



KADUNA STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT REPORT



Kaduna State
Bureau of Statistics

November 2021

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REPORT

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Acronyms and Glossary of Terms

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics produces the State's Gross Domestic Product (SGDP) annually in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics. The need to measure state economic performance independently in comparison with other states to help strengthen policy making and promote investment cannot be over emphasized. The KDSGDP is showing the growth of the aggregate economy in the state and contribution of each sector to the performance of the economy. Kaduna State Gross Domestic Product (KDGP) 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 GDP helps to highlight performing sectors and non-performing sectors of the economy with a view to promoting policy making.

The compilation of State Gross Domestic Product exercise was conducted in 2017. This exercise led to a state-based survey to provide some of the data used for the compilation process, the result of which was reported by KDBS for 2013-2017. Subsequently, in 2019, effort was made to compile Kaduna State GDP for 2018 by conducting state-based survey which led to the production of 2018 estimates. Recent survey was conducted in 2021 to update the series to 2020. Therefore, this report covers 2020, with specific emphasis on 2019 & 2020. The report includes year -on -year comparison of growth performance and contribution of each economic activity to Kaduna State economy. Kaduna State Government reforms and interventions have directly or indirectly impacted various sectors growth and contributions to the State's GDP.

2 OVERVIEW OF GDP IN 2020

Kaduna State consists of forty-two (42) economic activities of the forty-six (46) recorded at the national level. The State does not produce crude oil and natural gas which is predominantly produced in the South -South region of the country but has refinery for refining crude petroleum. Other economic activities present include, Agriculture; Quarrying and Other Minerals; Manufacturing (without Cement Production); Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation; Construction; Trade; Accommodation and Food Services; Transportation and Storage; Information and Communication; Art, 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 Other Services. However, Kaduna State is known for heavy Wholesale and Retail trade activities.

Under Covid-19 crisis and recessive economic activities, Nominal Gross Domestic Product for Kaduna State stood at N3.14 trillion in 2020 compared to ₦3.18 trillion in 2019. Thus, the economy contracted by 1.33% compared to a growth rate of 10.29% recorded in 2019 indicating a decrease of -11.62% points. The major growth drivers in 2020 were Trade; Manufacturing (Textile, Apparel and Footwear); Education; Real Estate; Accommodation & Food Services; Construction; and Transportation and Storage (Road Transport) leading to a negative GDP growth rate. Similarly, in 2019, the main drivers were Agriculture (Crop Production); Information and Communication (Telecommunications); Trade; Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; Construction; Public Administration; and Real Estate leading to a positive growth rate. In 2020, contribution of Agriculture to Nominal GDP stood at 42.66%, Industry was 8.68% and Services 48.67%. This was against 39.73% contribution of Agriculture, 10.00% share of Industry and 50.27% share of Services recorded in 2019. Agriculture witnessed a growth of 5.95% in 2020 compared to 15.04% recorded in 2019 showing a decrease of -9.09% points while Industry recorded a growth of -14.44% compared to 2.73% recorded in 2019 showing a decrease of -17.16% points and Services, -4.47% compared to 8.35% showing a decrease of -12.82% points respectively.

Figure 1: Nominal Gross Value-Added Growth Rate 2013-2018

ACTIVITY BY ISIC REV 4	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
GDP At Current Basic Price Million	1,927,983.66	2,024,099.96	2,250,344.69	2,589,486.90	2,661,430.71	2,886,086.65	3,183,185.87	3,140,920.26
Nominal GDP Growth Rate (%)		4.99	11.18	15.07	2.78	8.44	10.29	(1.33)

3 Major Economic Sectors

3.A Agriculture

The Governor El-Rufai administration prioritises agriculture in its development agenda because of the critical role it plays in meeting the developmental needs of the State, namely: job creation, food security, revitalisation of the rural economy, poverty reduction, and inequality, generally contributing to sustainable development. In 2016, this administration took significant steps to boost agricultural productivity in the state, through provision of access to inputs, finance, and markets to farmers.

Agriculture is the major contributor to Kaduna's economy, the sector employs 42% of the total work force across 1.8 million households most of whom are into informal sector. Major crops produced in the state includes maize, yam, rice, guinea corn, soya beans and peanut. As the country's number 1 producer of maize, the State produced 22% of all maize consumed in Nigeria as of 2017 and 10% of peanuts. Many cash crops are also cultivated including ginger, shea butter. Most of agricultural outputs remain in raw form, but recent years have seen increase investment in value added production.

There are several important of agro-processing plants in Kaduna making dairy products, soft drinks, flour, groundnut oil and cigarettes. There has been significant growth in crop and livestock production in recent years, both rising by approximately 42% between 2013 – 2017.

As part of the Kaduna Green Revolution Programme, the present administration identified 50,836 hectares of land and requested thirteen local government councils to identify between 8,000 and 10,000 hectares of land that will be allocated to prospective investors for the cultivation of ginger, rice, maize, soya beans, wheat, and sorghum; As part of its anchor grower scheme.

The government entered into a special arrangement with the Flour Mills PLC to provide farmers in the State to acquire a bag of NPK fertilizer at an affordable price of four thousand Naira (N4000) compared to between seven thousand naira (N7000) and eight thousand five hundred (N8500) in the open market. This arrangement have enable the farmers in the state to acquired 23,000 metric tonnes of fertilizer, 80% of which went to small farmers in rural areas. Each farmer was allocated four bags of fertilizer.

Agriculture sector in Kaduna State is divided into four sub-activities: Crop Production, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing. 2019 and 2020 recorded Nominal Gross Value Added of N1,264,624.30 million and N1,339,811.87 million. Crop production remained the major driver of the sector in terms of GDP contribution, in terms of growth Fishing has performed better than others.. The growth of fishing was 12.81% in 20219 and further grew to 10.52% in 2020.

Growth rates of agriculture in 2019 and 2020 were 15.04% and 5.95% respectively. Crop production growth was reported at 15.25% in 2019 but higher at 6.07% in 2020. Livestock

activities grew by 11.94% and 3.35% in 2019 and 2020 respectively. Indeed, Livestock is the second biggest activity next to crop production activities in the State. On the other hand, Forestry recorded a growth of 12.03% in 2019 and 4.28% in 2020.

The contribution of agriculture to Gross Value Added was 39.73% in 2019, higher than 2018 (38.09%). Share of 42.66% was recorded in 2020 which indicates higher figure than 2019.

The Sector is expected to grow going forward as the State is attracting more investments into the Sector, creating more job opportunities. to the government are working to address some of the infrastructural deficits in the sector as contained in the Kaduna State Infrastructure Master Plan 2018 – 2020 which aims for a total investment outlay of N93 billion for 6 silos and 23 processing facilities in each of the State's Local Government Areas. Foreign and local investors such as Tomato Jos, Arla Foods, Falke Industries, OCP Africa, GB Foods, NMALCO, Shebag Holding, Mahindra Tractors, etc are some of the critical investments in the Agriculture Sector in the State.

The Present Administration has rolled out reforms in the sector since its inception in 2015. These reforms have a direct coloration with the rise of the Agricultural Sector in the State. Reforms such as eliminating govt fertilizer distribution and liberalized Seed Policy seeking to enable the entrance of more private actors. Other policies underlining the Agricultural Transformation Agenda include increase access to land and financing, creating agri-business entrepreneurship centers, revising the land use act to enable easier access of investors and rapid expansion of irrigation facilities.

The State Development Plan 2016 – 2020 outlined some of the main challenges facing the sector including the predominant of small holders farms, the high cost of credits, limited irrigation, inadequate storage facilities and poor organization among cooperative association.

Figure 2: Agric % Contribution

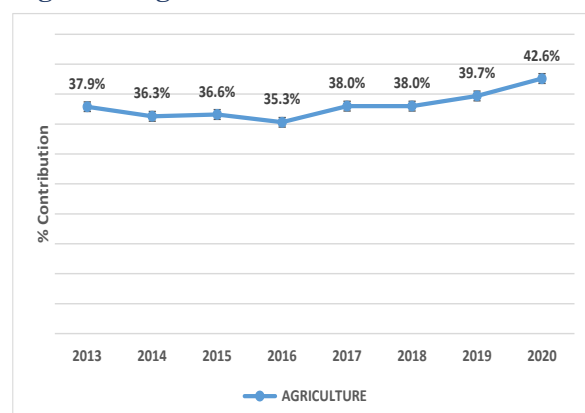
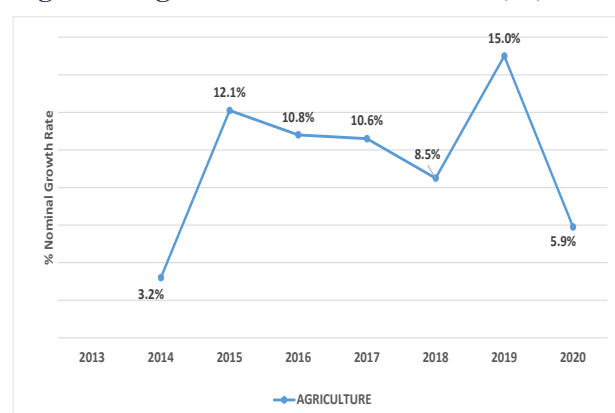


Figure 3: Agric Nominal Growth Rate (%)



3.B Mining & Quarrying

Kaduna State is endowed with significant quantities and varieties of mineral resources with deposits in all the 23 Local Government Areas. There are at least 85 Mineral Exploration Licenses, 40 Quarry Licenses, 15 Mining Leases and 3 Small Scale Mining Leases active within the State. Some of the Mineral Resources in Kaduna State are available in commercial quantities include Gemstone, Industrial Mineral, Goal, Cassiterite, Tantalite, Wolframite, Columbite, Manganese, Molybdenum, Lithium, and Nickel.

However, most of the resources have remained under-explored and unexploited. The Mining and Quarry industry have contributed less than 1% to the State's GDP from 2013 – 2020.

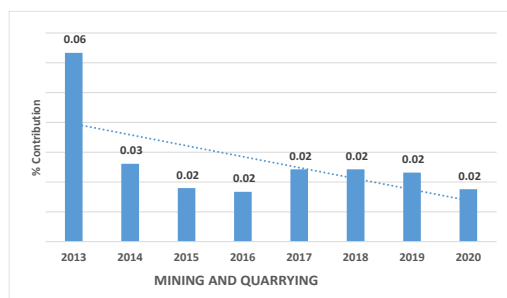
Nominal Value Added of the sector in 2019 and 2020 stood at N736.88 million and N551.91 million respectively. Growth of Quarrying and Other Minerals, a sub-activity of the sector stood at 5.14% in 2019 lower than 8.56% recorded in 2018 by -3.42% points but fell by -30.24 % points to -25.10% in 2020.

In terms of contribution to Gross Domestic Product, the Mining & Quarrying sector contributed 0.02% to total GDP in 2019 and relatively same with the 0.02% it contributed in 2020. The Mining and Quarrying sector is of key interest to the Federal Government in its effort to diversify the country's economy from over dependence on crude petroleum as the major source of income.

The Kaduna Mining Development Company (KMDC) is the umbrella body that oversees mining activities in the State and was set up to develop the sector. The State Government and KMDC have created a Strategic Mineral Development Plan which includes Artisanal Mining support programs, Cutting and Polishing of Dimension stones and in-depth exploration programs for strategic minerals for the state all in the State's effort to improve the Sector's GDP and contribution to the economy.

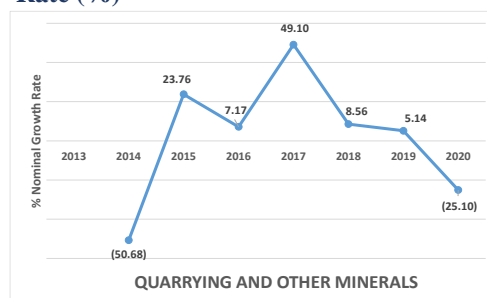
To promote the activity in the Sector, Kaduna State provided regulatory clarity and a number of incentives in the State Land Use Regulation Action of 2017, the legislation is meant to ensure transparency and equity in the processing and execution of all land related application and transaction.

Figure 4: Mining & Quarrying % Contribution



Source: KDBS

Figure 5: Mining & Quarrying Nominal Growth Rate (%)



Source: KDBS

3.C Manufacturing

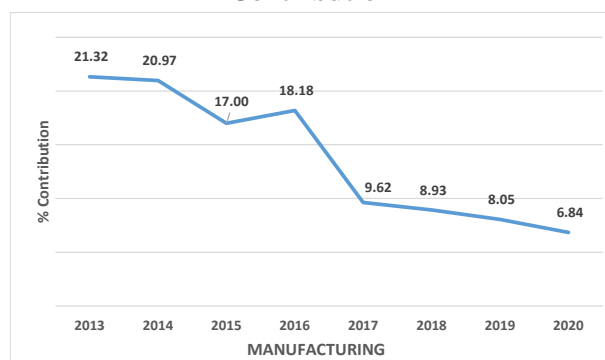
In Kaduna State Manufacturing sector is made up of twelve (12) economic activities: Oil Refining; Food, Beverages and Tobacco; Textile, Apparel, and Footwear; Wood and Wood Products; Pulp Paper and Paper Products; Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Non-metallic Products; Plastic and Rubber Products; Electrical and Electronic; Basic Metal and Iron and Steel; Motor Vehicles and Assembly; and Other Manufacturing. Each of these activities contributes to the aggregate Manufacturing Value Added in the State. However, Cement production does not exist in the State.

In monetary terms, Manufacturing Value Added stood at N256, 136.10 million in 2019 but reduced to N214,722.10 million in 2020 under Covid-19 pandemic. Nominal growth rate of the Manufacturing sector over the period was recorded at -0.63% (year-on year) in 2019, lower than 0.63% in the preceding year by -1.26% points. This growth further fell to -16.17% in 2020 occasioned by the Covid crisis.

In 2020, the major growth drivers of Manufacturing sector were: Textile, Apparel and Footwear; Oil Refining; Non-Metallic Products; Plastic and Rubber Products; and Basic Metal, Iron and Steel resulting to a negative growth rate of the sector. However, compared to 2020, the major drivers of the sector in 2019 resulting to negative growth rate was Oil Refining. In terms of contribution to GDP, the Manufacturing sector represented 8.05% in 2019, lower by -0.88% points of the contribution in 2018 (8.93%). This further declined to 6.84% in 2020 lower by -1.21% points compared to 2019.

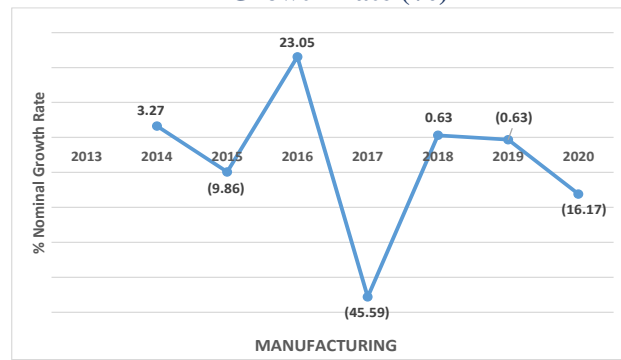
The State Development Plan 2016 – 2020 identified more than 80 commercial and manufacturing industries in the State, including textiles, aluminum, dairy products, toiletries, and petroleum products. However, Industry and Manufacturing remain comparatively small component of the economy contributing about 10% to the State's GDP. The government is counting on new private sector investment such as Springfield Agro, Mahindra Tractors, Shamsgold Nig Ltd, Blue Camel Energy, Vlisco, Quigjiang Group, Dangote – PAN Automobiles etc. and a restructuring of State-owned enterprises to revive the Sector.

Figure 7: Manufacturing % Contribution



Source: KDBS

Figure 6: Manufacturing Nominal Growth Rate (%)



Source: KDBS

3.D Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation

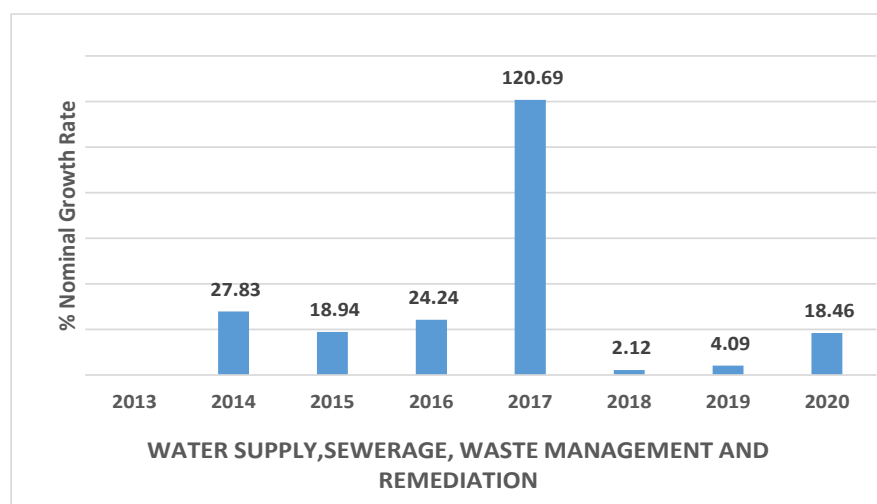
In 2016, the administration made significant capital investments in the water and sanitation sector. These were in forms of construction and rehabilitation respectively of new and existing facilities which are beginning to have positive development impacts including more people having access to portable water. A major project in this regard is the Zaria Water Supply and Sanitation Project that involved the construction of a dam with a capacity to produce 150 mld (one fifty million cubic million litres) per day. It entailed the building of a water treatment plant, construction of transformation “mains”, construction of 10 reservoirs, rehabilitation of 643 kilometers pipeline networks, 73 kilometers of transmission pipelines and construction of new distribution lines. The government is partnering with the Islamic Development (IDB), African Development Bank (AfDB) and other financiers in this important project.

Other initiatives include upgrading of water treatment plants: rehabilitation and retrofitting of water works; maintenance of water facilities: rehabilitation of Birnin Gwari water supply; rehabilitation and conversion of the Lere LGA semi-urban water supply to be powered by the solar; borehole drilling programme; construction of 4,000 units of toilets, as well as hygiene and water supply programme in the rural communities.

The activities of Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation recorded a Nominal Value Added of N2,417.86 million in 2019. This increased to N2,864.17 million in 2020 accounting for a growth rate of 18.46%, higher than 4.09% recorded in 2019. Growth of 2020 increased by 14.37% points from the preceding year’s growth rate.

Its contribution to total Nominal Gross Value Added was 0.09% in 2020 higher by 0.02% points than the 0.08% contributed in the previous year (2019). Nevertheless, the contribution of this sector accounts for less than 1% since 2013.

Figure 8: Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Nominal Growth Rate (%)



Source: KDBS

3.E Construction

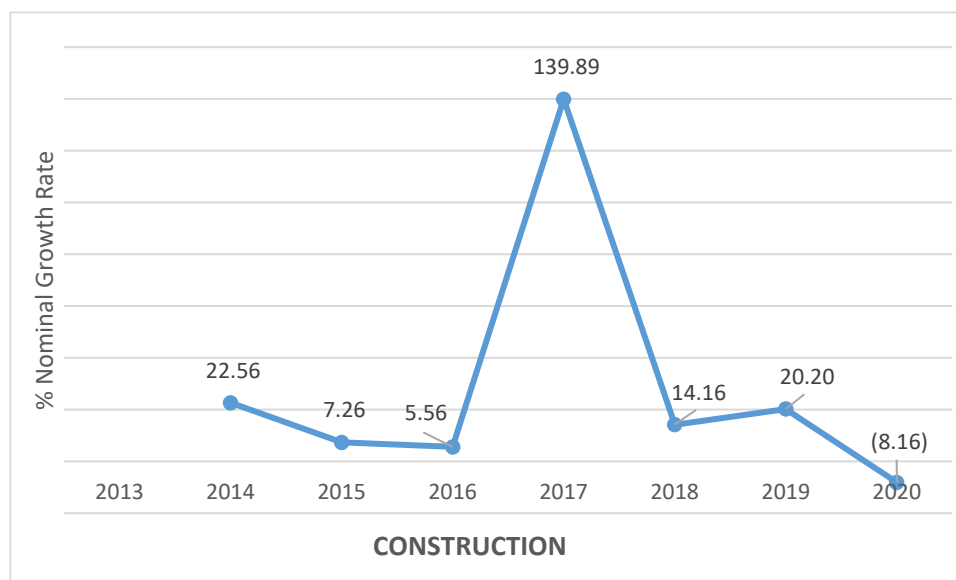
The Present Administration had invested massively in Urban Renewal Programme to address the challenges encountered in the sector. The focus of this initiative has been on the rehabilitation and maintenance of existing road networks, expansion of roads through Kaduna Road Agency (KADRA) to reduce pressure on existing road networks, installation of the streetlights to improve the security of the state and light up the state and public building maintenance through the Kaduna Facilities Management Agency (KADFAMA).

As part of its efforts to expand access to affordable housing for residents, the administration entered Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP) arrangement with a private company to launch a 220 Housing Units in Millennium City in Kaduna North Senatorial District, other affordable housing estate has sprung up in other parts of the State such as Rigasa in Igabi LGA. Other priorities of the present administration in the construction sector include Pedestrian Bridges, Traffic Lights, Murtala Square, Neighbourhood Centres, Galaxy Shopping Mall, Recreational Centres.

The Construction sector in Kaduna State grew by 20.20% in nominal terms (year-on-year) in 2019. It stood at -8.16% in 2020, a decrease of -28.36% points compared to the rate recorded in 2019. This shows a movement of the Value Added from N59,185.97 million in 2019 to N54,359.09 million in 2020.

The Construction sector contributed 1.86% to nominal GVA in 2019, higher than the 1.71% it contributed in 2018. In 2020, 1.73% was contributed, which was lower than the previous year by -0.13% points.

Figure 9: Construction Nominal Growth Rate (%)



Source: KDBS

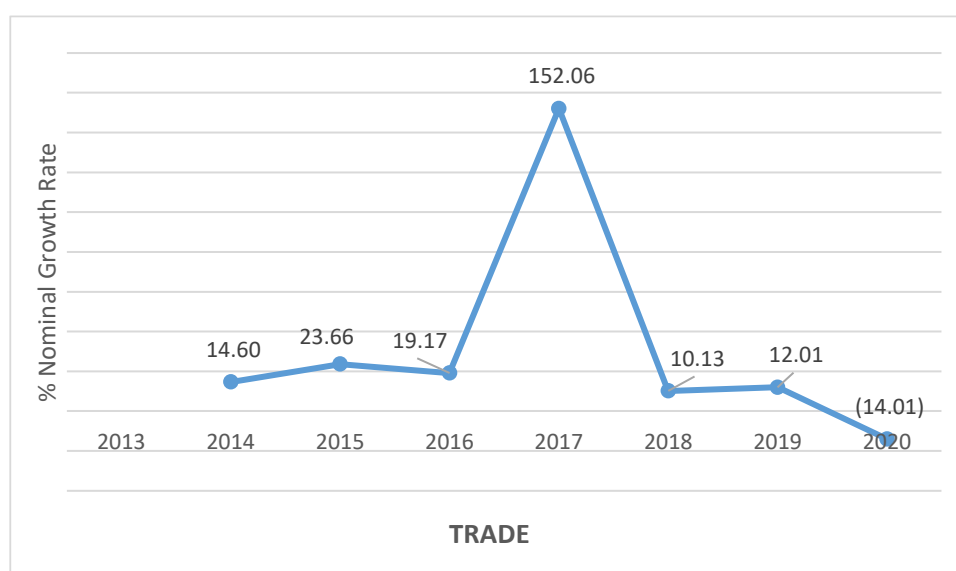
3.F Trade

Kaduna Market Development Management Company (KMDMC), a private business incorporated in 1990, has been working with the State Government on implementation of some of the Kaduna Urban Renewal plan by constructing, developing, and upgrading many commercial centers across the State. As of mid-2020, the KMDMC was managing 20 projects including malls, markets, neighborhood centers, and a public square in several cities with 80% of projects funded privately on a PPP basis to attract tenants and traders for some of the market complexes. The KMDMC arranged for access to Starling Bank Non-Interest Banking Window. The Partnership will allow traders with little capital to arrange mortgages by making a 10% deposit and paying off the remaining 90% in seven annual instalments.

Trade in the State is a major economic activity as people come from far and near to buy and sell merchandised goods. In terms of Nominal Value Added, N400,798.87 million was recorded in 2019 from N357,820.42 million in 2018. Value Added decreased to N344, 652.63 million in 2020. This was a reduction by N56,146.24 million in 2020 arising from the Covid-19 pandemic largely restricting movement and trading. However, the Nominal year -on- year growth of Trade stood at 12.01% in 2019. Compared to 2020, growth rate decreased by -26.02% points to -14.01%.

In terms of share of the sector to Gross Domestic Product, trade contributed 10.97% in 2020. This was a decrease of -1.62% points compared to 12.59% recorded in 2019 when the economy was stable. The new markets when completed across the State will increase the contribution of the Trade Sector in the State.

Figure 10: Trade Nominal Growth Rate (%)



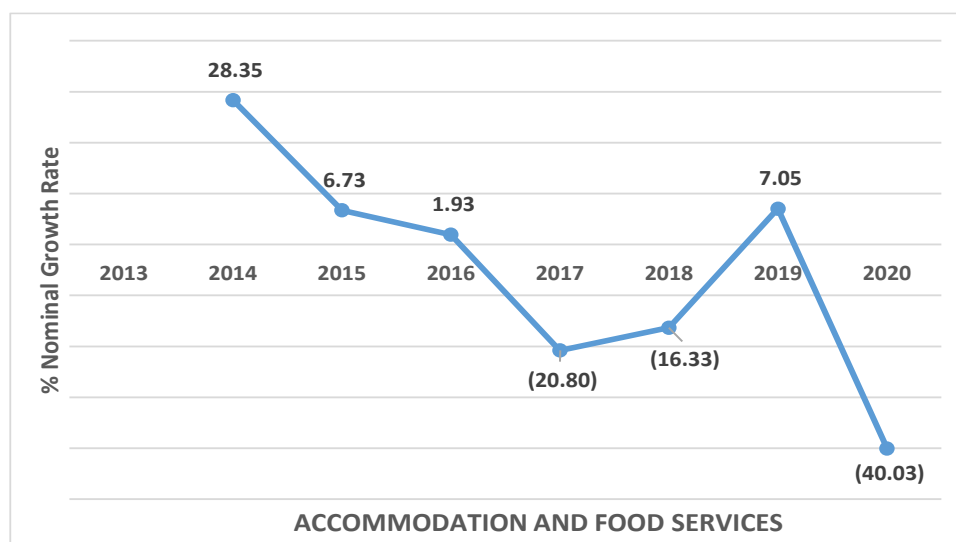
Source: KDBS

3.G Accommodation & Food Services

Accommodation and Food services sector consists of activities of short-term accommodation, camping grounds, restaurants and mobile food services, beverage serving activities, event catering etc. This sector is not very huge in Kaduna State as Nominal Value Added was recorded at N22, 696.73 million in 2019. This value fell drastically to N13, 612.04 million in 2020 under Covid-19 pandemic. This sector was deeply affected in 2020 as most sales outlets were shut down as a preventive measure of controlling the spread of the Corona virus. The sector contracted by 40.03% in 2020. It was a decline of -47.07% points compared to 2019 when growth was 7.05%. 2019 growth was higher than -16.33% recorded in 2018.

The sector in 2020 represented 0.43% of the Nominal Gross Value Added. Nevertheless, the contribution of the sector was higher in 2019 at 0.71% and 0.73% in 2018.

Figure 11: Accommodation & Food Services Nominal Growth Rate (%)



Source: KDBS

3.H Transportation and Storage

Kaduna has a strategic location close to the Federal Capital Territory, linking Abuja with the rest of the northern states. As a result, Kaduna has served as an important trading hub that is connected to the rest of the country by rail and road. Key road connections include the Kaduna Abuja Road, which links the state to the southern parts of Nigeria, and the Kaduna-Zaria-Kano and Kaduna Saminaka-Jos's roads, which connect to the north and middle belt, respectively. The state has about 9500 km of roads, consisting of about 1600 km of federal roads, 2200 km of state roads, and 5700 km of local roads. According to the Kaduna State Infrastructure Master Plan 2018-50 (KADIMP), most state government roads that connect major towns with local government headquarters are in fair condition, while local government roads are in a deteriorated state and require significant rehabilitation. KADIMP estimates that a total of N8.1trn (N245bn annually) will be required to

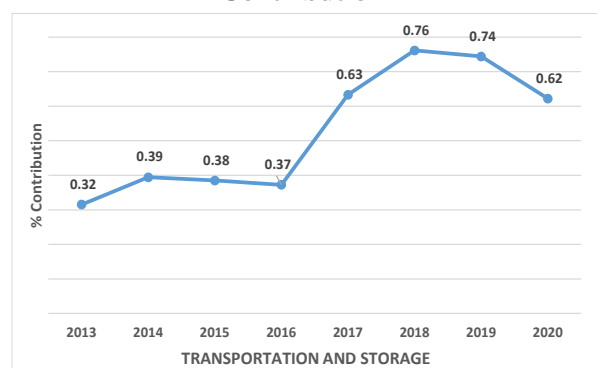
address the renovation, construction, and expansion of roads in order to ensure adequate transport infrastructure in the state. Access to good roads has already been increasing, according to figures from the bi-annual Kaduna General Household Surveys. In 2015, 66.2% of households reported that they had access to good roads, rising to 76.8% in 2017.

Kaduna has long been an important hub in the country's narrow railway gauge network, serving as a junction for the Kano-Lagos Western Line and the Eastern Line. Construction on a 186-km standard gauge rail link connecting Abuja to Kaduna was completed in 2014 and inaugurated in July 2016, with passenger services operating between the two cities since that year. As of 2019, 80,000 passengers were transported on the service every month. The China Civil and Engineering Construction Company (CCECC) led the construction of the line – one of the first standard gauge railway modernization projects undertaken in the country. The project required an estimated investment of \$876m, \$500m of which was funded by a concessionary loan from the Export-Import Bank of China. The Abuja-Kaduna line is part of a larger project connecting Lagos to Kano. Progress on this rail modernization project is well under way, with work commencing on the key \$1.53bn, 156-km double-track Lagos Ibadan link in 2017 and the CCECC completing the track laying for the project in April 2020. Eventually, the rail lines passing through Kaduna are to be extended to other northern states and beyond, connecting Nigeria to the Niger Republic, Cameroon and Chad.

The Nominal year-on-year growth of the sector stood at 7.79% in 2019. By 2020, growth rate was recorded at -17.50%, which indicates a decrease of -25.29% points when compared to the previous growth rate. The transport sector was negatively affected by the Covid crisis in 2020 when movements were restricted leading to a Value Added of N19,539.60 million compared to N23,685.60 million in 2019.

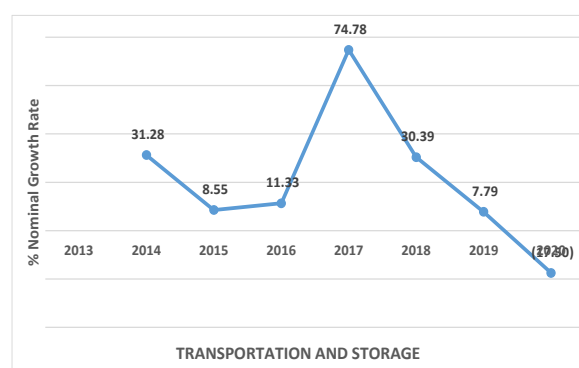
In terms of contribution, Transportation and Storage contributed 0.62% in 2020, a decrease from the 0.74% it contributed in 2019 and 0.76% it recorded in 2018. The sector contributes less than 1% to nominal GDP. We expect the sector to contribute more in the coming years as a result of massive road construction and railway networks coming into stream.

Figure 12: Transportation & Storage % Contribution



Source: KDBS

Figure 13: Transportation & Storage Nominal Growth Rate (%)



Source: KDBS

3.I Information and Communication

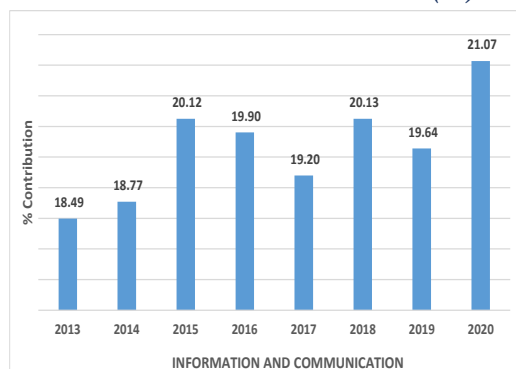
Kaduna had 8,521,187 mobile phone subscribers in the first quarter of 2020, according to the National Bureau of Statistics—roughly equal to the population of the state. This figure represented a 4.9% growth rate compared to the 8,124,544 subscribers in the fourth quarter of 2019, and year-on-year growth of 11%. The number of internet subscribers lagged slightly behind, with 6,423,089 subscriptions. However, internet penetration is rapidly catching up, with year-on year growth of 22% in the first quarter of 2020 – representing over 1m additional mobile internet subscriptions – and quarter-on quarter growth of nearly 12%. Operators active in the state include 9mobile, Airtel, Glo and MTN.

Kaduna has struggled to achieve fast, widespread broadband access. In May 2020, in part driven by the increased demand for fast internet during the Covid-19 lockdown, Governor El-Rufai took an important step towards attracting telecoms operators as the first governor to fully waive right of way (RoW) charges for telecommunications companies. The move followed a proposed policy strategy by the federal government, which called on states to reduce RoW charges to N145 per meter. High RoW charges used to make up as much as 70% of the cost of deploying broadband infrastructure, providing a strong deterrent for companies to invest. It is expected that this move will make Kaduna a more competitive destination for future investment.

Information and Communication activity consist of activities of Telecommunication; Publishing; Motion Picture, Sound Recording and Music; and Broadcasting. This sector is a major contributor to Gross Domestic Product in the State. The Value Added of the sector was recorded at N620, 185.67 million in 2019, (higher than N576,222.22 million in the previous year) and N657, 554.58 million in 2020 showing an increase of N37.37 billion.

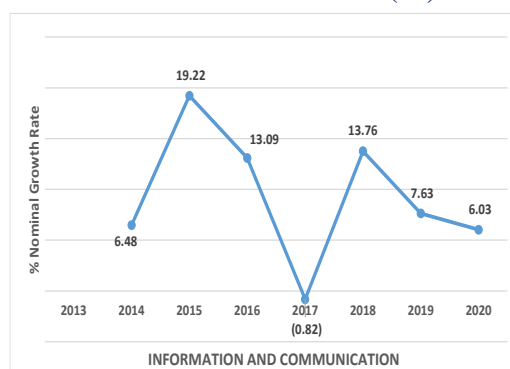
Growth rate of the Information and Communication sector stood at 6.03% in 2020. Growth was recorded at 7.63% in 2019, lower than the previous year by -6.13% points. Telecommunications and Motion Pictures, Sound Recording and Music are the major contributions to the Information and Communication sector. The sector in 2019 represented 19.48 % of the Nominal Gross Value Added but increased to 20.94% in 2020. The Sector is expected to surge higher considering investments in the sector , most especially the States commitment to provide internet connectivity in all wards of the State with a minimum of 3G Network.

**Figure 15: Transportation & Storage
Nominal Growth Rate (%)**



Source: KDBS

**Figure 14: Transportation & Storage
Nominal Growth Rate (%)**



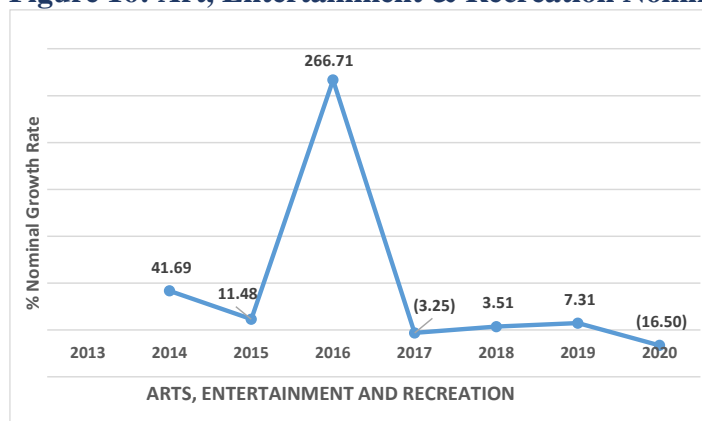
Source: KDBS

3.J Art, Entertainment and Recreation

Nominal Value Added of Art, Entertainment and Recreation in 2019 and 2020 stood at N4,975.48 million and N4,154.67 million. Thus, the nominal year-on-year growth of the sector stood at 7.31% in 2019, higher by 3.80% points than 2018. By 2020, growth rate declined significantly to -16.50% which indicates a decrease of -23.81% points when compared to the previous growth rate.

The contribution of Art, Entertainment and Recreation sector was 0.16% in 2019. This decreased to 0.13% in 2020 by -0.02% points.

Figure 16: Art, Entertainment & Recreation Nominal Growth Rate (%)



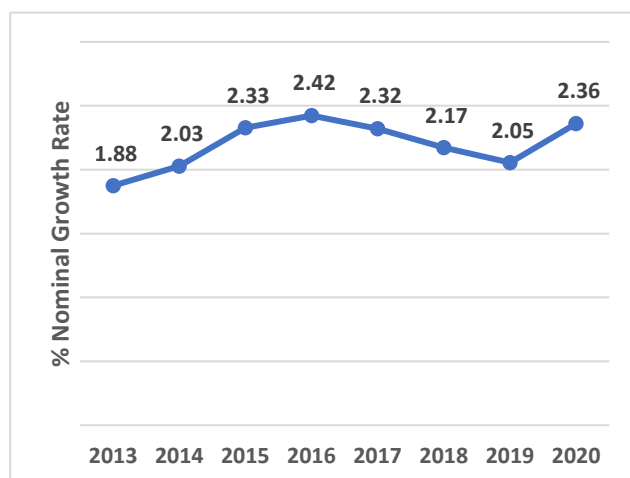
Source: KDBS

3.K Financial and Insurance

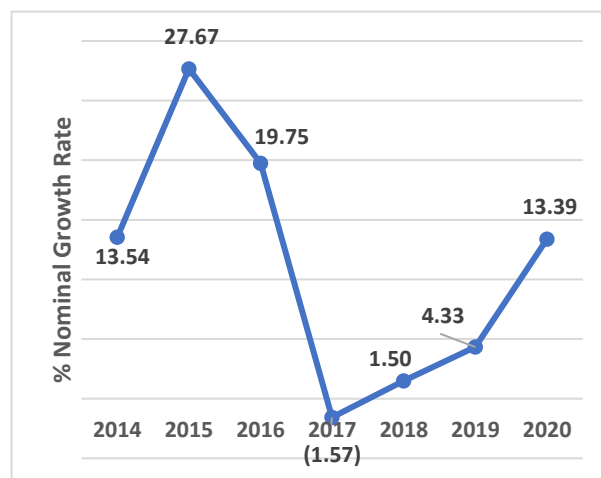
Financial and Insurance activity consist of activities of Financial Institutions, and Insurance. This sector is of great importance to the economy of the State, and it is driven by the Financial Institutions sub-sector. The Value Added of the sector stood at N65,407.13 million in 2019. This grew to N74,162.94 million in 2020, an increase of N8.75 billion.

Growth rate of the Financial and Insurance sector stood at 13.39% in 2020. This growth was higher by 9.06% points than 4.33% recorded in 2019. Similarly, 2019 growth was higher by 2.83% points than growth of 1.50% in 2018. Growth of Insurance was recorded at -8.07% in 2020 compared to 3.21% in the preceding year of 2019.

The contribution of the sector in 2019 was 2.05% and 2.36% in 2020. The share of 2020 was higher than 2019 by 0.31% points. This sector is part of Top – Down which NBS provides data for its calculation.

Figure 18: Financial & Insurance% Contribution

Source: KDBS

Figure 17: Financial & Insurance Nominal Growth Rate (%)

Source: KDBS

3.L Real Estate

To close the housing deficit, the Kaduna Infrastructure Master Plan has targeted the construction of 5000 housing units per year over the 2018-50 period for a total investment of N1.16trn (N35bn annually). The State Development Plan 2016-20, for its part, covers 20,000 of the required mass housing units spread across 11 locations in Kaduna, three in Kafanchan and five in Zaria. Government involvement extends to providing basic site and service infrastructure in those locations to create a conducive environment for private developers – particularly those that can provide cost effective social housing for the poor and civil servants. To date, a number of local private developers – including Family Homes, Rapidac, Triple A, NuruSiraj, Rhyno Ng, Tayjee, Maurice and Ummhi International – have completed or about to complete housing units in locations such as Millennium City, Kamazou, Sobawa, Rigachikun, Ungwan Tanko, Buwaya and the Eastern Bypass.

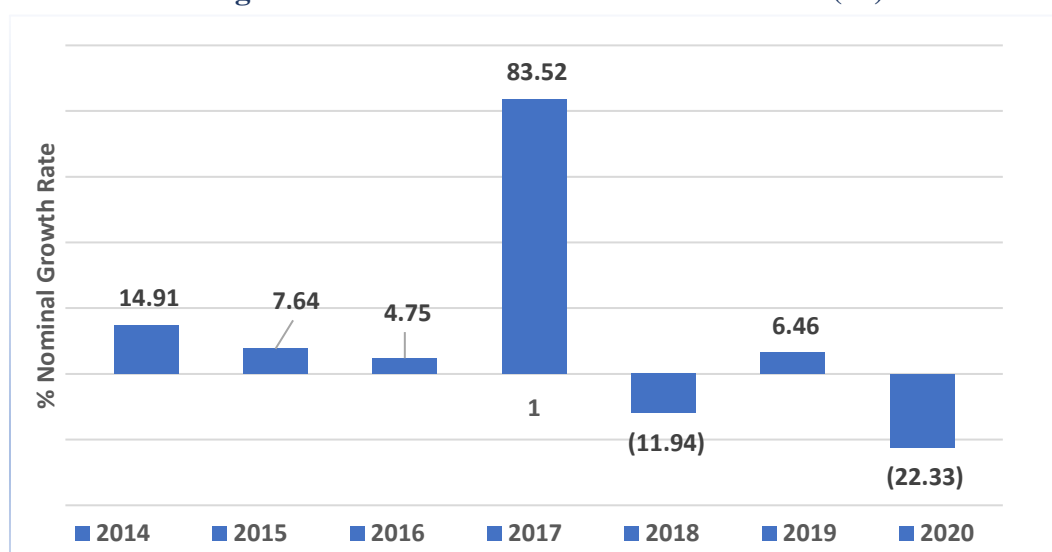
To facilitate the government's housing policy, the Kaduna State Mortgage and Foreclosure Authority was established in 2017, making Kaduna the first state in the country to pass a mortgage and foreclosure law and set up a state-level authority in line with federal affordable housing plans. The authority regulates mortgages and foreclosures, and is tasked with enforcing the new law, which contains a key provision that requires any mortgage and foreclosure litigation to be completed within 180 days. Given Kaduna's proactive mortgaging measures, the Nigeria Mortgage Refinance Company and the FHA Mortgage Bank signed an agreement with Kaduna State to allow for financing of N3bn worth of mortgages at single-digit interest rates.

Nominal Value Added of Real Estate in the State stood at N69,890.30 million in 2019 but fell to N54,280.44 million in 2020. 2019 Value Added was higher than 2018's Value put at N65,651.23 million. The Nominal year-on-year growth of the sector stood at 6.46% in 2019, 18.39% points higher than 2018 growth rate of -11.94%. By 2020, growth rate declined significantly to -22.33%, which indicates a decrease of – 28.79% points when compared to the previous growth rate.

Nominal Value Added of Real Estate in the State stood at N69,890.30 million in 2019 but fell to N54,280.44 million in 2020. 2019 Value Added was higher than 2018's Value put at N65,651.23 million. The Nominal year-on-year growth of the sector stood at 6.46% in 2019, a 18.39% points higher than 2018 growth rate of -11.94%. By 2020, growth rate declined significantly to -22.33%, which indicates a decrease of – 28.79% points when compared to the previous growth rate.

The contribution of Real Estate in 2019 was 2.20%. a decrease than the 2.27% recorded in 2018. It's contribution further fell to 1.73% in 2020.

Figure 19: Real Estate Nominal Growth Rate (%)



Source: KDBS

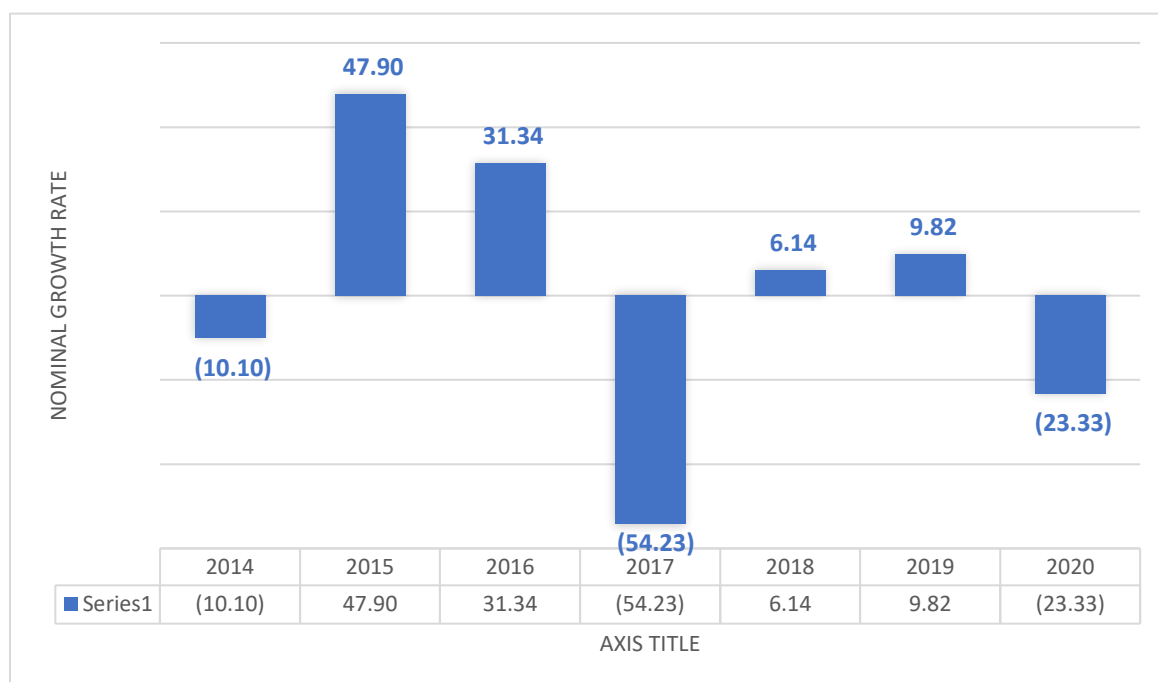
3.M PROFESSIONAL, Scientific and Technical Services

The Value Added of Professional, Scientific and Technical Services sector was recorded at N134,236.05 million in 2019 but fell to N102,924.12 million in 2020. This shows a growth rate of 9.82% from 6.14% recorded a year earlier. In 2020, growth fell significantly by -33.14% points to -23.33%.

The contribution of Professional, Scientific and Technical Services sector to Gross Domestic Product stood at 4.22% in 2019 and 3.28% in 2020. These figures were lower than the contribution

of 4.24% recorded in 2018. This sector consists of Law Chambers, Chartered Accounting Firms, Engineering Institutes such as COREN etc. The sector was badly hit in 2017 as ripple effect of economic recession and also in 2020 due to Covid-19 lockdown.

Figure 20: Professional, Scientific & Technical Services Nominal Growth Rate (%)



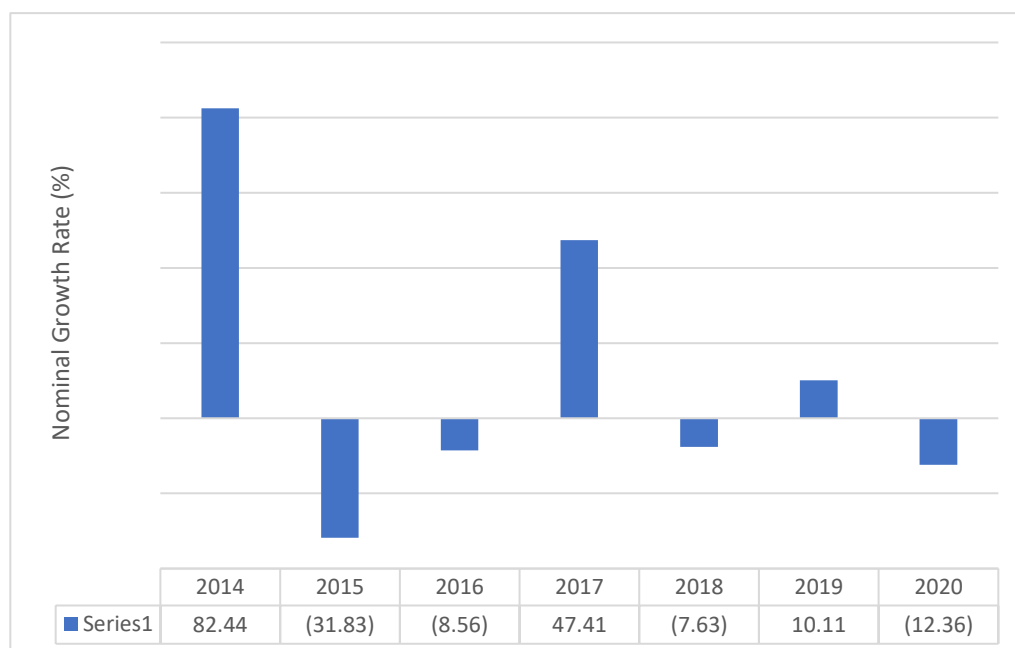
Source: KDBS

3.N Administrative & Support Services

Since 2015, Kaduna State has embarked on reforms that will enhance accountability and transparency in the public service. These reforms include Governance and Public Financial Management reforms. These reforms included Zero Based Budgeting System, Implementation of Treasury Single Account (TSA), Tax Consolidation and Codification Law, Fiscal Responsibility Law, Cashless Policy etc. These Reforms has greatly impacted positively on the fiscal health of State. For example in terms of Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) the State recorded over 200% increase from 2015 of ₦13 billion to ₦44.9 in 2020.

Nominal Value Added of Administration & Support Services sector in the State declined in 2020 at N902.43 million from N1,029.75 million in 2019. This was a growth rate of -12.36%, a decrease of -22.47% points compared to 10.11% growth recorded in 2019.

The contribution of Administrative & Support Services to Nominal Gross Domestic Product was 0.03% in 2020, relatively same with the 0.03% recorded in the preceding year. The share of this sector accounts for 0.03-0.05%.

Figure 21: Administrative & Support Services Nominal Growth Rate (%)

Source: KDBS

3.0 Public Administration

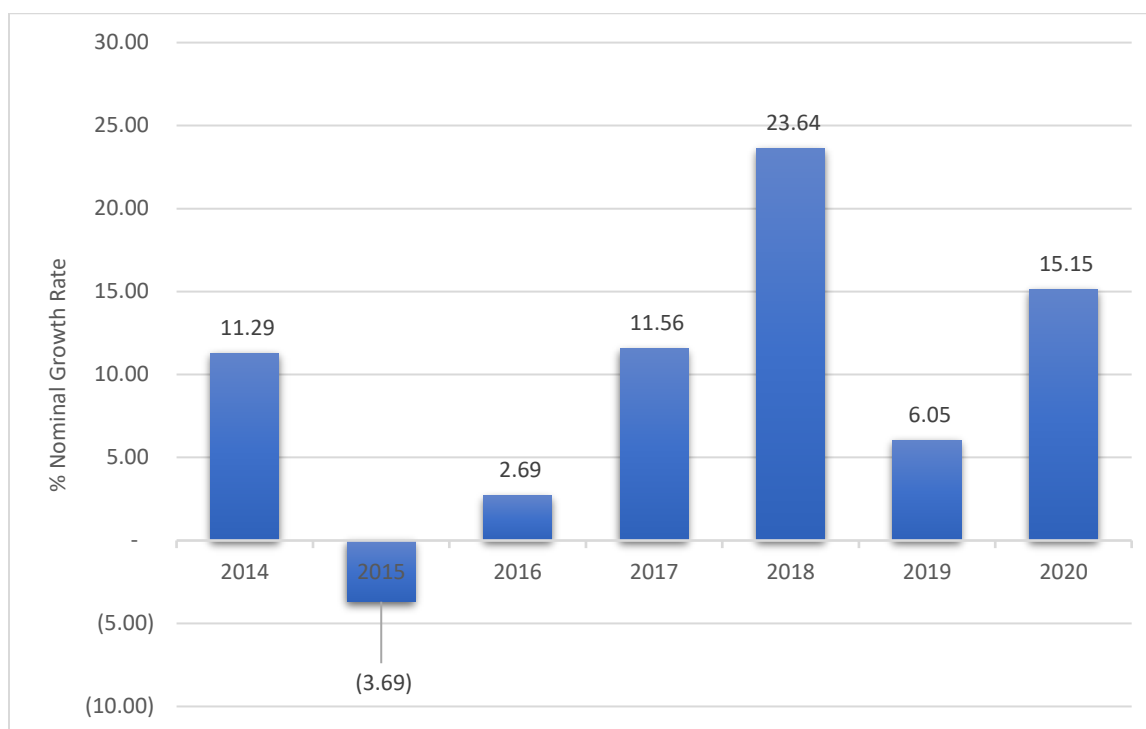
Since 2015, the Kaduna State Government as part of the Reforms has consistently subjected its budget estimates to town hall meetings for inputs and scrutiny, and in 2015 over 3 billion naira were added to the budget from inputs by citizens. The state also consistently publishes its Audited report in line with the Fiscal Responsibility, which is critical considering the importance of Audited Statement of Account, in terms of cost of projects and income. El- Rufai inherited a dysfunctional Public Service, that was unproductive due to an aging workforce that lacked the capacity to deliver, but that was most, unfortunately,” focused on taking care of itself.

The Kaduna State Public Service Revitalization and Renewal Programme, the brainchild of the El-Rufai administration which was long overdue has improved the efficacy and capacity of the service to effectively deliver service to the people of the State. The reform has resolved several issues impeding public service efficiency, addressed low productivity, redundancy, duplication of roles, a high proportion of aged workers, and the issue of unskilled staff”. Like the current administration argued,” No Nation develops beyond the capacity of its Public Service”.

The Value Added of Public Administration stood at N121,918.34 million in 2019 and N140,391.81 million in 2020 accounting for a growth rate of 6.05% and 15.15% in 2019 and 2020 respectively. The growth rate of 2019 was lower than 2018 rate by -17.59% points while 2020 growth rate rose by 9.10% point from 2019’s.

The contribution of Public Administration to Gross Value Added was 4.47% in 2020, higher than 3.83% in 2019. The contribution of the sector in 2020 stood the highest since 2013. It shows the effect of government intervention during the Covid crisis in 2020.

Figure 22: Public Administration Nominal Growth Rate (%)



Source: KDBS

3.P Education

The latest figures from the annual school census conducted by the Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics show that there were 4264 primary schools in 2017, up by 67 since 2016; 31 science and technical schools, up by seven; 429 junior secondary schools, up by eight; and 339 senior secondary schools, also up by eight. Private schools accounted for 26% of all primary schools. Despite many schools, an educational infrastructure gaps remain. The Kaduna State Infrastructure Master Plan 2018-50 estimates that the renovation, expansion, and equipment required will necessitate an investment of N2.15trn over the period. Kaduna expanded its budget for education significantly in 2020, from N16bn in 2019 to N22.7bn.

Kaduna has a large number and variety of tertiary institutions, including the Nigerian Institute of Transport Technology, the Nigerian College of Aviation Technology, and the Ahmadu Bello University, with all three located in Zaria. State-run tertiary institutions include Kaduna State University, the Kaduna State College of Education in Gidan Waya, Nuhu Bamalli Polytechnic in Zaria, the Kaduna State College of Nursing, and Midwifery in Kafanchan, and the Shehu Idris

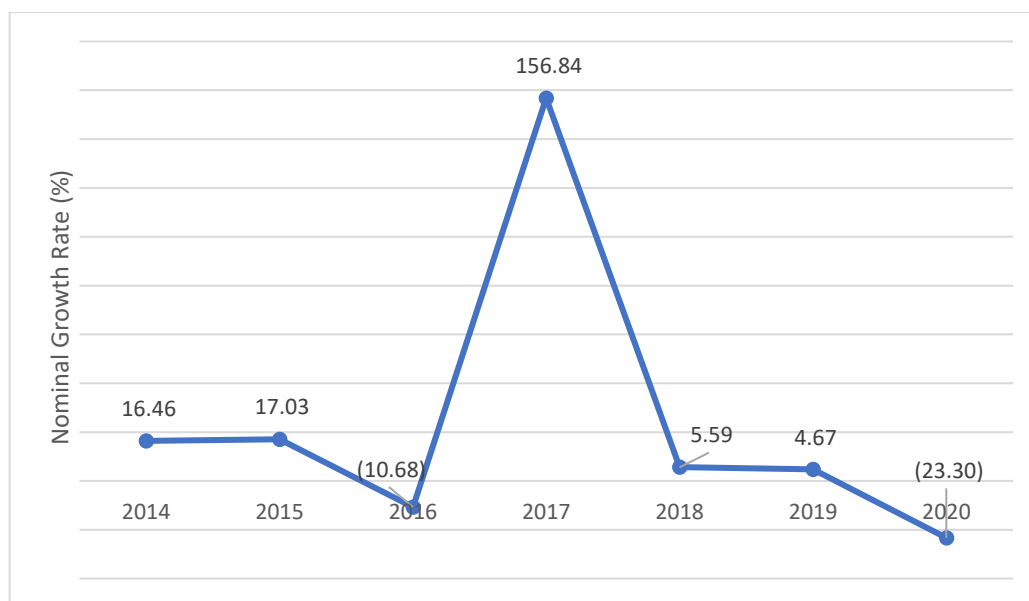
College of Health Sciences and Technology in Makarfi. There are also 12 business apprenticeship training centres, as well as 23 women training centres, with one in every local government area.

The sector is undergoing major reforms to improve access to and the quality of education at all levels. This is underpinned by the education sector policy, while improvement of regulation of specific aspects is guided by various boards, including the State Universal Basic Education Board, the Kaduna State Quality Assurance Board, the Kaduna State Teachers Service Board, and the Kaduna State Private Schools Board. To maintain Kaduna's status as a center for quality education, the El-Rufai administration plans to establish a knowledge city for private investors interested in setting up educational institutions. The site of the proposed city is located within an existing cluster of institutions: the National Teachers' Institute, the Petroleum Training Institute, and the National Open University of Nigeria.

Education remains a vital part of human capital development. This activity recorded Nominal Value Added of N82,101.81 million in 2019. It stood at N62,969.37 million in 2020 recording a growth rate of 4.67% and -23.30% in 2019 and 2020 respectively. However, the growth rate of 2019 decreased by -0.91% points compared to 5.59% growth recorded in 2018. The sector contracted by -27.98% points in 2020 compared to 2019 growth of 4.67%. This sector was greatly affected by Covid-19 crisis in 2020 as students and teachers alike were restricted from physical contact that may arise in the course of educational activities.

The contribution of Education in 2019 stood at 2.58%. This rate declined to 2.00% in 2020 by -0.57% points. The contribution of this sector to Gross Domestic Product has fell consistently since 2017.

Figure 23: Education Nominal Growth Rate (%)



Source: KDBS

3.Q Human Health & Social Services

As of 2018 there were six federal and one state-owned tertiary health care facilities, 32 secondary health care facilities and 1068 primary health clinics in Kaduna. The State Primary Health Care Development Agency (SPHCDA) oversees the primary health care system and is working on strengthening community linkages to health service delivery. The Kaduna State Infrastructure Master Plan 2018-50 recognized that the existing facilities are insufficient to take care of the health needs of over 8m people living in Kaduna State and estimated that a total investment outlay of N5.23trn will be required to close the health infrastructure gap over the period. As a result, health was one of the sectors that received the largest increase in budgetary allocations in the 2020 state budget, up 165% from N11.4bn to N30.3bn.

Kaduna has committed to establishing a framework to attract private investment in health care development. One example of a successful private initiative is the multi-year partnership with General Electric (GE) Healthcare, which was signed with the Kaduna State Ministry of Health in 2016 to expand primary and referral care services and build capacity at 255 primary health care centres and 23 secondary hospitals across the state. Under the agreement, GE committed to providing medical technology and technical and clinical training courses for health care workers.

Like the rest of Nigeria and countries worldwide, Kaduna was impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, and Governor El-Rufai was the first recorded case of the virus in the state. With Deputy Governor Hadiza Balarabe – a doctor and public health expert – temporarily in charge, Kaduna was more prepared than most states to tackle the crisis. On March 25, three days before it was announced Governor El-Rufai had the virus, Kaduna became the first state in Nigeria to initiate a lockdown. The primary objective was to limit the number of cases to prevent the health system from being overwhelmed. By all measures, the state succeeded in containing the spread while ensuring that the economic impact on the most vulnerable inhabitants was limited. Human Health is a key component of human capital development. Under the Covid-19 crisis in 2020, this sector was fully mobilized to attend to health services occasioned by the pandemic. Value Added of the activity was recorded at N21,571.76 million in 2019 but increased by N2.44 billion to N24,013.82 million in 2020.

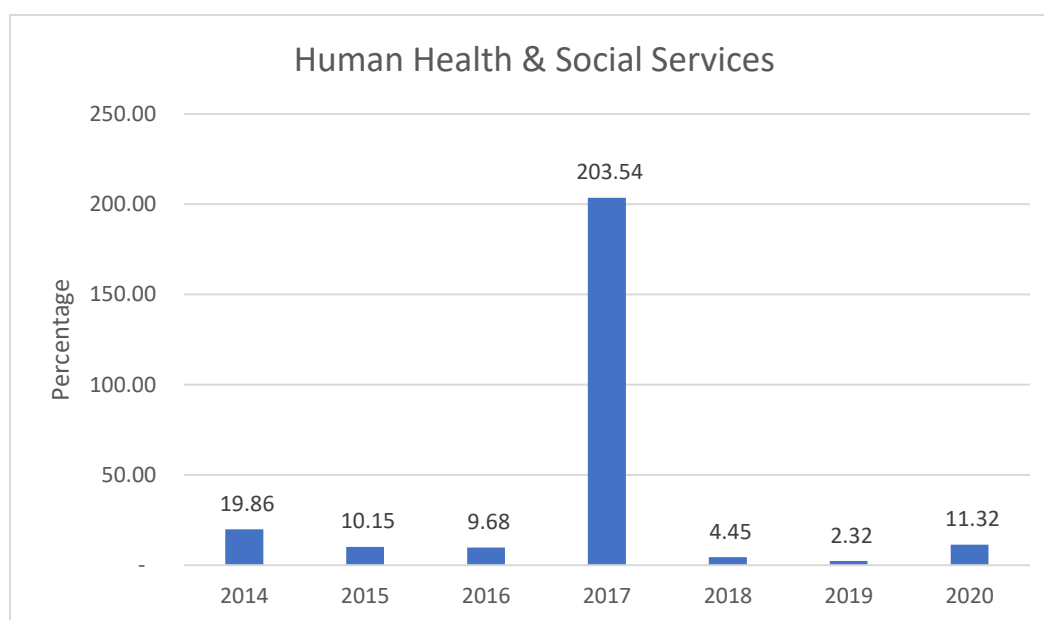
Since 2015 the government has been implementing a delivery plan to strengthen the system by focusing on staffing, equipment and essential medicines. In September 2017 we formed partnerships with organizations across a number of specializations – including maternal health, child health and non-communicable diseases – to create an all-inclusive memorandum of understanding to improve primary health services. These partnerships achieved positive results: immunizations rose from 41% in the last quarter of 2017 to 75% in the final quarter of 2019. Lighting is also an issue impeding access to services, particularly at night. We have partnered with the UK Department for International Development to bring 24-hour lighting to 34 of our primary

health care facilities, which resulted in a 25% increase in service access. Our plan for 2021 is to equip the remaining 221 clinics with around-the-clock solar lighting.

Growth rate of Human Health & Social Services was 2.32% in 2019, lower by -2.13% points than growth rate of 4.45% recorded in 2018. In 2020, 11.32% was recorded, an increase of 9.00% points from 2019 growth rate of 2.32%.

The contribution of Human Health & Social Services to Gross Value Added was 0.68% in 2019 and 0.76% in 2020. This contribution was higher in 2020 compared to 2019 by 0.09% points.

Figure 23: Human Health & Social Services Nominal Growth Rate (%)



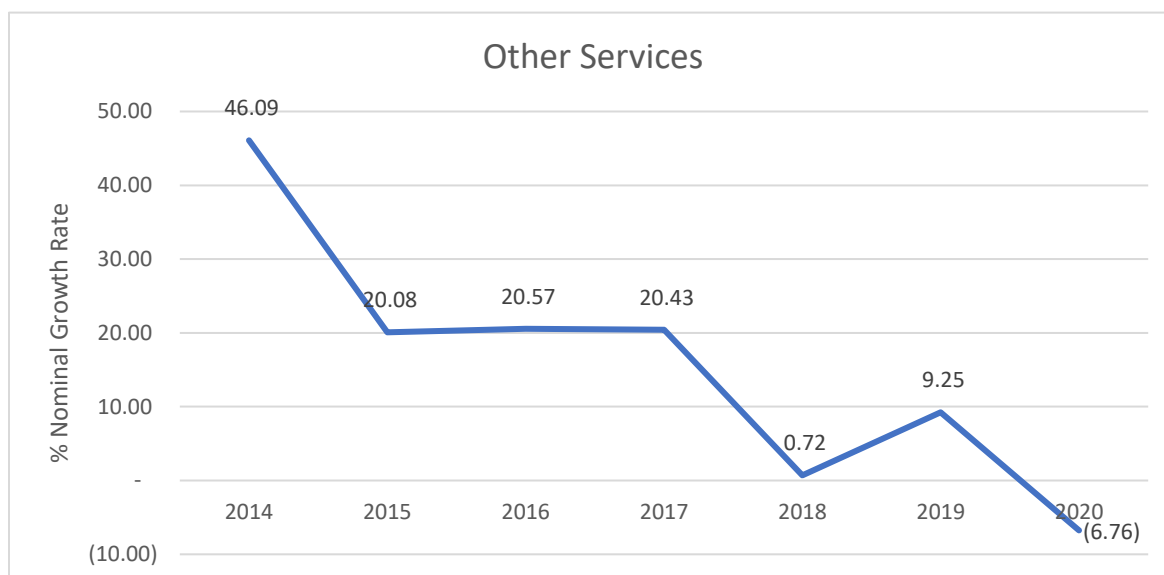
Source: KDBS

3.R Other Services

This activity recorded Nominal Value Added of N31,587.26 million in 2019 and N29,452.66 million in 2020. The nominal year- on- year growth of the sector stood at 9.25% in 2019 and - 6.76% in 2020. Growth recorded in 2020 was lower than growth of the previous year by -16.01% points.

The contribution of Other Services stood at 0.99% in 2019 and fell to 0.94% in 2020 by -0.05% points.

Figure 24: Other Services Nominal Growth Rate (%)



Source: KDBS

4 APPENDIX A

4.A Table 1 Gross Domestic Product At Current Basic Price (=N=Million)

Gross Domestic Product At Current Basic Prices (=N=Million)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
AGRICULTURE	712,862.45	736,176.57	825,546.36	914,987.29	1,012,487.65	1,099,299.44	1,264,624.30	1,339,811.87
1. Crop Production	659,787.28	675,326.87	758,044.73	841,800.94	935,377.19	1,026,015.24	1,182,519.05	1,254,267.14
2. Livestock	47,726.22	54,599.76	59,525.07	64,385.13	67,503.56	62,764.42	70,255.53	72,609.97
3. Forestry	2,108.56	2,372.37	2,537.20	1,968.00	1,998.23	2,313.19	2,591.48	2,702.34
4. Fishing	3,240.39	3,877.57	5,439.36	6,833.22	7,608.67	8,206.59	9,258.24	10,232.41
MINING AND QUARRYING	1,221.09	528.50	404.02	432.98	645.56	700.84	736.88	551.91
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	700.84	736.88	551.91
MANUFACTURING	410,987.17	424,408.23	382,577.58	470,751.88	256,151.31	257,760.45	256,136.10	214,722.10
9. Oil Refining	143,353.25	85,558.70	39,292.84	75,411.69	39,405.37	39,340.28	28,424.79	19,850.40
10. Cement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Food, Beverage and Tobacco	141,277.65	179,736.59	158,945.30	207,010.46	66,258.65	67,110.10	69,823.40	73,916.25
12. Textile, Apparel and Footwear	81,479.22	97,279.99	116,972.70	119,669.53	81,148.66	80,708.37	84,936.70	65,470.63
13. Wood and Wood Products	5,616.83	6,565.51	7,135.23	7,662.82	8,397.57	8,200.22	8,496.23	6,588.06
14. Pulp, Paper and Paper Products	2,310.69	3,015.56	4,107.42	3,432.37	2,501.63	2,578.68	2,009.81	2,009.81
15. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	4,474.92	7,803.78	8,523.02	7,245.19	7,230.55	7,467.47	4,319.53	4,319.53
16. Non-Metallic Products	9,487.15	16,286.77	16,414.44	17,219.83	21,753.13	22,640.72	23,419.94	18,189.55
17. Plastic and Rubber products	7,154.95	10,557.80	11,800.68	11,031.56	14,454.04	15,014.09	15,469.51	12,062.32
18. Electrical and Electronics	281.16	309.83	324.11	336.40	356.91	360.69	365.44	261.64
19. Basic metal , Iron and Steel	5,917.83	8,573.57	7,565.53	12,946.28	8,882.09	9,658.89	9,958.66	6,765.09
20. Motor vehicles & assembly	7,820.74	8,117.30	10,720.99	4,457.61	3,476.50	3,619.21	3,747.79	4,162.12
21. Other Manufacturing	1,812.78	2,779.90	2,586.42	2,375.26	1,340.83	1,375.70	1,447.49	1,126.70
22. ELECTRICITY, GAS ,STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. WATER SUPPLY,SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION	545.62	697.49	829.60	1,030.72	2,274.73	2,322.94	2,417.86	2,864.17
24. CONSTRUCTION	12,956.04	15,879.40	17,031.65	17,978.97	43,130.11	49,238.31	59,185.97	54,359.09
25. TRADE	76,322.15	87,468.96	108,164.33	128,900.53	324,907.31	357,820.42	400,798.87	344,652.63
26. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	22,912.97	29,409.43	31,387.74	31,994.76	25,340.56	21,202.55	22,696.73	13,612.04
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	6,077.29	7,978.43	8,660.82	9,642.35	16,852.52	21,974.20	23,685.60	19,539.60
27. Road Transport	4,790.30	5,594.12	6,263.77	7,186.85	14,304.72	19,371.45	20,924.17	17,782.99
28. Rail Transport & Pipelines	32.58	38.01	42.47	47.04	49.46	57.35	64.59	40.10
29. Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Air Transport	293.01	1,221.47	1,097.36	1,034.53	1,385.77	1,412.59	1,459.41	713.49
31. Transport Services	284.55	349.49	395.19	446.20	470.85	473.55	519.43	383.58
32. Post and Courier Services	676.85	775.34	862.03	927.73	641.72	659.26	718.00	619.44
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	355,757.64	378,800.57	451,590.36	510,707.64	506,509.32	576,222.22	620,185.67	657,554.58
33. Telecommunications	284,260.37	280,204.46	344,253.99	391,664.64	383,454.22	452,486.33	490,535.10	534,946.14
34. Publishing,	880.00	856.21	1,282.74	1,721.60	1,444.44	1,649.00	1,699.47	1,019.08

2019 – 2020 Kaduna State Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



34. Motion Pictures, Sound recording and Music production	41,521.92	62,646.81	60,545.95	61,216.24	63,533.71	62,033.55	63,994.56	51,115.65
36. Broadcasting	29,095.35	35,093.09	45,507.68	56,105.16	58,076.95	60,053.34	63,956.54	70,473.71
37. ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	799.22	1,132.40	1,262.39	4,629.28	4,479.00	4,636.39	4,975.48	4,154.67
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE	36,150.01	41,043.41	52,401.30	62,750.42	61,767.02	62,692.46	65,407.13	74,162.94
38. Financial Institutions	26,239.94	29,601.66	39,304.01	47,525.42	45,908.31	46,324.08	48,513.33	58,632.47
39. Insurance	9,910.07	11,441.75	13,097.29	15,225.00	15,858.71	16,368.38	16,893.80	15,530.47
40. REAL ESTATE	31,351.69	36,026.92	38,779.85	40,623.55	74,550.95	65,651.23	69,890.30	54,280.44
41. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	144,088.73	129,534.08	191,575.50	251,611.55	115,161.31	122,234.91	134,236.05	102,924.12
42. ADMINISTRATIVE & SUPPORT SERVICES	603.94	1,101.83	751.11	686.81	1,012.43	935.23	1,029.75	902.43
43. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	75,726.94	84,276.56	81,167.60	83,349.38	92,984.17	114,962.82	121,918.34	140,391.81
44. EDUCATION	23,759.41	27,669.92	32,382.21	28,922.96	74,286.02	78,436.46	82,101.81	62,969.37
45. HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	4,592.08	5,503.96	6,062.70	6,649.65	20,184.04	21,082.50	21,571.76	24,013.82
46. OTHER SERVICES	11,269.22	16,463.30	19,769.57	23,836.18	28,706.70	28,913.28	31,587.26	29,452.66
GDP Current Basic Price	1,927,983.66	2,024,099.96	2,250,344.69	2,589,486.90	2,661,430.71	2,886,086.65	3,183,185.87	3,140,920.26
Net Indirect Taxes on Products	3,560.02	4,569.70	4,817.28	4,941.07	5,014.86	5,191.75	5,321.82	4,920.31
GDP Current Market Price	1,931,543.68	2,028,669.66	2,255,161.97	2,594,427.97	2,666,445.57	2,891,278.40	3,188,507.69	3,145,840.57

4.B Table 2 Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product At Current Basic Price By Activity

Gross Domestic Product At Current Basic Prices (=N=Million)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
AGRICULTURE							
1. Crop Production	2.36	12.25	11.05	11.12	9.69	15.25	6.07
2. Livestock	14.40	9.02	8.16	4.84	(7.02)	11.94	3.35
3. Forestry	12.51	6.95	(22.43)	1.54	15.76	12.03	4.28
4. Fishing	19.66	40.28	25.63	11.35	7.86	12.81	10.52
MINING AND QUARRYING							
5. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas							
6. Coal Mining							
7. Metal Ores							
8. Quarrying and Other Minerals	(50.68)	23.76	7.17	49.10	8.56	5.14	(25.10)
MANUFACTURING							
9. Oil Refining	(40.32)	(54.07)	91.92	(47.75)	(0.17)	(27.75)	(30.17)
10. Cement							
11. Food, Beverage and Tobacco	27.22	(11.57)	30.24	(67.99)	1.29	4.04	5.86
12. Textile, Apparel and Footwear	19.39	20.24	2.31	(32.19)	(0.54)	5.24	(22.92)
13. Wood and Wood Products	16.89	8.68	7.39	9.59	(2.35)	3.61	(22.46)
14. Pulp, Paper and Paper Products	(21.11)	65.42	36.21	(16.43)	(27.12)	3.08	(22.06)
15. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	52.39	14.44	9.22	(14.99)	(0.20)	3.28	(42.16)
16. Non-Metallic Products	71.67	0.78	4.91	26.33	4.08	3.44	(22.33)
17. Plastic and Rubber products	47.56	11.77	(6.52)	31.02	3.87	3.03	(22.03)
18. Electrical and Electronics	10.20	4.61	3.79	6.10	1.06	1.32	(28.40)
19. Basic metal , Iron and Steel	44.88	(11.76)	71.12	(31.39)	8.75	3.10	(32.07)
20. Motor vehicles & assembly	3.79	32.08	(58.42)	(22.01)	4.10	3.55	11.06
21. Other Manufacturing	53.35	(6.96)	(8.16)	(43.55)	2.60	5.22	(22.16)
22. ELECTRICITY, GAS ,STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY							
23. WATER SUPPLY,SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION	27.83	18.94	24.24	120.69	2.12	4.09	18.46
24. CONSTRUCTION	22.56	7.26	5.56	139.89	14.16	20.20	(8.16)
25. TRADE	14.60	23.66	19.17	152.06	10.13	12.01	(14.01)
26. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	28.35	6.73	1.93	(20.80)	(16.33)	7.05	(40.03)
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE							
27. Road Transport	16.78	11.97	14.74	99.04	35.42	8.02	(15.01)
28. Rail Transport & Pipelines	16.67	11.73	10.76	5.14	15.95	12.62	(37.92)
29. Water Transport							
30. Air Transport	316.87	(10.16)	(5.73)	33.95	1.94	3.31	(51.11)
31. Transport Services	22.82	13.08	12.91	5.52	0.57	9.69	(26.16)
32. Post and Courier Services	14.55	11.18	7.62	(30.83)	2.73	8.91	(13.73)
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION							
33. Telecommunications	(1.43)	22.86	13.77	(2.10)	18.00	8.41	9.05
34. Publishing,	(2.70)	49.82	34.21	(16.10)	14.16	3.06	(40.04)
34. Motion Pictures, Sound recording and Music production	50.88	(3.35)	1.11	3.79	(2.36)	3.16	(20.13)

36. Broadcasting	20.61	29.68	23.29	3.51	3.40	6.50	10.19
37. ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	41.69	11.48	266.71	(3.25)	3.51	7.31	(16.50)
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE							
38. Financial Institutions	12.81	32.78	20.92	(3.40)	0.91	4.73	20.86
39. Insurance	15.46	14.47	16.25	4.16	3.21	3.21	(8.07)
40. REAL ESTATE	14.91	7.64	4.75	83.52	(11.94)	6.46	(22.33)
41. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	(10.10)	47.90	31.34	(54.23)	6.14	9.82	(23.33)
42. ADMINISTRATIVE & SUPPORT SERVICES	82.44	(31.83)	(8.56)	47.41	(7.63)	10.11	(12.36)
43. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	11.29	(3.69)	2.69	11.56	23.64	6.05	15.15
44. EDUCATION	16.46	17.03	(10.68)	156.84	5.59	4.67	(23.30)
45. HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	19.86	10.15	9.68	203.54	4.45	2.32	11.32
46. OTHER SERVICES	46.09	20.08	20.57	20.43	0.72	9.25	(6.76)

4.C Table 3 Gross Domestic Product At Current Basic Prices Percentage Distribution

Gross Domestic Product At Current Basic Prices (=N=Million)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
AGRICULTURE								
1. Crop Production	34.22	33.36	33.69	32.51	35.15	35.55	37.15	39.93
2. Livestock	2.48	2.70	2.65	2.49	2.54	2.17	2.21	2.31
3. Forestry	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09
4. Fishing	0.17	0.19	0.24	0.26	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.33
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	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
MANUFACTURING								
9. Oil Refining	7.44	4.23	1.75	2.91	1.48	1.36	0.89	0.63
10. Cement								
11. Food, Beverage and Tobacco	7.33	8.88	7.06	7.99	2.49	2.33	2.19	2.35
12. Textile, Apparel and Footwear	4.23	4.81	5.20	4.62	3.05	2.80	2.67	2.08
13. Wood and Wood Products	0.29	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.28	0.27	0.21
14. Pulp, Paper and Paper Products	0.12	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.06
15. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	0.23	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.14
16. Non-Metallic Products	0.49	0.80	0.73	0.66	0.82	0.78	0.74	0.58
17. Plastic and Rubber products	0.37	0.52	0.52	0.43	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.38
18. Electrical and Electronics	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
19. Basic metal , Iron and Steel	0.31	0.42	0.34	0.50	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.22
20. Motor vehicles & assembly	0.41	0.40	0.48	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13
21. Other Manufacturing	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04
22. ELECTRICITY, GAS ,STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY								
23. WATER SUPPLY,SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09
24. CONSTRUCTION	0.67	0.78	0.76	0.69	1.62	1.71	1.86	1.73
25. TRADE	3.96	4.32	4.81	4.98	12.21	12.40	12.59	10.97
26. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	1.19	1.45	1.39	1.24	0.95	0.73	0.71	0.43
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE								
27. Road Transport	0.25	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.54	0.67	0.66	0.57
28. Rail Transport & Pipelines	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29. Water Transport								

30. Air Transport	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.02
31. Transport Services	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
32. Post and Courier Services	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION								
33. Telecommunications	14.74	13.84	15.30	15.13	14.41	15.68	15.41	17.03
34. Publishing,	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.03
34. Motion Pictures, Sound recording and Music production	2.15	3.10	2.69	2.36	2.39	2.15	2.01	1.63
36. Broadcasting	1.51	1.73	2.02	2.17	2.18	2.08	2.01	2.24
37.ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.13
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE								
38. Financial Institutions	1.36	1.46	1.75	1.84	1.72	1.61	1.52	1.87
39. Insurance	0.51	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.57	0.53	0.49
40. REAL ESTATE	1.63	1.78	1.72	1.57	2.80	2.27	2.20	1.73
41. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	7.47	6.40	8.51	9.72	4.33	4.24	4.22	3.28
42. ADMINISTRATIVE & SUPPORT SERVICES	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
43. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	3.93	4.16	3.61	3.22	3.49	3.98	3.83	4.47
44. EDUCATION	1.23	1.37	1.44	1.12	2.79	2.72	2.58	2.00
45. HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.76	0.73	0.68	0.76
46. OTHER SERVICES	0.58	0.81	0.88	0.92	1.08	1.00	0.99	0.94
GDP Current Basic Price	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.D Table 4 Contribution by Sector (%) Distribution

CONTRIBUTION TO GDP	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agriculture	36.97	36.37	36.69	35.33	38.04	38.09	39.73	42.66
Industry	22.08	21.81	17.81	18.93	11.35	10.74	10.00	8.68
Services	40.94	41.82	45.50	45.74	50.60	51.17	50.27	48.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
GROWTH RATE (%)								
Agriculture		3.27	12.14	10.83	10.66	8.57	15.04	5.95
Industry		3.71	(9.21)	22.29	(38.35)	2.59	2.73	(14.44)
Services		7.22	20.98	15.66	13.72	9.65	8.35	(4.47)
GDP at Basic Prices		4.99	11.18	15.07	2.78	8.44	10.29	(1.33)
GDP at Market Prices		5.03	11.16	15.04	2.77	8.43	10.28	(1.34)

APPENDIX

SURVEY FUNCTIONARIES

Jonah Justus Yusuf	Overseer	Joshua Kazahyet	Enumerator
Tochukwu Innocent Iyiegbu	Project Manager	Nuhu Fadason	Enumerator
Patricia S. Gauji	Zonal Controller	Katukah Japheth Tai	Enumerator
Musa Adamu Hassan	Zonal Controller	Atom William Markus	Enumerator
Abubakar Salisu	Zonal Controller	Mary H. Gaiya	Enumerator
Abdullahi Umr Kagarko	Monitor	Muhammad Salis Abubakar	Enumerator
Bawa Bakau	Monitor	Katuka Jerry	Enumerator
Joseph Jatau	Monitor	Patrick Fumew	Enumerator
Matthew Alkali	Monitor	Abubakar Nasir Lawal	Enumerator
Bashir Ladan	Monitor	Aliyu M. Kabir	Enumerator
Amina Lami Aliyu	Data Auditor	Adam Muhammad	Enumerator
Usman Danjuma	Data Auditor	Dorcas Dauda	Enumerator
Ahmed Aminu	Data Auditor	Robert B Gimba	Enumerator
Abdulkadir Ibrahim	Data Auditor	Daniel Ayuba	Enumerator
Yusuf L. Dauda	Gis	Bilhatu Sani	Enumerator
Nasiru Abubakar	Gis	Ashiru Ubangida	Enumerator
Bulus Yakubu	Supervisor	Ibrahim Baba Ali	Enumerator
Fatima Ibrahim	Supervisor	Barnabas David	Enumerator
Aliyu Ishaq	Enumerator	Hadiza Nuraddeen	Enumerator
Doris Sani	Enumerator	Adamu Abubak	Enumerator
Alhassan Yusuf	Enumerator		
Hussaini Haruna	Enumerator		
David Dangana	Enumerator		
Joy Okafor	Enumerator		

