



**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

# **NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS OF TANZANIA MAINLAND**

**2012 – 2018**

**First Edition**

**IN THE REVISED GDP SERIES BASE YEAR 2015**



**National Bureau of Statistics**  
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## PREFACE

This Publication of National Accounts Statistics of Tanzania Mainland 2012 - 2018 is the first edition in the series of publications with GDP at constant 2015 prices which provides an overview of the Tanzania Mainland economy. It contains time series of the revised National Accounts main aggregates such as economic growth, disposable income, final consumption expenditures, imports and exports and regional GDP estimates at current prices for the period of 2012 to 2018.

The revision of national accounts statistics for the year 2015 used the Supply and Use Tables (SUTs). The 2015 revision aimed at enhancing the quality of national accounts statistics to better portray the performance of economic activities in the country and ensure international comparability in accordance with the United Nations System of National Accounts 2008.

The main data sources used in revision of the 2015 National Accounts Statistics for Tanzania Mainland included, Household Budget Survey 2011/12, The Integrated Labour Force Survey 2014, Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08, Annual Agriculture Sample Survey 2014/15, Census of Industrial Production 2013 and Annual Surveys for Industrial Production 2015. Secondary information was extracted from administrative records which include information on imports and exports of goods and services, Government Finance Statistics and VAT Statistics. Data from specific studies such as the 2015 Trade and Transport Margins and Non-Profit Institutions Servings Households were also used.

The adoption of the United Nations System of National Accounts SNA 2008 makes it possible to compare the Tanzania National Accounts aggregates with those of other countries.

I recognize the contribution from numerous organizations both public and private which provided basic data and information. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) also welcomes views and comments from users for improving the National Accounts estimates in the future.



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## I. INTRODUCTION

The National Accounts Statistics of Tanzania Mainland 2012 - 2018 Publication gives consolidated estimates of the revised Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other allied aggregates of Tanzania Mainland. It is the first publication with GDP series at 2015 prices. GDP figures are also available in the “Economic Survey 2018” published by the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The estimates for 2018 are provisional while those of 2017 have been revised.

The main data sources used in revision of the 2015 National Accounts Statistics for Tanzania Mainland included, Household Budget Survey 2011/12, The Integrated Labour Force Survey 2014, Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08, Annual Agriculture Sample Survey 2014/15, Census of Industrial Production 2013 and Annual Surveys for Industrial Production 2015. Secondary information was extracted from administrative records which include information on imports and exports of goods and services, Government Finance Statistics and VAT Statistics. Data from specific studies such as the 2015 Trade and Transport Margins and Non-Profit Institutions Servings Households were also used.

## II. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

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

The following are definitions of the main aggregates:

### **The System of National Accounts (SNA)**

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

The version “SNA 2008” was published in 2008. 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 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 the provision for the consumption of fixed capital.

- (b) **GDP at basic prices** excludes any taxes payable on products and includes any subsidies receivable on products while purchasers' prices include taxes as well as trade and transport margins.
- (c) **GDP at market prices** is equal to the GDP at basic prices plus taxes less subsidies on products.
- (d) **Gross National Income (GNI)** is equal to GDP plus net primary income from the rest of the world.
- (e) **Gross National Disposable Income** is the sum of Gross National Income plus net current transfers from the rest of the world.
- (f) **Gross Fixed Capital Formation** consists of net additions to the assets of producers' tangible reproducible goods whose expected lifetime use is more than one year.
- (g) **Production** in an economic sense can be described as an activity carried out under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital, and intermediate goods and services to produce outputs of goods and services. These outputs must be of a kind that can be delivered to other units.
- (h) **Consumption of Fixed Capital** is a cost of production, relating to the wear and tear of fixed assets in the process of their use. It measures the decline in the current value of the stock of fixed assets during the accounting period. This current value may differ substantially from the historic costs prevailing at the time when the assets were acquired.
- (i) **Compensation of Employees** is the total remuneration payable by an enterprise to employees for work done by them during the accounting period. Unlike employees, workers who are the sole or joint owners of the unincorporated enterprise where they work are classified as self-employed. Workers engaged in production for own final consumption and unpaid family workers also fall in this category.
- (j) **Taxes on products** are payable on goods and services when they are produced, sold or used. They include taxes on imports that become payable when products enter the country. Taxes on products are proportional to or vary otherwise with the value or quantity of the goods and services on which they are levied.
- (k) **Subsidies** are current transfers that government pays to producers that constitute additions to the income receivable from their output.
- (l) **The Basic Price** is the amount actually receivable by the producer, in other words the amount the producer pockets. It does not include any taxes on products but, on the other hand, it includes subsidies on products.

(m) **The Purchaser's Price** is derived as the sum of all supply components, is the amount paid by the purchaser excluding deductible VAT. They include taxes on imports that become payable when products enter the country.

### **Geographical Coverage**

The estimates presented in this report relate to Tanzania Mainland only.

### **Estimates of GDP by Region**

Regional estimates of Gross Domestic Product at current prices are presented for the period of 2012 - 2018. With the exception of Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing; estimates of the remaining activities 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 Central, Extra Budgetary Units and Local Governments on goods and services other than those relating to the provision of health and education services.

## **III. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

Tanzania Mainland uses the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4 which classifies economic activities into 20 categories namely: (A) Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; (B) Mining and Quarrying; (C) Manufacturing; (D) Electricity, (E) Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management ; (F) Construction; (G) Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repairs of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods; (H) Transport and Storage; (I) Accommodation and Food Services; (J) Information and Communication; (K) Financial and Insurance Activities; (L) Real Estate Activities; (M) Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities; (N) Administrative and Support Services; (O) Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security; (P) Education; (Q) Human Health and Social Welfare; (R) Art, Entertainment and Recreation; (S) Other Services Activities; and (T) Activities of Households as Employers.

## **A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing**

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

### **i. Agriculture**

#### **1. Crop**

This activity covers: major food and cash crops as well as other crops. Major food crops include maize, paddy, sorghum, millet, cassava, beans, Irish 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 of animals (cattle, goats, sheep and pigs); sold milk and other livestock products and by-products; sold chicken, other poultry and eggs; and changes in inventories of cattle, goat and sheep.

### **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 of fishery and aquaculture, as well as 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).

## **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 operations. 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 the resource and/or other located nearby.

Mining and quarrying activity is divided into four industries which are:

- (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.

### **C: Manufacturing**

Manufacturing activity involves physical or chemical (industrial) transformation of materials, substances, or components into final or semi processed goods. These materials include products 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, through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains, and pipes. Specifically, the activity involves generation of electricity mainly from hydro, thermal and gas sources. It also includes electricity transmission and distribution activities. The main sources of data are the power generation companies.

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

The activity includes collection and purification of water for water supply purposes, desalting of sea water to produce water as the principal product of interest and collection of water directly from wells for use by water supply companies or used on own account in agriculture or households. It also includes water distribution activities.

### **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.

### **G: Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods**

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 merchandise. It also includes repair of motor vehicles and installation and repair of personal and household goods. The activity involves the buying and selling of goods.

### **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 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, sound recording and music publishing, programming and broadcasting activities, e.g., radio and television broadcasting, telecommunications, computer programming, consultancy and related activities and information service activities e.g. data processing; news agencies.

**K: Financial and Insurance Activities**

The activity covers financial services, insurance and reinsurance, voluntary pension funding, auxiliary to financial service. It also includes the activities of holding assets, such as holding companies, trusts, funds and similar financial entities.

**L: Real Estate Activities**

This activity includes selling or buying real estate, renting real estate, providing other real estate services such as appraising real estate. Activities in this industry 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.

**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 programmes. 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 programmes etc. The activity includes public as well as private education.

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

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

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

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

#### **S: Other Services Activities**

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

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

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

## **IV. METHODOLOGY**

### **Overview of GDP Compilation**

The methodologies used are based on 2008 SNA. The following two approaches were adopted for the 2015 revision of National Accounts estimates:

#### **(i) Production Approach**

GDP estimates at market prices are derived by summing up the gross value added at basic prices of each industry and adding taxes *less* subsidies on products. This approach was used for the GDP compilation of all activities except the Government and Central Bank which used the cost approach.

## **(ii) Expenditure Approach**

GDP at market prices is derived by adding up final consumption expenditures by Households, Government, Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households, Capital formation and net exports of goods and services (exports less imports).

## **V. COMPILATION OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ACTIVITY**

### **Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing**

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

- crops
- livestock
- forestry
- fishing

The benchmark values for estimating crops, livestock, forestry and fishing were obtained from the Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2011/12; Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Co-operatives; Agriculture Sample Census (AGSC) 2007/08, Annual Agriculture Sample Survey 2014/15, and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development.

#### **1. Crops**

Gross output at constant prices was compiled based on work-in-progress model in which gross output of each crop was compiled and aligned to Benchmark value. Gross output at current prices was derived by reflation using relevant CPI.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was compiled based on work-in-progress model and aligned to Benchmark value. Annual acreage cost for long and short rain seasons were used to compile constant prices IC and allocated to 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 good/service.

#### **2. Livestock**

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

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

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived using fixed ratios generated from the Agricultural and Livestock Sample Census 2007/2008. The items of intermediate consumption used were

medicines, dips, insecticides, vaccine, animal feed/fodder, water, fuel and lubricants, electricity, repairs and maintenance. IC at current prices was derived by reflating the constant prices IC.

### **3. Forestry and Logging**

Gross output for forestry and logging at constant prices was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value base year 2015 with combined volume index derived from number of household 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.

### **4. Fishing**

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

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

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

### **Mining and Quarrying**

Data sources were National Bureau of Statistics; Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation on quantity and value of gas produced and Ministry of Minerals on 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 corresponding value index for gold and natural gas. Other minerals output at current prices such as sand, stones and clay were derived by reflating constant prices output using corresponding construction material prices.

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

### **Manufacturing**

Data sources for manufacturing activity were from National Bureau of Statistics on Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) and 2013 Industrial census, Quarterly Industrial Production and CPI.

Gross output at constant prices for food, beverage, tobacco, wearing apparel, wood and paper; chemicals and pharmaceutical; rubber and plastic; basic and fabricated metals; electrical transport and machinery; furniture and other manufacturing; and printing and recording media; were derived using volume index while textile gross output was derived using value index. Gross output at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices gross output using corresponding CPI for all sub activities.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices was derived using product of fixed IO 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 audited report from Tanzania Electricity Supply Company (TANESCO). Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating the Benchmark value using quantity of electricity distributed. Gross output at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for electricity.

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

### **Water Supply and Sewerage**

The estimates were derived using data from water authorities collected by Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA) and Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2011/2012.

Gross output at constant prices for water supply was derived by extrapolating Benchmark values using quantity of water supplied. Gross output for own account supply was derived based on inter HBS growth rate for the household using other sources of water different from tape water. Gross output of sewerage and disposal was compiled by extrapolation of benchmark value using number of households with tape water. Gross output at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for water.

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

## Construction

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

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

Intermediated 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. Intermediated consumption at constant prices was derived by deflating current prices IC using construction materials prices.

## Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household goods

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

Gross output at constant prices for wholesale trade and retail trade except motor vehicles and motorcycles was compiled based on weighted index constant prices output of agriculture, forestry, fishing, manufacturing, mining and quarrying and imports. Gross output at current prices was obtained by reflating constant prices output using CPI for goods. Gross output at constant prices for wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles obtained by extrapolating the Benchmark value of motor vehicles; motorcycles and repairs by using number of licensed and new registered vehicles. Gross output at current prices was compiled by reflating constant prices output using composite CPI for motor vehicles motorcycles and repairs.

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

## Transport and Storage

The estimates were compiled using data from Tanzania Revenue Authority on number of vehicles licensed, Tanzania and Zambia Railways Authority o financial reports, Tanzania Railways Limited on financial reports,

Air Tanzania and Precision Air on air passengers and cargo and Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation on volume of natural gas transported through pipeline.

Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value using volume indicators such as number of vehicles licensed; air passengers and cargo kilometers; rail passengers and cargo kilometers; water passengers and cargo and volume of natural gas transported through pipeline. However, all passengers and cargo data are in passenger and ton-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 activity was derived by deflating the current prices gross output using CPI for postal services.

Further, 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 IO ratio to constant prices gross output. Intermediate Consumption at current prices for all activities was derived by reflating constant prices IC with corresponding CPI.

### **Accommodation and Food Services**

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

Gross output at constant prices for accommodation services was compiled using data on number of beds occupied as a volume indicator to extrapolate the Benchmark value. Gross output at current prices for accommodation was derived by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for accommodation. Gross output at constant prices for food and beverage serving services were derived using weighted volume index. The weighted volume index was derived from number of tourist arrivals and total population for Tanzania Mainland. Gross output at current prices for food and beverage serving services was compiled by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI catering services.

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

### **Information and Communication**

Data collected were audited reports from telecommunication companies. Publishing, audiovisual, programming, broadcasting, IT and other related information were VAT turnover from Tanzania Revenue Authority and CPI used for deflation was collected from National Bureau of Statistics.

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

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

### **Financial and Insurance Services**

Data collected were income and expenditure statements from Bank of Tanzania, commercial banks and insurance companies. VAT turnover from Tanzania Revenue Authority were used for the compilation of auxiliary financial services and National Bureau of Statistics provided CPI as deflator.

Gross output at current prices for Bank of Tanzania was compiled using cost of Compensation of Employees (COE), Intermediate Consumption (IC) and Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC). Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value using deflated current prices gross output, deflator used was CPI for all items.

Intermediate consumption (IC) at current prices was derived from the Bank's audited report. 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 product of fixed IO ratio and constant prices gross output. IC at current prices was derived by reflating constant prices IC with CPI for services.

Gross output at current prices for non-life insurance and reinsurance were derived by extrapolating Benchmark value with net premiums written, premium supplement and incurred claims of no-life insurance. Gross output at constant prices was derived by extrapolating Benchmark value using deflated current prices output, the deflator used was CPI for services.

Intermediate Consumption (IC) at constant prices for non-life insurance and reinsurance were derived based on product of fixed IO ratio and constant prices gross output. 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 with net premiums written, premiums supplement and benefits due of 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 was derived as the product of fixed IO ratio and constant prices gross output. IC at current prices was compiled by reflating constant IC with weighted CPI for services and communication.

### **Real Estate**

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. Output at constant prices was extrapolated using inter-HBS growth rate to derive the number of dwellings. CPI for rent was used to reflate the constant prices gross output to obtain the current prices gross output.

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

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

Estimates were compiled by using information from National Bureau of Statistics –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 derived using number of employees. Gross output at current prices was compiled by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for services.

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

### **Administrative and Support Service**

Gross output at constant prices for administrative and support services were derived by extrapolating the Benchmark value using volume index computed using number of employees. Gross output at current prices was compiled by reflating constant prices gross output using CPI for services.

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

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

Gross output at current prices was compiled using cost approach which adds up Intermediate Consumption, Compensation of Employees and Consumption of Fixed Capital derived from analyzed Government Finance Statistics. Gross output at constant prices was obtained by deflating current prices gross output using wages index.

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

### **Education**

Data used were from Government Finance Statistics; budget documents, and Ministry of Education data on number of enrolled pupils/students.

Gross output at current prices for public education was derived by adding 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 enrolment data. Gross output at current prices was compiled by reflating 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 analysis of GFS data. IC at constant prices was derived by deflating current prices IC using CPI for all items, repair and maintenance; fuel and lubricants; and services.

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

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

Gross output at current prices for public health was derived by adding 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 number of patients attended in private hospitals including Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) 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, fuel and lubricants, furniture and furnishing, repair and maintenance, air transport and services.

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

### **Arts, Entertainment and Recreation**

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

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

### **Other Service Activities**

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

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

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

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

### **Taxes**

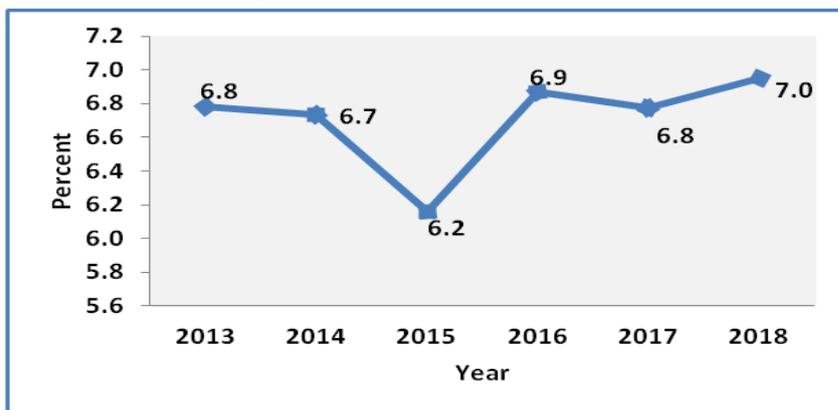
Current prices for net taxes were obtained direct from Government revenue data. Government revenue data provide information on VAT, taxes and duties on imports and other taxes on products.

Constant prices net taxes were obtained by extrapolating the Benchmark value with output of taxable goods.

## VI. MACRO ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN GRAPHS, CHARTS AND FIGURES

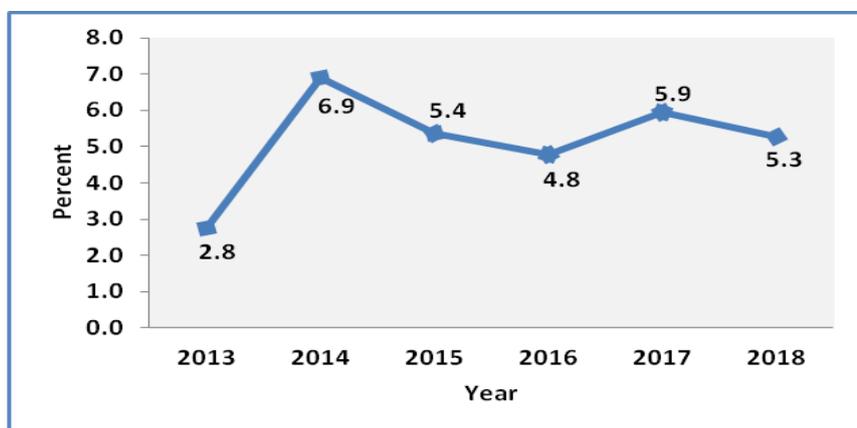
Annual GDP growth rates at 2015 market prices for the period 2012 to 2018 are shown in **Graph 1**. The results show that GDP in real terms grew by 7.0 percent in 2018 compared to 6.8 recorded in 2017. The highest growth rate of 7.0 percent was recorded in 2018 while the lowest growth rate of 6.2 percent was recorded in 2015.

**Graph 1: Annual GDP growth Rates at 2015 Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2018**



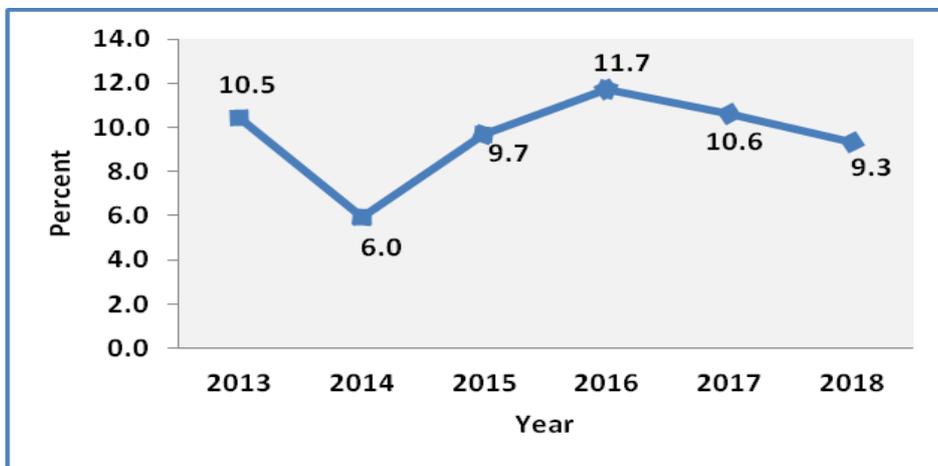
**Graph 2:** shows that, in 2018, agriculture, forestry and fishing activities grew by 5.3 percent compared to 5.9 percent recorded in 2017. The growth was attributed to good weather and well distributed rainfall in the agricultural seasons.

**Graph 2: Annual Value Added Growth Rates of Agriculture, Forest and Fishing at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2018**



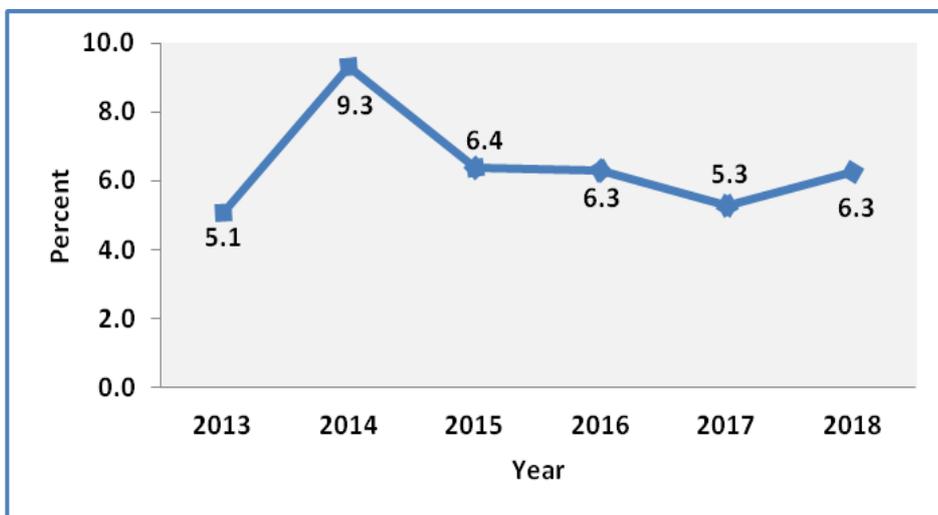
**Graph 3:** shows that, Industry and Construction activities grew by 9.3 percent in 2018 compared to 10.6 percent in 2017. The recorded growth rate was attributed to an increase in construction activities, mineral production and manufacturing activities during the reference period. The highest growth rate of 11.7 percent was registered in 2016 while the lowest growth rate of 6.0 percent was recorded in 2014.

**Graph 3: Annual Value Added Growth Rates of Industry and Construction at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 - 2018**



**Graph 4:** shows that Services activity grew by 6.3 percent in 2018 compared to 5.3 percent in 2017. The lowest growth rate for the period of 2013 to 2018 was 5.1 recorded in 2013 while the highest growth rate of 9.3 percent was recorded in 2014.

**Graph 4: Annual Value Added Growth Rates of Services at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 – 2018**



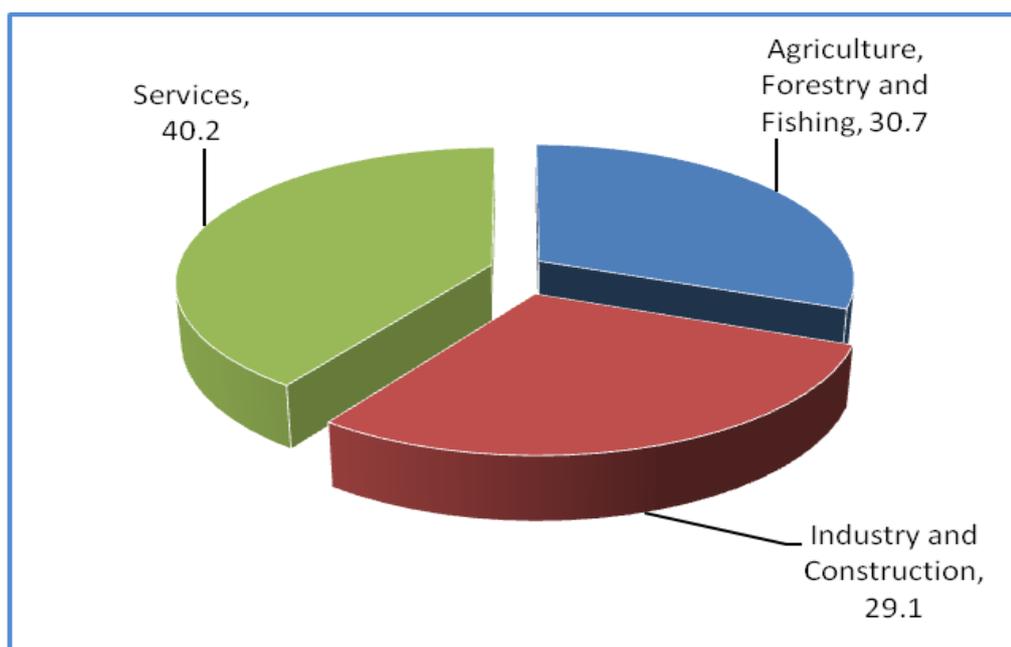
### Gross Domestic Product at Constant Market Prices

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market price is among important and widely used economic indicators. Total GDP at 2015 prices were TZS 115,140,194 billion in 2018 compared to TZS 107,657,405 billion in 2017. The annual growth rate in 2018 was 7.0 compared to 6.8 percent registered in 2017. Activities that recorded the highest and lowest growth rates of 13.7 percent and negative 0.5 percent in 2018 were Arts and Entertainments and Recreation and Financial and Insurance services respectively.

### Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices

**Chart 1** Presents shares of activities to GDP at current prices in 2018. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing accounted for 30.7 percent, Industry and Construction (29.1 percent) and Services (40.2 percent).

**Chart 1: Share of Broad Economic Activities to GDP at Basic Current Prices Tanzania Mainland, 2018**



Note: Taxes on products less subsidies has been allocated to broad economic activities.

**Table 1: Gross Domestic Product and Some Allied Aggregates at 2015 Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

Items	TZS Billion						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
1. Gross Domestic Product at b.p	57,683	67,506	76,193	86,485	99,424	108,957	119,195
2. Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	62,319	72,977	82,603	94,349	108,362	118,744	129,364
3. Gross National Income at b.p	56,781	66,378	75,318	85,047	97,344	106,772	117,225
4. Gross National Income at m.p.	61,416	71,849	81,728	92,911	106,283	116,560	127,395
5. Net Domestic Product at b.p	50,236	58,418	66,702	74,727	85,751	91,877	99,934
6. Net National Income at b.p	49,333	57,290	65,827	73,289	83,672	89,693	97,965
7. Net National Income at m.p.	53,969	62,761	72,237	81,154	92,611	99,481	108,134
8. Gross Fixed capital Formation	20,543	24,781	27,400	30,070	35,493	42,142	50,316
9. Gross Capital Formation	21,715	27,345	31,103	30,908	34,865	40,427	50,383
10. Government Final Consumption Exp.	6,498	7,331	8,151	9,366	9,825	10,097	10,468
11. Household Final Consumption Exp.	42,196	48,675	53,954	60,047	64,700	71,212	77,443
12. Net Savings	6,396	7,829	10,728	12,487	18,679	18,799	20,988
<b>AT 2015 PRICES</b>							
13. Gross Domestic Product at b.p	71,018	75,089	80,873	86,485	92,804	99,264	106,076
14. Gross Fixed capital Formation	22,298	26,190	28,082	30,070	34,878	40,377	46,636
15. Gross Capital Formation	23,425	29,019	31,804	30,908	33,795	38,338	45,360
<b>PER CAPITA GDP</b>							
	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
16. Per Capita GDP at current market prices (Shs.)	1,428,496	1,621,445	1,778,840	1,968,965	2,191,190	2,327,395	2,458,496
17. Per Capita GDP at current basic prices (Shs.)	1,322,243	1,499,888	1,640,798	1,804,840	2,010,442	2,135,556	2,265,226

b.p.: basic price; m.p.: market price; Exp.: Expenditure; r: revised; p: provisional

**Table 2: Selected Important Ratios to GDP at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

Items	Percent						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
1.Compensation of Employees to Net Domestic Product (NDP) at b.p.	17.5	19.0	20.6	25.5	27.5	30.8	33.5
2. Gross Capital formation to GDP at m.p.	34.8	37.5	37.7	32.8	32.2	34.0	38.9
3. Government Final Consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable income at m.p	11.8	11.5	11.2	11.4	10.5	10.1	9.6
4. Household Final consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable income at m.p	76.4	76.1	73.9	73.1	69.2	70.9	70.9
5. Savings to Net National Disposable income at m.p	11.6	12.2	14.7	15.2	20.0	18.7	19.2
6. GFCF at current prices / GDP at current b.p	35.6	36.7	36.0	34.8	35.7	38.7	42.2
7. GFCF at constant prices /GDP at constant b.p	31.4	34.9	34.7	34.8	37.6	40.7	44.0
8. Agriculture, Fishing, Hunting and Forestry to GDP at current b.p	28.7	29.0	28.0	29.2	29.9	31.3	30.7
9. Industry and construction to GDP at current b.p	27.4	27.5	27.3	26.7	27.1	27.3	29.1
10. Services to GDP at current b.p	43.9	43.5	44.8	44.1	43.0	41.4	40.2

b.p.: basic price

m.p.: market price

Exp.: Expenditure

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 3: Gross Domestic Product Estimates at Current Market Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 – 2018

Economic Activity	TZS Million						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>16,546,181</b>	<b>19,551,225</b>	<b>21,313,803</b>	<b>25,234,560</b>	<b>29,739,111</b>	<b>34,154,594</b>	<b>36,539,300</b>
Crops	8,797,362	10,500,528	11,562,090	13,279,392	16,474,729	19,703,004	20,969,477
Livestock	4,633,266	5,579,312	5,585,211	7,158,457	8,205,007	8,857,939	9,850,934
Forestry	1,736,757	2,069,113	2,477,897	2,920,425	3,094,767	3,310,076	3,459,581
Fishing	1,353,297	1,375,790	1,658,605	1,843,401	1,929,747	2,245,558	2,218,731
Agriculture Support services	25,499	26,483	30,000	32,886	34,861	38,017	40,577
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>15,828,627</b>	<b>18,570,322</b>	<b>20,767,734</b>	<b>23,103,647</b>	<b>26,937,139</b>	<b>29,735,584</b>	<b>34,732,007</b>
B: Mining and quarrying	3,071,558	3,125,480	3,097,933	4,055,619	5,299,362	5,206,217	6,573,059
C: Manufacturing	5,881,780	6,648,876	7,533,519	7,411,672	8,467,126	9,102,282	10,418,295
D: Electricity supply	522,829	550,300	818,693	798,801	472,868	413,351	348,527
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	279,326	324,028	371,581	390,758	433,132	519,909	566,562
F: Construction	6,073,134	7,921,637	8,946,007	10,446,797	12,264,650	14,493,826	16,825,564
<b>Services</b>	<b>25,308,528</b>	<b>29,384,671</b>	<b>34,111,643</b>	<b>38,146,529</b>	<b>42,747,407</b>	<b>45,066,596</b>	<b>47,923,308</b>
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	6,448,378	7,063,673	8,045,702	8,747,862	9,861,678	10,843,499	11,792,072
H: Transport and storage	3,747,784	5,246,333	6,167,366	6,929,895	7,549,484	7,897,993	8,381,276
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1,253,970	1,317,191	1,330,371	1,421,916	1,523,035	1,602,543	1,653,792
J: Information and communication	1,282,255	1,433,179	1,598,597	1,681,098	1,739,556	1,829,360	1,948,116
K: Financial and insurance activities	2,561,997	2,541,198	3,614,991	4,189,021	5,268,866	4,789,632	4,823,650
L: Real estate	2,308,221	2,551,029	2,721,061	2,949,598	3,162,290	3,334,171	3,553,630
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	282,744	353,038	433,939	518,123	617,914	726,707	817,442
N: Administrative and support service activities	1,243,365	1,522,884	1,914,456	2,183,917	2,661,978	3,027,384	3,306,554
O: Public administration and defence	2,882,065	3,615,292	3,973,787	4,548,604	4,846,491	4,986,287	5,124,667
P: Education	1,498,868	1,728,376	2,027,225	2,413,306	2,673,289	2,864,290	3,081,718
Q: Human health and social work activities	1,011,197	1,113,563	1,233,077	1,419,090	1,540,484	1,681,353	1,812,292
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	174,358	194,938	223,468	248,510	285,626	322,353	374,924
S: Other service activities	474,340	555,957	661,939	717,898	831,216	959,152	1,037,612
T: Activities of households as employers;	138,986	148,022	165,666	177,691	185,501	201,872	215,564
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>57,683,336</b>	<b>67,506,219</b>	<b>76,193,180</b>	<b>86,484,736</b>	<b>99,423,658</b>	<b>108,956,774</b>	<b>119,194,615</b>
<i>Taxes on products</i>	4,635,323	5,470,981	6,410,208	7,864,579	8,938,667	9,787,724	10,169,738
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>62,318,659</b>	<b>72,977,200</b>	<b>82,603,388</b>	<b>94,349,316</b>	<b>108,362,324</b>	<b>118,744,498</b>	<b>129,364,353</b>

b.p.: basic price

r: revised m.p.: market price

p: provisional Exp.: Expenditure

**Table 4: Shares of Economic Activities to Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

Economic Activity	Percent						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>28.2</b>
Crops	14.1	14.4	14.0	14.1	15.2	16.6	16.2
Livestock	7.4	7.6	6.8	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6
Forestry	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7
Fishing	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7
Agriculture Support services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>
B: Mining and quarrying	4.9	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.9	4.4	5.1
C: Manufacturing	9.4	9.1	9.1	7.9	7.8	7.7	8.1
D: Electricity supply	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
F: Construction	9.7	10.9	10.8	11.1	11.3	12.2	13.0
<b>Services</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	10.3	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.1
H: Transport and storage	6.0	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.5
I: Accommodation and Food Services	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
J: Information and communication	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5
K: Financial and insurance activities	4.1	3.5	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.0	3.7
L: Real estate	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
N: Administrative and support service activities	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6
O: Public administration and defence	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.0
P: Education	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Q: Human health and social work activities	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
S: Other service activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
T: Activities of households as employers;	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>92.1</b>
<i>Taxes on products</i>	7.4	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.9
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>						

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 4a: Annual Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 - 2018**

Economic Activity	Percent					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Crops	4.4	9.4	7.6	5.4	6.4	5.0
Livestock	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Forestry	4.5	4.8	3.4	3.9	4.8	4.9
Fishing	-13.3	1.8	-4.5	1.2	8.3	9.2
Agriculture Support services	2.5	6.1	4.5	4.0	5.5	5.1
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>
B: Mining and quarrying	4.5	6.4	10.0	7.4	5.3	1.5
C: Manufacturing	3.7	10.0	7.1	10.8	8.2	8.3
D: Electricity supply	8.2	12.7	-2.0	8.8	1.0	5.8
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	2.7	3.8	2.4	6.9	6.4	7.4
F: Construction	19.1	2.5	12.9	14.5	15.1	12.9
<b>Services</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	4.2	9.9	3.6	5.9	6.1	5.8
H: Transport and storage	6.0	8.7	5.4	5.7	6.7	11.8
I: Accommodation and Food Services	0.9	3.1	1.7	4.1	3.1	5.2
J: Information and communication	11.6	10.3	7.8	2.2	6.2	9.1
K: Financial and insurance activities	-1.1	10.5	11.3	1.1	-2.8	-0.5
L: Real estate	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	19.5	16.3	15.7	17.0	14.5	9.9
N: Administrative and support service activities	17.2	19.0	10.5	19.6	10.8	5.6
O: Public administration and defence	9.7	6.7	7.2	5.4	2.4	3.1
P: Education	0.3	13.4	10.4	10.4	7.3	6.6
Q: Human health and social work activities	-3.1	8.4	5.1	5.6	7.6	8.1
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	7.1	8.5	7.7	12.7	9.9	13.7
S: Other service activities	11.3	12.0	4.7	13.5	12.0	6.5
T: Activities of households as employers;	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<i>Taxes on products</i>	17.5	-2.2	-1.7	2.0	4.6	8.0
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>

r: revised                      p: provisional

Table 5: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (2015 = 100), Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018

Economic Activity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p	Percent
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>123.9</b>	
Crops	81.4	93.1	93.7	100.0	117.7	132.3	134.1	
Livestock	74.7	85.8	81.9	100.0	109.3	112.5	119.2	
Forestry	67.3	76.8	87.7	100.0	102.0	104.1	103.7	
Fishing	61.9	72.6	85.9	100.0	103.5	111.2	100.6	
Agriculture Support services	88.2	89.3	95.3	100.0	101.9	105.3	107.0	
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>111.2</b>	
B: Mining and quarrying	92.7	90.2	84.0	100.0	121.6	113.5	141.1	
C: Manufacturing	96.9	105.7	108.9	100.0	103.1	102.4	108.3	
D: Electricity supply	78.1	76.0	100.4	100.0	54.4	47.1	37.5	
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	77.9	88.1	97.3	100.0	103.6	116.9	118.6	
F: Construction	80.1	87.8	96.7	100.0	102.5	105.3	108.2	
<b>Services</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>105.7</b>	
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	87.5	91.9	95.3	100.0	106.5	110.4	113.4	
H: Transport and storage	65.6	86.7	93.8	100.0	103.1	101.1	95.9	
I: Accommodation and Food Services	93.3	97.1	95.2	100.0	102.9	105.0	103.1	
J: Information and communication	101.2	101.3	102.5	100.0	101.2	100.3	97.9	
K: Financial and insurance activities	74.4	74.6	96.0	100.0	124.4	116.4	117.8	
L: Real estate	88.6	94.0	96.2	100.0	102.8	103.8	105.9	
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	87.7	91.7	96.9	100.0	101.9	104.7	107.1	
N: Administrative and support service activities	87.7	91.7	96.9	100.0	101.9	104.7	108.3	
O: Public administration and defence	79.5	91.0	93.7	100.0	101.1	101.6	101.3	
P: Education	78.0	89.7	92.7	100.0	100.3	100.2	101.1	
Q: Human health and social work activities	78.7	89.4	91.3	100.0	102.8	104.3	104.0	
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	87.9	91.7	96.9	100.0	102.0	104.7	107.1	
S: Other service activities	86.2	90.8	96.6	100.0	102.0	105.1	106.8	
T: Activities of households as employers;	85.9	88.7	96.2	100.0	101.2	106.7	110.5	
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>112.4</b>	
<i>Taxes on products</i>	66.6	66.9	80.1	100.0	111.4	116.6	112.2	
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>112.4</b>	

r: revised      p: provisional

**Table 6: Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 – 2018**

	TZS Million						
<b>Economic Activity</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017r</b>	<b>2018p</b>
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>21,807,030</b>	<b>22,408,192</b>	<b>23,952,077</b>	<b>25,234,560</b>	<b>26,436,338</b>	<b>28,008,976</b>	<b>29,482,834</b>
Crops	10,806,678	11,283,264	12,344,014	13,279,392	13,996,348	14,895,622	15,638,612
Livestock	6,204,980	6,503,187	6,820,846	7,158,457	7,506,593	7,876,592	8,266,049
Forestry	2,578,779	2,695,825	2,825,341	2,920,425	3,034,569	3,180,379	3,334,791
Fishing	2,187,669	1,896,254	1,930,394	1,843,401	1,864,627	2,020,292	2,205,459
Agriculture Support services	28,925	29,661	31,482	32,886	34,201	36,091	37,923
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>17,987,423</b>	<b>19,872,086</b>	<b>21,057,206</b>	<b>23,103,647</b>	<b>25,817,955</b>	<b>28,565,774</b>	<b>31,235,045</b>
B: Mining and quarrying	3,314,742	3,464,721	3,687,273	4,055,619	4,356,709	4,588,624	4,659,195
C: Manufacturing	6,066,989	6,292,514	6,919,794	7,411,672	8,213,364	8,889,818	9,623,501
D: Electricity supply	669,069	723,608	815,297	798,801	869,262	877,667	928,174
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	358,361	367,890	381,760	390,758	417,899	444,660	477,510
F: Construction	7,578,263	9,023,353	9,253,082	10,446,797	11,960,720	13,765,005	15,546,664
<b>Services</b>	<b>31,223,623</b>	<b>32,808,710</b>	<b>35,863,739</b>	<b>38,146,529</b>	<b>40,549,564</b>	<b>42,689,011</b>	<b>45,358,029</b>
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	7,371,411	7,682,286	8,444,243	8,747,862	9,260,703	9,821,248	10,395,783
H: Transport and storage	5,710,466	6,050,976	6,577,706	6,929,895	7,324,856	7,815,845	8,736,561
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1,343,924	1,356,204	1,397,782	1,421,916	1,480,052	1,525,619	1,604,391
J: Information and communication	1,266,747	1,414,116	1,560,064	1,681,098	1,718,548	1,824,471	1,989,829
K: Financial and insurance activities	3,444,161	3,405,940	3,764,113	4,189,021	4,235,515	4,115,393	4,094,972
L: Real estate	2,606,439	2,714,775	2,828,970	2,949,598	3,077,086	3,211,895	3,354,518
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	322,260	385,090	447,921	518,123	606,207	694,291	763,332
N: Administrative and support service activities	1,417,467	1,660,994	1,976,260	2,183,917	2,611,498	2,892,463	3,054,288
O: Public administration and defence	3,623,123	3,974,206	4,242,164	4,548,604	4,793,820	4,907,113	5,058,292
P: Education	1,922,643	1,927,633	2,186,260	2,413,306	2,665,336	2,859,171	3,046,789
Q: Human health and social work activities	1,284,594	1,245,030	1,349,941	1,419,090	1,497,896	1,611,999	1,742,444
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	198,470	212,502	230,652	248,510	280,131	307,907	350,027
S: Other service activities	550,177	612,079	685,475	717,898	814,529	912,404	971,690
T: Activities of households as employers;	161,741	166,880	172,190	177,691	183,387	189,193	195,113
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>71,018,076</b>	<b>75,088,988</b>	<b>80,873,021</b>	<b>86,484,736</b>	<b>92,803,857</b>	<b>99,263,761</b>	<b>106,075,908</b>
<i>Taxes on products</i>	6,961,771	8,179,129	8,001,090	7,864,579	8,024,535	8,393,644	9,064,286
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>77,979,847</b>	<b>83,268,117</b>	<b>88,874,111</b>	<b>94,349,316</b>	<b>100,828,393</b>	<b>107,657,405</b>	<b>115,140,194</b>

r: revised                      p: provisional

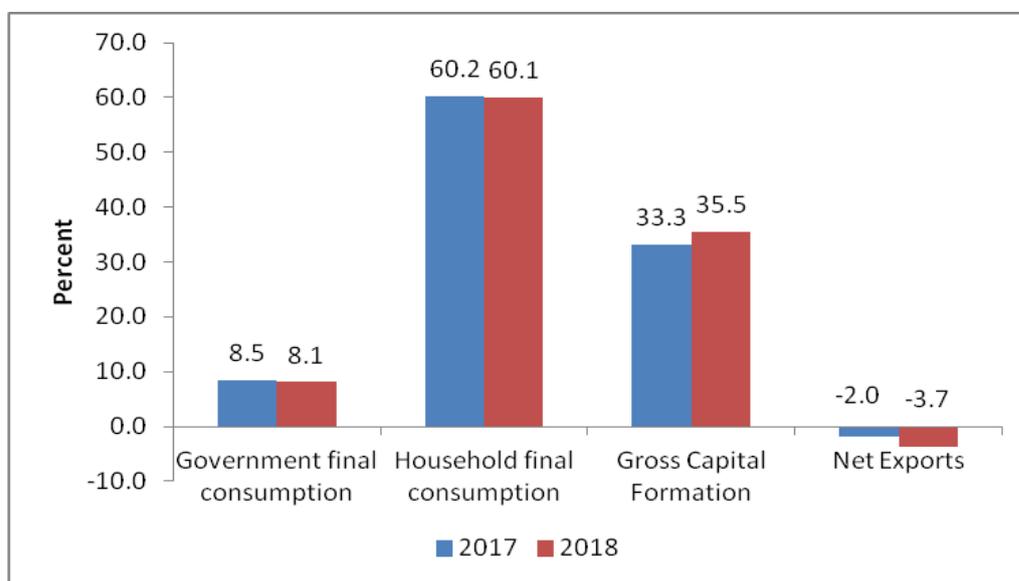
**Table 7: Shares of Economic Activities to Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Prices by, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

Economic Activity	Percent						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
<b>A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>25.6</b>
Crops	13.9	13.6	13.9	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.6
Livestock	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.2
Forestry	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
Fishing	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
Agriculture Support services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Industry and Construction</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>27.1</b>
B: Mining and quarrying	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0
C: Manufacturing	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.4
D: Electricity supply	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
F: Construction	9.7	10.8	10.4	11.1	11.9	12.8	13.5
<b>Services</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>39.4</b>
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.5	9.2	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0
H: Transport and storage	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
J: Information and communication	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
K: Financial and insurance activities	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.6
L: Real estate	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
N: Administrative and support service activities	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7
O: Public administration and defence	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.4
P: Education	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
Q: Human health and social work activities	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
S: Other service activities	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
T: Activities of households as employers;	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>All Economic Activities</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>92.1</b>
<i>Taxes on products</i>	8.9	9.8	9.0	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.9
<b>GDP at Market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>						
r: revised							
p: provisional							

## VII. EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Generally, there are three approaches in compiling GDP namely income, production and expenditure. In the expenditure approach, GDP is derived as the sum of all final uses of goods and services, measured at purchasers' prices, Capital Formation and net exports. The items involved are final consumption by households, non-profit Institutions serving households and government, gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories as well as export and imports of goods and services.

**Chart 2: Percentage Composition of GDP at Current Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland, 2017 and 2018**



Note: Household final consumption includes expenditure by non-profit institution serving households

**Table 8: Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

	TZS Million						
Type of Expenditure	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
<b>GDP at current market prices</b>	<b>62,318,659</b>	<b>72,977,200</b>	<b>82,603,388</b>	<b>94,349,316</b>	<b>108,362,324</b>	<b>118,744,498</b>	<b>129,364,353</b>
<b>Final Consumption</b>	<b>48,841,250</b>	<b>56,171,499</b>	<b>62,297,764</b>	<b>69,619,572</b>	<b>74,761,715</b>	<b>81,577,249</b>	<b>88,207,317</b>
Government final consumption	6,497,975	7,330,733	8,151,130	9,366,334	9,824,677	10,097,404	10,467,841
Household final consumption Non Profit Institutions Serving Households	42,196,070	48,675,221	53,954,463	60,047,089	64,699,505	71,211,545	77,442,970
	147,205	165,545	192,171	206,149	237,532	268,299	296,506
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>21,714,587</b>	<b>27,344,522</b>	<b>31,103,452</b>	<b>30,907,602</b>	<b>34,865,346</b>	<b>40,427,427</b>	<b>50,383,140</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	20,543,461	24,780,897	27,399,832	30,070,195	35,492,828	42,141,921	50,316,239
Changes in Valuables	806,021	766,581	756,477	903,043	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104
Changes in inventories	365,106	1,797,044	2,947,143	- 65,636	- 1,732,887	- 2,720,674	- 1,148,203
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>13,941,974</b>	<b>13,874,574</b>	<b>14,925,779</b>	<b>16,138,367</b>	<b>17,717,213</b>	<b>17,993,324</b>	<b>17,799,492</b>
Export of goods	9,256,365	8,403,257	8,441,487	8,708,690	9,177,377	8,924,522	8,265,768
Export of services	4,685,609	5,471,317	6,484,292	7,429,677	8,539,835	9,068,803	9,533,723
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>19,940,424</b>	<b>21,614,687</b>	<b>22,539,832</b>	<b>22,316,226</b>	<b>20,665,232</b>	<b>20,320,749</b>	<b>22,522,249</b>
Import of goods	16,227,332	17,628,319	18,054,008	16,955,419	15,602,694	15,816,338	17,625,266
Import of services	3,713,092	3,986,369	4,485,823	5,360,807	5,062,538	4,504,411	4,896,983
Errors and Omissions	- 2,238,729	- 2,798,709	- 3,183,776	0	1,683,283	- 932,752	- 4,503,347

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households

**Table 9: Gross Domestic Product at 2015 Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

	TZS Million						
Type of Expenditure	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
<b>GDP at constant 2015 market prices</b>	<b>77,979,847</b>	<b>83,268,117</b>	<b>88,874,111</b>	<b>94,349,316</b>	<b>100,828,393</b>	<b>107,657,405</b>	<b>115,140,194</b>
<b>Final Consumption</b>	<b>59,307,279</b>	<b>61,881,807</b>	<b>65,250,580</b>	<b>69,619,572</b>	<b>70,594,782</b>	<b>73,603,189</b>	<b>77,820,838</b>
Government final consumption	7,770,261	8,058,996	8,548,398	9,366,334	9,667,251	9,771,806	9,968,648
Household final consumption Non Profit Institutions Serving Households	51,370,798	53,641,790	56,500,911	60,047,089	60,697,766	63,578,381	67,577,020
	166,220	181,021	201,271	206,149	229,766	253,003	275,169
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>23,424,588</b>	<b>29,019,243</b>	<b>31,803,806</b>	<b>30,907,602</b>	<b>33,795,169</b>	<b>38,338,123</b>	<b>45,360,124</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	22,298,479	26,190,461	28,081,728	30,070,195	34,878,462	40,376,858	46,636,421
Changes in Valuables	769,674	775,566	820,886	903,043	902,490	858,566	776,123
Changes in inventories	356,435	2,053,216	2,901,191	- 65,636	- 1,985,783	- 2,897,301	- 2,052,420
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	<b>15,183,222</b>	<b>14,674,503</b>	<b>15,923,654</b>	<b>16,138,367</b>	<b>16,137,713</b>	<b>15,480,491</b>	<b>14,170,138</b>
Export of goods	9,657,332	8,406,652	8,815,465	8,708,690	8,060,826	7,805,507	6,247,664
Export of services	5,525,891	6,267,851	7,108,189	7,429,677	8,076,886	7,674,984	7,922,474
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	<b>20,548,434</b>	<b>22,796,325</b>	<b>23,545,813</b>	<b>22,316,226</b>	<b>20,331,252</b>	<b>18,879,441</b>	<b>21,296,466</b>
Import of goods	15,864,267	17,946,005	18,354,816	16,955,419	15,631,116	15,311,240	17,434,678
Import of services	4,684,167	4,850,319	5,190,997	5,360,807	4,700,136	3,568,202	3,861,788
Errors and Omissions	613,191	488,889	- 558,115	0	631,981	- 884,958	- 914,439

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non Profit Institutions Serving Households

**Table 10: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure (2015 = 100), Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

<b>Implied deflators</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017r</b>	<b>2018p</b>
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	80	88	93	100	107	110	112
<b>Final Consumption</b>	82	91	95	100	106	111	113
Government final consumption	84	91	95	100	102	103	105
Household final consumption	82	91	95	100	107	112	115
Non Profit Institutions Serving Households	89	91	95	100	103	106	108
<b>Gross Capital Formation</b>	93	94	98	100	103	105	111
Gross fixed capital formation	92	95	98	100	102	104	108
Changes in Valuables	105	99	92	100	122	117	157
Changes in inventories	102	88	102	100	87	94	56
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	92	95	94	100	110	116	126
Export of goods	96	100	96	100	114	114	132
Export of services	85	87	91	100	106	118	120
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	97	95	96	100	102	108	106
Import of goods	102	98	98	100	100	103	101
Import of services	79	82	86	100	108	126	127
Errors and Omissions	-365	-572	570	0	266	105	492
<b>r: revised</b>	<b>p: provisional</b>	<b>NPISH: Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households</b>					

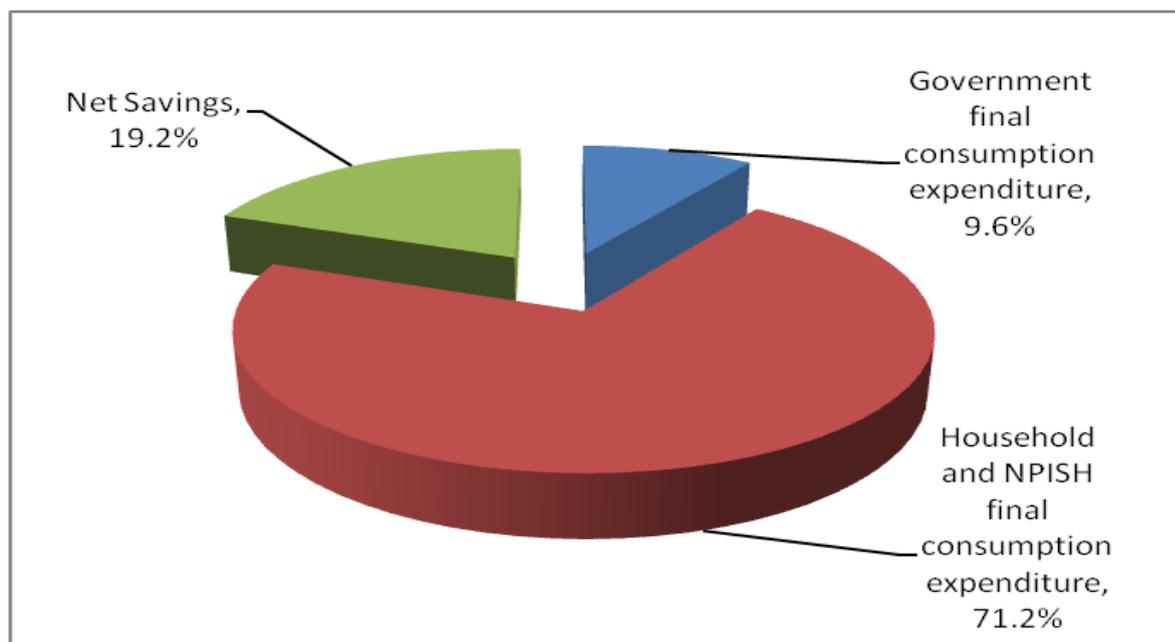
## VIII. NET NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME

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

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

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

**Chart 3: Percentage Composition of Net National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2018**



In 2018, Net National Disposable Income at current market price increased to TZS 109,195,009 million from TZS 100,376,574 million in 2017, equivalent to an increase of 8.8 percent. 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, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

	TZS Million						
Item	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
1. Compensation of employees	8,814,805	11,125,472	13,772,965	19,039,721	23,610,426	28,332,511	33,432,363
2. Operating surplus	41,420,839	47,292,657	52,928,591	55,687,569	62,140,874	63,544,852	66,501,410
3. Net Domestic Product at basic price	50,235,644	58,418,129	66,701,556	74,727,290	85,751,300	91,877,363	99,933,773
4. Net primary income from ROW	-902,226	-1,128,240	-874,979	-1,437,985	-2,079,316	-2,184,467	-1,969,156
5. Net National Income at basic price.	49,333,418	57,289,889	65,826,577	73,289,305	83,671,984	89,692,896	97,964,618
6. Taxes on products	4,635,323	5,470,981	6,410,208	7,864,579	8,938,667	9,787,724	10,169,738
8. Net National Income at m.p.	53,968,741	62,760,870	72,236,785	81,153,884	92,610,651	99,480,620	108,134,356
9. Net current Transfers from ROW	1,268,119	1,239,181	788,729	952,856	830,483	895,953	1,060,653
<b>10. Net National Disposable Income at m.p</b>	<b>55,236,859</b>	<b>64,000,051</b>	<b>73,025,514</b>	<b>82,106,740</b>	<b>93,441,134</b>	<b>100,376,574</b>	<b>109,195,009</b>
11. Government final consumption expenditure	6,497,975	7,330,733	8,151,130	9,366,334	9,824,677	10,097,404	10,467,841
12. Household final consumption expenditure	42,196,070	48,675,221	53,954,463	60,047,089	64,699,505	71,211,545	77,442,970
13. Non Profit Institutions Serving Households	147,205	165,545	192,171	206,149	237,532	268,299	296,506
13. Net Savings	6,395,609	7,828,552	10,727,750	12,487,168	18,679,419	18,799,325	20,987,691
<b>14. Net National Disposable Income at m.p.</b>	<b>55,236,859</b>	<b>64,000,051</b>	<b>73,025,514</b>	<b>82,106,740</b>	<b>93,441,134</b>	<b>100,376,574</b>	<b>109,195,009</b>

m.p.: market price

ROW: Rest of the world

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 12: Capital Finance at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

	TZS Million						
Item	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
<b>13. Net Savings</b>	6,395,609	7,828,552	10,727,750	12,487,168	18,679,419	18,799,325	20,987,691
2. Consumption on fixed capital	7,447,692	9,088,090	9,491,624	11,757,446	13,672,357	17,079,411	19,260,842
3. Net capital transfer from ROW	1,262,018	1,094,312	905,416	754,665	971,396	839,748	500,651
<b>4. Finance of Gross accumulation</b>	<b>15,105,319</b>	<b>18,010,954</b>	<b>21,124,790</b>	<b>24,999,279</b>	<b>33,323,173</b>	<b>36,718,484</b>	<b>40,749,184</b>
5. Changes in Inventories	806,021	766,581	756,477	903,043	1,105,406	1,006,179	1,215,104
6. Gross fixed capital formation	20,543,461	24,780,897	27,399,832	30,070,195	35,492,828	42,141,921	50,316,239
7. Net Lending(+)/Borrowing(-) from ROW	-6,244,162	-7,536,524	-7,031,519	-5,973,958	-3,275,061	-6,429,616	-10,782,159
<b>8. Gross Accumulation</b>	<b>15,105,319</b>	<b>18,010,954</b>	<b>21,124,790</b>	<b>24,999,279</b>	<b>33,323,173</b>	<b>36,718,484</b>	<b>40,749,184</b>

**Table 13: Relation among National Accounts Aggregates at Current Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

Item	TZS Million						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
1. Gross Domestic Product at basic price.	57,683,336	67,506,219	76,193,180	86,484,736	99,423,658	108,956,774	119,194,615
2. Net primary income from ROW	-902,226	-1,128,240	-874,979	-1,437,985	-2,079,316	-2,184,467	-1,969,156
2.1 Primary Income receivable	205,978	207,979	195,601	218,949	214,512	279,381	353,016
2.2 Less Primary income payable	1,108,204	1,336,219	1,070,580	1,656,935	2,293,828	2,463,848	2,322,172
<b>3. Equals: Gross National Product at b.p.</b>	<b>56,781,110</b>	<b>66,377,979</b>	<b>75,318,201</b>	<b>85,046,751</b>	<b>97,344,341</b>	<b>106,772,307</b>	<b>117,225,459</b>
4. Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	7,447,692	9,088,090	9,491,624	11,757,446	13,672,357	17,079,411	19,260,842
<b>5. Equals: Net National Product at basic price</b>	<b>49,333,418</b>	<b>57,289,889</b>	<b>65,826,577</b>	<b>73,289,305</b>	<b>83,671,984</b>	<b>89,692,896</b>	<b>97,964,618</b>
6. Plus: Net Current Transfers from abroad	1,268,119	1,239,181	788,729	952,856	830,483	895,953	1,060,653
6.1 Current Transfers receivable	1,433,853	1,337,906	884,873	1,112,001	985,561	1,081,344	1,212,903
6.2 Less: Current transfer payable	165,735	98,725	96,144	159,144	155,078	185,390	152,250
<b>7. Equals: Net National Disposable Income at b.p.</b>	<b>50,601,536</b>	<b>58,529,070</b>	<b>66,615,306</b>	<b>74,242,161</b>	<b>84,502,467</b>	<b>90,588,849</b>	<b>99,025,270</b>
<b>8. Gross National Disposable Income at b.p.</b>	<b>58,049,228</b>	<b>67,617,160</b>	<b>76,106,931</b>	<b>85,999,607</b>	<b>98,174,824</b>	<b>107,668,260</b>	<b>118,286,112</b>
<b>9. Gross National Income at basic prices</b>	<b>56,781,110</b>	<b>66,377,979</b>	<b>75,318,201</b>	<b>85,046,751</b>	<b>97,344,341</b>	<b>106,772,307</b>	<b>117,225,459</b>
Row: Rest of the world		b.p.: basic price	r: revised	p: provisional			

**Table 14: National Disposable Income and its Appropriation at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 – 2018**

Item	TZS Million						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
1. <b>Gross Domestic Product at m.p.</b>	<b>62,318,659</b>	<b>72,977,200</b>	<b>82,603,388</b>	<b>94,349,316</b>	<b>108,362,324</b>	<b>118,744,498</b>	<b>129,364,353</b>
2. Plus: Net primary income from ROW	-902,226	-1,128,240	-874,979	-1,437,985	-2,079,316	-2,184,467	-1,969,156
<b>3. Equals: Gross National Income at m.p.</b>	<b>61,416,433</b>	<b>71,848,960</b>	<b>81,728,409</b>	<b>92,911,330</b>	<b>106,283,008</b>	<b>116,560,031</b>	<b>127,395,198</b>
4. Less: Consumption of Fixed Capital	7,447,692	9,088,090	9,491,624	11,757,446	13,672,357	17,079,411	19,260,842
<b>5. Equals: Net National Income at m.p.</b>	<b>53,968,741</b>	<b>62,760,870</b>	<b>72,236,785</b>	<b>81,153,884</b>	<b>92,610,651</b>	<b>99,480,620</b>	<b>108,134,356</b>
6. Plus: Net Current Transfers received from abroad	1,268,119	1,239,181	788,729	952,856	830,483	895,953	1,060,653
6.1 Current Transfers receivable	1,433,853	1,337,906	884,873	1,112,001	985,561	1,081,344	1,212,903
6.2 Less: Current transfer payable	165,735	98,725	96,144	159,144	155,078	185,390	152,250
<b>7. Equals: Net National Disposable Income at m.p.</b>	<b>55,236,859</b>	<b>64,000,051</b>	<b>73,025,514</b>	<b>82,106,740</b>	<b>93,441,134</b>	<b>100,376,574</b>	<b>109,195,009</b>
m.p.: market price		ROW: Rest of the world	r: revised	p: provisional			

## **IX. EXTERNAL TRANSACTIONS**

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

### **Primary Income**

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

### **Exports**

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

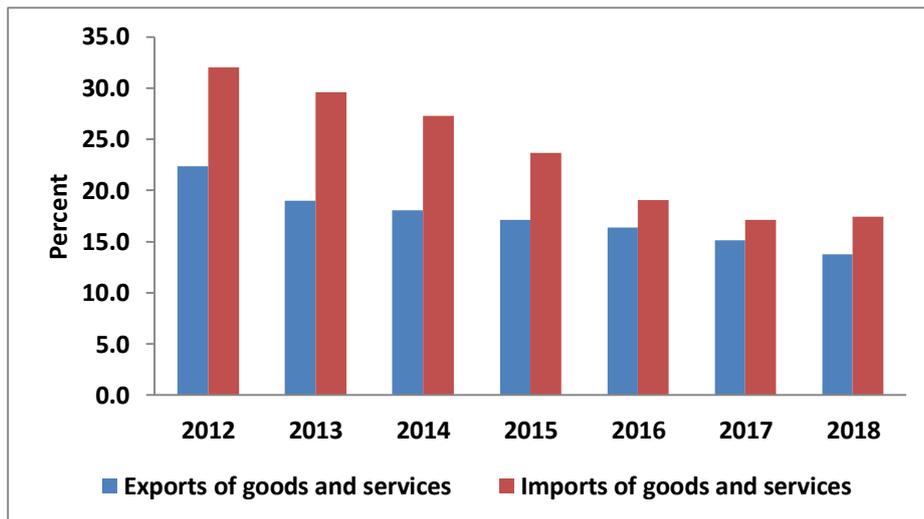
### **Imports**

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

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

Exports and imports of goods and services consist of sales, barter, grants or gifts of goods and services from residents to non-residents. In Tanzania Mainland, the exports of goods comprise of traditional and non-traditional commodities while imported goods are classified as consumer, intermediate and capital goods. The share of imports to GDP at current market prices was 17.4 percent in 2018 as compared to 17.1 percent in 2017. However, the value of imports increased to TZS 22,522,249 million in 2018 from TZS 20,320,749 million in 2017.

**Chart 4: Percentage Share of Export and Imports of Goods and Services to GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**



**Table 15: International Transactions at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

	TZS Millions						
Item	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
1. Export of goods and services:	13,941,974	13,874,574	14,925,779	16,138,367	17,717,213	17,993,324	17,799,492
1.1 Export of Goods	9,256,365	8,403,257	8,441,487	8,708,690	9,177,377	8,924,522	8,265,768
1.2 Export of services	4,685,609	5,471,317	6,484,292	7,429,677	8,539,835	9,068,803	9,533,723
2. Primary incomes receivable	205,978	207,979	195,601	218,949	214,512	279,381	353,016
3. Current transfers receivable	1,433,853	1,337,906	884,873	1,112,001	985,561	1,081,344	1,212,903
<b>4. Total external transactions receivable by the Nation</b>	<b>15,581,806</b>	<b>15,420,459</b>	<b>16,006,253</b>	<b>17,469,317</b>	<b>18,917,285</b>	<b>19,354,049</b>	<b>19,365,411</b>
5. Import of goods and services:	19,940,424	21,614,687	22,539,832	22,316,226	20,665,232	20,320,749	22,522,249
5.1 Import of goods	16,227,332	17,628,319	18,054,008	16,955,419	15,602,694	15,816,338	17,625,266
5.2 Import of services	3,713,092	3,986,369	4,485,823	5,360,807	5,062,538	4,504,411	4,896,983
6. Primary incomes payable	1,108,204	1,336,219	1,070,580	1,656,935	2,293,828	2,463,848	2,322,172
7. Current transfers payable	165,735	98,725	96,144	159,144	155,078	185,390	152,250
8. Current external balance	-5,632,557	-7,629,172	-7,700,302	-6,662,988	-4,196,853	-3,615,939	-5,631,261
<b>9. Total external transactions paid by the Nation</b>	<b>15,581,806</b>	<b>15,420,459</b>	<b>16,006,253</b>	<b>17,469,317</b>	<b>18,917,285</b>	<b>19,354,049</b>	<b>19,365,411</b>
10. Current external balance	-5,632,557	-7,629,172	-7,700,302	-6,662,988	-4,196,853	-3,615,939	-5,631,261
11. Errors and omissions	-611,605	92,648	668,783	689,030	921,792	-2,813,677	-5,150,898
<b>12. Net lending (+) or Borrowing (-) from the ROW</b>	<b>-6,244,162</b>	<b>-7,536,524</b>	<b>-7,031,519</b>	<b>-5,973,958</b>	<b>-3,275,061</b>	<b>-6,429,616</b>	<b>-10,782,159</b>

r: revised      p: provisional

## X. GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION

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

**Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)** is the total value of a producers' acquisition, less disposals of fixed assets during the accounting period plus additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units. This includes tangible and non-tangible (improved) assets. The National Accounts of Tanzania Mainland contain estimates of gross fixed capital formation by activity. The estimates are classified by ownership by 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. Currently, such items are not recorded in the National Accounts of Tanzania.

Gross Capital Formation at current market prices was TZS. 50,383,140 million in 2018 compared to TZS. 40,427,427 million in 2017. The growth of 24.6 percent was attributed to an increase in buildings, roads, bridges and other works.

**Table 16: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

	TZS Million						
Type of Capital formation	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
<b>A. Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>20,543,461</b>	<b>24,780,897</b>	<b>27,399,832</b>	<b>30,070,195</b>	<b>35,492,828</b>	<b>42,141,921</b>	<b>50,316,239</b>
1. Buildings and Structures	13,307,923	17,908,862	19,195,447	22,807,556	27,721,670	33,872,241	41,330,856
2. Transport Equipment	1,428,849	1,395,037	1,828,607	1,663,027	1,514,772	1,413,888	1,832,641
3. Machinery and Equipment	4,198,642	3,599,450	4,154,298	3,194,486	3,430,297	3,756,643	3,561,018
4. Other Machinery and Equipment	875,770	987,752	1,156,588	1,172,391	1,366,982	1,441,018	1,758,799
5. Animal Resources	254,212	297,937	330,525	375,399	425,361	461,511	508,945
6. Research and Development	478,066	591,860	734,368	857,335	1,033,744	1,196,620	1,323,980
<b>A. Change in Valuables</b>	<b>806,021</b>	<b>766,581</b>	<b>756,477</b>	<b>903,043</b>	<b>1,105,406</b>	<b>1,006,179</b>	<b>1,215,104</b>
<b>B. Changes in Inventories</b>	<b>365,106</b>	<b>1,797,044</b>	<b>2,947,143</b>	<b>-65,636</b>	<b>-1,732,887</b>	<b>-2,720,674</b>	<b>-1,148,203</b>
<b>C. Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>21,714,587</b>	<b>27,344,522</b>	<b>31,103,452</b>	<b>30,907,602</b>	<b>34,865,346</b>	<b>40,427,427</b>	<b>50,383,140</b>

**Table 17: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Public and Private Sectors, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

	TZS Million						
Type of Capital formation	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
<b>A. Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>20,543,461</b>	<b>24,780,897</b>	<b>27,399,832</b>	<b>30,070,195</b>	<b>35,492,828</b>	<b>42,141,921</b>	<b>50,316,239</b>
1. Central Government:	4,930,430	5,451,797	6,549,213	7,219,843	8,944,186	10,914,757	13,106,326
2. Parastatals:	534,130	545,180	534,350	589,169	745,349	1,011,406	1,104,748
3. Institutions:	554,673	545,180	586,415	812,232	851,827	1,095,690	1,054,532
4. Private	14,524,227	18,238,741	19,729,853	21,448,950	24,951,465	29,120,067	35,050,634
<b>A. Change in Valuables</b>	<b>806,021</b>	<b>766,581</b>	<b>756,477</b>	<b>903,043</b>	<b>1,105,406</b>	<b>1,006,179</b>	<b>1,215,104</b>
<b>B. Changes in Inventories</b>	<b>365,106</b>	<b>1,797,044</b>	<b>2,947,143</b>	<b>- 65,636</b>	<b>- 1,732,887</b>	<b>-2,720,674</b>	<b>-1,148,203</b>
<b>C. Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>21,714,587</b>	<b>27,344,522</b>	<b>31,103,452</b>	<b>30,907,602</b>	<b>34,865,346</b>	<b>40,427,427</b>	<b>50,383,140</b>

r: revised      p: provisional

**Table 18: Gross Capital Formation at 2015 Prices by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

Type of Capital formation	TZS Million						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
<b>A. Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>22,298,479</b>	<b>26,190,461</b>	<b>28,081,728</b>	<b>30,070,195</b>	<b>34,878,462</b>	<b>40,376,858</b>	<b>46,636,421</b>
1. Buildings and Structures	14,855,881	19,218,436	19,485,103	22,807,556	27,512,753	32,836,681	38,191,158
2. Transport Equipment	1,336,722	1,218,733	2,044,517	1,663,027	1,373,682	1,173,050	1,924,369
3. Machinery and Equipment	4,280,352	3,713,748	4,229,095	3,194,486	3,268,709	3,473,892	3,276,373
4. Other Machinery and Equipment	990,971	1,061,609	1,200,328	1,172,391	1,323,953	1,335,724	1,569,555
5. Animal Resources	290,292	332,936	364,963	375,399	385,150	414,428	434,330
6. Research and Development	544,261	645,000	757,723	857,335	1,014,215	1,143,083	1,240,636
<b>A. Change in Valuables</b>	<b>769,674</b>	<b>775,566</b>	<b>820,886</b>	<b>903,043</b>	<b>902,490</b>	<b>858,566</b>	<b>776,123</b>
<b>B. Changes in Inventories</b>	<b>356,435</b>	<b>2,053,216</b>	<b>2,901,191</b>	<b>-65,636</b>	<b>-1,985,783</b>	<b>-2,897,301</b>	<b>-2,052,420</b>
<b>C. Gross Capital Formation</b>	<b>23,424,588</b>	<b>29,019,243</b>	<b>31,803,806</b>	<b>30,907,602</b>	<b>33,795,169</b>	<b>38,338,123</b>	<b>45,360,124</b>

r: revised      p: provisional

**Table 19: Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices by Kind of Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

Kind of Economic Activity	TZS Million						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
1. Agriculture (crops, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting)	424,845	521,441	561,073	596,966	662,691	767,160	806,009
2. Mining and Quarrying	1,869,310	2,163,819	2,356,509	2,618,347	3,069,305	3,448,124	4,296,932
3. Manufacturing	3,257,336	3,806,023	4,039,729	4,325,782	5,057,377	6,064,724	7,557,648
4. Electricity and Water Supply	2,088,476	2,462,627	2,665,099	2,877,798	3,383,211	3,906,051	4,867,586
5. Construction	9,521,318	11,236,278	12,006,973	12,857,186	14,927,982	17,281,295	21,535,350
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Hotels and Restaurants	111,193	123,844	140,268	140,607	174,392	201,884	251,581
7. Transport, Storage and Communication	4,345,198	5,068,463	5,470,467	5,761,897	6,522,272	7,361,401	9,323,522
8. Financial intermediation, Real Estate and B.S	175,742	220,554	224,429	230,728	279,028	312,511	389,440
9. Public Administration, Education, Health and O.S	505,060	587,413	617,181	660,883	802,205	1,033,707	1,288,170
<b>10. Gross Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>22,298,479</b>	<b>26,190,461</b>	<b>28,081,728</b>	<b>30,070,195</b>	<b>34,878,462</b>	<b>40,376,858</b>	<b>50,316,239</b>

Note: B.S: Business Services      O.S: Other Services

## **XI. REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**

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

### **Coverage**

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

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

### **Methodology**

Regional Gross Domestic Product (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 Tanzania Mainland, 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 expenditure approach is difficult due to the absence of system of recording net exports between one region and another.

### **Importance**

The RGDP facilitates:

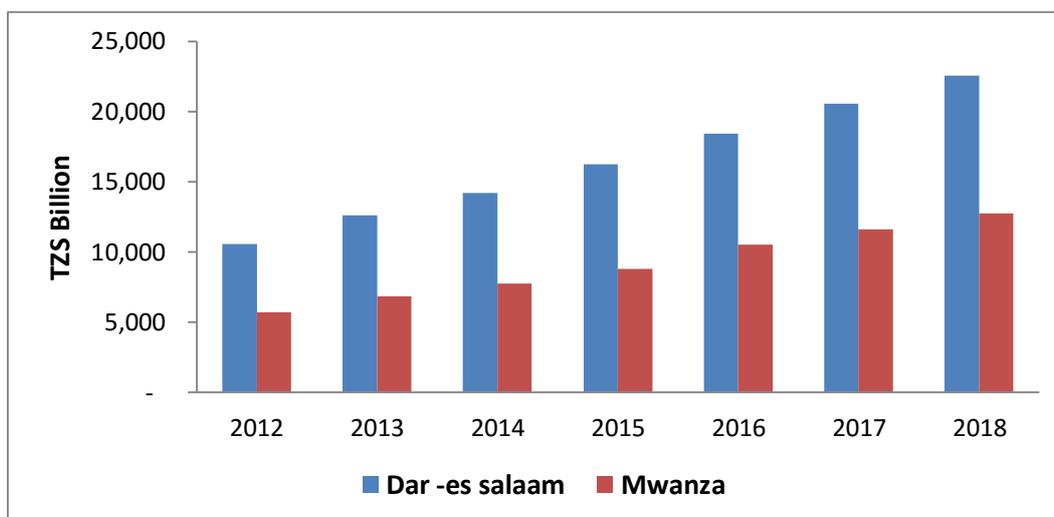
- (a) Monitoring and evaluation of the economic performance of the region;
- (b) Decision-making process in the region and formulation of economic policies;
- (c) Comparison of levels, shares and growth rates within regions in the country; and
- (d) Updating the Regional Social Economic Profiles.

### **Regions with the Largest Shares of GDP**

Dar es Salaam and Mwanza regions contribute significantly to the total GDP at current prices. From the year 2012 to 2018, the average contribution by the two regions was about 26.7 percent, of which, 17.2 percent was contributed by Dar es Salaam and 9.5 percent was contributed by Mwanza. The share of the two regions is attributed to the concentration of economic activities such as fishing, manufacturing, mining, real estate, accommodation and food services.

For the year 2018, the RGDP at current prices for Dar es Salaam region amounted to TZS 22,577,225 million compared to TZS 20,546,951 million recorded in the previous year, representing an increase of about 9.9 percent. The annual percentage change of RGDP at current prices between 2017 and 2018 for Mwanza region was 9.5.

**Chart 5: Regional Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices (TZS Billion) for Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

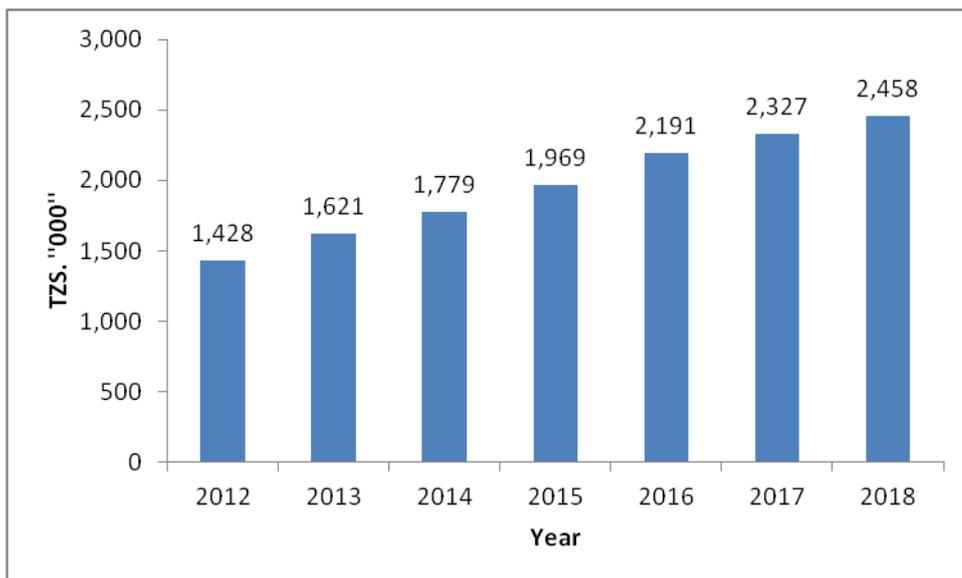


### Per Capita Gross Domestic Product

Per Capita Gross Domestic Product is obtained by dividing the Total 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.

In the Tanzania Mainland economy, GDP per capita at current prices shows an increasing trend, ranging from TZS 1,429,327 in 2012 to TZS 2,458,496 in 2018. It has increased by 5.6 percent in 2018 from 2017.

Chart 6: Per Capita Gross Domestic Product ('000) at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018



**Table 20: Regional GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

Region	TZS Million						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
Dodoma	1,931,480	2,213,024	2,511,143	2,736,677	3,164,808	3,479,914	3,872,727
Arusha	2,971,171	3,462,446	3,923,661	4,435,305	5,094,048	5,570,252	5,999,901
Kilimanjaro	2,829,063	3,309,668	3,750,194	4,284,316	4,812,271	5,261,477	5,754,677
Tanga	2,925,540	3,407,015	3,849,318	4,397,558	5,061,531	5,558,368	6,016,873
Morogoro	3,044,350	3,531,653	4,006,264	4,624,041	5,202,454	5,700,918	6,191,343
Pwani	1,151,686	1,322,182	1,495,121	1,708,064	1,950,914	2,315,568	2,510,724
Dar -es salaam	10,552,067	12,609,695	14,207,783	16,231,329	18,425,324	20,546,951	22,577,225
Lindi	1,176,293	1,350,019	1,536,423	1,755,248	2,124,305	2,351,591	2,529,877
Mtwara	1,648,618	1,839,412	2,089,866	2,453,573	2,926,346	3,230,478	3,552,506
Ruvuma	2,375,468	2,776,334	3,147,189	3,680,359	4,226,976	4,513,232	4,903,559
Iringa	3,270,899	3,782,244	4,287,116	5,001,514	5,326,127	3,378,249	3,643,062
Mbeya	4,565,639	5,423,178	6,145,692	5,303,679	6,091,395	6,663,158	7,314,302
Singida	1,195,688	1,343,174	1,528,163	1,698,627	2,005,093	2,220,957	2,418,091
Tabora	2,461,846	2,865,609	3,246,313	3,585,991	4,118,592	4,394,463	4,715,065
Rukwa	2,131,221	2,483,395	2,816,776	3,302,887	3,901,802	4,156,902	4,497,293
Kigoma	1,804,951	2,109,541	2,378,978	2,736,677	3,143,136	3,325,546	3,625,727
Shinyanga	3,747,131	4,323,185	4,898,381	5,596,034	6,438,007	6,936,110	7,540,589
Kagera	2,453,379	2,872,914	3,254,573	3,718,107	4,281,166	4,572,614	4,928,135
Mwanza	5,700,664	6,844,425	7,748,198	8,776,242	10,497,937	11,622,525	12,731,454
Mara	2,299,236	2,687,466	3,031,544	3,463,313	3,977,693	4,335,060	4,620,797
Manyara	2,082,267	2,420,621	2,750,693	3,142,461	3,620,023	3,990,619	4,377,706
Songwe	-	-	-	1,717,314	1,972,374	2,173,229	2,357,383
Njombe	-	-	-	-	-	2,446,318	2,685,337
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>62,318,659</b>	<b>72,977,200</b>	<b>82,603,388</b>	<b>94,349,316</b>	<b>108,362,324</b>	<b>118,744,498</b>	<b>129,364,353</b>

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 21: Regional Shares to GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

Region	Percent						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
Dodoma	3.10	3.03	3.04	2.90	2.92	2.93	2.99
Arusha	4.77	4.74	4.75	4.70	4.70	4.69	4.64
Kilimanjaro	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.44	4.43	4.45
Tanga	4.69	4.67	4.66	4.66	4.67	4.68	4.65
Morogoro	4.89	4.84	4.85	4.90	4.80	4.80	4.79
Pwani	1.85	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.80	1.95	1.94
Dar es salaam	16.93	17.28	17.20	17.20	17.00	17.30	17.45
Lindi	1.89	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.96	1.98	1.96
Mtwara	2.65	2.52	2.53	2.60	2.70	2.72	2.75
Ruvuma	3.81	3.80	3.81	3.90	3.90	3.80	3.79
Iringa	5.25	5.18	5.19	5.30	4.92	2.84	2.82
Mbeya	7.33	7.43	7.44	5.62	5.62	5.61	5.65
Singida	1.92	1.84	1.85	1.80	1.85	1.87	1.87
Tabora	3.95	3.93	3.93	3.80	3.80	3.70	3.64
Rukwa	3.42	3.40	3.41	3.50	3.60	3.50	3.48
Kigoma	2.90	2.89	2.88	2.90	2.90	2.80	2.80
Shinyanga	6.01	5.92	5.93	5.93	5.94	5.84	5.83
Kagera	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.95	3.85	3.81
Mwanza	9.15	9.38	9.38	9.30	9.69	9.79	9.84
Mara	3.69	3.68	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.65	3.57
Manyara	3.34	3.32	3.33	3.33	3.34	3.36	3.38
Songwe	-	-	-	1.82	1.82	1.83	1.82
Njombe	-	-	-	-	-	2.06	2.08
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>100.00</b>						

r: revised

p: provisional

**Table 22: Regional Per Capita GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

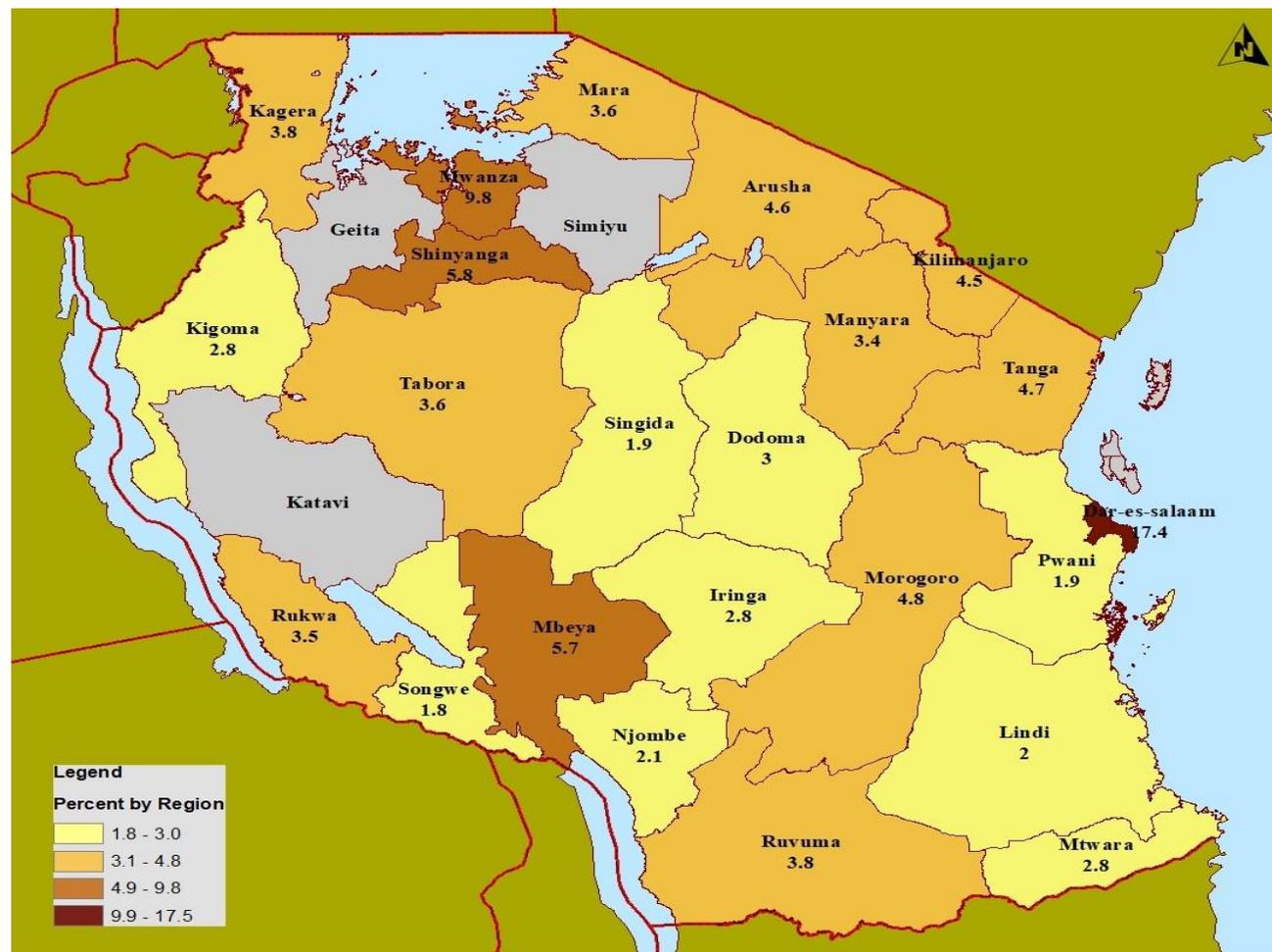
	TZS.						
<b>Region</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017r</b>	<b>2018p</b>
Dodoma	927,536	1,040,885	1,156,287	1,232,661	1,396,901	1,438,589	1,520,720
Arusha	1,754,637	1,989,548	2,192,685	2,408,628	2,693,043	2,860,290	3,034,353
Kilimanjaro	1,725,950	1,984,192	2,208,354	2,476,053	2,734,416	2,887,075	3,074,583
Tanga	1,431,271	1,630,115	1,800,355	2,008,928	2,262,484	2,433,822	2,591,074
Morogoro	1,373,059	1,555,860	1,723,184	1,940,266	2,133,379	2,253,096	2,392,177
Pwani	1,048,866	1,178,426	1,303,509	1,455,515	1,627,788	1,873,455	1,993,403
Dar es salaam	2,419,087	2,732,836	2,909,594	3,138,377	3,369,642	4,096,858	4,348,990
Lindi	1,361,215	1,547,801	1,744,424	1,971,941	2,365,694	2,441,737	2,604,254
Mtwara	1,298,007	1,430,664	1,605,022	1,859,146	2,191,618	2,312,165	2,471,341
Ruvuma	1,726,244	1,975,279	2,191,216	2,505,569	2,818,851	2,924,491	3,112,316
Iringa	1,991,561	2,280,336	2,558,217	2,951,508	3,113,834	3,162,357	3,360,551
Mbeya	1,687,330	1,950,609	2,150,338	2,882,915	3,233,353	3,322,819	3,506,101
Singida	872,866	958,075	1,064,573	1,154,758	1,331,220	1,415,814	1,500,190
Tabora	1,074,905	1,215,178	1,336,376	1,431,893	1,596,427	1,587,601	1,667,808
Rukwa	1,358,997	1,533,513	1,683,634	1,909,371	2,185,425	2,226,467	2,325,640
Kigoma	848,712	968,457	1,065,816	1,195,536	1,341,288	1,315,641	1,384,819
Shinyanga	1,124,625	1,271,364	1,410,832	1,655,877	1,736,165	1,703,695	1,861,770
Kagera	869,527	987,234	1,083,855	1,115,369	1,363,363	1,356,811	1,353,277
Mwanza	1,450,639	1,693,112	1,862,355	2,079,103	2,400,318	2,406,177	2,510,138
Mara	1,319,264	1,504,595	1,655,277	1,842,792	2,066,172	2,042,107	2,137,826
Manyara	1,461,955	1,646,488	1,811,798	2,002,726	2,236,246	2,358,532	2,483,070
Songwe	0	0	0	1,559,100	1,734,781	1,864,425	1,969,023
Njombe	0	0	0	0	0	3,112,230	3,317,698
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>1,429,327</b>	<b>1,628,955</b>	<b>1,793,387</b>	<b>1,990,492</b>	<b>2,225,099</b>	<b>2,327,395</b>	<b>2,458,496</b>

**Note:**

– Denotes that the region was non-existent

**r: revised**      **p: provisional**

Chart 7: Percentage Share of Gross Domestic Product by Region in Tanzania Mainland, 2018



## XII. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Average Annual Rates of Growth of Total GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 – 2018 Percent

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
2013	5.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9
2014		7.7	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2
2015			6.9	7.1	7.1	7.0
2016				7.3	7.1	7.0
2017					7.0	6.9
2018						6.9

r: revised      p: provisional

Appendix 2: Average Annual Rates of Growth of Agriculture Forestry and Fishing GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 – 2018

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
2013	2.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.2
2014		6.9	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.6
2015			5.4	5.1	5.4	5.3
2016				4.8	5.4	5.3
2017					5.9	5.6
2018						5.3

r: revised      p: provisional

**Appendix 3: Average Annual Rates of Growth of Industry and Construction GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
<b>2013</b>	10.5	8.2	8.7	9.5	9.7	9.6
<b>2014</b>		6.0	7.8	9.1	9.5	9.5
<b>2015</b>			9.7	10.7	10.7	10.4
<b>2016</b>				11.7	11.2	10.6
<b>2017</b>					10.6	10.0
<b>2018</b>						9.3

r: revised      p: provisional

**Appendix 4: Average Annual Rates of Growth of Services GDP at 2015 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2012 - 2018**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017r	2018p
<b>2013</b>	5.1	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.4
<b>2014</b>		9.3	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.7
<b>2015</b>			6.4	6.3	6.0	6.0
<b>2016</b>				6.3	5.8	5.9
<b>2017</b>					5.3	5.8
<b>2018</b>						6.3

r: revised      p: provisional

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