



QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT FOR UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA BASE YEAR 2019

SOURCES AND METHODS



June 2026



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**NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AND OFFICE OF CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN**

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Table of Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATION	II
1.0 Introduction	3
1.1. Scope and Coverage	1
1.2. Rationale Harmonized Quarterly and Annual URT GDP Sources and Methods ..	2
1.3. Harmonized Quarterly and Annual GDP of United Republic of Tanzania	2
1.3. Access of the Harmonized Quarterly and Annual GDP Sources and Methods	3
2.0. Methodology	3
A. Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries	3
B. Mining and Quarrying	7
C. Manufacturing	9
D. Electricity	10
E. Water Supply and Sewerage	12
F. Construction	13
G. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	14
H. Transport and Storage	15
I. Accommodation and Food Services	17
J. Information and Communication	19
K. Financial and Insurance Activities	20
L. Real Estates	23
M. Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	24
N. Administrative and Support Services	25
M. Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	26
N. Education	27
O. Human Health and Social Work Activities	28
P. Arts Entertainment and Recreation	29
Q. Other Service Activities	30
R. Activities of Households as Employers	31
3.0. Net Taxes on products	32

List of Abbreviations

URT	United Republic of Tanzania
SUT	Supply and Use Table
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
ZRA	Zanzibar Revenue Board
ZAWA	Zanzibar Water Authority
TPDC	Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation
TAZARA	Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Corporation
TAZAMA	Tanzania Zambia Mafuta
TASAC	Tanzania Shipping Agencies Corporation
TPC	Tanzania Posta Corporation
NCC	National Construction Council
IC	Intermediate Consumption
CPI	Consumer Price Index
PPI	Producer Price Index
HPI	Hotel Price Index
SNA	System of National Accounts
ROW	Rest of the World
HBS	Household Budget Survey
ILFS	Integrated Labor Force Survey
NCSA	National Sample Census of Agriculture
VAT	Value Added Tax
WIP	Work in Progress
COE	Compensation of Employees
CFC	Consumption of Fixed Capital
CIF	Cost, Insurance, and Freight

Preface

The document ‘*Sources and Methods for the Compilation of Quarterly Gross Domestic Product of the United Republic of Tanzania*’ provides a detailed description of the concepts and definition, data sources and methods used in the compilation of quarterly GDP estimates of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT). As the first publication of its kind in the history of the United Republic of Tanzania, this document has been prepared to enhance transparency and ensure consistency for better understanding of the quarterly Gross Domestic product among stakeholders in statistics.

The consolidated quarterly GDP estimate is among the key short term economic performance indicator of Tanzanian. The estimates are compiled in accordance with internationally agreed standards and recommendations, mainly the System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA). The publication documents the detailed data sources, clarifies on GDP estimation procedures for the URT.

The National Bureau of Statistics and the Office of Chief Government Statistics remain committed to producing high quality official statistics based on the 10 fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. In addition, the NBS and OCGS maintain the principle of transparency and confidentiality while continuously improving statistical practices and strengthening the National Statistical System (NSS) to support evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation.

It is our expectation that this publication will serve as a valuable reference for National and International stakeholders in statistics especially: planners, policymakers, researchers, development partners, academic institutions, the private sector, and all other users interested on better understanding of quarterly GDP compilation practices in the United Republic of Tanzania.



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1.0 Introduction

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician have revised the National Accounts Statistics series, as well as rebased it for the base year by replacing the old base year 2015 with the new base year 2019. The quarterly and annual GDP estimates of URT have been rebased to the year 2019 using the base year estimates from the Supply and Use Tables (SUT) compiled for URT for the year 2019. This document provides a description of how quarterly and annual GDP estimates of rebased series are compiled and the data sources and methodologies used in the series. The document also outlines the general procedures used in harmonized quarterly and annual GDP compilation and goes further to explain the data sources and compilation methods used for each economic activity. For each economic activity, the constant price estimates and current price estimates are derived.

The compilation of the quarterly and annual GDP for the United Republic of Tanzania follows internationally recognized methodologies and robust data sources to ensure consistency, reliability, and comparability over time. This section outlines the coverage, key data sources and estimation methodologies used in the 2019 benchmark year. The quarterly and annual GDP harmonization process follows the guidelines set out in the System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA), incorporating updated economic data, improved classifications, and enhanced estimation procedures across all economic activities.

1.1. Scope and Coverage

The geographical scope covers the entire territory of the United Republic of Tanzania which includes Mainland Tanzania, under the responsibility of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); and Zanzibar, under the responsibility of the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS). While data collection, compilation, and institutional mandates differ slightly between the two parts of the Union, efforts have been made to harmonize methodologies and ensure consistency in data integration for Union-level

reporting. The data sources and methods focus on producing harmonized URT quarterly and annual GDP with the new base year 2019.

1.2. Rationale: Harmonized Quarterly and Annual URT GDP Sources and Methods

The sources and methods for the harmonized quarterly and annual GDP for United Republic of Tanzania have been developed due to the following reasons:

- i. Provides a guide to the concepts and methods used to quarterly and annual GDP of the United Republic of Tanzania.
- ii. It also provides an overview of data sources used as well as the methodologies applied in harmonized quarterly and annual GDP for each economic activity
- iii. Essential for users to understand the harmonized quarterly and annual GDP compilation process
- iv. The United Republic of Tanzania adheres to international standards on the compilation of GDP statistics, the 2008 System of National Accounts

1.3. Harmonized Quarterly and Annual GDP of United Republic of Tanzania

The GDP estimates for the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) was compiled separately for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar using both the production and expenditure approaches. Under the production approach, output and intermediate consumption were compiled for each economic activity in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, and then aggregated to obtain URT GDP estimates.

Similarly, the expenditure approach involved separately compiling expenditure components for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, which were then aggregated to estimate the URT GDP. The expenditure components included household final consumption, government final consumption, gross capital formation, changes in inventories, acquisitions of valuables, and imports and exports of goods and services.

1.3. Access of the Harmonized Quarterly and Annual GDP Sources and Methods

This publication is a summary of the detailed data sources and methods for harmonized quarterly and annual URT GDP of Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar named National Accounts Statistics: Sources and Methods available at the National Bureau of Statistics Head Office Library at TAKWIMU HOUSE, Jakaya Kikwete Road, Dodoma or visit the websites at www.nbs.go.tz or www.tanzania.go.tz. For Zanzibar the publication of National accounts Statistics: Sources and Methods available at the Office of Chief Government Statistician in Mjini Magharibi, Zanzibar or visit website at www.ocgs.go.tz.

2.0. Methodology

A. Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries

Estimates of output of crops, livestock, and aquaculture are based on work-in-progress (WIP) techniques. The worksheets of the respective industries have been incorporated into the annual framework. The agriculture WIP model is based on the cost structure by crop type where information on crop calendar; estimated production costs and output per acre are collected. To update the model, quarterly information on acreage and prices or price movements of output and input are collected to estimate output and production costs at constant and current prices. A total of 20 crops for Mainland Tanzania and 18 crops for Zanzibar is currently covered in the model.

Production of Crops:

Coverage

The crop production activity is estimated using a crop model, which is made up of several crops, including growing maize, paddy, sorghum/millet, other cereals, cassava, round potatoes, sweet potatoes, other roots and tubers, beans and other pulses, dried oil seeds, other vegetables, bananas, other fruits, cashew nuts, ground nuts, coconuts, coffee, cotton, tea, tobacco, pyrethrum, cloves, sisal, and sugar cane.

Data Sources

NBS and OCGS stock data from the NSCA 2019/20. Ministry of Agriculture (Mainland Tanzania) and Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock (Zanzibar) for administrative data.

Methodology

Gross Output

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices is compiled based on a work-in-progress model in which the volume of production of each crop is used to estimate gross output and is aligned to benchmark value. The quarterly and annual gross output at current prices is derived by reflating the output at constant prices by the appropriate crop CPI.

Intermediate Consumption

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices is compiled based on a work-in-progress model and aligned to benchmark value. Annual acreage costs for long and short rain seasons are used to compile constant prices IC and thereafter allocated across quarters using cost structures for long and short seasons. The quarterly IC at current prices is derived by reflating the weighted CPI for seeds, inorganic fertilizers, pharmaceutical products, insecticides/Pest sides, fuel and lubricants, actual rents on housing, maintenance and repairs, water supply, cotton cloth, and miscellaneous goods/services. The annual estimate is derived through the summation of four quarters.

Livestock

Coverage

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 birds. This also covers various animal products such as eggs, hides and skins.

Data Sources

NBS and OCGS for stock data from the NSCA 2019/20. Ministry of Agriculture (Mainland Tanzania) and Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock (Zanzibar) for administrative data.

Methodology

Gross Output

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at current prices is compiled based on a work-in-progress model in which output of different types of livestock is derived by summing up the value of increase in inventory, animals sold for slaughter and other farm output such as meat, milk, manure, eggs, offal, hides and skin and aligned to benchmark value. Quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices is 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

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices is derived using fixed ratios generated from the Agricultural and Livestock Sample Census 2019/2020. The intermediate consumption items used are medicines, dips, insecticides, vaccines, animal feed/fodder, water, fuel and lubricants, electricity, repairs and maintenance. The quarterly and annual IC at current prices is derived by reflatting output at constant prices IC.

Forestry

Coverage

The activity covers the production of logs, charcoal, and fuel wood, as well as the gathering of non-wood forest products.

Data Sources

NBS and OCGS: 2017/18 Household Budget Survey for Mainland Tanzania, 2019/20 Household Budget Survey for Zanzibar, and quarterly survey of industrial production.

Methodology

Gross Output:

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output for forestry and logging at constant prices is derived by extrapolating benchmark value base year 2019 with a combined volume indices derived from number of households using charcoal, firewood and logs. The quarterly and annual gross output at current prices for forestry and logging is derived by reflating the constant prices gross output using weighted CPI for fuel wood, coke refined petroleum products, wearing apparel, and CPI services for both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

Intermediate Consumption

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices is estimated using benchmark fixed input- output (IO) ratios. The quarterly and annual IC at current prices is derived by reflating IC at constant prices using weighted CPI for fuel wood, coke refined petroleum products, wearing apparel and services, both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

Fishing

Coverage

This activity covers fishery resources from marine or freshwater environments, including fish, crustaceans, and other marine products.

Data sources

NBS and OCGS: CPI for fish, other food products, clothing, and diesel. Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries for Mainland Tanzania and the Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries for Zanzibar use volume and value data of fish catch from marine and freshwater on quarterly basis.

Methodology

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Gross Output

For Mainland Tanzania, the quarterly gross output at current prices is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value with the value of fish catch from fresh and marine water; quarterly gross output at constant prices is derived by deflating gross output at current prices using CPI of fish. For Zanzibar, the quarterly gross output is obtained by using the quantity of fish to generate constant price output; quarterly gross output at current prices is derived by reflatting gross output at constant prices using CPI of fish.

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the annual gross output at current prices is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value with the value of fish harvested from fresh and marine water. Annual gross output at constant prices is derived by deflating gross output at current prices by using CPI of fish for both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

Intermediate Consumption

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices is derived based on the fixed input-output ratio from the benchmark value. The quarterly and annual IC at current prices is derived by reflatting the weighted index for other food products, CPI clothing, and diesel for both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

B. Mining and Quarrying

Coverage

Mining and quarrying include activities involving the extraction of minerals occurring naturally, such as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be done underground or through 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.

Mining and Quarrying is divided into four industries, which include:

- i. Mining of coal and lignite and extraction of peat,
- ii. Crude petroleum and natural gas,
- iii. Mining of metal ores and
- iv. Other mining and quarrying.

Data Sources

Quarterly Industrial Production from National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation on volume and value data, Ministry of Minerals on value and volume data, Tanzania Revenue Authority - Value Added Tax, Imports and Exports data and Zanzibar Utility and Regulatory Authority on volume and value data.

Methodology

Gross Output

The quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value using the volume index of each type of mineral/quarrying. For Mainland Tanzania gross output at current prices for gold, coal, and natural gas is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value using the corresponding value index for gold and natural gas. Other minerals/quarrying output at current prices, such as sand, stones, and clay, was derived by reflating the constant prices output using the corresponding construction material prices.

Intermediate Consumption

For Mainland Tanzania, the quarterly and annual intermediate consumption at constant prices of coal, natural gas, metal ores (gold, iron ores, stone, sand, and clay), other mining and quarrying (other non-ferrous metal ores and concentrates), stone, sand, and clay, and other minerals (salt, diamond, tanzanite, and other minerals such as pozzolana, limestone, gypsum) is estimated by applying the fixed benchmark Input Output Ratio to their respective output at constant prices.

For coal, natural gas, and metal ores such as gold, iron ores, and stone, sand, and clay, the IC at current prices is derived by reflating constant-price IC using a weighted price index. Likewise, for other mining and quarrying, which covers other non-ferrous metal ores and concentrates; stone, sand, and clay; and other minerals (salt, diamond, tanzanite, pozzolana, limestone, and gypsum), the IC is obtained by reflating IC at constant prices using a CPI weighted.

C. Manufacturing

Coverage

Manufacturing activity involves the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into final or semi-processed goods. The materials include products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying, as well as products of other manufacturing activities. This economic activity includes.

C10: Manufacture of food products

C11: Manufacture of beverages

C12: Manufacture of tobacco products

C13, 14 & 15: Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, and leather and leather products

C16: Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture

C18: Printing and reproduction of recorded media

C19: Manufacture of coke

C20 & 21: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products

C22: Manufacture of rubber and plastics products

C23: Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products

C25: Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment

C26-30: Manufacture of electrical, transport and machinery equipment

C31: Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturers

Data Sources

Data sources for manufacturing economic activity include Quarterly Industrial Production, Producer Price Index (PPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) from NBS and OCGS; and sales turnover from TRA.

Methodology

Gross Output

For Mainland Tanzania, the Quarterly and annual output at current prices is obtained from the extrapolation of benchmark values for manufacturing sub products derived from sales turnover. quarterly and annual output at constant prices is obtained by extrapolating benchmark estimates using values derived from deflated sales turnover. The deflator used is PPI of respective manufacturing sub products. For Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual output at constant estimates is based on quarterly industrial survey on quantities and values. PPI manufacturing is used in reflation of output to current prices.

Intermediate Consumption

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual IC at current prices is obtained through reflating constant IC using PPI and aligned by benchmark values. Fixed IO ratio was used to derive quarterly, and annual IC estimates at constant prices once the output estimates are calculated for both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

D. Electricity

This section includes the activity of providing electric power and natural gas through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains, and pipes. The dimension of the network is not decisive; also included is the distribution of electricity and gas in industrial parks or residential buildings. This section therefore includes the operation of electric and gas utilities, which generate, control, and distribute electric power or gas.

Data Sources

For Mainland Tanzania, the data source for this economic activity is the quantity of electricity distributed, which is obtained from TANESCO, and the gas supply, obtained from Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC). For Zanzibar, quarterly administrative data is obtained from Zanzibar Electricity Corporation (ZECO). Furthermore, Producer Price Index and Consumer Price Index are obtained from NBS and OCGS.

Methodology

Gross output

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output for electricity at constant prices is derived from volume extrapolation of the 2019 benchmark value using the quantity of electricity distributed. The quarterly and annual gross output at current prices is derived by reflating constant output. The reflator used is the Producer Price Index (PPI) for electricity for Mainland Tanzania and the volume index for Zanzibar.

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual constant price gross output for Gas supply is estimated by extrapolating the benchmark value using the volume index for gas consumption. To obtain current price gross output, the benchmark value is extrapolated using the value index for gas consumption.

Intermediate consumption

For Mainland Tanzania intermediate consumption consists of generation, transmission, and distribution expenses, whereas Zanzibar consists of distribution expenses only. For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, quarterly and annual constant-price intermediate consumption is obtained by applying the fixed IO ratio from benchmark to constant output. The quarterly and annual current-price intermediate consumption is obtained by reflating the constant-price IC using the weighted CPI for electricity, repair and maintenance, gas, transport services, services, and fuel and lubricants prices for both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

E. Water Supply and Sewerage

This section 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 sites. The output of the waste or sewage treatment process can either be disposed of or become an input into other production processes. Activities of water supply are also grouped in this section, since they are often carried out in connection with, or by units also engaged in, the treatment of sewage.

Data Sources

For Mainland Tanzania, data source for this economic activity is the quantity of water produced in cubic meters and are obtained from the EWURA. This data is supplemented from the household-based surveys and the Population Census from NBS for Tanzania Mainland. For Zanzibar, estimates were computed using Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2019/2020.

Methodology

Gross Output

Water supply activity is categorized into "own account supply" and water supplied through water authorities. Sewerage activities are assumed to be a fixed relationship with the total population. Same methodology is applied for both quarterly and annual compilation. The specific estimates are outlined:

Own account water supply is based on inter Demographic Health Survey growth rate in the number of households that use sources of water other than piped. The generated series of households is used to derive a volume index for extrapolating the 2019 benchmark value for both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. Quarterly and annual current-price estimates are computed through reflation constant prices using CPI for water charges for both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

Water supplied by Authorities: Data on quantity of water supplied is used to derive output estimates through volume extrapolation of the benchmark values for both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. The quarterly and annual current price values are obtained by reflating the constant price estimates using the CPI for water charges. The production account for “Water supply, sewerage and waste disposal” is derived through summation of the production components of the sub-activities.

Intermediate Consumption

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices is estimated by using a fixed IO ratio. The quarterly and annual IC at current prices was derived by reflating the constant IC price using a weighted CPI for electricity, water, diesel, chemicals, and CPI services. The quarterly and annual Current price IC for sewerage services is obtained by reflating constant-price IC using the weighted CPI for services, electricity, diesel, and maintenance and repair.

F. Construction

Coverage

Construction activity includes construction of buildings; civil engineering (construction of road, railways, utility projects); construction of other civil engineering projects such as (industrial facilities other than buildings, waterways, harbours, dredging of waterways, dams, etc.); and specialized construction activities, which include (demolition and site preparation, electrical, plumbing and other construction, installation activities, building completion and finishing, and other specialized construction activities).

Data Sources

Quarterly Industrial Production survey and CPI from NBS and OCGS. Construction material index from the National Construction Council (NCC) for Mainland Tanzania, construction survey for Zanzibar, and customs data, including imports and exports of construction materials from TRA.

Methodology

Gross output

Gross output is based on the work-in-progress model. For Mainland Tanzania, the quarterly and annual gross output at current prices is estimated from industry production data such as construction materials, aligned to benchmark values. The quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices is derived by deflating gross output at current prices using National Construction Council (NCC) prices. For Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at current prices is estimated based values of construction materials both imported and domestic production, gross output at constant prices is derived from domestic construction materials and deflated values of imported construction materials.

Intermediate Consumption

For Mainland Tanzania, the quarterly and annual intermediate consumption at current and constant prices are estimated based on the construction working in-progress model which includes the cost of construction such as fuel; electricity; rental of machinery and equipment; building repairs and maintenance; machinery repairs and maintenance; and other services, aligned with benchmark IC. the quarterly and annual constant price (IC) is obtained by deflating current intermediate consumption. For Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual IC at constant is derived from input-output ratio obtained from construction survey at current prices is reflatd by using CPI for construction materials.

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

Coverage

This section includes wholesale and retail sales (i.e., sales without transformation) of any type of goods and the rendering of services incidental to the sale of these goods. Wholesaling and retailing are the final steps in the distribution of goods.

Data Sources

Data sources for quarterly GDP for this economic activity are imports, exports, and sales turnover obtained from TRA and ZRA. other source for this economic activity is CPI from NBS and OCGS.

Methodology

Gross Output

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at current prices is obtained by extrapolating benchmark output using sales turnover. The quarterly and annual current output is deflated using a weighted CPI to obtain constant output. The deflator is a weighted CPI on spare parts and accessories; and maintenance and repair of motor vehicles for class 45 and CPI goods excluding motor vehicles for class 46 and 47.

Intermediate Consumption

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual intermediate consumption at current prices is derived by applying a fixed benchmark IO ratio to current output. The obtained current IC is then deflated using weighted CPI to obtain the quarterly and annual IC at current prices. The deflator for class 45 is weighed CPI of purchase of vehicles and services, while for class 46 and 47 is a weighted CPI of other services, communication, transport services, accommodation, rent, electricity and fuel. Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles production accounts are then summed up to obtained total for Industry.

H. Transport and Storage

Coverage

This section 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. Included in this section is the renting of

transport equipment with driver or operator. Also included are postal and courier activities.

Data Sources

Data sources for this economic activity vary depending on the mode of transport. For Mainland Tanzania, road transport data specifically the number of licensed passengers and freight vehicles is obtained from SUMATRA. Rail transport statistics on passengers and cargo movement are sourced from TAZARA and TRC. The pipeline transport data is provided by TAZAMA Limited and SONGAS. Water transport figures, covering the number of passengers and freight moved, come from MCL Limited. Air transport data, including passengers and freight volumes, is sourced from Precision Air and Air Tanzania Limited. Postal and courier service information is obtained from the Tanzania Posta Corporation (TPC), DHL. Warehousing and support activities for transportation use the turnover data from Tanzania Revenue Authority. Additionally, Consumer Price Index (CPI) data is derived from NBS and OCGS. For Zanzibar data sources are Zanzibar Maritime Authority (ZMA) on the number of water passengers and cargo, Zanzibar Airports Authority- number of aircraft movement, cargo, passengers etc and Zanzibar Revenue Authority obtained on number of vehicles registered.

Methodology

Gross output

For Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices is derived by extrapolating benchmark value using volume indicators such as number of vehicles licensed; air passengers and cargo; water passengers and cargo; except rail passengers and cargo and volume of natural gas transported through pipelines are only used in Mainland Tanzania. However, all passengers and cargo data are in number and tonne-kilometres respectively. For Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at current prices for road; rail; air and water transport are derived by reflating constant prices gross output using corresponding CPI for road, air and water transport and CPI for railway only for Mainland Tanzania. The

quarterly and annual gross output at current prices for pipeline transportation is estimated based on value of transported gas.

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices for warehousing and support activities for transportation is derived by extrapolating benchmark values with sales turnover. The quarterly and annual gross output at current prices for warehousing and support services for transportation is compiled by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for rent. The quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices for postal and courier service is derived by deflating the current prices gross output using CPI for air transport services and general services.

The quarterly and annual gross output at current prices for postal and courier services is derived by extrapolating benchmark value with sales of postal and courier services.

Intermediate Consumption

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual intermediate consumption at constant prices for all transport categories is derived by multiplying fixed input output ratio by constant prices gross output. The quarterly and annual Intermediate consumption at current prices for transport categories by reflating constant prices IC with corresponding CPI.

I. Accommodation and Food Services

Coverage

The activity covers accommodation, food, and beverage service activities. It includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travellers, and provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption.

Data Sources

For Mainland Tanzania, data are obtained from hotel surveys capturing domestic and international bed occupancy. For food service activities, data on international tourist

arrivals were sourced from immigration records. For Zanzibar, data are obtained on quarterly basis from immigration department, while population projected figures, Consumer Price Index (CPI-NBS) and Hotel Price Index (HPI-OCGS)

Methodology

Gross output

For Mainland Tanzania, the quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices for accommodation services is compiled using weighted beds occupancy as volume indicator to extrapolate the benchmark value, the quarterly and annual gross output at current prices for accommodation was derived by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for accommodation. For Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices is derived from length of stay and number of tourist arrivals, gross output at current is compiled by reflating constant prices gross output using HPI catering services.

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

Intermediate Consumption

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual intermediate consumption at constant prices for accommodation services is derived by multiplying fixed input-output ratio with constant prices gross output. The quarterly and annual IC at current prices for accommodation services is estimated by reflating using weighted price index of beer and malt, wearing apparel, meat and meat product and services.

The quarterly and annual intermediate consumption at constant prices for food and beverage services is derived by multiplying fixed input-output ratio with constant prices

gross output. The quarterly and annual IC at current prices for food and beverage services is estimated by reflating using weighted price index of paddy (CPI rice), meat and meat product, fuel wood, and services.

J. Information and Communication

Coverage

Information and communication activity is an economic activity that includes the production and distribution of information and cultural products; the provision of the means to transmit or distribute these products, as well as data or communications, information technology activities; and the processing of data and other information service activities.

The main components of this activity are publishing activities (58); motion picture, video and television programmed production, sound recording and music publishing activities (59); radio and TV broadcasting and programming activities (60); telecommunications activities (61) and information technology activities (62) and other information service activities (63).

Data Sources

For Mainland Tanzania, quarterly data sources are collected mainly from private and public telecommunication companies including detailed income and expenditure data extracted from audited financial reports. For Zanzibar, data source is obtained from Zanzibar Revenue Authority including sales turnover. In addition, Consumer Prices Index (CPI) obtained from NBS/OCGS.

Methodology

Gross output

For Mainland Tanzania, the quarterly and annual gross output at current prices is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value from, income data for telecommunication companies and computers and related services, which reflect the activities of Division

61, 62 and 63. The quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value with deflated quarterly detailed of income and expenditure data. The deflator used is CPI of communication. For Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at current prices is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value from sales turnover, the quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value with deflated communication CPI.

Intermediate Consumption

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices is obtained by applying a fixed IO ratio to gross output at constant prices. The quarterly and annual IC at current prices is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value by reflatting IC at constant prices with weighted CPI of services, communication and maintenance and repairs.

K. Financial and Insurance Activities

Coverage

Financial activity includes insurance, reinsurance and pension funding activities and activities to support financial services. In addition, the activity also includes the activities of holding assets, such as services of holding companies and the activities of trusts, funds and similar financial entities.

The sub activity covered are financial service activities except insurance, reinsurance and pension funding; insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security activities (D: 64); insurance activities (D:65) and auxiliary to financial service activities (D:66).

Data Sources

The data sources of the activity are mainly administrative data from Central Bank of Tanzania (BOT) (i.e. stock of loans and deposits through commercial banks); and Insurance companies (i.e. Life and Non-life insurance data).

Methodology

Gross output

Central Bank

For Mainland Tanzania, the quarterly and annual gross output at current prices is compiled by using sum cost approach based on quarterly collected data such as compensation of employees (COE), intermediate expenses and depreciation as proxy of consumption of fixed capital (CFC). The quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices is estimated by extrapolating benchmark value with deflated gross output at current prices. The deflator used is the CPI of all items.

Intermediate Consumption

For Mainland Tanzania, the quarterly and annual intermediate consumption at current prices is derived by extrapolating benchmark value with IC of central banks from BOT audited report. The quarterly and annual intermediate consumption at constant prices is compiled by extrapolating benchmark value with deflated current prices IC. The deflator used is the CPI of services.

Commercial Banks

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at current price is derived by extrapolating output benchmark value with sum of value for stock of loans and deposits. The quarterly and annual gross output at constant market prices is derived by extrapolating benchmark value with deflated stock of loans and deposits. The deflator employed is CPI of all items.

The quarterly and annual Intermediate consumption at constant prices is compiled based on fixed IO ratio with gross output at constant prices. The quarterly and annual IC at current prices is obtained by extrapolating benchmark value of commercial banks and auxiliary services with reflatd IC at constant prices. The reflator applied is CPI of services.

Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Funding, except Compulsory Social Security Activities

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at current prices for non-life insurance and reinsurance is estimated by extrapolating benchmark value with total premiums earned premium supplement (proxy of total investment income) and incurred claims of non-life insurance and reinsurance. The quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices is computed by extrapolating benchmark value with deflated gross output at current prices. The deflator applied is the weighted CPI of mobile, internet (i.e., proxy communication) and services.

Life insurance is applicable only in Mainland Tanzania, the quarterly and annual gross output at current prices is compiled by extrapolating benchmark value with data of written net premiums, premium supplement and benefits due for life insurance companies the quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices is estimated by extrapolating the benchmark value with deflated gross output at current prices. The deflator used is CPI for services.

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual Intermediate consumption for non-life insurance at constant prices is compiled based on fixed IO ratio with gross output at constant prices. The quarterly and annual IC at current prices is compiled by extrapolating the benchmark value with reflatd IC at constant prices. The reflator employed is weighted mobile CPI, internet (i.e., proxy communication) and services.

The quarterly and annual intermediate consumption (IC) for life insurance at constant prices is obtained based on a fixed IO ratio with gross output at constant prices. The quarterly and annual IC at current prices is compiled by reflatd IC at constant prices. The reflator used to reflate is weighted CPI mobile, internet (i.e. proxy communication) and services.

L. Real Estates

Coverage

Real estate activity is acting as lessors, agents, and/or brokers in one or more of the selling or buying real estate, renting real estate, providing other real estate services such as appraising real estate or acting as real estate escrow agents. This activity is carried out on its own or leased property and be done on a fee or contract basis.

Data Sources

The data sources are HBS 2017/18 for Mainland Tanzania and 2019/20 HBS for Zanzibar. Other sources are sales turnover from Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA). Additional information is CPI from NBS and OCGS.

Methodology

Gross Output

For Mainland Tanzania, the quarterly and annual gross output at current prices is computed by extrapolated benchmark value with weighted turnover data for rental and owner-occupied dwellings. The quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices for rental and owners occupied dwellings is derived by extrapolating benchmark value with deflated gross output at current prices. The deflator applied is the weighted CPI of rental, furnishings and services. For Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at constant price for rented dwellings was derived by extrapolating benchmark value with volume index of traditional and modern rented dwellings. The quarterly and annual gross output at current price for owner-occupied dwellings was derived by extrapolating benchmark value with volume index of traditional and modern owner-occupied dwellings. These were extrapolated using inter-HBS growth rate to derive the number of dwellings.

Intermediate Consumption

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices is derived based on a fixed IO ratio with gross output at constant prices. The quarterly and annual IC at current prices is compiled by

reflated IC at constant prices. The reflator employed is weighted CPI index of rent, furnishing and services.

M. Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

Coverage

This section includes specialized professional, scientific and technical activities. These activities require a high degree of training and make specialized knowledge and skills available to users. These activities include legal and accounting activities; activities of head offices; management consultancy activities; architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis; scientific research and development; advertising and market research; other professional, scientific, and technical activities; and veterinary activities.

Data Sources

Sales turnover data from Tanzania Revenue Authority for Mainland Tanzania whereas Zanzibar contribution of employee's data are obtained from Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)

Methodology

Gross Output

For Mainland Tanzania, the quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices for professional, scientific, and technical activities is derived by extrapolating benchmark value with the sales turnover. The quarterly and annual gross output at current prices is obtained by reflating gross output at constant prices. The reflator applied for is the CPI of services. For Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices is derived by extrapolating benchmark value with contribution of employees, the quarterly and annual gross output at current prices is obtained by reflating gross output at constant prices. The reflator applied for is the CPI of services

Intermediate Consumption

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices is derived based on a fixed IO ratio with gross output at constant prices. The quarterly and annual IC at current prices is compiled by reflating the IC at constant prices. The reflator employed is CPI of services.

N. Administrative and Support Services

Coverage

The activity includes rental and leasing activities, employment activities, travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities, security and investigation activities, services to buildings and landscape activities, and office administrative, office support and other business support activities.

Data Sources

For Mainland Tanzania, data source is the sales turnover data from Tanzania Revenue Authority. For Zanzibar, sales turnover is obtained from the from Zanzibar Revenue Authority and number of tourist arrivals from Immigration Department and length of stay from OCGS.

Methodology

Gross Output

For Mainland Tanzania, the quarterly and annual output at constant price is derived by extrapolating the benchmark value using volume index computed using sales returns. The quarterly and annual gross output at current price is compiled by reflating gross output at constant price using CPI for services.

In Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at constant price is derived by number of tourist arrivals and length of stay and CPI services is the output deflator. The quarterly and annual gross output at current price is compiled by reflating gross output at constant price using CPI for services.

Intermediate Consumption

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual intermediate consumption (IC) at constant prices is derived based on a fixed IO ratio with gross output at constant prices. The quarterly and annual IC at current prices is compiled by reflatd IC at constant prices. The reflator employed is CPI of services.

M. Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security

Coverage

This section includes activities of a governmental nature, normally carried out by the public administration. This includes the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws and their pursuant regulation, as well as the administration of programmes based on them, legislative activities, taxation, national defense, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and the administration of government programmes. This section also includes compulsory social security activities.

Data Sources

For Mainland Tanzania, Revenue and Expenditure data are obtained from Ministry of Finance. For Zanzibar data are obtained from Ministry of Finance and Planning.

Methodology

Gross Output

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices is derived by using a wage index for deflation of the output at current prices estimates, and a composite price index is used to deflate the current price IC to derive the quarterly and annual constant price IC estimates. Compulsory social security is also covered in the quarterly compilation, together with the detailed analysis of public administration data derived from government accounts. So, there are two separate frameworks of compilations: one for quarterly and the other for annual, and the two sets of estimates will be benchmarked to have them aligned.

N. Education

Coverage

This activity includes pre-primary and primary education; secondary education; post-secondary education; and tertiary education.

Data Sources

The data used for public education is Revenue and Expenditure data from Ministry of Finance. The data used is number of student enrolment obtained from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology for Tanzania Mainland whereas Ministry of Education and Vocational for Zanzibar. Consumer Price Index (CPI) data was sourced from NBS and OCGS.

Methodology

Gross Output

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at current prices for public education was derived by the cost sum approach where compensation of employees (i.e. salary and wages), IC and consumption of fixed capital (i.e. depreciation). However, compensation of employees was derived from salary and wages and depreciation used as proxy of consumption of fixed capital. The quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices was obtained by deflating gross output at current prices using salary index.

The quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices for private education was derived by extrapolating benchmark value with average enrolment index. The quarterly and annual Gross output at current prices was compiled by reflating gross output at constant prices of each level of education by using CPI of education.

Intermediate Consumption

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual constant prices IC for public education is derived by applying fixed IO ratio on constant prices gross output. The quarterly and annual IC at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices IC

by using weighted CPI for fuels and lubricants, electricity, repair and maintenance, air transport, and services.

The quarterly and annual constant prices IC for private education is derived by applying fixed IO ratio on constant prices gross output. The quarterly and annual IC at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices IC by using weighted CPI for Stationery and drawing materials and services.

O. Human Health and Social Work Activities

Coverage

This activity includes sub activities, human health activities e.g., hospital activities, residential care activities e.g. residential nursing care facilities and social work activities without accommodation e.g. care for the elderly without accommodation. It covers the provision of health and social work activities, starting from health care provided by trained medical professionals in hospitals and other facilities, over residential care activities that still involve a degree of health care activities to social work activities without any involvement of health care professionals.

Data Sources

Revenue and Expenditure data from Ministry of Finance for Mainland Tanzania and Ministry of Finance and Planning for Zanzibar, data of patients from Ministry of Health for both Mainland and Zanzibar

Methodology

Gross Output

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at current prices of public health is derived using a cost sum approach that is summation of compensation of employees, intermediation expenses and consumption of fixed capital. However, compensation of employees was derived from salary and wages and depreciation used as proxy of consumption of fixed capital. The quarterly and annual

gross output at constant prices is obtained by deflating the gross output at current prices by using CPI of wages index.

The quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices for private health is derived by extrapolating benchmark value using volume index computed from number of patients attending private hospitals. The quarterly and annual gross output at current prices is compiled by reflating gross output at constant prices using CPI for cough syrup or Health CPI.

Intermediate Consumption

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual intermediate consumption at current prices for public health is derived by applying fixed IO ratio on constant prices gross output. The quarterly and annual IC at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices IC by using weighted CPI for fuels and lubricants. furniture and furnishings, repair and maintenance, air transport, and services.

The quarterly and annual IC at constant prices for private health is estimated based on fixed input-output ratio of gross output at constant prices. weighed CPI for fuels and lubricants. furniture and furnishings, repair and maintenance, air transport, and services.

P. Arts Entertainment and Recreation

Coverage

This section includes a wide range of activities to meet varied cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of the general public, including live performances, operation of museum sites, gambling, sports and recreation activities. It is classified under division 90 – 93 of ISIC Rev.4. It also includes services provided by businesses and government units to individuals, other businesses or the community. Activities included here are Motion picture and video production and distribution, Sound recording studios, Sporting activities, Recreational fishing and related service activities, Pet boarding, Coin operated photo machines and other service activities not elsewhere classified.

Data Sources

For Mainland Tanzania, sales turnover data are obtained from TRA and population census data from NBS. For Zanzibar, the number of tourist arrivals from Immigration Department and from OCGS population census data.

Methodology

Gross Output

For Mainland Tanzania, the quarterly and annual gross output at current prices is estimated by extrapolating the benchmark value with sales turnover of arts, entertainment, and recreation. The quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices is obtained by extrapolating benchmark value with deflated sales turnover of arts, entertainment, and recreation. CPI of recreational and sporting services is used as deflator. For Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices is obtained by extrapolating benchmark value with deflated number of tourist arrivals, the gross output at current prices is reflat by CPI of recreational and sporting services.

Intermediate Consumption

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual intermediate consumption at constant prices is derived by applying a fixed benchmark IO ratio to gross output at constant prices. To obtain IC at current prices is derived by reflatting IC at constant prices with CPI of services.

Q. Other Service Activities

This industry 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.

Data Sources

For Mainland Tanzania, estimates are obtained using sales turnover data from TRA. For Zanzibar, the number of tourist arrivals from Immigration Department and from OCGS population census data.

Methodology

Gross Output

For Mainland Tanzania, the quarterly and annual gross output at current prices is obtained by extrapolating benchmark value with sales turnover data. The quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices is estimated by deflating sales turnover with PPI repairs of household goods prices.

For Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual constant-price output is estimated based on the weighted volume index of the general population and tourist arrivals. The CPI is a deflator. The I/O ratio used to estimate the quarterly and annual IC in constant prices while the current prices are obtained by deflating with CPI services.

Intermediate Consumption

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual IC estimates at current prices are obtained through deflating constant IC using IC price index. Fixed IO ratio was used to derive the quarterly and annual IC estimates at constant prices once the output estimates are calculated.

R. Activities of Households as Employers

This section covers activities of households as employers of domestic personnel.

Data Sources

The main sources of data for activities of households as employers are the 2022 Population and Housing Census, the 2017/18 Household Budget Survey from NBS, and the 2019/20 Household Budget Survey from OCGS.

Methodology

Gross Output

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual gross output at constant prices is computed by extrapolating benchmark value with volume index of total population which is obtained from Population and Housing Census of 2022. The

quarterly and annual gross output at current prices is derived by extrapolating output benchmark value with reflatd gross output at constant prices. CPI salary for domestic servants is used as a reflator to derive gross output at current prices.

3.0. Net Taxes on products

Net Taxes on Products refers to the difference between taxes and subsidies on goods and services that are payable per unit of a product sold, produced, or imported.

Net taxes on products are equal to taxes on products minus subsidies on products

Taxes on products cover taxes that are payable per unit of a good or service (e.g., VAT, excise duty, import duties). In addition, **subsidies on products** are payments made by the government to reduce the market price of a product per unit.

Data Sources

Data sources are obtained from Ministry of Finance for taxes on imports (import duty, excise imports and VAT imports), domestic VAT and excise taxes for Mainland Tanzania whereas for Zanzibar, data sources are obtained from Zanzibar Revenue Authority for taxes on imports (import duty, excise imports and VAT imports), domestic VAT and excise taxes.

Methodology

Gross Output

For both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the quarterly and annual net taxes on products at current prices are directly obtained from government data on revenues. The quarterly and annual taxes at constant prices are calculated based on goods and services that attract such taxes. Constant Price Value (KPV) of such products are used as volume indicators to extrapolate the benchmark tax values.

