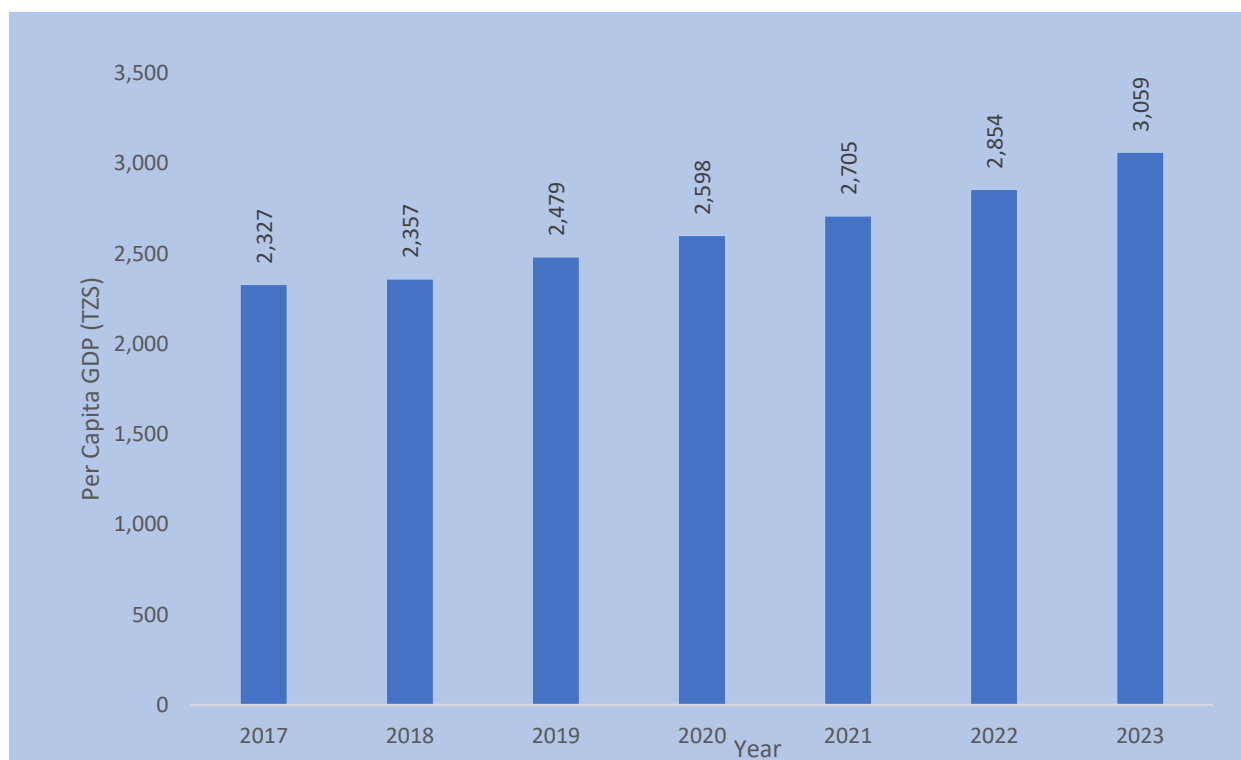


## Per Capita Gross Domestic Product

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

The GDP per capita at current prices in Mainland Tanzania increased to TZS 3,058,847 in 2023 from TZS 2,854,072 in 2022 equivalent to an increase of 7.2 percent.

**Figure 5: Per Capita Gross Domestic Product ('000) at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 – 2023**



**Table 26: Regional GDP at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

REGION/YEAR	TZS Million						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
Dodoma	3,479,845	3,712,070	4,145,675	4,559,312	4,820,118	5,320,293	6,041,218
Arusha	5,570,140	5,750,999	6,312,577	6,796,858	7,339,637	8,027,368	8,871,742
Kilimanjaro	5,261,372	5,515,948	6,029,936	6,481,850	6,943,254	7,610,706	8,411,252
Tanga	5,558,256	5,767,268	6,299,109	6,818,444	7,246,805	7,946,330	8,782,179
Morogoro	5,700,805	5,934,500	6,460,657	7,011,814	7,483,520	8,175,017	9,034,921
Pwani	2,315,522	2,406,568	2,624,155	2,921,770	3,138,471	3,441,198	3,803,167
Dar -es salaam	20,546,541	21,640,626	22,986,960	24,739,796	26,574,684	29,125,545	32,189,169
Lindi	2,351,544	2,424,927	2,664,978	2,897,446	3,122,010	3,395,666	3,652,845
Mtwara	3,230,414	3,405,133	3,660,991	3,945,031	4,237,624	4,701,793	5,196,360
Ruvuma	4,513,143	4,700,139	5,114,693	5,504,706	5,903,308	6,414,934	7,089,700
Iringa	3,934,498	3,977,373	4,175,501	4,532,904	4,907,770	5,376,499	5,942,036
Mbeya	6,663,025	7,010,874	7,551,130	8,175,688	8,782,057	9,535,669	10,538,696
Singida	2,220,912	2,317,778	2,516,935	2,708,860	2,919,438	3,201,529	3,538,288
Tabora	4,394,376	4,519,464	4,980,096	5,359,846	5,767,040	6,305,249	6,907,179
Rukwa	2,543,196	2,646,061	2,894,426	3,115,135	3,355,846	3,599,915	3,978,578
Kigoma	3,325,479	3,475,316	3,768,728	4,056,106	4,366,606	4,744,009	5,243,016
Shinyanga	4,351,242	4,460,274	4,894,614	5,196,691	5,457,762	5,989,130	6,619,107
Kagera	3,026,155	3,114,434	3,442,102	3,704,575	3,989,002	4,366,433	4,825,725
Mwanza	8,511,689	8,927,574	9,639,384	10,432,212	11,163,197	12,255,062	13,544,134
Mara	4,334,974	4,429,107	4,912,776	5,287,393	5,698,881	6,150,050	6,796,954
Manyara	3,990,540	4,196,101	4,522,434	4,867,285	5,266,952	5,808,750	6,419,754
Njombe	1,889,953	2,088,497	2,425,282	2,610,219	2,832,816	3,103,837	3,430,320
Katavi	1,613,624	1,664,664	1,816,450	1,954,961	2,099,956	2,304,700	2,547,124
Simiyu	1,931,305	2,126,109	2,262,802	2,526,723	2,871,555	3,086,858	3,411,555
Geita	5,310,397	5,526,377	5,974,957	6,528,082	7,031,590	7,736,222	8,549,971
Songwe	2,173,186	2,259,589	2,462,846	2,650,647	2,847,239	3,097,270	3,423,062
<b>Mainland Tanzania</b>	<b>118,742,133</b>	<b>123,997,772</b>	<b>134,540,194</b>	<b>145,384,353</b>	<b>156,167,137</b>	<b>170,820,032</b>	<b>188,788,052</b>

**Source: NBS**

**Table 27: Regional Percentage Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023**

	<b>Percent</b>						
<b>REGION/YEAR</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022r</b>	<b>2023p</b>
Dodoma	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2
Arusha	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Kilimanjaro	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5
Tanga	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7
Morogoro	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Pwani	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Dar -es salaam	17.3	17.5	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.1
Lindi	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Mtwara	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Ruvuma	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Iringa	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Mbeya	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Singida	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Tabora	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Rukwa	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Kigoma	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Shinyanga	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
Kagera	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Mwanza	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2
Mara	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Manyara	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Njombe	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Katavi	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Simiyu	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Geita	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Songwe	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
<b>Mainland Tanzania</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** NBS

**Table 28: Regional Per Capita GDP at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 – 2023**

REGION/YEAR	TZS Million						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
Dodoma	1,437,987	1,489,004	1,614,036	1,722,178	1,765,826	1,724,219	1,901,444
Arusha	2,859,094	2,875,633	3,076,526	3,230,332	3,403,478	3,406,833	3,666,850
Kilimanjaro	2,885,868	2,958,677	3,162,038	3,321,893	3,476,926	4,087,527	4,344,161
Tanga	2,432,804	2,467,752	2,633,637	2,783,908	2,887,819	3,038,056	3,255,138
Morogoro	2,252,154	2,285,764	2,426,567	2,568,375	2,673,392	2,557,007	2,738,990
Pwani	1,872,671	1,901,668	2,025,956	2,203,692	2,312,339	1,699,402	1,831,545
Dar -es salaam	4,095,144	4,204,455	4,357,457	4,579,905	4,808,472	5,409,921	5,743,367
Lindi	2,440,715	2,465,013	2,653,200	2,824,572	2,979,634	2,843,874	2,941,118
Mtwara	2,311,197	2,391,106	2,522,946	2,667,591	2,811,165	2,875,808	3,038,544
Ruvuma	2,923,268	2,975,127	3,163,093	3,325,216	3,482,660	3,469,794	3,677,375
Iringa	3,681,591	3,631,734	3,721,046	3,943,435	4,168,570	4,507,732	4,816,306
Mbeya	3,321,429	3,386,222	3,534,157	3,708,564	3,861,542	4,068,545	4,361,050
Singida	1,415,221	1,437,066	1,517,976	1,588,605	1,664,095	1,594,341	1,710,562
Tabora	1,586,937	1,574,440	1,674,304	1,739,496	1,807,173	1,859,035	1,991,241
Rukwa	2,191,338	2,213,259	2,349,450	2,452,768	2,561,701	2,336,819	2,518,314
Kigoma	1,315,090	1,328,383	1,392,303	1,448,134	1,506,470	1,919,900	2,069,281
Shinyanga	2,395,642	2,379,182	2,531,128	2,606,701	2,656,842	2,672,169	2,880,357
Kagera	1,036,375	1,030,574	1,100,449	1,143,971	1,189,596	1,460,688	1,559,882
Mwanza	2,508,144	2,527,355	2,622,034	2,726,255	2,802,153	3,312,294	3,555,002
Mara	2,041,253	2,004,898	2,137,554	2,210,592	2,288,565	2,592,753	2,780,387
Manyara	2,357,546	2,396,589	2,497,300	2,598,511	2,718,497	3,069,349	3,310,947
Njombe	2,403,459	2,599,900	2,956,382	3,116,467	3,313,499	3,487,669	3,705,186
Katavi	2,284,059	2,254,919	2,355,089	2,425,850	2,493,417	1,998,945	2,160,552
Simiyu	966,511	1,014,947	1,030,209	1,096,559	1,187,331	1,442,122	1,551,548
Geita	2,471,781	2,467,189	2,558,721	2,681,157	2,769,308	2,598,133	2,800,076
Songwe	1,863,646	1,879,203	1,986,214	2,072,680	2,158,530	2,303,339	2,471,735
<b>Mainland Tanzania</b>	<b>2,327,349</b>	<b>2,356,507</b>	<b>2,479,311</b>	<b>2,597,725</b>	<b>2,705,393</b>	<b>2,854,072</b>	<b>3,058,847</b>

**Source:** NBS

**Map 1: Percentage Share to Gross Domestic Product by Region in Mainland Tanzania, 2023**



## Appendices

### Appendix 1: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Total GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 – 2023

						Percent
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
99,262,789	106,301,666	113,849,364	119,772,323	125,293,096	131,253,112	138,033,894
2018	7.1	7.1	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.6
2019		7.1	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.4
2020			5.2	4.9	4.9	4.9
2021				4.6	4.7	4.8
2022					4.8	5.0
2023						5.2

Source: NBS

### Appendix 2: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Agriculture Forestry and Fishing Activities at 2015 Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023

						Percent
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
27,999,284	29,504,236	30,802,622	32,323,673	33,588,777	34,711,277	36,184,322
2018	5.4	4.9	5.9	4.7	4.4	4.4
2019		4.4	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.2
2020			4.9	4.4	4.1	4.1
2021				3.9	3.6	3.8
2022					3.3	3.8
2023						4.2

Source: NBS

### Appendix 3: Annual Average Rates of Industry and Construction Activities at 2015 Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023

						Percent
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
28,565,774	31,344,128	34,912,847	37,251,857	39,085,652	41,147,936	43,234,380
2018	9.7	10.6	9.3	8.2	7.6	7.2
2019		11.4	9.0	7.6	7.0	6.6
2020			6.7	5.8	5.6	5.5
2021				4.9	5.1	5.1
2022					5.3	5.2
2023						5.1

Source: NBS

### Appendix 4: Annual Average Rates Services Activities at 2015 Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2017 - 2023

						Percent
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022r	2023p
42,697,731	45,453,302	48,133,895	50,196,792	52,618,667	55,393,899	58,615,193
2018	6.5	6.2	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4
2019		5.9	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2
2020			4.3	4.6	4.8	5.0
2021				4.8	5.0	5.3
2022					5.3	5.5
2023						5.8

Source: NBS

## **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.

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