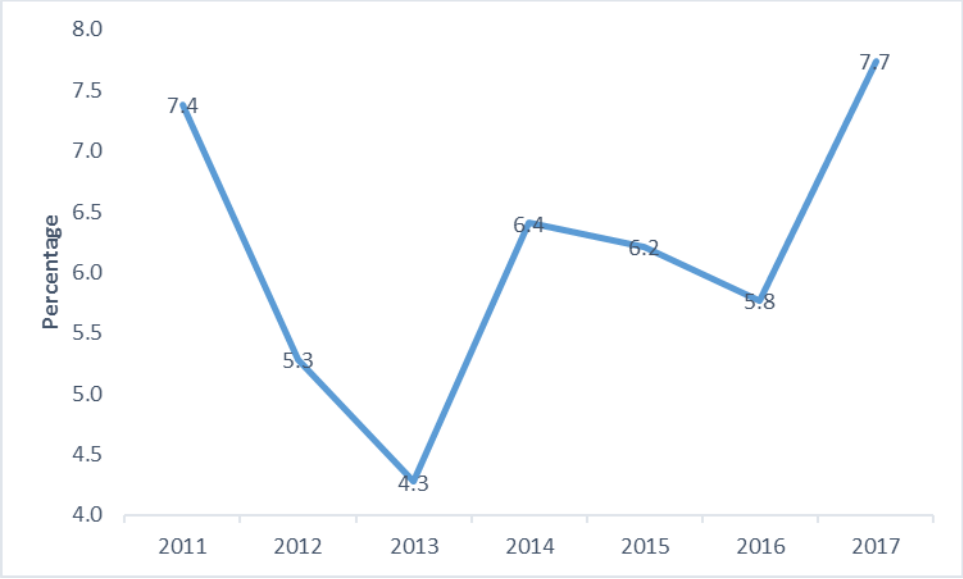
REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

GDP REBASING REPORT

BASE YEAR 2015



November, 2018

PREFACE

This report is the second GDP rebasing publication that presents a summary of National Accounts aggregates, brief description of the Methodology and main National Accounts tables: Gross Output, Intermediate Consumption, and Gross Value Added by Economic Activities. A new series of Gross Domestic Product by production approach and other related macroeconomic indicators are presented in this report.

National Accounts presents macroeconomic picture of an economy and reflects, in course of time, the changes occurring in the economic behaviour of an economy. The data has been structured based on the 2008 Revised United Nation System of National Accounts, which is an effort towards reflecting the changes in the global economy.

We would like to express our hearty gratitude to the World Bank through TSMP project for providing financial assistance to enhance the system of National Accounts of Zanzibar and EAST AFRITAC Macroeconomic Statistics Advisor and IMF Consultant, Mrs: Pamela Audi deserve special appreciation for her initiation and contribution in materializing the implementation of the project and through a project, they have also provided technical expertise at different stages of the project to enhance the system of National Accounts of Zanzibar and the Government of Revolutionary of Zanzibar for also supporting this benchmarking process.

This report is a collaborative effort of external expert and a team of National Accounts section of Office of Chief Government Statistician led by, Fadhil A. Hassan, Khalid Chum, Bakari K. Makame, Faida S. Juma,.and Suleiman A. Hamad. Other staff of the OCGS who have devoted much of their time in data collection, processing and compilation are highly acknowledged. Mr: Abdul R. Abeid, Director of Economic Statistics Department and Ms Mayasa .M.Mwinyi ,Chief Government Statistician , Zanzibar who provided guidance to steer the project in earlier and later stages respectively. My sincere thanks go to all of them.

Thanks are also due to the related Government Ministries and Departments, Bank of Tanzania Zanzibar Branch, other banks operating in Zanzibar, TRA –Zanzibar Branch and other Non-Government Agencies in making available the requisite data for compiling the National Accounts statistics.

I am pleased to commend this report to National and International users of Zanzibar's National accounts statistics. I am confident that the information on Sources and Methods used in compiling the National Accounts will inform users of the methodological soundness, International comparability, accuracy and reliability of Zanzibar’s GDP.

Mayasa M. Mwinyi
Chief Government Statistician
Zanzibar.

List of Abbreviations

CPI	Consumer Price Index
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
DoS	Department of Statistics
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
IC	Intermediate Consumption
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IO	Input – Output
NGOs	None Government Organizations
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
SNA	System of National Accounts
SUT	Supply and Use Table
TSMP	Tanzania Statistical Master Plan
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
UNSC	The UN Statistical Commission
ZSSF	Zanzibar social security fund

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SUMMARY STATISTICS

Table 1: Summary of Key Economic Indicators Key Indicators by Year

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP at market prices								
At current prices (Billions shillings)	1,151	1,353	1,594	1,836	2,148	2,356	2,750	3,226
At constant 2015 prices (Billions shillings)	1,768	1,899	1,999	2,084	2,218	2,356	2,491	2,684
Quantity index (2015=100)	75	81	85	88	94	100	106	114
Constant price growth rates (%)		7.4	5.3	4.3	6.4	6.2	5.8	7.7
Implicit price deflators (2015 = 100)	65	71	80	88	97	100	110	120
GDP per capita at current prices								
GDP per capita (T.shs '000')	937	1,071	1,227	1,374	1,558	1,666	1,890	2,103
GDP per capita (US $)	672	688	781	859	942	834	868	944
GDP per capita at constant 2015 prices								
GDP per capita (T.shs '000')	1,441	1,504	1,539	1,560	1,609	1,666	1,712	1,750
GDP per capita (US $)	721	753	771	781	806	834	857	876
Memorandum items								
Population ('000')	1,227	1,263	1,299	1,336	1,379	1,414	1,455	1,534
Exchange rate T.shs per US $	1,396	1,557	1,572	1,599	1,653	1,997	2,177	2,229

INTRODUCTION

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the most widely used indicator of a country's economic performance. GDP is the measured monetary value of all the goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time.

Over the past years, enormous changes have taken place in the rest of the world as well as within Zanzibar that influences the economic structure. Moreover, the fluctuations in the prices of services and products are noteworthy.

The GDP of an economy can be measured either in constant prices (i.e. in real, or in volume terms) or in current prices (nominal terms). The changes in the economic growth are best compared by changes in constant prices.

While nominal GDP measures the value of products and services (including the price and volume), the constant price GDP measures changes in the volume of production, eliminating the changes in the prices of products and services by keeping the price level constant at the base year level. Thus, real GDP depicts a clear picture of changes in the actual production level of the country.

Rebasing of GDP means replacing the old base year used for compiling the GDP with a new, more recent base year for computing the constant price estimates. As relative prices and the structure of the economy change over time, it is necessary to update the base year frequently. The UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) recommends rebasing of GDP every five years.

Rebasing the constant price series also provides an opportunity to make changes to the current price estimates. Such changes may include - new methodologies and data sources - incorporation of changes to international recommendations on national accounts compilation (SNA), and - new classifications for industry and products.

After more than eight years, the Zanzibar GDP estimates are now rebased to 2015 from 2007. Within the past 8 years the Zanzibar has experienced large changes in relative prices as well as rapid economic development. Expansion of international trade, introduction of a new tax system, and expansion of sectors that provides services, the tourism sector and technological changes are few examples of such changes.

This report provides a brief background of the national accounts system, and a brief history of rebasing in Zanzibar. It also provides the conversion and linking methods used in deriving a consistence GDP time series. Finally, the report analyses the differences between the two base

year estimates, the major changes that have occurred due to the rebasing process, and outlines the reasons for these changes.

Linking the Series

National Accounts work – compilation of GDP and its allied aggregates - in Zanzibar was initiated in 1976, by the then Department of Statistics (DoS). The National Accounts of Zanzibar: Sources and Methods, developed by experts from the then Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) provided the methodology for compilation. The first series of estimates maintained the year (1976) as its initial base. Subsequent revisions of base years for GDP estimates have been made as shown in Table 1, below.

Table 2: Summary of National Accounts Series by Base Years

Base year	Estimates start year	Estimates end year
1976	1976	*1984*
1985	*1985*	*1990*
1991	*1991*	*2001*
2001	2001	2004
2007	2005	2014
2015	2015	2018

To provide a comparable series of important macroeconomic aggregates, it is very important to construct a linked national accounts series. For users, it is important to have continuous series of national accounts available without breaks due to the change in base year. The linking of 2007 base year of national accounts series to the 2017 series is undertaken at the most disaggregated level possible. The linking of the national accounts series is performed for 28 years back for data users' benefit.

To link the series from the two benchmark periods, base years 2007 and 2015, the revision of the series was an interpolation exercise between the two-benchmark years' estimates taking into account the movements of outdated dataset. The objective of the linking exercise is to have a long and consistent time series that best use the available information on levels and growth rates. Therefore, it is necessary to adjust the intervening years in a smooth way that avoids any discontinuities.

Supply and USE Table 2015

The initial step to rebase GDP is to compile a Supply and Use Table (SUT) that can be used as a benchmark for the current price estimates. The compilation of 2015 comprehensive SUT began in 2015. Updating and Constructing the Supply and Use of Tables, Later, the compilation was also supported by International Monetary Fund (EAST-AFRITAC-IMF) in the SUT's balancing stages. The construction of 2015 SUT reflected a good collaboration between national accounts staff at the OCGS, and the EAST-AFRITAC IMF. The SUT compilation and rebasing work was carried out simultaneously to accelerate the process. It took about 18 months for the entire process to be completed.

SUTs provide a detailed picture of the supply of goods and services and their uses. It is an integrated framework showing the sources of supply, i.e. produced in the domestic economy or imported; and where and how goods and services are used i.e. either for intermediate consumption or for final use. This framework ensures consistency at the detailed product level between industries and products (intermediate consumption), final uses, and the reconciliation of the GDP estimates from the production and expenditure approaches.

The 2015 SUT is more robust and improved compared to the previous compiled SUTs It is based on a much stronger dataset: the 2012 Population and Housing Census, more detailed and improved data of industries, administrative tax data, information from Economic Surveys conducted by OCGS for the period 2010-2017, and the Government budget. The compilation also benefited from experiences gained in the compilation of earlier SUTs, thereby reducing errors in the complex procedures of balancing the model. The 2015 SUT includes 148 products and 65 Economic industries.

The 2015 SUT shows GDP compilation using two approaches, GDP by industry (economic activity) and GDP by expenditure. Using the commodity flow approach, the estimates of GDP by two approaches are equal to TZS 2,356 billion.

Changes incorporated into the base year 2015 series

The 2015 rebased national accounts provided the opportunity to make significant long-term changes to the Zanzibar national accounts system. The main changes are:

- Improved alignment with the latest international statistical standards for the compilation of national accounts, the 2008 SNA. A key change made is the improved methodology for calculating value additions in financial intermediary services;
- Updated statistical infrastructure such as standard classifications, including those of industries and products;
- Improved methodologies, such as better constant pricing methods;
- Extended the coverage of the accounts;
- Incorporated newly available information, such as tax data (some of which also enabled improved methodology)
- Making long-term revisions that ensure consistent time series (where previous annual estimates had suppressed some source data revisions).

System of National Accounts (SNA)

The 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) is the current internationally agreed standard on the measurement of economic activities in accordance with strict accounting conventions based on economic principles. The standards are expressed in terms of a set of concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules that comprise the internationally agreed methods for measuring such items as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the most frequently quoted indicator of economic performance.

In contrast, the 2007-based GDP series were compiled partly following the 1993 SNA and partly the 2008 SNA, the 2015-based GDP series are highly aligned with the 2008 SNA. The most significant adjustment is in estimating the production of financial intermediation services. Financial intermediaries produce services to depositors and to borrowers. Explicit fees and charges, such as transaction fees and foreign exchange fees, pay for some services. Other services are paid for indirectly, through the difference between interest rates on deposits and loans. This part of the production of financial services is called “Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM). The 2015-based series has applied for the 2008 SNA recommended methodology of using a “reference rate” to calculate total FISIM. It has also allocated the purchase of FISIM to users, both industries and households as consumers. The 2007-based series estimated FISIM as the difference between interest received and interest paid by financial intermediaries and recorded the purchase of FISIM in a “nominal industry” in GDP.

Implementation of the 2008 SNA decreased the level of FISIM for the 2015 base year by 7.4 percent compared with the base year 2007 estimate. This decrease is due to the change in the methodology of FISIM calculation. FISIM in 2017 (base year 2007) is TZS 41.2 billion, while FISIM of base year 2015 reached TZS 39 billion, which is a difference of TZS 3.1 billion as shown in Figure 3.

Improved Methodology

Improved methods have been developed in the 2015-base series. In some cases, these methods had better align with 2008 SNA recommendations, while in other cases new data sources enabled better methods to be used.

For all industries, indicators are available for both inputs and outputs, enabling a "double indicator" method, where value added is estimated as the difference between output and intermediate consumption. This is accompanied by use of Manufacturing and Hotel PPIs, Accommodation and foodservices - where the combination of tourist arrivals and length of stay - have been used for estimation. The double indicator method can be applied in either current or constant prices, where suitable data are available. Price or volume data can then be used separately on the intermediate consumption and output estimates to convert from current to constant prices, or vice versa.

Coverage

In the recent past, OCGS with support from Central Government and different organizations, managed to conduct several studies and surveys. These include the 2012 Tanzania Population and Housing Census, 2014 Integrated Labor Force Survey, 2014/15 Household Budget Survey, 2013 Informal Sectors Survey, 2013 Trade, Transport and Construction Survey, 2012 Industrial Census, 2017 Services Survey, 2017 Trade and Transport Margin Survey and the 2017 NGOs Survey. The results of these censuses and surveys coupled with the annual socio-economic surveys have formed the basis of this revision by providing the benchmark information and for filling the gaps in data requirements.

New Data Sources

For the 2015 benchmark, Office of the Chief Government Statistician conducted a series of economic surveys covering key industries for which other data were not available. These surveys

collected financial data enabling estimation of intermediate consumption, output and the components of value added. In addition, for the supply-use table, a product analysis of intermediate consumption and output was collected. These data enabled a new level of GDP to be determined, previous estimates being based on accumulated movements since the 2007 benchmark.

Long Term Revisions

For most industries, the linking process described above was applied to smooth the difference in level of estimates of value added for the 2015 year from the 2007-base and the new 2015 benchmark. This process preserves the level of GDP in 2007, except for the conceptual changes, which are made to all years (FISIM). However, a small number of industries had some adjustments made to the estimates for historical years. This was meant to correct for inconsistencies introduced over time, usually due to revisions of source data not being introduced for all years when they became available.

COMPARISON OF GDP 2007 AND 2015 SERIES

Nominal GDP

In principle, a change of base year in the national accounts involves changing the price and quantity base for the individual price and quantity relatives, and updating the weights used in aggregating the individual quantity relatives into sub-indices. At the same time, the base year change serves to reconcile the different estimates of GDP and enables methodological and conceptual reviews and improvements. This leads to changes in the size of the GDP, growth rates and sectoral contributions.

Figure 1 below shows that the revision of the benchmark year from 2007 base year to 2015 base year has changed (or improved) the level of GDP for the year 2015 by two percent.

Figure 1: The Comparison of 2015 GDP for Base Year 2007 and for 2015

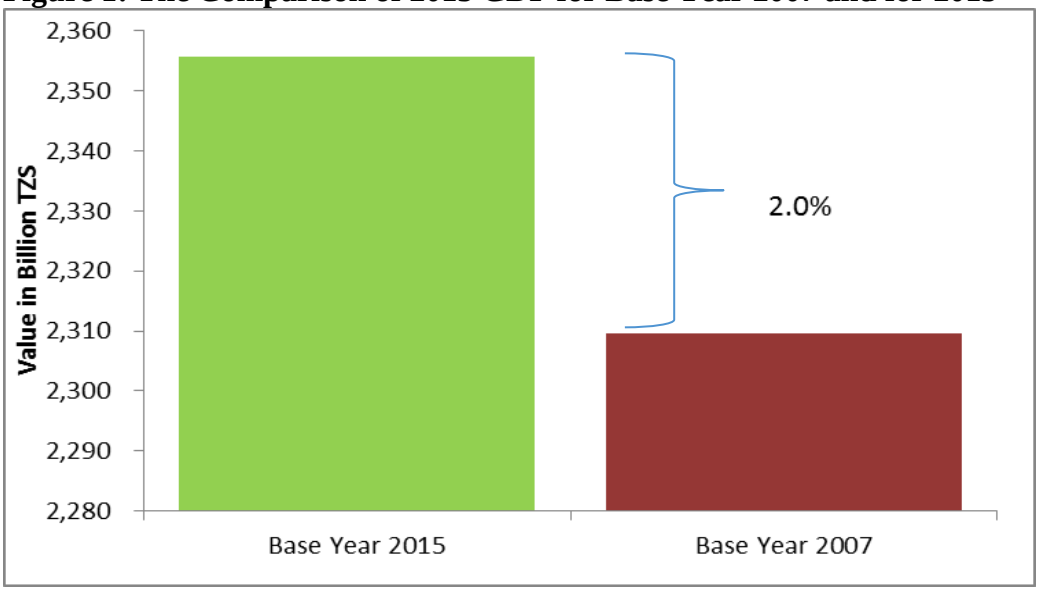
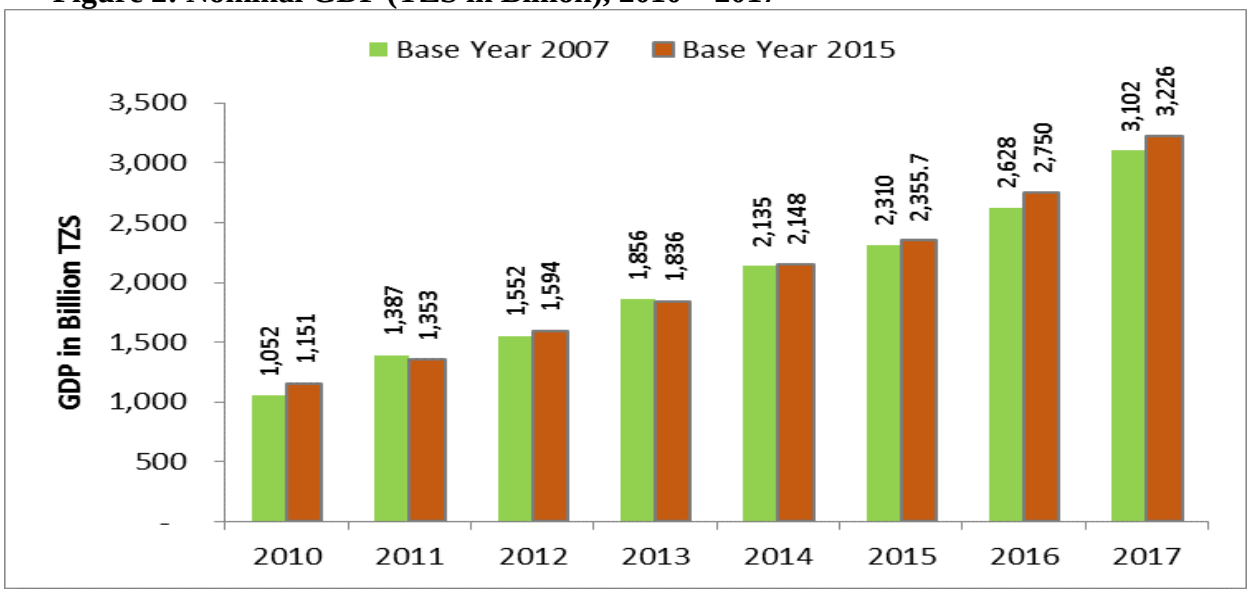


Figure 2 shows the level of nominal GDP for 2010 to 2017. As depicted differences between the two base years' GDP estimates are minor in the earlier years. However, differences show an upsurge in the later years. The differences between two benchmark years were only due to changes in the methodology used for estimation.

Figure 2: Nominal GDP (TZS in Billion), 2010 – 2017



Nominal GDP Percentage Share by Industries (%)

Rebasing GDP impacts the nominal level and structure of GDP. This can be perfectly portrayed by the comparison of nominal GDP and percentage shares by individual industries in both benchmark years as shown in Table 2 and the Figure 3 below.

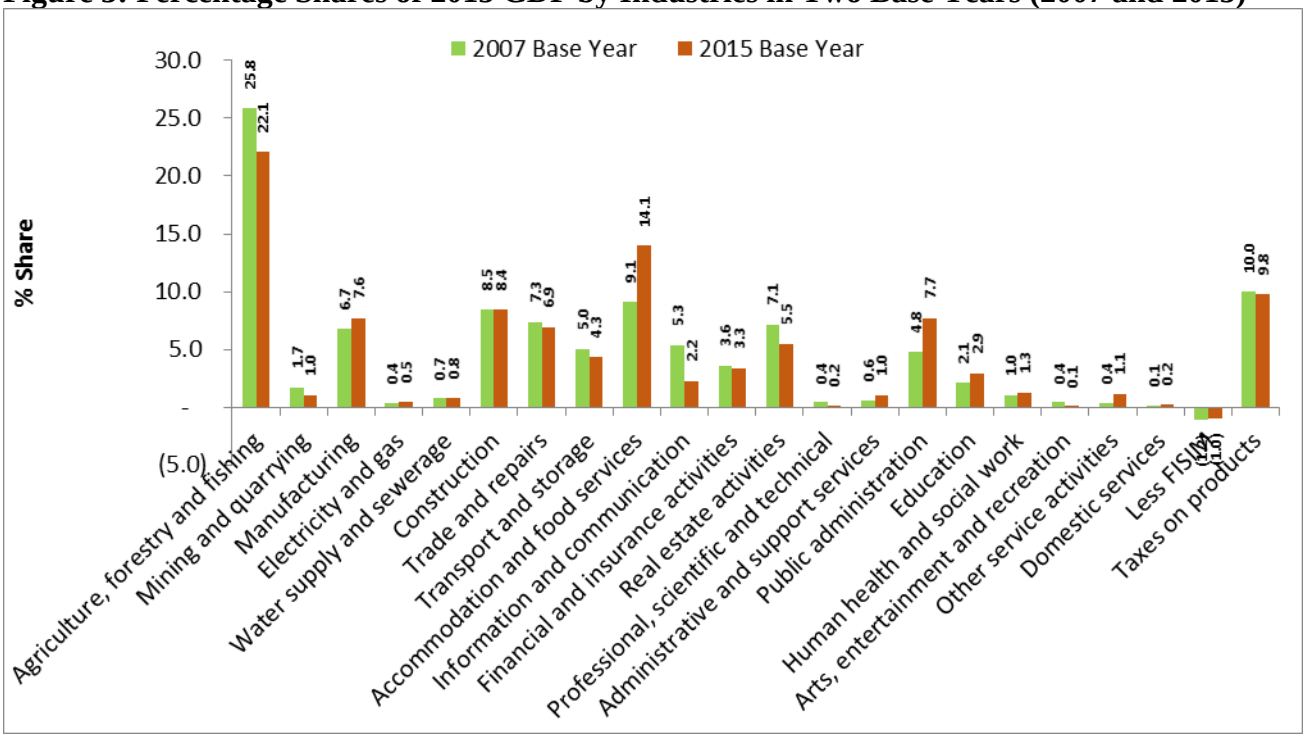
The most significant change in the nominal GDP percentage shares over the two base years (Refer to Table 2) is the shift in the percentage shares of the accommodation and food services and agriculture (crops) industries.

Table 3: Comparison of Nominal GDP and Percentage Share of Year 2015 by Industries in two Base Years (2007 and 2015)

Industry	2007 Base Year		2015 Base Year	
	Billion TZS	(%) Share	Billion TZS	(%) Share
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	596.7	25.8	519.7	22.1
Industries*	417	18.1	433.5	18.4
Services	1065	46.1	1172.5	49.8
Taxes on Products	230.8	10	229.9	9.8
Industries				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	596.7	25.8	519.7	22.1
Crops	*329*	*14.2*	*227.7*	*9.7*
Livestock	*58*	*2.5*	*113.5*	*4.8*
Forestry	*64.2*	*2.8*	*41.3*	*1.8*
Fishing	*145.4*	*6.3*	*137.2*	*5.8*
Mining and quarrying	39.2	1.7	23.5	1
Manufacturing	155.6	6.7	180.1	7.6
Electricity and gas	8.5	0.4	11.7	0.5
Water supply and sewerage	17.3	0.7	19.6	0.8
Construction	196.4	8.5	198.7	8.4
Trade and repairs	169.4	7.3	162.1	6.9
Transport and storage	115.4	5	102	4.3
Accommodation and food services	210.6	9.1	331	14.1
Accommodation	*150.3*	*6.5*	*268.1*	*11.4*
Food and beverage services	*60.2*	*2.6*	*62.9*	*2.7*
Information and communication	123	5.3	52.5	2.2
Financial and insurance activities	82.8	3.6	78.6	3.3
Real estate activities	164	7.1	128.4	5.5
Professional, scientific and technical	9.2	0.4	3.6	0.2
Administrative and support services	13.4	0.6	23.2	1
Public administration	111.7	4.8	181.9	7.7
Education	48	2.1	69.4	2.9
Human health and social work	23.2	1	29.7	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9.4	0.4	1.9	0.1
Other service activities	8.8	0.4	27	1.1
Domestic services	2.7	0.1	5.2	0.2
Less FISIM	26.6	-1.2	23.9	-1
GDP at basic prices	2,078.70	90	2,125.80	90.2
Taxes on products	230.8	10	229.9	9.8
GDP at purchaser prices	**2,309.50**	**100**	**2,355.70**	**100**

- Note: Include Manufacturing

Figure 3: Percentage Shares of 2015 GDP by Industries in Two Base Years (2007 and 2015)



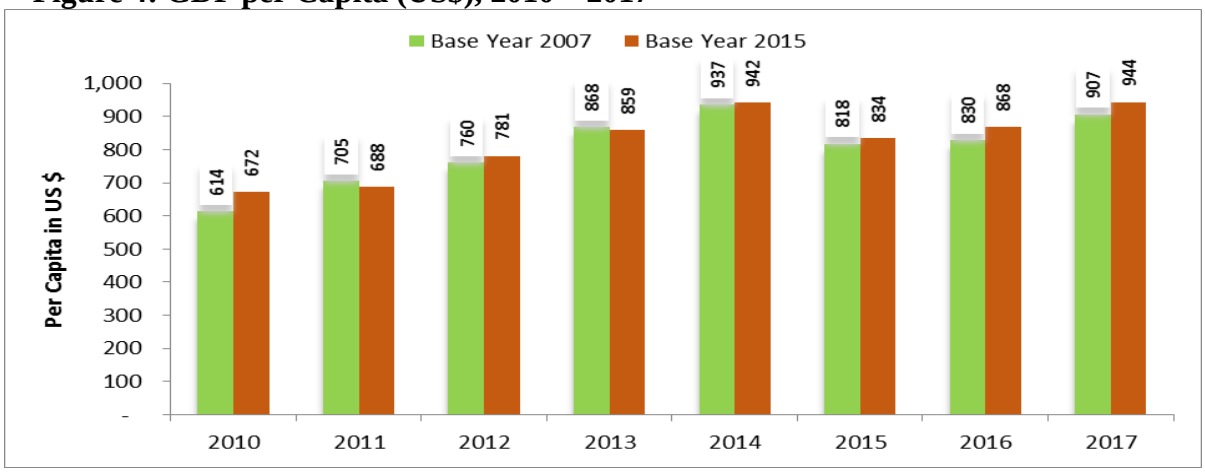
As shown in Figure 3 above, Accommodation and Food services industry holds the largest share of nominal GDP in 2015 base year. However, in 2017, the percentage share of this sector increased to 14.7 per cent for 2015 base year compared to that of 11.5 per cent in 2007 base year.

GDP per Capita

GDP per capita is another key indicator of a country's economic performance. It is a measure of a country's economic output that accounts for population. It divides the country's nominal GDP by its total population. A rise in GDP per capita *exceeding* a rise in population, signals growth in the economy and tends to signal an increase in productivity and well-being.

Figure 4 indicates the Nominal GDP per Capita in USD. Nominal GDP per capita estimated for the year 2017 is TZS 2,103,000 or US$ 944 for the 2015-based series compared to TZS 2,021,000 or US$ 907 for the 2007-based series. GDP per capita is not interpreted as income of each individual of the country. Similar to other countries, the income structure differs among individuals in the Zanzibar.

Figure 4: GDP per Capita (US$), 2010 – 2017

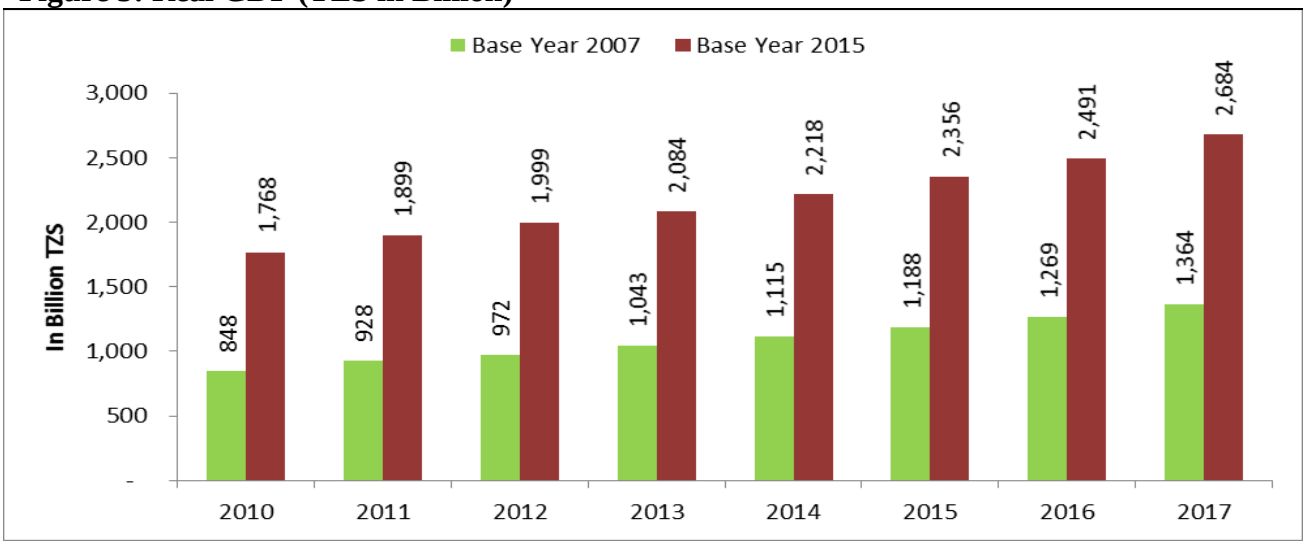


Real GDP

Real GDP of 2015 based series for the same year is TZS 2,684 billion this is largely due to the change in the Zanzibar' economic structure.

Real GDP of 2007-based series for 2017 was TZS 1,363.4 billion, whereas 2017 real GDP of 2015 based series is TZS 2,684 billion, which is an increase of TZS 1,320.6 billion or 96.9 per cent. As depicted in Figure.1, real GDP estimates are twice as high compared with the 2007 base year estimates for the year 2017.

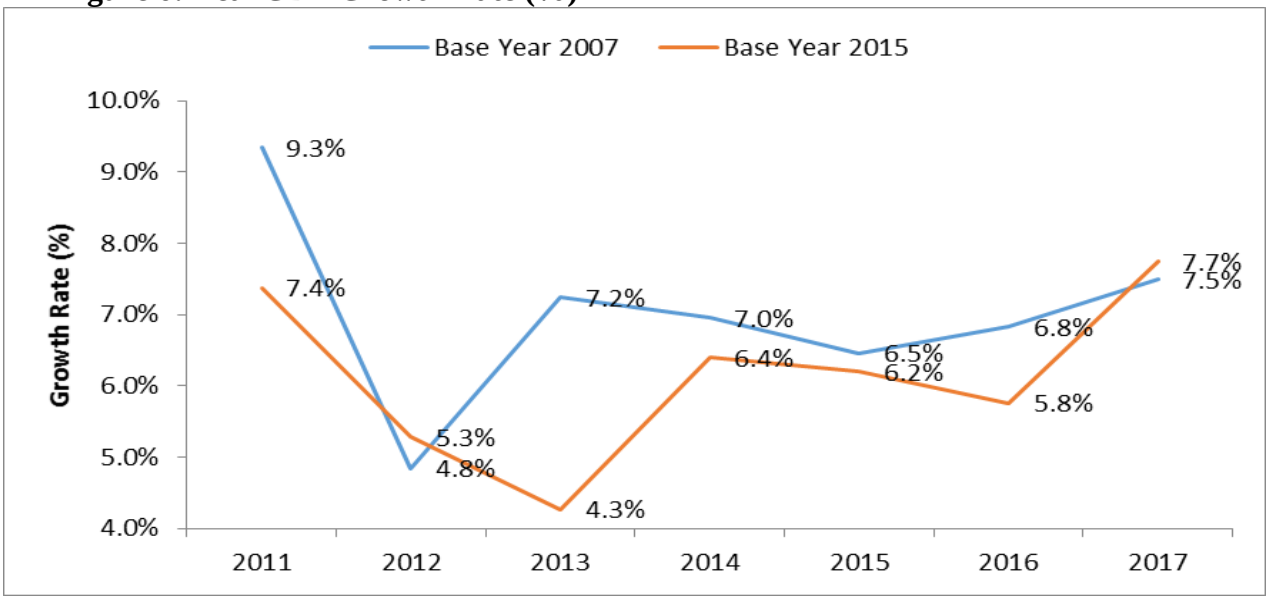
Figure 5: Real GDP (TZS in Billion)



Real GDP Growth Rate (%)

The Real GDP average yearly growth rate over the 2011-2017 period for the 2007 based series was 7.0 percent. In contrast, the average growth rate for the 2015 based series is estimated at 6.2 percent. The real GDP growth rate in 2015 series is more volatile compared to that of 2007 series.

Figure 6: Real GDP Growth Rate (%)



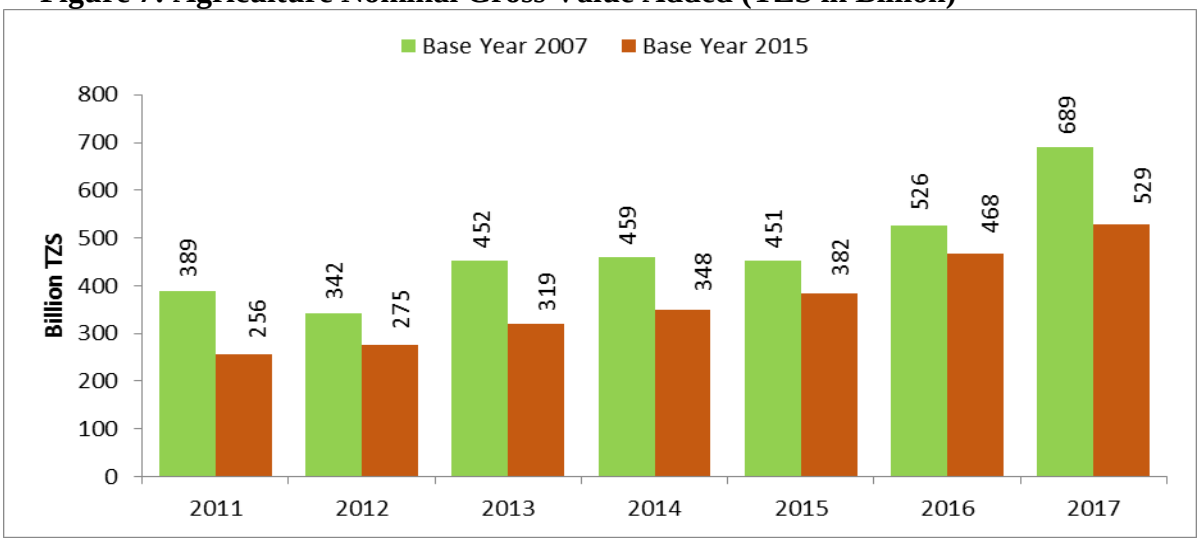
GROSS VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY

Agriculture

This industry comprises production of crops and animal products. It also covers any form of organic agriculture and includes forestry and logging.

GVA of 2007-based series for 2017 was TZS 689.2 billion, it was TZS 529 billion for 2015 based series.

Figure 7: Agriculture Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)



Fishing

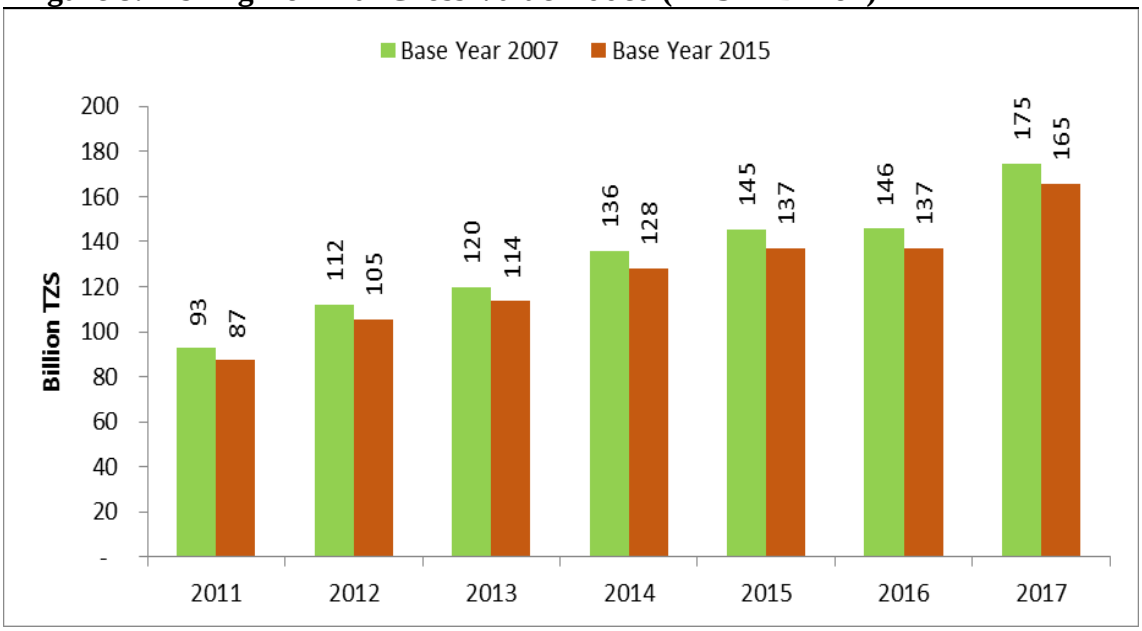
This Industry capture fishery and aquaculture, covering the use of fishery resources from marine, brackish or freshwater environments, with the goal of capturing or gathering fish, crustaceans, mollusks and other marine organisms and products.

GVA estimates of 2015 based series for this industry are significantly higher than estimates of 2007 based series as seen from Figure 8 below. One of the reasons for this difference is the additional data used in the compilation of the 2015 SUT.

The nominal GVA of 2017 based series for 2015 is TZS 165 billion; it was TZS 174.7 billion based on 2007 prices.

For 2015, the estimated nominal percentage share of GDP for the industry was 6.3 percent based on 2007 base year estimates. However, the GDP percentage share based on the 2015 base year estimates is 5.8 percent. (Refer table 2 above).

Figure 8: Fishing Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)



Manufacturing,

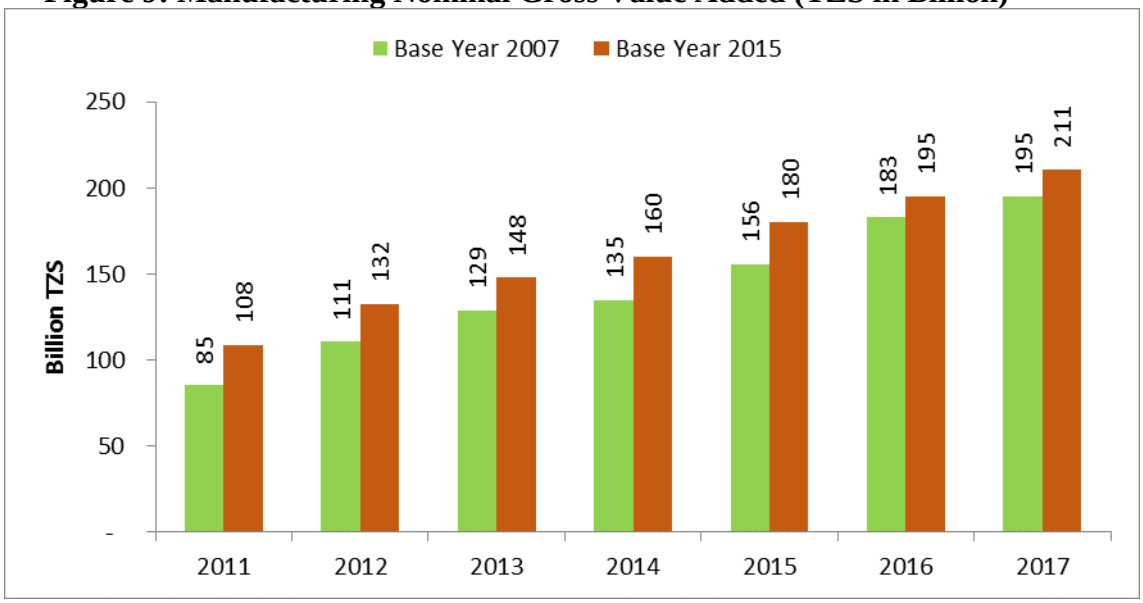
This industry includes manufacturing of all other products except for fish products. Manufacture of food products, beverages, textiles and wearing apparel, furniture and wood products, printing and related products, etc.

The source used for the 2015 SUT for this industry is the 2012 Industrial Census. Major production of the industry is manufacturing of beverage, furniture and tailoring.

Figure 9 depicts the level of GVA for both base years. Estimates of the 2015 based series are higher than those for the 2007 based series. In the 2007 based estimates, furniture and wood products hold a major share of the GVA of the manufacturing industry

Nominal GVA of 2017 for a 2015 based series is TZS 211 billion; it was TZS 195.3 billion based on 2007 prices

Figure 9: Manufacturing Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)

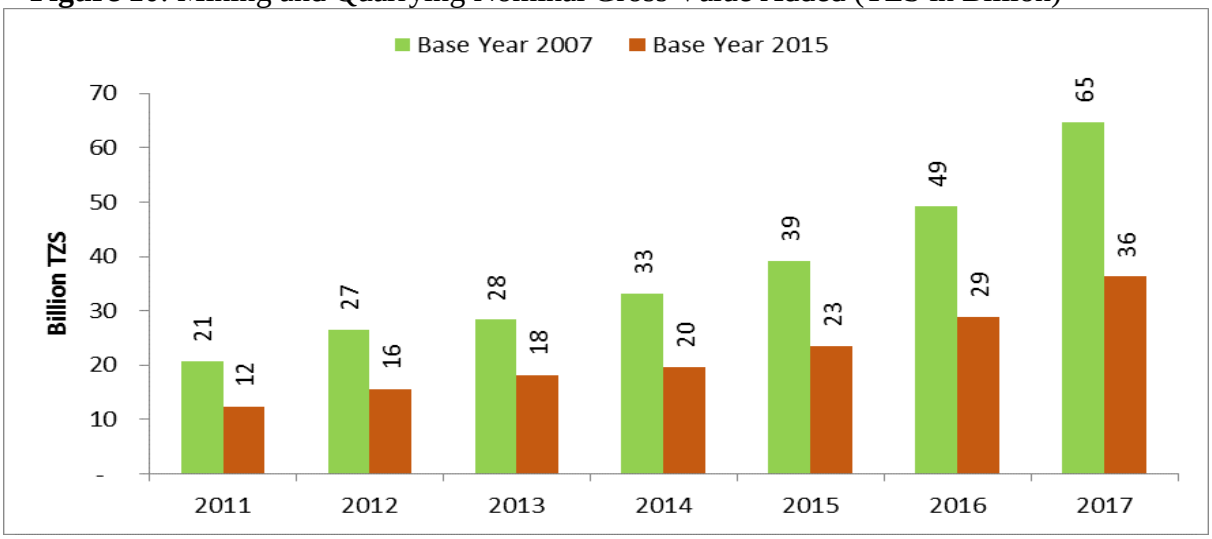


Mining and Quarrying

This includes industries that are dealing with extraction of mining and quarrying activities. For the case of Zanzibar only quarrying activities has covered in the compilation of National Accounts. This because there are no mining activities in Zanzibar.

Nominal GVA of 2017 for a 2015 based series is TZS 36 billion, and it was TZS 65 billion based on a 2007 prices.

Figure 10: Mining and Quarrying Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)

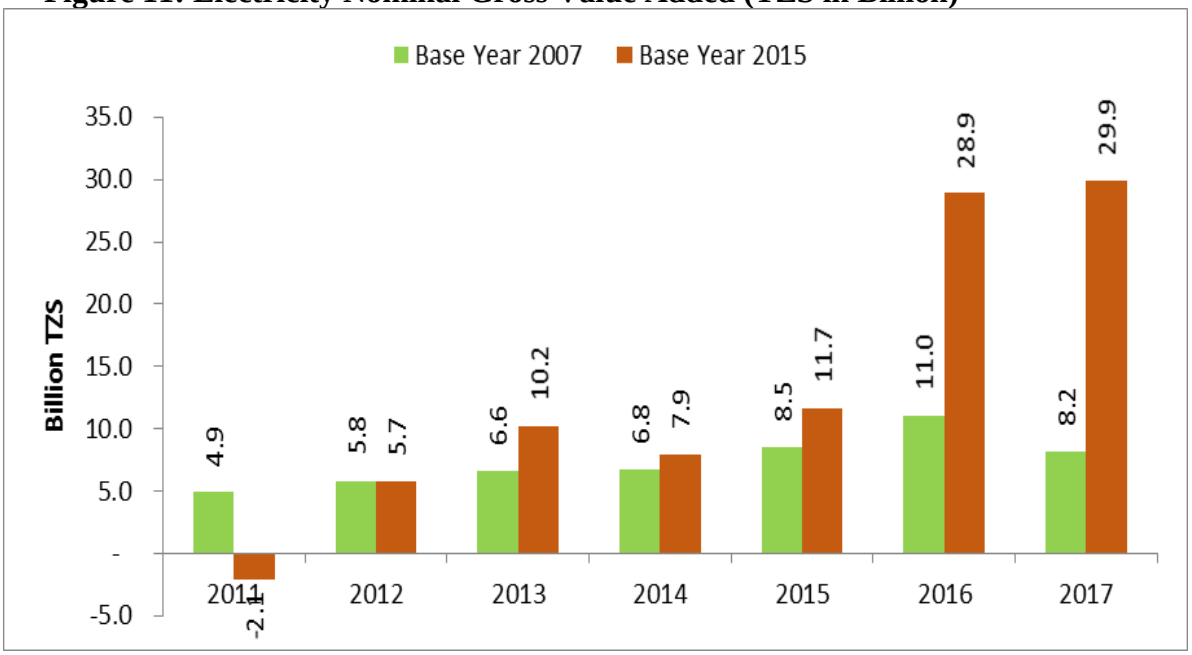


Electricity

This industry includes distribution of electricity in the country. The indicator used for the compilation of the 2007-based estimates was the annual volume of the electricity distribution. However, nominal GVA estimates of the 2015-based series are compiled using financial statements from the company providing electricity.

Nominal GVA of 2017 for a 2015-based series is TZS 30 billion, and it was TZS 8.2 billion based on a 2007 prices

Figure 11: Electricity Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)

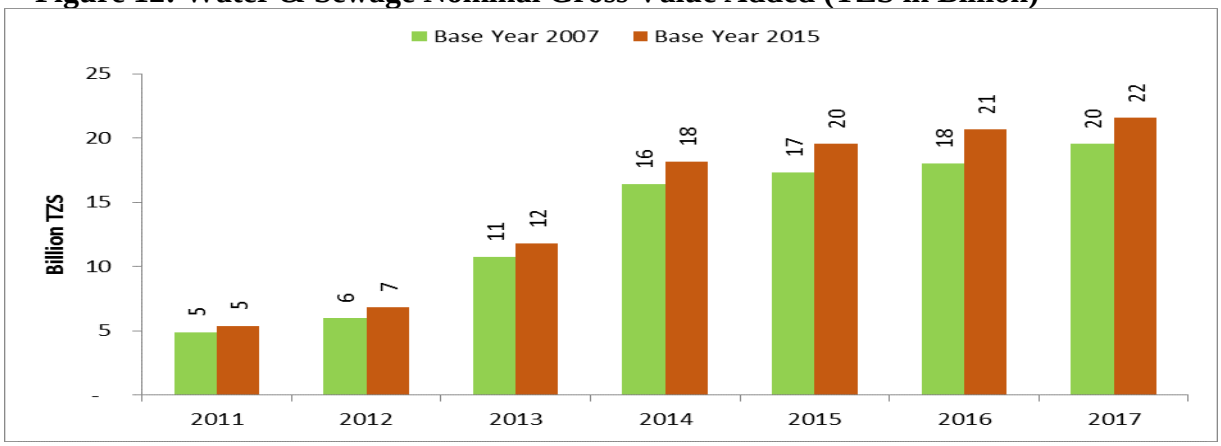


Water and Sewerage

This industry comprises the operation of the distribution of water and sewerage systems through pipeline. In Zanzibar operation of water production and distribution are under Zanzibar Water Authority.

Figure 12 below depicts the significant difference between the two series. For all years (2010-2017), the nominal GVA for 2015 based series is higher than that of 2007 series.

Figure 12: Water & Sewage Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)



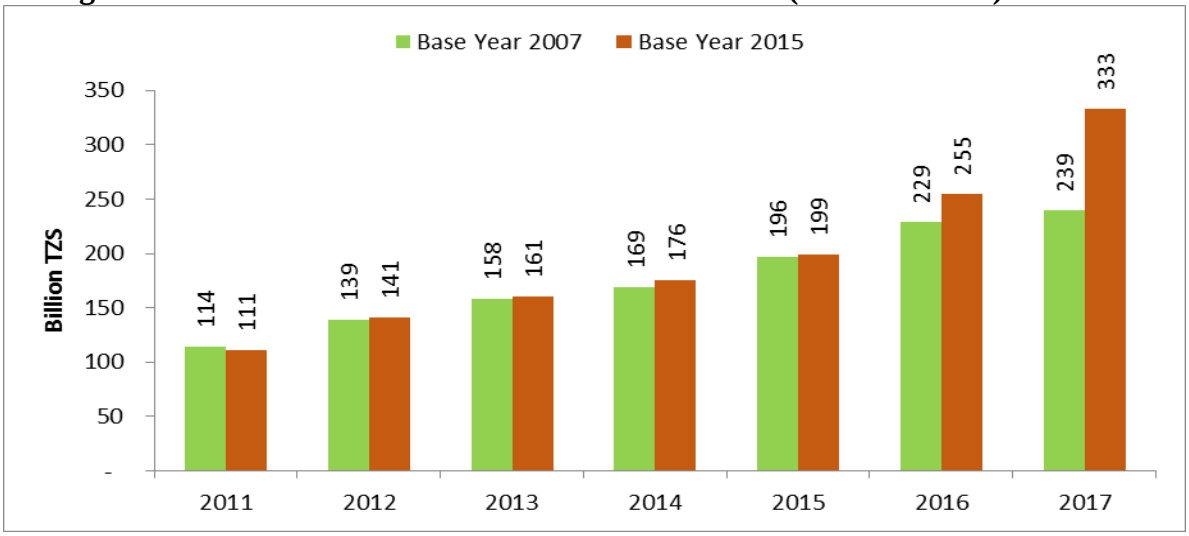
Construction

This industry includes general construction and specialized construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new work, repair, additions, finishing and alterations, the erection of prefabricated buildings or structures on the site, and constructions of temporary nature.

General construction is the construction of entire dwellings, office buildings, stores and other public and utility buildings, farm buildings etc., or the construction of civil engineering works such as roads, streets, bridges, airfields, harbors and other water projects, irrigation systems, sewerage systems, industrial facilities and electric lines, sports facilities etc.

For 2017, the nominal GVA estimate of 2015-based series increased by 39 per cent compared with the 2007-based series estimate. Nominal GVA of 2017-based series for 2015 is TZS 333 billion, while it is TZS 239.5 billion based on a 2007 prices (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Construction Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)

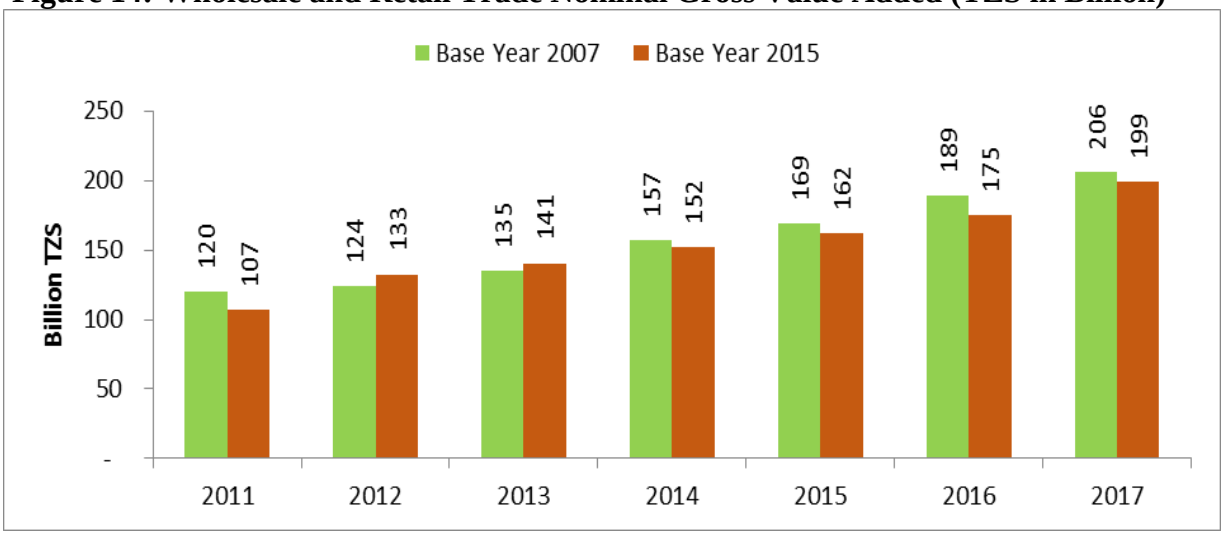


Wholesale and Retail Trade

This industry includes wholesale and retail sales (i.e., sale without transformation) of goods and the rendering of services incidental to the sale of these goods. Wholesaling and retailing are the final steps in the distribution of goods. Wholesale and retail trade in Zanzibar is highly reliant on the imported products, because the manufacturing industry is relatively small.

The nominal GVA estimates of base years 2007 and 2015 were based on the value change of total imports. The 2015 SUT estimates this sector by estimating trade margin for each product. Thus, it includes trade of goods produced locally and those imported.

Figure 14: Wholesale and Retail Trade Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)



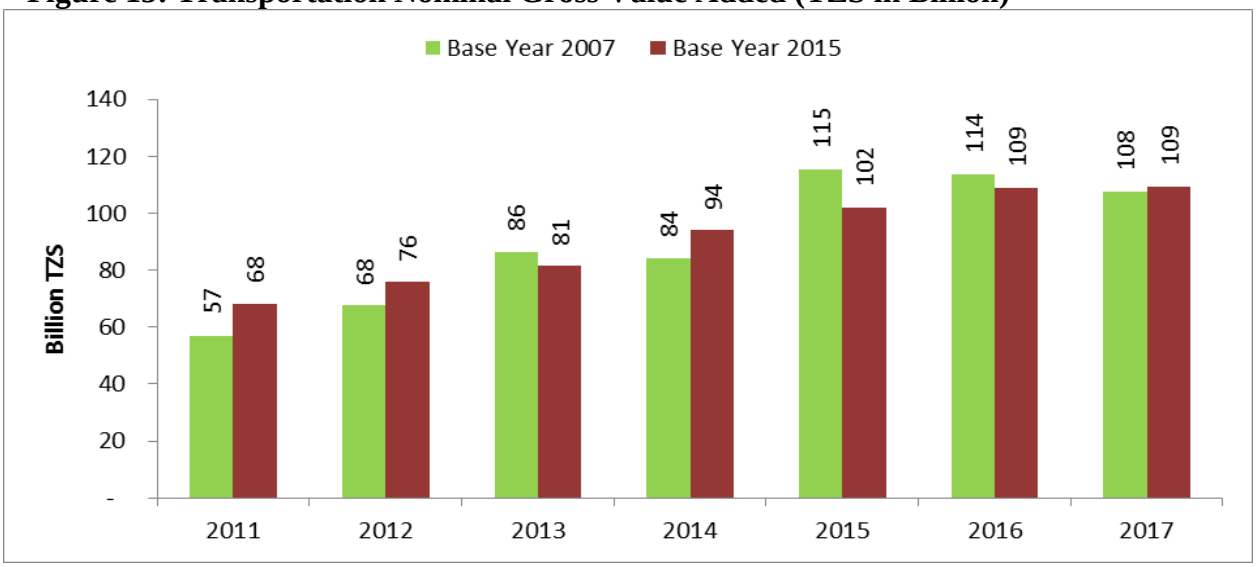
Transportation

This industry includes the provision of passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by road, water or air and associated activities such as terminal and parking facilities, cargo handling, storage etc. Although activities of travel agencies and tour operators were classified under this industry in the 2007 based series, these activities are now classified under Travel agencies and support services, which is considered a separate industry in the 2015 based series.

Major contribution of the industry production is by air transport activities. With the close link between the air transportation and the tourism industries. Any variations in the tourism industry production impact the transportation industry in a similar way. Similarly, sea transport is closely linked to the volume of imported products; increase in construction imports are associated with increase in domestic sea transport as construction materials will be transported to the ports. This will also increase warehousing and support activities for transportation such as the activities of airports and seaports.

Figure .15 shows nominal GVA for the 2007 and 2015 base year series. The figure shows a slight increase in the GVA for the 2015 based estimates in 2017 due to improved data and expanded coverage.

Figure 15: Transportation Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)



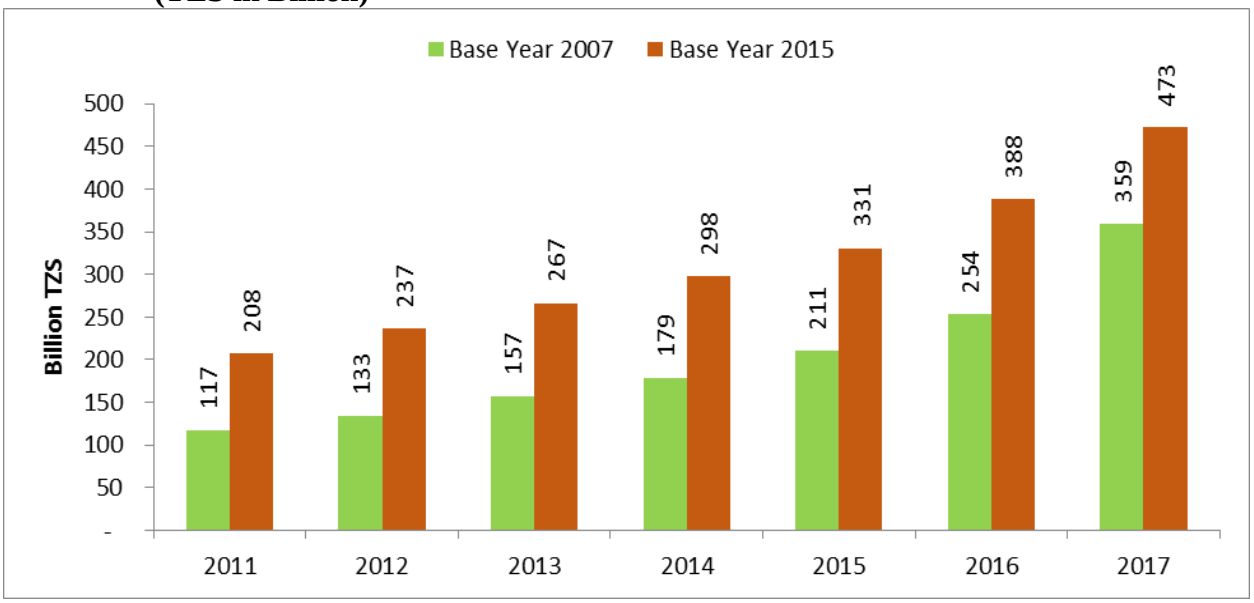
Accommodation and Food Services

This industry includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travelers. Some units may provide only accommodation while others provide a combination of accommodation, meals and/or other facilities.

As depicted in Figure 16 nominal GVA estimates of the 2015 based series are higher than estimates of the 2007 based series. To measure estimates of the 2007-based series, hotel bed nights and PPI hotels were used. In contrast, for the compilation of the 2015 based series, financial statements and the tax data were used. Thus, revisions to industry GVA due to quality changes are well captured by the 2015-based estimates.

In the 2015 based series, for the first time this sector has emerged as a leading sector in its contribution to the economy of Zanzibar after revision. Nominal GVA for the 2015 based series shows a value of TZS 473 billion for 2017 and TZS 357.9 billion for 2007 series. The Nominal (percentage contribution) average annual growth rate for the 2015 based series over the period 2011 to 2017 is 12.2 percent.

Figure 16: Accommodation and Food Services Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)

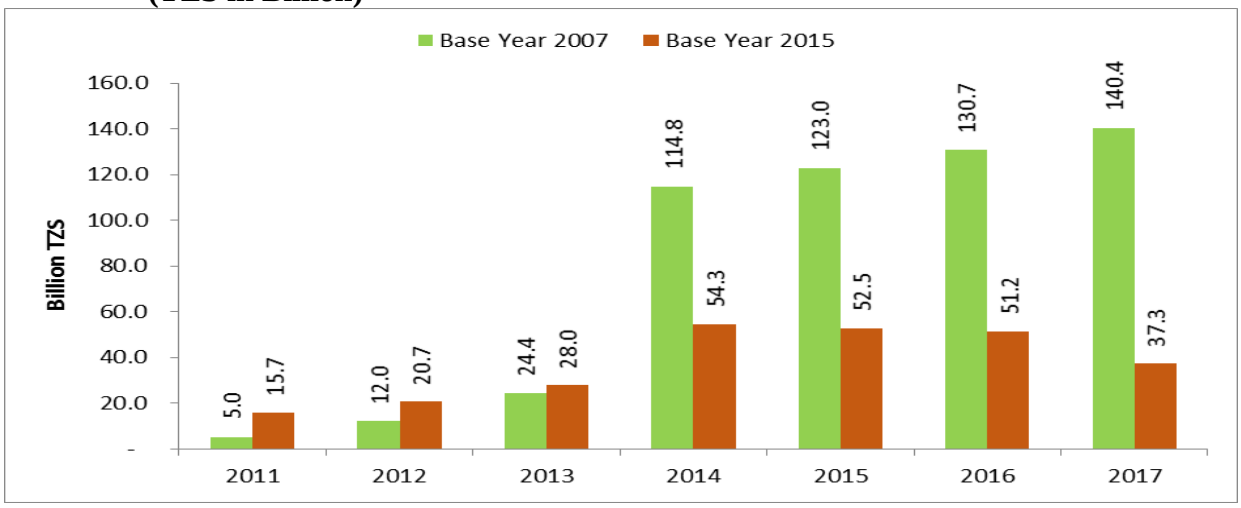


Information and Communication

This industry includes the provision of communications and related services; i.e., transmitting voice, data, text, sound and video and also postal and courier activities, such as pickup, transport and delivery of letters and parcels under various arrangements.

For the 2007 based series, estimates were based on indicators such as call minutes, number of mails posted reflected by Consumer Price Index (CPI). However, 2015 base year series is based on the financial statements of companies operating in the industry. The 2015 base year series are much lower than that of 2007 base year series as the changes in the input-out ratios are reflected in them as financial statements are used. Figure 17 depicts the GVA estimates for base year 2007 and 2015.

Figure 17: Information and Communication Activities Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)



Financial and Insurance Activities

This industry includes financial services associated with obtaining and redistributing funds other than for the purpose of insurance or pension funding. The industry comprises the production of the central bank, commercial banks and insurance companies.

Throughout the 2011-2017 periods, nominal 2007 based GVA estimates are higher than those of the 2015 based estimates (Figure 19). The 2015 based estimates in current prices are based on financial statements of the companies providing financial services and calculated as per the recommendations of the 2008 SNA manual.

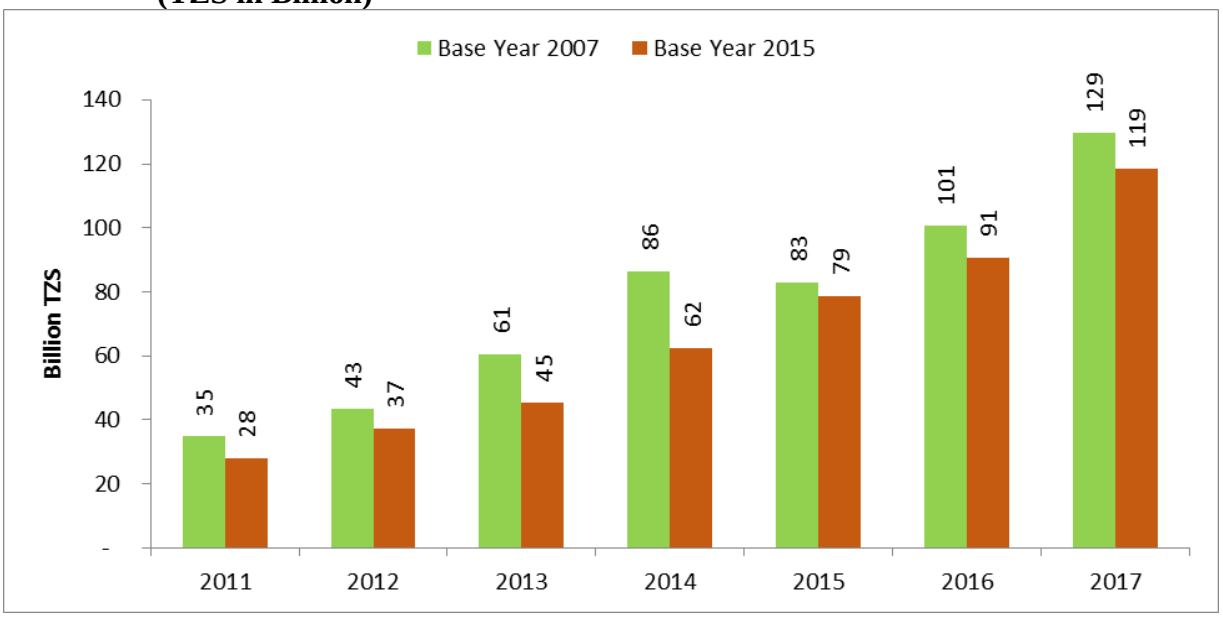
The 2007-based series estimated FISIM in the base year as the difference between total interest received and interest paid by financial intermediaries, and recorded the purchase of FISIM in a "nominal industry" in GDP.

Financial intermediaries produce services to depositors and to borrowers. Explicit fees and charges, such as transaction fees and foreign exchange fees, pay for some services. Other services are paid for indirectly, through the difference between interest rates on deposits and loans. This part of the production of financial services is called "financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). The 2015 based series applies the 2008 SNA recommended methodology of using a "reference rate". The differences between the actual average bank rates of interest on loans and deposits and the reference rate are applied to the stock of loans and

deposits to estimate FISIM on loans and on deposits. The methodology also allocates the purchase of FISIM to users, both industries and households as consumers. Because this is a conceptual change, this new methodology has been applied for all years back to 2010.

Nominal GVA for the 2015-based series shows a value of TZS 119 billion for 2017 and TZS 129.5 billion for 2007 series. The real (constant price) average annual growth rate for the 2015 based series over the period 2011 to 2017 is 11.2 percent.

Figure 18: Financial Intermediation and Insurance Activities Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)



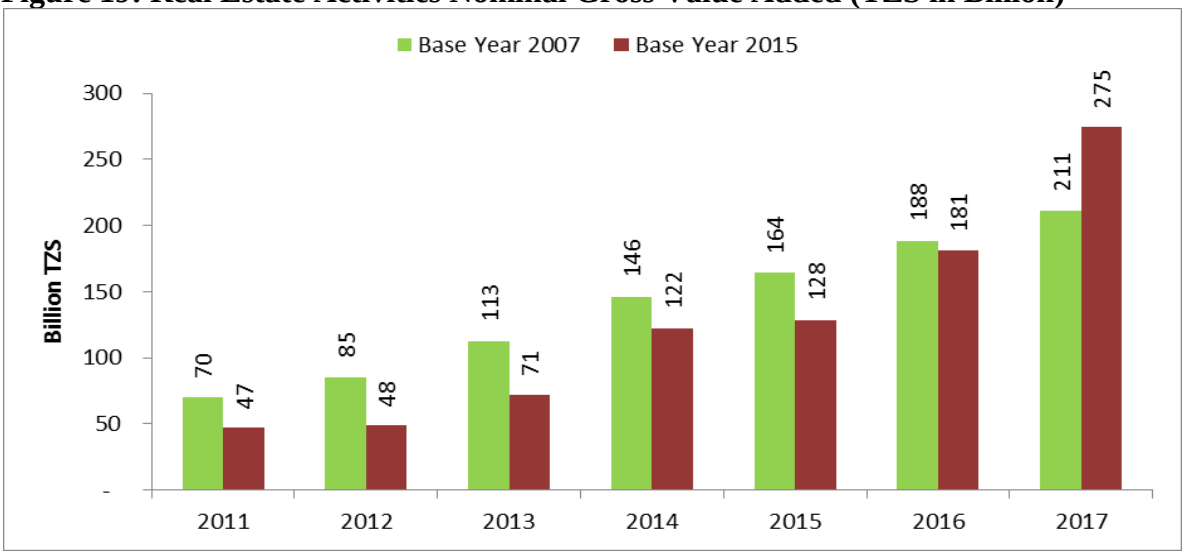
Real Estate

This Industry includes selling, buying or renting real estate (buildings or land) and imputed services for owner occupied dwellings. The industry includes two components in production: Real estate and Owner occupied dwelling services.

The portion of population living in rented and owned dwellings varies across the countries. To measure this accurately and for the purpose of GDP comparison across countries, SNA recommends including an imputed rental for owner occupied dwellings. Thus, estimates are measured inclusive of imputed rentals, as well as actual rentals.

As shown in Figure 19 estimated nominal GVA for the 2015-based series depicts increase in 2017. Increases in the 2015-based estimates for 2017 are due to the increase in rental prices.

Figure 19: Real Estate Activities Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)

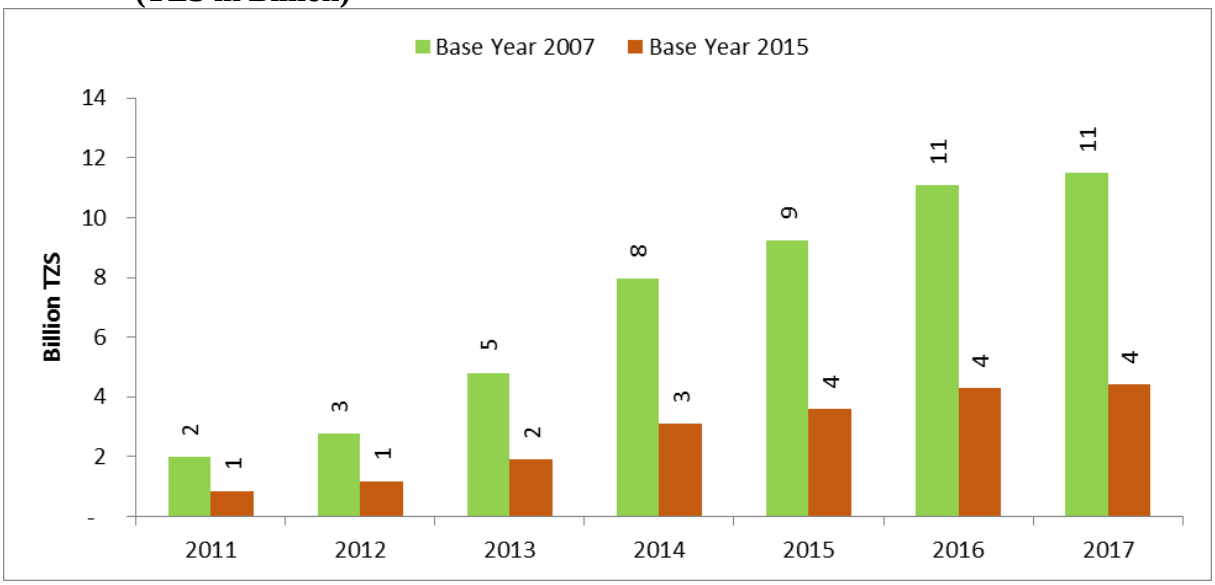


Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

This industry includes the provision of specialized professional, scientific and technical services such as legal, auditing, marketing, and architectural services. These activities require a high degree of training, and make specialized knowledge and skills available to users.

Nominal GVA for the 2015-based series shows a value of TZS 27 billion for 2017 and TZS 11.5 billion for 2007 series. The real (constant price) average annual growth rate for the 2015 based series over the period 2011 to 2017 is 17.8 percent.

Figure 20: Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)

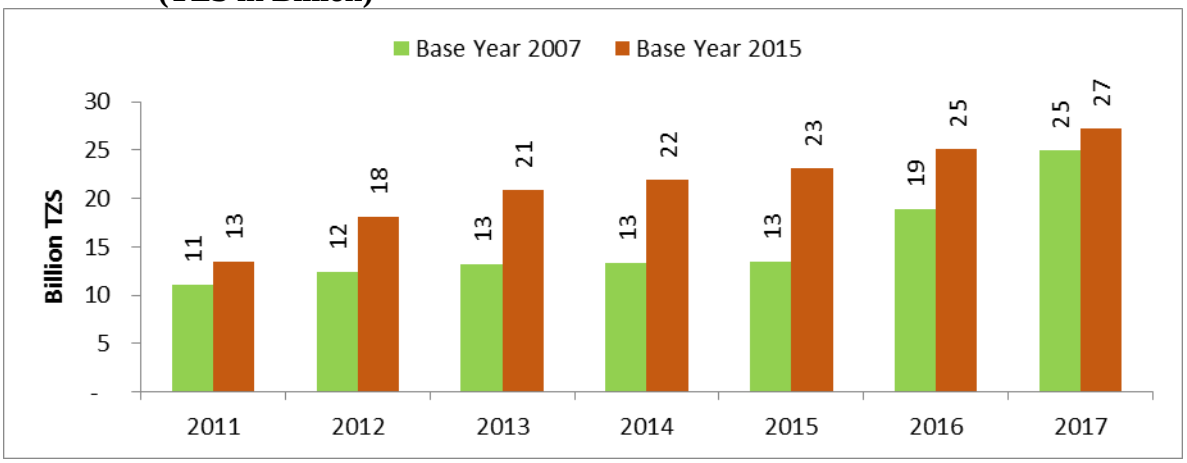


Administrative and Support Services

This industry includes the activity of selling travel, tour, transportation and accommodation services to the general public and commercial clients, and the activity of arranging and assembling tours that are sold through travel agencies or directly by agents such as tour operators, as well as other travel-related services including reservation services provided by head offices. Industry GVA includes the production of all head offices providing the administration services and travel agencies.

Nominal GVA for the 2015 based series shows a value of TZS 27 billion whereas for 2007 series it was TZS 13.3 billion for 2017.

Figure 21: Administrative and Support Services Activities Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)



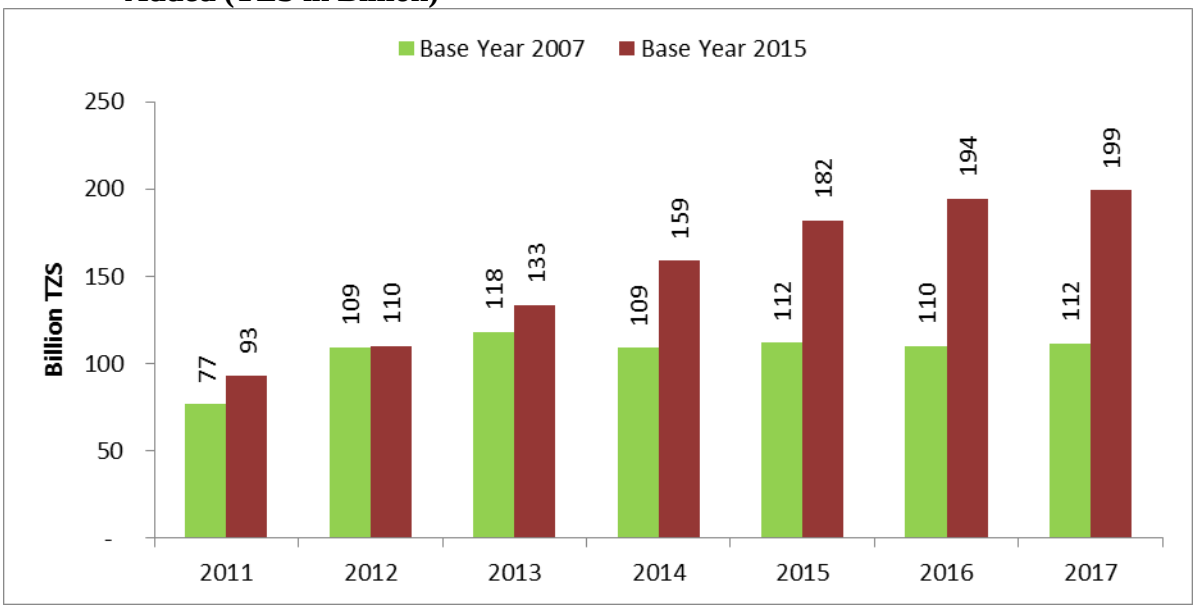
Public Administration

This industry includes activities of a governmental nature, normally carried out by the public administration. This includes the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws and their pursuant regulation, as well as the administration of programs based on them, legislative activities, taxation, national defense, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and the administration of government programs. This industry also includes compulsory social security activities. Activities in this industry are considered "non-market", with most of their output being produced for the community as a whole, rather than being sold at market prices. Therefore, output is valued as the sum of the costs incurred in producing the services provided to the community, less any incidental sales. Value added is therefore derived as the sum of compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital (related to accounting depreciation).

Industry production estimates are compiled using budget data of ministries, authorities under ministries and independent commissions, gathered from Government Budget for both the 2007 and 2015 base year series. Nominal GVA estimates for the 2015 based series are higher than the estimates of the 2007 based series.

In 2017, nominal GVA estimates of the 2015 based series was TZS 199 billion which was higher than those for the 2007 based series (TZS 112 billion).

Figure 22: Public administration and compulsory social security Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)

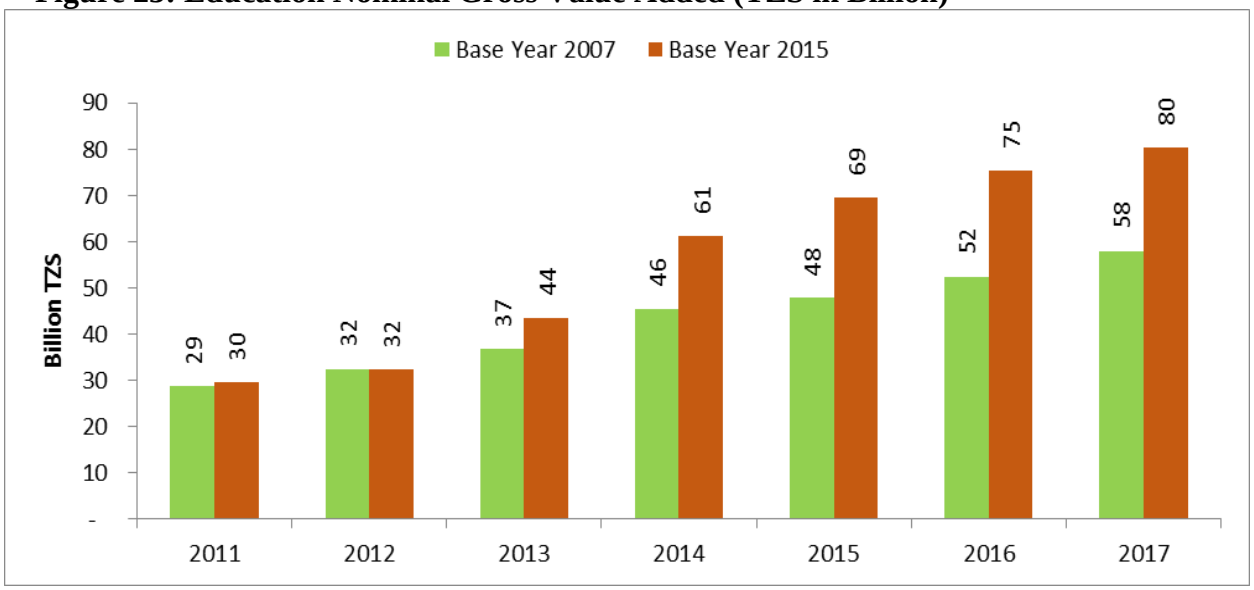


Education

This industry includes education at any level or for any profession, education by the public and private institutions in the regular school system at its different levels, adult education, literacy programs and vocational education.

Nominal GVA estimates for the 2015 based series are compiled using the number of students in private and public educational institutions and related private school fees, plus data from the government budget. Nominal GVA for the 2007 based estimates were based only on the total expenditure value of public schools derived from the government budget. Nominal GVA estimates for the 2015 based series are higher than those for the 2007 based series.

Figure 23: Education Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)



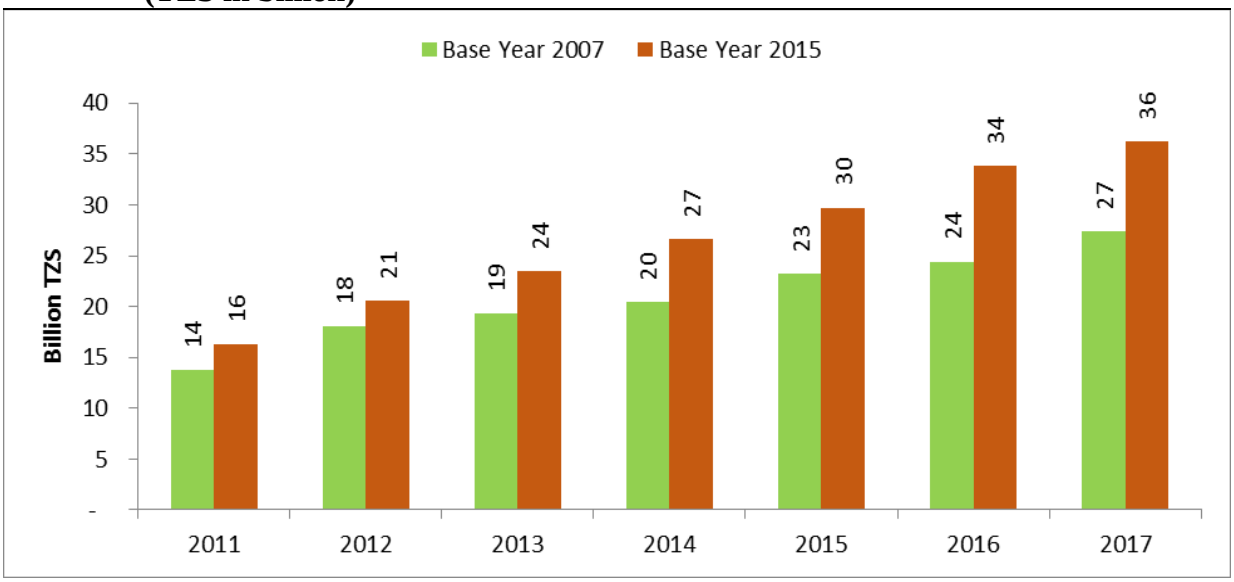
Human Health and Social Work

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

Industry production consists of the public and private hospitals, clinics, and other services related to medical purposes.

The 2017 Nominal GVA estimates for 2007 series was TZS 27.4 billion whereas Nominal GVA for the same year for 2015 series was TZS 36 billion.

Figure 24: Human health and Social Work Activities Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in billion)



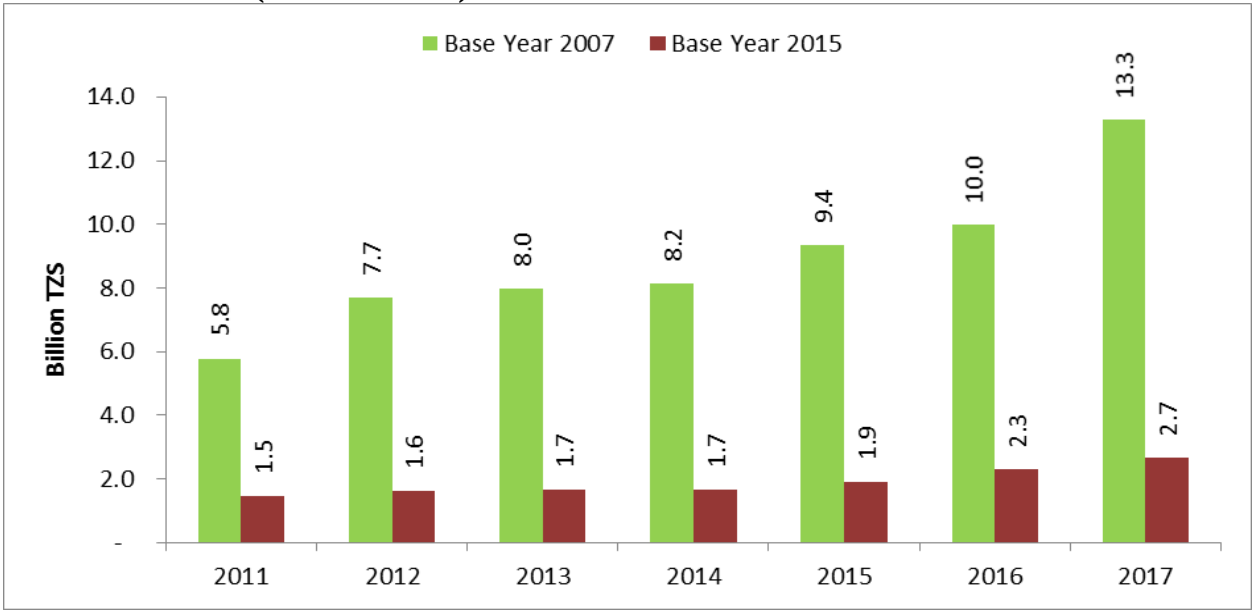
Entertainment, Recreation and other Services

This industry includes a wide range of activities to meet cultural, entertainment and recreational interests, including live performances, operation of museum sites, and sports and recreation activities. The industry also includes community, social and personal services.

Industry production includes entertainment activities, diving centers, water sport activities, spas, salons, and such related activities.

The increase in nominal GVA estimates for the 2015 based series reflects growth in the country's economic activity for this sector. Figure 31 shows nominal GVA estimates for the 2007 and 2015 base year series.

Figure 25: Entertainment and recreation & other service activities Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)

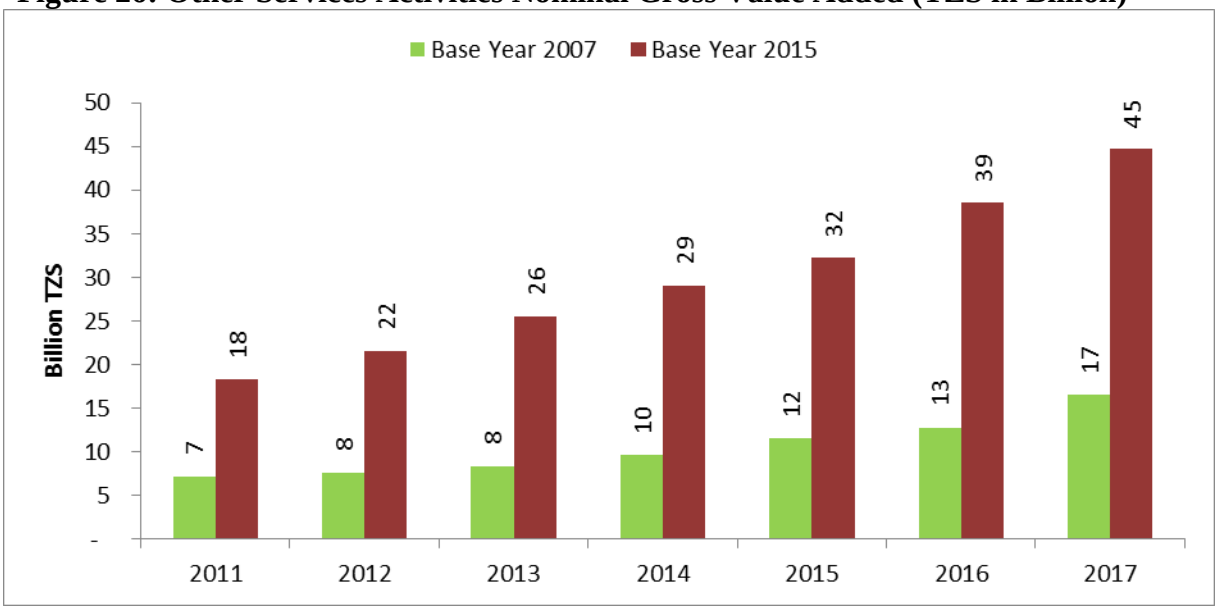


Other Services Activities

This industry includes the activities of business and employer's membership organization, activities of trade unions, religious organizations, political organization, repair of computer and equipment's, repair of communication equipment's, repair of household appliances, repair of footwear, washing and dry-cleaning of textile and fur product, hair dressing and beautify treatment, funeral and related activities as well as activities of household as employers of domestic personal.

There were significant changes between two benchmark years. The methodological change has raised the GVA for the 2015 series compared with the 2007 based series. The 2017 for nominal GVA estimates of the 2015 based series was TZS 45 billion compared with TZS 17 billion for the 2007 based series.

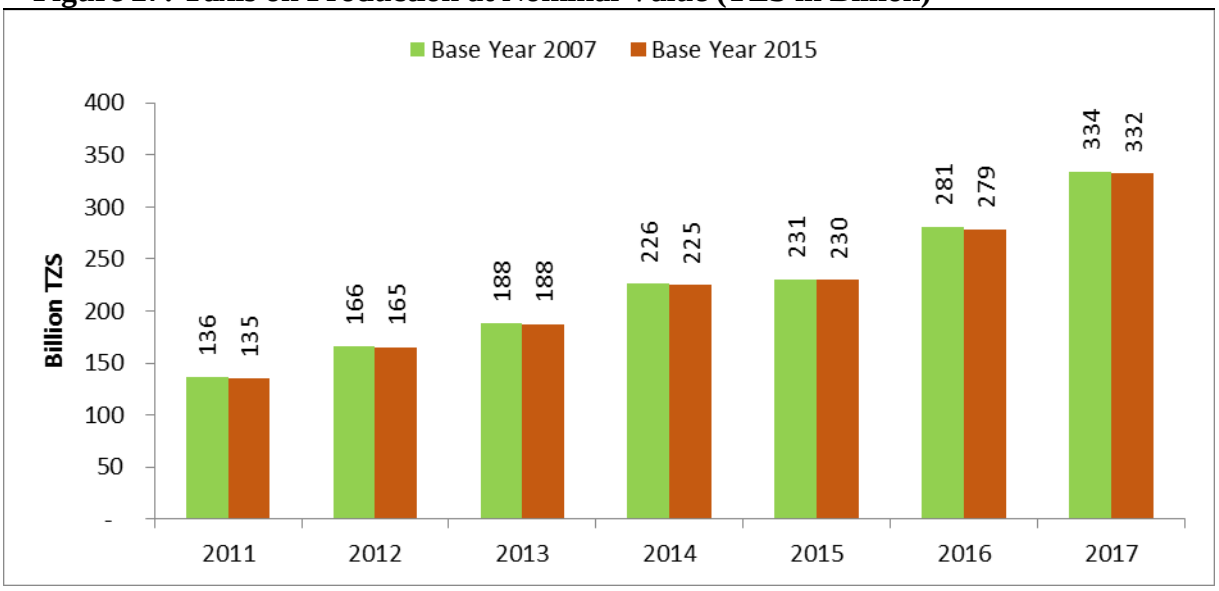
Figure 26: Other Services Activities Nominal Gross Value Added (TZS in Billion)



Taxis on Production

This includes taxes of goods and services realized during production process. There was no significant difference between the two benchmark year as the figure 27 below has indicated.

Figure 27: Taxis on Production at Nominal Value (TZS in Billion)



DATA SOURCE AND METHODS

Introduction:

This part portrays the data sources for GDP economic activities that presented in this report. It explains the methodology used during compilation of output, intermediate consumption and the derivation of the balance item (Value Added). Also, provide the details of the 2015 SUT compilation that was used as a benchmark I/O ratio for economic activities that used in computation of GVA at production approach.

1. Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries

1.1 Production of Crops:

The Crop production activity is estimated using crop model, which is made up of 18 crops. The crops are estimated into quarters through two agricultural seasons.

Data by crop type on production quantities or forecast are used in estimating output at constant prices; cost profile is applied in distributing production into the respective quarters. Output in current price is estimated by multiplying the volume estimate by appropriate CPI.

The value estimate of base year is derived through benchmarked farm get prices and quantity data. Hence the subsequent estimates are based on volume extrapolation using quantities.

Area planted is used as a volume indicator to extrapolate Intermediate Consumption (IC) in constant prices, and for current prices, the IC is estimated through reflation.

Annual estimate is derived through summation of four quarters.

The crops included in the model are maize, paddy rice, other cereals (sorghum and millet), Cassava, Sweet potatoes, Tania and Yams, Pulses, Groundnuts, Tomatoes, Other Vegetables (eggplant, okra, green peppers, bitter tomatoes and pumpkins), Bananas, Coconuts, Mangoes, Oranges, Watermelon, Other Fruit (lemon, lime, cucumber, pineapple, pawpaw and mandarin) Cloves and Seaweed.

The Agriculture Survey 2015/16 data were used to derive benchmark values.

1.2 Livestock Production

Livestock output are compiled using livestock model. The estimates are based on stock data on number of animals by type, number slaughtered in abattoirs, price per head, average carcass weight per animal, female population, number of births and number slaughtered on farm. Both benchmarked data and available routine data are used in the compilation.

Fixed input – output (IO) ratios are used to derive IC at constant prices and current value is computed through reflation.

1.3 Forestry

Estimates are based on output of forests comprising charcoal, firewood and logs. CPI charcoal and CPI firewood are used as deflators to estimate output in current prices.

Inter HBS trend is applied to estimate output of firewood and charcoal at constant prices.

1.4 Fishing

Production data on quantities by fish type and values are used to compile output at constant and current prices. The fixed input – output (I/O) ratio is applied to derive IC at constant price, while in current price the IC is estimated by reflation.

Mining and Quarrying

The quantity of sand, stones and gravel are used as volume indicators to estimate output in constant price, the CPI nonfood is used to reflate output to current prices. The benchmarked input output ratio is used to estimate the IC in constant price; the weighted IC deflator of CPI fuels and CPI nonfood is used to estimate IC in current prices.

Manufacturing

The activity is estimated base on processing and preserving of meats and fish, manufacture of food products (breads, noodles, dairy and grain mills), manufacture of beverages (mineral water and soft drinks), manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel and footwear, manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing (fabricated metal products).

The output estimates are based on quarterly industrial survey on quantities and values. The inter – HBS trend is used for furniture and wearing apparel activities. PPI manufacturing is used in

deflation or reflation of output. Input – output ratio is used to derive IC constant price and CPI composite index are used to reflate IC to current price.

Electricity

Output estimates are based on sales of electricity and KWh distributed as volume indicator for quarterly estimates. The annual estimates are compiled using financial statement. Quarterly IC in constant prices is estimated using input – output ratio while the weighted IC deflator of CPI electricity, repair and maintenance and services is used to reflate IC into current prices.

Water supply

The activity is estimated on businesses and households' consumption of water. The businesses are estimated by extrapolation using volume trend of output on manufacturing, hotels and restaurants. Inter – HBS trend is applied to estimate water consumed by households. CPI water is used as price deflator.

Construction

The industry is estimated as traditional construction and other construction. Output in current price is estimated base on values of construction materials both imported and domestic production, while the constant price output is estimated base on quantities of domestic construction materials and deflated values of imported construction materials. The CPI for construction materials is used for deflation or reflation of output and intermediate consumptions (IC).

Wholesales and Retails Trade

The activity output is estimated base on formal and informal trade activities and repair of motor vehicles/cycles.

The benchmark estimate is extrapolated using volume of marketed agricultural, fishing, manufacturing and imported products to derive output in constant prices. CPI goods are used to reflate into current price output. Stock of number of vehicles and motor cycles in operation are used as indicator for repair of vehicles and motorcycles. Benchmarked input – output ratio is used to derive IC in constant price while for current prices the IC composite index is used to reflate.

Transport and Storage

Output is estimated for road transport, water transport, air transport and support services.

The output on road transport is estimated by extrapolating benchmark values using number of vehicle licensed. For water and air transport, the output is estimated using number of passengers and volume of cargoes. Volume index of ships and aircraft movement and volume index of total cargoes are used to estimate output on transport support services at harbor and airport. Corresponding CPIs are used as output deflator.

IC deflator is derived as weighted price index of various CPI items.

Accommodation and Food Services

Weighted volume index of tourist arrivals by length of stay and urban population is used to derive output at constant prices. PPI hotel was used to reflate the output into current price. Benchmarked input – out ratio was used to estimate IC in constant price and CPI weighted index of various CPI items is used to reflate IC into current prices.

Information and Communication

Quarterly current price output is estimated using turnover data from VAT returns. CPI telecommunication is used as output deflator. Intermediate Consumption (IC) in constant price is estimated based on fixed input – output ratio. The weighted IC price index of rent, communication and services CPI is used as IC deflator.

Annual estimates are based on annual financial accounts statements from companies.

Financial Services

Quarterly output for non FISIM revenue in current price is estimated using combined values of loans and deposits. CPI all items used as a deflator to constant price output. Input – output ratio is used to derive IC in constant prices and weighted IC deflator is used for reflating IC into current prices. Annual estimate is computed using annual financial statements.

The annual and quarterly output for FISIM is estimated by extrapolating FISIM benchmark value on loans and deposits by deflated stock of loans and deposits respectively.

Insurance Services

The quarterly estimates are based on number of vehicles licensed as a volume indicator. CPI insurance is used as proxy output deflator. Annual estimate is calculated from annual financial statement of the insurance company.

Real Estates

The activity uses stock data on dwellings to estimate – extrapolate the benchmark value using inter census trend. CPI rent is used as a deflator. The IC constant price is estimated using input – output ratio while for current price the CPI of maintenance and repair of the dwelling is used to reflate.

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

Zanzibar social security fund (ZSSF) employment data is used as output volume indicator. Current price estimate is obtained by reflate the constant price output with CPI services. The input – output ratio is used to estimate IC in constant price while for the current price IC, the CPI services is used to reflate.

Other Administrative and Support Services

This industry includes the activity of selling travel, tour, transportation and accommodation services to the general public and commercial clients, and the activity of arranging and assembling tours that are sold through travel agencies or directly by agents such as tour operators, as well as other travel-related services including reservation services provided by head offices. The output of private securities is estimated base on turnover data from VAT returns, and CPI services is the output deflator. The deflator for IC is weighted CPI index of services and overall CPI.

Output of tour operator is estimated using volume index of tourist arrivals by length of stay while the current is estimated using value index of tour operator levies. IC deflator is weighted price index of CPI fuels, maintenance and repairs and communication CPIs.

Public Administration

The output is estimated using wage bill; the wage index is a deflator.

Education

Estimate compiled by public and private institutions and by level of education. Volume indicators used include enrolment numbers by level and by type of institutions. CPI education is used to deflate output of market producers.

Health

Wage bill for government as an indicator for GVA of non - market production. Number of patients as a volume indicator for private health facilities.

Arts Entertainment and Recreation

Weighted volume index of tourist arrivals and urban population is used to estimate output at constant price while for current price output the CPI recreational and sporting services is used to reflate. The IC in constant price is estimated using input – output ratio while for the current price the CPI services is used as deflator.

Other Services

It is estimated base on sub activities of membership and repairs and other personal services.

Constant price output is estimated based on weighted volume index of general population and tourist arrivals. The CPI services is a deflator. The I/O ratio used to estimate IC in constant price while the current price is obtained by reflates with CPI services.

Activities of Household as Employers

Urban population applied as a volume indicator with CPI domestic services as the deflator.

Taxes on Products

The activity is estimated using government data on taxes and volume of goods/services that are subject to relevant taxes as volume indicator.

Supply and Use Table (SUT).

SUTs are a powerful tool to compare and contrast data from various sources, and thereby improve the coherence of economic information system. SUTs are the starting point in the compilation of national accounts as they produce consistent and reconciled GDP estimates from the production, expenditure, and income sides. An added advantage of SUTs is that the balancing between supply and use is done not only at the overall level of products and industries, but at each individual product where missing information or weak data sources can framework.

This is comprehensive SUT, which comprises 148 products and 65 economic activities. This provides Input/output ratio for a base year.

ANNEXES: ADDITIONAL TABLES

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP at market prices								
At current prices (Billion shillings)	1,151	1,353	1,594	1,836	2,148	2,356	2,750	3,226
At constant 2015 prices (Billion shillings)	1,768	1,899	1,999	2,084	2,218	2,356	2,491	2,684
Quantity index (2015=100)	75	81	85	88	94	100	106	114
Constant price growth rates (%)		7.4%	5.3%	4.3%	6.4%	6.2%	5.8%	7.7%
Implicit price deflators (2015=100)	65	71	80	88	97	100	110	120
GDP per capita at current prices								
GDP per capita (Tshs '000)	937	1,071	1,227	1,374	1,558	1,666	1,890	2,103
GDP per capita (US $)	672	688	781	859	942	834	868	944
GDP per capita at constant 2015 prices								
GDP per capita (Tshs '000)	1,441	1,504	1,539	1,560	1,609	1,666	1,712	1,750
GDP per capita (US $)	721	753	771	781	806	834	857	876
Memorandum items								
Population ('000)	1,227	1,263	1,299	1,336	1,379	1,414	1,455	1,534
Exchange rate Tshs per US $	1,396	1,557	1,572	1,599	1,653	1,997	2,177	2,229

Table 4: Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity: At current Prices

	ISIC	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP at market prices									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		261	343	380	432	477	520	605	695
Industries		197	235	302	349	382	434	529	632
Services		581	639	747	868	1,065	1,173	1,338	1,568
Taxes on Products		112	135	165	188	225	230	279	332
Industries									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	261	343	380	432	477	520	605	695
Crops	AA	141	187	171	204	213	228	256	313
Livestock	AB	38	46	70	80	96	114	167	165
Forestry	AC	18	23	33	35	39	41	45	51
Fishing	AD	63	87	105	114	128	137	137	165
Mining and quarrying	B	11	12	16	18	20	23	29	36
Manufacturing	C	99	108	132	148	160	180	195	211
Electricity and gas	D	(4)	(2)	6	10	8	12	29	30
Water supply and sewerage	E	5	5	7	12	18	20	21	22
Construction	F	87	111	141	161	176	199	255	333
Trade and repairs	G	89	107	133	141	152	162	175	199
Transport and storage	H	57	68	76	81	94	102	109	109
Accommodation and food services	I	178	208	237	267	298	331	388	473
Accommodation	IA	139	163	183	209	237	268	318	391
Food and beverage services	IB	39	45	54	57	61	63	70	82
Information and communication	J	17	16	21	28	54	53	51	37
Financial and insurance activities	K	31	28	37	45	62	79	91	119
Real estate activities	L	54	47	48	71	122	128	181	275
Professional, scientific and technica	M	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	4
Administrative and support services	N	11	13	18	21	22	23	25	27
Public administration	O	90	93	110	133	159	182	194	199
Education	P	27	30	32	44	61	69	75	80
Human health and social work	Q	14	16	21	24	27	30	34	36
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3
Other service activities	S	16	16	18	22	25	27	33	39
Domestic services	T	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	6
Less FISIM		(6)	(8)	(11)	(16)	(20)	(24)	(31)	(39)
GDP at basic prices		1,039	1,217	1,429	1,649	1,923	2,126	2,472	2,894
Taxes on products		112	135	165	188	225	230	279	332
GDP at purchaser prices		1,151	1,353	1,594	1,836	2,148	2,356	2,750	3,226

Table 5: Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity at Current Prices (% Contribution to GDP)

	ISIC	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP at market prices									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		22.6%	25.4%	23.9%	23.5%	22.2%	22.1%	22.0%	21.5%
Industries		17.1%	17.4%	18.9%	19.0%	17.8%	18.4%	19.2%	19.6%
Services		50.5%	47.2%	46.9%	47.3%	49.6%	49.8%	48.6%	48.6%
Taxes on Products		9.7%	10.0%	10.4%	10.2%	10.5%	9.8%	10.1%	10.3%
Industries									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	22.6%	25.4%	23.9%	23.5%	22.2%	22.1%	22.0%	21.5%
Crops	AA	12.3%	13.8%	10.7%	11.1%	9.9%	9.7%	9.3%	9.7%
Livestock	AB	3.3%	3.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.8%	6.1%	5.1%
Forestry	AC	1.6%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%
Fishing	AD	5.5%	6.5%	6.6%	6.2%	6.0%	5.8%	5.0%	5.1%
Mining and quarrying	B	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Manufacturing	C	8.6%	8.0%	8.3%	8.1%	7.5%	7.6%	7.1%	6.5%
Electricity and gas	D	-0.4%	-0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	1.1%	0.9%
Water supply and sewerage	E	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Construction	F	7.5%	8.2%	8.8%	8.8%	8.2%	8.4%	9.3%	10.3%
Trade and repairs	G	7.7%	7.9%	8.3%	7.7%	7.1%	6.9%	6.4%	6.2%
Transport and storage	H	5.0%	5.1%	4.8%	4.4%	4.4%	4.3%	4.0%	3.4%
Accommodation and food services	I	15.5%	15.4%	14.9%	14.5%	13.9%	14.1%	14.1%	14.7%
Accommodation	IA	12.1%	12.1%	11.5%	11.4%	11.0%	11.4%	11.6%	12.1%
Food and beverage services	IB	3.4%	3.3%	3.4%	3.1%	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	2.6%
Information and communication	J	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%	1.5%	2.5%	2.2%	1.9%	1.2%
Financial and insurance activities	K	2.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.9%	3.3%	3.3%	3.7%
Real estate activities	L	4.7%	3.5%	3.0%	3.9%	5.7%	5.5%	6.6%	8.5%
Professional, scientific and technical	M	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Administrative and support services	N	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Public administration	O	7.8%	6.9%	6.9%	7.3%	7.4%	7.7%	7.1%	6.2%
Education	P	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	2.4%	2.8%	2.9%	2.7%	2.5%
Human health and social work	Q	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other service activities	S	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
Domestic services	T	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Less FISIM		-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-1.1%	-1.2%
GDP at basic prices		90.3%	90.0%	89.6%	89.8%	89.5%	90.2%	89.9%	89.7%
Taxes on products		9.7%	10.0%	10.4%	10.2%	10.5%	9.8%	10.1%	10.3%
GDP at purchaser prices		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 6: Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity at Constant 2015 Prices

	ISIC	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP at market prices									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		459	479	465	492	493	520	539	582
Industries		280	318	355	369	395	434	467	493
Services		905	957	989	1,026	1,111	1,173	1,237	1,332
Taxes on Products		124	145	190	197	219	230	248	277
Industries									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	459	479	465	492	493	520	539	582
Crops	AA	245	249	222	236	219	228	236	261
Livestock	AB	68	72	84	92	100	114	125	136
Forestry	AC	39	39	40	40	41	41	42	44
Fishing	AD	107	119	120	124	133	137	137	141
Mining and quarrying	B	18	19	21	22	21	23	27	33
Manufacturing	C	118	128	140	149	162	180	195	211
Electricity and gas	D	7	9	10	10	11	12	13	13
Water supply and sewerage	E	14	15	16	17	18	20	21	22
Construction	F	123	147	168	171	182	199	212	213
Trade and repairs	G	150	161	161	169	167	162	169	180
Transport and storage	H	67	74	84	90	99	102	108	111
Accommodation and food services	I	244	265	264	282	298	331	376	429
Accommodation	IA	197	214	213	228	241	268	305	350
Food and beverage services	IB	48	51	51	54	57	63	70	79
Information and communication	J	47	48	53	45	58	53	45	52
Financial and insurance activities	K	44	45	52	52	65	79	84	92
Real estate activities	L	99	104	109	115	121	128	136	145
Professional, scientific and technica	M	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	4
Administrative and support services	N	17	18	22	24	23	23	23	24
Public administration	O	146	148	148	147	170	182	181	176
Education	P	48	52	54	60	67	69	72	73
Human health and social work	Q	26	26	26	27	30	30	31	31
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
Other service activities	S	22	23	23	25	26	27	30	34
Domestic services	T	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
Less FISIM		(12)	(15)	(17)	(19)	(21)	(24)	(28)	(28)
GDP at basic prices		1,644	1,754	1,809	1,888	1,999	2,126	2,244	2,407
Taxes on products		124	145	190	197	219	230	248	277
GDP at purchaser prices		1,768	1,899	1,999	2,084	2,218	2,356	2,491	2,684

Table 7: Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity at Constant 2015Prices (%Change)

	ISIC	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP at market prices								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		4.3%	-2.9%	5.9%	0.2%	5.3%	3.8%	7.9%
Industries		13.4%	11.9%	3.9%	6.9%	9.8%	7.7%	5.6%
Services		5.8%	3.3%	3.8%	8.2%	5.6%	5.5%	7.7%
Taxes on Products		16.7%	30.7%	3.7%	11.4%	5.0%	7.7%	11.8%
Industries								
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	A	4.3%	-2.9%	5.9%	0.2%	5.3%	3.8%	7.9%
Crops	AA	1.5%	-10.7%	6.4%	-7.2%	3.9%	3.6%	10.6%
Livestock	AB	5.2%	16.2%	9.9%	9.2%	13.3%	9.8%	9.2%
Forestry	AC	1.6%	1.8%	-0.2%	1.5%	1.6%	2.5%	4.2%
Fishing	AD	11.0%	0.5%	4.1%	7.2%	2.9%	-0.5%	3.1%
Mining and quarrying	B	7.8%	9.6%	3.8%	-0.8%	9.8%	15.9%	20.3%
Manufacturing	C	8.1%	10.0%	6.0%	9.1%	10.9%	8.0%	8.6%
Electricity and gas	D	35.5%	9.5%	3.1%	4.7%	6.7%	8.2%	4.2%
Water supply and sewerage	E	6.5%	6.6%	5.7%	6.9%	8.0%	6.9%	7.4%
Construction	F	19.0%	14.5%	2.1%	6.2%	9.1%	6.5%	0.8%
Trade and repairs	G	7.6%	0.0%	4.5%	-1.0%	-2.9%	4.5%	6.4%
Transport and storage	H	10.6%	13.1%	7.3%	9.4%	3.5%	5.6%	3.5%
Accommodation and food services	I	8.4%	-0.2%	6.8%	5.5%	11.1%	13.5%	14.3%
Accommodation	IA	8.7%	-0.4%	7.0%	5.6%	11.5%	13.8%	14.7%
Food and beverage services	IB	7.5%	0.4%	6.2%	5.1%	9.8%	11.8%	12.6%
Information and communication	J	1.5%	11.1%	-15.9%	28.9%	-9.0%	-14.9%	15.5%
Financial and insurance activities	K	2.1%	15.0%	0.2%	23.7%	21.8%	6.5%	9.5%
Real estate activities	L	4.6%	5.0%	5.3%	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%	6.2%
Professional, scientific and technica	M	-3.5%	21.4%	47.9%	43.4%	9.2%	9.6%	-3.2%
Administrative and support services	N	10.4%	23.2%	5.9%	-5.2%	3.1%	-1.9%	7.2%
Public administration	O	1.7%	-0.2%	-0.5%	15.4%	7.1%	-0.5%	-2.7%
Education	P	8.6%	4.2%	10.7%	11.5%	3.4%	3.0%	2.5%
Human health and social work	Q	0.9%	1.6%	4.3%	8.0%	0.3%	3.7%	1.4%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	R	9.2%	-0.7%	7.4%	5.8%	17.0%	26.2%	14.5%
Other service activities	S	7.9%	0.0%	6.5%	5.3%	3.6%	12.5%	13.4%
Domestic services	T	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
Less FISIM		30.4%	10.2%	10.3%	13.7%	12.7%	16.6%	-0.9%
GDP at basic prices		6.7%	3.2%	4.3%	5.9%	6.3%	5.5%	7.3%
Taxes on products		16.7%	30.7%	3.7%	11.4%	5.0%	7.7%	11.8%
GDP at purchaser prices		7.4%	5.3%	4.3%	6.4%	6.2%	5.8%	7.7%

Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar

Vision

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For comments and suggestions, please contact:
Chief Government Statistician,
Office of the Chief Government Statistician,
P.O. Box 2321,
Zanzibar.

Tel: +255 24 2231869
Fax: +255 24 2231742
Email: zanstat@ocgs.go.tz
Website: www.ocgs.go.tz