



2024 UPDATED STATISTICAL BUSINESS REGISTER USING ADMINISTRATIVE DATA, TANZANIA

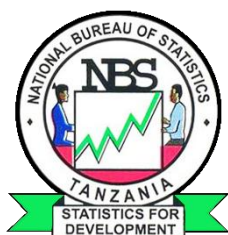


SEPTEMBER, 2025



The United Republic of Tanzania

2024 UPDATED STATISTICAL BUSINESS REGISTER USING ADMINISTRATIVE DATA, TANZANIA



National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dodoma



Office of the Chief Government Statistician
Presidents 'Office – Finance and Planning
Zanzibar

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Preface

This report presents the findings and methodology of the recent update to the 2024 Statistical Business Register (SBR), leveraging administrative data sources to enhance coverage, accuracy, and timeliness. As national economies evolve rapidly, maintaining a comprehensive and reliable business register is essential for producing high-quality economic statistics.

The integration of administrative data such as tax records, establishment surveys like 2023 Census of Industrial Production (CIP) and 2024 Employment and Earning Survey (EES) into the SBR framework allows for more efficient data collection, reduced respondent burden, and improved alignment with international statistical standards. This update reflects our continued commitment to modernizing statistical infrastructure, ensuring that policymakers, researchers, and the public have access to robust and relevant business statistics.

The primary objective of the Statistical Business Register (SBR) is to serve as a comprehensive and up-to-date repository of information on establishments across Tanzania. As a foundational tool for statistical activities, the SBR provides a structured framework for the collection, maintenance, and dissemination of key data on establishments covering aspects such as size, industry classification, geographical location, ownership, and economic activity. Moreover, the SBR plays a critical role in supporting the national statistical system by providing a robust and reliable sampling frame for a wide range of business and economic surveys conducted throughout the country.

The findings presented in this report are disaggregated at both national and regional levels, offering valuable insights to support evidence-based policymaking, economic planning, and academic research. By providing accurate, timely, and detailed information, the Statistical Business Register (SBR) plays a vital role in enhancing transparency, promoting accountability, and supporting sustainable development within Tanzania's business sector. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) encourage policymakers, researchers, development partners, and other stakeholders to make full use of these

findings in the formulation of policies, development strategies, and further studies aimed at strengthening the country's economic landscape.



Dr. Amina Msengwa,
Statistician General.



Salum Kassim Ali,
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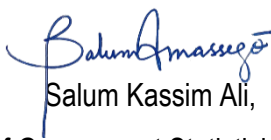
Acknowledgement

This report is the result of the valuable collaboration between the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS). We gratefully acknowledge the dedication, professionalism, and hard work of the staff from both institutions, whose efforts were essential in the successful update of the 2024 Statistical Business Register (SBR) dataset. We also extend our sincere appreciation to the Tanzania Revenue Authority, as well as the managers, desk officers, technical experts, and IT personnel, for their solid commitment to ensuring the quality, accuracy, and timeliness of the data. Their collective contribution has played a crucial role in reinforcing the SBR as a dependable source of official statistics for the United Republic of Tanzania.

Special gratitude is extended to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for its unwavering support throughout the entire process, and to all development partners for their financial assistance provided through the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan II (TSMP II).

We welcome feedback, suggestions, and comments on this report. All correspondence may be directed to: NBS at sg@nbs.go.tz or to the OCGS at zanstat@ocgs.go.tz. Additional publications and statistical resources can be accessed at www.nbs.go.tz and www.ocgs.go.tz.

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Executive Summary

This report presents the final results of the updated United Republic of Tanzania (URT) 2024 SBR dataset, compiled from administrative sources provided by the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) and establishment-based surveys such as the 2023 Census of Industrial Production (CIP), the 2024 Employment and Earnings Survey, and the Hotel Statistics Survey, conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician in Zanzibar.

The 2024 update of the Statistical Business Register (SBR) was derived from current data sources collected throughout the year 2024, encompassing all formal establishments across all regions of the country. The up-to-date sources ensured the accuracy and relevance of the information used to revise and enhance the 2023/24 SBR dataset.

Key findings from the updated 2024 SBR are summarized below

This report presents an increase of number of establishments from 2023 to 2024 by 38,034 establishments, representing an increase of 17.3 percent. The results indicate that between 2023 and 2024, the highest percentage of increase were recorded in the following regions Manyara (62.4%), Pwani (36.5%), Singida (35.6%), Simiyu (32.0%), and Arusha (31.3%). On the other hand, regions such as Iringa (6.3%), Ruvuma (9.1%), and Geita (9.5%), as well as all regions in Zanzibar, recorded relatively slower growth in the number of establishments

Regarding the number of persons engaged, a total of 3,178,651 persons were engaged in establishments across the country, with male accounting for 60.9 percent and female for 39.1 percent. Mainland Tanzania accounted for the majority of persons engaged in establishments, with 2,969,618 individuals, while Zanzibar recorded 209,033 individuals. Across regions Dar es Salaam had the highest engagement (25.9%), while Kaskazini Pemba had the lowest (0.6%).

In terms of economic activity, the education sector had the most employees (601,494), followed by manufacturing (578,891) and wholesale/retail trade (407,533). Males dominate most sectors, except in human health and social work and accommodation and food services, where females outnumber males.

Acronym And Abbreviations

CIP	Census of Industrial Production
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
EES	Employment and Earnings Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ISIC Rev.4	International Standard Industrial Classification Revision 4
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MTID	Ministry of Trade and Industrial Development
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NSO	National Statistical Office
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
SBR	Statistical Business Register
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TSMP II	Tanzania Statistical Master Plan Phase II
TZM	Mainland Tanzania
TZS	Tanzanian Shilling
URT	The United Republic of Tanzania
ZNZ	Zanzibar
ZRA	Zanzibar Revenue Authority

Term Definition

Administrative data

Administrative data refers to information collected by a government department or other public agency primarily for administrative (not research or statistical) purposes. A statistical register is a comprehensive database that collects information on specific units, such as individuals, households, businesses, or real estate, to support the production of statistics

Statistical Business Register (SBR)

SBR is a regularly updated, structured database of economic units in a territorial area, maintained by an NSI, and used for statistical purposes.

Statistical classification

A statistical classification refers to the systematic grouping and coding of businesses and their activities into standardized categories based on common features, such as their primary economic activity, (International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)).

Establishment

A single location unit where one or more persons work for the same enterprise and carry out one main economic activity. It is the basic unit for data collection and analysis in the SBR.

Industry (Economic Activity)

The main activity carried out by the establishment, classified according to an official classification system, such as the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

Employment Size

The total number of persons engaged in the establishment, including paid employees, working proprietors, and unpaid family workers.

Persons Engaged

Refers to all individuals who work in the establishment, regardless of employment status (full-time, part-time, or temporary), including owners and unpaid family members.

Geographical Location

The physical location of the establishment, typically identified by administrative boundaries (region, district, ward, etc.).

Tax Identification Number (TIN)

A unique identifier assigned to an enterprise for tax purposes. It is often used to link administrative records with the SBR.

Turnover (optional depending on data availability)

The total revenue generated by an establishment over a specific period, usually reported annually.

Chapter One

Introduction

1.0 Introduction

The Statistical Business Register (SBR) is a vital component of the National Statistical System, serving as the central repository of information on social and economic units. It underpins the production of official statistics by providing a reliable and up-to-date frame for surveys, censuses, and economic analysis. The (SBR) contains structural information about each establishment, including (but not limited to) name, economic activity, ISIC, location and employment by sex.

The updation of SBR is a continuous process carried out annually by the Regional Statistical Offices for Mainland Tanzania and OCGS for Tanzania Zanzibar. The 2024 updated SBR was compiled using administrative data from Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) for Mainland Tanzania, and Zanzibar Revenue Authority for Zanzibar as well as establishment surveys conducted by NBS and OCGS such as Employment and Earnings Survey (EES) and Census of Industry Production (CIP).

This report presents the latest updates to the SBR, undertaken through administrative sources to enhance data quality, expand coverage, and align with evolving international standards. Key changes include the integration of new data sources, refinement of classification systems, and improved mechanisms for tracking business dynamics.

1.1 Objectives

The main objective of updating the Tanzania 2024 SBR is to ensure that it remains a reliable, comprehensive, and up to date database of establishments in the country, to be used as a sampling frame for economic analysis.

Other specific objectives of updating the Tanzania 2024 SBR include:

- i. To identify and include newly established businesses.
- ii. To determine the current operational status of each establishment (e.g., active, closed).
- iii. To update information on each establishment, including number of employees

(by sex), turnover, ISIC code, and other relevant characteristics.

- iv. To capture any changes in economic activity, location, or other key attributes.

1.2 Rationale

The rationale for updating a Statistical Business Register (SBR) lies in the need to ensure that the economic statistics derived from it are accurate, reliable, and relevant. As the SBR serves as a core infrastructure to produce official statistics, it must continuously reflect the real and dynamic nature of the economy.

1.3 Organization of the report

This report is organized into five chapters. Following this introduction chapter, the second chapter describes the methodological procedures used in updating SBR. Chapter three presents general findings while the fourth chapter presents conclusion, challenges and recommendations.

Chapter Two

Methodology

2.0 Introduction

A methodology part for updating the Statistical Business Register (SBR) using administrative data sources in Tanzania (Mainland and Zanzibar) outlines the processes, standards, and practices followed to ensure the SBR remains accurate, up-to-date by leveraging existing administrative records. This part covers scope and coverage, data Sources, data capturing, data processing and analysis, and ethical consideration.

2.1 Scope and Coverage

The 2024 Statistical Business Register (SBR) was updated using a scientific approach, drawing on administrative data from the Tax Revenue Authorities of both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, as well as data from the 2023 Establishment based Surveys. The update was based on the previous dataset, which covered all 31 regions. Moreover, the datasets used contained essential information or content such as the location, name, economic activity of each establishment, and other relevant details. The coverage and classification of economic activities adhere to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4.

2.2 Data Sources

The administrative data sources from revenue authority (TRA) tax records from both Mainland and Zanzibar, and establishment-based Surveys particularly Employment and Earnings Survey, Census of Industrial Production and Hotel Statistics Survey.

2.3 Data Capturing

Data from administrative sources was systematically extracted, cleaned, and organized especially data originally collected for non-statistical purposes, such as taxation. This process ensures that relevant variables such as the name, location, ownership, economic activity, and size of establishments be accurately identified and standardized for statistical use. Quality checks were applied to ensure consistency,

completeness, and timeliness of the information. Leveraging administrative data enhances the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of statistical operations, reduces response burden on businesses, and improves the overall coverage of the Statistical Business Register (SBR).

2.4 Data Updating and Processing

It involved matching and integrating administrative records with existing SBR dataset using name of establishment, location and ISIC Rev.4. Data cleaning and validation checks were conducted to ensure data consistency, including the removal of duplicates and the updating business status (active, inactive, closed). Microsoft Excel was used for producing tables and charts for clear visualization of the results.

2.5 Ethical Consideration

During execution of the 2024 SBR ethical consideration guided the entire practice. The confidentiality and non-disclosure of the information to other establishment was maintained and the findings were disseminated in an aggregated form.

Chapter Three

Key Findings

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the general findings of the updated 2024 Statistical Business Register (SBR) based on administrative sources. It outlines the current status and changes in the number of recorded establishments across regions. Additionally, it provides detailed information on the distribution of establishments by region, economic activity, major sectors, geographic location, employment size, and turnover.

The results indicate that between 2023 and 2024, the number of establishments increased by 38,034, which is equivalent to 17.3 percent. The highest percentage increase was observed in the following regions: Manyara (62.4%), Pwani (36.5%), Singida (35.6%), Simiyu (32.0%), and Arusha (31.3%). On the other hand, regions such as Iringa (6.3%), Ruvuma (9.1%), and Geita (9.5%), as well as all regions in Zanzibar, recorded relatively slower growth in the number of establishments (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Change in Number of Establishments by Region, Tanzania, 2023 and 2024

Region	Number of Establishments		Difference	Percent Change
	2023	2024		
Dodoma	8,098	9,338	1,240	15.3
Arusha	7,189	9,439	2,250	31.3
Kilimanjaro	5,874	7,536	1,662	28.3
Tanga	6,386	7,972	1,586	24.8
Morogoro	5,833	7,149	1,316	22.6
Pwani	4,553	6,217	1,664	36.5
Dar es Salaam	25,935	33,965	8,030	31.0
Lindi	5,627	6,244	617	11.0
Mtwara	5,415	6,224	809	14.9
Ruvuma	6,612	7,212	600	9.1
Iringa	7,890	8,387	497	6.3
Mbeya	8,555	10,262	1,707	20.0
Singida	4,754	6,448	1,694	35.6
Tabora	4,621	5,337	716	15.5
Rukwa	5,867	6,585	718	12.2
Kigoma	4,413	5,167	754	17.1
Shinyanga	4,100	5,011	911	22.2
Kagera	6,948	8,041	1,093	15.7
Mwanza	9,524	10,945	1,421	14.9
Mara	6,931	7,824	893	12.9
Manyara	3,730	6,056	2,326	62.4
Njombe	6,833	7,502	669	9.8
Katavi	3,144	3,816	672	21.4
Simiyu	4,304	5,682	1,378	32.0
Geita	9,739	10,666	927	9.5
Songwe	6,321	6,952	631	10.0
Mainland Tanzania	179,196	215,977	36,781	20.5
Kaskazini Unguja	4,985	5,127	142	2.8
Kusini Unguja	4,242	4,393	151	3.6
Mjini Magharibi	22,711	23,345	634	2.8
Kaskazini Pemba	3,843	3,977	134	3.5
Kusini Pemba	4,394	4,586	192	4.4
Zanzibar	40,175	41,428	1,253	3.1
Tanzania	219371	257405	38034	17.3

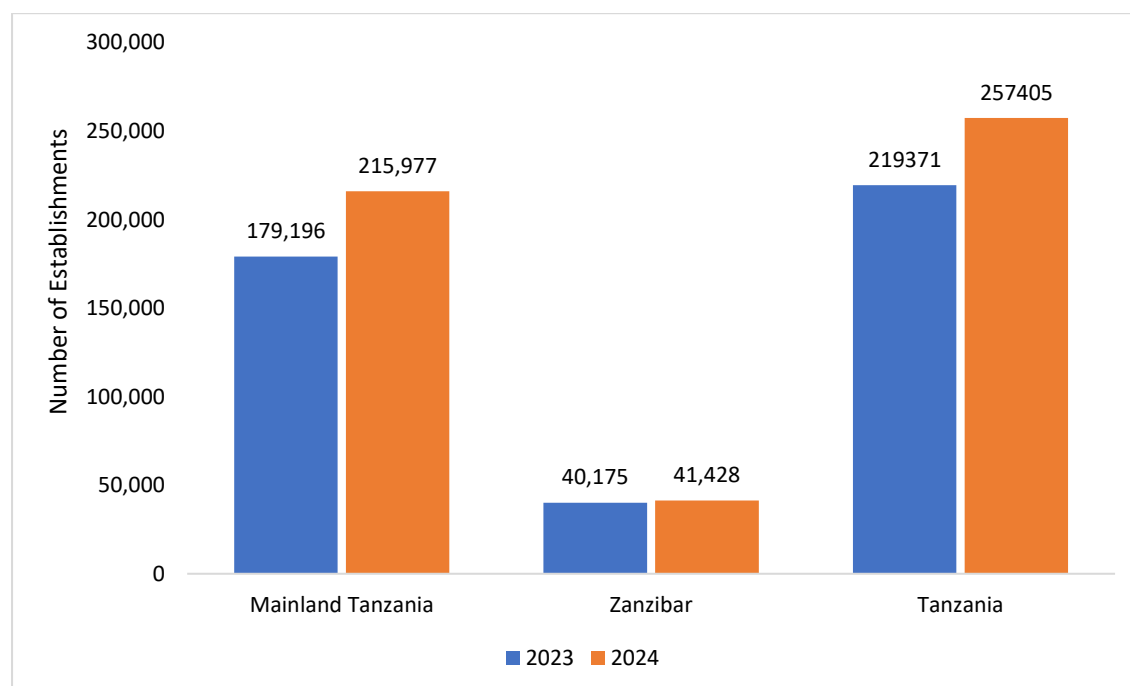
3.1 Number of Establishment by Location and Region

Figure 3.1 illustrates the number of establishments in Tanzania by location specifically Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar for the years 2023 and 2024. The data reveals a clear upward trend in the number of establishments in Tanzania over the two-year period, reflecting increasing economic activity in the country.

At the national level, the total number of establishments in Tanzania grew from 219,371 in 2023 to 257,405 in 2024. This represents an overall increase of 38,034 establishments, over one years. This national level growth reflects the combined contributions of both the Mainland and Zanzibar and underscores the overall improvement in the business environment across the country.

In 2023, Mainland Tanzania recorded a total of 179,196 establishments, which increased to 215,977 in 2024, marking an absolute growth of 36,781 establishments over the two-year period. Zanzibar, despite having a smaller base, also showed steady increase. The number of establishments recorded in Zanzibar was 40,175 in 2023, rising slightly to 41,428 in 2024, which represents a growth of 1,253 establishments during the same period.

Figure 3.1 Number of Establishments; by Location, Tanzania, 2023 and 2024



The majority of establishments in Tanzania are concentrated in a few key regions, reflecting patterns of urbanization, economic activity, and administrative importance. Dar es Salaam Region hosts the highest proportion of establishments, accounting for 13.2 percent of the total. This is followed by Mjini Magharibi with 9.1 percent, and Mwanza with 4.3%, (Figure 3.2).

Other regions with notable concentrations include Geita (4.1%), Mbeya (4.0%), and Dodoma (3.6%). These six regions alone contribute a significant portion of the total establishments in the country.

Each of the remaining regions had less than 3.6 percent of the recorded establishments. The region with the smallest number of establishments is Katavi, with just 1.5 percent of the total (Figure 3.2).

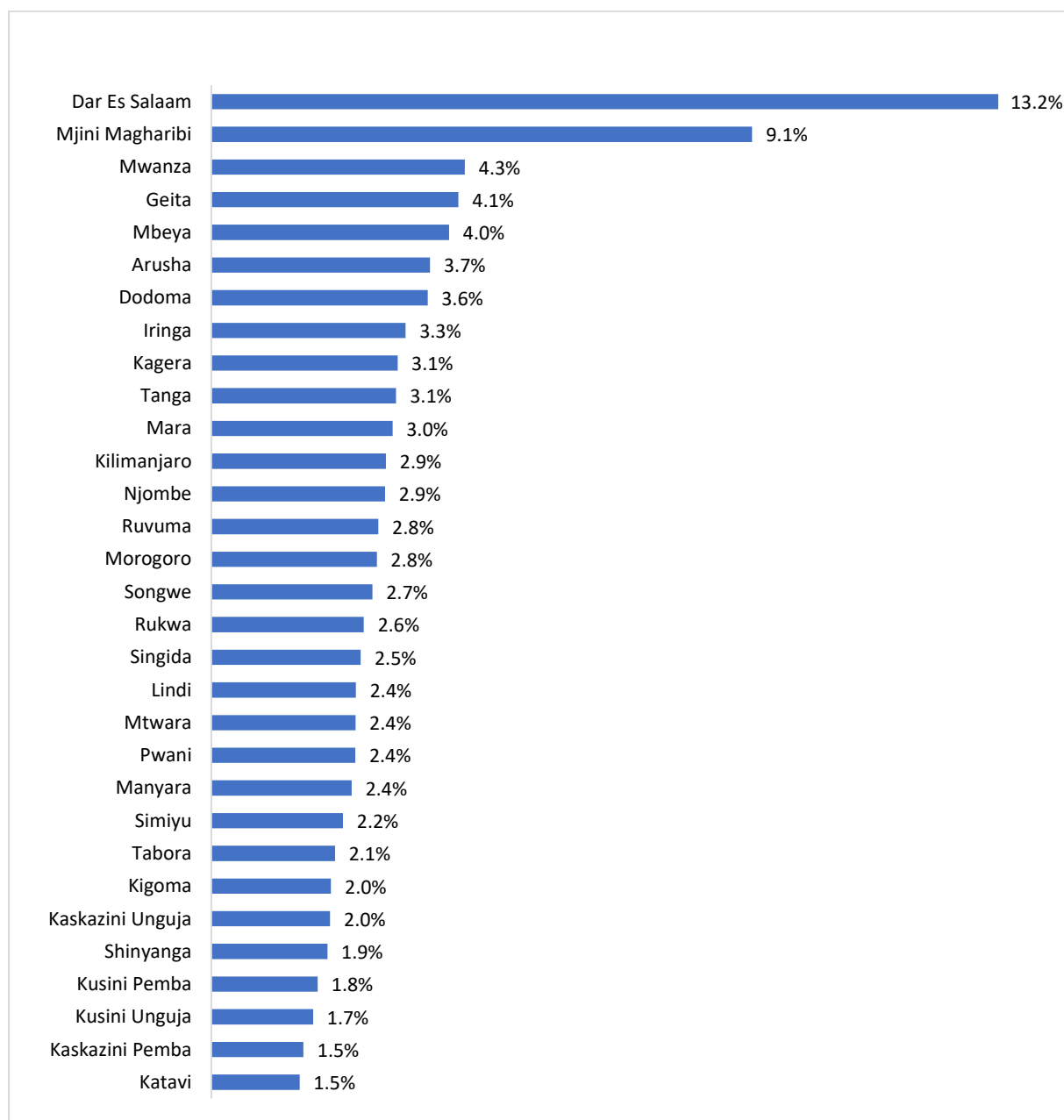
Figure 3.2 Percentage Distribution of Establishments by Region; Tanzania, 2024 SBR

Table 3.2 reveals that among the various industrial activities, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles is the most dominant, accounting for 47.9 percent of all establishments. This is followed by manufacturing (12.8%) and accommodation and food service activities (8.8%). In contrast, key infrastructure and utility sectors such as electricity (0.2%), water supply (0.3%), and mining and quarrying (1.2%) have the lowest number of establishments. Both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar reflect a similar trend, with wholesale and retail trade making up 45.8 percent and 58.9 percent of establishments respectively.

Table 3.2 Number of Establishment by Economic Activity and Region; Tanzania, 2024

Region	Total	Economic Activities										
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Dodoma	9,338	15	9	979	13	41	46	4,664	58	1,148	48	397
Arusha	9,439	98	28	1024	9	23	42	3,163	91	1238	73	289
Kilimanjaro	7,536	96	9	1266	17	68	54	2,993	79	849	32	275
Tanga	7,972	56	65	1589	23	35	29	1,540	86	919	27	300
Morogoro	7,149	38	4	1187	13	28	22	2,527	55	1000	30	229
Pwani	6,217	33	46	1289	31	21	23	1,077	44	652	17	111
Dar es Salaam	33,965	112	149	4,088	58	50	367	16,610	1217	2,595	256	1022
Lindi	6,244	9	113	667	12	25	15	3,335	139	396	24	235
Mtwara	6,224	11	15	593	12	36	26	2,911	152	372	29	274
Ruvuma	7,212	14	7	777	12	24	28	4,484	44	475	26	493
Iringa	8,387	45	3	1090	11	9	17	4,567	35	811	17	329
Mbeya	10,262	19	399	1609	3	13	21	5,506	67	954	35	397
Singida	6,448	7	119	1026	9	26	24	2,487	48	473	17	221
Tabora	5,337	9	14	472	16	17	23	818	24	576	23	214
Rukwa	6,585	5	3	1137	11	9	45	3,751	28	442	20	268
Kigoma	5,167	71	23	718	13	31	11	2,111	40	497	32	215
Shinyanga	5,011	6	90	946	5	21	13	1,783	31	807	21	252
Kagera	8,041	13	20	930	3	2	23	3,841	36	684	38	295
Mwanza	10,945	28	32	1340	15	17	38	5,880	85	1072	25	612
Mara	7,824	9	102	905	5	16	36	4,043	47	1,040	14	403
Manyara	6,056	50	670	680	8	24	18	1,428	49	523	17	233
Njombe	7,502	13	3	978	19	15	12	4,954	36	414	30	381
Katavi	3,816	3	22	642	13	13	17	1,702	36	376	10	140
Simiyu	5,682	7	13	781	8	25	9	2,267	13	510	23	352
Geita	10,666	2	397	1125	6	15	19	6,233	33	932	33	594
Songwe	6,952	5	508	518	3	2	6	4,257	112	487	16	307
Mainland Tanzania	215,977	774	2863	28356	348	606	984	98,932	2685	20,242	933	8,838
Percent	100.00	0.36	1.33	13.13	0.16	0.28	0.46	45.81	1.24	9.37	0.43	4.09
Kaskazini Unguja	5,127	37	20	412	5	1	19	2,989	18	545	5	122
Kusini Unguja	4,393	48	51	439	2	1	8	2,434	3	627	5	115
Mjini Magharibi	23,345	102	24	2,591	96	9	130	13,816	166	1,209	174	632
Kaskazini Pemba	3,977	169	49	577	3	5	10	2,409	20	72	23	105
Kusini Pemba	4,586	135	16	561	8	53	21	2,733	35	78	54	74
Zanzibar	41,428	491	160	4,580	114	69	188	24,381	242	2,531	261	1,048
Percent	100.00	1.19	0.39	11.06	0.28	0.17	0.45	58.85	0.58	6.11	0.63	2.53
Tanzania	257,405	1265	3023	32936	462	675	1172	123,313	2927	22,773	1194	9,886
Percent	100.00	0.49	1.17	12.80	0.18	0.26	0.46	47.91	1.14	8.85	0.46	3.84

Note

- | | |
|--|---|
| A: Agriculture forestry and fishing | F: Construction |
| B: Mining and quarrying | G: Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles |
| C: Manufacturing | H: Transportation and storage |
| D: Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | I: Accommodation and food services activities |
| E: Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities | J: Information and communication |
| | K: Financial and insurance activities |

Table 3.2 (Cont.): Number of Establishment by Economic Activity and Region, Tanzania 2024

Region	Total	Economic Activities									
		L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
Dodoma	9,338	29	123	66	339	342	184	42	792		3
Arusha	9,439	31	222	418	300	1,343	534	53	455	1	4
Kilimanjaro	7,536	12	71	122	148	579	293	14	557		2
Tanga	7,972	12	78	43	170	1,639	550	16	793		2
Morogoro	7,149	4	83	65	435	677	284	21	440	7	
Pwani	6,217	8	47	24	562	866	332	8	1022	3	1
Dar es Salaam	33,965	240	753	919	599	2,052	919	242	1,666	25	26
Lindi	6,244	2	18	5	223	367	177	11	471		
Mtwara	6,224	2	40	18	530	495	218	18	472		
Ruvuma	7,212	1	56	26	210	160	126	25	222	2	
Iringa	8,387	4	50	25	106	335	160	39	732		2
Mbeya	10,262	4	68	38	95	290	170	26	547		1
Singida	6,448	5	31	58	176	855	368	16	480		2
Tabora	5,337	2	59	17	996	1,224	447	18	368		
Rukwa	6,585	1	59	41	96	124	80	20	445		
Kigoma	5,167	2	46	90	347	283	145	20	472		
Shinyanga	5,011	3	29	24	169	238	169	20	384		
Kagera	8,041	7	70	35	551	350	164	18	959	2	
Mwanza	10,945	14	131	112	222	392	337	55	535	2	1
Mara	7,824	4	71	31	286	294	166	30	322		
Manyara	6,056	2	27	15	199	954	311	10	836	2	
Njombe	7,502		39	10	111	117	99	22	249		
Katavi	3,816	3	23	23	160	286	146	11	190		
Simiyu	5,682	2	13	8	121	867	336	16	311		
Geita	10,666	7	87	59	196	163	137	33	595		
Songwe	6,952	1	33	16	109	258	145	18	151		
Mainland Tanzania	215,977	402	2,327	2,308	7,456	15,550	6,997	822	14,466	44	44
Percent	100.00	0.19	1.08	1.07	3.45	7.20	3.24	0.38	6.70	0.02	0.02
Kaskazini Unguja	5,127	2	15	148	13	186	74	241	271	4	
Kusini Unguja	4,393	4	27	103	15	203	58	12	236	2	
Mjini Magharibi	23,345	14	218	607	174	971	261	40	2,023	86	2
Kaskazini Pemba	3,977	1	9	43	112	198	96	8	68		
Kusini Pemba	4,586	2	18	67	175	242	118	9	180	7	
Zanzibar	41,428	23	287	968	489	1,800	607	310	2,778	99	2
Percent	100.00	0.06	0.69	2.34	1.18	4.34	1.47	0.75	6.71	0.24	0.00
Tanzania	257,405	425	2,614	3,276	7,945	17,350	7,604	1132	17,244	143	46
Percent	100.00	0.17	1.02	1.27	3.09	6.74	2.95	0.44	6.70	0.06	0.02

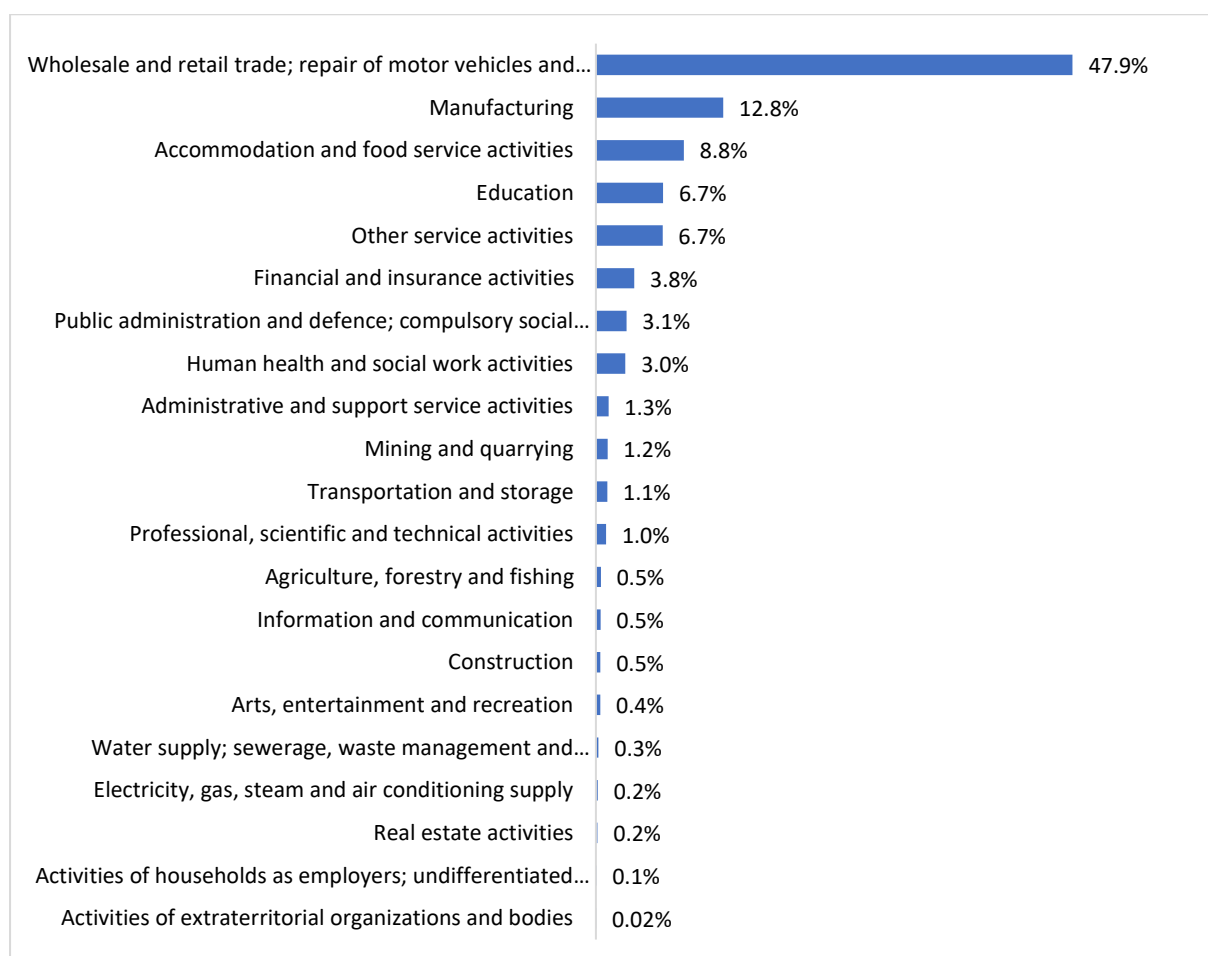
Note

- | | |
|---|--|
| L: Real estate activities | Q: Human health and social work activities |
| M: Professional scientific and technical activities | R: Arts entertainment and recreation |
| N: Administrative and support services activities | S: Other services activities |
| O: Public administration and defense compulsory social security | T: Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services -producing activities of household for own use |
| P: Education | U: Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies. |

The enumerated establishments in Tanzania were engaged in various economic activities; of which wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles have the largest number of establishments accounting for nearly half of all establishments at 47.9 percent, followed by Manufacturing contributing 12.8 percent of establishments. The largest share is accommodation and food service activities at 8.8 percent, indicating the growing importance of tourism and hospitality services (Figure 3.3).

Education and Other service activities each account for 6.7 percent of total establishments. Statistically, this places these sectors as the fourth-largest by share. The education sector's representation underscores the growing demand for private educational institutions, including private schools, vocational training centers, and early childhood learning centers, especially in urban and peri-urban settings where public education may be limited or overstretched.

Figure 3.3 Percentage Distribution of establishment's Economic Activity; Tanzania, 2024



3.2 Establishments by Main Sectors

Main sectors are categorized into three groups, namely Agriculture, Industrial and Services. Agriculture sector includes agriculture, forestry and fishing while industrial sector includes Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities; and Construction. The service sector includes wholesale and retail trade; Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Transportation and storage; Accommodation and food services activities; Information and communication; Financial and insurance activities; Real estate activities; Professional scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support services activities; Public administration and defense compulsory social security; Education, Human health and social work activities; Arts entertainment and recreation; Other services activities; Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services -producing activities of household for own use; and Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

The results indicates that in 2024, the Service sector continued to dominate the economy, contributing 85.8 percent of the total establishments, despite a decrease from 90.8 percent in 2023. This was followed by the industrial sector, which recorded an increase of the number of establishments from 19,261 (8.8 percent) in 2023 to 35,554 establishments (13.9 percent) in 2024, (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3 Number of Establishments by Region and Main Sectors; Tanzania, 2023 and 2024

Region	Total	Main Sectors (2023)			Total	Main Sectors (2024)		
		Agriculture	Industrial	Services		Agriculture	Industrial	Services
Dodoma	8,098	7	509	7,582	9,337	40	990	8,307
Arusha	7,189	49	290	6,850	9,434	128	1,010	8,296
Kilimanjaro	5,874	47	443	5,384	7,528	100	1,316	6,112
Tanga	6,386	20	868	5,498	7,971	63	1,635	6,273
Morogoro	5,833	12	562	5,259	7,047	45	1,208	5,794
Pwani	4,553	13	306	4,234	6,217	37	1,339	4,841
Dar es Salaam	25,935	18	1,513	24,404	33,955	209	4,178	29,568
Lindi	5,627	6	438	5,183	6,243	13	694	5,536
Mtwara	5,415	0	308	5,107	6,224	23	613	5,588
Ruvuma	6,612	2	547	6,063	7,212	34	791	6,387
Iringa	7,890	14	750	7,126	8,383	55	1,114	7,214
Mbeya	8,555	3	892	7,660	10,250	31	1,948	8,271
Singida	4,754	7	543	4,204	6,448	21	1,154	5,273
Tabora	4,621	0	127	4,494	5,332	20	503	4,809
Rukwa	5,867	0	779	5,088	6,582	10	1,183	5,389
Kigoma	4,413	57	342	4,014	5,162	76	740	4,346
Shinyanga	4,100	3	449	3,648	5,002	20	1,031	3,951
Kagera	6,948	13	370	6,565	8,040	18	926	7,096
Mwanza	9,524	15	858	8,651	10,938	59	1,385	9,494
Mara	6,931	6	466	6,459	7,823	27	1,027	6,769
Manyara	3,730	13	373	3,344	6,055	51	1,166	4,838
Njombe	6,833	5	567	6,261	7,502	24	995	6,483
Katavi	3,144	8	259	2,877	3,815	9	675	3,131
Simiyu	4,304	5	806	3,493	5,680	22	795	4,863
Geita	9,739	0	931	8,808	10,663	13	1,518	9,132
Songwe	6,321	1	608	5,712	6,951	14	986	5,951
Mainland Tanzania	179,196	324	14,904	163,968	215,794	1,162	30,920	183,712
Percent	100	0.2	8.3	91.5	100	0.5	14.3	85.1
Kaskazini Unguja	4,985	37	378	4,570	5,032	38	415	4,579
Kusini Unguja	4,242	46	420	3,776	4,370	53	424	3,893
Mjini Magharibi	22,711	99	2,469	20,143	22,985	107	2,693	20,185
Kaskazini Pemba	3,843	165	539	3,139	3,906	171	545	3,190
Kusini Pemba	4,394	135	551	3,708	4,547	136	557	3,854
Zanzibar	40,175	482	4,357	35,336	40,840	505	4,634	35,701
Percent	100	1.2	10.8	88	100	1.2	11.3	87.4
Tanzania	219,371	806	19,261	199,304	256,634	1,667	35,554	219,413
Percent	100	0.4	8.8	90.8	100	0.6	13.9	85.5

3.3 Establishments by Employment Status

Table 3.4 shows the distribution of number of persons engaged in establishments by region and sex. The findings reveal that a total number of 3,178,651 persons were engaged in establishment activities, with 1,934,920 males (60.9 percent) and 1,243,731 females (39.1 percent).

In Mainland Tanzania, the overall engagement was 2,969,618 persons with 1,812,618 males (61.0%) and 1,157,000 females (42.3%). Similarly, in Zanzibar, a total of 209,033 persons were engaged, of whom 122,302 were males, (58.5 %) and 86,731 were females, (41.5%).

Dar es Salaam Region had the highest percentage of person engaged (25.9%), followed by Arusha (7.0%), and Morogoro (5.2%). However, the lowest engagement was recorded in Kaskazini Pemba region with only 0.6 percent. In general, the employment pattern across all regions highlights male are more engaged compared to females.

Table 3.4 Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons Engaged in the Establishments by Sex and Region; Tanzania, 2024

Region	Number of Persons Engaged			Percent)		Total (URT)
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Dodoma	77,192	51,783	128,975	59.9	40.1	4.1
Arusha	128,631	92,555	221,186	58.2	41.8	7.0
ilimanjaro	85,587	67,493	153,080	55.9	44.1	4.8
Tanga	80,917	51,447	132,364	61.1	38.9	4.2
Morogoro	96,396	70,278	166,674	57.8	42.2	5.2
Pwani	80,130	55,498	135,628	59.1	40.9	4.3
Dar es Salaam	522,056	302,635	824,691	63.3	36.7	25.9
Lindi	28,826	15,645	44,471	64.8	35.2	1.4
Mtwara	41,030	27,612	68,642	59.8	40.2	2.2
Ruvuma	28,384	19,977	48,361	58.7	41.3	1.5
Iringa	40,892	31,630	72,522	56.4	43.6	2.3
Mbeya	58,504	33,417	91,921	63.6	36.4	2.9
Singida	45,359	26,307	71,666	63.3	36.7	2.3
Tabora	43,053	27,337	70,390	61.2	38.8	2.2
Rukwa	23,633	13,210	36,843	64.1	35.9	1.2
Kigoma	28,509	16,225	44,734	63.7	36.3	1.4
Shinyanga	48,080	30,017	78,097	61.6	38.4	2.5
Kagera	39,443	26,232	65,675	60.1	39.9	2.1
Mwanza	89,102	62,703	151,805	58.7	41.3	4.8
Mara	34,805	21,729	56,534	61.6	38.4	1.8
Manyara	58,572	28,398	86,970	67.3	32.7	2.7
Njombe	23,745	19,062	42,807	55.5	44.5	1.3
Katavi	18,624	8,848	27,472	67.8	32.2	0.9
Simiyu	28,832	17,366	46,198	62.4	37.6	1.5
Geita	38,707	23,543	62,250	62.2	37.8	2.0
Songwe	23,609	16,053	39,662	59.5	40.5	1.2
Mainland Tanzania	1,812,618	1,157,000	2,969,618	61.0	39.0	93.4
Kaskazini Unguja	15,005	10,033	25,038	59.9	40.1	0.8
Kusini Unguja	14,729	11,792	26,521	55.5	44.5	0.8
Mjini Magharibi	64,768	44,107	108,875	59.5	40.5	3.4
Kaskazini Pemba	11,106	7,393	18,499	60.0	40.0	0.6
Kusini Pemba	16,694	13,406	30,100	55.5	44.5	0.9
Zanzibar	122,302	86,731	209,033	58.5	41.5	6.6
Tanzania	1,934,920	1,243,731	3,178,651	60.9	39.1	100.0

3.4 Employed Person by Sex and Economic Activity

Economic activities are classified into categories which, by aggregation, form sectors such as agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying as stipulated into the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4.

Table 3.5 and Figure 3. depicts that, education sector recorded the highest number of persons engaged, with a total of 601,494 employees, followed by manufacturing (578,891) and wholesale and retail trade (407,533). In terms of gender distribution, male employees outnumber females across all economic activities except for Human health and social work activities (male 45.5% and female 54.5%) and Accommodation and food services (male 45.7% and female 54.3%)

Table 3.5 Number and Percentage Distribution of Persons engaged (Employed) by Sex and Economic Activity; Tanzania, 2024 SBR

Economic Activity	Employees (Person Engaged)					
	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48,363	32,378	80,741	59.9	40.1	100
Mining and quarrying	78,841	13,313	92,154	85.6	14.4	100
Manufacturing	391,753	187,138	578,891	67.7	32.3	100
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	22,818	7,431	30,249	75.4	24.6	100
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	22,076	10,119	32,195	68.6	31.4	100
Construction	78,291	17,119	95,410	82.1	17.9	100
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	257,090	150,443	407,533	63.1	36.9	100
Transportation and storage	88,232	26,524	114,756	76.9	23.1	100
Accommodation and food service activities	76,461	90,794	167,255	45.7	54.3	100
Information and communication	19,307	9,674	28,981	66.6	33.4	100
Financial and insurance activities	51,953	50,014	101,967	51	49	100
Real estate activities	5,613	3,249	8,862	63.3	36.7	100
Professional, scientific and technical activities	37,450	20,238	57,688	64.9	35.1	100
Administrative and support service activities	92,529	36,892	129,421	71.5	28.5	100
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	184,889	144,232	329,121	56.2	43.8	100
Education	315,495	285,999	601,494	52.5	47.5	100
Human health and social work activities	96,272	115,121	211,393	45.5	54.5	100
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7,498	6,500	13,998	53.6	46.4	100
Other service activities	58,273	35,439	93,712	62.2	37.8	100
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1,016	643	1,659	61.2	38.8	100
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	700	471	1,171	59.8	40.2	100
Total	1,934,920	1,243,731	3,178,651	60.9	39.1	100

Chapter Four

Conclusion, Challenges and Recommendations

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the conclusion, challenges, and recommendations

4.1 Conclusion

The use of administrative data to update the Statistical Business Register (SBR) has proven to be a valuable approach for improving the quality, coverage, and timeliness of business statistics. The process has enhanced the efficiency of maintaining the SBR and reduced the reliance on costly field data collection.

Results show that the majority of establishments are concentrated in Dar es Salaam Region, followed by Mjini Magharibi, Geita, Mwanza, Mbeya, and Dodoma. The largest number of establishments fall under Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles, followed by Accommodation and Food Services.

4.2 Challenges

The implementation of updating SBR faced several challenges, including:

1. Under coverage of data, as some important information required for updating the SBR was missing from the administrative sources which resulted in a few variables not being updated.
2. The process of requesting datasets from institutions was time consuming, although MoUs are in place between them and NBS.
3. Data sharing constraints in obtaining datasets from other sources, such as TRA, resulted in delays due to privacy and access restrictions.
4. The TRA dataset was organized based on TRA regional divisions, which frequently did not correspond with the administrative naming conventions used in the SBR so rearranging the data required additional time.
5. TRA dataset contained outdated administrative boundary information. For example, in Dar es Salaam, only three districts (Kinondoni, Ilala, and Temeke) were recorded, although the region currently consists of five districts.

4.3 Recommendations

To enhance the quality and sustainability of the Statistical Business Register, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. **Harmonize Data Collection Tools:** Data collection tool for all establishment-based survey should constitute SBR questions for the purpose of updating SBR data set.
2. **Enhance Coverage and Completeness:** Collaborate with all relevant government agencies and institutions to capture all active establishments, including informal and small-scale businesses where possible.
3. **Strengthen Data Sharing Mechanisms:** Develop formal agreements, protocols, and secure data-sharing frameworks to ensure timely access to administrative data while maintaining confidentiality and data protection standards.
4. **Institutionalize Periodic Updates:** Conduct the SBR at regular intervals, ideally every three years, to ensure that the dataset remains current, accurate, and a reliable reference for survey frames and policymaking.

The experience highlighted the importance of strong collaboration between statistical agencies and administrative data providers, as well as the need for standardized data formats and regular updates. Moving forward, continued investment in administrative data infrastructure and improved data sharing mechanisms will be critical for sustaining a reliable and comprehensive SBR that supports evidence-based decision-making and economic planning.

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