



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF MAINLAND TANZANIA 2018 – 2024

**SEVENTH EDITION IN THE REVISED GDP SERIES,
BASE YEAR 2015**



November, 2025



Preface

The National Accounts Statistics of Mainland Tanzania 2018 - 2024 Publication is the seventh edition in the series of publications with GDP at constant 2015 prices. It contains time series data of main aggregates such as 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 2018 to 2024.

The main data sources used in compilation of National Accounts Statistics of Mainland Tanzania 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. 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 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 improving the future National Accounts statistics estimates.



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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

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Introduction

The National Accounts Statistics of Mainland Tanzania 2018-2024 Publication gives consolidated estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other allied aggregates. It is the seventh publication with GDP series at 2015 prices. The GDP figures are also available in the Economic Survey, 2024 published by the Ministry of Finance. The estimates for the year 2023 have been revised while those for 2024 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 introduction of new products and services in the economy and made the obsolete goods and services to disappear.

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

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

- (a) **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** is the sum of value added of all domestic producers in the economy. It represents 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 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 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) estimate at current prices is presented from 2018-2024. The estimates of the economic activities other than Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing are based on the number of registered establishments in the region.

Household Final Consumption

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

NPISHs Final Consumption

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

Government Final Consumption

This consists of expenditures incurred by both Central 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 with classified economic activities in 20 categories: namely: (A) Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; (B) Mining and Quarrying; (C) Manufacturing; (D) Electricity, (E) Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management; (F) Construction; (G) Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repairs of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods; (H) Transport and Storage; (I) Accommodation and Food Services; (J) Information and Communication; (K) Financial and Insurance Activities; (L) Real Estate Activities; (M) Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities; (N) Administrative and Support Services; (O) Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security (P) Education; (Q) Human Health and Social Welfare; (R) Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; (S) Other Services Activities, and (T) Activities of Households as Employers.

A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

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

Agriculture

1. Crop

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

2. Livestock

The activity includes raising and breeding 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.

ii. Forestry and Logging

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

iii. Fishing and Aquaculture

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

B: Mining and Quarrying

Mining and quarrying activity include 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, harbours 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 the 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 motor cycles; 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 travelers, and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. The amount and type of supplementary services provided within this section can vary widely.

J: Information and Communication

The activity covers Publishing activities; Motion picture, video, and television programming production, together with sound recording and music publishing; Programming and broadcasting activities, including radio and television broadcasting; telecommunication's; Computer programming, consultancy, and related activities; and information service activities, including data processing and news agencies .

K: Financial and Insurance Activities

The activity covers financial services, insurance and reinsurance, voluntary pension funds, 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 services, starting from health care provided by trained medical professionals in hospitals and other facilities; and other residential care services 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 services to meet varied cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of the general public, including live performances, operation of museum sites, gambling, sports and recreation services.

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 SNA 2008. The following two approaches were adopted for the 2015 revision of National Accounts Estimates:

Production Approach

In this approach, GDP estimates at market prices are derived by summing up the gross value added at basic prices of each industry, adding taxes less subsidies on products. However, gross value added for government and central bank sub activities is compiled by using sum of cost approach.

Expenditure Approach

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

Compilation of Gross Value Added by Activity

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

The estimates were made at the detailed level of economic activities namely:

- 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; Agriculture Sample Census (AGSC) 2007/08, Annual Agriculture Sample Survey 2014/15, and administrative records from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Co-operatives; and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development.

Crops

The gross output at constant prices was compiled based on the work-in-progress model in which gross output of each crop was compiled and aligned to 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 the 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 allocated quarterly by 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 the 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

The data were sourced from the National Bureau of Statistics, the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (for the quantity and value of gas produced), and the 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 I-O 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

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

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived using 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) for an audited report on detailed income and expenditure.

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 reflatting 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 tap water.

The gross output of sewerage and disposal was compiled by extrapolation of benchmark value using the number of households with tap water. Gross output at current prices was derived by reflatting constant prices gross output using CPI for water.

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

Construction

Data were collected from Ministry of Finance (MoF) for general government budget documents, the National Bureau of Statistics for Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP), Custom Statistics, Household Budget Survey, 2011/12. Gross output of construction activity based on the 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 (export and import of goods and value added tax data), Bank of Tanzania (balance of payments data), the National Bureau of Statistics (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 reflating constant price output using CPI for goods.

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

Gross output at current prices was compiled by reflating 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 I-O ratio. IC at current prices for wholesale trade and retail trade except motor vehicles and motorcycles was derived by reflating 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 Land Transport Regulatory Authority (LATRA) (number of vehicles licensed), Tanzania and Zambia Railways Authority and Tanzania Railways Limited (financial reports), Air Tanzania and Precision Air (Air passengers and cargo) and Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (volume of natural gas transported through pipeline).

Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using volume indicators such as number of vehicles licensed; air passengers and cargo kilometres; rail passengers and cargo kilometres; water passengers and cargo 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 prices for warehousing and support activities for transportation was derived by extrapolating benchmark values using number of employees.

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

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

Gross output at current prices for pipeline transportation was derived based on value of transported gas. Gross output at current prices for warehousing and support services for transportation was compiled by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for rent. Gross output at current prices for postal and courier activities was compiled based on quarterly income data. Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices for all activities were compiled by applying fixed I-O ratio to constant prices gross output. Intermediate Consumption at current prices for all activities was derived by reflating constant prices IC with corresponding CPI.

Accommodation and Food Services

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

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

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

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

Information and Communication

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

Gross output at current prices was derived by extrapolating the benchmark value with fixed and mobile telephone quarterly income data. Gross output at constant prices 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 prices was compiled as a product of fixed I-O ratio and constant prices gross output. IC at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices IC with weighted CPI for services, communication and maintenance and repairs.

Financial and Insurance 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 Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) and CPI as deflator was provided by the National Bureau of Statistics.

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

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

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

Intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices was compiled based on fixed I-O ratio. IC at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices IC with CPI for services. Data for insurance estimation were collected from Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority (TRA), data collected includes gross premium, premium supplement or investment income and claims incurred.

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

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices for non-life insurance and reinsurance was derived by using a fixed I-O ratio. IC at current prices was compiled by reflating constant prices

IC with weighted CPI for services and communication.

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

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived using fixed I-O ratio. IC at current prices was compiled by reflating constant IC 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 HBS data.

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

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

Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities

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

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

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

Administrative and Support Service

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

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

Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security

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

Gross output at current prices was compiled by summing up Intermediate Consumption and Compensation of Employees and Consumption of Fixed Capital derived from Government Finance Statistics. Gross output at constant prices was obtained by deflating current prices gross output using the wages index.

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

Education

Data collected from Ministry of Education included number of enrolled pupils/students and expenditure. The supplementary information was obtained from government financial statistics. Gross output at current prices for public education was derived by summing up Intermediate Consumption, Compensation of Employees and Consumption of Fixed Capital derived from Government Finance Statistics.

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

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

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

Human Health and Social Work Activities

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

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

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

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

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

Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

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

Gross output at constant prices 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 prices was estimated by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for recreational and sporting services.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived as the product of constant prices

gross output and fixed I-O ratio. IC at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices IC using CPI for services.

Other Service Activities

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

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

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

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

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

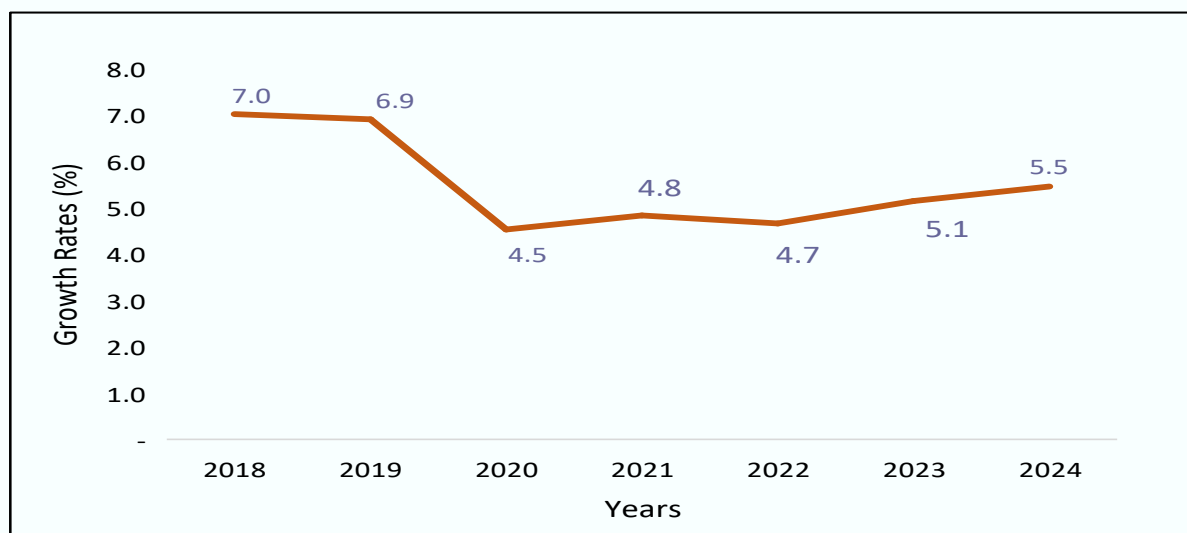
Estimates were obtained by using data from total population Mainland Tanzania. Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating benchmark value using total population for Mainland Tanzania. Gross output at current prices were obtained by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for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

Taxes

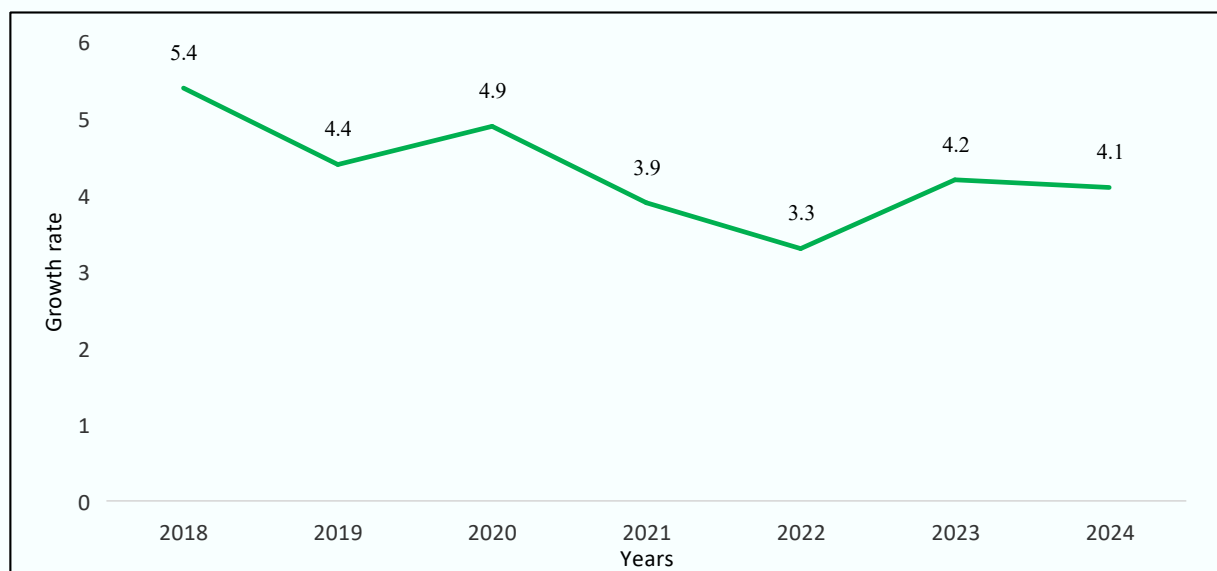
Net taxes at current prices were obtained from Government revenue data. Government revenue data provide information on total tax collected in the category of VAT, taxes and duties on imports and other taxes on products. Net taxes at constant prices were obtained by extrapolating the benchmark value using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

Macro-economic Performance

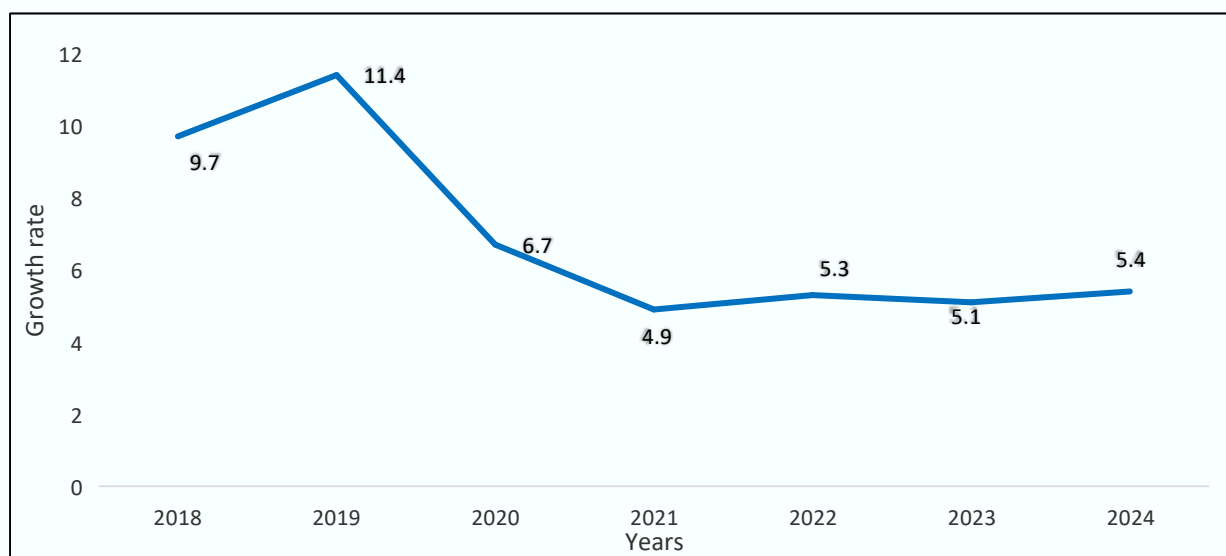
Analysis of macroeconomic performance in 2024 focused on GDP as an important indicator for understanding trends and structure of the economy and its performance. This section covers average growth rates of annual GDP at broad categories namely agriculture, forestry and fishing; industry and construction; and service at 2015 basic prices. It also presents shares to GDP at Current Market Prices (**Graph 1**).

Graph 1: Average Annual Growth Rates of GDP at 2015 Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018 – 2024

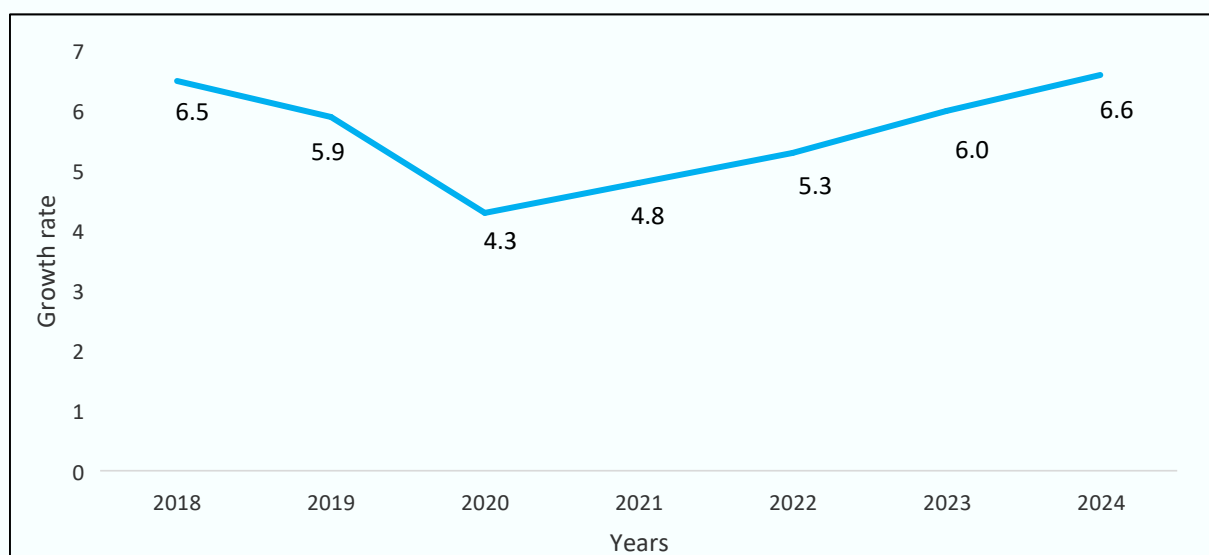
During the year 2024, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing activities grew by 4.1 percent compared 4.2 percent recorded in 2023 (**Graph 2**). The growth rate was attributed by the slight increase in rainfall in especially in production areas and availability of water and pastures for livestock

Graph 2: Average Annual Growth Rates of Agriculture, Forest and Fishing activities at 2015 Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018 – 2024

Industry and construction activities grew by 5.4 percent in 2024 compared to 5.1 percent in 2023 as indicated in graph 3. During the period of 2018 to 2024, the highest growth rate of 11.4 percent was recorded in 2019 while the lowest growth rate of 4.9 percent was recorded in the year 2021.

Graph 3: Average Annual Growth Rates of Industry and Construction Activities at 2015 Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018 – 2024

The annual growth rate of service activities at basic prices, was 6.6 percent in the year 2024 compared to 6.0 percent in 2023 (Graph 4). The highest growth rate of 6.6 percent was recorded in 2024 while the lowest was 4.3 percent observed in 2020.

Graph 4: Average Annual Growth Rates of Service Activities at 2015 Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018 – 2024

Gross Domestic Product at Constant Market Prices

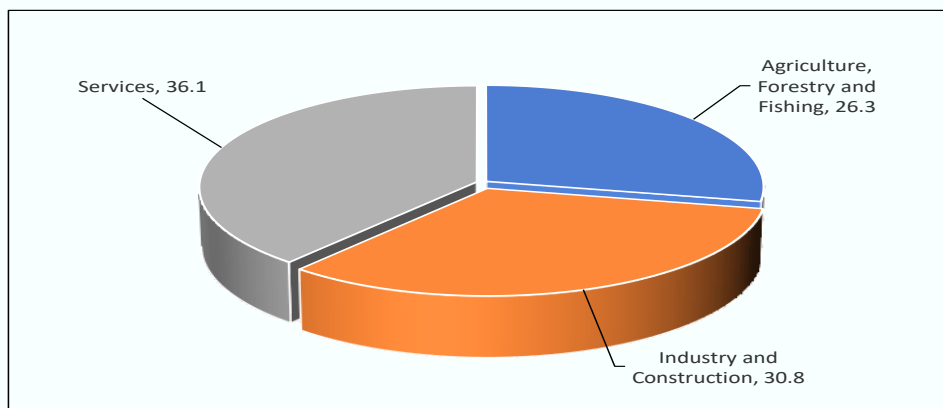
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market price is among the most important economic indicators. The total GDP at 2015 prices increased to TZS. 156,635,319 million in 2024 from TZS. 148,521,017 million in 2023. The annual GDP growth rate in 2024 was 5.5 compared to 5.1 percent achieved in 2023. During the year under review, Arts, Entertainment and recreation activity grew at the highest growth rate of 17.1 percent while Activities of household as an

employer's grew at the lowest growth rate of 2.2 percent.

Shares to GDP at Current Market Prices

In 2024, Service activities contributed the largest share of 36.1 percent to total GDP followed by Industry and Construction (30.8 %) and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing had the smallest share of GDP (26.3 %) see figure 1.

Graph 5: Share to Gross Domestic Product at Basic Current Prices by Economic Activity before Adjustment for Taxes, Mainland Tanzania, 2024



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

Table 1: Gross Domestic Product and Some Allied Aggregates Summary Table, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

	TZS. Billions						
Heading	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Gross Domestic Product at b.p	114,203	124,786	135,259	144,791	158,082	173,949	191,909
Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	123,998	134,540	145,384	156,167	170,820	186,754	205,846
Gross National Income at b.p	112,757	122,467	132,358	142,053	154,874	170,380	187,381
Gross National Income at m.p.	122,552	132,221	142,483	153,429	167,611	183,185	201,318
Net Domestic Product at b.p	98,192	105,134	111,892	119,494	133,328	146,113	161,454
Net National Income at b.p	96,746	102,814	108,991	116,757	130,119	142,545	156,925
Net National Income at m.p.	106,541	112,568	119,117	128,133	142,857	155,350	170,863
Gross Fixed capital Formation	41,142	50,011	60,119	67,222	68,247	71,482	77,127
Gross Capital Formation	40,640	46,104	55,949	63,708	67,066	69,226	76,302
Government Final Consump. Expenditure.	10,468	10,865	11,264	11,862	12,456	13,301	14,298
Household Final Consumption Expenditure.	76,760	81,252	88,582	94,824	103,001	110,049	113,029
Net Savings	20,074	21,086	19,858	22,343	28,356	33,278	44,485
AT 2015 PRICES							
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gross Domestic Product at b.p	106,302	113,849	119,772	125,293	131,253	138,155	145,856
Gross Fixed capital Formation	46,824	53,294	56,437	58,861	63,271	63,961	69,141
Gross Capital Formation	45,156	48,651	51,210	54,636	61,113	60,810	66,881
PER CAPITA GDP							
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Per Capita GDP (TZS) at current	2,356,507	2,479,311	2,597,725	2,705,393	2,854,072	3,025,885	3,204,244
Per Capita GDP in USD	1,036	1,078	1,127	1,172	1,233	1,263	1,230

Source: NBS and BoT

Table 2: Selected Important Ratios at Current Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

Heading	Percent						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
1. Compensation of Employees to Net Domestic Product (NDP) at b.p.	32.7	33.5	35.0	36.8	36.8	35.8	35.1
2. Gross Capital formation to GDP at m.p.	29.6	31.2	32.1	35.9	36.7	35.9	34.1
3. Government Final Consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable income at m.p	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.3
4. Household Final consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable income at m.p	71.3	71.6	73.8	73.3	71.4	70.0	65.6
5. Savings to Net National Disposable income at m.p	18.7	18.6	16.5	17.3	19.7	21.2	25.8
6. GFCF at current prices / GDP at current b.p	33.6	32.6	34.1	38.6	40.3	38.6	36.1
7. GFCF at constant prices /GDP at constant b.p	42.5	42.7	42.8	43.6	46.6	44.0	45.9
8. Agriculture, Fishing, Hunting and Forestry to GDP at current b.p	29.7	29.2	28.7	28.9	28.3	28.7	28.2
9. Industry and construction to GDP at current b.p	29.3	30.0	31.4	31.3	32.9	32.3	33.1
10. Services to GDP at current b.p	41.0	40.8	39.9	39.8	38.8	39.0	38.8

Source: NBS

Table 3: Gross Domestic Products at Current Prices by Economic Activity, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

Economic Activity	TZS. Millions						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	33,916,201	36,447,871	38,760,377	41,851,196	44,670,628	49,979,019	54,052,027
Crops	19,060,478	20,066,646	21,920,177	23,549,769	25,580,490	30,378,157	33,091,582
Livestock	9,251,173	10,357,287	10,622,499	11,269,820	11,479,664	11,678,978	12,732,855
Forestry	3,383,160	3,641,955	3,720,575	4,191,340	4,603,883	4,804,019	4,912,550
Fishing	2,221,390	2,381,982	2,497,126	2,840,267	3,006,591	3,117,865	3,315,039
Industry and Construction	33,410,922	37,385,883	42,476,524	45,334,983	52,068,150	56,185,595	63,460,183
B: Mining and quarrying	6,455,878	7,164,222	9,867,293	11,471,365	15,436,227	16,903,691	20,843,451
C: Manufacturing	9,811,013	10,512,034	11,207,276	11,237,325	12,170,060	13,182,066	14,940,873
D: Electricity supply	345,775	369,917	398,084	378,691	248,139	234,392	316,792
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	554,536	590,324	635,959	746,403	893,174	908,275	950,587
F: Construction	16,243,719	18,749,387	20,367,912	21,501,198	23,320,549	24,957,172	26,408,480
Services	46,875,694	50,952,480	54,021,848	57,604,454	61,343,645	67,784,061	74,397,018
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	11,067,502	12,286,407	12,958,573	13,789,132	14,006,738	15,678,782	17,662,123
H: Transport and storage	8,381,276	9,622,792	10,701,520	10,860,302	11,397,028	13,523,735	15,383,800
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1,653,792	1,680,222	1,371,161	1,601,506	1,892,459	2,196,214	2,327,905
J: Information and communication	1,948,180	2,052,242	2,196,753	2,375,155	2,605,849	2,726,854	3,280,596
K: Financial and insurance activities	4,823,101	4,927,613	5,013,181	5,380,249	6,313,664	6,391,195	6,730,048
L: Real estate	3,553,630	3,869,528	4,348,618	4,581,584	4,784,774	5,086,175	5,483,924
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	711,807	753,302	822,440	1,088,002	1,175,442	1,264,549	1,355,768
N: Administrative and support service activities	3,078,145	3,340,939	3,692,864	4,022,127	4,297,339	4,937,308	5,359,593
O: Public administration and defence	5,131,630	5,354,893	5,530,738	5,875,519	6,243,146	6,581,823	6,781,526
P: Education	3,081,718	3,322,028	3,440,525	3,649,124	3,838,330	4,130,679	4,445,151
Q: Human health and social work activities	1,816,738	1,932,964	2,060,600	2,213,486	2,392,940	2,601,798	2,632,143
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	374,924	427,887	416,049	513,448	623,721	749,446	896,474
S: Other service activities	1,037,687	1,140,417	1,217,190	1,358,754	1,465,396	1,594,457	1,732,106
T: Activities of households as employers;	215,564	241,246	251,635	296,065	306,818	321,046	325,862
All Economic Activities	114,202,816	124,786,234	135,258,749	144,790,632	158,082,423	173,948,675	191,909,227
<i>Taxes on products</i>	9,794,956	9,753,960	10,125,604	11,376,505	12,737,610	12,805,009	13,937,266
GDP at Market prices	123,997,772	134,540,194	145,384,353	156,167,137	170,820,032	186,753,685	205,846,493

Source: NBS

Table 4: Shares of Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activity, Mainland Tanzania, 2018 - 2024

Economic Activity	Percent						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	27.4	27.1	26.7	26.8	26.2	26.8	26.3
Crops	15.4	14.9	15.1	15.1	15.0	16.3	16.1
Livestock	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.3	6.2
Forestry	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4
Fishing	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
Industry and Construction	26.9	27.8	29.2	29.0	30.5	30.1	30.8
B: Mining and quarrying	5.2	5.3	6.8	7.3	9.0	9.1	10.1
C: Manufacturing	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.3
D: Electricity supply	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
F: Construction	13.1	13.9	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.4	12.8
Services	37.8	37.9	37.2	36.9	35.9	36.3	36.1
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	8.9	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.2	8.4	8.6
H: Transport and storage	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.0	6.7	7.2	7.5
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
J: Information and communication	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
K: Financial and insurance activities	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.3
L: Real estate	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
N: Administrative and support service activities	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
O: Public administration and defence	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3
P: Education	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Q: Human health and social work activities	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
S: Other service activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	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
All Economic Activities	92.1	92.8	93.0	92.7	92.5	93.1	93.2
<i>Taxes on products</i>	7.9	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.5	6.9	6.8
GDP at Market prices	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, 2018-2024

Economic Activity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	Percent 2024p
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	115.0	118.3	119.9	124.6	128.7	138.1	143.5
Crops	121.6	122.6	127.5	132.2	139.8	159.3	167.0
Livestock	111.8	119.2	116.5	117.7	114.2	110.6	114.8
Forestry	101.3	104.1	103.0	112.1	119.4	119.5	117.9
Fishing	100.6	106.2	104.3	115.7	120.1	122.8	127.6
Industry and Construction	106.6	107.1	114.0	116.0	126.5	130.0	139.3
B: Mining and quarrying	138.6	130.6	167.6	178.0	216.2	212.7	242.2
C: Manufacturing	101.9	103.2	105.3	100.7	104.7	108.7	117.5
D: Electricity supply	37.3	37.2	37.9	32.8	20.0	18.2	21.4
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	116.1	115.7	117.7	129.8	147.2	146.1	146.9
F: Construction	103.8	105.7	106.5	108.8	113.6	117.5	119.4
Services	103.1	105.9	107.6	109.5	110.7	115.4	118.8
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	105.6	111.9	115.5	119.1	116.4	125.0	134.4
H: Transport and storage	95.9	101.4	104.0	101.9	103.0	117.5	128.3
I: Accommodation and Food Services	103.1	102.1	96.6	105.7	114.6	122.8	122.8
J: Information and communication	97.9	96.2	95.0	94.1	96.1	93.5	98.4
K: Financial and insurance activities	117.8	115.1	113.6	117.0	125.7	111.0	102.6
L: Real estate	105.9	110.4	118.7	119.7	119.7	122.0	126.1
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	93.3	91.7	93.3	115.5	117.9	120.2	123.0
N: Administrative and support service activities	100.8	100.9	103.4	105.4	107.6	117.8	120.4
O: Public administration and defence	101.3	102.2	101.7	102.8	103.6	103.5	101.6
P: Education	101.1	102.0	102.2	103.2	103.0	104.4	105.8
Q: Human health and social work activities	104.0	105.4	105.5	107.2	109.9	112.7	103.6
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	107.1	109.9	111.8	115.5	118.0	120.4	123.0
S: Other service activities	106.8	110.0	111.7	115.0	117.3	119.6	122.7
T: Activities of households as employers;	110.5	119.9	121.3	138.4	139.1	141.2	140.1
All Economic Activities	107.4	109.6	112.9	115.6	120.4	125.9	131.6
<i>Taxes on products</i>	110.4	105.0	113.1	117.8	127.5	123.5	129.3
GDP at Market prices	107.7	109.3	112.9	115.7	120.9	125.7	131.4

Source: NBS

Table 6: Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Prices by Economic Activity, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

Economic Activity	TZS. Millions						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	29,504,236	30,802,622	32,323,673	33,588,777	34,711,277	36,184,322	37,677,355
Crops	15,679,338	16,372,351	17,196,815	17,818,276	18,295,700	19,064,330	19,820,710
Livestock	8,276,692	8,687,238	9,119,559	9,574,892	10,054,947	10,560,054	11,092,431
Forestry	3,339,085	3,499,684	3,612,827	3,739,795	3,857,006	4,021,644	4,166,922
Fishing	2,209,121	2,243,349	2,394,472	2,455,814	2,503,624	2,538,294	2,597,292
Industry and Construction	31,344,128	34,912,847	37,251,857	39,085,652	41,147,936	43,234,380	45,565,454
B: Mining and quarrying	4,659,195	5,485,112	5,887,452	6,442,881	7,138,149	7,945,921	8,605,295
C: Manufacturing	9,623,501	10,184,558	10,646,279	11,155,762	11,624,144	12,128,562	12,712,638
D: Electricity supply	928,174	994,879	1,049,610	1,154,204	1,242,132	1,290,960	1,477,093
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	477,510	510,411	540,159	575,213	606,754	621,827	647,165
F: Construction	15,655,747	17,737,886	19,128,358	19,757,591	20,536,757	21,247,110	22,123,264
Services	45,453,302	48,133,895	50,196,792	52,618,667	55,393,899	58,736,452	62,613,070
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	10,480,204	10,984,480	11,216,401	11,578,146	12,031,598	12,542,371	13,142,577
H: Transport and storage	8,736,561	9,493,191	10,293,276	10,658,344	11,061,950	11,510,657	11,990,434
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1,604,391	1,645,950	1,419,654	1,514,711	1,651,099	1,788,242	1,895,759
J: Information and communication	1,989,717	2,133,312	2,313,032	2,524,610	2,712,411	2,917,297	3,334,135
K: Financial and insurance activities	4,094,972	4,281,167	4,412,967	4,599,677	5,024,301	5,760,339	6,557,881
L: Real estate	3,354,518	3,505,485	3,663,972	3,827,460	3,997,460	4,168,722	4,347,172
M: Professional, scientific, and technical activities	763,332	821,636	881,833	942,013	996,609	1,051,696	1,102,104
N: Administrative and support service activities	3,054,288	3,311,753	3,569,800	3,817,047	3,993,799	4,191,805	4,452,483
O: Public administration and defence	5,064,968	5,238,491	5,438,146	5,713,411	6,024,203	6,358,312	6,674,839
P: Education	3,046,789	3,257,406	3,365,355	3,537,611	3,724,729	3,955,485	4,202,312
Q: Human health and social work activities	1,746,731	1,833,514	1,953,479	2,065,349	2,176,986	2,308,205	2,540,398
R: Arts, entertainment, and recreation	350,027	389,225	372,120	444,488	528,722	622,264	728,773
S: Other service activities	971,690	1,037,083	1,089,265	1,181,814	1,249,425	1,333,612	1,411,680
T: Activities of households as employers;	195,113	201,203	207,492	213,987	220,607	227,445	232,523
All Economic Activities	106,301,666	113,849,364	119,772,323	125,293,096	131,253,112	138,155,154	145,855,878
<i>Taxes on products</i>	8,872,802	9,289,875	8,951,215	9,658,417	9,994,080	10,365,863	10,779,441
GDP at Market prices	115,174,468	123,139,239	128,723,538	134,951,513	141,247,193	148,521,017	156,635,319

Source: NBS

Table 7: Annual Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

Economic Activity	Percent						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.4	4.4	4.9	3.9	3.3	4.2	4.1
Crops	5.2	4.4	5.0	3.6	2.7	4.2	4.0
Livestock	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Forestry	4.9	4.8	3.2	3.5	3.1	4.3	3.6
Fishing	9.2	1.5	6.7	2.6	1.9	1.4	2.3
Industry and Construction	9.7	11.4	6.7	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.4
B: Mining and quarrying	1.5	17.7	7.3	9.4	10.8	11.3	8.3
C: Manufacturing	8.3	5.8	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.8
D: Electricity supply	5.8	7.2	5.5	10.0	7.6	3.9	14.4
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	7.4	6.9	5.8	6.5	5.5	2.5	4.1
F: Construction	13.7	13.3	7.8	3.3	3.9	3.5	4.1
Services	6.5	5.9	4.3	4.8	5.3	6.0	6.6
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	6.6	4.8	2.1	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.8
H: Transport and storage	11.8	8.7	8.4	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.2
I: Accommodation and Food Services	5.2	2.6	-13.7	6.7	9.0	8.3	6.0
J: Information and communication	9.1	7.2	8.4	9.1	7.4	7.6	14.3
K: Financial and insurance activities	-0.5	4.5	3.1	4.2	9.2	14.6	13.8
L: Real estate	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	9.9	7.6	7.3	6.8	5.8	5.5	4.8
N: Administrative and support service activities	5.6	8.4	7.8	6.9	4.6	5.0	6.2
O: Public administration and defence	3.2	3.4	3.8	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.0
P: Education	6.6	6.9	3.3	5.1	5.3	6.2	6.2
Q: Human health and social work activities	8.4	5.0	6.5	5.7	5.4	6.0	10.1
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	13.7	11.2	-4.4	19.4	19.0	17.7	17.1
S: Other service activities	6.5	6.7	5.0	8.5	5.7	6.7	5.9
T: Activities of households as employers;	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.2
All Economic Activities	7.1	7.1	5.2	4.6	4.8	5.3	5.6
<i>Taxes on products</i>	6.3	4.7	-3.6	7.9	3.5	3.7	4.0
GDP at Market prices	7.0	6.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.5

Source: NBS

Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

Analysis of expenditure on 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 consumption expenditure was TZS. 127,869,868 million, of which household final consumption expenditure was TZS. 113,029,048 million, Government final consumption expenditure was TZS. 14,298,148 million and Non-Profit Institutions Serving Household was TZS. 542,672 million. In addition, the value of Gross Capital Formation was TZS. 76,301,641 million compared to TZS. 69,226,052 million recorded in 2023 (Table 8).

Table 8: Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

Type of Expenditure	TZS. Millions						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
GDP at current market prices	123,997,772	134,540,194	145,384,353	156,167,137	170,820,032	186,753,685	205,846,493
Final Consumption	87,527,611	92,439,966	100,179,732	107,062,882	115,880,862	123,827,382	127,869,868
Government final consumption	10,468,313	10,864,652	11,263,617	11,862,430	12,455,979	13,301,054	14,298,148
Household final consumption	76,759,564	81,252,021	88,581,903	94,824,443	103,000,650	110,049,275	113,029,048
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	299,734	323,293	334,212	376,009	424,233	477,052	542,672
Gross Capital Formation	40,639,844	46,103,604	55,949,293	63,708,208	67,065,806	69,226,052	76,301,641
Gross fixed capital formation	41,141,962	50,010,814	60,119,039	67,221,823	68,247,459	71,482,457	77,126,778
Changes in Valuables	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173	1,916,891	2,004,727	2,607,299
Changes in inventories	-1,717,221	-5,180,547	-6,008,036	-5,467,787	-3,098,544	-4,261,132	-3,432,436
Exports of goods and services	18,810,172	22,101,293	19,629,078	22,686,817	27,609,312	33,290,230	41,441,353
Export of goods	9,720,088	12,305,450	14,620,151	15,523,687	16,639,963	18,388,713	23,700,866
Export of services	9,090,084	9,795,843	5,008,927	7,163,130	10,969,349	14,901,517	17,740,487
Imports of goods and services	23,653,216	23,806,198	20,992,737	26,675,720	38,409,637	38,287,767	43,472,508
Import of goods	19,294,815	19,713,653	17,967,329	22,983,447	32,730,313	32,795,993	37,111,751
Import of services	4,358,401	4,092,545	3,025,408	3,692,272	5,679,323	5,491,774	6,360,757
Errors and Omissions	673,361	-2,298,472	-9,381,013	-10,615,051	-1,326,310	-1,302,212	3,706,139

Source: NBS and BoT

Table 9: Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Mainland Tanzania, 2018 – 2024

Type of Expenditure	TZS. Millions						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
GDP at constant 2015 market prices	115,174,468	123,139,239	128,723,538	134,951,513	141,247,193	148,521,017	156,635,319
Final Consumption	77,496,083	79,584,578	83,532,038	87,480,181	89,503,360	92,394,403	98,591,315
Government final consumption	9,965,992	10,196,780	10,457,021	10,804,144	11,149,850	11,831,714	13,621,838
Household final consumption	67,252,169	69,096,209	72,777,412	76,351,978	77,997,028	80,174,169	84,543,762
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	277,922	291,589	297,605	324,059	356,482	388,521	425,715
Gross Capital Formation	45,155,626	48,650,734	51,210,017	54,636,423	61,112,749	60,809,850	66,880,629
Gross fixed capital formation	46,824,212	53,293,526	56,436,601	58,860,660	63,270,605	63,960,884	69,140,700
Changes in Valuables	776,123	925,034	1,096,591	1,161,299	1,043,459	1,024,048	1,132,087
Changes in inventories	-2,444,709	-5,567,827	-6,323,175	-5,385,536	-3,201,316	-4,175,082	-3,392,158
Exports of goods and services	15,273,479	18,015,712	14,958,602	17,301,312	20,307,688	22,944,215	26,161,351
Export of goods	7,559,698	9,941,744	10,400,109	11,030,299	11,055,648	11,309,498	13,385,376
Export of services	7,713,780	8,073,968	4,558,493	6,271,013	9,252,039	11,634,717	12,775,975
Imports of goods and services	22,569,279	21,717,641	19,867,913	24,412,030	32,068,975	30,563,534	33,520,861
Import of goods	19,092,549	18,560,540	17,441,130	21,500,877	27,899,126	26,637,365	29,193,722
Import of services	3,476,730	3,157,101	2,426,783	2,911,153	4,169,849	3,926,170	4,327,139
Errors and Omissions	-181,441	-1,394,144	-1,109,207	-54,373	2,392,371	2,936,083	-1,477,115

Source: NBS and BoT

Table 10: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure (2015 = 100), Mainland Tanzania, 2015 – 2024

Implied deflators	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Percent	
							2023r	2024p
Gross domestic product at market prices	100	108	109	113	116	121	126	131
Final Consumption	100	113	116	120	122	129	134	130
Government final consumption	100	105	107	108	110	112	112	105
Household final consumption	100	114	118	122	124	132	137	134
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	100	108	111	112	116	119	123	127
Gross Capital Formation	100	90	95	109	117	110	114	114
Gross fixed capital formation	100	88	94	107	114	108	112	112
Changes in Valuables	100	157	138	168	168	184	196	230
Changes in inventories	100	70	93	95	102	97	102	101
Exports of goods and services	100	123	123	131	131	136	145	158
Export of goods	100	129	124	141	141	151	163	177
Export of services	100	118	121	110	114	119	128	139
Imports of goods and services	100	105	110	106	109	120	125	130
Import of goods	100	101	106	103	107	117	123	127
Import of services	100	125	130	125	127	136	140	147
Errors and Omissions	0	-371	165	846	19523	-55	-44	-251

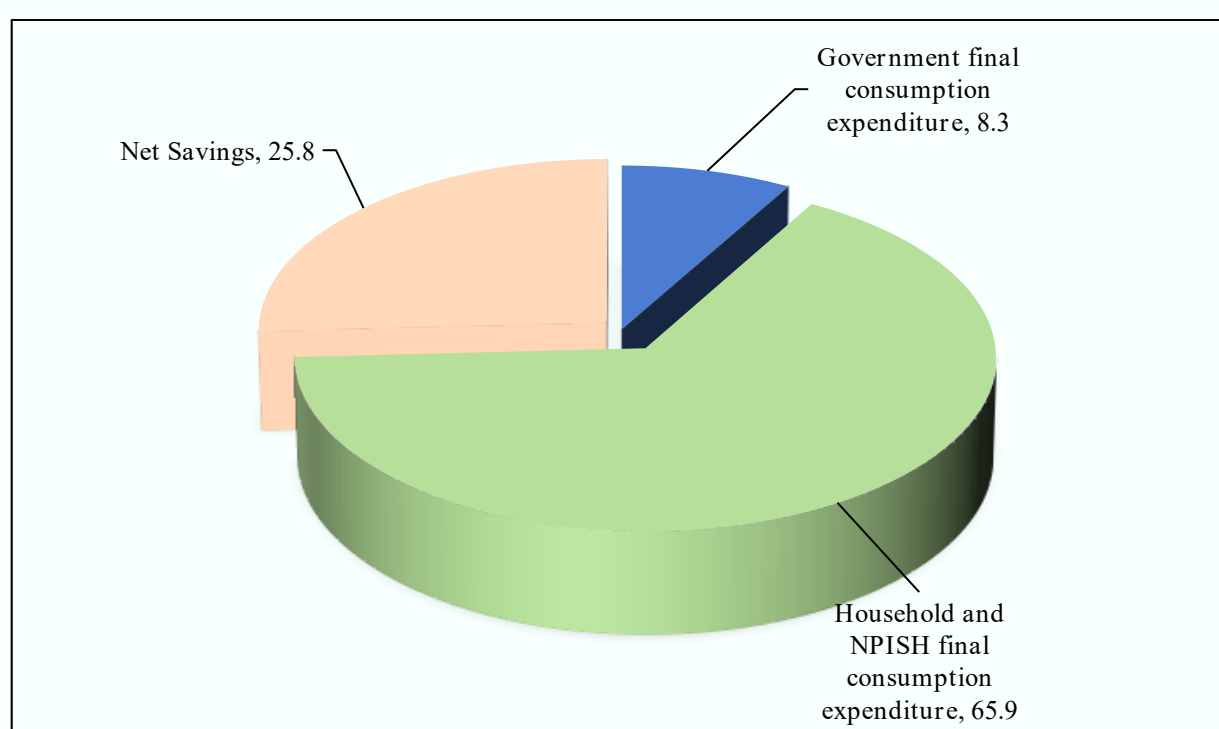
Source: NBS

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 government spending.

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.

Graph 6: Percentage Composition of Net National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2024



Net National Disposable Income at current market price increased to TZS. 172,355,002 million in 2024 from TZS. 157,104,883 million in 2023. 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, 2018-2024

Item	TZS. Million						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Compensation of employees	32,136,725	35,213,531	39,183,737	43,963,872	49,071,245	52,316,790	56,706,344
Operating surplus	66,055,359	69,920,355	72,708,622	75,530,600	84,256,490	93,796,641	104,747,689
Net Domestic Product at basic price	98,192,083	105,133,886	111,892,359	119,494,472	133,327,736	146,113,431	161,454,032
Net primary income from ROW	-1,445,833	-2,319,643	-2,901,176	-2,737,878	-3,208,766	-3,568,603	-4,528,589
Net National Income at b.p.	96,746,251	102,814,243	108,991,183	116,756,594	130,118,970	142,544,828	156,925,443
Taxes on products	9,794,956	9,753,960	10,125,604	11,376,505	12,737,610	12,805,009	13,937,266
Net National Income at m.p.	106,541,207	112,568,203	119,116,788	128,133,099	142,856,580	155,349,837	170,862,709
Net current Transfers from ROW	1,060,603	957,691	920,445	1,272,310	1,380,390	1,755,045	1,492,293
National Disposable Income at m.p	107,601,809	113,525,894	120,037,232	129,405,409	144,236,969	157,104,883	172,355,002
Government final consumption expenditure	10,468,313	10,864,652	11,263,617	11,862,430	12,455,979	13,301,054	14,298,148
Household final consumption expenditure	76,759,564	81,252,021	88,581,903	94,824,443	103,000,650	110,049,275	113,029,048
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	299,734	323,293	334,212	376,009	424,233	477,052	542,672
Net Savings	20,074,198	21,085,928	19,857,501	22,342,528	28,356,107	33,277,501	44,485,134
Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	107,601,809	113,525,894	120,037,232	129,405,409	144,236,969	157,104,883	172,355,002

Source: NBS and BoT

Table 12: Percentage composition of National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

Item	Percent						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Government final consumption expenditure	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.3
Household and NPISH final consumption expenditure	71.6	71.9	74.1	73.6	71.7	70.3	65.9
Net Savings	18.7	18.6	16.5	17.3	19.7	21.2	25.8
National Disposable Income at m.p	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: NBS and BoT

Table 13: Capital Finance at Current Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

Heading	TZS. Million						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Net Savings	20,074,198	21,085,928	19,857,501	22,342,528	28,356,107	33,277,501	44,485,134
Consumption on fixed capital	16,010,733	19,652,348	23,366,390	25,296,160	24,754,687	27,835,245	30,455,195
Net capital transfer from ROW	1,049,691	1,100,931	790,172	946,988	631,689	534,797	828,740
Finance of Gross accumulation	37,134,622	41,839,206	44,014,062	48,585,675	53,742,483	61,647,542	75,769,069
Changes in Inventories	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173	1,916,891	2,004,727	2,607,299
Gross fixed capital formation	41,141,962	50,010,814	60,119,039	67,221,823	68,247,459	71,482,457	77,126,778
Net Lending (+)/Borrowing (-) from ROW	-5,222,443	-9,444,945	-17,943,267	-20,590,321	-16,421,866	-11,839,642	-3,965,008
Gross Accumulation	37,134,622	41,839,206	44,014,062	48,585,675	53,742,483	61,647,542	75,769,069

Source: NBS and Bot

Table 14: Relation among National Accounting Aggregates at Current Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

Heading	TZS. Million						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Gross Domestic Product at basic price.	114,202,816	124,786,234	135,258,749	144,790,632	158,082,423	173,948,675	191,909,227
Net primary income from ROW	-1,445,833	-2,319,643	-2,901,176	-2,737,878	-3,208,766	-3,568,603	-4,528,589
Primary Income receivable	353,239	486,127	254,857	235,573	423,573	722,757	926,191
Less Primary income payable	1,799,071	2,805,769	3,156,033	2,973,451	3,632,339	4,291,360	5,454,780
Gross National Product at b.p	112,756,984	122,466,591	132,357,573	142,052,753	154,873,657	170,380,072	187,380,638
Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	16,010,733	19,652,348	23,366,390	25,296,160	24,754,687	27,835,245	30,455,195
Net National Product at basic price	96,746,251	102,814,243	108,991,183	116,756,594	130,118,970	142,544,828	156,925,443
Plus: Net Current Transfers from abroad	1,060,603	957,691	920,445	1,272,310	1,380,390	1,755,045	1,492,293
Current Transfers receivable	1,212,710	1,086,760	1,041,300	1,470,812	1,650,353	3,066,857	3,047,318
Less: Current transfer payable	152,108	129,069	120,855	198,502	269,963	1,311,811	1,555,025
Net National Disposable Income at b.p	97,806,853	103,771,934	109,911,628	118,028,904	131,499,360	144,299,873	158,417,736
Gross National Disposable Income at b.p	113,817,586	123,424,282	133,278,018	143,325,063	156,254,046	172,135,118	188,872,931
Gross National Income at basic prices	112,756,984	122,466,591	132,357,573	142,052,753	154,873,657	170,380,072	187,380,638

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 as a result 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. 41,441,353 million in 2024 from TZS. 33,290,230 million in 2023 (Table 9). The export values of goods and services contributed 20.1 percent to GDP at current market prices in 2024 compared to 17.8 percent in 2023 (Graph 7).

Graph 7: Percentage Share of Export and Import of Goods and Services to GDP at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

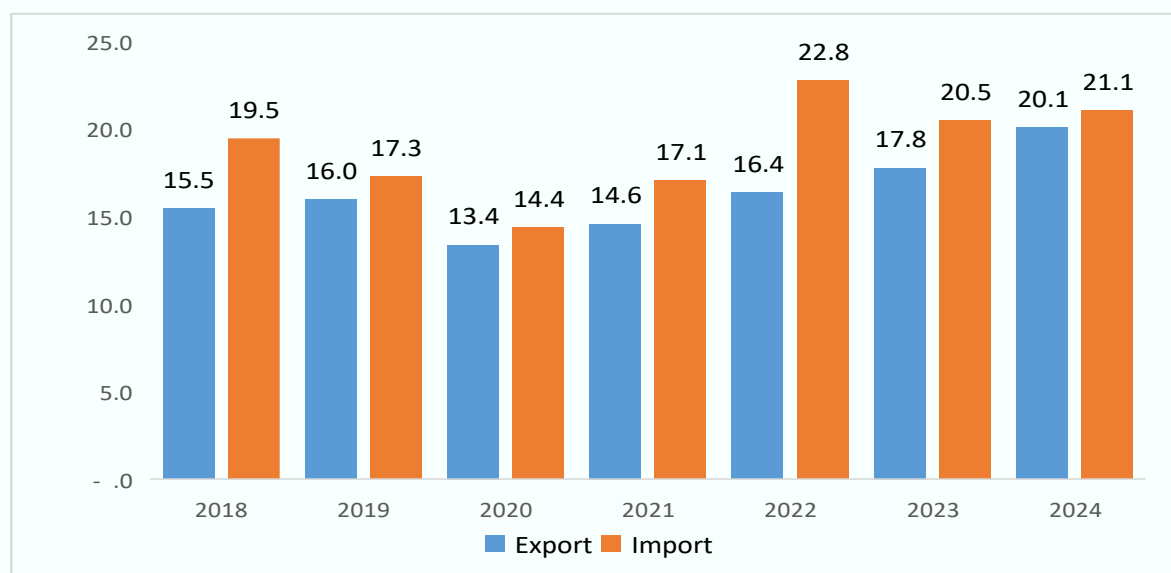


Table 15: International Transactions at Current Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018 – 2024

Heading	TZS. Million						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Export of goods and services:	18,810,172	22,101,293	19,629,078	22,686,817	27,609,312	33,290,230	41,441,353
Export of Goods	9,720,088	12,305,450	14,620,151	15,523,687	16,639,963	18,388,713	23,700,866
Export of services	9,090,084	9,795,843	5,008,927	7,163,130	10,969,349	14,901,517	17,740,487
Primary incomes receivable	353,239	486,127	254,857	235,573	423,573	722,757	926,191
Current transfers receivable	1,212,710	1,086,760	1,041,300	1,470,812	1,650,353	3,066,857	3,047,318
Total external transactions receivable by the Nation	20,376,121	23,674,179	20,925,235	24,393,202	29,683,237	37,079,844	45,414,862
Import of goods and services:	23,653,216	23,806,198	20,992,737	26,675,720	38,409,637	38,287,767	43,472,508
Import of goods	19,294,815	19,713,653	17,967,329	22,983,447	32,730,313	32,795,993	37,111,751
Import of services	4,358,401	4,092,545	3,025,408	3,692,272	5,679,323	5,491,774	6,360,757
Primary incomes payable	1,799,071	2,805,769	3,156,033	2,973,451	3,632,339	4,291,360	5,454,780
Current transfers payable	152,108	129,069	120,855	198,502	269,963	1,311,811	1,555,025
Current external balance	-5,228,274	-3,066,857	-3,344,390	-5,454,471	-12,628,701	-6,811,095	-5,067,451
Total external transactions payable by the Nation	20,376,121	23,674,179	20,925,235	24,393,202	29,683,237	37,079,844	45,414,862
Current external balance	-5,228,274	-3,066,857	-3,344,390	-5,454,471	-12,628,701	-6,811,095	-5,067,451
Errors and omissions	5,830	-6,378,088	-14,598,877	-15,135,850	-3,793,165	-5,028,547	1,102,443
Net lending (+) or Borrowing (-) from the ROW	-5,222,443	-9,444,945	-17,943,267	-20,590,321	-16,421,866	-11,839,642	-3,965,008

Source: NBS and BoT

Table 16: Relation Among National Accounting Aggregates at Current Market Prices Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

Heading	TZS. Million						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	123,997,772	134,540,194	145,384,353	156,167,137	170,820,032	186,753,685	205,846,493
Plus: Net primary income from ROW	-1,445,833	-2,319,643	-2,901,176	-2,737,878	-3,208,766	-3,568,603	-4,528,589
Equals: Gross National Income at m.p.	122,551,940	132,220,551	142,483,177	153,429,259	167,611,267	183,185,082	201,317,904
Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	16,010,733	19,652,348	23,366,390	25,296,160	24,754,687	27,835,245	30,455,195
Equals: Net National Income at m.p.	106,541,207	112,568,203	119,116,788	128,133,099	142,856,580	155,349,837	170,862,709
Plus: Net Current Transfers received from abroad	1,060,603	957,691	920,445	1,272,310	1,380,390	1,755,045	1,492,293
Current Transfers receivable	1,212,710	1,086,760	1,041,300	1,470,812	1,650,353	3,066,857	3,047,318
Less: Current transfer payable	152,108	129,069	120,855	198,502	269,963	1,311,811	1,555,025
Equals: Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	107,601,809	113,525,894	120,037,232	129,405,409	144,236,969	157,104,883	172,355,002

Source: NBS and BoT

Table 17: Gross Domestic Product of Agriculture at Current Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

Economic activity	TZS. Million						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Crops	19,060,478	20,066,646	21,920,177	23,549,769	25,580,490	30,378,157	33,091,582
Livestock	9,251,173	10,357,287	10,622,499	11,269,820	11,479,664	11,678,978	12,732,855
Forestry and Hunting	3,383,160	3,641,955	3,720,575	4,191,340	4,603,883	4,804,019	4,912,550
Fishing	2,221,390	2,381,982	2,497,126	2,840,267	3,006,591	3,117,865	3,315,039
Total Agriculture	33,916,201	36,447,871	38,760,377	41,851,196	44,670,628	49,979,019	54,052,027

Source: NBS

Table 18: Gross Domestic Product of Agriculture at 2015 Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

Economic activity	TZS. Million						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Crops	15,679,338	16,372,351	17,196,815	17,818,276	18,295,700	19,064,330	19,820,710
Livestock	8,276,692	8,687,238	9,119,559	9,574,892	10,054,947	10,560,054	11,092,431
Forestry and Hunting	3,339,085	3,499,684	3,612,827	3,739,795	3,857,006	4,021,644	4,166,922
Fishing	2,209,121	2,243,349	2,394,472	2,455,814	2,503,624	2,538,294	2,597,292
Total Agriculture	29,504,236	30,802,622	32,323,673	33,588,777	34,711,277	36,184,322	37,677,355

Source: NBS

Table 19: Gross Domestic Product of Industry and Construction Activities at Current Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

Economic Activity	TZS. Million						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Mining and quarrying	6,455,878	7,164,222	9,867,293	11,471,365	15,436,227	16,903,691	20,843,451
Manufacturing	9,811,013	10,512,034	11,207,276	11,237,325	12,170,060	13,182,066	14,940,873
Electricity supply	345,775	369,917	398,084	378,691	248,139	234,392	316,792
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	554,536	590,324	635,959	746,403	893,174	908,275	950,587
Construction	16,243,719	18,749,387	20,367,912	21,501,198	23,320,549	24,957,172	26,408,480
Total Industry and Construction	33,410,922	37,385,883	42,476,524	45,334,983	52,068,150	56,185,595	63,460,183

Source: NBS

Table 20: Gross Domestic Product of Industry and Construction at 2015 Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

Economic Activity	TZS. Million						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Mining and quarrying	4,659,195	5,485,112	5,887,452	6,442,881	7,138,149	7,945,921	8,605,295
Manufacturing	9,623,501	10,184,558	10,646,279	11,155,762	11,624,144	12,128,562	12,712,638
Electricity supply	928,174	994,879	1,049,610	1,154,204	1,242,132	1,290,960	1,477,093
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	477,510	510,411	540,159	575,213	606,754	621,827	647,165
Construction	15,655,747	17,737,886	19,128,358	19,757,591	20,536,757	21,247,110	22,123,264
Total Industry and Construction	31,344,128	34,912,847	37,251,857	39,085,652	41,147,936	43,234,380	45,565,454

Source: NBS and BoT

Table 21: Gross Domestic Product of Services at Current Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

Economic activity	TZS. million						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	11,067,502	2,286,407	12,958,573	13,789,132	14,006,738	15,678,782	17,662,123
Transport and storage	8,381,276	9,622,792	10,701,520	10,860,302	11,397,028	13,523,735	15,383,800
Accommodation and Food Services	1,653,792	1,680,222	1,371,161	1,601,506	1,892,459	2,196,214	2,327,905
Information and communication	1,948,180	2,052,242	2,196,753	2,375,155	2,605,849	2,726,854	3,280,596
Financial and insurance activities	4,823,101	4,927,613	5,013,181	5,380,249	6,313,664	6,391,195	6,730,048
Real estate	3,553,630	3,869,528	4,348,618	4,581,584	4,784,774	5,086,175	5,483,924
Professional, scientific and technical activities	711,807	753,302	822,440	1,088,002	1,175,442	1,264,549	1,355,768
Administrative and support service activities	3,078,145	3,340,939	3,692,864	4,022,127	4,297,339	4,937,308	5,359,593
Public administration and defence	5,131,630	5,354,893	5,530,738	5,875,519	6,243,146	6,581,823	6,781,526
Education	3,081,718	3,322,028	3,440,525	3,649,124	3,838,330	4,130,679	4,445,151
Human health and social work activities	1,816,738	1,932,964	2,060,600	2,213,486	2,392,940	2,601,798	2,632,143
Arts, entertainment and recreation	374,924	427,887	416,049	513,448	623,721	749,446	896,474
Other service activities	1,037,687	1,140,417	1,217,190	1,358,754	1,465,396	1,594,457	1,732,106
Activities of households as employers;	215,564	241,246	251,635	296,065	306,818	321,046	325,862
Total Services	46,875,694	50,952,480	54,021,848	57,604,454	61,343,645	67,784,061	74,397,018

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 2024 Gross Capital Formation at current market prices increased by 10.2 percent to TZS. 76,301,641 million from TZS. 69,226,052 million in 2023. This was due to increase in construction of buildings, roads, bridges and other work.

Table 22: Gross Capital Formation by Type of Asset at Current Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

Type of Capital Formation	TZS. Million						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
A. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	41,141,962	50,010,814	60,119,039	67,221,823	68,247,459	71,482,457	77,126,778
Buildings and Structures	34,044,435	42,221,028	49,747,719	55,339,606	56,289,401	57,488,804	61,422,001
Transport Equipment	1,439,945	1,626,468	2,104,131	2,525,856	2,566,601	2,523,075	3,374,687
Machinery and Equipment	2,776,908	2,951,572	4,057,780	4,577,241	4,591,367	6,452,530	6,948,222
Other Machinery and Equipment	1,378,753	1,501,925	2,014,715	2,322,447	2,279,644	2,294,783	2,478,163
Animal Resources	417,015	476,835	609,366	729,533	726,652	683,694	717,001
Research and Development	1,084,906	1,232,987	1,585,327	1,727,139	1,793,793	2,039,571	2,186,702
Change in Valuables	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173	1,916,891	2,004,727	2,607,299
Changes in Inventories	-1,717,221	-5,180,547	-6,008,036	-5,467,787	-3,098,544	-4,261,132	-3,432,436
Gross Capital Formation	40,639,844	46,103,604	55,949,293	63,708,208	67,065,806	69,226,052	76,301,641

Source: NBS

Table 23: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Public and Private Sectors, Mainland Tanzania, 2018 – 2024

Type of Capital Formation	TZS. Million						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	41,141,962	50,010,814	60,119,039	67,221,823	68,247,459	71,482,457	77,126,778
Central Government:	10,716,619	12,602,717	15,570,831	16,939,888	16,738,193	17,155,790	18,913,260
Parastatals:	903,317	1,050,226	1,442,857	1,645,300	1,744,776	1,858,544	2,027,813
Institutions:	862,257	1,200,259	1,563,095	1,749,614	1,748,131	1,930,026	2,193,548
Private	28,659,770	35,157,613	41,542,256	46,887,021	48,016,360	50,538,097	53,992,156
Change in Valuables	1,215,104	1,273,337	1,838,290	1,954,173	1,916,891	2,004,727	2,607,299
Changes in Inventories	-1,717,221	-5,180,547	-6,008,036	-5,467,787	-3,098,544	-4,261,132	-3,432,436
Gross Capital Formation	40,639,844	46,103,604	55,949,293	63,708,208	67,065,806	69,226,052	76,301,641

Source: NBS and BoT

Table 24: Gross Capital Formation at 2015 Prices by Type of Asset, Mainland Tanzania, 2018 – 2024

Type of Capital Formation	TZS. Million						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	46,824,212	53,293,526	56,436,601	58,860,660	63,270,605	63,960,884	69,140,700
Buildings and Structures	38,590,978	44,798,699	46,631,376	48,634,282	52,329,858	51,643,709	54,162,029
Transport Equipment	1,876,483	2,108,988	2,148,677	2,143,604	2,365,663	3,085,376	5,336,422
Machinery and Equipment	3,223,695	3,048,264	3,789,868	4,050,012	4,245,799	5,191,264	5,325,054
Other Machinery and Equipment	1,531,393	1,549,217	1,843,357	1,925,453	2,103,267	1,795,030	1,923,105
Animal Resources	434,150	468,173	524,605	548,111	586,026	550,319	577,128
Research and Development	1,167,515	1,320,184	1,498,719	1,559,197	1,639,992	1,695,187	1,816,962
Change in Valuables	776,123	925,034	1,096,591	1,161,299	1,043,459	1,024,048	1,132,087
Changes in Inventories	-2,444,709	-5,567,827	-6,323,175	-5,385,536	-3,201,316	-4,175,082	-3,392,158
Gross Capital Formation	45,155,626	48,650,734	51,210,017	54,636,423	61,112,749	60,809,850	66,880,629

Source: NBS

Table 25: Gross Fixed Capital Formation at 2015 Prices by Kind of Economic Activity, Mainland Tanzania, 2018 – 2024

Heading	TZS. Million						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
1. Agriculture (crops, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting)	750,070	1,058,005	904,050	942,880	1,013,523	1,062,051	1,101,625
2. Mining and Quarrying	3,998,718	4,640,506	4,819,602	5,026,613	5,403,216	5,661,927	6,006,215
3. Manufacturing	7,033,135	7,666,601	8,476,945	8,841,046	9,503,432	9,958,465	10,630,062
4. Electricity and Water Supply	4,529,767	5,100,333	5,459,668	5,694,171	6,120,789	6,413,858	6,824,730
5. Construction	20,040,763	22,786,842	24,154,865	25,192,362	27,079,819	28,376,424	30,164,653
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Hotels and Restaurants	234,121	249,199	282,183	294,303	316,353	331,500	354,658
7. Transport, Storage and Communication	8,676,455	10,211,833	10,457,616	10,906,791	11,723,947	12,285,300	13,013,297
8. Financial intermediation, Real Estate and Business Services	362,412	408,920	436,811	455,573	489,705	513,153	545,911
9. Public Administration, Education, Health and Other Services	1,198,769	1,171,286	1,444,861	1,506,920	1,619,821	1,697,380	1,829,911
10. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	46,824,212	53,293,526	56,436,601	58,860,660	63,270,605	66,300,057	70,471,062

Source: NBS

Regional Gross Domestic Product

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

Coverage

The 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 of RGDP

The Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) facilitates:

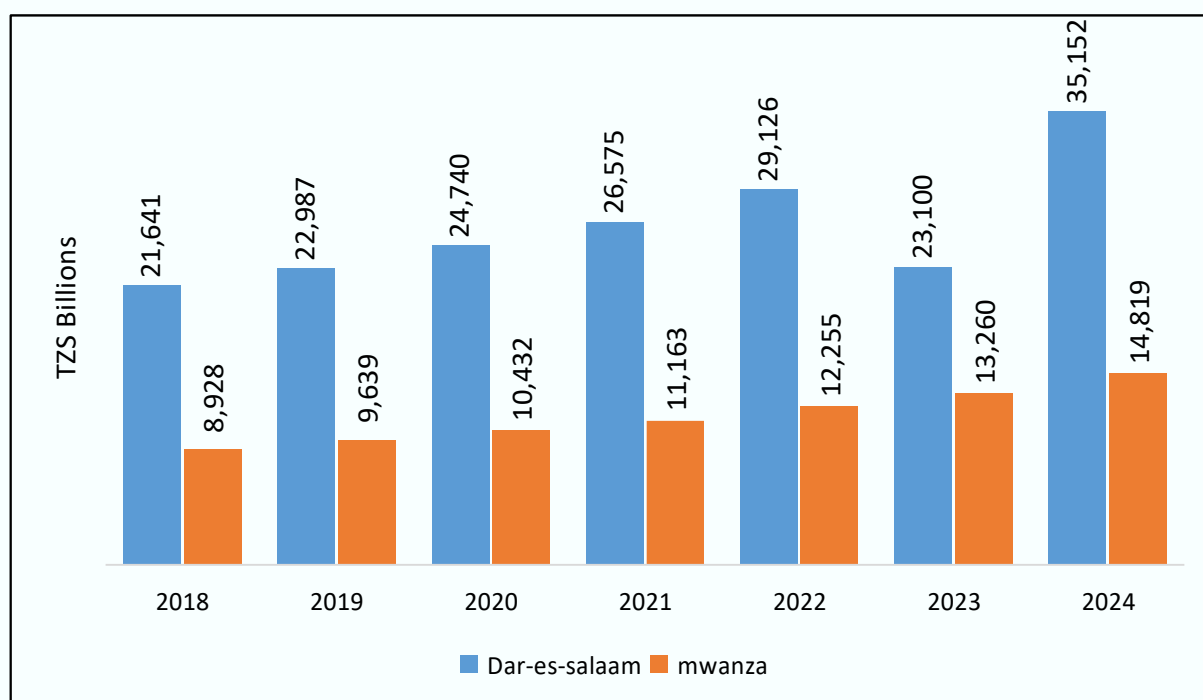
- (a) Monitoring and evaluation of the economic performance of the region;
- (b) Decision-making process in the region and formulation of economic policies;
- (c) Comparison of levels, shares the total GDP and growth rates within regions and
- (d) Updating the Regional Social Economic Profiles.

Regions with the Large Shares to GDP

In 2024, Dar es Salaam and Mwanza regions contributed significantly to total GDP at current prices. The two regions contribute about TZS. 35,151,931 million and TZS. 14,819,175 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. 35,151,931 million in 2024 from TZS. 32,100,084 million in 2023 equivalent to 9.5 percent increase.

Graph 8: Regional Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices for Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, 2018 – 2024



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 by 5.9 percent, from 3,025,885 in 2023 to TZS. 3,204,244 in 2024.

Graph 9: Per Capita Gross Domestic Product ('000) at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018 – 2024

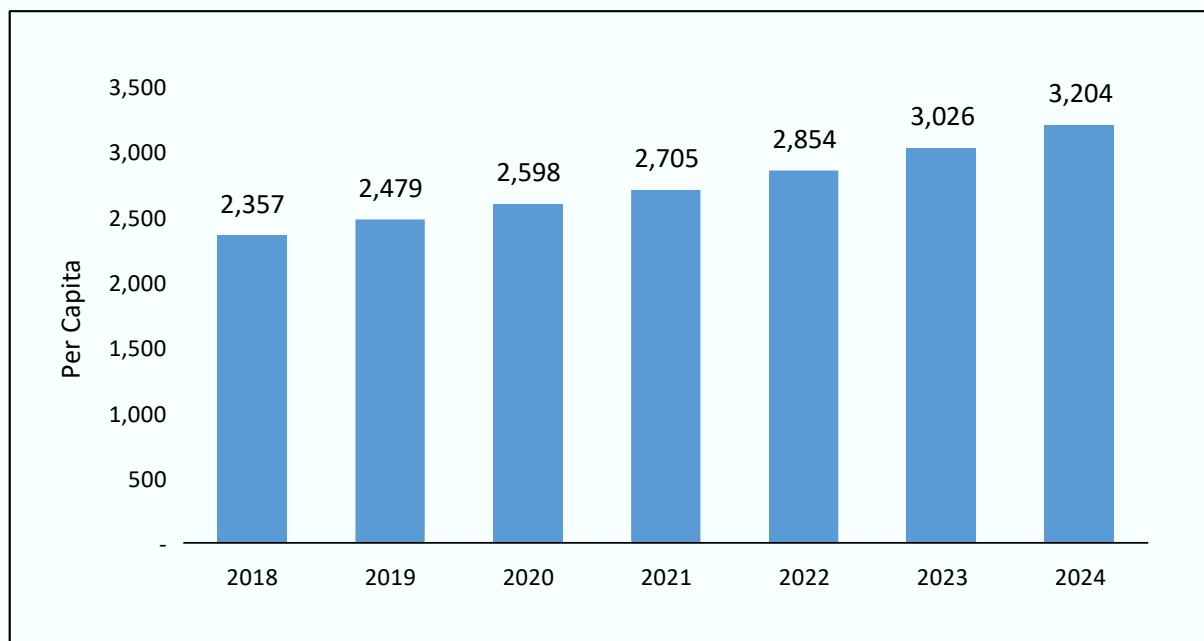


Table 26: Regional GDP at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

REGION/YEAR	TZS. Million						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Dodoma	3,712,070	4,145,675	4,559,312	4,820,118	5,320,293	5,698,784	6,416,224
Arusha	5,750,999	6,312,577	6,796,858	7,339,637	8,027,368	8,825,233	9,884,057
Kilimanjaro	5,515,948	6,029,936	6,481,850	6,943,254	7,610,706	8,259,696	9,222,942
Tanga	5,767,268	6,299,109	6,818,444	7,246,805	7,946,330	8,796,376	9,581,984
Morogoro	5,934,500	6,460,657	7,011,814	7,483,520	8,175,017	8,832,062	9,944,019
Pwani	2,406,568	2,624,155	2,921,770	3,138,471	3,441,198	3,775,157	4,061,580
Dar -es salaam	21,640,626	22,986,960	24,739,796	26,574,684	29,125,545	32,100,084	35,151,931
Lindi	2,424,927	2,664,978	2,897,446	3,122,010	3,395,666	3,658,199	4,026,216
Mtwara	3,405,133	3,660,991	3,945,031	4,237,624	4,701,793	5,042,046	5,634,470
Ruvuma	4,700,139	5,114,693	5,504,706	5,903,308	6,414,934	7,112,220	7,561,044
Iringa	3,977,373	4,175,501	4,532,904	4,907,770	5,376,499	5,830,869	6,373,375
Mbeya	7,010,874	7,551,130	8,175,688	8,782,057	9,535,669	10,434,095	11,380,765
Singida	2,317,778	2,516,935	2,708,860	2,919,438	3,201,529	3,514,768	3,878,897
Tabora	4,519,464	4,980,096	5,359,846	5,767,040	6,305,249	6,954,443	7,655,172
Rukwa	2,646,061	2,894,426	3,115,135	3,355,846	3,599,915	4,034,871	4,469,230
Kigoma	3,475,316	3,768,728	4,056,106	4,366,606	4,744,009	5,162,228	5,621,780
Shinyanga	4,460,274	4,894,614	5,196,691	5,457,762	5,989,130	6,633,867	7,391,884
Kagera	3,114,434	3,442,102	3,704,575	3,989,002	4,366,433	4,806,715	5,311,093
Mwanza	8,927,574	9,639,384	10,432,212	11,163,197	12,255,062	13,259,933	14,819,175
Mara	4,429,107	4,912,776	5,287,393	5,698,881	6,150,050	6,810,133	7,551,691
Manyara	4,196,101	4,522,434	4,867,285	5,266,952	5,808,750	6,255,053	6,921,457
Njombe	2,088,497	2,425,282	2,610,219	2,832,816	3,103,837	3,296,347	3,697,815
Katavi	1,664,664	1,816,450	1,954,961	2,099,956	2,304,700	2,536,577	2,792,163
Simiyu	2,126,109	2,262,802	2,526,723	2,871,555	3,086,858	3,361,088	3,579,095
Geita	5,526,377	5,974,957	6,528,082	7,031,590	7,736,222	8,343,713	9,122,637
Songwe	2,259,589	2,462,846	2,650,647	2,847,239	3,097,270	3,419,127	3,795,797
Mainland Tanzania	123,997,772	134,540,194	145,384,353	156,167,137	170,820,032	186,753,685	205,846,493

Source: NBS

Table 27: Regional Percentage Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

REGION/YEAR	Percent						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Dodoma	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Arusha	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
Kilimanjaro	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5
Tanga	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7
Morogoro	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8
Pwani	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Dar -es salaam	17.5	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.1
Lindi	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Mtwara	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
Ruvuma	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
Iringa	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Mbeya	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5
Singida	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Tabora	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Rukwa	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Kigoma	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Shinyanga	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
Kagera	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Mwanza	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.2
Mara	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
Manyara	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4
Njombe	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Katavi	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Simiyu	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Geita	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
Songwe	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Mainland Tanzania	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

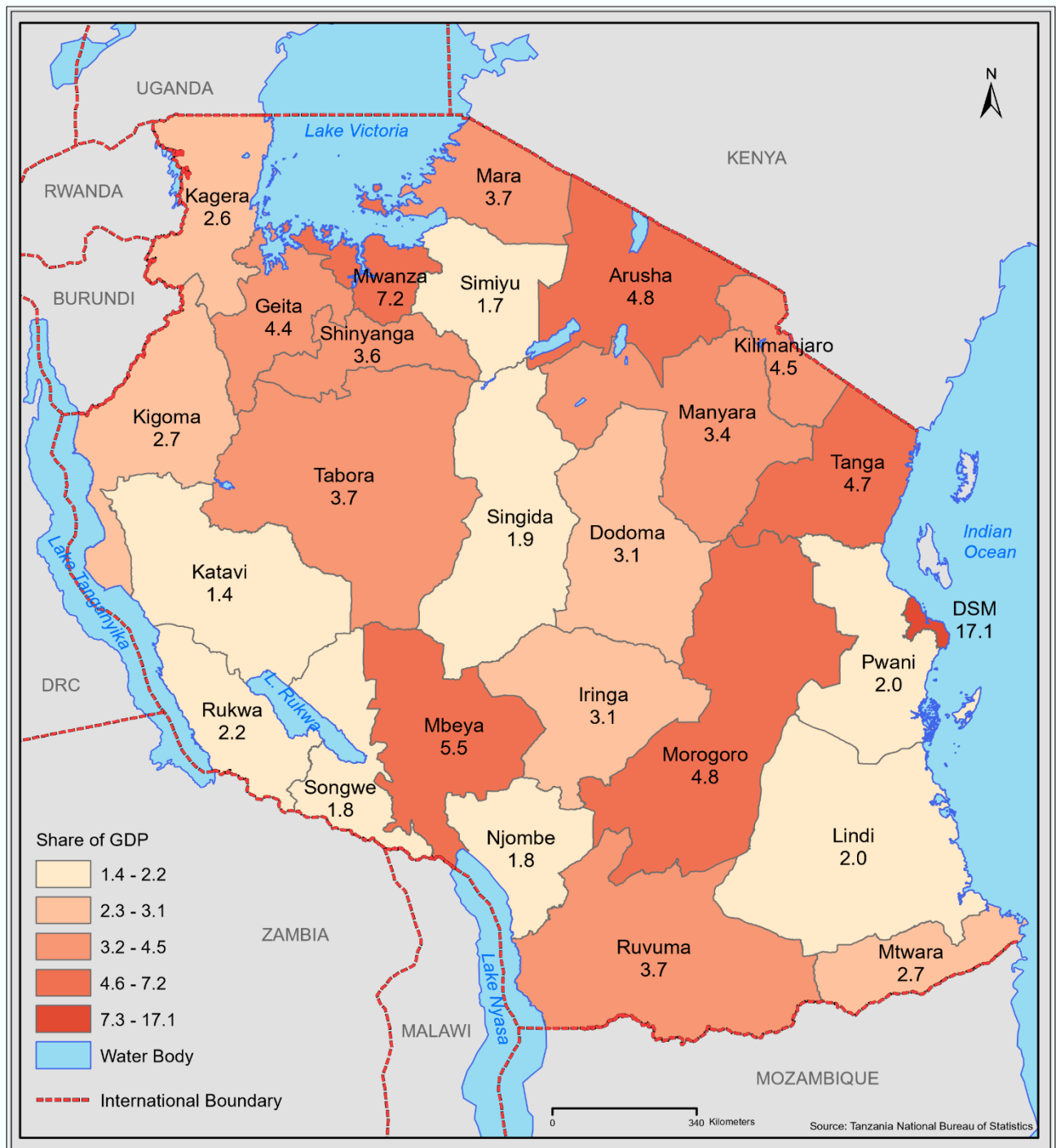
Source: NBS

Table 28: Regional Per Capita GDP at Current Market Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

REGION/YEAR	Shilling						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
Dodoma	1,489,004	1,614,036	1,722,178	1,765,826	1,724,219	1,774,580	1,944,201
Arusha	2,875,633	3,076,526	3,230,332	3,403,478	3,406,833	3,597,490	3,915,810
Kilimanjaro	2,958,677	3,162,038	3,321,893	3,476,926	4,087,527	4,270,170	4,666,092
Tanga	2,467,752	2,633,637	2,783,908	2,887,819	3,038,056	3,233,909	3,433,368
Morogoro	2,285,764	2,426,567	2,568,375	2,673,392	2,557,007	2,658,536	2,919,764
Pwani	1,901,668	2,025,956	2,203,692	2,312,339	1,699,402	1,803,740	1,893,574
Dar -es salaam	4,204,455	4,357,457	4,579,905	4,808,472	5,409,921	5,731,959	6,124,314
Lindi	2,465,013	2,653,200	2,824,572	2,979,634	2,843,874	2,955,163	3,188,726
Mtwara	2,391,106	2,522,946	2,667,591	2,811,165	2,875,808	2,960,904	3,241,496
Ruvuma	2,975,127	3,163,093	3,325,216	3,482,660	3,469,794	3,678,206	3,814,394
Iringa	3,631,734	3,721,046	3,943,435	4,168,570	4,507,732	4,723,501	5,057,817
Mbeya	3,386,222	3,534,157	3,708,564	3,861,542	4,068,545	4,285,690	4,559,782
Singida	1,437,066	1,517,976	1,588,605	1,664,095	1,594,341	1,671,855	1,790,704
Tabora	1,574,440	1,674,304	1,739,496	1,807,173	1,859,035	1,962,935	2,092,905
Rukwa	2,213,259	2,349,450	2,452,768	2,561,701	2,336,819	2,491,221	2,659,725
Kigoma	1,328,383	1,392,303	1,448,134	1,506,470	1,919,900	1,997,584	2,105,770
Shinyanga	2,379,182	2,531,128	2,606,701	2,656,842	2,672,169	2,837,643	3,066,783
Kagera	1,030,574	1,100,449	1,143,971	1,189,596	1,460,688	1,534,812	1,646,324
Mwanza	2,527,355	2,622,034	2,726,255	2,802,153	3,312,294	3,426,949	3,711,693
Mara	2,004,898	2,137,554	2,210,592	2,288,565	2,592,753	2,740,364	2,943,932
Manyara	2,396,589	2,497,300	2,598,511	2,718,497	3,069,349	3,168,771	3,400,137
Njombe	2,599,900	2,956,382	3,116,467	3,313,499	3,487,669	3,575,043	3,935,927
Katavi	2,254,919	2,355,089	2,425,850	2,493,417	1,998,945	2,096,608	2,228,101
Simiyu	1,014,947	1,030,209	1,096,559	1,187,331	1,442,122	1,491,105	1,530,577
Geita	2,467,189	2,558,721	2,681,157	2,769,308	2,598,133	2,667,813	2,814,714
Songwe	1,879,203	1,986,214	2,072,680	2,158,530	2,303,339	2,435,383	2,627,113
Mainland Tanzania	2,356,507	2,479,311	2,597,725	2,705,393	2,854,072	3,025,885	3,204,244

Source: NBS

Map 1: Percentage Share to Gross Domestic Product by Region in Mainland Tanzania, 2024



Appendices

Appendix 1: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Total GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018 – 2024

							Percent
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
	106,301,666	113,849,364	119,772,323	125,293,096	131,253,112	138,155,154	145,855,878
2019		7.1	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4
2020			5.2	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1
2021				4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0
2022					4.8	5.0	5.2
2023						5.3	5.4
2024							5.6

Source: NBS

Appendix 2: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Agriculture Forestry and Fishing Activities at 2015 Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

							Percent
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
	29,504,236	30,802,622	32,323,673	33,588,777	34,711,277	36,184,322	37,677,355
2019		4.4	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2
2020			4.9	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.1
2021				3.9	3.6	3.8	3.9
2022					3.3	3.8	3.9
2023						4.2	4.2
2024							4.1

Source: NBS

Appendix 3: Annual Average Rates of Industry and Construction Activities at 2015 Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

							Percent
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
	28,565,774	34,912,847	37,251,857	39,085,652	41,147,936	43,234,380	45,565,454
2019		11.4	9.0	7.6	7.0	6.6	6.4
2020			6.7	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.5
2021				4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2
2022					5.3	5.2	5.2
2023						5.1	5.2
2024							5.4

Source: NBS

Appendix 4: Annual Average Rates Services Activities at 2015 Basic Prices, Mainland Tanzania, 2018-2024

							Percent
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023r	2024p
	42,697,731	45,453,302	48,133,895	50,196,792	52,618,667	55,393,899	58,615,193
2019		5.9	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5
2020			4.3	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.4
2021				4.8	5.0	5.4	5.7
2022					5.3	5.7	6.0
2023						6.0	6.3
2024							6.6

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.

