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KADUNA STATE

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(KDGDP) 2017



KADUNA STATE BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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PREFACE

The Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics has conducted State Gross Domestic Product Survey (SGDP), in collaboration with National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). This report provides data on annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimate for the year 2017.

The GDP Survey was aimed to express the current economic status of the State using production method of GDP Computation. The key attribute is to provide a reasonable detail of the economy that will help the Government to assess, analyze and monitor economic growth on a regular basis.

Data for this analysis were obtained from Year-on-Year Establishment survey conducted by Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics (KDBS) in collaboration with National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The 2017 series covers major aggregates of Year-on-Year GDP by kind of economic activities at current basic price 2010 prices.

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.

I will not forget our highly esteemed individuals, 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

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.

Kaduna State Gross Domestic Product (KDGGDP) aims to express the worth of the output of Kaduna State in local currency using production method of GDP computation. It also captures all final goods and services produced within the State, thereby assuming that the final monetary value of everything that is produced in Kaduna State is represented in the State GDP.

The survey was carried out in all the 23 Local Government Areas. Both Urban and Rural Enumeration Areas (EAs) were canvassed for the Household and Informal components in addition to visiting 400 establishments for the Establishment Component. Principle of Residency was considered while designing the sampling frame; the data covers the period of 2017 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 2017

Gross Domestic Product for Kaduna State stands at ₦2.66 trillion in 2017 compared to ₦2.59 trillion in 2016, ₦2.25 trillion in 2015, ₦2.02 trillion in 2014 and ₦1.93 trillion in 2013. The GDP grew by 4.99% in 2014, 11.18% 2015, 15.07% in 2016 compared to 2.78% growth recorded in 2017 (year on year). The economy of the State can be well understood when viewed sector by sector. The results clearly show the sectors that contributed more than others and those that grew over the five-year period (2013-2017)

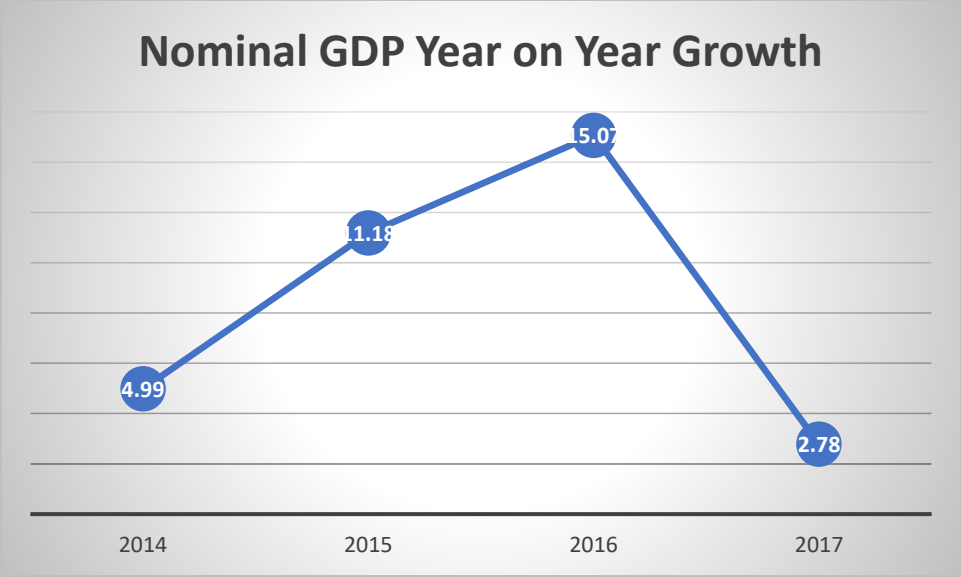


Figure 1: Nominal GDP Year on Year Growth

MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

There are Four activities in the Agriculture Sector namely Crop Production, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing.

Agriculture sector is one of the major sectors that contribute more to the total GDP of the State after service sector. The sector contribution to overall GDP year on year from 2013 to 2017 were 36.97% in 2013, 36.37% in 2014, 36.69% in 2015, 35.33% in 2016 and 38.04% in 2017. The sector’s growth rate dropped from 10.83% in 2016 to 10.65% in 2017 down by 0.18%. The sector was driven by output in crop production which recorded the highest yields in recent years showing a growth of 11.12% in 2017 compared to 11.05% recorded in 2016, livestock recorded a growth rate of 4.34% in 2017 which shows a drop compared to 8.16% growth in 2016, Fishing recorded the highest growth rate in Agriculture sector with 25.63% in 2016 but dropped to 11.35% in 2017 and still the highest in terms of growth. No growth was recorded for Forestry which is largely due to inaccessibility of forestry data.



Figure 2: Agriculture Nominal Growth

INDUSTRY SECTOR

There are Four activities in the Industry Sector which includes Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying, Construction and Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation.

There was a decline in the contribution of the Industry sector to total GDP in 2017. The Sector contributed 11.35% in 2017 which was a drop when compared to 18.93% in 2016.

Manufacturing are the main activities sustaining the Industry Sector in term of contribution to the total GDP and these activities declined from 18.18% in 2016 to 9.62% in 2017. The growth rate of the sector keeps fluctuating since 2014 to 2017 from 3.71% in 2014, -9.21% in 2015, 22.29% In 2016 and -38.35% respectively.

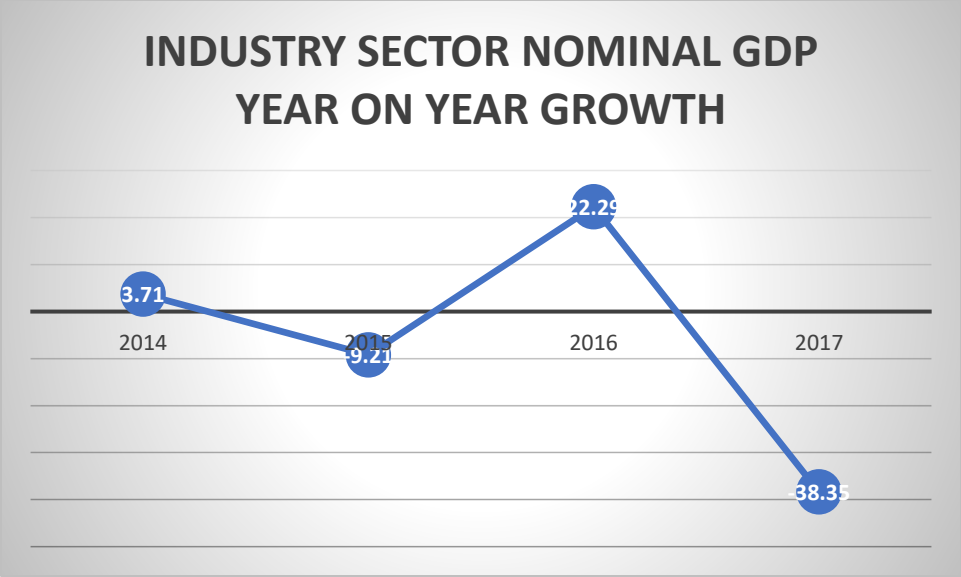


Figure 3: Industry Nominal Growth

MANUFACTURING

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

Manufacturing Sector recorded a serious annual growth decline from 23.05% in 2016 to -45.49% in 2017 but Plastic and Rubber Product rises from -6.52% to 31.02% which is an activity under Manufacturing.

Textile, Apparel and Footwear is the major contributor to Manufacturing activities in 2017 with 3.05% compared to contributions from Food, Beverage and Tobacco 2.49% and Oil Refining 1.48%.

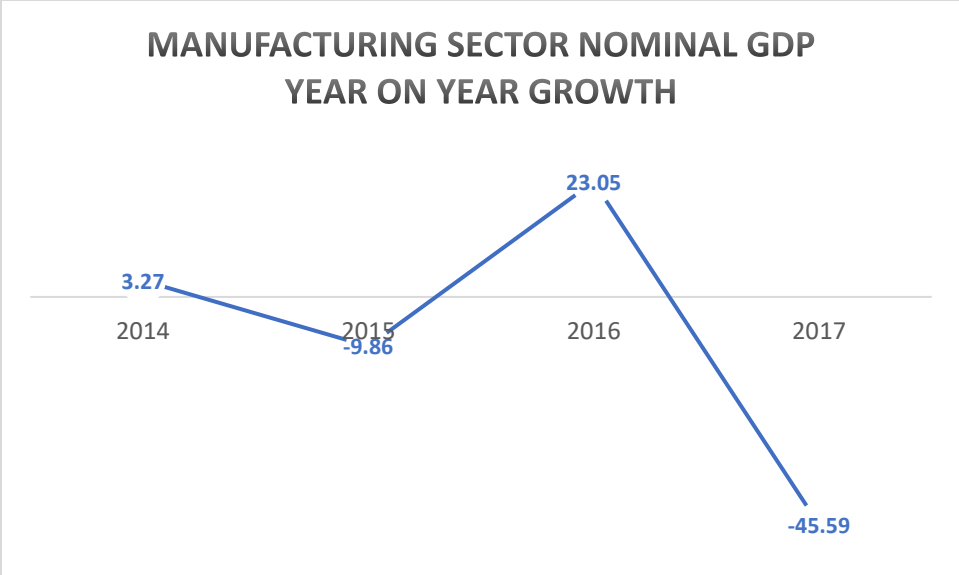


Figure 4: Manufacturing Nominal Growth

MINING AND QUARRYING

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

Quarrying and Other Mineral has been the only activity as a sub-set of Mining and Quarrying that is contributing to total GDP from 2015 to 2017. The Sector contributed 0.03% in 2013, but declined to 0.02% in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 which shows a constant contribution for about four years. There is an improvement in the activities which recorded a growth rate of 49.10% in 2017 compared to 7.17% 2016 but not enough to bring about improvement to the sector’s contribution to GDP.

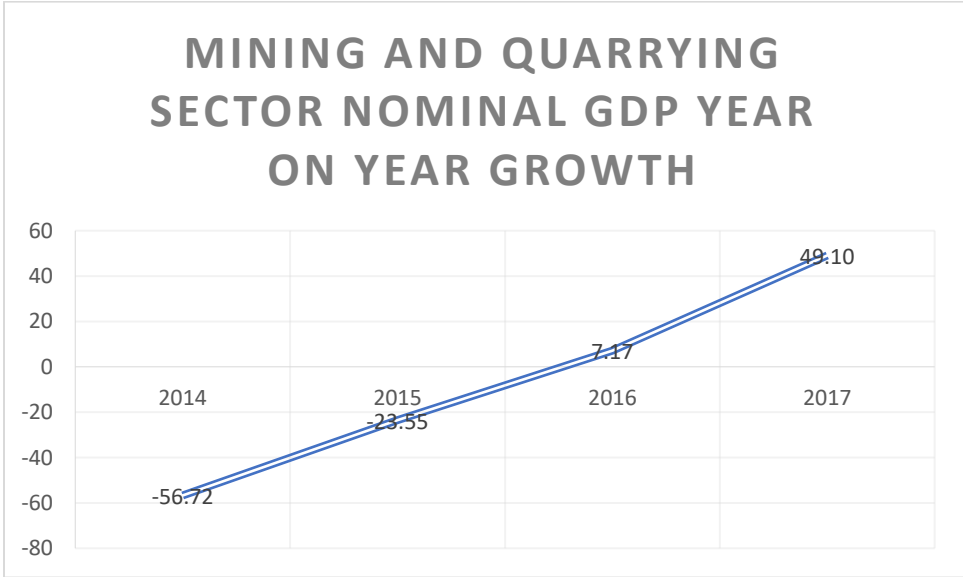


Figure 5: Mining and Quarrying Nominal Growth

CONSTRUCTION

Construction Sector for the past five years has been recording a marginal growth rate that is not significant when compared to its contribution to the total GDP. In 2017, the Sector contributed 1.62% to total GDP in 2017 which is 0.93 higher than its contribution in 2016 and witnessed a growth rate of 139.89% up by 134.33% when compared to 5.56% recorded in 2016.

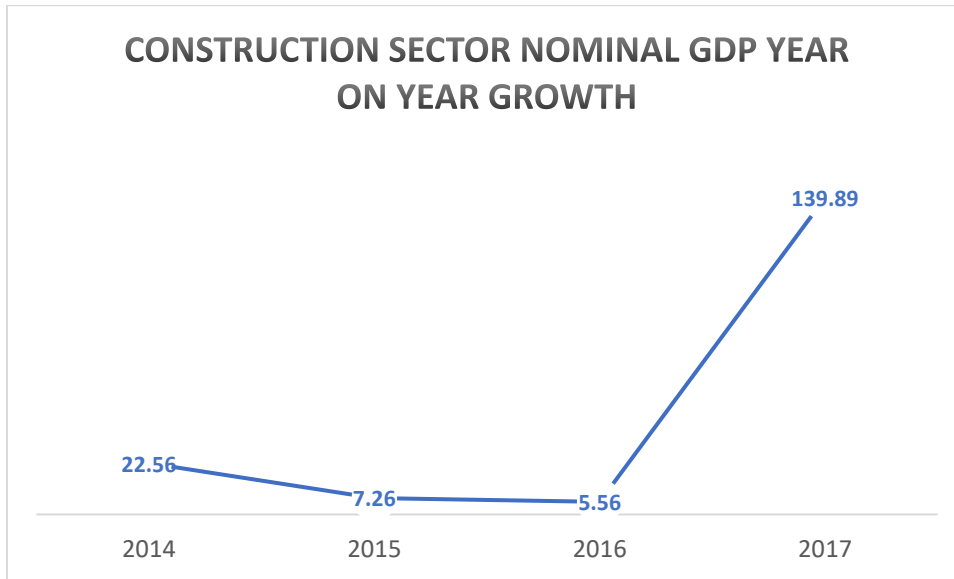
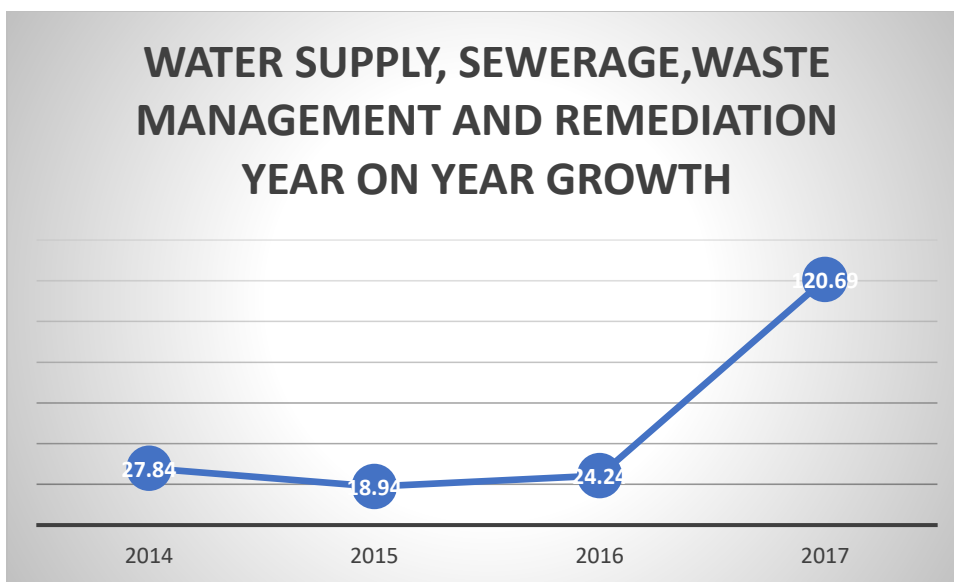


Figure 6: Construction Nominal Growth

WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION

The sector contribution to total GDP stands at 0.09% in 2017 compared to 0.04% recorded in 2016, growth rate of the sector improved to 120.69% in 2017 compared to 24.24 recorded in 2016 showing an increase of 96.45% growth rate.



SERVICES SECTOR

There are thirteen main activities in the Services Sector: Trade, Accommodation and Food Services, Transportation and Storage, Information and Communication, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation, Financial and Insurance, Real Estate, Professional, Scientific and Technical, Administrative and Support Services, Public administration, Education, Human Health and Social Services and finally Other Services.

Contribution of Services Sector to GDP has been on a steady increase from 40.94% in 2013, 41.82% in 2014, 45.50% in 2015, 45.74% in 2016 and 50.60% in 2017 which shows that the sector has contributed half of the State total GDP in 2017 despite drop on its growth rate from 15.66% in 2016 to 13.72% in 2017. The sector was driven by output in Information and Communication in terms of contribution to the total GDP with 18.45% in 2013, 18.71% in 2014, 20.07% in 2015 but recorded a contribution drop to 19.72% in 2016 and 19.03% in 2017.

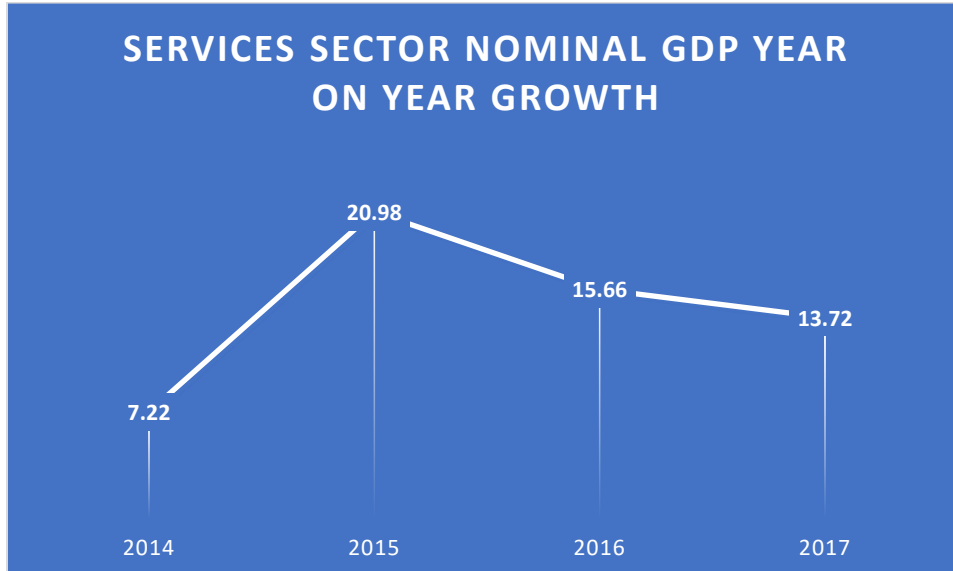


Figure 8: Services Nominal Growth

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

The Sector has been the major sub-sector that contributed higher than others in this sector to the State GDP with 18.45% in 2013, 18.71% in 2014, 20.07% in 2015, 19.72% in 2016 and 19.03% in 2017 despite the drop of 0.69% experienced in 2017 compared to 2016. The growth rate of the sector keeps decreasing from 2015 to 2017 with 19.22% in 2015, 13.09% in 2016 and -0.82% in 2017.

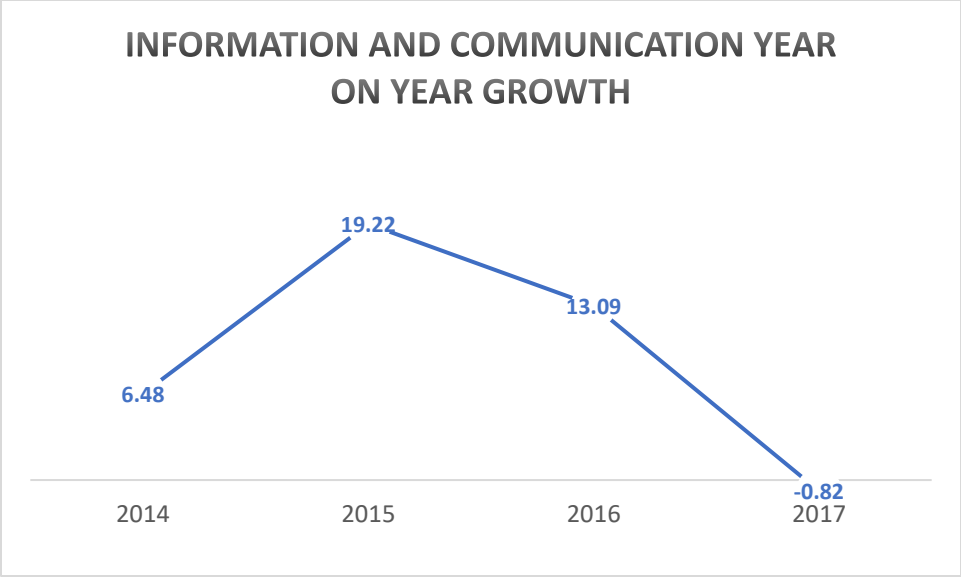


Figure 9: Information and Communication Nominal Growth

TRADE

The Sector has been one of the major sectors that have recorded a steady growth over the five-years period. Its contribution to GDP has been on a steady increase from 3.96% in 2013, 4.32% in 2014, 4.81% in 2015, 4.98% in 2016 and 12.21% in 2017. Witnessed a high increase of 152.06% growth in 2017 from 19.17 percent recorded in 2016. This is as a result of increase in the information available from this sector.



Figure 10: Trade Nominal Growth

ACCOMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES

The Sector witnessed a critical decrease of growth rate from 1.93% to -20.80 in 2016 and 2017 which decreases its share to State GDP and also experienced a steady drop of contribution from 1.39% in 2015, 1.24% in 2016 and 0.95% in 2017.

TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

Transport and Storage comprises 5 activities; Road Transport; Air Transport; Rail Transport, Transport Services; Post and Courier Services.

The Sector contribution to State GDP has appreciated to 0.63% in 2017 compared to 0.37% recorded in 2016 as well the growth rate has increase from 11.33% in 2016 to 74.78% in 2017. The Road Transport is the major contributor to this Sector, which contributed 0.54% in 2017 up by 0.26% compared to 0.28% recorded in 2016 to State GDP, Air Transport 0.05%, Transport Services and Post & Courier Services contributed equally to State GDP with 0.02% each in 2017. Road Transport has improved in terms of growth rate from 14.74% in 2016 to 99.04% in 2017 up by 84.3%.

ART ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION

This Sector performed extremely poor in 2017 because the Sector had recorded the highest growth rate in 2016 with 266.71% but dropped to -3.25% in 2017. The Sector contribution to GDP also decreased from 0.18% in 2016 to 0.17% in 2017.

FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE

The Finance and Insurance Sector consists of two subsectors; Financial Institutions and Insurance. The Sector showed a decrease in both growth rate and contribution to the total GDP from 2.42% contribution in 2016 to 2.32% in 2017 and a growth rate of 19.75% in 2016 to -1.57% in 2017.

REAL ESTATE

The Sector recorded improvement in growth rate of 83.52% in 2017 compared to 4.75% recorded in 2016 and also experienced increase in the sector share to State GDP from 1.57% in 2016 to 2.80% in 2017.

PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

The Sector contributed considerably to GDP with 7.47% in 2013, it declined in 2014 with 1.07% but in 2015 it increased with 2.11% and 1.21% in 2016 and finally dropped with -5.39% in 2017. The growth rate in 2016 was 31.34% which decreased to -54.23% in 2017.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

The Sector contributed meagerly to total GDP with only 0.03% in 2013, 0.05% in 2014, 0.03% in 2015 and 2016, finally 0.04% in 2017. It growth rate keeps increasing since 2015 with -31.83%, -8.56% in 2016 and 47.41% in 2017 which signified a relative improvement in the sector.

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, 2.69% in 2016 and 11.56% in 2017. Its contribution to GDP in 2013 was 3.93%, 4.16% in 2014, 3.61% in 2015, 3.22% in 2016 and 3.49% in 2017.

EDUCATION

The Sector's contribution to GDP in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 were 1.23%, 1.37%, 1.44%, 1.12% and 2.79% respectively (up by 1.67%). The sector was ranked second in terms of growth rate in 2017 with 156.84% compared to -10.68% recorded in 2016.

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% on its contribution in 2015 before dropping to 0.26% in 2016 and increased to 0.76% in 2017 and also recorded an increase of 9.68% growth rate in 2016 and 203.54% in 2017 which ranked this sector first in terms of growth rate in 2017.

OTHER SERVICES

Other services recorded a steady increase of contribution since 2013 to 2017 from 0.58% in 2013, 0.81% in 2014, 0.88% in 2015, 0.92% in 2016 and 1.08% in 2017 but declined in its growth rate from 20.57% in 2016 to 20.43% in 2017.

METHODOLOGY

KDGDP 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 international standard of recommendations on 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 activity.
- The Central Product Classification (CPC version 2); is a classification based on the physical characteristics of goods or on the nature of services and NBS National Accounts.

The two main strategies used for harmonizing the data with NBS and computing the KDGDP were:

- TOP-DOWN Approach
- BOTTOM-UP Approach

TOP-DOWN 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.

The report covers major aggregates of State GDP under 42 activities at ‘current’ 2013 to 2016 prices. KDGP 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 of staff, License & Registration fees, travelling allowance, Staff Uniform, Rent 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 used 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, 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 engaged in 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 transportation 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 Cargo (goods Transportation).

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 changes.

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: $\text{Output} = \text{Actual premiums earned} + \text{Premium supplements} - \text{Adjusted claims incurred}$
Output of funded pension fund: $\text{Output} = \text{Actual pension contributions} + \text{Supplementary contributions} - \text{Benefits due} + \text{Plus Change in the actuarial reserves} + \text{Property income}$.

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 Rev 4. Bottom-up approach used.

Gross Output: Sum of fees and commissions receivable for 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): $\text{Gross output Basic} = \text{Intermediate consumption (Less commodity sales and fees)} + \text{Compensation of employees} + \text{Consumption of fixed capital} + \text{other taxes less subsidies on production}$.

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

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

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

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.

GROSS DOMESTIC RPRODUCT AT CURRENT BASIC PRICE (=N=MILLION) 2017					
ACTIVITY BY ISIC REV 4	2,013.00	2014	2015	2016	2017
AGRICULTURE	712,862.45	736,176.58	825,546.35	914,987.29	1,012,457.41
1. Crop Production	659,787.28	675,326.87	758,044.73	841,800.94	935,377.19
2. Livestock	47,726.22	54,599.76	59,525.07	64,385.13	67,503.56
3. Forestry	2,108.56	2,372.37	2,537.20	1,968.00	1,968.00
4. Fishing	3,240.39	3,877.57	5,439.36	6,833.22	7,608.67
MINING AND QUARRYING	1,221.09	528.50	404.02	432.98	645.56
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	432.98	645.56
MANUFACTURING	410,987.16	424,408.24	382,577.59	470,751.88	256,151.31
9. Oil Refining	143,353.25	85,558.70	39,292.84	75,411.69	39,405.37
10. Cement	-	-	-	-	-
11. Food, Beverage and Tobacco	141,277.65	179,736.59	158,945.30	207,010.46	66,258.65
12. Textile, Apparel and Footwear	81,479.22	97,279.99	116,972.70	119,669.53	81,148.66
13. Wood and Wood Products	5,616.83	6,565.51	7,135.23	7,662.82	8,397.57
14. Pulp, Paper and Paper Products	2,310.69	1,822.94	3,015.56	4,107.42	3,432.37
15. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	4,474.92	6,819.33	7,803.78	8,523.02	7,245.19
16. Non-Metallic Products	9,487.15	16,286.77	16,414.44	17,219.83	21,753.13
17. Plastic and Rubber products	7,154.95	10,557.80	11,800.68	11,031.56	14,454.04
18. Electrical and Electronics	281.16	309.83	324.11	336.40	356.91
19. Basic metal , Iron and Steel	5,917.83	8,573.57	7,565.53	12,946.28	8,882.09
20. Motor vehicles & assembly	7,820.74	8,117.30	10,720.99	4,457.61	3,476.50
21. Other Manufacturing	1,812.78	2,779.90	2,586.42	2,375.26	1,340.83
22. ELECTRICITY, GAS ,STEAM AND AIR CONDITI	-	-	-	-	-
23. WATER SUPPLY,SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAG	545.62	697.49	829.60	1,030.72	2,274.73
24. CONSTRUCTION	12,956.04	15,879.40	17,031.65	17,978.97	43,130.11
25. TRADE	76,322.15	87,468.96	108,164.33	128,900.53	324,907.31
26. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	22,912.97	29,409.43	31,387.74	31,994.76	25,340.56
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	6,077.30	7,978.43	8,660.81	9,642.35	16,852.53
27. Road Transport	4,790.30	5,594.12	6,263.77	7,186.85	14,304.72
28. Rail Transport & Pipelines	32.58	38.01	42.47	47.04	49.46
29. Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-
30. Air Transport	293.01	1,221.47	1,097.36	1,034.53	1,385.77
31. Transport Services	284.55	349.49	395.19	446.20	470.85
32. Post and Courier Services	676.85	775.34	862.03	927.73	641.72
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	355,757.64	378,800.56	451,590.36	510,707.63	506,509.32
33. Telecommunications	284,260.37	280,204.46	344,253.99	391,664.64	383,454.22
34. Publishing,	880.00	856.21	1,282.74	1,721.60	1,444.44
34. Motion Pictures, Sound recording and	41,521.92	62,646.81	60,545.95	61,216.24	63,533.71
36. Broadcasting	29,095.35	35,093.09	45,507.68	56,105.16	58,076.95
37.ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	799.22	1,132.40	1,262.39	4,629.28	4,479.00
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE	36,150.00	41,043.41	52,401.29	62,750.42	61,767.03
38. Financial Institutions	26,239.94	29,601.66	39,304.01	47,525.42	45,908.31
39. Insurance	9,910.07	11,441.75	13,097.29	15,225.00	15,858.71
40. REAL ESTATE	31,351.69	36,026.92	38,779.85	40,623.55	74,550.95
41. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL	144,088.73	129,534.08	191,575.50	251,611.55	115,161.31
42. ADMINISTRATIVE & SUPPORT SERVICES	603.94	1,101.83	751.11	686.81	1,012.43
43. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	75,726.94	84,276.56	81,167.60	83,349.38	92,984.17
44. EDUCATION	23,759.41	27,669.92	32,382.21	28,922.96	74,286.02
45. HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	4,592.08	5,503.96	6,062.70	6,649.65	20,184.04
46. OTHER SERVICES	11,269.22	16,463.30	19,769.57	23,836.18	28,706.70
Total	1,927,983.65	2,024,099.98	2,250,344.66	2,589,486.88	2,661,400.48

CONTRIBUTION OF SECTORS TO THE STATE GDP					
ACTIVITY BY ISIC REV 4	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
AGRICULTURE	36.97	36.37	36.69	35.33	38.04
1. Crop Production	34.22	33.36	33.69	32.51	35.15
2. Livestock	2.48	2.7	2.65	2.49	2.54
3. Forestry	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.07
4. Fishing	0.17	0.19	0.24	0.26	0.29
MINING AND QUARRYING	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
5. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	-
6. Coal Mining	0.02	0	0	0	-
7. Metal Ores	0.01	0.01	0	0	-
8. Quarrying and Other Minerals	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
MANUFACTURING	21.32	20.97	17	18.18	9.62
9. Oil Refining	7.44	4.23	1.75	2.91	1.48
10. Cement	0	0	0	0	
11. Food, Beverage and Tobacco	7.33	8.88	7.06	7.99	2.49
12. Textile, Apparel and Footwear	4.23	4.81	5.2	4.62	3.05
13. Wood and Wood Products	0.29	0.32	0.32	0.3	0.32
14. Pulp, Paper and Paper Products	0.12	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.13
15. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	0.23	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.27
16. Non-Metallic Products	0.49	0.8	0.73	0.66	0.82
17. Plastic and Rubber products	0.37	0.52	0.52	0.43	0.54
18. Electrical and Electronics	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
19. Basic metal, Iron and Steel	0.31	0.42	0.34	0.5	0.33
20. Motor vehicles & assembly	0.41	0.4	0.48	0.17	0.13
21. Other Manufacturing	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.05
22. ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIO	0	0	0	0	-
23. WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAG	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.09
24. CONSTRUCTION	0.67	0.78	0.76	0.69	1.62
25. TRADE	3.96	4.32	4.81	4.98	12.21
26. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	1.19	1.45	1.39	1.24	0.95
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	0.32	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.63
27. Road Transport	0.25	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.54
28. Rail Transport & Pipelines	0	0	0	0	0.00
29. Water Transport	0	0	0	0	-
30. Air Transport	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05
31. Transport Services	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
32. Post and Courier Services	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	18.45	18.71	20.07	19.72	19.03
33. Telecommunications	14.74	13.84	15.3	15.13	14.41
34. Publishing,	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.05
35. Motion Pictures, Sound recording and Music	2.15	3.1	2.69	2.36	2.39
36. Broadcasting	1.51	1.73	2.02	2.17	2.18
37. ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.17
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE	1.88	2.03	2.33	2.42	2.32
38. Financial Institutions	1.36	1.46	1.75	1.84	1.72
39. Insurance	0.51	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.60
40. REAL ESTATE	1.63	1.78	1.72	1.57	2.80
41. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL	7.47	6.4	8.51	9.72	4.33
42. ADMINISTRATIVE & SUPPORT SERVICES	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04
43. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	3.93	4.16	3.61	3.22	3.49
44. EDUCATION	1.23	1.37	1.44	1.12	2.79
45. HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.76
46. OTHER SERVICES	0.58	0.81	0.88	0.92	1.08
GDP Current Basic Price	100	100	100	100	100.00

KADUNA STATE GROSS DOMESTIC RPRODUCT AT CURRENT BASIC PRICE (=N=MILLION)					
SECTOR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Agriculture	712,862.45	736,176.58	825,546.35	914,987.29	1,012,457.41
Industry	425,709.90	441,513.63	400,842.85	490,194.54	302,201.71
Services	789,411.29	846,409.78	1,023,955.46	1,184,305.05	1,346,741.36
GDP	1,927,983.65	2,024,099.98	2,250,344.66	2,589,486.88	2,661,400.48

PERCENTAGE SHARE TO THE GDP					
SECTOR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Agriculture	36.97	36.37	36.69	35.33	38.04
Industry	22.08	21.81	17.81	18.93	11.35
Services	40.94	41.82	45.5	45.74	50.60
GDP	100	100	100	100	100.00

SECTOR GROWTH RATE					
SECTOR	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Agriculture	3.27	12.14	10.83	10.65	
Industry	3.71	-9.21	22.29	-38.35	
Services	7.22	20.98	15.66	13.72	
GDP Current Basic Price	4.99	11.18	15.07	2.78	

GDP GROWTH RATE				
ACTIVITY BY ISIC REV 4	2014	2015	2016	2017
AGRICULTURE	3.27	12.14	10.83	10.65
1. Crop Production	2.36	12.25	11.05	11.12
2. Livestock	14.4	9.02	8.16	4.84
3. Forestry	12.51	6.95	-22.43	0.00
4. Fishing	19.66	40.28	25.63	11.35
MINING AND QUARRYING	-56.72	-23.55	7.17	49.10
5. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas				0.00
6. Coal Mining	-100			0.00
7. Metal Ores	-4.15	-100		0.00
8. Quarrying and Other Minerals	-50.68	23.76	7.17	49.10
MANUFACTURING	3.27	-9.86	23.05	-45.59
9. Oil Refining	-40.32	-54.07	91.92	-47.75
10. Cement				0.00
11. Food, Beverage and Tobacco	27.22	-11.57	30.24	-67.99
12. Textile, Apparel and Footwear	19.39	20.24	2.31	-32.19
13. Wood and Wood Products	16.89	8.68	7.39	9.59
14. Pulp, Paper and Paper Products	-21.11	65.42	36.21	-16.43
15. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	52.39	14.44	9.22	-14.99
16. Non-Metallic Products	71.67	0.78	4.91	26.33
17. Plastic and Rubber products	47.56	11.77	-6.52	31.02
18. Electrical and Electronics	10.2	4.61	3.79	6.10
19. Basic metal, Iron and Steel	44.88	-11.76	71.12	-31.39
20. Motor vehicles & assembly	3.79	32.08	-58.42	-22.01
21. Other Manufacturing	53.35	-6.96	-8.16	-43.55
22. ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY				0.00
23. WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAG	27.84	18.94	24.24	120.69
24. CONSTRUCTION	22.56	7.26	5.56	139.89
25. TRADE	14.6	23.66	19.17	152.06
26. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	28.35	6.73	1.93	-20.80
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	31.28	8.55	11.33	74.78
27. Road Transport	16.78	11.97	14.74	99.04
28. Rail Transport & Pipelines	16.66	11.72	10.76	5.13
29. Water Transport				0.00
30. Air Transport	316.88	-10.16	-5.73	33.95
31. Transport Services	22.82	13.08	12.91	5.53
32. Post and Courier Services	14.55	11.18	7.62	-30.83
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	6.48	19.22	13.09	-0.82
33. Telecommunications	-1.43	22.86	13.77	-2.10
34. Publishing,	-2.7	49.82	34.21	-16.10
34. Motion Pictures, Sound recording and Music	50.88	-3.35	1.11	3.79
36. Broadcasting	20.61	29.68	23.29	3.51
37. ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	41.69	11.48	266.71	-3.25
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE	13.54	27.67	19.75	-1.57
38. Financial Institutions	12.81	32.78	20.92	-3.40
39. Insurance	15.46	14.47	16.25	4.16
40. REAL ESTATE	14.91	7.64	4.75	83.52
41. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL	-10.1	47.9	31.34	-54.23
42. ADMINISTRATIVE & SUPPORT SERVICES	82.44	-31.83	-8.56	47.41
43. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	11.29	-3.69	2.69	11.56
44. EDUCATION	16.46	17.03	-10.68	156.84
45. HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	19.86	10.15	9.68	203.54
46. OTHER SERVICES	46.09	20.08	20.57	20.43
GDP Current Basic Price	4.99	11.18	15.07	2.78