

KADUNA STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (KDGDP)



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KADUNA STATE BUREAU OF STATISTICS

FOREWORD	4
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	4
1. INTRODUCTION	5
2. OVERVIEW OF GDP IN 2015	5
3. SURVEY DESIGN	6
4. MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS	8
5. KEY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS	12
6. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATION	13
7. METHODOLOGY OF GDP COMPILATION	13

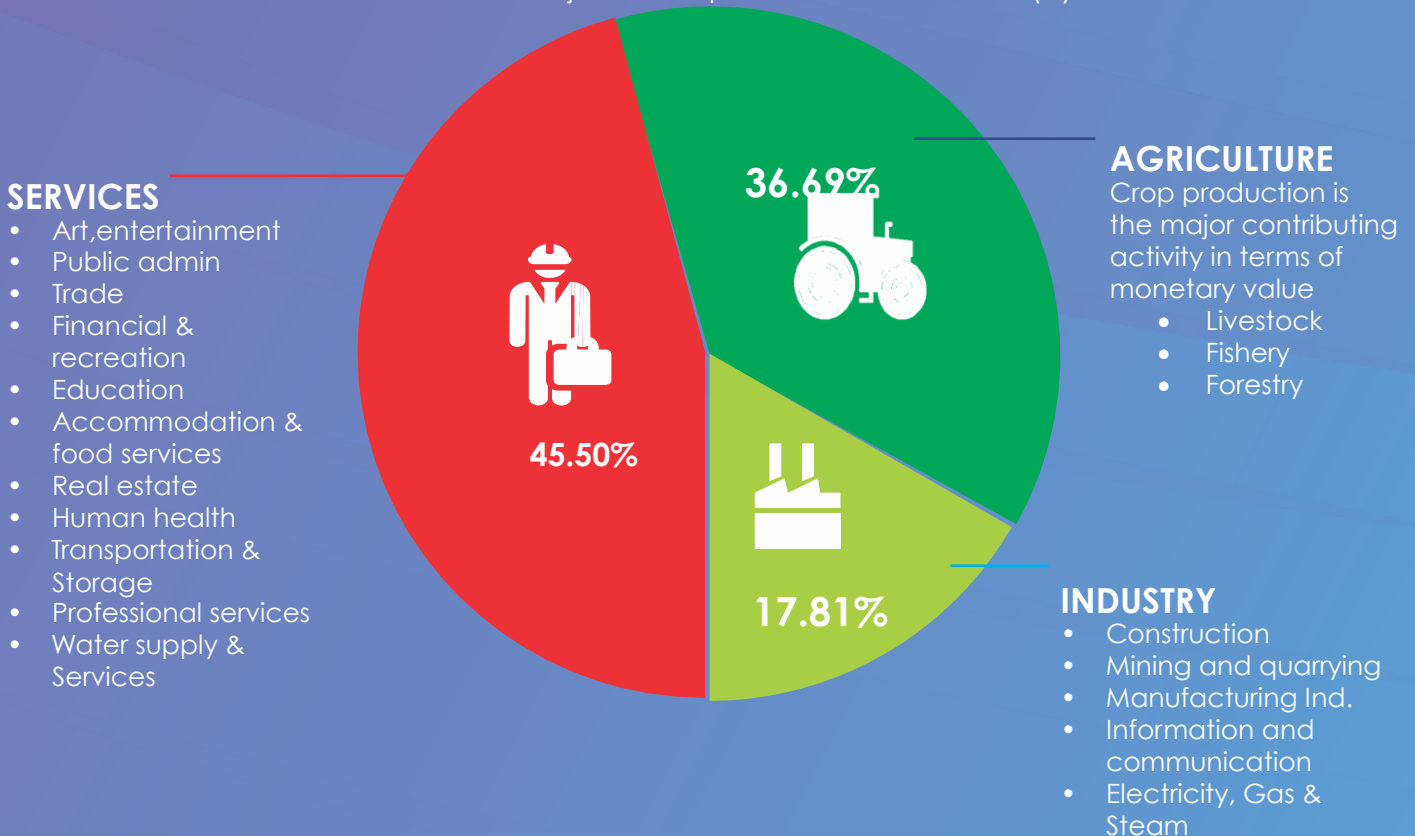
TABLE OF CONTENTS

KADUNA STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (KDGDP) AT A GLANCE

Total GDP for 2015 N2.25trn

KDGDP covers 42 economic activities

2015 KDGDP: All summarized in three major sectors | Contribution to KDGDP (%)

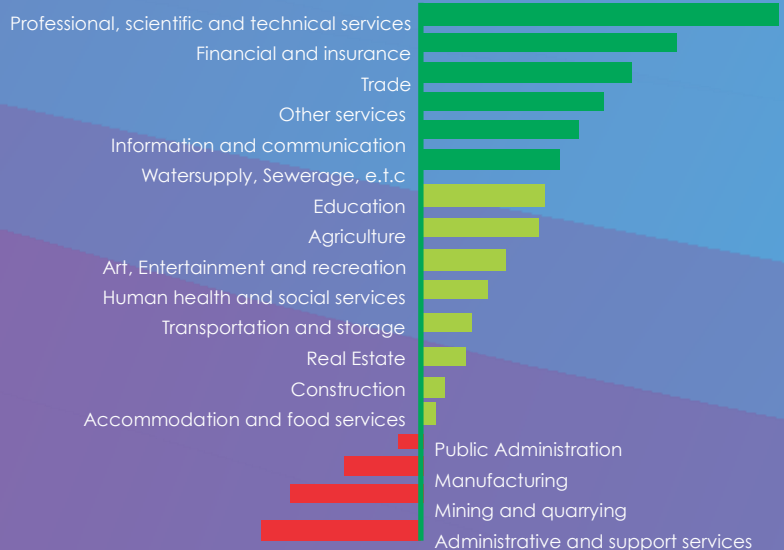


KDGDP Yearly Growth Rate (%)

2014: **4.99%** 2015: **11.80%**

Growth rate by main sector year on year (%)

	2014	2015
Services	46.09	20.08
Agriculture	3.27	12.14
Industry	3.71	-9.21



FOREWORD

The structure and quantum of the economy of Kaduna State has been estimated over the years using unreliable parameters, Which have not clearly indicated the growth pattern of the state economy thereby leading to faulty policy formulation and implementation? To better understand the productive sectors of the state economy, This administration deemed it necessary to conduct a State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP) survey, which is the first of its kind in the State. GDP is a key parameter for measuring the performance of any economy as it provides a measure of the quantum of economic activities within a defined locality.

The results of the GDP survey have been Insightful. We now know that Kaduna State is the 7th largest sub-national economy with a contribution of 2.3% to the National GDP in 2015. The Kaduna State GDP stands at ₦2.25trillion in 2015 as against ₦2.02trillion in 2014. The figures further shows that Services contributed 45.5%, Agriculture contributing 36.69% and Industry 17.81%. The result also showed that Fishing, Trading, Broadcasting, Financial services and Livestock are the fastest growing sub sectors in the State, while Food, Beverages and Tobacco, Motion Pictures, Public Services, had a significant decline in their growth.

The GDP survey was conducted in all the 23 Local Government Areas of Kaduna State. Both urban and rural Enumeration Areas (EAs) were canvassed for household components, including visiting 300 Establishments. Establishment component of the private sectors are seen to be the main propeller of any given economy.

These results will guide the Government to tailor its policy interventions to boosting critical job generating sectors, providing the enabling environment for businesses to thrive and other objectives as outlined in our State Development Plan.

I wish to thank His Excellency, Governor Nasir Ahmad El-Rufa'i for providing us with the support to carry out this exercise. I commend the Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics (KDBS) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) for the herculean task that has produced the first GDP in Kaduna State. The state will ensure that this exercise is conducted regularly in order to provide the data required to Make Kaduna Great Again.

Muhammad Sani Abdullahi

Commissioner Budget and Planning

Kaduna State, Nigeria

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics has conducted State Gross Domestic Product Survey (SGDP), in collaboration with National Bureau of Statistics (NBS).

I must acknowledge and appreciate the Governor, Mallam Nasir Ahmed El-Rufai who has passion for data as a veritable tool for development. His support for the conduct of the Kaduna State Gross Domestic Product Survey (KDGP) has made this report possible.

The Honourable Commissioner, Ministry of Budget and Planning, Muhammad Sani Abdullahi is also worthy to be acknowledged for creating an enabling environment for the Bureau to perform and to have taken part in the field monitoring during the exercise.

Furthermore, I wish to sincerely appreciate NBS for guidance and technical support from the beginning to the end of the exercise, of course, this is what is expected of the apex statistical agency in the country. The ADB, WB & DFID-Enable2 who in little ways contributed to the exercise are also worthy of mention

I will not forget our highly esteemed individuals, Households, Establishments, Securities, LGAs and members of the general public who gave us their support, responded to our questionnaires and provided necessary logistics all to make the exercise a Success.

Finally, I am deeply indebted to my valued staff and other adhoc staff who worked assiduously for this great achieved assignment.

Basheer Bature Ibraheem

Statistician General

FOREWORD ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Introduction

A key parameter for measuring the performance of any economy is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as it provides a measure of the quantum of economic activities within a locality.

GDP can be defined as the sum of the market values, or prices, of all final goods and services produced in an economy during a period of time. KDGP aims to express Kaduna State's output in local currency, it captures all final goods and services as long as they are produced within the State, thereby assuming that the final monetary value of everything that is produced in Kaduna is represented in the State's GDP.

The survey was carried out in all the twenty-three (23) Local Government Areas; both Urban and Rural Enumeration Areas (EAs) were canvassed for the household and informal components in addition to visiting 300 establishments for the Establishment Component. Principle of Residency was considered while designing the sampling frame. The data covers the period of 2013, 2014 and 2015 business records.

Forty-two (42) economic activities were covered in the survey; these were chosen after careful study of the economic activities that are prominent in the state.

Overview of GDP in 2015

In 2015, the Gross Domestic Product for Kaduna State at the basic price was ₦2.25 trillion, compared to ₦2.02 trillion in 2014 and ₦1.92 trillion in 2013. The GDP grew by 11.18% in 2015, compared to 4.99% growth recorded in 2014 (year on year) in real terms. The economy of the State can better be understood when viewed sector by sector. The results clearly show the sectors that contributed more and those that grew over the period of three (3) years.

SECTION 1 & 2

The frame of Enumeration Areas (EAs) for 2006 Housing and population Census conducted by National Population Commission (NPopC) was used for the survey. The NBS National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) 2007/2014 Master Sample Frame (MSF) was adopted for the survey. However, the NISH 2007/2014 Master Sample was constructed from LGA Master Sample which may be called Master Frame, which was used to select the NISH subsample of EAs in Kaduna State.

The 30 Master Sample EAs in each LGA for the state were pooled together. Hence, the total number of EAs in the LGA Master Sample for the state is equal to 30 times the number of the LGA in Kaduna state. Then, Systematic Sample of 200 EAs were selected with equal probability across all LGAs within the State.

The NISH EAs in the State were divided into 20 replicates of 10 EAs each. The sample EAs for most NBS National Household Surveys such as GHS are based on a subsample of the NISH Master Sample, selected as a combination of replicates from the NISH Frame.

However, for the collaborative survey of Kaduna State Gross Domestic Product (KDGP) compilation in Kaduna State/NBS and for the Household/Informal component, six (6) replicates containing sixty (60) EAs were 10 HHs were systematically selected per EA. Hence, sixty (60) EAs were covered and ten (10) HHs interview in each EA (see table I).

The households in each EA were stratified into two (2) namely:

- Households with Enterprises and
- Households without Enterprises

SURVEY DESIGN Continued

All households with Enterprises formed the frame from which ten (10) were systematically selected.

All Enterprises operated by members of the household were canvassed, apart from the Enterprises already covered through the households, the supervisor for the component did a quick listing of Enterprises physically located within the EA.

Thereafter, Three (3) Enterprises were systematically selected and interviewed using the Household/Informal Enterprise questionnaire.

S/No	State	No of EAs studied for HHs	No of EAs studied for Informal Enterprises	Total No. of EAs studied for both HH/ Informal Enterprises	No. of HHs visited for HHs	No. of HHs visited for Informal Enterprises	Total No. HHs visited for both HHs/ Informal enterprises	No. of Teams for HHs/ Informal Enterprises
1	Kaduna	60	60	120	600	600	1200	3

Furthermore, the Establishment components was sampled using Frames that were recently updated at the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

In all, 300 Establishments were canvassed in the State. However, their distribution among the LGAs depend on the major drivers of the economy in Kaduna state (see table 2)

S/No	PPS Distribution	No. of Teams for Establishment
1	300	2

SECTION 4

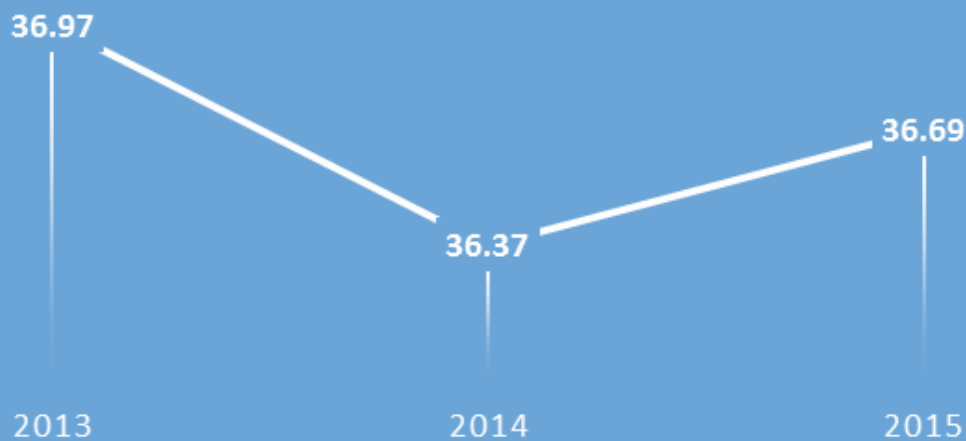
MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural sector contributed 36.97 % of the total GDP in 2013, which decreased in 2014 by 0.6% but appreciated by 3.32%, though not able to attain 2013 figures. The share in the sector was driven by output in crop production accounting for 92.6% of overall share of the sector to the GDP, followed by Livestock with 6.69%. Fishing recorded the highest growth in 2015 with 40.28%, followed by crop with 12.14%. Agriculture remains the major contributing sector in Kaduna State over the three -year period.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR YEAR ON YEAR CONTRIBUTION (%)

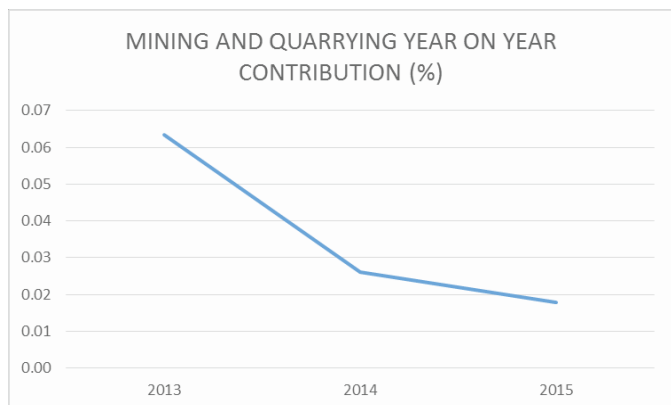
— AGRICULTURE SECTOR



MINING AND QUARRYING

Four main activities make up the Mining & Quarrying sectors they are: Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas; Coal Mining; Metal ore & Quarrying; and, other Minerals.

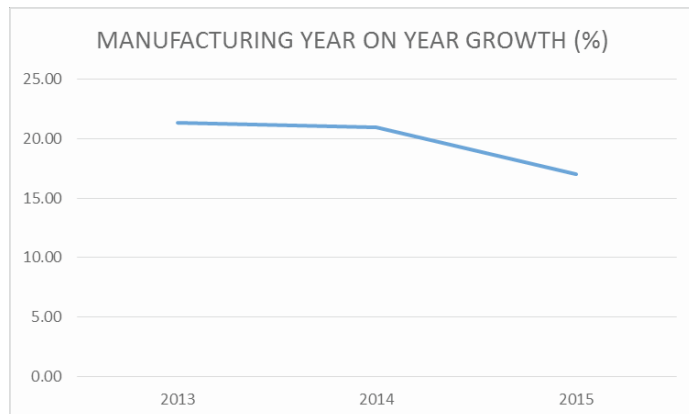
There has been a decline in the overall contribution of the sector in the total GDP, which contributed a meagre 0.05% in 2013, declined to 0.02% and 0.019% in 2014 and 2015 respectively. Quarrying and other minerals are the main activities that sustain the sector and these activities have been on the decline over the years. The sector recorded negative growth in 2014 and 2015 with -56.72 and -23.55 respectively.



MANUFACTURING

1. There are thirteen activities in the Manufacturing sector:
2. Oil Refining; Cement; Food, Beverages and Tobacco; Textile, Apparel and Footwear; Wood and Wood products;
3. Pulp Paper and Paper products; Chemical and Pharmaceutical products; Non-metallic Products, Plastic and Rubber products; Electrical and Electronic, Basic Metal and Iron and Steel; Motor Vehicles and Assembly; and, other Manufacturing.

Ten of the activities within the sector experienced marginal growth year on year, but had no effect on the growth of the sector, as the sector recorded a drop due to a major decline in oil refining over the three-year period. Oil refining is one of the two major contributors to the sector but reduced by 3.21% in 2014 and further to 2.38% in 2015. However, the overall contribution of the sector to GDP was 21.32 %, 20.97% and 17.00% in 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively. The sector recorded a negative growth rate in 2015 with - 9.86%

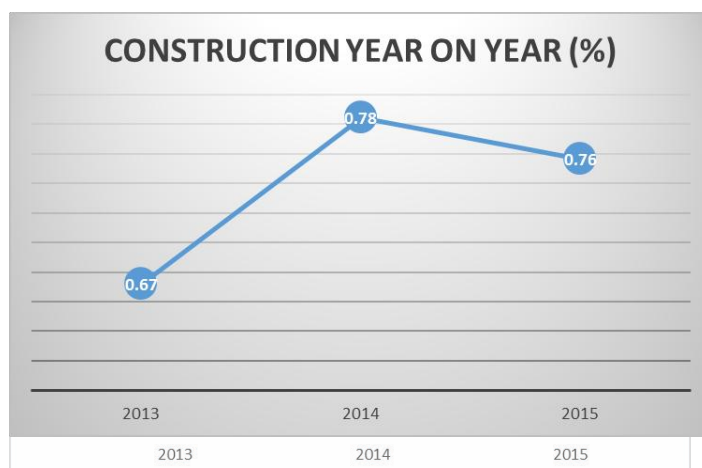


WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION

Though the water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation sector contribute little to the GDP, the sector remained unchanged in the 2013 and 2014 period with 0.3%, but increased by 0.1% in 2015.

CONSTRUCTION

The sector increased its share to GDP by 0.11% in 2014; a decline of 0.76% was recorded in 2015 as compared to 0.78% in 2014 and was much lower in 2013 with 0.67% in its contribution to GDP.



TRADE

The sector has been one of the major sectors that have recorded a steady growth over the three-year period. Its contribution to GDP has been on a steady increase with 3.96% in 2013, which increased by 0.36% in 2014 and 0.86% in 2015.



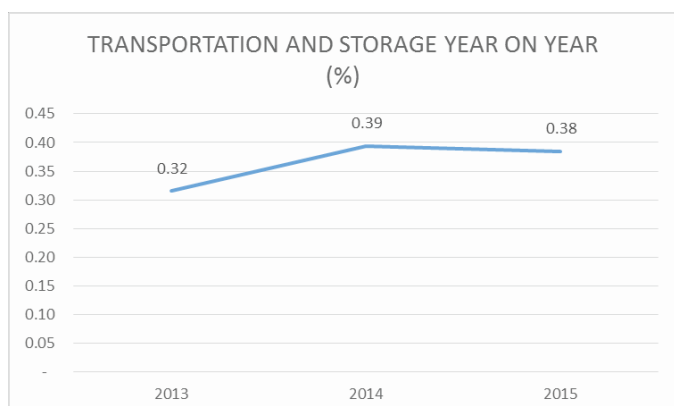
ACCOMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES

The sector contributed 1.19% to GDP in 2013; in 2014 it increased by 0.26% but recorded a little decline by 0.04% in 2015.

TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

Transport and Storage comprises 4 activities: Road Transport, Air Transport, Transport Services and Post & Courier Services.

The sector contributed 0.32% to GDP in 2013, increased by 0.07% in 2014, but declined by 0.01% in 2015. Road transport is the main contributing activity in the sector, but the growth rate of the sector declined in 2015.

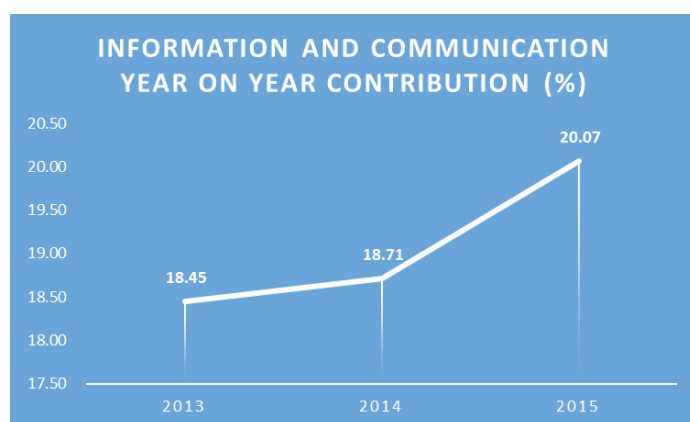


INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

The Information and Communication sector is composed of the four activities of Telecommunications and Information Services, Publishing, Motion Picture, Sound Recording & Music Production and Broadcasting.

The sector is the third largest contributor to GDP in the State. It recorded a steady growth rate over the three-year period and recorded its highest growth in 2015 with 19.22% compared to 6.48% in 2013.

Telecommunication recorded the second highest contributing activity after crop production to GDP. It also contributed 72.9% of its sector contribution to GDP.



ART ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION

The sector slowed in its growth in 2015 (11.48%) compared to 41.69% in 2014. Its contribution to GDP in 2013, 2014 and 2015 are 0.04%, 0.06% and 0.06% respectively.

FINANCE AND INSURANCE

The Finance and Insurance Sector consists of two subsectors: Financial Institutions and Insurance. The sector contributed 1.88%, 2.03% and 2.33% in 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively to GDP. Financial Institutions contributed an average of 73% over the three-year period in its sector while Insurance contributed 27%.

REAL ESTATE

The Real Estate sector grew by 0.15% in 2014, but declined by 0.05% in 2015 in its contribution to GDP.

PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

This sector contributed considerably to GDP with 7.47% in 2013, declining in 2014 with 1.07%, however in 2015 it increased with 2.11%, which is the best year on year. The growth rate in 2015 was 47.9% compared to 10.10% in 2014.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

The sector contributes minimally to GDP with only 0.03% in 2013, 0.05% in 2014, and 0.03% in 2015. Though it recorded a small increase of 0.02%, still its contribution is relatively low. It recorded a major decline in growth rate in 2015 with 31.83% compared to 82.44% in 2014.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The sector grew with 11.29% in 2014 before declining to its lowest in the year on year with 3.69% in 2015. Its contribution to GDP was 3.93%, 4.16%, and 3.61% in 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively.

EDUCATION

The Education sector contribution to GDP in 2013, 2014, 2015 were 1.23%, 1.37% and 1.44%, respectively. It maintained a steady growth rate with 16.46% and 17.03% in 2013 and 2014.

HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The sector increased from 0.24% in its contribution to GDP in 2013 to 0.27% in 2014 and maintained 0.27% of its contribution in 2015. However, in terms of growth rate, it reduced from 19.86% in 2014 to 10.15% in 2015.

OTHER SERVICES

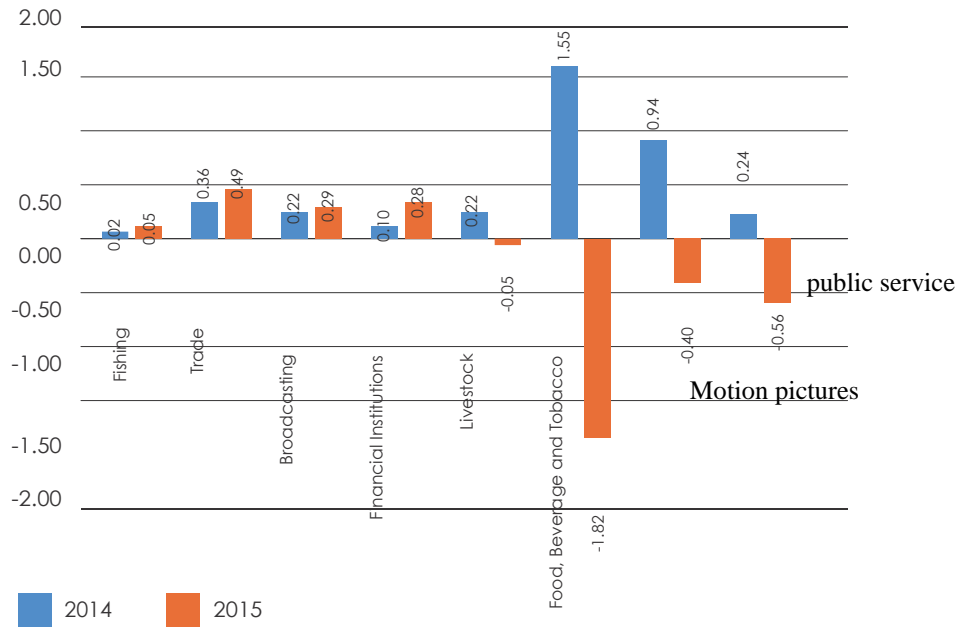
Other services declined in growth rate from 46.09% in 2014 to 20.08% in 2015.

SECTION 5

1.00 Motion pictures

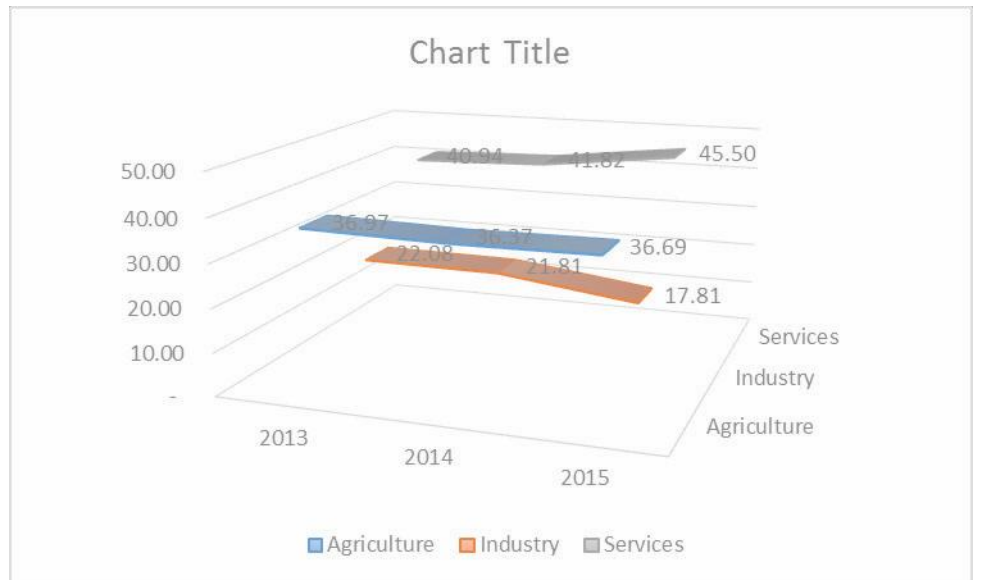
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KEY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS



The Figure above shows the best four sectors with great improvement over the three years and the worst affected sectors with significant decline over the same period. Financial institutions recorded the highest increase over the three-year period followed by Trade, while Food, Beverage and Tobacco recorded the least, followed by Motion Pictures.

PERCENTAGE SHARE TO KDGDP



GDP Current Basic Price means monetary value of goods and services produced in a Country/State at prevailing price. It measures the size of the economy at current prices as opposed to GDP at constant prices.

OBSERVATION AND RECOMMENDATION

OBSERVATION

Some observations were made during the GDP survey which will be of great importance to the State Government as detailed below:

- Expenditure level of companies increased significantly because of inadequate power supply, meaning that the companies were powered using diesel, which affects the production level, thereby, causing small SMEs to close down.
- One of the major challenges faced by the researchers during the survey was the unwillingness of the major companies to provide information.
- With reference to households, over 70 percent of households were into Agriculture, but it was observed that majority of the farmers take their crops to neighboring States for major processing because of inadequate Crop processing plants in the State.

- A Business Stakeholders Forum should be held regularly to sensitize them on importance of record keeping.
- There is a common problem of power supply across all sectors, this drives up the cost of production and depletes revenues and profits, thus, the state needs to look at alternative sources of power through PPP
- The state need to improve access to financial instruments for businesses as well as ensure affordable interest rates
- The Government needs to broaden the tax net of the state as well as improve the method of tax collection and payment
- The government should look to establish a specialized market for raw materials. This will increase access and availability of raw materials for industries.

RECOMMENDATION

Following the observations made in the course of this research, recommendations are therefore put forward, with a view to improve the Economic Growth of the State in line with the Kaduna State Development Plan.

- The Government should look to revive the existing irrigation scheme in the state. This will increase crop production through dry season farming. There are twelve (12) existing irrigation schemes in the state with only three (3) functional, however, these three are not running at their optimal capacity.
- The Government should also look to revive the state run veterinary clinics to improve access to preventative and curative services for livestock farming.
- The Government should encourage homestead commercial fisheries and poultry farming; this will increase production in these sectors as well as create jobs for unemployed women and youth
- the Government should establish an agricultural hub in the State as well as specialized agricultural markets at the local levels to provide and improve access to agricultural inputs and equipment at competitive prices as well as a ready market for agricultural outputs respectively
- Provide security for farmers, industries and businesses as this is a major problem in the state that negatively affects the growth of the State economy

METHODOLOGY OF GDP COMPILTION

KDGP was carried out in line with international standards, outlined under the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSTATS). Three major methodological pillars underpin GDP compilation in Nigeria:

- The System of National Accounts (SNA 2008 version) the internationally agreed standard of recommendations as to how to compile measures of economic activity;
- The International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Revision 4.0): This is the international reference for the classification of productive activities. Its main purpose is to provide a set of activity categories that can be used for the collection and reporting of statistics according to such activities; and,
- The Central Product Classification (CPC version 2) a classification based on the physical characteristics of goods or on the nature of services rendered. The CPC covers products that are output of economic activities.

The Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with NBS National Accounts conducted KDGP Survey. The two main strategies used for harmonizing the data with NBS and computing the KDGP was:

- TOPDOWN Approach
- BOTTOM UP Approach

TOPDOWN Approach was used for specific Sectors e.g. Financial Institutions, Rail Transport, Oil Refinery, Air Transport, while other sectors were carried out with BOTTOM UP Approach.

SECTION
6

The report covers major aggregates of State GDP under forty-two (42) activities at current 2013 to 2014 prices. KDGDP was computed as gross output minus intermediate consumption. Both gross output and intermediate consumption are detailed below for each activity:

1. AGRICULTURE: Under Section A, Division 01-03 of ISIC rev 4, Agriculture is divided into four main activities. BOTTOM UP Approach method used

1.1 CROP PRODUCTION: Section A, Division 01 of ISIC Rev 4

Gross Output: Quantities produced multiplied by farm gate price, less losses (wastages).

Intermediate consumption: Seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, hire of farm implements and simple farm tools that are used up in one farming season.

1.2 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION: Section A, Division 01 of ISIC Rev 4

Gross Output is calculated using the following Live animals and their produce + imports = animals slaughtered and their produce – animals which died of natural causes + exports + change in animal stock.

Intermediate Consumption: Value of animal feeds as input in the production of livestock and livestock products (such as broiler starter concentrate, breeder concentrate, ground cake, guinea corn etc.)

1.3 FORESTRY: Section A, Division 02 of ISIC Rev 4

Gross Output: Value and quantity of timbers of various types (firewood, charcoal, uncultivated materials gathered). Other forest products obtained using expenditure approach. Sawn-logs, and other wood products categories are obtained using the production method, whereby; the quantity of logs produced is multiplied by the price per cubic of log.

Intermediate consumption: Expenditure on seeds and sapling, fuel oils, lubricants, feed, hand tools and spare parts, payments for contract work and other services.

1.4 FISHING: Section A, Division 03 of ISIC Rev 4

Gross Output: Measured by multiplying quantity in kilogram by the average price to obtain the value of production.

Intermediate consumption: Intermediate consumption here is captured according to expenditure on fingerlings, nets, feeds and other operating expenses.

2. MINING AND QUARRYING: Section B, Division 05-09 of ISIC Rev 4.0.

2.1 CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS: Section B, Division 06 of ISIC Rev 4. Top down Approach method used.

Gross Output: Quantity of crude petroleum produced (barrels) and Natural gas in million cubic feet (mcf) multiplied by the average price in domestic currency (equivalent of the price in dollar during the account period).

Intermediate Consumption: Includes purchase of consultancy services, Transportation, Electricity Bills, Water bills, Cost of Fuel used, Minor Repairs and Maintenance, Medical expense to staff, License & Registration fees, Travelling allowance, Staff Uniform, Rents on machinery & buildings, Spare Parts etc.

2.2 COAL MINING: Section B, Division 05 of ISIC Rev 4.

Gross Output: Quantity produced multiplied by the average price.

Intermediate Consumption: Cost of raw materials used; both imported and Local, purchase of consultancy services, transportation, electricity bills, water bills, cost of fuel used, minor repairs and maintenance, medical expense to staff, royalty, travelling allowance, special clothing use at work, rents on machinery & buildings, Spare Parts etc.

2.3 METAL ORES: Section B, Division 07 of ISIC Rev 4

Gross Output: Quantity produced multiplied by the average price

Intermediate Consumption: Cost of raw materials used; both imported and local, purchase of consultancy services, transportation, and electricity.

2.4 QUARRYING AND OTHER MINING: Section B, Division 08 of ISIC Rev 4

Gross Output: Quantity produced multiplied by the average price

Intermediate Consumption: Cost of raw materials used; both imported and local, purchase of consultancy services, transportation, electricity bills, water bills, cost of fuel used, minor repairs and maintenance, medical expense to staff, royalty, travelling allowance, special clothing used at work, rents on machinery & buildings, Spare Parts etc.

3. MANUFACTURING: Section C, Division 10-33 of ISIC Rev 4. BOTTOM UP Approach method used.

Gross output = Revenue from sales of goods + Revenue from sales of goods bought for resale (trade margin) + Revenue from rendering services to other + Closing stock of finished goods - Opening stock of finished goods + Closing stock of work-in-progress - Opening stock of work-in-progress

Intermediate consumption = Purchases of raw materials and supplies + Purchases of goods bought for resale + Purchases of packaging materials + Fuels and lubricants + Electricity + Water and Sewerage + Repair and Maintenance + Freight charges and transport + Closing stock of raw materials and supplies - Opening stock of raw materials and supplies + Insurance premium + All other costs and expenses for goods and services

4. ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR

CONDITIONING SUPPLY: Section D, Division 35 of ISIC Rev 4. Top down Approach method used.

Gross Output: The value of output is the amount of gas and electricity paid for. Hence, value added is the output less intermediate consumption.

Intermediate Consumption = other cost of sales + Indirect expenses.

5. WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION: Section E, Division 36 of ISIC Rev. 4. BOTTOM UP Approach method used.

Gross output = Water revenue + Sewage revenue + New connections

Intermediate Consumption = other cost of sales + Indirect expenses

6. TRADE: Section G, Divisions 45 to 47 of ISIC Rev. 4. BOTTOM UP Approach method used.

Gross Output: This is equal to the trade margin, i.e. the difference between the revenue of goods sold and the value of the goods purchased for resale.

Intermediate Consumption: Goods and services needed to run the trading establishment, such as packaging materials, electricity, office supplies, and rentals.

7. CONSTRUCTION: Section F, Division 41 to 43 of ISIC Rev 4. BOTTOM UP Approach method used.

Gross Output: Value of work done and other Incomes.

Intermediate Consumption: This comprises cement, blocks, metals/iron bars, sand, stone, wood, gravel, other construction inputs, and cost of fuel used by generator, water bills and expenses on internet services/telephone/ postage bills during the construction period.

8. ACCOMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES: Section I, Division 55 to 56 of ISIC Rev. 4. BOTTOM UP Approach method used.

Gross Output: Income generated from Accommodation, Catering, Restaurants, Beverage Service activities and other income.

Intermediate Consumption includes expenses incurred in running the businesses.

9. TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE: This industry broadly categorized under ISIC Rev. 4, Section H, division 49-53. The sector is divided into 5 sub economic activities; Kaduna State is not into water transport.

9.1 ROAD TRANSPORT: Section H, Division 49 of ISIC Rev 4. BOTTOM UP Approach method used.

Gross Output: The output of road transport is the revenue generated for the period under consideration.

Intermediate Consumption: Intermediate consumption consists of fuels and lubricants used electricity bills, water bills, office supplies, and rentals.

9.2 RAIL TRANSPORT AND PIPELINES: Section H, Division 49 of ISIC Rev 4. Top down Approach method used.

Gross Output: Receipts from passengers, goods traffic and subventions from Federal Government. The Petroleum Pipeline Product income is from the transportation of the petroleum products and crude oil to designated depots and refineries in Nigeria.

Intermediate Consumption: This consists of the summation of all expenses incurred in the production process such as fuels and lubricants used, electricity bills, water bills, office supplies, and rentals.

9.3 AIR TRANSPORT: Section H, Division 51 of ISIC Rev 4. Top down approach used

Gross Output: Receipts from passengers and Cargoes (goods traffic).

Intermediate Consumption: Fuels and lubricants used, electricity bills, water bills, office supplies, and rentals, spare parts, Consultancy, Audit fees.

9.4 TRANSPORT SERVICES: Section H, Division 52 of ISIC Rev 4. BOTTOM UP approach used

Gross Output: Receipts from services for storage and transportation activities.

Intermediate Consumption: Fuels and lubricants used, transportation cost, electricity bills, water bills, office supplies, and rentals.

9.5 POST AND COURIER SERVICES: Section H, Division 53 of ISIC Rev 4. BOTTOM UP approach used.

Gross Output: Receipts from services rendered on number of mails and parcels handled.

Intermediate Consumption: Fuels and lubricants used, transportation cost, electricity bills, water bills, office supplies, and rentals.

10. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION:

Categorized under ISIC Rev. 4, Section J, Division 58-63, the sector is divided into 4 economic activities: BOTTOM UP approach used.

10.1 TELECOMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SERVICES: Section J, division 61 to 63 of ISIC Rev 4.

Gross Output: Revenue from telephone, telex, Facsimile, telegraph, and other income from satellite and internet services.

Intermediate consumption: Transit fees, operational expenditure, minor repairs and maintenance and other expenses.

10.2 PUBLISHING: Section J, Division 58 of ISIC Rev 4

Gross Output: Revenue from publishing services.

Intermediate consumption: This includes details of the cost structure including transportation fees, operational expenditure, minor repairs etc.

10.3 MOTION PICTURE AND SOUND RECORDING: Section J, Division 59 of ISIC Rev 4.

Gross Output: Revenue generated/total sales from the number of movies and sound recordings produced including revenue generated from TV rights, royalties and fees.

Intermediate consumption: Detail on the cost structure of operating firms including transportation fees, operational expenditure, minor repairs and maintenance, and other administrative expenses.

10.4 BROADCASTING: Section J, Division 60 of ISIC Rev 4

Gross Output: Public corporation data derived from Accountants General's reports, while private component relies on revenue generated from services rendered e.g. advertisement.

Intermediate consumption: Details of the cost structure of market participants, which include transportation fees, operational expenditure, minor repairs and maintenance

11. ARTS ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION: Section R, division 90-93 of ISIC Rev 4.

Gross Output: Revenue generated was estimated in two categories: one as a market output and the second as non-market output (public establishments)

Intermediate consumption: Details of the cost structure were obtained from the financial reports of firms.

12. FINANCE AND INSURANCE SERVICES: Section k, Division 64-66 of ISIC Rev 4, Finance and Insurance Services is divided into two (2) sectors. Top down approach used.

12.1 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: Section K, Division 64 of ISIC Rev 4. Top down approach used.

Gross Output: Gross output for financial services are measured by Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM). Gross Output = Implicit service charges (FISIM) +Explicit service charges.

Intermediate Consumption: Details of the cost structure are extracted from the data supplied such as; Currency Issue Expenses, Administrative Expenses, Repairs and Maintenance, Consultancy Fees, Bank Charges, Audit fees, Directors related expenses

12.2. INSURANCE: Section K, Division 65 of ISIC Rev 4. Top down approach used.

Gross Output: Output of life insurance: Output = Actual premiums earned + Plus Premium supplements -Benefits due – Minus Increases (plus decreases) in life insurance technical reserves

Output of non-life (General) insurance: Output = Actual premiums earned +Premium supplements – Adjusted claims incurred
Output of funded pension fund: Output = Actual pension contributions + Supplementary contributions - Benefits due + Plus Change in the actuarial reserves + Property income

Intermediate consumption: consists of the cost structure (operating expenses) from the annual reports of institutions.

13. REAL ESTATE: Section L, Division 68 of ISIC Rev 4. BOTTOM UP approach used.

Gross Output: Sum of fees and commissions receivable for the services rendered.

Intermediate consumption: Details of the cost structure including transportation fees, operational expenditure, minor repairs and maintenance etc.

14. PROFESSIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES: Section M, Division 69-75 of ISIC Rev 4. BOTTOM UP approach used

Gross Output: Sum of revenues receivable for the services rendered.

Intermediate consumption: Details of the cost structure including transportation fees, operational expenditure, minor repairs and maintenance etc.

15. ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES: Section N, Division 77-82 of ISIC RE 4. BOTTOM UP approach used.

Gross Output: Sum of fees and commissions receivable for the services rendered.

Intermediate consumption: Details of the cost structure including transportation fees, operational expenditure, minor repairs and maintenance etc.

16 .PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: Section O, Division 48 of ISIC Rev. 4. BOTTOM UP approach used.

Gross output Basic = Intermediate consumption (Less commodity sales and fees) + Compensation of employees + Consumption of fixed capital + other taxes less subsidies on production.

17. EDUCATION: Section P, division 85 of ISIC Rev. 4. BOTTOM UP approach used.

Gross Output: Consists of government production, which is a non-market service offered without charge or at a price not economically significant, and private production, offered at the market price.

Government Production (non-market service): Gross output Basic = Intermediate consumption (Less commodity sales and fees) +Compensation of employees + Consumption of fixed capital + other taxes less subsidies on production.

Private Production (market service): Gross output Basic=Total output-Intermediate consumption + other taxes less subsidies on production.

Intermediate consumption: Details of cost structure including transportation fees, operational expenditure, minor repairs and maintenance etc.

18. HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES: Section Q, Division 86-88 of ISIC Rev. 4. BOTTOM UP approach used.

Gross Output: Consists of government production, which is a non-market service offered without charge or at a price not economically significant, and private production, offered at the market price.

Government production (non-market service): Gross output Basic = Intermediate consumption (Less commodity sales and fees) + Compensation of employees + Consumption of fixed capital + other taxes less subsidies on production.

Private production (market service): Gross output Basic = Total output-Intermediate consumption + other taxes less subsidies on production.

Intermediate consumption: Details of the cost structure of operators including transportation fees, operational expenditure, minor repairs and maintenance etc.

19. OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES: Section S Division 94 to 96 of ISIC Rev. 4. BOTTOM UP approach used.

Gross Output: Income generated from the various services rendered.

KADUNA STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT BASIC PRICE (=N=MILLION)			
ACTIVITY BY ISIC REV 4	2013	2014	2015
AGRICULTURE	712,862.45	736,176.58	825,546.35
1. Crop Production	659,787.28	675,326.87	758,044.73
2. Livestock	47,726.22	54,599.76	59,525.07
3. Forestry	2,108.56	2,372.37	2,537.20
4. Fishing	3,240.39	3,877.57	5,439.36
MINING AND QUARRYING	1,221.09	528.50	404.02
5. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	-	-	-
6. Coal Mining	348.32	-	-
7. Metal Ores	210.81	202.05	-
8. Quarrying and Other Minerals	661.96	326.45	404.02

MANUFACTURING	410,987.16	424,408.24	382,577.59
9. Oil Refining	143,353.25	85,558.70	39,292.84
10. Cement	-	-	-
11. Food, Beverage and Tobacco	141,277.65	179,736.59	158,945.30
12. Textile, Apparel and Footwear	81,479.22	97,279.99	116,972.70
13. Wood and Wood Products	5,616.83	6,565.51	7,135.23
14. Pulp, Paper and Paper Products	2,310.69	1,822.94	3,015.56
15. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	4,474.92	6,819.33	7,803.78
16. Non-Metallic Products	9,487.15	16,286.77	16,414.44
17. Plastic and Rubber products	7,154.95	10,557.80	11,800.68
18. Electrical and Electronics	281.16	309.83	324.11
19. Basic metal, Iron and Steel	5,917.83	8,573.57	7,565.53
20. Motor vehicles & assembly	7,820.74	8,117.30	10,720.99
21. Other Manufacturing	1,812.78	2,779.90	2,586.42
22. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-
23. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation	545.62	697.49	829.60
24. Construction	12,956.04	15,879.40	17,031.65
25. Trade	76,322.15	87,468.96	108,164.33
26. Accommodation and food services	22,912.97	29,409.43	31,387.74

TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	6,077.30	7,978.43	8,660.81
27. Road Transport	4,790.30	5,594.12	6,263.77
28. Rail Transport & Pipelines	32.58	38.01	42.47
29. Water Transport	-	-	-
30. Air Transport	293.01	1,221.47	1,097.36
31. Transport Services	284.55	349.49	395.19
32. Post and Courier Services	676.85	775.34	862.03
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	355,757.64	378,800.56	451,590.36
33. Telecommunications	284,260.37	280,204.46	344,253.99
34. Publishing	880.00	856.21	1,282.74
35. Motion Pictures, Sound recording and Music production	41,521.92	62,646.81	60,545.95
36. Broadcasting	29,095.35	35,093.09	45,507.68
37. Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	799.22	1,132.40	1,262.39
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE	36,150.00	41,043.41	52,401.29
38. Financial Institutions	26,239.94	29,601.66	39,304.01
39. Insurance	9,910.07	11,441.75	13,097.29
40. Real Estate	31,351.69	36,026.92	38,779.85
41. Professional, Scientific And Technical Services	144,088.73	129,534.08	191,575.50
42. Administrative & Support Services	603.94	1,101.83	751.11
43. Public Administration	75,726.94	84,276.56	81,167.60

44. Education	23,759.41	27,669.92	32,382.21
45. Human Health And Social Services	4,592.08	5,503.96	6,062.70
46. Other Services	11,269.22	16,463.30	19,769.57
GDP Current Basic Price	1,927,983.65	2,024,099.98	2,250,344.66

KADUNA STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

	2013	2014	2015
ACTIVITY BY ISIC REV 4			
AGRICULTURE			
1. Crop Production	34.22	33.36	33.69
2. Livestock	2.48	2.70	2.65
3. Forestry	0.11	0.12	0.11
4. Fishing	0.17	0.19	0.24
MINING AND QUARRYING			
5. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	-	-	-
6. Coal Mining	0.02	-	-
7. Metal Ores	0.01	0.01	-
8. Quarrying and Other Minerals	0.03	0.02	0.02

MANUFACTURING			
9. Oil Refining	7.44	4.23	1.75
10. Cement	-	-	-
11. Food, Beverage and Tobacco	7.33	8.88	7.06
12. Textile, Apparel and Footwear	4.23	4.81	5.20
13. Wood and Wood Products	0.29	0.32	0.32
14. Pulp, Paper and Paper Products	0.12	0.09	0.13
15. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	0.23	0.34	0.35
16. Non-Metallic Products	0.49	0.80	0.73
17. Plastic and Rubber products	0.37	0.52	0.52
18. Electrical and Electronics	0.01	0.02	0.01
19. Basic metal, Iron and Steel	0.31	0.42	0.34
20. Motor vehicles & assembly	0.41	0.40	0.48
21. Other Manufacturing	0.09	0.14	0.11
22. Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	-	-	-
23. Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation	0.03	0.03	0.04
24. Construction	0.67	0.78	0.76
25. Trade	3.96	4.32	4.81
26. Accommodation And Food Services	1.19	1.45	1.39

TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE			
27. Road Transport	0.25	0.28	0.28
28. Rail Transport & Pipelines	0.00	0.00	0.00
29. Water Transport	-	-	-
30. Air Transport	0.02	0.06	0.05
31. Transport Services	0.01	0.02	0.02
32. Post and Courier Services	0.04	0.04	0.04
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION			
33. Telecommunications	14.74	13.84	15.30
34. Publishing	0.05	0.04	0.06
35. Motion Pictures, Sound recording and Music production	2.15	3.10	2.69
36. Broadcasting	1.51	1.73	2.02
37. Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	0.04	0.06	0.06
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE			
38. Financial Institutions	1.36	1.46	1.75
39. Insurance	0.51	0.57	0.58
40. Real Estate	1.63	1.78	1.72
41. Professional, Scientific And Technical Services	7.47	6.40	8.51
42. Administrative & Support Services	0.03	0.05	0.03

43. Public Administration	3.93	4.16	3.61
44. Education	1.23	1.37	1.44
45. Human Health And Social Services	0.24	0.27	0.27
46. Other Services	0.58	0.81	0.88
GDP Current Basic Price	100.00	100.00	100.00

KADUNA STATE GROSS DOMESTIC RPRODUCT AT CURRENT BASIC PRICE (=N=MILLION)			
SECTOR	2013	2014	2015
Agriculture	712,862.45	736,176.58	825,546.35
Industry	425,709.90	441,513.63	400,842.85
Services	789,411.29	846,409.78	1,023,955.46
GDP	1,927,983.65	2,024,099.98	2,250,344.66
PERCENTAGE SHARE TO THE GDP			
SECTOR	2013	2014	2015
Agriculture	36.97	36.37	36.69
Industry	22.08	21.81	17.81

Services	40.94	41.82	45.50
GDP	100.00	100.00	100.00

GROWTH RATE (%)		
	2014	2015
ACTIVITY BY ISIC REV 4		
AGRICULTURE	3.27	12.14
1. Crop Production	2.36	12.25
2. Livestock	14.40	9.02
3. Forestry	12.51	6.95
4. Fishing	19.66	40.28
MINING AND QUARRYING	- 56.72	- 23.55
5. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	-	-
6. Coal Mining	- 100.00	-
7. Metal Ores	- 4.15	- 100.00
8. Quarrying and Other Minerals	- 50.68	23.76
MANUFACTURING	3.27	- 9.86
9. Oil Refining	- 40.32	- 54.07
10. Cement	-	-
11. Food, Beverage and Tobacco	27.22	- 11.57

12. Textile, Apparel and Footwear	19.39	20.24
13. Wood and Wood Products	16.89	8.68
14. Pulp, Paper and Paper Products	21.11	65.42
15. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	52.39	14.44
16. Non-Metallic Products	71.67	0.78
17. Plastic and Rubber products	47.56	11.77
18. Electrical and Electronics	10.20	4.61
19. Basic metal, Iron and Steel	44.88	11.76
20. Motor vehicles & assembly	3.79	32.08
21. Other Manufacturing	53.35	6.96
22. Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	-	-
23. Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation	27.84	18.94
24. Construction	22.56	7.26
25. Trade	14.60	23.66
26. Accommodation And Food Services	28.35	6.73
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	31.28	8.55
27. Road Transport	16.78	11.97
28. Rail Transport & Pipelines	16.66	11.72
29. Water Transport	-	-
30. Air Transport	316.88	10.16

31. Transport Services	22.82	13.08
32. Post and Courier Services	14.55	11.18
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	6.48	19.22
33. Telecommunications	1.43	22.86
34. Publishing	2.70	49.82
35. Motion Pictures, Sound recording and Music production	50.88	3.35
36. Broadcasting	20.61	29.68
37. Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	41.69	11.48
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE	13.54	27.67
38. Financial Institutions	12.81	32.78
39. Insurance	15.46	14.47
40. Real Estate	14.91	7.64
41. Professional, Scientific And Technical Services	10.10	47.90
42. Administrative & Support Services	82.44	31.83
43. Public Administration	11.29	3.69
44. Education	16.46	17.03
45. Human Health And Social Services	19.86	10.15
46. OTHER SERVICES	46.09	20.08
	-	-
GDP Current Basic Price	4.99	11.18

SECTION 7

KADUNA STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT BASIC PRICE (=N=MILLION)

	2013	2014	2015	2	3	3.5	3.5	
				2016	2017	2018	2019	
AGRICULTURE	712,862.45	736,176.58	825,546.35	858,568	892,911	928,627	965,772	double agric productivty
1. Crop Production	659,787.28	675,326.87	758,044.73	788,367	819,901	852,697	886,805	
2. Livestock	47,726.22	54,599.76	59,525.07	61,906	64,382	66,958	69,636	
3. Forestry	2,108.56	2,372.37	2,537.20	2,639	2,744	2,854	2,968	
4. Fishing	3,240.39	3,877.57	5,439.36	5,657	5,883	6,119	6,363	
MINING AND QUARRYING	1,221.09	528.5	404.02	420	714	1,286	2,443	massive improve ment in mining and quarryin g
5. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	-	-	-					
6. Coal Mining	348.32	-	-					
7. Metal Ores	210.81	202.05	-					
8. Quarrying and Other Minerals	661.96	326.45	404.02	525	840	1,513	2,874	
MANUFACTURING	410,987.16	424,408.24	382,577.59	397,881	413,796	430,348	447,562	a 50% rise in manufac turing
9. Oil Refining	143,353.25	85,558.70	39,292.84	40,865	42,499	44,199	45,967	
10. Cement	-	-	-		0	0	0	
11. Food, Beverage and Tobacco	141,277.65	179,736.59	158,945.30	165,303	171,915	178,792	185,944	
12. Textile, Apparel and Footwear	81,479.22	97,279.99	116,972.70	121,652	126,518	131,578	136,842	
13. Wood and Wood Products	5,616.83	6,565.51	7,135.23	7,421	7,717	8,026	8,347	
14. Pulp, Paper and Paper Products	2,310.69	1,822.94	3,015.56	3,136	3,262	3,392	3,528	
15. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	4,474.92	6,819.33	7,803.78	8,116	8,441	8,778	9,129	
16. Non-Metallic Products	9,487.15	16,286.77	16,414.44	17,071	17,754	18,464	19,203	
17. Plastic and Rubber products	7,154.95	10,557.80	11,800.68	12,273	12,764	13,274	13,805	
18. Electrical and Electronics	281.16	309.83	324.11	337	351	365	379	
19. Basic metal , Iron and Steel	5,917.83	8,573.57	7,565.53	7,868	8,183	8,510	8,851	
20. Motor vehicles & assembly	7,820.74	8,117.30	10,720.99	11,150	11,596	12,060	12,542	
21. Other Manufacturing	1,812.78	2,779.90	2,586.42	2,690	2,797	2,909	3,026	
22. ELECTRICITY, GAS ,STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	-	-	-		0	0	0	modest increase due to investm ents in solar power
23. WATER SUPPLY,SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION	545.62	697.49	829.6	863	897	933	971	

KADUNA STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (KDGP)

24. CONSTRUCTION	12,956.04	15,879.40	17,031.65	17,713	18,421	19,158	19,925	a 50% rise in construction
25. TRADE	76,322.15	87,468.96	108,164.33	112,491	116,991	121,670	126,537	a doubling of trade
26. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	22,912.97	29,409.43	31,387.74	32,643	33,949	35,307	36,719	doubling of transportation and storage
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	6,077.30	7,978.43	8,660.81	9,007	9,368	9,742	10,132	
27. Road Transport	4,790.30	5,594.12	6,263.77	6,514	6,775	7,046	7,328	
28. Rail Transport & Pipelines	32.58	38.01	42.47	44	46	48	50	
	-	-	-		0	0	0	
29. Water Transport				0	0	0	0	
30. Air Transport	293.01	1,221.47	1,097.36	1,141	1,187	1,234	1,284	a 50% rise due to haulage and cargo
31. Transport Services	284.55	349.49	395.19	411	427	445	462	
32. Post and Courier Services	676.85	775.34	862.03	897	932	970	1,008	
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	355,757.64	378,800.56	451,590.36	469,654	488,440	507,978	528,297	
33. Telecommunications	284,260.37	280,204.46	344,253.99	358,024	372,345	387,239	402,728	
34. Publishing,	880	856.21	1,282.74	1,334	1,387	1,443	1,501	
34. Motion Pictures, Sound recording and Music production	41,521.92	62,646.81	60,545.95	62,968	65,486	68,106	70,830	
36. Broadcasting	29,095.35	35,093.09	45,507.68	47,328	49,221	51,190	53,238	
37. ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	799.22	1,132.40	1,262.39	1,313	1,365	1,420	1,477	
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE	36,150.00	41,043.41	52,401.29	54,497	56,677	58,944	61,302	
38. Financial Institutions	26,239.94	29,601.66	39,304.01	40,876	42,511	44,212	45,980	
39. Insurance	9,910.07	11,441.75	13,097.29	13,621	14,166	14,733	15,322	
40. REAL ESTATE	31,351.69	36,026.92	38,779.85	40,331	41,944	43,622	45,367	
41. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	144,088.73	129,534.08	191,575.50	199,239	207,208	215,496	224,116	
42. ADMINISTRATIVE & SUPPORT SERVICES	603.94	1,101.83	751.11	781	812	845	879	
43. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	75,726.94	84,276.56	81,167.60	84,414	87,791	91,303	94,955	
44. EDUCATION	23,759.41	27,669.92	32,382.21	33,677	35,025	36,426	37,883	
45. HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	4,592.08	5,503.96	6,062.70	6,305	6,557	6,820	7,093	
		16,463.30						
46. OTHER SERVICES	11,269.22		19,769.57	20,560	21,383	22,238	23,128	
GDP Current Basic Price	1,927,983.65	2,024,099.98	2,250,344.66	2,340,358	2,433,973	2,531,332	2,632,585	

