



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF TANZANIA MAINLAND 2007 - 2016



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PREFACE

This publication of National Accounts of Tanzania Mainland 2008 - 2016 is the second edition in the series of publications with GDP at constant 2007 prices which provides an overview of the Tanzania Mainland economy. It contains time series of main aggregates such as economic growth, disposable income, final consumption expenditures, imports and exports and regional GDP estimates at current and constant prices for the period of 2008 to 2016.

The main data sources used in the compilation of the National Accounts estimates include, 2007 Household Budget Survey (HBS); Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08; 2006 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS); 2006 Non-Profit Institutions Serving Household Survey; Annual Survey of Industrial Production 2007 and 2008; 2006 Foreign Direct Investment Survey and the 2012 Population and Housing Census. Secondary information was extracted from administrative records which include information on import and export of goods and services, Government Finance Statistics (GFS) and Value Added Tax (VAT) collections. Data from specific studies such as Trade and Transport Margins were also used.

The adoption of the United Nations System of National Accounts - SNA 1993 and partly 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 of Tanzania Mainland 2007 - 2016 publication gives consolidated estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other allied aggregates of Tanzania Mainland. It is the third in the series of publications with GDP at 2007 prices. GDP figures are also available in the “Economic Survey 2016” published by the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The estimates for 2016 are provisional while those of 2015 have been revised.

The main sources of data for the National Accounts Statistics Publication base year 2007 are surveys such as Household Budget Survey 2007, Integrated Labour Force Survey 2006, Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08, Annual Survey of Industrial Production 2007 and 2008, Foreign Direct Investment Survey 2006 and the 2012 Population and Housing Census. Additional data are also collected on other economic activities in Tanzania Mainland.

II. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The concepts and definitions conform to the United Nations recommendations on the subject as given in the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA 1993).

The following are definitions of the main aggregates:

The System of National Accounts (SNA)

A *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 country experiences.

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 and are given for the convenience of readers and users;

- *Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* is the sum of value added for all domestic producers in the economy. It represents the money 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.

- GDP at basic prices excludes any taxes payable on products and includes any subsidies receivable on products while purchasers' prices include taxes and exclude subsidies receivable. It also includes trade and transport margins.

- GDP at market prices is equal to the GDP at basic prices plus taxes less subsidies on products.

- *Gross National Income (GNI)* is equal to GDP plus net primary income from abroad.

- *Gross National Disposable Income* is the sum of Gross National Income plus net current transfers from the rest of the world.

- *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.

- *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.

- *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.

- *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.

- *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.

- *Subsidies* are current transfers that government pays to producers that constitute additions to the income receivable from their output.
- 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.
- The *Purchaser's Price*, 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 2007 - 2016. 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 both Central 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 15

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; Defense; and 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 fire wood, 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 products, covering the use of fishery resources from marine,

brackish or freshwater environments, with the goal of capturing or gathering fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other marine organisms and products (e.g. aquatic plants, pearls, sponges etc).

B: Mining and Quarrying

Mining and quarrying include the activities of extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be underground, on the surface mining or well operation. It also includes supplementary activities aimed at preparing the crude materials for marketing, for example, crushing, and grinding, cleaning, drying, sorting, concentrating ores, liquefaction of natural gas and agglomeration of solid fuels. These operations are often accomplished by the units which extract the resource and/or other located nearby.

Mining and quarrying 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 also 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 of 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 involves 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 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 the 1993 SNA and partly the 2008 SNA. The following two approaches were adopted for the 2007 revision of National Accounts:

(i) Production Approach

In this approach, GDP estimates at market prices are derived by summing up the gross value added at basic prices of each industry and adding taxes less subsidies on products. This approach was used for the GDP compilation of all

activities except the Government and Central Bank.

(ii) Expenditure Approach

Expenditure approach; considers the income expenditure for the purpose of consumption or capital formation. It was used in estimating GDP for the Government and the Central Bank. Not all products purchased by domestic buyer come from domestic production; some come from outside the country. Therefore, the GDP at market prices by this approach is derived by adding up the purchases that are made for final consumption, capital formation, and export less imports (net export).

V. COMPILATION OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ACTIVITY

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

The estimates were made 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) 2007; Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Co-operatives; Agriculture Sample Census (AGSC) 2007/08, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development.

1. Crops

The gross output at current price was derived by multiplying volume of crops by type by the respective price (adjusted CPI). The output for other crops was indirectly estimated based on domestic use by other sectors.

Intermediate consumption for crops was estimated as a ratio of output per hectare obtained from the AGSC 2007 and inputs per hectare obtained from agriculture special studies.

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.

The estimates were derived from Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development data that include number of livestock and National Bureau of Statistics. AGSC 2007/08 data and CPI for livestock were used.

The gross output estimates of livestock were estimated by multiplying number of slaughtered animals and their by-products with their respective prices.

The intermediation consumption for livestock was estimated as the total cost of inputs such as animal feed; vaccines,

dips and sprays; insemination doses and stud fees; veterinary services; rental of buildings and machinery; and cost of transport. Stock data from the AGSC 2007/08 were used for compilation of capital formation of animals and poultry.

3. Forestry and Logging

Estimates were compiled from Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism data and National Bureau of Statistics data on producer price charged.

The gross output was estimated based on volume and respective prices of forest products.

Intermediate Consumption of forestry products was estimated based on the reconciliation of the Supply and Use Table (SUT).

4. Fishing

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

The gross output for fishing activity were estimated based on the volume of fish catch, fishery products and their respective prices.

Intermediate consumption was estimated based on the reconciliation of the SUT.

Mining and Quarrying

Data sources were National Bureau of Statistics - Household Budget Survey 2007 and Annual Survey of Industrial Production 2007 and 2008, Tanzania Revenue Authority - Value Added Tax (VAT), Imports and Exports data; Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation – expenditure on gas exploration; and Ministry of Energy and Minerals - volume data.

The gross output and intermediate consumption of this activity were derived based on the data from Annual Survey of Industrial production 2007, Value Added Tax, Household Budget Survey 2007, and Mineral production data from Ministry of Energy and Minerals.

Manufacturing

Data sources were from National Bureau of Statistics - Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) 2007, Households Budget Survey 2007, Integrated Labour Force Survey 2007, Employment and Earnings Survey 2006 and Tanzania Revenue Authority – Value Added Tax (VAT) data.

The gross output was derived from the Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) 2007. Adjustments were made

using the structure of ASIP 2008, in which industries engaging less than 10 employees were covered in detail. The ASIP 2008 based on ISIC 4, was first converted to 2-digit ISIC 3.1. Grossing-up factors for each industry were made based on ASIP 2008. Data on employment and income from Labour Force Survey (ILFS) 2006 were used to estimate formal and informal output.

Electricity,

The estimates were compiled using information from National Bureau of Statistics - Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) 2007, Households Budget Survey 2007 and TANESCO - audited report on detailed revenue and expenditure.

Gross output of electricity at basic prices was estimated based on the value of electricity distributed to different consumers.

Intermediate consumption was estimated based on different uses of electricity mainly in manufacturing industries such as generation of electricity, repair and maintenance of civil works.

Water Supply and Sewerage

The estimates were derived using data from National Bureau of Statistics: Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP), 2007 and Household Budget

Survey 2007; Integrated Labour Force Survey; (ILFS), 2007 and Tanzania Revenue Authority – VAT data.

The gross output was estimated as value of water expenditure in agriculture, hunting and related services. Other values include cost incurred in collection, purification and distribution of water by businesses; and value of household final consumption on natural water as residual from aggregated output of natural water by industries including publishing, printing and record media; manufacture of rubber, plastic products; other non-metallic products; metal products excluding machinery; furniture; and manufacturing .n.e.c.

Intermediate consumption was estimated from different uses of water by Households, Agriculture, Manufacturing industries, Mining, Construction, Hotels and Other Businesses.

Construction

Data were collected from Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) – general government budget documents, National Bureau of Statistics - Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP), 2007 and 2008 and Households Budget Survey, 2007.

The gross output for this industry was estimated as a sum of output of residential buildings, non-residential buildings, civil engineering works, repair and maintenance of buildings, repair and maintenance of civil engineering works, construction services as input in construction.

The intermediate consumption of construction was estimated as sum of value of all goods and services from other industries utilized as inputs in construction activities. Among the intermediate consumption items are petroleum and medium oils, gas fuel and oils; construction services as input in construction, other products of wood; articles of cork, plaiting materials and straw; other non-metallic mineral products; motor spirit (gasoline), including aviation spirit; wood, sawn, shaped, fiberboard, veneer, plywood etc.

Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods

Data were obtained from Tanzania Revenue Authority - export and import of goods and VAT data, Bank of Tanzania - Balance of Payments data and National Bureau of statistics - Trade Margin Survey data.

Gross output was derived as the total value of the trade margins realized on the goods purchased for re-sale. The

gross output for trade activities aggregated from wholesale trade services, retail trade services, and maintenance, repair and installation (except construction services).

The intermediate consumption for each industry was estimated based on VAT and income from Integrated Labour Force Survey, (ILFS), 2007 for both formal and informal components. In each industry the adjustment was made to reflect the input as percentage of traded goods of VAT turnover. Intermediate consumption for informal trade was estimated using proxy income adjusted by I/O ratio from special study on trade margin.

Transport and Storage

The estimates were compiled using data from Tanzania Revenue Authority – VAT turnover, Tanzania and Zambia Railways Authority – financial reports, Tanzania Railways Limited – financial reports, Bank of Tanzania - Balance of Payments and National Bureau of Statistics – HBS 2007.

1. Land Transport

Gross output for land transport was estimated by aggregating outputs of road, railway and transport via pipelines. The output was estimated

based on the total revenue received from transportation of goods and passengers (operating revenue) and non-operating revenue. Revenue items were extracted from the audited reports of the rail operators while road transport revenue was extracted from VAT data. Intermediate inputs at purchaser's prices were estimated from the National Accounts files.

Output of railway transport was estimated from total revenue received for transportation of passengers and freight.

Output of road transport for passengers and taxi services was estimated as total use adjusted for imports. (Output = total use – imports).

Output of road transport for freight and transport services via pipelines was estimated as total use adjusted for imports and transport margins. (Output = total use - imports + transport margins).

Intermediate consumption for land transport was estimated from expenditure as total cost of land transport of passengers and freight incurred in land transport and pipeline services; supporting services and travel agency; other business services; public administration, defense and

social security, health and social works, wholesale and retail excluding motor vehicle repairs and education services. The intermediate consumption for transport via pipelines was estimated as cost of crude petroleum and natural gas.

2. Water Transport Services

Gross output was estimated from financial reports of Tanzania Ports Authority and VAT data.

Intermediate consumption was estimated from different uses of water transport services by other industries including manufacturing industries, supporting transport services, financial intermediation, communication and providers of maintenance and installation services other than construction.

3. Air Transport Services

Data for this activity were obtained from air transport operators; National Bureau of Statistics – Households Budget Survey; and Bank of Tanzania – Balance of Payments.

Gross output was derived from the air operators returns. Imports and exports of air transport services were obtained from the Balance of Payments statistics. Passenger and freight revenue constitute 10 and 90 percent

of the total air transport revenue respectively.

Intermediate input was estimated for different uses of air transport services by other industries including manufacturing industries, supporting transport services, financial intermediation, rental, communication and providers of maintenance and installation services other than construction.

4. Supporting Transport Services

Estimates were compiled using data from TRA - VAT data and NBS – Households Budget Survey (HBS), 2007.

Gross output was estimated on the basis of VAT turnover.

Intermediate consumption was estimated from the use of the respective transport supporting services by other industries including petroleum and medium oils, gas-fuel and oils, repair and maintenance of civil engineering works, air transport services of passengers, repair and maintenance of buildings, rental services of non-residential real estate, travel arrangement, tour operator and related services, other support services and consumption by residents in the Rest Of the World (ROW).

Accommodation and Food Services

Information was collected from National Bureau Statistics - Household Budget Survey 2007 and Tanzania Revenue Authority - Value Added Tax turnover.

Gross output for this activity was estimated on basis of Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS), 2007 for both formal and informal income and VAT turnover which excludes special relief. In the VAT data, accommodation services for visitors output was computed by summing VAT turnover for hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging including sleeping, car operations (carried on separately) while output for food services was computed by adjusting upward the labour force income by 5 percent.

Intermediate consumption for both formal and informal activities was estimated based on hotel gross output for accommodations services and food serving services multiplied by specific input as percentage of gross output. The input as percentage of gross output was computed based on trade margin and gross output for each activity divided by specific intermediate consumption.

Information and Communication

Data collected were income and expenditure statements from telecommunication companies. Publishing, audiovisual, programming, broadcasting, IT and other related information. Information requested was VAT turnover from Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) and CPI as deflator was provided by National Bureau of Statistics.

Gross output estimates were derived as sum of gross output of publishing, audiovisual, programming, broadcasting, IT and other related information services from the VAT turnover.

Gross output of telecommunication was estimated as sum of gross output of fixed telephone, mobile telecommunications and internet, data transmission. Data used were VAT turnovers for estimating gross output of internet and data transmission, while fixed telephone and mobile telecommunications gross output was estimated as net sales and other income for telecommunication companies.

Intermediate consumption was estimated on the basis of telecommunication companies' financial reports.

Financial and Insurance Activities

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

Gross output was obtained as sum of net interest income (FISIM) from commercial banks and the output of the central bank was derived at cost (sum of compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital and intermediate consumption).

Intermediate consumption was derived from income and expenditure statements of central bank and commercial banks.

Gross output estimates for insurance was derived by summing up gross output of non-life insurance and life insurance extracted from income and expenditure statements. Hence, gross output estimates for non-life insurance was obtained as gross earned premium plus investment income less incurred claims plus changes in equalization provision. Gross output for life insurance was derived by gross earned premium plus investment income less

benefits due plus increases (–) decreases (+) in actuarial reserves.

Intermediate consumption was estimated on the basis of financial reports of respective insurance companies.

Gross output of auxiliary financial services was estimated as sum of net sales and other income which were obtained as VAT turnover from Tanzania Revenue Authority.

Intermediate consumption was estimated on the basis of financial reports of bureau de change and other services auxiliary to financial intermediation. This was derived as adjusted VAT purchases by fixed ratio.

Real Estate

Estimates were compiled using data from Tanzania Revenue Authority - VAT data and National Bureau of Statistics - HBS 2007.

Gross output for this industry was estimated as a sum of output of real estate services, renting of machinery/equipment, computer and related services, research and development services, and other business activities. The industry also constitutes some informal activities.

Public Administration and Defense

Data collected were from budget documents, PSPF, PPF, NSSF, GEPF and LAPF - income and expenditure statements.

Gross output and intermediate consumption were estimated based on the analysis of budget documents. The value of output of public administration is non-market production and was estimated as the sum of cost of intermediate consumption and compensation of employees from government accounts. Consumption of fixed capital was estimated on the basis of investment expenditure of general government.

The products of general government are sales, public administration and public administration non-market allocated to industry of individual and collective consumption expenditure by general government.

Estimates were derived directly from Government accounts. The value added was derived as a total of personal emoluments, pensions, gratuities and a portion of travelling allowances. The indicator for growth is the level of employment.

Education

Data collected were from budget documents, NBS - Households Budget

Survey 2007, Non-profit Institutions Serving Household Survey 2007; and Ministry of Education - number of enrolled pupils/students.

Gross output and intermediate consumption were estimated on the basis of analysis of budget documents and expenditure on education by private households as extracted from Households Budget Survey 2007 and non-profit Institutions Serving Households.

Gross Value Added (GVA) for public schools at current prices to a large extent was estimated from government expenditure on education. Gross output at constant prices was estimated by deflating output at current prices using CPI on education.

The value added at current prices for private schools were estimated by inflating gross output at constant prices using CPI for education. Gross output at constant prices was estimated based on the number of enrolled students.

Health and Social Work

Data collected were from budget documents, National Bureau of Statistics Households Budget Survey 2007, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare - Tanzania National Health Accounts 2005/06.

Gross output and intermediate consumption were estimated based on analysis of budget documents, Households Budget Survey 2007, non-profit institutions serving households and Tanzania National Health Account 2005/06.

Gross Value Added for public health facilities at current prices was estimated from government expenditure on health. Gross value added at constant prices was estimated by deflating GVA at current prices using CPI on health. The value added at current prices for private health facilities was estimated by inflating GVA at constant prices using CPI for health. GVA at constant prices was estimated on the basis of the number of patients attended.

Other Service Activities

Estimates were obtained using VAT data, HBS 2007 survey data and NPISH and ILFS survey data.

Gross output and intermediate consumption in the benchmark year were estimated based on VAT turnover. Data from HBS, NPISHs and ILF were used to estimate informal part of other community, Social and personal services.

Gross Output at current prices was estimated by extrapolating benchmark output using value index derived from CPI (all items) and index of urban

population growth rates. Gross Output at constant prices was estimated by extrapolating benchmark output using growth rates of urban population as a quantity index.

VI. MACRO ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN GRAPHS, CHARTS AND FIGURES

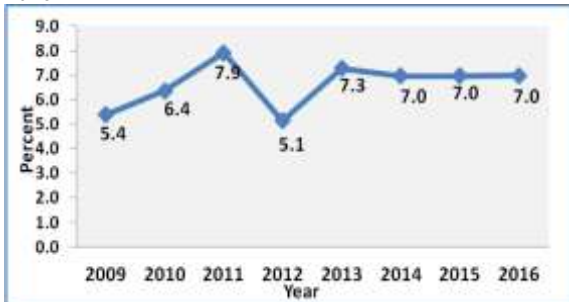
The average annual growth rates of total GDP at 2007 market prices for the period 2009 to 2016 are shown in Graph 1. The results show that GDP in real terms increased at 7.0 percent in 2016 the same rate as it was in 2015. The highest growth rate of 7.9 percent was recorded in 2011 and lowest growth rate of 5.1 percent was recorded in 2012.

Graph 2 shows that, in 2016, agriculture, forestry and fishing activities grew by 2.1 percent compared to 2.3 percent recorded in 2015. The increase was attributed to good weather in areas of agricultural production.

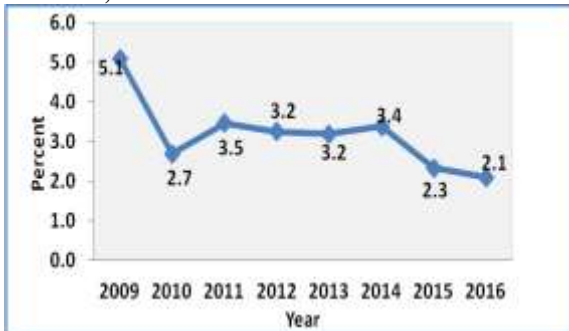
Graph 3 shows that, industrial and construction activities grew by 10.7 percent in 2016 compared to 11.3 percent in 2015. The recorded growth rate was attributed to the increase in construction activities, mineral production, and manufacturing activities during the reference period. The highest growth rate of 12.0

percent was recorded in 2011 while the lowest growth rate of 3.3 percent was recorded in 2009.

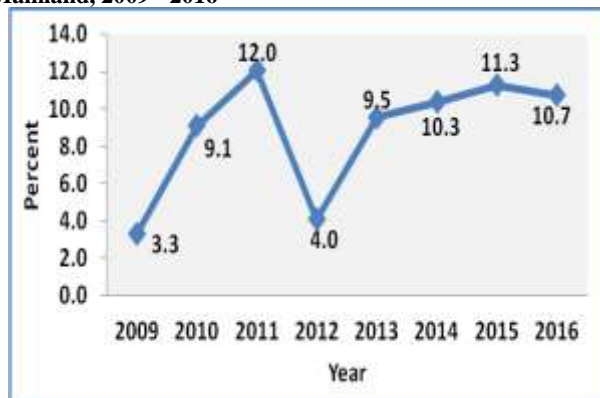
Graph 1: Average Annual Growth Rates of Total GDP at 2007 Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2009 – 2016



Graph 2: Average Annual Growth Rates of Agriculture Forest and Fishing GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2009 – 2016



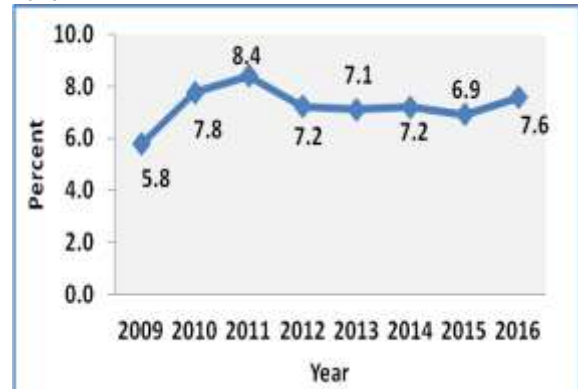
Graph 3: Average Annual Growth Rates of Industry and Construction GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2009 - 2016



Graph 4 shows that service activities grew by 7.6 percent in 2016 compared to 6.9 percent in 2015. The lowest increase over

the period 2009 to 2016 was 5.8 percent in 2009.

Graph 4: Average Annual Growth Rates of Service GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2009 – 2016



Gross Domestic Product at Constant Market Prices

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market prices is among the most important economic indicators. Total GDP at 2007 prices adjusted for Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) and net taxes were TZS 47,174 billion in 2016 compared to TZS 44,101 billion in 2015. The average annual growth rate in 2016 was 7.0 percent. As it was in 2015. In 2016, the highest and lowest growth rates of 13.0 percent and 1.4 percent were recorded in construction and crops respectively.

Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices

Chart 1 shows that in 2016, shares of GDP at current prices after adjustment for taxes and FISIM were: Agriculture, Forestry and

Fishing (31 percent), Industry and Construction (27 percent) and Services (42 percent).

Chart 1: Share of Gross Domestic Product at Basic Current Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2015

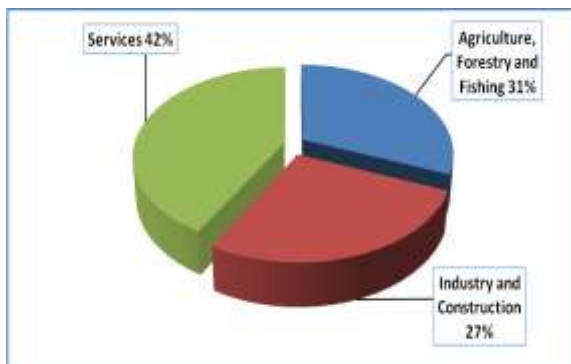


Table 1: Gross Domestic Product and Some Allied Aggregates (Summary Table), Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

	TZS Billion							
Item	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
AT CURRENT PRICES								
1. Gross Domestic Product at b.p	24,949	41,021	49,501	57,563	66,473	73,265	83,747	95,703
2. Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	26,770	43,836	52,763	61,434	70,953	79,718	90,864	103,745
3. Gross National Income at b.p	24,628	40,215	48,499	56,667	65,349	72,234	81,960	93,380
4. Gross National Income at m.p.	26,449	43,031	51,760	60,538	69,829	78,688	89,077	101,422
5. Net Domestic Product at b.p	22,189	37,308	45,504	53,254	61,797	68,122	77,165	88,236
6. Net National Income at b.p	21,868	36,503	44,501	52,358	60,673	67,092	75,377	85,914
7. Net National Income at m.p.	23,690	39,318	47,763	56,229	65,154	73,545	82,494	93,956
8. Gross Fixed capital Formation	8,428	12,572	17,325	18,786	21,625	25,969	31,123	34,768
9. Gross Capital Formation	8,794	11,965	17,538	17,511	21,516	24,020	24,717	25,558
10. Government Final Consump. Exp.	4,968	6,452	7,294	9,055	11,580	10,997	12,454	14,407
11. Household Final Consumption Exp.	16,349	28,512	34,415	40,669	48,836	50,968	54,747	63,799
12. Net Savings	3,216	5,726	7,355	7,620	5,813	12,181	15,653	16,155
AT 2007 PRICES								
13. Gross Domestic Product at b.p	24,949	29,441	31,674	33,421	35,673	38,137	40,709	43,518
14. Gross Fixed capital Formation	8,428	10,492	12,771	12,898	13,472	15,199	16,816	18,902
15. Gross Capital Formation	8,794	10,059	13,051	12,277	13,436	14,141	13,734	13,140
PER CAPITA GDP								
	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
16. Per Capita GDP at current market prices	699,127	1,045,848	1,222,224	1,408,223	1,582,797	1,730,405	1,918,931	2,131,299
17. Per Capita GDP at current basic prices	651,556	978,685	1,146,674	1,319,496	1,482,850	1,590,320	1,768,633	1,966,087
b.p.: basic price		r: revised						
m.p.: market price		P:provisional						
Exp.: Expenditure								

Table 2: Selected Important Ratios at Current or Constant Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

	Percent							
Item	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
1. Compensation of Employees to Net Domestic Product (NDP) at b.p.	15.7	13.8	15.3	16.6	18.0	20.2	25.8	24.9
2. Gross Capital formation to GDP at m.p.	32.8	27.3	33.2	28.5	30.3	30.1	27.2	24.6
3. Government Final Consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable income at m.p	20.2	15.8	14.8	15.7	17.4	14.8	15.0	15.2
4. Household Final consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable income at m.p	66.4	69.9	70.0	70.7	73.6	68.6	65.9	67.4
5. Savings to Net National Disposable income at m.p	13.1	14.0	15.0	13.3	8.8	16.4	18.8	17.1
6. GFCF at current prices / GDP at current b.p	33.8	30.6	35.0	32.6	32.5	35.4	37.2	36.3
7. GFCF at constant prices /GDP at constant b.p	33.8	35.6	40.3	38.6	37.8	39.9	41.3	43.4
8. Agriculture, Fishing, Hunting and Forestry to GDP at current b.p	28.8	32.0	31.3	33.2	33.3	31.4	31.5	31.5
9. Industry and construction to GDP at current b.p	21.7	21.7	24.3	23.3	24.2	25.3	26.4	27.3
10. Services to GDP at current b.p	50.9	47.3	45.5	44.7	43.8	44.5	43.4	42.3

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

Table 3: Gross Domestic Product Estimates at Current Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 – 2016

	TZS Million							
Economic Activity	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7,181,357	13,110,123	15,488,232	19,095,551	22,129,214	22,969,225	26,346,673	30,160,064
Crops	3,603,539	7,285,021	8,686,663	11,035,044	12,413,982	12,851,664	14,193,178	16,100,130
Livestock	2,513,284	3,968,924	4,572,949	5,194,037	5,839,240	5,843,715	7,135,172	7,962,471
Forestry	639,762	956,104	1,146,811	1,507,793	2,167,981	2,492,043	3,146,646	4,041,455
Fishing	424,772	900,074	1,081,809	1,358,678	1,708,011	1,781,803	1,871,677	2,056,008
Industry and Construction	5,406,038	8,900,127	12,026,624	13,393,627	16,108,617	18,516,194	22,093,942	26,096,526
Mining and quarrying	935,412	1,779,711	2,688,584	3,001,179	2,986,466	2,923,420	3,659,599	4,975,991
Manufacturing	1,880,032	3,021,536	4,031,541	4,599,919	4,575,334	4,445,568	4,768,917	5,305,097
Electricity supply	232,622	406,272	303,444	533,283	546,670	874,306	898,681	914,940
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	240,898	261,294	247,825	275,053	325,969	373,549	392,557	422,698
Construction	2,117,074	3,431,314	4,755,231	4,984,193	7,674,179	9,899,350	12,374,188	14,477,799
Services	12,692,496	19,386,862	22,544,171	25,712,641	29,102,168	32,605,809	36,344,236	40,528,088
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	2,645,347	4,426,467	5,571,372	6,389,279	7,271,716	8,378,449	9,714,665	11,091,210
Transport and storage	1,572,854	2,537,407	2,728,970	2,733,618	2,986,347	3,438,077	3,864,482	4,473,876
Accommodation and Food Services	481,997	720,772	733,958	887,972	902,810	872,341	957,268	1,048,728
Information and communication	615,066	1,151,748	1,244,894	1,454,665	1,624,384	1,700,411	1,809,897	2,025,901
Financial and insurance activities	756,075	1,408,477	1,772,783	2,070,163	2,308,705	2,694,444	3,254,440	3,731,191
Real estate	1,601,266	2,036,908	2,277,778	2,612,765	2,672,147	2,955,417	2,932,490	3,062,480
Professional, scientific and technical activities	318,677	728,207	813,502	810,126	902,695	1,003,126	1,103,124	1,228,052
Administrative and support service activities	793,110	978,846	1,098,620	1,427,909	1,711,730	2,003,202	2,160,207	2,289,112
Public administration and defence	2,179,164	2,668,756	3,338,192	4,017,280	4,936,071	5,227,502	5,852,605	6,499,975
Education	851,208	1,380,170	1,463,767	1,607,317	1,893,665	2,172,080	2,309,345	2,425,025
Human health and social work activities	438,415	735,665	820,894	919,307	1,019,987	1,151,978	1,275,702	1,429,936
Arts, entertainment and recreation	91,527	125,499	144,046	169,112	188,996	221,912	241,508	275,199
Other service activities	254,462	366,539	406,498	472,947	534,380	619,835	690,814	762,419
Activities of households as employers;	93,329	121,402	128,896	140,180	148,536	167,035	177,691	184,984
<i>FISIM, unallocated</i>	-331,002	-376,200	-557,921	-638,332	-867,157	-826,396	-1,037,814	-1,082,044
All Economic Activities	24,948,888	41,020,912	49,501,106	57,563,488	66,472,842	73,264,831	83,747,037	95,702,634
<i>Taxes on products</i>	<i>1,821,544</i>	<i>2,815,106</i>	<i>3,261,475</i>	<i>3,870,726</i>	<i>4,480,385</i>	<i>6,453,585</i>	<i>7,116,789</i>	<i>8,041,972</i>
GDP at Market prices	26,770,432	43,836,018	52,762,581	61,434,214	70,953,227	79,718,416	90,863,827	103,744,606

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 4: Shares of Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

	Percent							
Economic Activity	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	26.8	29.9	29.4	31.1	31.2	28.8	29.0	29.1
Crops	13.5	16.6	16.5	18.0	17.5	16.1	15.6	15.5
Livestock	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.3	7.9	7.7
Forestry	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9
Fishing	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0
Industry and Construction	20.2	20.3	22.8	21.8	22.7	23.2	24.3	25.2
Mining and quarrying	3.5	4.1	5.1	4.9	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.8
Manufacturing	7.0	6.9	7.6	7.5	6.4	5.6	5.2	5.1
Electricity supply	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Construction	7.9	7.8	9.0	8.1	10.8	12.4	13.6	14.0
Services	47.4	44.2	42.7	41.9	41.0	40.9	40.0	39.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.9	10.1	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.7
Transport and storage	5.9	5.8	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
Accommodation and Food Services	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
Information and communication	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0
Financial and insurance activities	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6
Real estate	6.0	4.6	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Administrative and support service activities	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2
Public administration and defence	8.1	6.1	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.3
Education	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3
Human health and social work activities	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other service activities	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Activities of households as employers;	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
FISIM, unallocated	-1.2	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	-1.2	-1.0	-1.1	-1.0
All Economic Activities	93.2	93.6	93.8	93.7	93.7	91.9	92.2	92.2
<i>Taxes on products</i>	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	8.1	7.8	7.8
GDP at Market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 4a: Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product at 2007 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2010 - 2015

	Percent							
Economic Activity	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2.4	2.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.4	2.3	2.1
Crops	-1.5	3.7	4.8	4.2	3.5	4.0	2.2	1.4
Livestock	7.8	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6
Forestry	6.0	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.7	5.1	2.6	3.4
Fishing	0.9	0.9	2.6	2.9	5.5	2.0	2.5	4.2
Industry and Construction	11.0	9.1	12.0	4.0	9.5	10.3	11.3	10.7
Mining and quarrying	9.2	7.3	6.3	6.7	3.9	9.4	9.1	11.5
Manufacturing	11.5	8.9	6.9	4.1	6.5	6.8	6.5	7.8
Electricity supply	18.7	13.4	-4.3	3.3	13.0	9.3	5.8	8.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	-7.3	2.2	-1.2	2.8	2.7	3.7	0.1	4.3
Construction	13.1	10.3	22.9	3.2	14.6	14.1	16.8	13.0
Services	8.5	7.8	8.4	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	12.9	10.0	11.3	3.8	4.5	10.0	7.8	6.7
Transport and storage	2.0	10.7	4.4	4.2	12.2	12.5	7.9	11.8
Accommodation and Food Services	4.5	3.7	4.1	6.7	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.7
Information and communication	17.7	24.4	8.6	22.2	13.3	8.0	12.1	13.0
Financial and insurance activities	21.7	12.6	14.8	5.1	6.2	10.8	11.8	10.7
Real estate	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	12.1	29.9	4.8	-5.8	5.4	0.5	6.8	6.3
Administrative and support service activities	2.1	8.6	5.1	23.8	12.2	6.0	4.7	2.1
Public administration and defence	9.1	-5.0	15.9	9.1	7.8	3.9	4.6	6.7
Education	13.2	6.4	5.6	7.4	4.3	4.8	6.3	8.1
Human health and social work activities	7.0	3.3	5.3	11.4	8.8	8.1	4.7	5.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7.5	7.3	7.7	11.0	5.7	5.7	6.2	8.8
Other service activities	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.2
Activities of households as employers;	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0
FISIM, unallocated	11.7	7.9	22.6	1.2	0.1	9.7	11.7	16.3
All Economic Activities	7.1	6.6	7.6	5.5	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.9
<i>Taxes on products</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>7.8</i>
GDP at Market prices	8.5	6.4	7.9	5.1	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 5: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (2007 = 100), Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

Economic Activity	Percent							
	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	100.0	157.3	179.6	214.5	240.9	241.8	271.1	303.9
Crops	100.0	171.5	195.0	237.8	258.5	257.3	278.0	311.1
Livestock	100.0	136.8	155.1	173.0	190.7	186.7	222.6	242.2
Forestry	100.0	132.5	153.8	195.4	268.2	293.4	361.1	448.5
Fishing	100.0	194.9	228.3	278.6	332.1	339.7	348.2	367.1
Industry and Construction	100.0	137.1	165.4	177.0	194.4	202.5	217.2	231.6
Mining and quarrying	100.0	165.7	235.5	246.4	236.1	211.3	242.5	295.7
Manufacturing	100.0	126.5	157.8	173.0	161.6	147.0	148.0	152.8
Electricity supply	100.0	136.7	106.7	181.5	164.6	240.8	233.9	219.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	100.0	99.2	95.3	102.9	118.7	131.2	137.7	142.3
Construction	100.0	139.1	156.9	159.4	214.1	242.1	259.2	268.3
Services	100.0	128.6	138.0	146.8	155.1	162.1	169.0	175.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	100.0	139.1	157.3	173.8	189.4	198.4	213.4	228.4
Transport and storage	100.0	133.8	137.8	132.5	129.0	132.1	137.5	142.4
Accommodation and Food Services	100.0	138.2	135.1	153.2	151.5	143.2	153.7	162.3
Information and communication	100.0	106.2	105.7	101.1	99.6	96.5	91.6	90.8
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	117.7	129.0	143.3	150.5	158.5	171.3	177.3
Real estate	100.0	120.7	132.5	148.9	149.2	161.6	156.8	160.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100.0	116.4	124.0	131.1	138.6	153.2	157.7	165.1
Administrative and support service activities	100.0	115.3	123.1	129.3	138.1	152.5	157.0	162.9
Public administration and defence	100.0	138.5	149.6	164.9	188.0	191.6	205.1	213.4
Education	100.0	127.5	128.0	130.9	147.9	161.9	161.9	157.4
Human health and social work activities	100.0	143.2	151.7	152.5	155.5	162.4	171.8	183.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100.0	116.6	124.2	131.3	138.8	154.2	158.0	165.4
Other service activities	100.0	121.3	126.7	138.5	146.9	159.7	166.5	171.5
Activities of households as employers;	100.0	120.3	124.4	131.8	136.0	149.0	154.4	156.1
FISIM, unallocated	100.0	82.2	99.4	112.3	152.5	132.5	149.0	133.6
All Economic Activities	100.0	139.3	156.3	172.2	186.3	192.1	205.7	219.9
<i>Taxes on products</i>	100.0	126.0	130.2	153.9	155.9	208.6	209.8	219.9
GDP at Market prices	100.0	138.4	154.4	171.0	184.1	193.3	206.0	219.9

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 6: Gross Domestic Product at 2007 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

	TZS Million							
Economic Activity	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7,181,357	8,332,436	8,621,829	8,901,917	9,186,731	9,497,468	9,719,965	9,924,182
Crops	3,603,539	4,248,443	4,454,219	4,640,787	4,801,783	4,993,855	5,106,027	5,175,489
Livestock	2,513,284	2,900,642	2,948,017	3,001,944	3,062,481	3,129,647	3,204,928	3,287,499
Forestry	639,762	721,555	745,684	771,590	808,231	849,445	871,448	901,161
Fishing	424,772	461,796	473,910	487,597	514,235	524,521	537,562	560,033
Industry and Construction	5,406,038	6,489,910	7,271,804	7,566,057	8,287,309	9,144,464	10,174,156	11,265,872
B: Mining and quarrying	935,412	1,074,285	1,141,798	1,217,823	1,264,845	1,383,349	1,508,923	1,682,719
C: Manufacturing	1,880,032	2,388,391	2,554,119	2,659,200	2,831,400	3,024,323	3,222,077	3,472,647
D: Electricity supply	232,622	297,238	284,394	293,804	332,080	363,110	384,271	416,904
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	240,898	263,336	260,050	267,407	274,507	284,755	285,003	297,151
F: Construction	2,117,074	2,466,660	3,031,443	3,127,824	3,584,477	4,088,927	4,773,882	5,396,450
Services	12,692,496	15,076,525	16,341,278	17,520,835	18,767,585	20,119,051	21,511,358	23,138,496
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	2,645,347	3,181,783	3,541,265	3,675,197	3,839,852	4,223,837	4,552,422	4,855,513
H: Transport and storage	1,572,854	1,896,112	1,980,177	2,062,518	2,314,221	2,603,499	2,810,378	3,140,748
I: Accommodation and Food Services	481,997	521,540	543,173	579,598	595,724	609,111	622,966	646,197
J: Information and communication	615,066	1,084,423	1,177,462	1,439,326	1,631,263	1,762,116	1,974,819	2,231,111
K: Financial and insurance activities	756,075	1,197,164	1,374,537	1,445,140	1,534,231	1,699,700	1,900,297	2,103,991
L: Real estate	1,601,266	1,687,264	1,719,706	1,754,126	1,790,574	1,829,107	1,869,782	1,914,177
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	318,677	625,810	655,947	617,853	651,358	654,930	699,556	743,797
N: Administrative and support service activities	793,110	849,168	892,397	1,104,372	1,239,495	1,313,618	1,375,562	1,404,965
O: Public administration and defence	2,179,164	1,926,209	2,231,564	2,435,459	2,625,280	2,728,183	2,854,132	3,045,808
P: Education	851,208	1,082,540	1,143,385	1,228,099	1,280,673	1,341,507	1,425,992	1,541,076
Q: Human health and social work activities	438,415	513,696	541,093	602,632	655,861	709,310	742,629	781,589
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	91,527	107,674	116,005	128,764	136,162	143,933	152,891	166,415
S: Other service activities	254,462	302,194	320,944	341,382	363,702	388,120	414,881	444,610
T: Activities of households as employers;	93,329	100,947	103,623	106,369	109,188	112,082	115,052	118,500
<i>FISIM, unallocated</i>	<i>-331,002</i>	<i>-457,867</i>	<i>-561,275</i>	<i>-568,183</i>	<i>-568,580</i>	<i>-623,558</i>	<i>-696,521</i>	<i>-810,063</i>
All Economic Activities	24,948,888	29,441,005	31,673,636	33,420,626	35,673,045	38,137,426	40,708,959	43,518,487
<i>Taxes on products</i>	<i>1,821,544</i>	<i>2,234,499</i>	<i>2,505,661</i>	<i>2,515,833</i>	<i>2,873,500</i>	<i>3,093,939</i>	<i>3,391,850</i>	<i>3,656,415</i>
GDP at Market prices	26,770,432	31,675,504	34,179,297	35,936,459	38,546,546	41,231,365	44,100,809	47,174,902

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 7: Shares of Gross Domestic Product at 2007 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

Economic Activity	Percent							
	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	26.8	26.3	25.2	24.8	23.8	23.0	22.0	21.0
Crops	13.5	13.4	13.0	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.6	11.0
Livestock	9.4	9.2	8.6	8.4	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.0
Forestry	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
Fishing	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Industry and Construction	20.2	20.5	21.3	21.1	21.5	22.2	23.1	23.9
B: Mining and quarrying	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6
C: Manufacturing	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4
D: Electricity supply	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
F: Construction	7.9	7.8	8.9	8.7	9.3	9.9	10.8	11.4
Services	47.4	47.6	47.8	48.8	48.7	48.8	48.8	49.0
G: Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.9	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.3
H: Transport and storage	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.7
I: Accommodation and Food Services	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
J: Information and communication	2.3	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7
K: Financial and insurance activities	2.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5
L: Real estate	6.0	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1
M: Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
N: Administrative and support service activities	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
O: Public administration and defence	8.1	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5
P: Education	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3
Q: Human health and social work activities	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
R: Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
S: Other service activities	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
T: Activities of households as employers; <i>FISIM, unallocated</i>	0.3 -1.2	0.3 -1.4	0.3 -1.6	0.3 -1.6	0.3 -1.5	0.3 -1.5	0.3 -1.6	0.3 -1.7
All Economic Activities	93.2	92.9	92.7	93.0	92.5	92.5	92.3	92.2
<i>Taxes on products</i>	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.8
GDP at Market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

r: revised

p: provisional

VII. EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Generally, there are three approaches in computing 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, plus net exports. The components involved in estimating GDP are final consumption by 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, 2015 and 2016

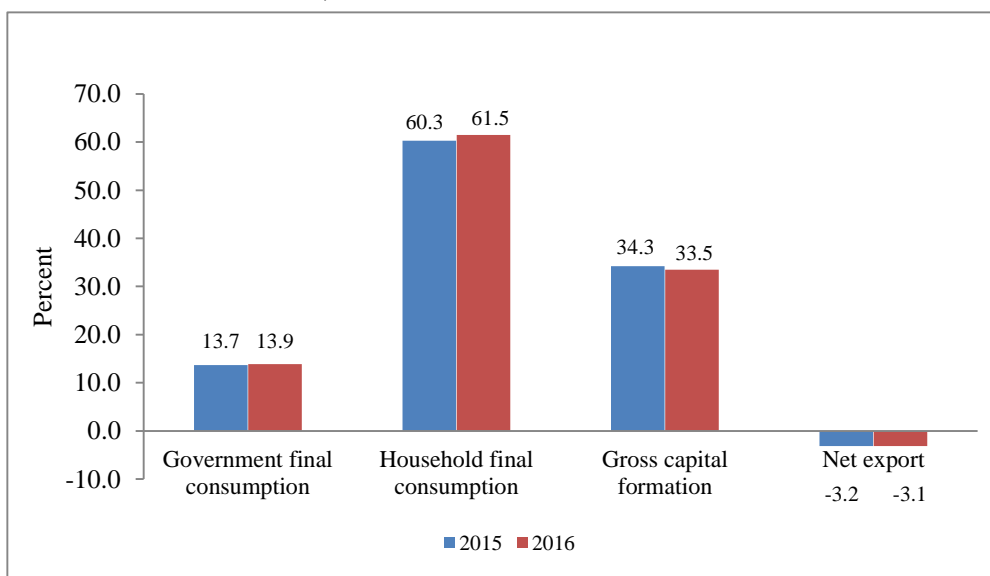


Table 8: Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

Type of Expenditure	TZS Million							
	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
GDP at current market prices	26,770,432	43,836,018	52,762,581	61,434,214	70,953,227	79,718,416	90,863,827	103,744,606
Final Consumption	21,393,840	35,083,358	41,841,724	49,878,463	60,582,187	62,153,531	67,407,385	78,473,727
Government final consumption	4,968,234	6,451,836	7,293,792	9,055,182	11,580,484	10,996,641	12,454,217	14,407,309
Household final consumption	16,348,965	28,512,137	34,415,269	40,669,370	48,835,596	50,968,192	54,747,020	63,798,603
Non Profit Institutions Serving Households	76,642	119,385	132,664	153,911	166,107	188,697	206,148	267,815
Gross Capital Formation	8,793,915	11,965,491	17,538,474	17,510,517	21,516,065	24,019,720	24,717,206	25,558,140
Gross fixed capital formation	8,427,687	12,572,205	17,324,767	18,786,138	21,625,331	25,968,851	31,122,533	34,768,001
Changes in inventories	366,228	-606,714	213,708	-1,275,622	-109,266	-1,949,131	-6,405,326	-9,209,861
Exports of goods and services	5,064,729	8,217,681	10,951,622	13,076,463	12,524,115	15,476,677	19,645,876	20,213,109
Export of goods	2,691,889	5,343,694	7,331,021	8,653,332	7,436,719	9,424,890	12,193,230	12,383,399
Export of services	2,372,840	2,873,987	3,620,601	4,423,131	5,087,395	6,051,787	7,452,646	7,829,710
Imports of goods and services	8,482,053	12,769,425	19,014,968	20,341,955	22,044,763	23,746,791	22,510,717	23,459,238
Import of goods	7,190,625	10,130,044	15,572,614	16,631,037	18,113,063	19,084,787	16,803,635	18,797,460
Import of services	1,291,428	2,639,381	3,442,354	3,710,919	3,931,700	4,662,003	5,707,082	4,661,778
Errors and Omissions	0	1,338,912	1,445,728	1,310,726	-1,624,377	1,815,278	1,604,076	2,958,868

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non Profit Institutions Serving Households

Table 9: Gross Domestic Product at 2007 Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

	TZS Million							
Type of Expenditure	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
GDP at constant 2007 market prices	26,770,432	31,675,504	34,179,297	35,936,459	38,546,546	41,231,365	44,100,809	47,174,902
Final Consumption	21,393,840	25,027,803	26,905,659	28,264,851	31,196,676	32,263,606	32,356,975	37,470,178
Government final consumption	4,968,234	4,783,899	5,037,638	5,707,564	6,739,439	6,704,573	6,438,922	7,233,679
Household final consumption	16,348,965	20,145,771	21,763,218	22,438,759	24,334,261	25,428,723	25,780,940	30,060,163
Non Profit Institutions Serving Households	76,642	98,133	104,803	118,528	122,977	130,310	137,112	176,336
Gross Capital Formation	8,793,915	10,058,938	13,050,736	12,276,817	13,435,670	14,140,777	13,733,585	13,140,451
Gross fixed capital formation	8,427,687	10,491,670	12,770,844	12,898,260	13,472,088	15,198,577	16,816,044	18,901,666
Changes in inventories	366,228	-432,731	279,891	-621,443	-36,418	-1,057,799	-3,082,459	-5,761,214
Exports of goods and services	5,064,729	5,965,581	6,568,665	7,622,632	7,669,987	9,029,835	11,135,270	9,828,015
Export of goods	2,691,889	3,579,243	3,829,149	4,276,141	3,899,109	4,914,108	6,100,737	5,567,005
Export of services	2,372,840	2,386,338	2,739,516	3,346,491	3,770,878	4,115,727	5,034,533	4,261,010
Imports of goods and services	8,482,053	9,674,397	12,176,077	12,080,306	13,409,881	13,798,824	12,973,879	13,184,584
Import of goods	7,190,625	7,657,947	9,829,831	9,561,025	10,750,945	10,926,381	9,080,895	10,602,332
Import of services	1,291,428	2,016,450	2,346,245	2,519,281	2,658,936	2,872,443	3,892,984	2,582,252
Errors and Omissions	0	297,579	-169,687	-147,535	-345,906	-404,028	-151,142	-79,158

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non Profit Institutions Serving Households

Table 10: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure (2007 = 100), Tanzania Mainland, 2007 – 2016

	TZS Million							
Implied deflators	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
Gross domestic product at market prices	100	138	154	171	184	193	206	220
Final Consumption	100	140	156	176	194	193	208	209
Government final consumption	100	135	145	159	172	164	193	199
Household final consumption	100	142	158	181	201	200	212	212
Non Profit Institutions Serving Households	100	122	127	130	135	145	150	152
Capital Formation	100	119	134	143	160	170	180	194
Gross fixed capital formation	100	120	136	146	161	171	185	184
Changes in inventories	100	140	76	205	300	184	208	160
Exports of goods and services	100	138	167	172	163	171	176	206
Export of goods	100	149	191	202	191	192	200	222
Export of services	100	120	132	132	135	147	148	184
Imports of goods and services	100	132	156	168	164	172	174	178
Import of goods	100	132	158	174	168	175	185	177
Import of services	100	131	147	147	148	162	147	181

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non Profit Institutions Serving Households

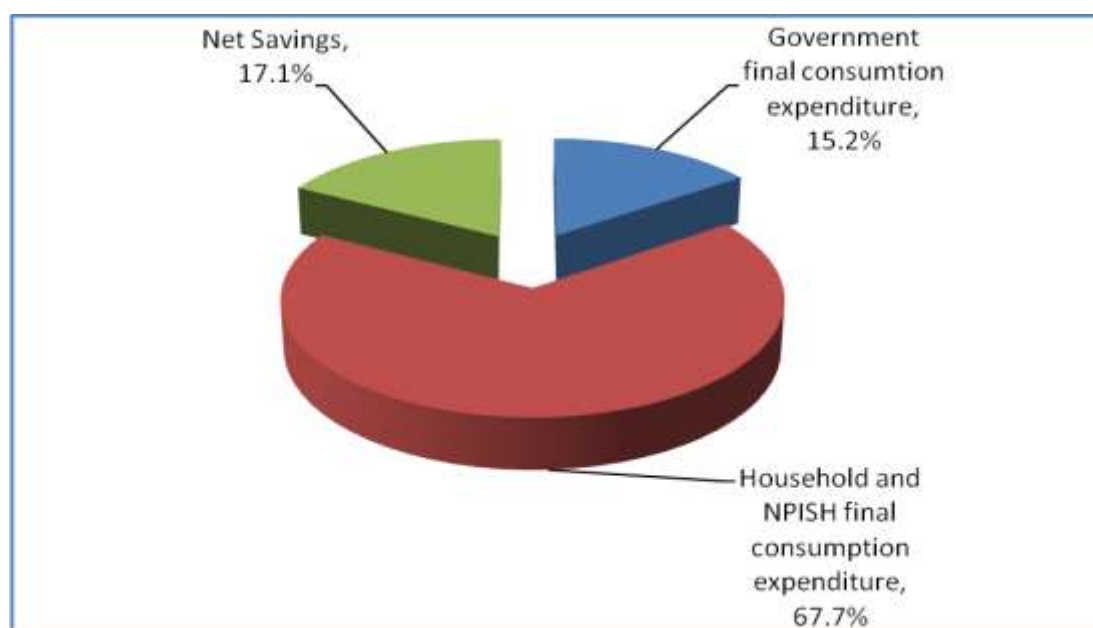
VIII. NET NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME

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, 2016



In 2016, Net National Disposable Income at current market price increased to TZS 94,628,315 million from TZS 83,060,260 million in 2015, equivalent to an increase of about 13.9 percent. The change was attributed to a significant increase in final consumption expenditures by household and government.

Table 11: National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices and Its Appropriation, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

	TZS Million							
Item	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
1. Compensation of employees	3,488,390	5,155,878	6,974,061	8,814,805	11,125,472	13,772,965	19,934,332	21,956,366
<i>Plus:</i> 2. Operating surplus	18,701,069	32,152,489	38,529,741	44,439,589	50,672,004	54,348,963	57,230,249	66,279,574
<i>Equals:</i> 3. Net Domestic Product at basic price	22,189,459	37,308,367	45,503,802	53,254,394	61,797,476	68,121,928	77,164,581	88,235,940
<i>Plus:</i> 4. Net primary income from ROW	-321,084	-805,444	-1,002,539	-896,302	-1,124,203	-1,030,406	-1,787,242	-2,322,349
<i>Equals:</i> 5. Net National Income at basic price.	21,868,376	36,502,923	44,501,264	52,358,093	60,673,273	67,091,522	75,377,339	85,913,591
<i>Plus:</i> 6 Taxes on products	1,821,544	2,815,106	3,261,475	3,870,726	4,480,385	6,453,585	7,116,789	8,041,972
<i>Equals:</i> 8. Net National Income at m.p.	23,689,920	39,318,029	47,762,739	56,228,819	65,153,658	73,545,107	82,494,129	93,955,563
<i>Plus:</i> 9. Net current Transfers from ROW	919,724	1,491,512	1,434,157	1,269,197	1,241,771	789,785	566,131	672,751
<i>Equals:</i> 10 .Net National Disposable Income at m.p	24,609,644	40,809,542	49,196,896	57,498,016	66,395,429	74,334,892	83,060,260	94,628,315
<i>11. Government final consumption expenditure</i>	4,968,234	6,451,836	7,293,792	9,055,182	11,580,484	10,996,641	12,454,217	14,407,309
<i>Plus:</i> 12. Household final consumption expenditure	16,348,965	28,512,137	34,415,269	40,669,370	48,835,596	50,968,192	54,747,020	63,798,603
<i>Plus:</i> 13. Non Profit Institutions Serving Households	76,642	119,385	132,664	153,911	166,107	188,697	206,148	267,815
<i>Plus:</i> 14. Net Savings	3,215,803	5,726,184	7,355,172	7,619,552	5,813,242	12,181,361	15,652,875	16,154,587
<i>Equals:</i> 15. Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	24,609,644	40,809,542	49,196,896	57,498,016	66,395,429	74,334,892	83,060,260	94,628,315

m.p.: market price

ROW: Rest of the world

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 12: Capital Finance at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

Item	TZS Million							
	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
13. Net Savings	3,215,803	5,726,184	7,355,172	7,619,552	5,813,242	12,181,361	15,652,875	16,154,587
2. Consumption on fixed capital	2,759,429	3,712,545	3,997,304	4,309,093	4,675,366	5,142,903	6,582,456	7,466,694
3. Net capital transfer from ROW	1,187,617	752,072	1,083,508	1,221,541	1,140,398	885,664	703,542	713,675
4. Finance of Gross Accumulation	7,162,848	10,190,800	12,435,983	13,150,186	11,629,006	18,209,928	22,938,872	24,334,956
5. Changes in Inventories	366,228	-606,714	213,708	-1,275,622	-109,266	-1,949,131	-6,405,326	-9,209,861
6. Gross fixed capital formation	8,427,687	12,572,205	17,324,767	18,786,138	21,625,331	25,968,851	31,122,533	34,768,001
7. Net Lending(+)/Borrowing(-) from ROW	-1,631,067	-1,774,691	-5,102,492	-4,360,330	-9,887,059	-5,809,792	-1,778,334	-1,223,183
8. Gross Accumulation	7,162,848	10,190,800	12,435,983	13,150,186	11,629,006	18,209,928	22,938,872	24,334,956

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 13: Relation Among National Accounting Aggregates at Current Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

Item	TZS Million							
	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
1. Gross Domestic Product at basic price.	24,948,888	41,020,912	49,501,106	57,563,488	66,472,842	73,264,831	83,747,037	95,702,634
2. Net primary incomes from ROW	-321,084	-805,444	-1,002,539	-896,302	-1,124,203	-1,030,406	-1,787,242	-2,322,349
2.1 Primary incomes receivable	133,227	225,223	285,405	205,970	207,821	195,349	218,949	203,564
Less: 2.2 Primary incomes payable	454,310	1,030,667	1,287,944	1,102,271	1,332,024	1,225,755	2,006,191	2,525,913
Equals: 3. Gross National Product at b.p	24,627,804	40,215,468	48,498,567	56,667,186	65,348,639	72,234,425	81,959,796	93,380,285
Less: 4. Consumption of fixed capital	2,759,429	3,712,545	3,997,304	4,309,093	4,675,366	5,142,903	6,582,456	7,466,694
Equals: 5. Net National Product at basic price	21,868,376	36,502,923	44,501,264	52,358,093	60,673,273	67,091,522	75,377,339	85,913,591
Plus: 6. Net current transfers from abroad	919,724	1,491,512	1,434,157	1,269,197	1,241,771	789,785	566,131	672,751
6.1 Current transfers receivable	1,010,036	1,602,104	1,579,336	1,434,915	1,340,462	885,964	725,275	827,829
Less: 6.2 Current transfer payable	90,312	110,592	145,180	165,718	98,691	96,178	159,144	155,078
Equals: 7. Net National Disposable Income at b.p	22,788,100	37,994,436	45,935,421	53,627,290	61,915,044	67,881,307	75,943,470	86,586,343
8. Gross National Disposable Income at b.p	25,547,528	41,706,981	49,932,724	57,936,383	66,590,410	73,024,210	82,525,926	94,053,037
9. Gross National Income at basic prices	24,627,804	40,215,468	48,498,567	56,667,186	65,348,639	72,234,425	81,959,796	93,380,285

Row: Rest of the world

b.p.: basic price

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 14: National Accounting Aggregates at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 – 2016

TZS Million								
Heading	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
1. Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	26,770,432	43,836,018	52,762,581	61,434,214	70,953,227	79,718,416	90,863,827	103,744,606
<i>Plus:</i> 2. Net primary income from ROW	-321,084	-805,444	-1,002,539	-896,302	-1,124,203	-1,030,406	-1,787,242	-2,322,349
Equals: 3. Gross National Income at m.p.	26,449,348	43,030,574	51,760,042	60,537,912	69,829,025	78,688,010	89,076,585	101,422,257
<i>Less:</i> 4. Consumption of Fixed Capital	2,759,429	3,712,545	3,997,304	4,309,093	4,675,366	5,142,903	6,582,456	7,466,694
Equals: 5. Net National Income at m.p.	23,689,920	39,318,029	47,762,739	56,228,819	65,153,658	73,545,107	82,494,129	93,955,563
<i>Plus:</i> 6. Net Current Transfers received from abroad	919,724	1,491,512	1,434,157	1,269,197	1,241,771	789,785	566,131	672,751
6.1 Current Transfers receivable	1,010,036	1,602,104	1,579,336	1,434,915	1,340,462	885,964	725,275	827,829
<i>Less:</i> 6.2 Current transfer payable	90,312	110,592	145,180	165,718	98,691	96,178	159,144	155,078
Equals: 7. Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	24,609,644	40,809,542	49,196,896	57,498,016	66,395,429	74,334,892	83,060,260	94,628,315

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 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 value in the market at the frontier of the importing country, including transport charges and insurance.

Exports and Imports of Goods and Services

Exports and imports of goods and services consist of sales, barter, grants or gifts of goods and services from residents to non-residents. In Tanzania Mainland, the exports of goods comprise 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 22.6 percent in 2016 as compared to 24.8 percent in 2015. However, the value of imports was more than exports by TZS 3,246,129million in 2016 compared to TZS 2,864,841 million in 2015.

Chart 4: Percentage Share of Export and Imports of Goods and Services to GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

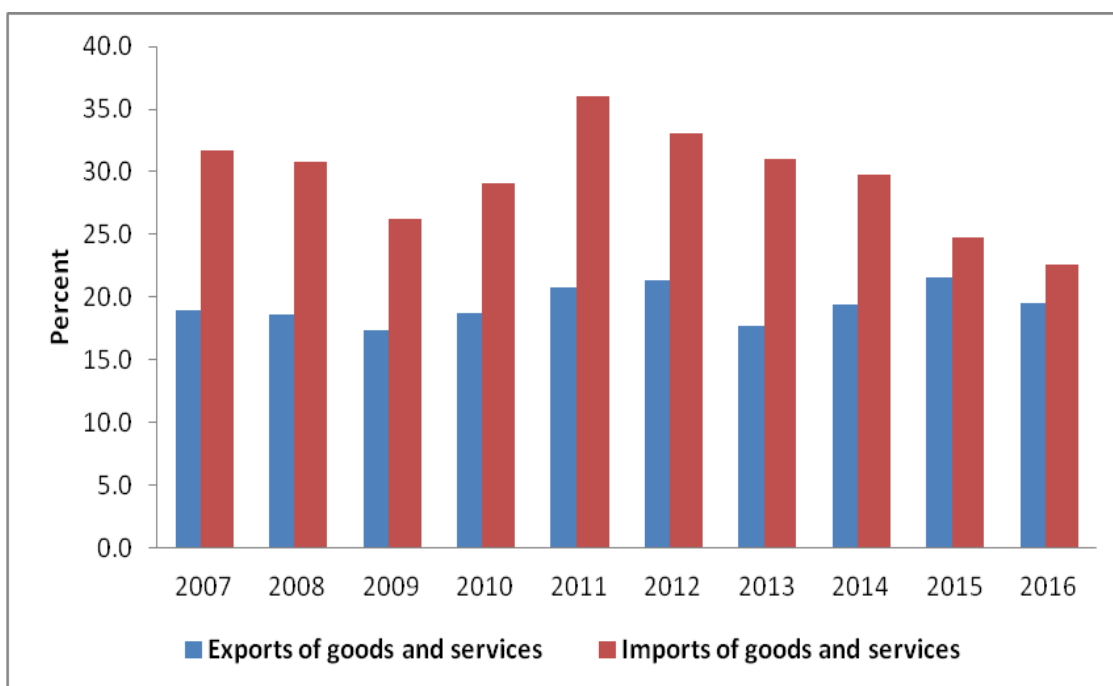


Table 15: International Transactions at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

TZS Millions

Item	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
1. Export of goods and services:	5,064,729	8,217,681	10,951,622	13,076,463	12,524,115	15,476,677	19,645,876	20,213,109
1.1 Export of Goods	2,691,889	5,343,694	7,331,021	8,653,332	7,436,719	9,424,890	12,193,230	12,383,399
1.2 Export of services	2,372,840	2,873,987	3,620,601	4,423,131	5,087,395	6,051,787	7,452,646	7,829,710
2. Primary incomes receivable	133,227	225,223	285,405	205,970	207,821	195,349	218,949	203,564
3. Current transfers receivable	1,010,036	1,602,104	1,579,336	1,434,915	1,340,462	885,964	725,275	827,829
4. Total external transactions receivable by the Nation	6,207,991	10,045,009	12,816,364	14,717,348	14,072,398	16,557,990	20,590,101	21,244,503
5. Import of goods and services:	8,482,053	12,769,425	19,014,968	20,341,955	22,044,763	23,746,791	22,510,717	23,459,238
5.1 Import of goods	7,190,625	10,130,044	15,572,614	16,631,037	18,113,063	19,084,787	16,803,635	18,797,460
5.2 Import of services	1,291,428	2,639,381	3,442,354	3,710,919	3,931,700	4,662,003	5,707,082	4,661,778
6. Primary incomes payable	454,310	1,030,667	1,287,944	1,102,271	1,332,024	1,225,755	2,006,191	2,525,913
7. Current transfers payable	90,312	110,592	145,180	165,718	98,691	96,178	159,144	155,078
8. Current external balance	2,818,684	3,865,675	7,631,728	6,892,598	9,403,080	8,510,734	4,085,952	4,895,726
9. Total external transactions paid by the Nation	6,207,991	10,045,009	12,816,364	14,717,348	14,072,398	16,557,990	20,590,101	21,244,503
10. Current external balance	2,818,684	3,865,675	7,631,728	6,892,598	9,403,080	8,510,734	4,085,952	4,895,726
11. Errors and omissions	1,187,617	2,090,984	2,529,236	2,532,267	483,979	2,700,943	2,307,618	3,672,543
12. Net lending (+) or Borrowing (-) from the ROW	1,631,067	1,774,691	5,102,492	4,360,330	9,887,059	5,809,792	778,334	1,223,183

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 i.e. 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 jewelry. Such items are currently not recorded in the National Accounts of Tanzania.

Gross Capital Formation at current market prices was TZS. 25,558,140 million in 2016 compared to TZS.24,717,206 million in 2015 equivalent to a growth of 3.4 percent was attributed to an increase in buildings and other works.

Table 16: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

	TZS Million							
Type of Capital Formation	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
A. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	8,427,687	12,572,205	17,324,767	18,786,138	21,625,331	25,968,851	31,122,533	34,768,001
1. Buildings and Structures	4,412,818	6,398,105	9,020,030	9,749,137	13,003,643	16,427,077	21,462,589	24,105,151
2. Transport Equipment	839,147	540,326	714,739	973,039	756,503	864,771	810,637	837,704
3. Machinery and Equipment	1,320,318	2,693,112	4,062,855	3,925,903	3,226,518	3,664,483	3,452,169	3,668,816
4. Other Machinery and Equipment	1,465,476	2,223,366	2,649,631	3,202,977	3,607,045	3,868,854	4,090,285	4,731,934
5. Animal Resources	126,173	30,806	105,573	177,509	197,045	207,372	253,298	293,731
6. Research and Development	263,754	686,489	771,939	757,573	834,576	936,295	1,053,555	1,130,664
B. Changes in inventories	366,228	606,714	213,708	1,275,622	-109,266	-1,949,131	-6,405,326	-9,209,861
C. Gross capital formation	8,793,915	11,965,491	17,538,474	17,510,517	21,516,065	24,019,720	24,717,206	25,558,140

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 17: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Public and Private Sectors, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

	TZS Million							
Type of Capital formation	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
A. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	8,427,687	12,572,205	17,324,767	18,786,138	21,625,331	25,968,851	31,122,533	34,768,001
1. Central Government:	1,975,450	3,017,329	4,175,269	4,184,586	4,274,455	5,226,945	6,262,280	7,996,640
2. Parastatals:	218,277	326,877	415,794	307,566	282,222	310,014	388,417	382,448
3. Institutions:	241,875	339,450	462,571	320,857	296,084	327,083	377,101	312,912
4. Private	5,992,085	8,888,549	12,271,132	13,973,130	16,772,570	20,104,809	24,094,735	26,076,001
B. Changes in Inventories	366,228	-606,714	213,708	-1,275,622	-109,266	-1,949,131	-6,405,326	-9,209,861
C. Gross Capital Formation	8,793,915	11,965,491	17,538,474	17,510,517	21,516,065	24,019,720	24,717,206	25,558,140

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 18: Gross Capital Formation at 2007 Prices by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

Type of Capital Formation	TZS Million							
	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
A. Gross fixed capital formation	8,427,687	10,491,670	12,770,844	12,898,260	13,472,088	15,198,577	16,816,044	18,901,666
1. Buildings and Structures	4,412,818	5,214,691	6,551,560	6,768,270	7,844,184	9,034,959	10,657,278	12,325,619
2. Transport Equipment	839,147	498,395	623,353	802,462	620,454	711,458	665,956	688,707
3. Machinery and Equipment	1,320,318	2,275,096	2,983,425	2,640,466	2,109,731	2,426,691	2,258,437	2,378,294
4. Other Machinery and Equipment	1,465,476	1,821,530	1,916,871	2,007,048	2,188,044	2,306,933	2,447,994	2,698,629
5. Animal Resources	126,173	91,924	73,262	102,345	107,907	107,907	119,910	126,397
6. Research and Development	263,754	590,034	622,374	577,669	601,768	610,628	666,468	684,020
B. Changes in Inventories	366,228	-432,731	279,891	-621,443	-36,418	-1,057,799	-3,082,459	-5,761,214
C. Gross Capital Formation	8,793,915	10,058,938	13,050,736	12,276,817	13,435,670	14,140,777	13,733,585	13,140,451

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 19: Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices by Kind of Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

Kind of Economic Activity	TZS Million							
	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
1. Agriculture (crops, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting)	146,098	220,999	329,171	357,926	430,551	518,360	617,857	690,229
2. Mining and Quarrying	742,672	1,084,524	1,472,605	1,574,866	1,786,655	2,177,110	2,709,978	3,027,406
3. Manufacturing	1,226,914	1,855,275	2,546,741	2,744,257	3,142,614	3,732,189	4,477,168	5,001,591
4. Electricity and Water Supply	805,492	1,169,292	1,628,528	1,759,510	2,033,379	2,462,208	2,978,509	3,327,390
5. Construction	3,477,893	5,311,495	7,328,376	8,021,570	9,277,737	11,092,895	13,307,137	14,865,838
6. Wholesale and retail trade and accommodation and food services	60,319	69,271	86,624	93,678	102,258	129,590	145,528	162,574
7. Transport, Storage and Communication	1,636,598	2,482,490	3,395,654	3,660,765	4,185,004	5,054,006	5,963,541	6,662,067
8. Financial intermediation, Real Estate and B.S	87,946	88,308	138,598	148,060	182,110	207,344	238,803	266,774
9. Public Administration, Education, Health and O.S	243,755	290,552	398,470	425,506	485,024	570,196	684,012	764,132
10. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	8,427,687	12,572,205	17,324,767	18,786,138	21,625,331	25,943,897	31,122,533	34,768,001

Note: B.S = Business Services

O.S = Other Services

XI. REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The compilation of Regional National Accounts in Tanzania Mainland follows the procedures recommended in the SNA 1993 and 2008. The administratively demarcated area called “a Region” is an economic territory for the purpose of compilation of Regional National Accounts.

Coverage

The Regional GDP estimates cover all goods and services produced in a region. 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 of Regional GDP

The RGDP facilitates:

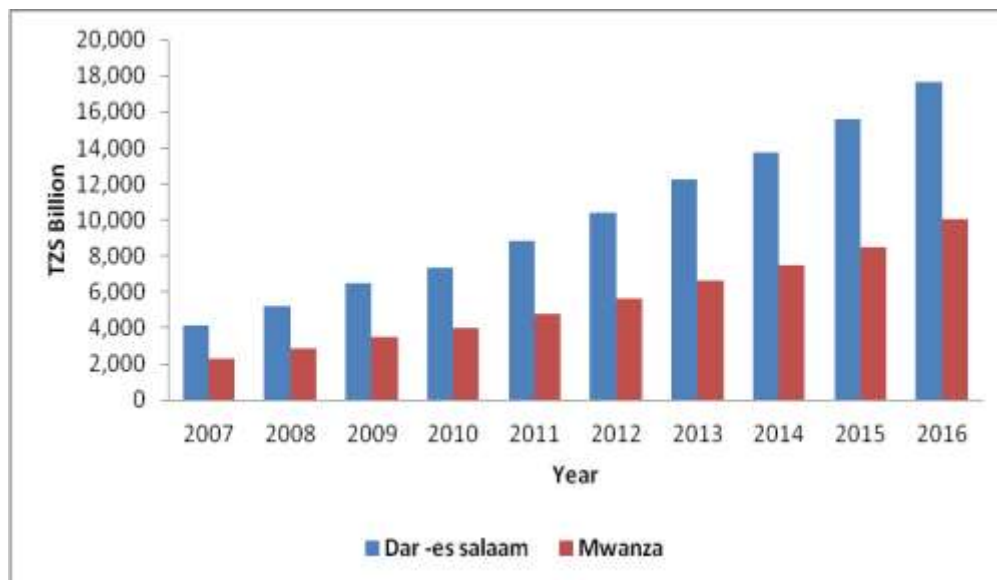
- (a) Monitoring and evaluation of the economic performance of the region;
- (b) Decision-making process in the region and formulation of economic policies;
- (c) Comparison of levels, shares and growth rates within regions in the country; and
- (d) Updating the Regional Social Economic Profiles.

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 2007 to 2016, the average contribution by the two regions was about 26.7 percent, of which, 17.02 percent was contributed by Dar es Salaam and 9.7 percent was contributed by Mwanza. The share of the two regions is attributed to the concentration of economic activities such as manufacturing, mining, real estate, accommodation and food services.

For the year 2016, the RGDP at current prices for Dar es Salaam region amounted to TZS 17,640,153 million compared to TZS 15,631,679 million recorded in the previous year, representing an increase of about 13.0 percent. The annual percentage change of RGDP at current prices between 2014 and 2015 for Mwanza region was 19.0.

Chart 5: Regional Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices (TZS Billion) for Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016



Per Capita Gross Domestic Product

Per Capita Gross Domestic Product is derived by dividing the Total Gross Domestic Product by the total population in a given year. This 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 699,127 in 2007 to TZS 2,131,299 in 2016. It has increased by 14.1 percent in 2016 from 2015.

Chart 6: Per Capita Gross Domestic Product ('000) at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

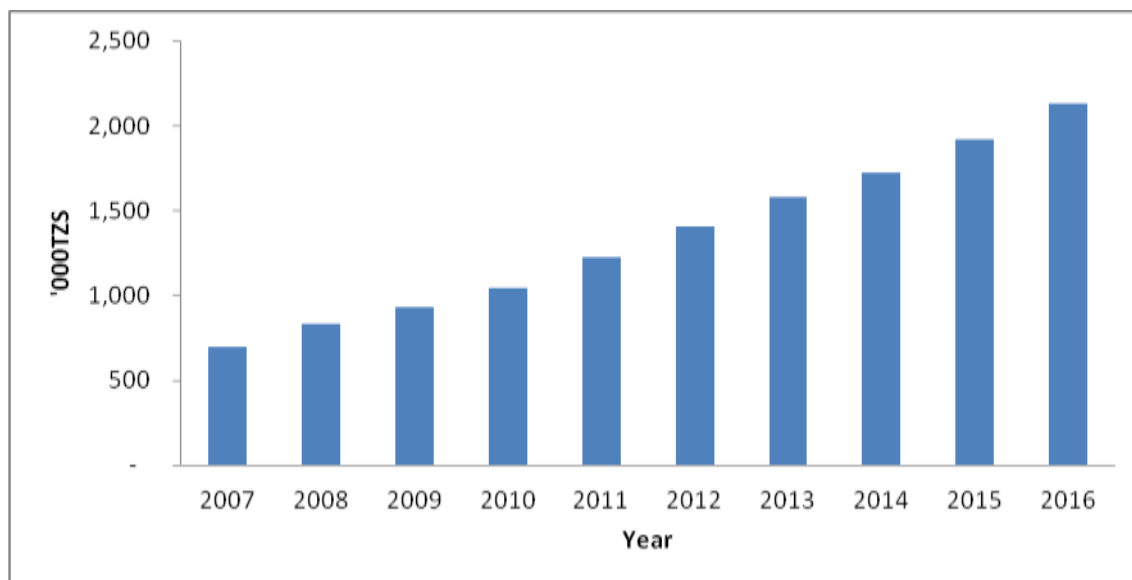


Table 20: Regional GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

Region	TZS Million							
	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
Dodoma	807,032	1,390,889	1,629,710	1,904,068	2,151,647	2,423,440	2,635,574	3,029,944
Arusha	1,209,310	2,136,514	2,497,812	2,929,003	3,366,418	3,786,625	4,271,447	4,876,972
Kilimanjaro	1,260,747	1,952,844	2,426,866	2,788,912	3,217,876	3,619,216	4,126,036	4,607,203
Tanga	1,494,190	2,037,701	2,505,042	2,884,020	3,312,524	3,714,878	4,235,095	4,845,840
Morogoro	1,447,953	2,136,943	2,602,233	3,001,144	3,433,705	3,866,343	4,453,211	4,980,758
Pwani	506,084	825,706	978,880	1,135,341	1,285,513	1,442,903	1,644,962	1,867,779
Dar -es salaam	4,174,004	7,368,793	8,807,745	10,402,309	12,259,974	13,711,568	15,631,679	17,640,153
Lindi	518,742	843,880	999,604	1,159,599	1,312,577	1,482,763	1,690,403	2,033,780
Mtwara	648,206	1,258,435	1,363,242	1,625,221	1,788,397	2,016,876	2,362,928	2,801,644
Ruvuma	1,072,773	1,616,732	2,042,814	2,341,755	2,699,334	3,037,272	3,544,392	4,046,849
Iringa	1,435,513	2,310,923	2,791,441	3,224,478	3,677,346	4,137,386	4,816,738	5,099,161
Mbeya	1,915,970	3,226,572	3,849,235	4,500,842	5,272,770	5,931,050	5,107,740	5,831,818
Singida	491,592	898,282	997,621	1,178,718	1,305,922	1,474,791	1,635,873	1,919,649
Tabora	1,099,529	1,686,498	2,110,684	2,426,906	2,786,134	3,132,934	3,453,511	3,943,084
Rukwa	926,214	1,482,717	1,818,199	2,100,974	2,414,520	2,718,398	3,180,865	3,735,532
Kigoma	813,172	1,229,885	1,545,842	1,779,335	2,051,034	2,295,890	2,635,574	3,009,195
Shinyanga	1,604,994	2,659,742	3,181,439	3,693,951	4,203,285	4,727,302	5,389,294	6,163,660
Kagera	1,078,323	1,711,292	2,091,867	2,418,560	2,793,235	3,140,906	3,580,745	4,098,730
Mwanza	2,315,821	4,016,270	4,769,027	5,619,758	6,654,600	7,477,587	8,452,013	10,050,581
Mara	1,031,773	1,589,876	1,971,697	2,266,604	2,612,931	2,925,666	3,335,364	3,808,189
Manyara	918,491	1,455,527	1,781,579	2,052,714	2,353,486	2,654,623	3,026,366	3,465,761
Songwe							1,653,870	1,888,324
Tanzania Mainland	26,770,432	43,836,018	52,762,581	61,434,214	70,953,227	79,718,416	90,863,681	103,640,239

r: revised
p: provisional

Table 21: Regional Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

Region	Percent							
	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
Dodoma	3.01	3.17	3.09	3.10	3.03	3.04	2.90	2.92
Arusha	4.52	4.87	4.73	4.77	4.74	4.75	4.70	4.71
Kilimanjaro	4.71	4.45	4.60	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.54	4.45
Tanga	5.58	4.65	4.75	4.69	4.67	4.66	4.66	4.68
Morogoro	5.41	4.87	4.93	4.89	4.84	4.85	4.90	4.81
Pwani	1.89	1.88	1.86	1.85	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.80
Dar es salaam	15.59	16.81	16.69	16.93	17.28	17.20	17.20	17.02
Lindi	1.94	1.93	1.89	1.89	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.96
Mtwara	2.42	2.87	2.58	2.65	2.52	2.53	2.60	2.70
Ruvuma	4.01	3.69	3.87	3.81	3.80	3.81	3.90	3.90
Iringa	5.36	5.27	5.29	5.25	5.18	5.19	5.30	4.92
Mbeya	7.16	7.36	7.30	7.33	7.43	7.44	5.62	5.63
Singida	1.84	2.05	1.89	1.92	1.84	1.85	1.80	1.85
Tabora	4.11	3.85	4.00	3.95	3.93	3.93	3.80	3.80
Rukwa	3.46	3.38	3.45	3.42	3.40	3.41	3.50	3.60
Kigoma	3.04	2.81	2.93	2.90	2.89	2.88	2.90	2.90
Shinyanga	6.00	6.07	6.03	6.01	5.92	5.93	5.93	5.95
Kagera	4.03	3.90	3.96	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.95
Mwanza	8.65	9.16	9.04	9.15	9.38	9.38	9.30	9.70
Mara	3.85	3.63	3.74	3.69	3.68	3.67	3.67	3.67
Manyara	3.43	3.32	3.38	3.34	3.32	3.33	3.33	3.34
Songwe							1.82	1.82
Tanzania Mainland	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.10

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 22: Regional Per Capita GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

Region	TZS Million							
	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015r	2016p
Dodoma	413,635	658,638	753,165	913,841	1,011,390	1,111,818	1,188,343	1,338,014
Arusha	794,045	1,283,361	1,459,323	1,728,729	1,933,172	2,108,357	2,322,031	2,579,517
Kilimanjaro	820,812	1,193,765	1,453,932	1,700,466	1,927,968	2,123,423	2,387,031	2,619,146
Tanga	813,093	1,035,992	1,245,992	1,410,138	1,583,923	1,731,116	1,936,701	2,167,108
Morogoro	733,081	1,010,243	1,203,514	1,352,785	1,511,773	1,656,913	1,870,508	2,043,446
Pwani	510,378	777,081	900,817	1,033,380	1,145,034	1,253,378	1,403,185	1,559,168
Dar es salaam	1,448,528	2,363,207	2,756,812	2,383,368	2,655,398	2,797,694	3,025,543	3,227,593
Lindi	596,583	913,678	1,061,282	1,341,117	1,503,942	1,677,336	1,901,044	2,265,967
Mtwara	520,193	950,790	1,010,382	1,278,841	1,390,125	1,543,295	1,792,305	2,099,229
Ruvuma	845,543	1,175,791	1,446,666	1,700,756	1,919,307	2,106,945	2,415,486	2,700,022
Iringa	870,430	1,330,118	1,582,194	1,962,155	2,215,720	2,459,831	2,845,393	2,982,569
Mbeya	790,536	1,212,015	1,403,251	1,662,416	1,895,336	2,067,639	2,301,974	3,097,049
Singida	390,603	656,888	710,523	859,978	930,926	1,023,631	1,113,241	1,275,102
Tabora	527,087	717,850	863,955	1,059,034	1,180,744	1,284,981	1,380,413	1,529,129
Rukwa	686,298	986,384	1,166,859	1,338,931	1,490,059	1,618,883	1,840,724	2,093,298
Kigoma	507,909	677,937	817,398	836,181	941,015	1,024,826	1,152,553	1,284,746
Shinyanga	470,532	692,319	795,626	1,108,019	1,235,338	1,356,573	1,596,344	1,662,976
Kagera	470,248	667,464	785,922	856,688	959,260	1,042,171	1,075,268	1,305,890
Mwanza	709,128	1,126,185	1,299,682	1,429,220	1,645,136	1,790,731	2,004,353	2,299,131
Mara	632,589	872,185	1,042,175	1,299,785	1,461,960	1,591,617	1,776,538	1,979,071
Manyara	739,530	1,048,427	1,235,688	1,440,369	1,599,832	1,742,119	1,930,722	2,141,977
Songwe							1,510,502	1,661,650
Tanzania Mainland	699,127	1,045,848	1,222,224	1,408,223	1,582,797	1,724,416	1,918,928	2,131,299

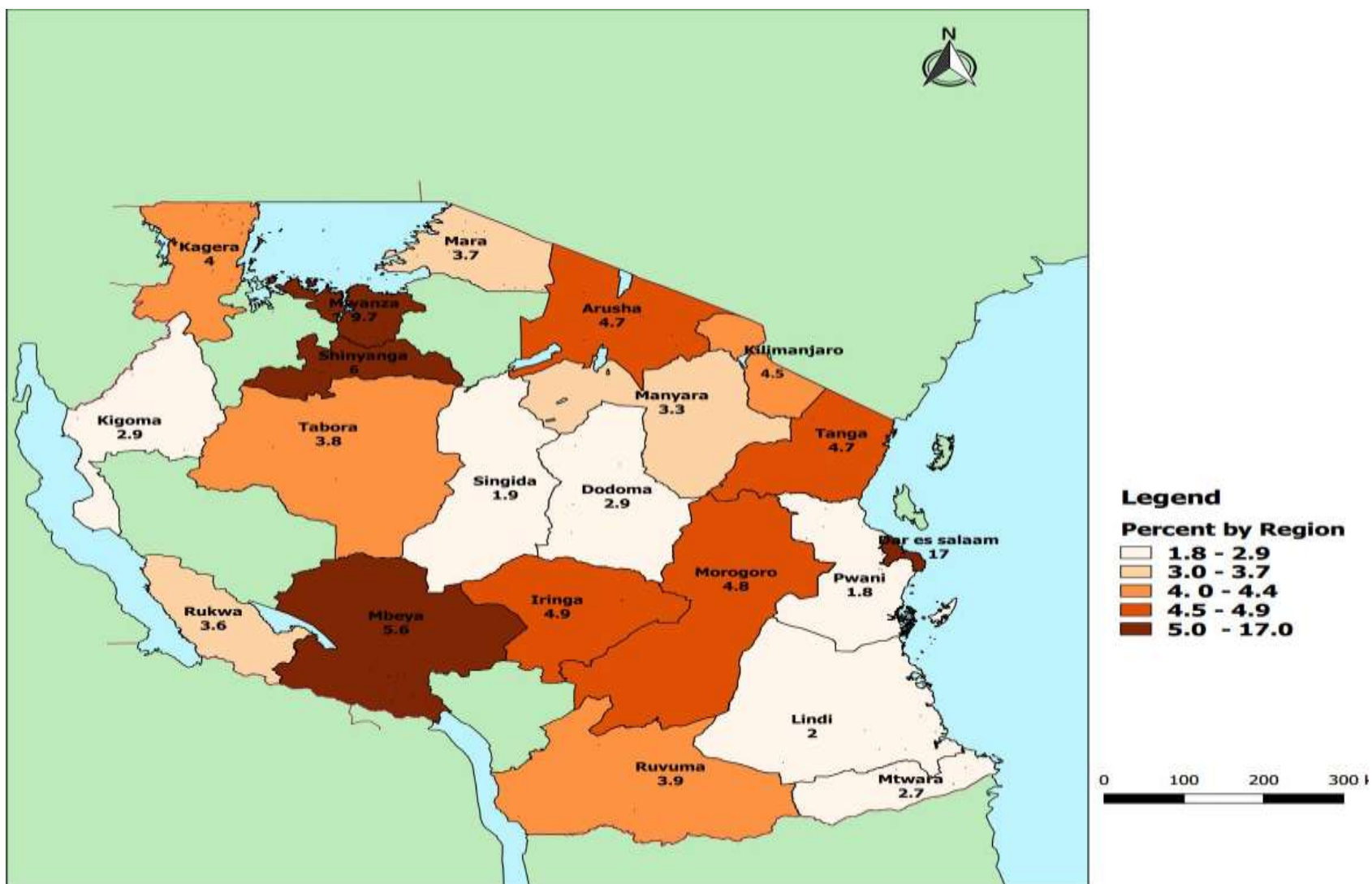
Note:

– Denotes that the region was non existent

r: revised

p: provisional

Chart 7: Percentage Share of Gross Domestic Product by Region in Tanzania Mainland, 2016



XII. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Total GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 – 2016

Percent

Year	25,279,890	26,704,411	28,052,504	29,898,871	32,234,911	33,988,809	36,241,625	38,760,983	41,405,479	44,328,550
2007	7.2	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5
2008		5.6	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4
2009			5.0	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5
2010				6.6	7.2	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8
2011					7.8	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8
2012						5.4	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.6
2013							6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9
2014								7.0	6.9	4.6
2015									6.8	3.5
2016										7.1

r: revised

p: provisional

Appendix 2: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Agriculture Forestry and Fishing GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 – 2016

Percent

Year	7,181,357	7,720,033	8,113,750	8,332,436	8,621,829	8,901,917	9,186,731	9,497,468	9,719,965	9,924,182
2007	2.4	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5
2008		7.5	6.3	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7
2009			5.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2
2010				2.7	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9
2011					3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0
2012						3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9
2013							3.2	3.3	3.0	2.8
2014								3.4	2.9	2.6
2015									2.3	2.2
2016										2.1

r: revised

p: provisional

Appendix 3: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Industry and Construction GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

Percent

Year	5,406,038	5,759,171	5,949,363	6,489,910	7,271,804	7,566,057	8,287,309	9,144,464	10,174,156	11,265,872
2007	11.0	8.8	6.9	7.4	8.4	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.8
2008		6.5	4.9	6.3	7.7	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.5
2009			3.3	6.2	8.1	7.1	7.6	8.0	8.5	8.7
2010				9.1	10.6	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.6
2011					12.0	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.4	9.6
2012						4.0	6.8	7.9	8.8	9.2
2013							9.5	9.9	10.4	10.5
2014								10.3	10.8	10.8
2015									11.3	11.0
2016										10.7

r: revised

p: provisional

Appendix 4: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Services GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2016

Year	12,692,496	13,225,206	13,989,391	15,076,525	16,341,278	17,520,835	18,767,585	20,119,051	21,511,358	23,138,496
2007	8.5	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1
2008		4.2	5.0	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9
2009			5.8	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2
2010				7.8	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.5
2011					8.4	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4
2012						7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2
2013							7.1	7.2	7.1	7.2
2014								7.2	7.1	7.2
2015									6.9	7.2
2016										7.6

r: revised

p: provision

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“To become a one-stop center for official statistics in Tanzania”

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