

**DECEMBER 2022**

**KADUNA STATE GROSS  
DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
2021 REPORT**



**Kaduna State  
Bureau of Statistics**

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## INTRODUCTION

The Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics produces the State's Gross Domestic Product (SGDP) on annual basis in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics. This helps to provide information on the economic performance of the state meant to strengthen decision and policymaking. The KDSGDP shows the aggregate growth of the economy, the growth of individual sectors as well as contributions of various sectors to the economy. Kaduna State Gross Domestic Product (KDGP) aims to estimate the output of the State in local currency using the production approach of GDP computation. Therefore, it captures all final goods and services produced within the State. More importantly, the GDP highlights performing and non-performing sectors of the economy which could be influenced subsequently by policy.

The compilation of the State Gross Domestic Product exercise started in 2018 which led to the production of GDP from 2013-2017. Subsequently, the reports for 2018, 2019, and 2020 were produced through further collaborations with the National Bureau of Statistics. This report shows the state's economic performance for 2021, indicating a year-on-year growth comparison and the contribution of each economic activity to the economy.

## OVERVIEW OF GDP IN 2021

Kaduna State consists of forty (40) economic activities out of the forty-six (46) recorded at the national level. Currently, the State does not produce crude oil and natural gas which is predominantly produced in the South-South region of the country but has a refinery used in 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 huge wholesale and retail trading activities, attracting people across the country.

In nominal terms, the state Gross Domestic Product stood at ₦3.37 trillion in 2021 relative to ₦3.14 trillion in 2020. This shows that the economy grew by 7.40% compared to -1.33% recorded in the previous year under the Covid-19 crisis. The growth indicates an increase of 8.73% points. The major growth drivers in 2021 were Agriculture (Crop Production); Information and Communication (Telecommunication); Trade; Finance and Insurance (Financial Institutions); and Construction leading to a positive GDP growth rate. Similarly, the main drivers in 2020 were Trade; Manufacturing (Textile, Apparel, and Footwear); Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Education; Real Estate; Accommodation & Food Services; Construction; and Transportation and Storage (Road Transport) leading to a negative GDP growth rate. In 2021, the contribution of Agriculture to nominal GDP stood at 42.81%, Industry was 8.27%, and Services stood at 48.92%. Similarly, Agriculture contributed 42.66% in 2020, and the share of Industry and Services stood at 8.68% and 48.67% respectively. This shows a higher contribution of Agriculture and Services in 2021. Agriculture witnessed a growth of 7.77% in 2021 compared to 5.95% recorded in 2020, while Industry recorded a growth of 2.38% compared to -14.44% recorded in 2020, and Services with 7.97% compared to -4.47% in 2020.

*Table 1: Nominal Gross Domestic Product 2013 - 2021*

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>GDP At Current Basic Prices (=N'Trillion)</b>	1.93	2.02	2.25	2.59	2.66	2.89	3.18	3.14	3.37
<b>GDP Growth Rate (%)</b>		4.99	11.18	15.07	2.78	8.44	10.29	(1.33)	7.40

## MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS

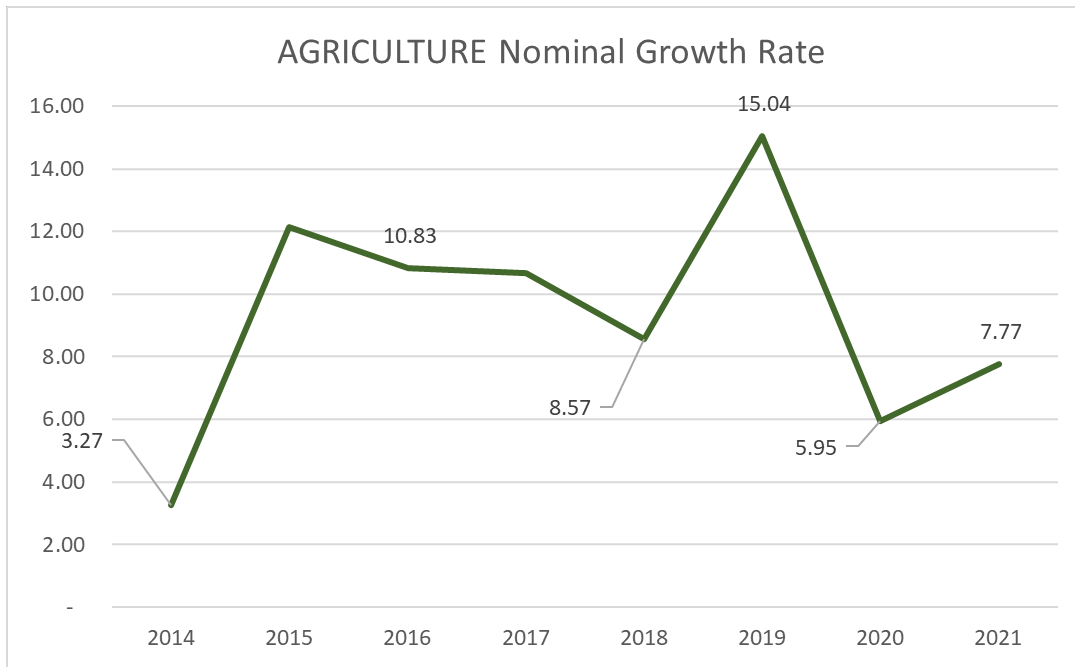
### Agriculture

Kaduna State is a predominantly agricultural economy. Agriculture is the main source of employment and livelihood for the majority of its people, employing 42% of the total workforce. With investments in the first term such as OLAM and Tomato Jos, the agro-allied industry is being developed in the State, and they are creating hundreds of jobs for people. The administration's proactive approach to attracting investments resulted in the development of the agricultural sector in its value chain. The contribution of agriculture to nominal gross value added was 42.81% in 2021, higher than the figure in 2020 recorded at 42.66%, indicating 0.15% points rise.

In the year 2020/2021 the State attracted several investments into the agro-allied sector worth about \$1 billion. The main being the Kaduna Green Agro-Allied Industrial Zone (GAAIZ): situated on 1515 Hectares of land in Chikun LGA, the GAAIZ was established to stimulate the development of an agricultural industry by promoting value chain development and adding value to agriproducts. This agro-industrial project is in collaboration with the Federal Government of Nigeria and the African Development Bank. It includes the provision of utilities, roads and maintenance of green areas, open space, etc. The zone will also involve the installation of various supporting industries, such as Renewable Energy Park, Multi Modal Logistic Park (MMLP), Mega Food Park (MFP), Animal Food Processing Park, Residential, Industrial Worker Housing (Affordable), Medium Density, Low Density (High-end Residences, Resorts, Villas), Commercial (Retail, Hotel, Community, Shopping), among others. Specific agro-processing industries will include those of ginger puree/dry ginger production, corn/maize mills, soya bean oil mills, cowpea/sorghum processing, ground nut oils mills, tomato pureeing, sauce & ketchup manufacturing, rice mills, and fertilizer blending plant.

These investments have impacted positively on the Agric Sector of the State and across all the sub-division of the Sector. Agricultural sector in the state is divided into four sub-activities: Crop Production, Livestock, Forestry, and Fishing. In 2021, the nominal gross value added of agriculture stood at ₦1,443,981.49 million, relative to ₦1,339,811.87 million recorded in 2020. This shows a year-on-year growth rate of 7.77%. Crop production remained the major driver of the sector, while fishing grew faster than other agricultural activities. Crop production growth was reported at 7.97%, higher than the 6.07% recorded in 2020. Fishing recorded a growth rate of 11.91% in 2021, compared to 10.52% reported in 2020.

Figure 1: Agriculture Nominal Growth Rate

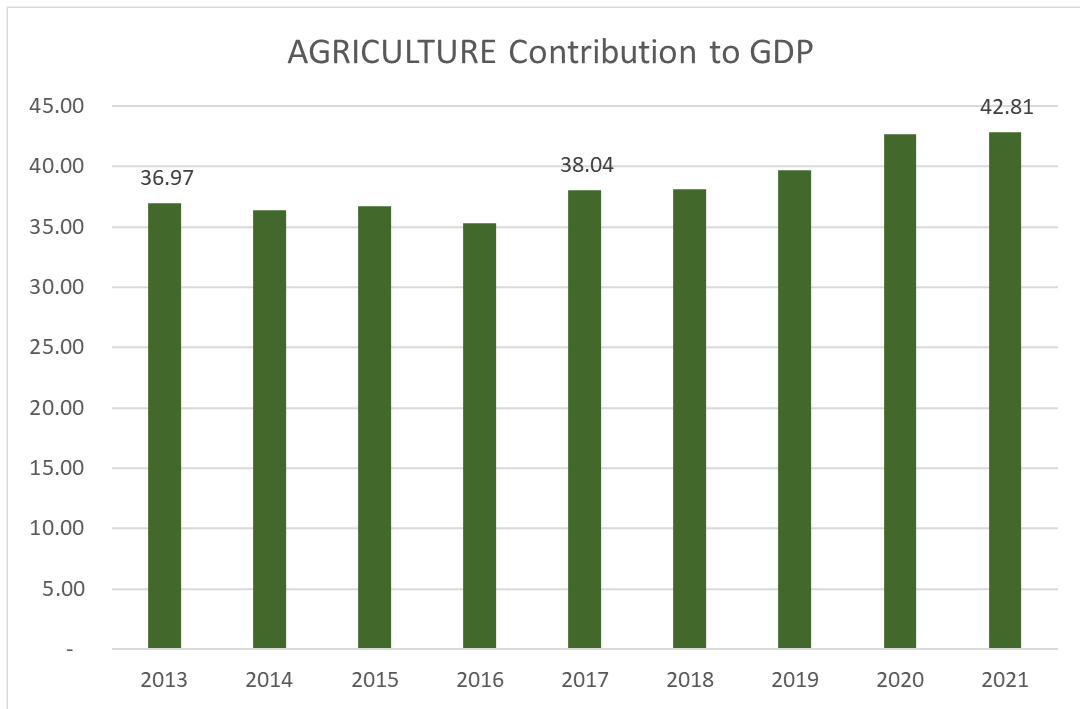


Source: KDBS

Livestock is the second biggest agricultural activity in the state next to crop production. It grew by 4.02% in 2021 but was recorded at 3.35% in 2020. On the other hand, forestry recorded a growth of 3.88% in 2021, showing a lower growth rate relative to 4.28% in 2020. The Forestry Sub-sector has been hit directly by the insecurity bedeviling the State. Efforts has been made by the Government to identify and curb all ungovernable spaces in the State. We expect the sub-sector to improve in the coming years. The Agricultural Sector Contribution to total GDP of the State and Nominal Growth Rate can be seen on the figure below.



Figure 2: Agriculture Contribution to GDP



Source: KDBS

## Mining & Quarrying

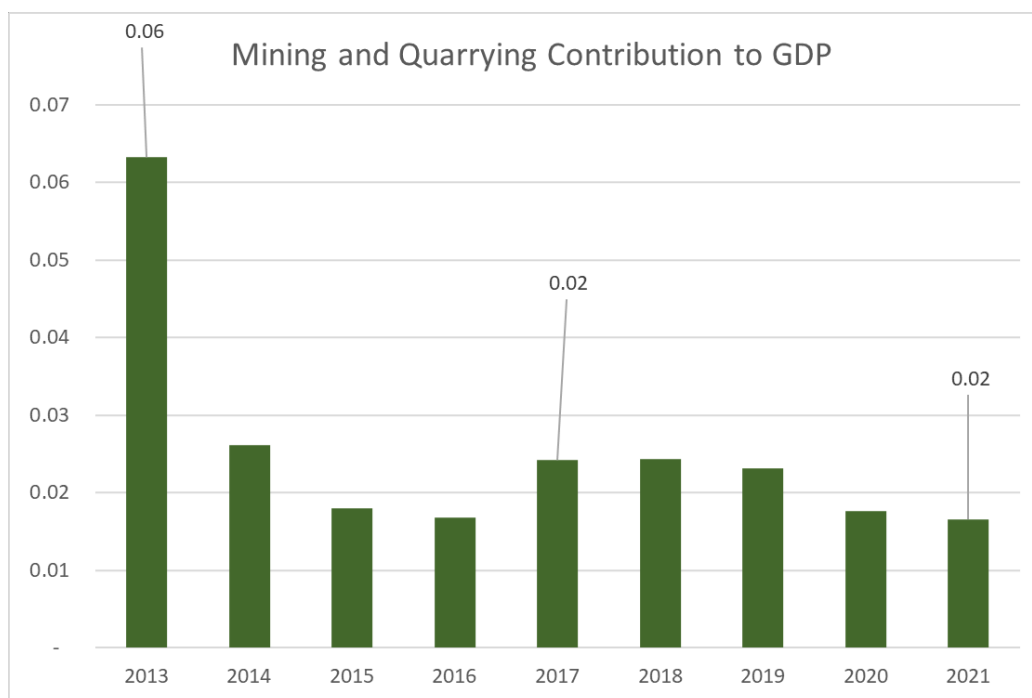
Kaduna State is one of most endowed states in the country, second only to Plateau State. The State has over 25 mineral types across the entire 23 local governments, but the sector has not been utilized optimally. This is mainly due to the powers of the Federal Government as it concerns Mineral Resources. The State in 2017 set up the Kaduna Mining Development Company (KMDC) with the mission to carrying out mining and mineral resource data acquisition, mining prospects development and handling investment portfolios while formalizing artisanal and small-scale mining operations in an ethical and environmentally sustainable manner.

The Mining & Quarrying sector consists of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas, Coal Mining, Metal Ore, and Quarrying & Other Minerals sub-activities. However, the production activity of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas does not exist in the State but other mining and quarrying activities which has been hampered by insecurity.

The nominal value added of the sector in 2021 stood at ₦556.74 million, higher by 0.88% than the ₦551.91 million reported in 2020. The growth rate in 2021 (0.88%) was higher than the 2020 growth rate of -25.10% by 25.98% points.

In terms of contribution to total Gross Domestic Product, the Mining & Quarrying sector contributed 0.02% in 2021, relatively the same as 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.

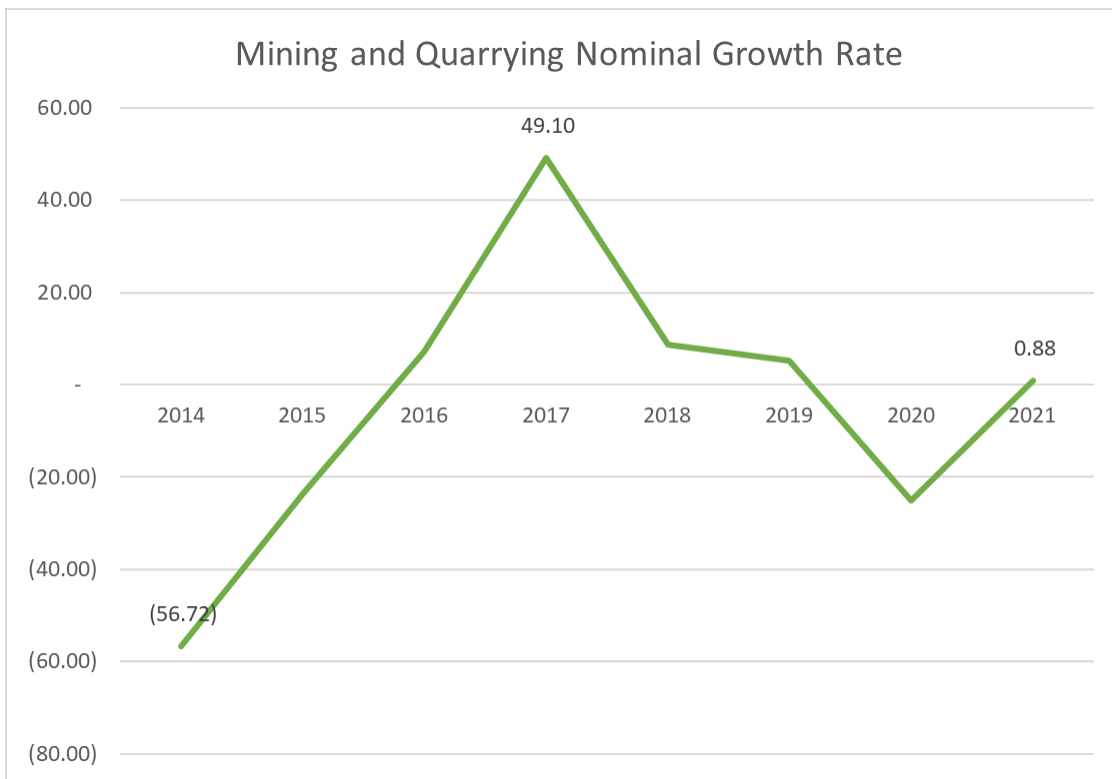
Figure 3: Mining and Quarrying Contribution to GDP



Source: KDBS

The KDSG and KMDC have developed 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 of the State. Kaduna State gave out 85 operational licenses to investors across the 23 Local Government of the State. 40 quarry licenses, 15 mining leases and 3 small-scale mining leases were granted within the State. This is aimed to create thousands of direct and indirect jobs and boost the revenue of the State. Once the insecurity is defeated it is expected that the Mining and Quarry Sector will have a boost and contribute more to the State. Some mineral deposits available in commercial quantities within the State include gemstones, gold, tantalite, columbite, manganese, lithium, and nickel. The figures below show Mining Sector Contribution to the total GDP of the State.

Figure 4: Mining and Quarrying Nominal Growth Rate



Source: KDBS

## Manufacturing

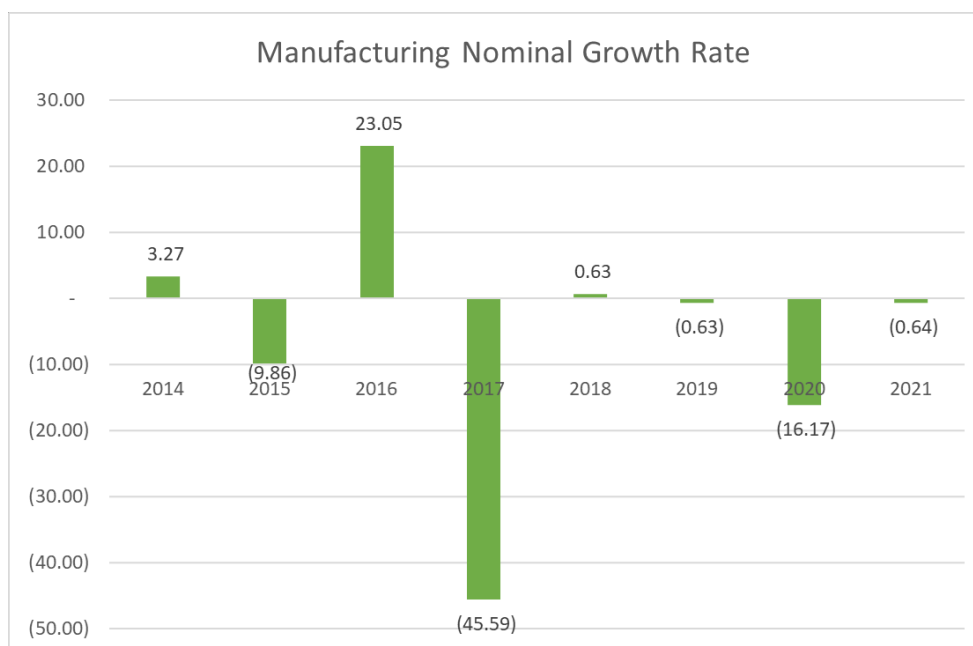
In Kaduna state, the Manufacturing sector consists of twelve (12) economic activities: Oil Refining; Food, Beverages, and Tobacco; Textile, Apparel, and Footwear; Wood and Wood Products; Pulp Paper and Paper Products; Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Non-metallic Products; Plastic and Rubber Products; 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. However, Cement production does not exist in the State.

Kaduna offers a wide range of opportunities to investors in different sectors, especially agriculture, manufacturing, mining, and tourism. Through the institutional architecture and the political leadership provided by Governor El-Rufai, Kaduna State attracted investments of \$750 million in the period May 2019 – May 2021. Of these, \$663 million were Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). This made it Nigeria’s top investment destination.

The investments cut across sectors but most especially Agriculture, Health, Manufacturing, Oil and Gas etc. Investments in Manufacturing Sector are Asheejay Ventures (Furniture), AMA Pharmaceuticals (Syringe Plant), Aid Cargo (Rice Milling Company), Bright House Integrated Ventures Limited (Paint and Furniture), Standard Sacks (Sack Manufacturing Plant), TMDK industries Limited, Flour Mills etc. These investments are at different levels of completion.

In monetary terms, Manufacturing value added stood at ₦213,358.35 million in 2021, lower than ₦214,722.10 million in reported in 2020. This shows a nominal growth rate of -0.64% year-on year in 2021, an improvement compared to the -16.17% recorded in the preceding year.

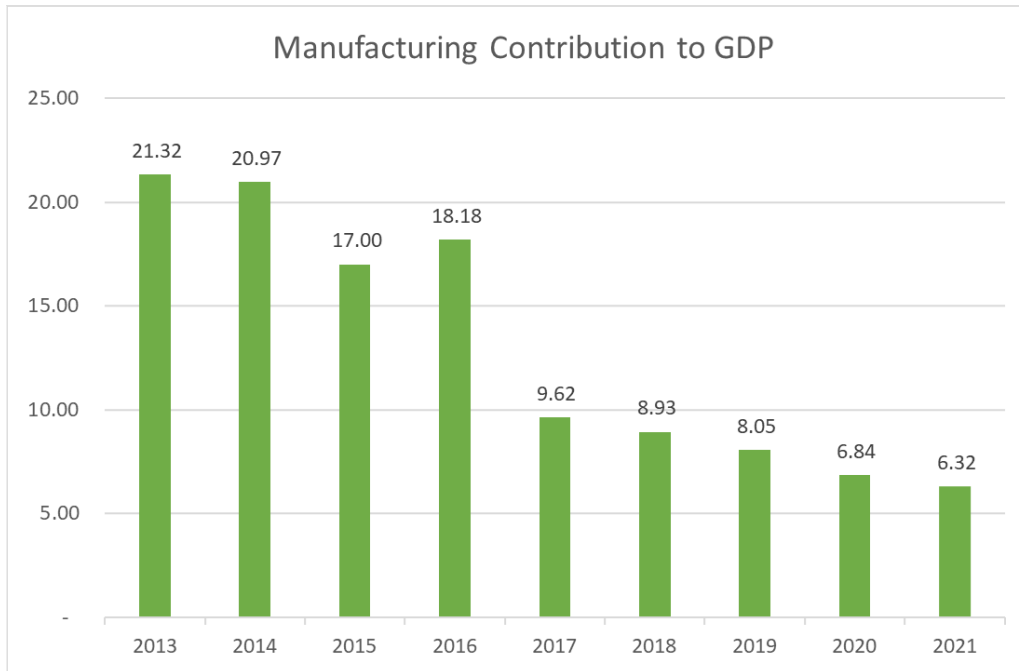
Figure 5: Manufacturing Nominal Growth Rate



Source: KDBS

In 2021, the major growth drivers of the Manufacturing sector were: Oil Refining; Textile, Apparel & Footwear; and Wood and Wood Products, resulting in a negative growth rate of the sector. In terms of contribution to aggregate nominal GDP, the Manufacturing sector represented 6.32% in 2021, lower by 0.51% points compared to the contribution in 2020 (6.84%).

Figure 6: Manufacturing Contribution to GDP



Source: KDBS

The Sector has been declining in recent years recording 23.05% in 2016 to -0.64% in 2021. This will be corrected as soon as those investments in the sector begin to yield results.

## Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation

The Governor Nasir Ahmad El-Rufai administration is committed to improving residents' access to affordable water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). Access to clean water reduces the risk and spread of waterborne diseases, and promotes hygiene and good health, especially for women and children. Towards this end, the KDSG through RUWASSA.

In 2019, the Kaduna State Rural Water Supply Agency (RUWASSA) embarked on a number of projects that quickened the pace toward attaining hygienic environments and clean water in several communities across Kaduna State. Specifically, in the area of clean water provision, the agency delivered 40 hand pumped boreholes (HPBH) and 12 solar powered boreholes (SPBH) in 2019. To promote habits that help to sustain hygienic environments; 26 VIP latrines (52 blocks in total) were provided in schools and Primary Healthcare Centers. As of August 2019, more than 160 schools and 200 Primary Healthcare Centers (PHC) were supported with toilet facilities in the campaign to discourage open defecation. Within the same period, 4,614 volunteer hygiene promoters were trained in Open-Defecation Free (ODF) communities, with over 550,000 people, including men and women, participating in the first phase of the hygiene promotion. This campaign delivered an impressive result, with over 1,112 schools practicing supervised group hand washing, and at least 797 schools effectively utilizing available WASH facilities.

In the first half of 2020, the state had 1,132 improved water points with water safety plans developed and implemented to improve and protect water quality at source. In the same period, the administration recorded 56 improved water points that are functioning within SHAWN project areas. There were significant improvements in water sources and sanitation, especially in schools.

RUWASSA, in 2021, leveraged the integration of ICT solutions to enhance the delivery and sustainability of WASH facilities for households, communities, institutions and public places. There is also a strong commitment to maintaining systematic management, sustainability, and functionality of already deployed water and sanitation infrastructure across the 23 LGAs of the State through the Village Level Operation Maintenance (VLOM) concept. 271 Local Area Mechanics were trained and empowered with free toolkits to improve the LGAs and rural community's artisan's capacity to operate and sustainably manage their water facilities. These activities have greatly impacted positively on the sectors performance in the State.

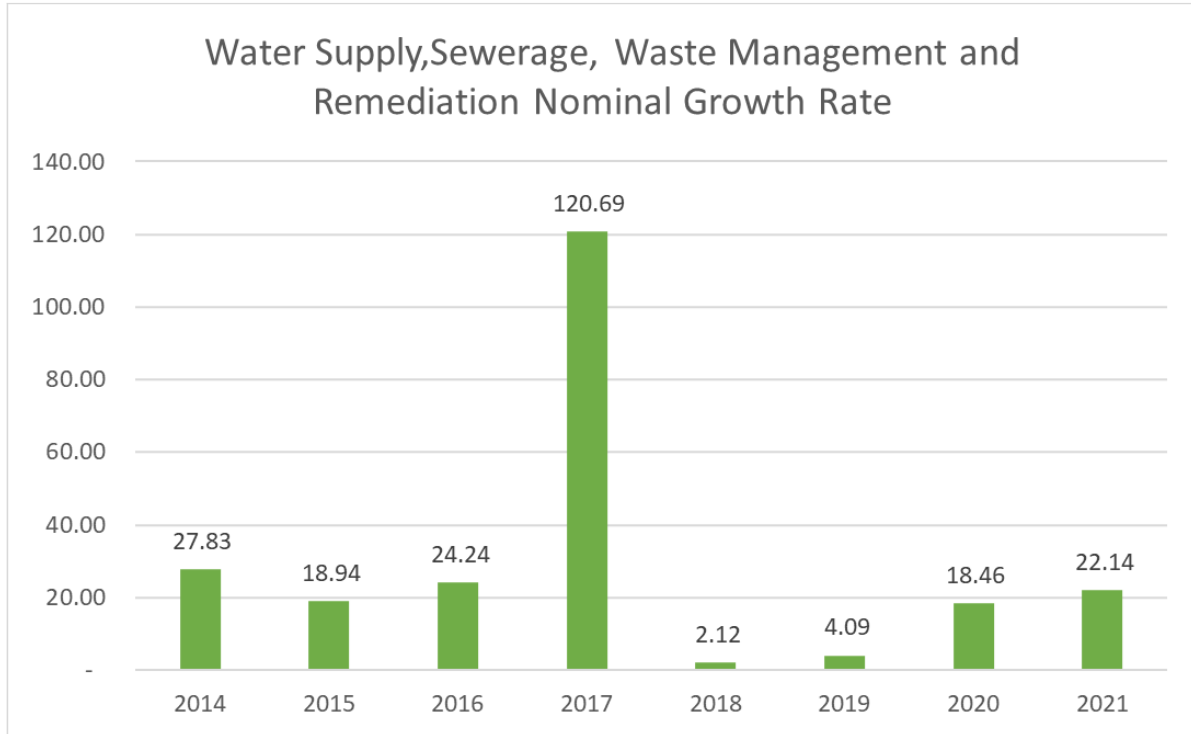
The activities of Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation recorded a nominal value added of ₦2,864.17 million in 2020 but increased to ₦3,498.26 million in 2021, indicating a growth rate of 22.14%, from 18.46% recorded in 2020.

Its contribution to aggregate nominal GDP was 0.10% in 2021, higher by 0.01% points than the 0.09% contributed to the preceding year. Nevertheless, the contribution of this sector accounts for less than 1% since 2013.

In collaboration with the Federal Government, the KDSG is designing the Greater Kaduna Water and Sanitation Expansion Project. The review of the detailed Engineering Design and the

Environmental & Social Impact Assessment Study for the Greater Kaduna Water Supply Expansion Project is ongoing. The plant will generate 250MW of electricity and increase water supply output, through a 300mld water treatment plant.

Figure 7: Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Nominal Growth Rate



Source: KDBS

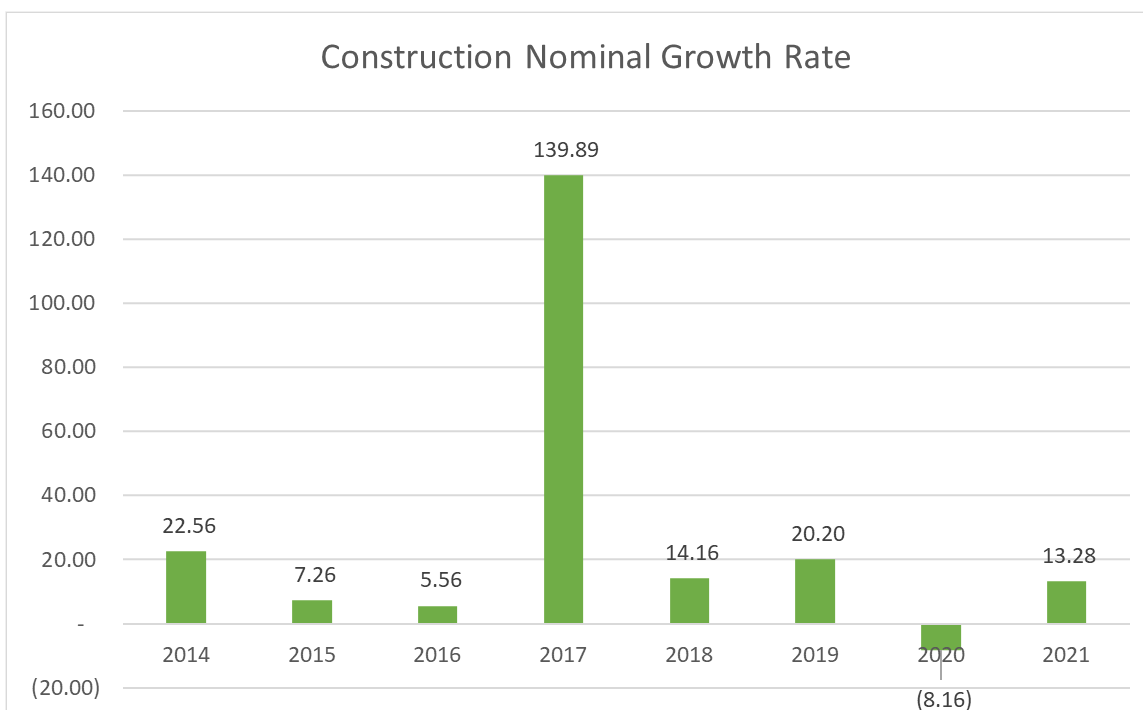
## Construction

In 2019, the present administration has embarked on a very robust, well-coordinated urban renewal programme that focuses on improving the infrastructure of the city of Kaduna, Kafanchan and Zaria. The Urban renewal programme centers on road expansion and dualization, shopping malls, neighborhood centers, markets, sporting and recreational centers, streetlights etc. The sector has witnessed huge investments over these four years.

These investments have caused the Construction sector in the state to grow by 13.28% in nominal terms (year-on-year) in 2021, indicating an increase from the -8.16% recorded in 2020. In terms of nominal value added, 2021 stood at ₦61,579.48 million from ₦54,359.09 million in 2020.

The Construction sector contributed 1.83% to total nominal GDP in 2021, higher than the 1.73% it contributed in 2020. The share of construction to the aggregate value added in 2021 increased by 0.09% points relative to the share in the preceding year. We expect the huge investments in the sector to continue to grow.

Figure 8: Construction Nominal Growth Rate



Source: KDBS



## Trade

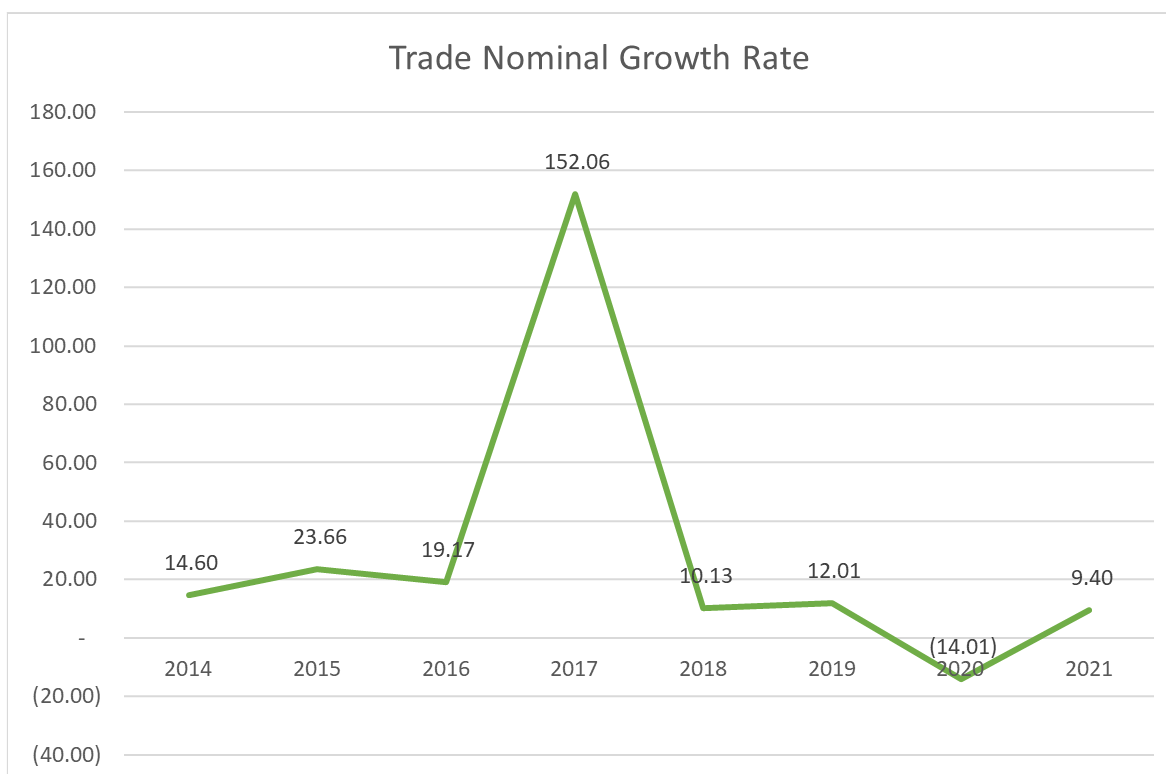
Through Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP), the reconstruction of over 10 markets is ongoing in Kaduna and Zaria. A new market has also been built in Kasuwan Magani. Subsequently, upon completion, Kaduna Galaxy Mall & Galleria will house one (1) anchor tenant, cinemas, six (6) restaurants, 48-line tenant shops, and a 360-parking capacity. The project is currently at 98% completion and is expected to be completed and opened to public soon.

Furthermore, neighborhood centers have been completed across the State. These investments are expected to impact trade positively in the State.

Trade remains a major economic activity in Kaduna state as many people are attracted to the state from far and near to buy and sell merchandised goods. In terms of nominal value added, ₦377,044.75 million was recorded in 2021 from ₦344,652.63 million in 2020. This shows that the value added in 2021 increased by ₦32.39 billion compared to the figure recorded in the previous year under the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the nominal year-on-year growth of Trade stood at 9.40% in 2021, showing a significant improvement relative to -14.01% recorded in 2020.

In terms of share of the sector to total Gross Domestic Product, trade contributed 11.18% in 2021. This shows an increase of 0.20% points relative to the 10.97% recorded in 2020.

Figure 9: Trade Nominal Growth Rate



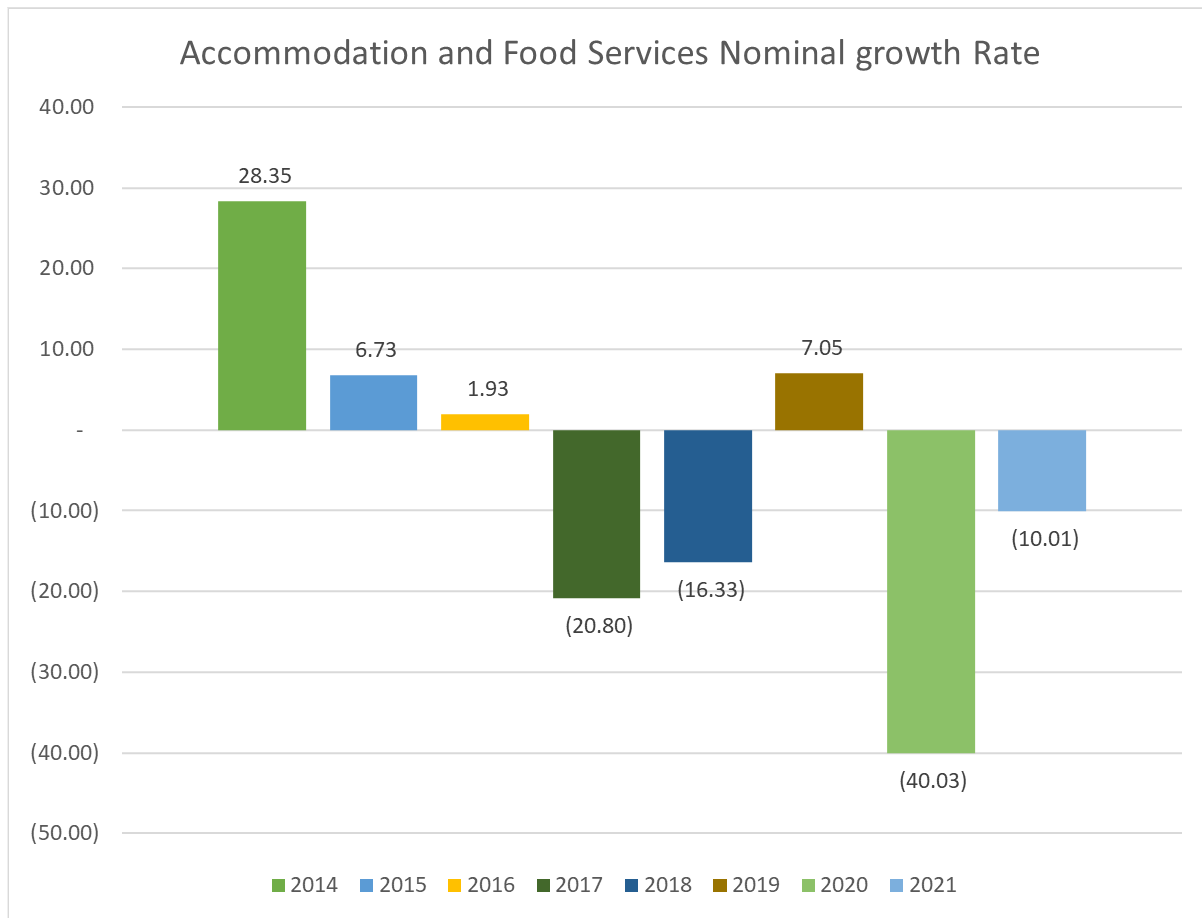
Source: KDBS

### Accommodation & Food Services

The 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 was heavily hit by the pandemic in 2020 leading to lower activities in the industry. However, the sector is not very huge in Kaduna state. The nominal value added in 2021 was ₦12,248.85 million in 2021, lower than the ₦13,612.04 million reported in 2020. This indicated that the sector contracted by 10.01% in 2021 relative to the -40.03% recorded in 2020.

The sector in 2020 represented 0.36% of the aggregate nominal gross value added. Nevertheless, the contribution of the sector in 2021 was lower by 0.07% points than its contribution in 2020.

Figure 10: Accommodation and Food Services Nominal Growth Rate



Sources: KDBS

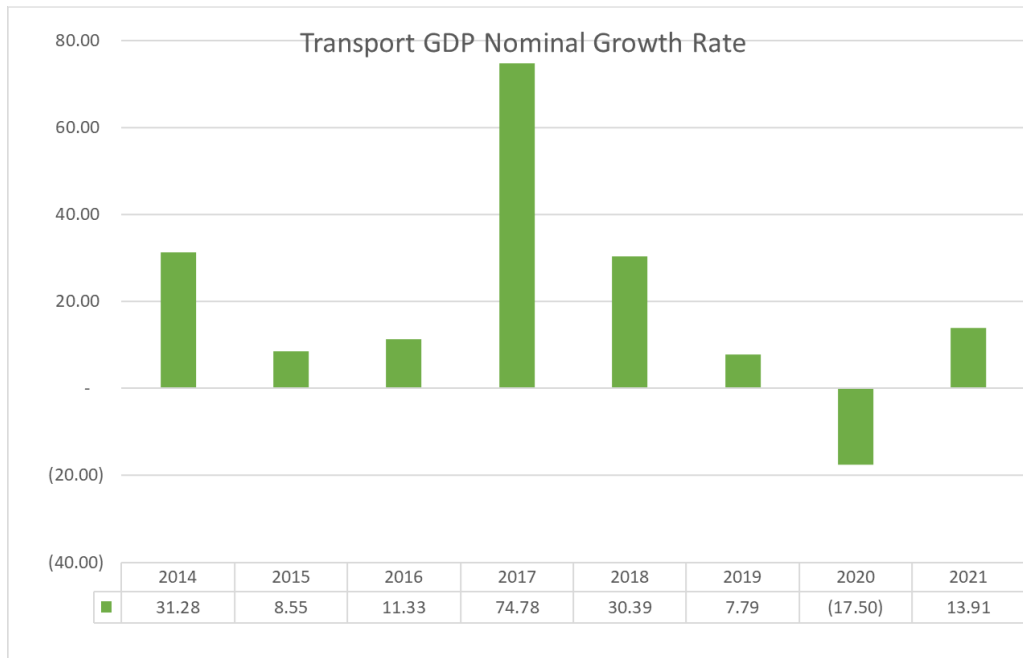
## Transportation and Storage

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 ₦8.1trn (₦245bn 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 13.91% in 2021, higher by 31.41% points from the -17.50% recorded in 2020. The transport sector was negatively affected in 2020 during the Covid crisis accounting for a value-added of ₦19,539.60 million. Nevertheless, this rose to ₦22,257.40 million in 2021. This sector consists of road transport, rail transport & pipelines, air transport, transport services, and post & courier services. The road transport sub-sector remains the biggest contributor to the sector.

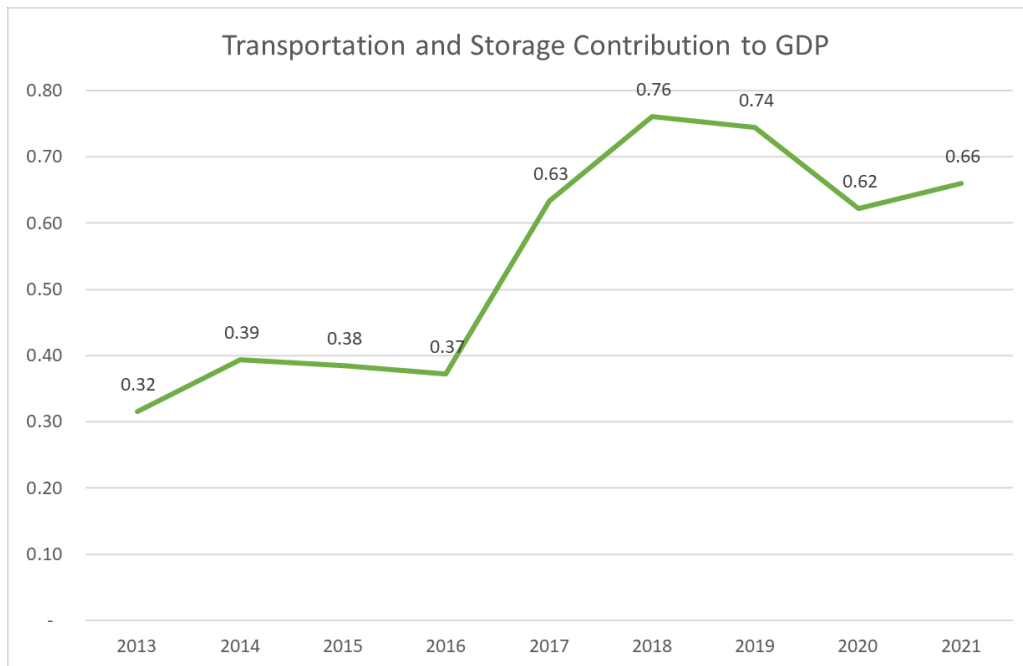
Figure 11: Transport and Storage Nominal Growth Rate



Source: KDBS

In terms of the contribution of the sector to aggregate GDP, Transportation and Storage contributed 0.66% in 2021, an increase of 0.04% points from its contribution in 2020. The sector contributes less than 1% to nominal GDP.

Figure 12: Transport and Storage Contribution to GDP



Source: KDBS

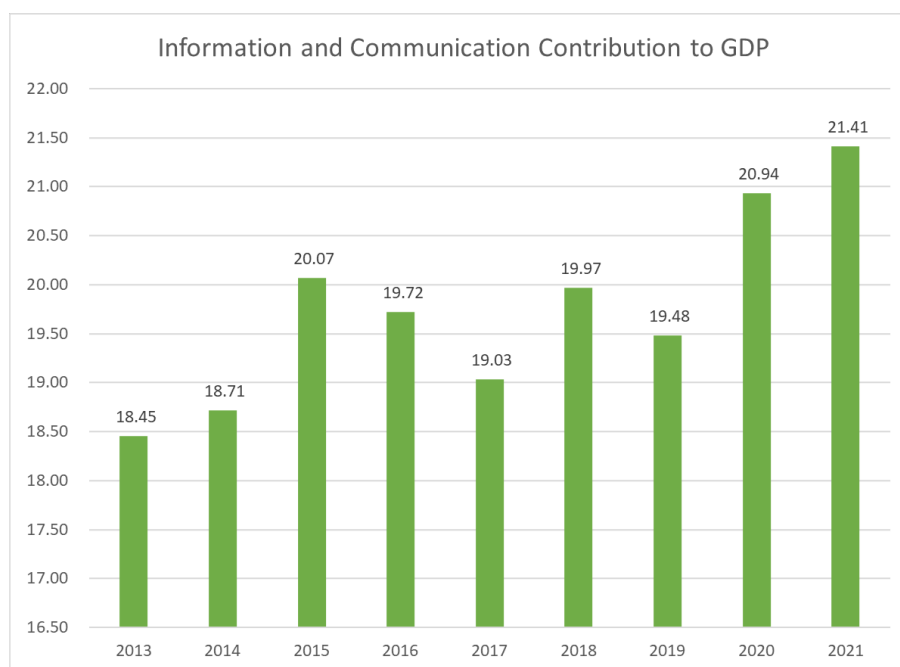
## Information and Communication

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 consists of activities of Telecommunication; Publishing; Motion Pictures, Sound Recording, and Music; and Broadcasting. This sector has a large weight to the aggregate Gross Domestic Product of the State. The value added of the sector in 2021 was recorded at ₦722, 366.14 million, higher than ₦657, 554.58 million in 2020, showing an increase of ₦64.81 billion.

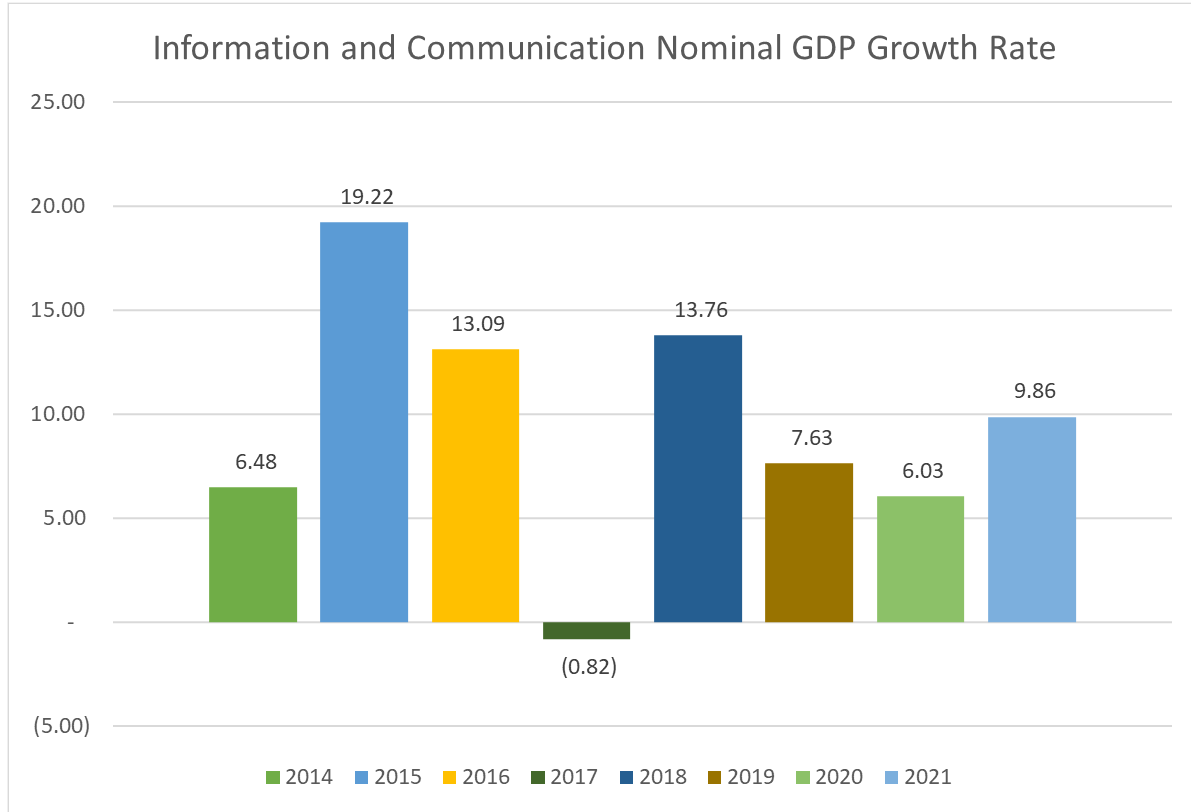
Figure 13: Information and Communication Contribution to GDP



Source: KDBS

The increase in value-added indicates a growth rate of 9.86% in 2021. Growth was recorded at 6.03% in 2020 which was lower than the current period by 3.83% points. Telecommunications and Broadcasting activities are the major drivers of the Information and Communication sector accounting for the highest value added. The sector represented 21.41% of the aggregate nominal GDP in 2021, an increase from the 20.94% recorded 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 14: Information and Communication Nominal GDP Growth Rate



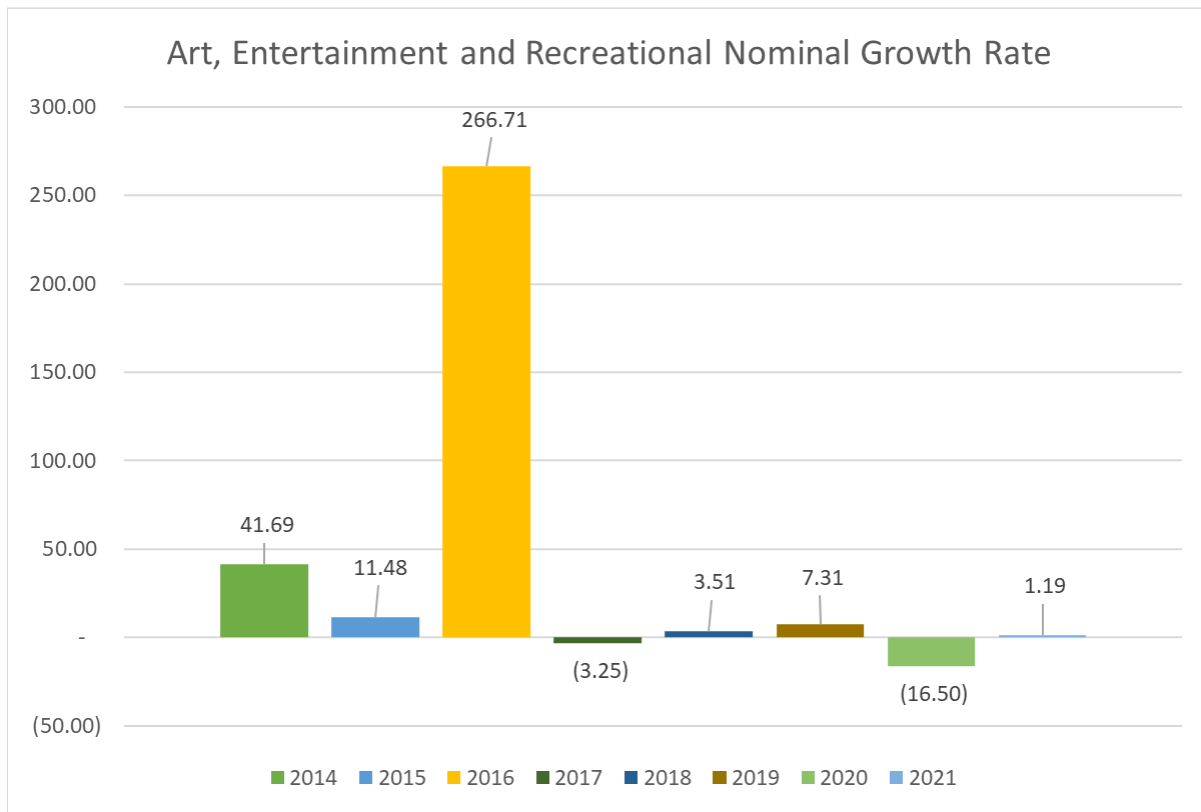
Source: KDBS

### Art, Entertainment, and Recreation

The Nominal value added of Art, Entertainment, and Recreation in 2021 stood at ₦4,204.28 million from ₦4,154.67 million in 2020, showing a year-on-year growth rate of 1.19%. The sector in 2020 grew by -16.50% during the Covid-19 pandemic, far lower than the rate recorded in 2019 (7.31%) when the economy was stable. However, the increased value added in 2021 represents an improvement in the activities of the sector.

The contribution of Art, Entertainment, and Recreation sector to total GDP was 0.12% in 2021, a slight fall relative to 0.13% recorded in 2020.

Figure 15: Art, Entertainment and Recreational Nominal Growth Rate



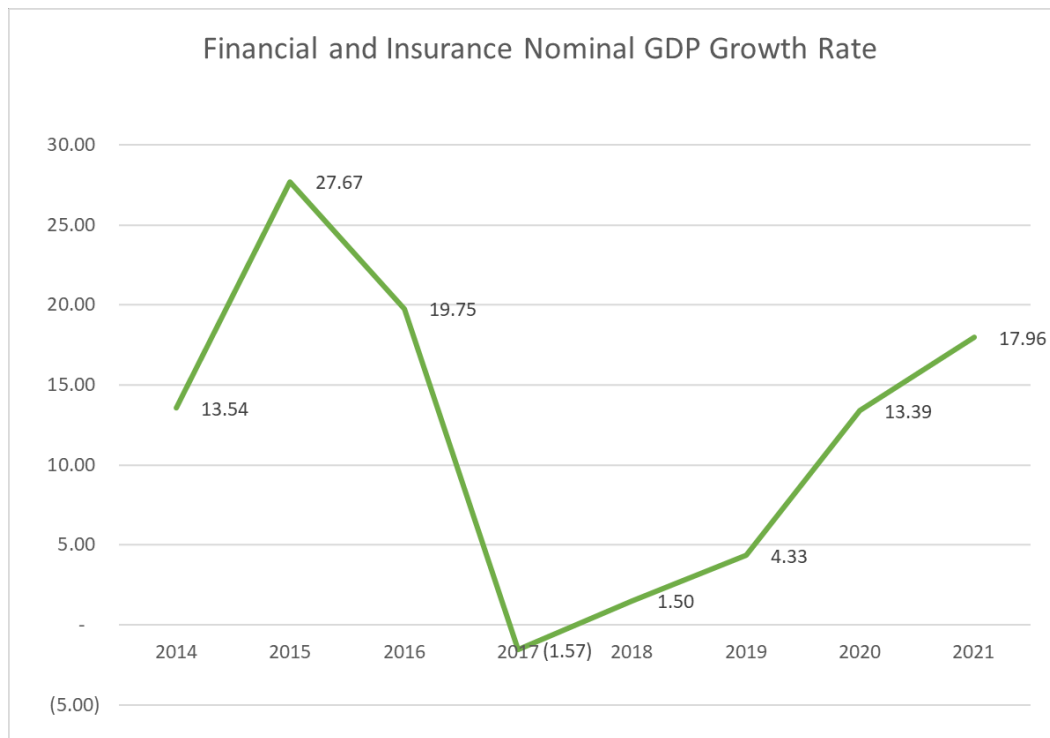
Source: KDBS

### Financial and Insurance

Financial and Insurance activity consists 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 ₦87,483.60 million in 2021. This was a rise of ₦13.32 billion relative to ₦74,162.94 million in 2020.

The Financial and Insurance sector recorded a growth rate of 17.96% in 2021, which was higher by 4.57% points than the 13.39% recorded in 2020. Financial Institutions grew by 21.66%, while the Insurance sub-sector grew by 4.01% in 2021. The growth of Insurance was a significant improvement compared to -8.07% recorded in 2020.

Figure 16: Financial and Insurance Nominal GDP Growth Rate

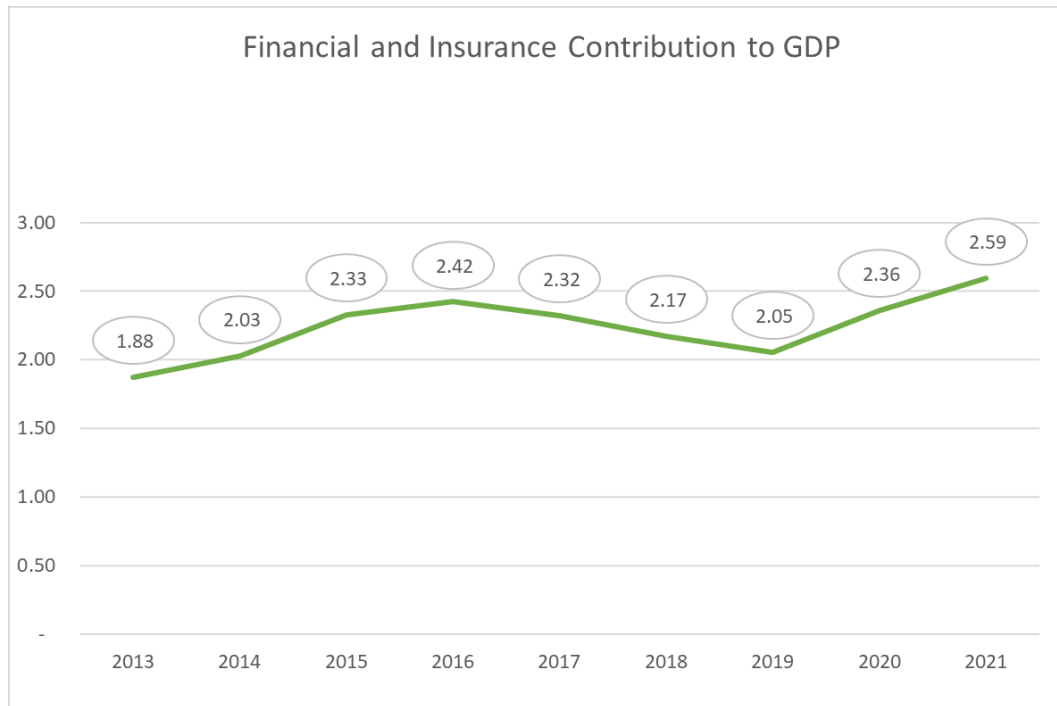


Source: KDBS

The contribution of the sector in 2021 was 2.59% in 2021. This share was higher by 0.23% points from the 2020 figure.



Figure 17: Financial and Insurance Contribution to GDP



Source: KDBS

## Real Estate

One of the basic needs of human beings is shelter. Cognizant of this, the administration is increasing the housing stocks in the State. The Government dedicated over ₦3 billion for the construction of 624 housing units at four sites in the three senatorial zones for inclusivity. These houses are at various levels of completion with the units located at Rigasa and Unguwan Tanko already being allocated to pre-qualified beneficiaries who have the option of mortgage financing through the State's primary mortgage partners at a favorable single digit rate of 7.5% over a long-term period of up to 25 years. Appendix 7 provides details of social housing projects.

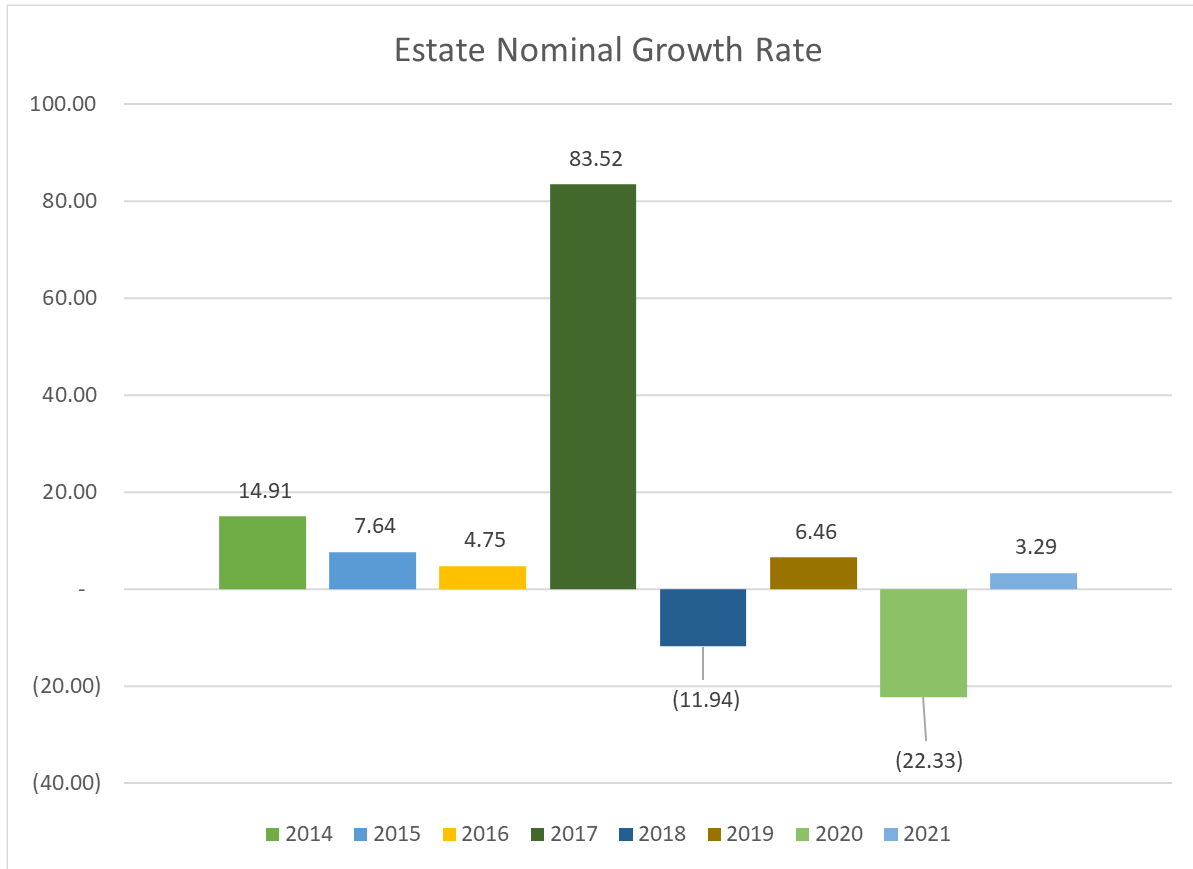
The administration recognizes that government alone cannot meet the housing needs of residents of the State. Consequently, it entered Private-Public-Partnerships with private sector developers to build mass housing. Some of the mass housing projects being undertaken in the period covered in this report are as follows:

- Triple A Housing Estate, Kamazou
- Repidacc Housing Estate, Millennium City
- Rhyeno Housing Estate, Millennium City
- Kaduna Family Homes Housing Estate, Millennium City
- Nuru Siraj Housing Estate, Millennium City
- Tajaye Housing Estate, Millennium City
- FDIC Housing Estate, Millennium City
- Uhmimi Housing Estate, Millennium City
- New Cruise Housing Estate, Millennium City

The Nominal value added of Real Estate in the state stood at ₦54,280.44 million in 2020 but rose to ₦56,067.81 million in 2021, representing a growth rate of 3.29%. The Nominal year-on-year growth of the sector in 2021 shows a significant improvement compared to -22.33% recorded in the previous year.

The contribution of Real Estate to total GDP in 2021 stood at 1.66%, a decrease of 0.07% points from the 1.73% recorded in 2020.

Figure 18: Real Estate Nominal Growth Rate



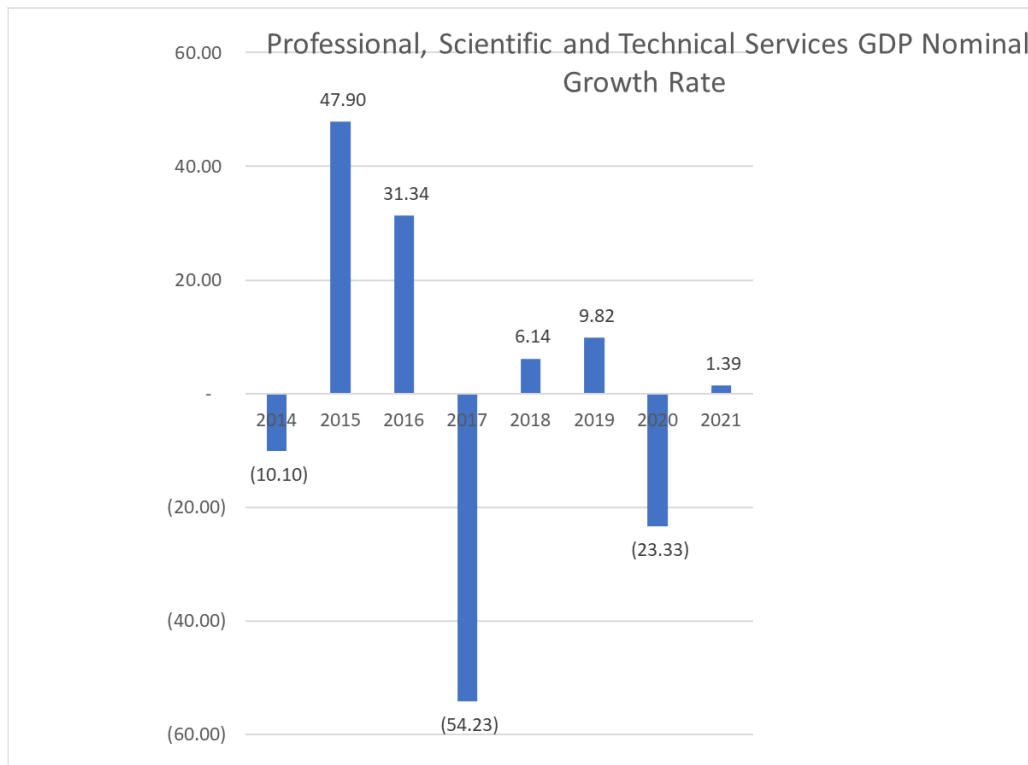
Source: KDBS

### Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

The nominal value added of the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector was recorded at ₦104,357.60 million in 2021, showing a rise from ₦102,924.12 million in 2020. This represents a growth rate of 1.39% in 2021 from -23.33% recorded a year earlier.

The contribution of the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector to the aggregate Gross Domestic Product stood at 3.09% in 2021, lower than the 3.28% recorded in 2020. This indicates a fall of 0.18% points from the contribution recorded in 2020.

Figure 19: Professional, Scientific and Technical Services GDP Nominal Growth Rate



Source: KDBS

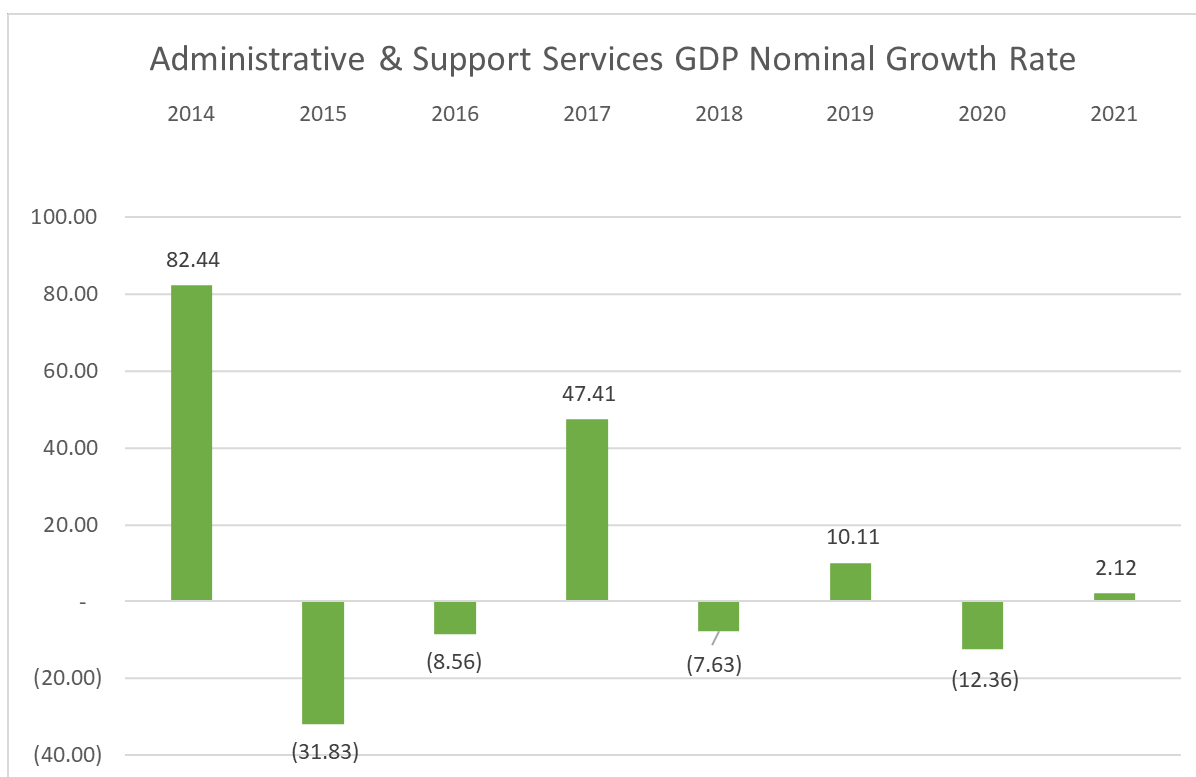
### Administrative & Support Services

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 250% increase from 2015 of ₦13 billion to ₦51 billion in 2021.

The value added of the activities of Administration & Support Services in the state increased from ₦902.43 million in 2020 to ₦921.55 million in 2021, showing a growth rate of 2.12%. This growth was higher by 14.48% points than the -12.36% recorded in 2020.

The contribution of Administrative & Support Services to the aggregate nominal Gross Domestic Product was 0.03% in 2021, relatively the same as the 0.03% recorded in the preceding year.

Figure 20: Administrative & Support Services GDP Nominal Growth Rate



Source: KDBS

## Public Administration

The administration emphasized institutional building and strengthening. To enhance the capacity of the state, it embarked on restructuring Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs). Towards this end, it created the Ministry of Internal Security and Home Affairs (MISHA), the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, and the restructuring and renaming of the Ministry of Industry and Tourism to the Ministry of Business, Information, and Technology. With MISHA, the State is one of the few in the country to have a ministry whose sole mandate is to focus on internal security.

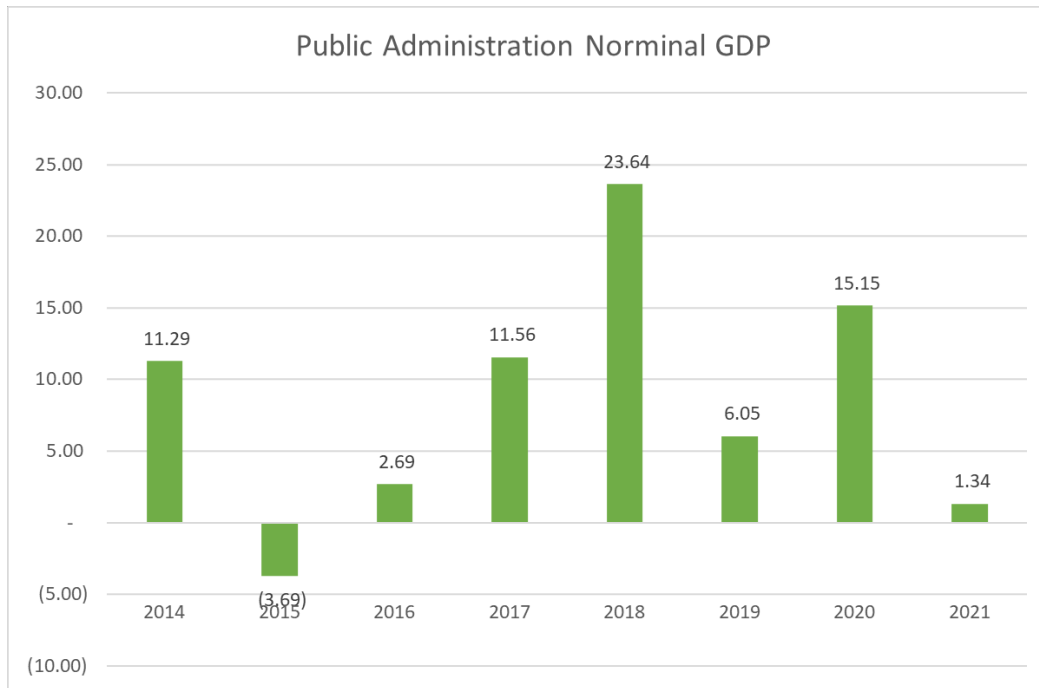
The government established five policy councils to ensure the effective delivery of public services and development in the State. These policy councils are structured around the Administration's priority areas and were established to encourage all MDAs to break the culture of silos, therefore work together on the development agenda of the administration. The policy councils have consequently resulted in greater coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects.

Other governance reforms included the digitization of all systems and processes of service delivery in some MDAs, employment of qualified personnel in the public service, and enhancement of civil servants' welfare. Kaduna State was the first state in the country to implement the thirty-thousand-naira minimum wage. This was extended to all pensioners in the State. Furthermore, maternity leave was increased from three months to six months, making Kaduna State one of the few states in the country to have six-month maternity leave for public servants.

The value added of Public Administration increased from ₦140,391.81 million in 2020 to ₦142,266.25 million in 2021, accounting for a growth rate of 1.34%. This growth rate in 2021 was lower than the 2020 rate (15.15%) by 13.82% points.

The contribution of Public Administration to total GDP was 4.22% in 2021, lower by 0.25% points than the 4.47% reported in 2020. The contribution of the sector in 2020 stood as the highest since 2013. It shows the effect of government intervention during the Covid crisis in 2020.

Figure 21: Public Administration Nominal GDP Growth Rate



Source: KDBS

## Education

The policy thrust of education of this present administration is to improve access and quality of education in basic, primary, secondary, and tertiary education to the citizens. In turn, human capital development will be the driver of sustainable development of the State in the medium to long term.

To underline the centrality of education to the development of the State, the Government on assumption of office declared a state of emergency in the education sector and provided an additional ₦10 billion in the education budget in 2015 to ensure that every child in the State gets at least twelve years of free basic education.

In the first term of the El-Rufai administration, Governor El-Rufai prioritized education as part of its human capital development and improvement of the well-being of our people. As stated in its Putting People First agenda, education is a major priority of the administration in the second term. This focus on education is aimed at restoring the dignity of our people and enabling them to live meaningful and productive life, as well as exercise real freedom. As such, during the first half of the second term of the administration (May 2019 – 2021), the KDSG undertook the following:

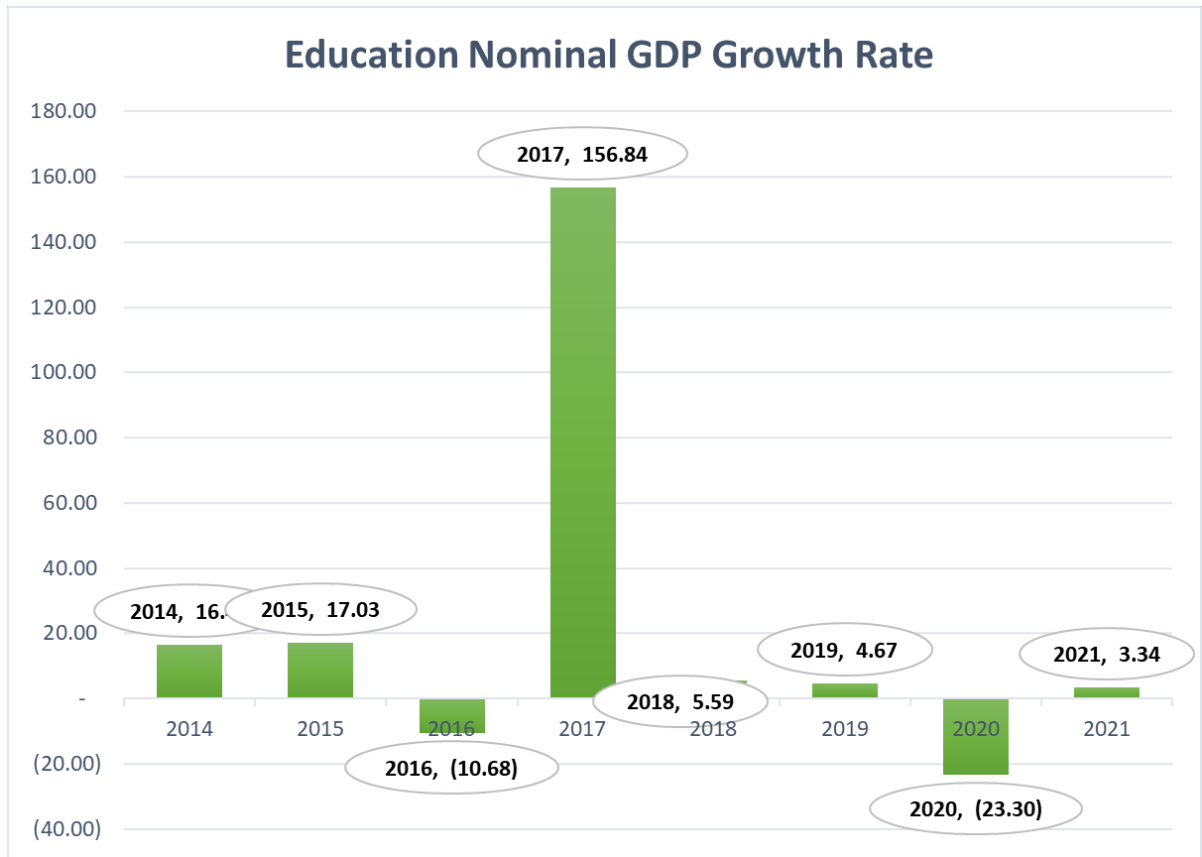
- Renovated and refurbished more schools,
- Built more classrooms to accommodate the growing number of pupils,
- Provided electricity to more schools,
- Continued implementing the School Feeding Programme,
- Employed qualified teachers, especially English, Science and Math teachers,
- Made education free for pupils in the State until the age of eighteen years, and
- Provided free school uniforms to pupils, thus reducing the amount parents spend on the education of their children.

The Education sector remains a vital part of human capital development. This activity recorded a nominal value added of ₦65,069.76 million in 2021, higher than the ₦62,969.37 million recorded in 2020. This indicates a growth rate of 3.34% in 2021, higher than the -23.30% recorded in the previous year. This sector was greatly affected by the Covid-19 crisis in 2020 as students and teachers were restricted from physical contact, thus, leading to the shutdown of schools and similar centers.

The contribution of Education in 2021 stood at 1.93%. This rate declined by 0.08% points from 2.00% in 2020. The contribution of the sector to the total Gross Domestic Product has fallen consistently since 2017. This can be seen in the figure below.



Figure 22: Education Nominal GDP Growth Rate



Source: KDBS

## Human Health & Social Services

One of the top priorities of the administration is the provision of accessible, quality healthcare for residents of the State. The major elements of this policy agenda of the government are improving childhood nutritional status, reducing under-five mortality, improving maternal health, preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV, preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, increasing access to quality healthcare services, ensuring availability of essential medicine, preventing drug abuse among youth, ensuring health institutions are operating in accordance to laid down standards, and containing the spread of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases.

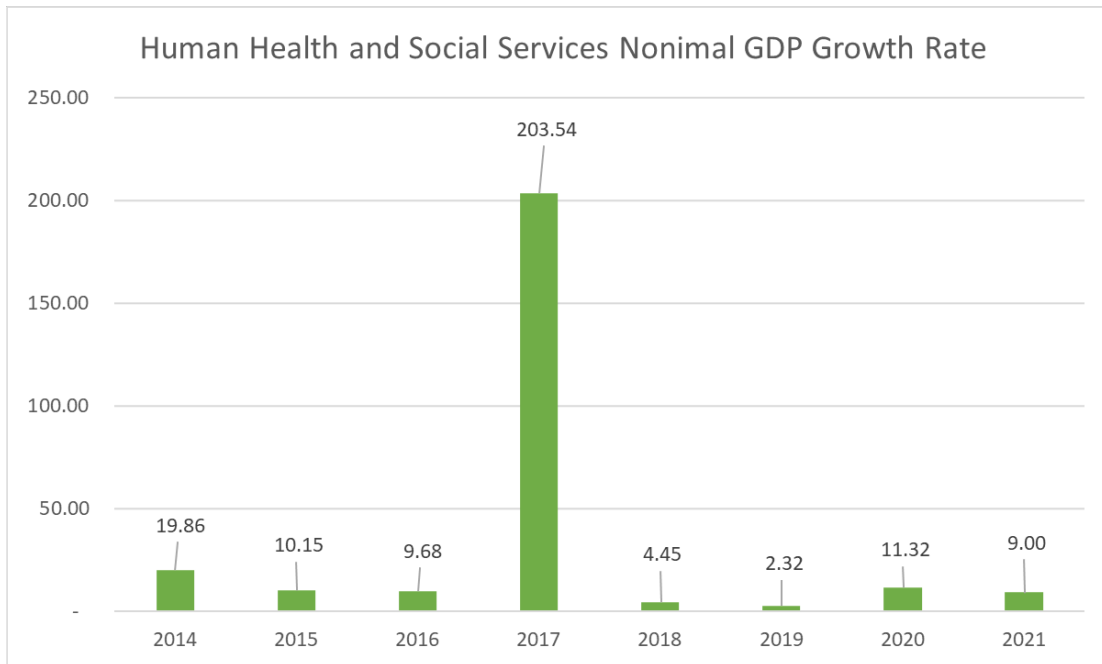
To achieve the above, the administration has increased investment in the sector and has on average allocated 16% of the State's annual budget to the Health Sector

Furthermore, in recognition of the importance of social development as one of the priorities of the present administration, it established the Ministry of Human Services and Social Development whose mandate includes generating, analyzing, and interpreting data in the Social Sector, identifying people with disability and special skills, determining the employability of identified youth and women groups, and developing interventions to meet their needs.

In the period under consideration, the administration recorded remarkable achievements as the Human Health is seen as a key component of human capital development. This sector recorded a Nominal value added of ₦26,174.19 million in 2021, an increase of ₦2.16 billion from ₦24,013.82 million in 2020.

The growth rate of Human Health & Social Services was 9.00% in 2021, lower by 2.32% points than the growth rate of 11.32% recorded in 2020. The contribution of Human Health & Social Services to the aggregate Gross Domestic Product was 0.78% in 2021. This contribution was higher by 0.01% points from the 0.76% recorded in 2020. This can be seen in the figure below.

Figure 23: Human Health & Social Services Nominal GDP Growth Rate



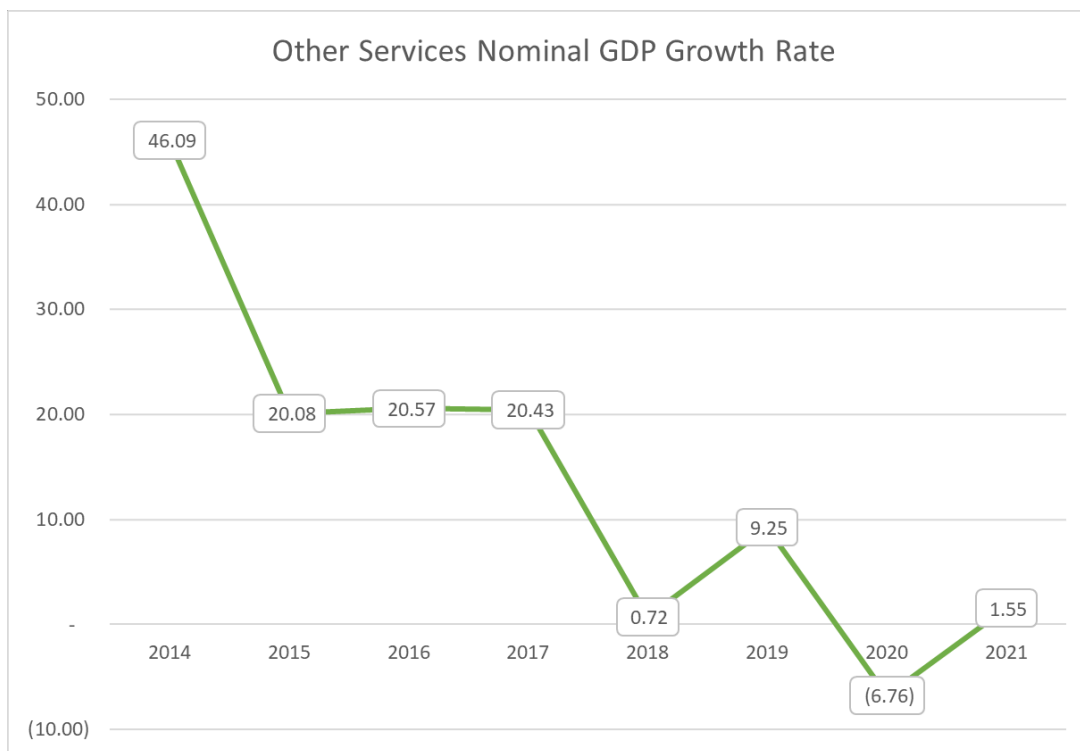
Source: KDBS

### Other Services

This activity recorded a Nominal value added of ₦29,908.45 million in 2021, higher than the value recorded in 2020 which stood at ₦29,452.66 million. The nominal year-on-year growth of the sector stood at 1.55% in 2021. The growth recorded in 2021 was higher than the growth of the previous year by 8.31% points.

The contribution of Other Services to aggregate GDP stood at 0.89% in 2021, a decline of 0.05% points from the 0.94% recorded in 2020.

Figure 24: Other Services Nominal Growth Rate



Source: KDBS

*2021 Kaduna State Gross Domestic Product (GDP)*



APPENDIX

2021 Kaduna State Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



Table 2: GDP at Current Basic Price (N Million)

Gross Domestic Product at Current Basic Prices (=N=Million)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>712,862.45</b>	<b>736,176.57</b>	<b>825,546.36</b>	<b>914,987.29</b>	<b>1,012,487.65</b>	<b>1,099,299.44</b>	<b>1,264,624.30</b>	<b>1,339,811.87</b>	<b>1,443,981.49</b>
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	1,354,193.45
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	75,530.04
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	2,807.28
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	11,450.71
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>1,221.09</b>	<b>528.50</b>	<b>404.02</b>	<b>432.98</b>	<b>645.56</b>	<b>700.84</b>	<b>736.88</b>	<b>551.91</b>	<b>556.74</b>
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	556.74
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>410,987.17</b>	<b>424,408.23</b>	<b>382,577.58</b>	<b>470,751.88</b>	<b>256,151.31</b>	<b>257,760.45</b>	<b>256,136.10</b>	<b>214,722.10</b>	<b>213,358.35</b>
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	13,345.32
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	79,499.38
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	63,804.97
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	6,525.46
14. Pulp, Paper and Paper Products	2,310.69	1,822.94	3,015.56	4,107.42	3,432.37	2,501.63	2,578.68	2,009.81	2,046.72
15. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	4,474.92	6,819.33	7,803.78	8,523.02	7,245.19	7,230.55	7,467.47	4,319.53	4,414.81
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	18,740.57
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	12,295.36
18. Electrical and Electronics	281.16	309.83	324.11	336.40	356.91	360.69	365.44	261.64	268.13
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	6,915.58
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	4,353.84
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	1,148.19
22. ELECTRICITY, GAS ,STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>23. WATER SUPPLY,SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION</b>	<b>545.62</b>	<b>697.49</b>	<b>829.60</b>	<b>1,030.72</b>	<b>2,274.73</b>	<b>2,322.94</b>	<b>2,417.86</b>	<b>2,864.17</b>	<b>3,498.26</b>
<b>24. CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>12,956.04</b>	<b>15,879.40</b>	<b>17,031.65</b>	<b>17,978.97</b>	<b>43,130.11</b>	<b>49,238.31</b>	<b>59,185.97</b>	<b>54,359.09</b>	<b>61,579.48</b>
<b>25. TRADE</b>	<b>76,322.15</b>	<b>87,468.96</b>	<b>108,164.33</b>	<b>128,900.53</b>	<b>324,907.31</b>	<b>357,820.42</b>	<b>400,798.87</b>	<b>344,652.63</b>	<b>377,044.75</b>
<b>26. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES</b>	<b>22,912.97</b>	<b>29,409.43</b>	<b>31,387.74</b>	<b>31,994.76</b>	<b>25,340.56</b>	<b>21,202.55</b>	<b>22,696.73</b>	<b>13,612.04</b>	<b>12,248.85</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE</b>	<b>6,077.29</b>	<b>7,978.43</b>	<b>8,660.82</b>	<b>9,642.35</b>	<b>16,852.52</b>	<b>21,974.20</b>	<b>23,685.60</b>	<b>19,539.60</b>	<b>22,257.40</b>
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	20,312.70
28. Rail Transport & Pipelines	32.58	38.01	42.47	47.04	49.46	57.35	64.59	40.10	47.90
29. Water Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2021 Kaduna State Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



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	844.55
31. Transport Services	284.55	349.49	395.19	446.20	470.85	473.55	519.43	383.58	393.56
32. Post and Courier Services	676.85	775.34	862.03	927.73	641.72	659.26	718.00	619.44	658.69
<b>INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION</b>	<b>355,757.64</b>	<b>378,800.57</b>	<b>451,590.36</b>	<b>510,707.64</b>	<b>506,509.32</b>	<b>576,222.22</b>	<b>620,185.67</b>	<b>657,554.58</b>	<b>722,366.14</b>
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	590,953.93
34. Publishing,	880.00	856.21	1,282.74	1,721.60	1,444.44	1,649.00	1,699.47	1,019.08	1,033.30
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	52,128.89
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	78,250.02
<b>37.ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION</b>	<b>799.22</b>	<b>1,132.40</b>	<b>1,262.39</b>	<b>4,629.28</b>	<b>4,479.00</b>	<b>4,636.39</b>	<b>4,975.48</b>	<b>4,154.67</b>	<b>4,204.28</b>
<b>FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE</b>	<b>36,150.01</b>	<b>41,043.41</b>	<b>52,401.30</b>	<b>62,750.42</b>	<b>61,767.02</b>	<b>62,692.46</b>	<b>65,407.13</b>	<b>74,162.94</b>	<b>87,483.60</b>
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	71,331.13
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	16,152.47
<b>40. REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>31,351.69</b>	<b>36,026.92</b>	<b>38,779.85</b>	<b>40,623.55</b>	<b>74,550.95</b>	<b>65,651.23</b>	<b>69,890.30</b>	<b>54,280.44</b>	<b>56,067.81</b>
<b>41. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES</b>	<b>144,088.73</b>	<b>129,534.08</b>	<b>191,575.50</b>	<b>251,611.55</b>	<b>115,161.31</b>	<b>122,234.91</b>	<b>134,236.05</b>	<b>102,924.12</b>	<b>104,357.60</b>
<b>42. ADMINISTRATIVE &amp; SUPPORT SERVICES</b>	<b>603.94</b>	<b>1,101.83</b>	<b>751.11</b>	<b>686.81</b>	<b>1,012.43</b>	<b>935.23</b>	<b>1,029.75</b>	<b>902.43</b>	<b>921.55</b>
<b>43. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>75,726.94</b>	<b>84,276.56</b>	<b>81,167.60</b>	<b>83,349.38</b>	<b>92,984.17</b>	<b>114,962.82</b>	<b>121,918.34</b>	<b>140,391.81</b>	<b>142,266.25</b>
<b>44. EDUCATION</b>	<b>23,759.41</b>	<b>27,669.92</b>	<b>32,382.21</b>	<b>28,922.96</b>	<b>74,286.02</b>	<b>78,436.46</b>	<b>82,101.81</b>	<b>62,969.37</b>	<b>65,069.76</b>
<b>45. HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>4,592.08</b>	<b>5,503.96</b>	<b>6,062.70</b>	<b>6,649.65</b>	<b>20,184.04</b>	<b>21,082.50</b>	<b>21,571.76</b>	<b>24,013.82</b>	<b>26,174.19</b>
<b>46. OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>11,269.22</b>	<b>16,463.30</b>	<b>19,769.57</b>	<b>23,836.18</b>	<b>28,706.70</b>	<b>28,913.28</b>	<b>31,587.26</b>	<b>29,452.66</b>	<b>29,908.45</b>
<b>GDP Current Basic Price</b>	<b>1,927,983.66</b>	<b>2,024,099.96</b>	<b>2,250,344.69</b>	<b>2,589,486.90</b>	<b>2,661,430.71</b>	<b>2,886,086.65</b>	<b>3,183,185.87</b>	<b>3,140,920.26</b>	<b>3,373,344.95</b>
Net Indirect Taxes on Products	15,048.19	17,340.03	19,980.91	23,024.01	26,530.56	29,445.84	44,956.58	50,768.52	52,859.71
<b>GDP Current Market Price</b>	<b>1,943,031.85</b>	<b>2,041,439.99</b>	<b>2,270,325.60</b>	<b>2,612,510.91</b>	<b>2,687,961.27</b>	<b>2,915,532.49</b>	<b>3,228,142.44</b>	<b>3,191,688.79</b>	<b>3,426,204.66</b>



Table 3: Growth Rate of GDP at Current Basic Price by Activity

Gross Domestic Product at Current Basic Prices (=N=Million)	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>12.14</b>	<b>10.83</b>	<b>10.66</b>	<b>8.57</b>	<b>15.04</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>7.77</b>
1. Crop Production	2.36	12.25	11.05	11.12	9.69	15.25	6.07	7.97
2. Livestock	14.40	9.02	8.16	4.84	(7.02)	11.94	3.35	4.02
3. Forestry	12.51	6.95	(22.43)	1.54	15.76	12.03	4.28	3.88
4. Fishing	19.66	40.28	25.63	11.35	7.86	12.81	10.52	11.91
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>(56.72)</b>	<b>(23.55)</b>	<b>7.17</b>	<b>49.10</b>	<b>8.56</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>(25.10)</b>	<b>0.88</b>
5. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas								
6. Coal Mining								
7. Metal Ores	(4.16)							
8. Quarrying and Other Minerals	(50.68)	23.76	7.17	49.10	8.56	5.14	(25.10)	0.88
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>(9.86)</b>	<b>23.05</b>	<b>(45.59)</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>(0.63)</b>	<b>(16.17)</b>	<b>(0.64)</b>
9. Oil Refining	(40.32)	(54.07)	91.92	(47.75)	(0.17)	(27.75)	(30.17)	(32.77)
10. Cement								
11. Food, Beverage and Tobacco	27.22	(11.57)	30.24	(67.99)	1.29	4.04	5.86	7.55
12. Textile, Apparel and Footwear	19.39	20.24	2.31	(32.19)	(0.54)	5.24	(22.92)	(2.54)
13. Wood and Wood Products	16.89	8.68	7.39	9.59	(2.35)	3.61	(22.46)	(0.95)
14. Pulp, Paper and Paper Products	(21.11)	65.42	36.21	(16.43)	(27.12)	3.08	(22.06)	1.84
15. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	52.39	14.44	9.22	(14.99)	(0.20)	3.28	(42.16)	2.21
16. Non-Metallic Products	71.67	0.78	4.91	26.33	4.08	3.44	(22.33)	3.03
17. Plastic and Rubber products	47.56	11.77	(6.52)	31.02	3.87	3.03	(22.03)	1.93
18. Electrical and Electronics	10.20	4.61	3.79	6.10	1.06	1.32	(28.40)	2.48
19. Basic metal, Iron and Steel	44.88	(11.76)	71.12	(31.39)	8.75	3.10	(32.07)	2.22
20. Motor vehicles & assembly	3.79	32.08	(58.42)	(22.01)	4.10	3.55	11.06	4.61
21. Other Manufacturing	53.35	(6.96)	(8.16)	(43.55)	2.60	5.22	(22.16)	1.91
22. ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY								
<b>23. WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION</b>	<b>27.83</b>	<b>18.94</b>	<b>24.24</b>	<b>120.69</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>4.09</b>	<b>18.46</b>	<b>22.14</b>
<b>24. CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>22.56</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>139.89</b>	<b>14.16</b>	<b>20.20</b>	<b>(8.16)</b>	<b>13.28</b>
<b>25. TRADE</b>	<b>14.60</b>	<b>23.66</b>	<b>19.17</b>	<b>152.06</b>	<b>10.13</b>	<b>12.01</b>	<b>(14.01)</b>	<b>9.40</b>
<b>26. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES</b>	<b>28.35</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>(20.80)</b>	<b>(16.33)</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>(40.03)</b>	<b>(10.01)</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE</b>	<b>31.28</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>11.33</b>	<b>74.78</b>	<b>30.39</b>	<b>7.79</b>	<b>(17.50)</b>	<b>13.91</b>
27. Road Transport	16.78	11.97	14.74	99.04	35.42	8.02	(15.01)	14.23
28. Rail Transport & Pipelines	16.67	11.73	10.76	5.14	15.95	12.62	(37.92)	19.46
29. Water Transport								
30. Air Transport	316.87	(10.16)	(5.73)	33.95	1.94	3.31	(51.11)	18.37
31. Transport Services	22.82	13.08	12.91	5.52	0.57	9.69	(26.16)	2.60
32. Post and Courier Services	14.55	11.18	7.62	(30.83)	2.73	8.91	(13.73)	6.34



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<b>INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>19.22</b>	<b>13.09</b>	<b>(0.82)</b>	<b>13.76</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>9.86</b>
33. Telecommunications	(1.43)	22.86	13.77	(2.10)	18.00	8.41	9.05	10.47
34. Publishing,	(2.70)	49.82	34.21	(16.10)	14.16	3.06	(40.04)	1.40
34. Motion Pictures, Sound recording and Music production	50.88	(3.35)	1.11	3.79	(2.36)	3.16	(20.13)	1.98
36. Broadcasting	20.61	29.68	23.29	3.51	3.40	6.50	10.19	11.03
<b>37.ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION</b>	<b>41.69</b>	<b>11.48</b>	<b>266.71</b>	<b>(3.25)</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>(16.50)</b>	<b>1.19</b>
<b>FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE</b>	<b>13.54</b>	<b>27.67</b>	<b>19.75</b>	<b>(1.57)</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>13.39</b>	<b>17.96</b>
38. Financial Institutions	12.81	32.78	20.92	(3.40)	0.91	4.73	20.86	21.66
39. Insurance	15.46	14.47	16.25	4.16	3.21	3.21	(8.07)	4.01
<b>40. REAL ESTATE</b>	<b>14.91</b>	<b>7.64</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>83.52</b>	<b>(11.94)</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>(22.33)</b>	<b>3.29</b>
<b>41. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES</b>	<b>(10.10)</b>	<b>47.90</b>	<b>31.34</b>	<b>(54.23)</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>9.82</b>	<b>(23.33)</b>	<b>1.39</b>
<b>42. ADMINISTRATIVE &amp; SUPPORT SERVICES</b>	<b>82.44</b>	<b>(31.83)</b>	<b>(8.56)</b>	<b>47.41</b>	<b>(7.63)</b>	<b>10.11</b>	<b>(12.36)</b>	<b>2.12</b>
<b>43. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>11.29</b>	<b>(3.69)</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>11.56</b>	<b>23.64</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>15.15</b>	<b>1.34</b>
<b>44. EDUCATION</b>	<b>16.46</b>	<b>17.03</b>	<b>(10.68)</b>	<b>156.84</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>(23.30)</b>	<b>3.34</b>
<b>45. HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>19.86</b>	<b>10.15</b>	<b>9.68</b>	<b>203.54</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>11.32</b>	<b>9.00</b>
<b>46. OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>46.09</b>	<b>20.08</b>	<b>20.57</b>	<b>20.43</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>9.25</b>	<b>(6.76)</b>	<b>1.55</b>

Table 4: GDP at Current Basic Price Percentage Distribution

Gross Domestic Product at Current Basic Prices (=N=Million)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>									
1. Crop Production	34.22	33.36	33.69	32.51	35.15	35.55	37.15	39.93	40.14
2. Livestock	2.48	2.70	2.65	2.49	2.54	2.17	2.21	2.31	2.24
3. Forestry	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08
4. Fishing	0.17	0.19	0.24	0.26	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.33	0.34
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>									
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	0.02
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>									
9. Oil Refining	7.44	4.23	1.75	2.91	1.48	1.36	0.89	0.63	0.40
10. Cement									
11. Food, Beverage and Tobacco	7.33	8.88	7.06	7.99	2.49	2.33	2.19	2.35	2.36
12. Textile, Apparel and Footwear	4.23	4.81	5.20	4.62	3.05	2.80	2.67	2.08	1.89
13. Wood and Wood Products	0.29	0.32	0.32	0.30	0.32	0.28	0.27	0.21	0.19
14. Pulp, Paper and Paper Products	0.12	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.06
15. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	0.23	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.14	0.13
16. Non-Metallic Products	0.49	0.80	0.73	0.66	0.82	0.78	0.74	0.58	0.56
17. Plastic and Rubber products	0.37	0.52	0.52	0.43	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.38	0.36
18. Electrical and Electronics	0.01	0.02	0.01	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	0.21
20. Motor vehicles & assembly	0.41	0.40	0.48	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13
21. Other Manufacturing	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03
<b>22. ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY</b>									
<b>23. WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION</b>	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.10
<b>24. CONSTRUCTION</b>	0.67	0.78	0.76	0.69	1.62	1.71	1.86	1.73	1.83
<b>25. TRADE</b>	3.96	4.32	4.81	4.98	12.21	12.40	12.59	10.97	11.18
<b>26. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES</b>	1.19	1.45	1.39	1.24	0.95	0.73	0.71	0.43	0.36
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE</b>									
27. Road Transport	0.25	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.54	0.67	0.66	0.57	0.60
28. Rail Transport & Pipelines	0.00	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	0.03
31. Transport Services	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
32. Post and Courier Services	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

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<b>INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION</b>									
33. Telecommunications	14.74	13.84	15.30	15.13	14.41	15.68	15.41	17.03	17.52
34. Publishing,	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.03	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	1.55
36. Broadcasting	1.51	1.73	2.02	2.17	2.18	2.08	2.01	2.24	2.32
<b>37.ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION</b>	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.12
<b>FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE</b>									
38. Financial Institutions	1.36	1.46	1.75	1.84	1.72	1.61	1.52	1.87	2.11
39. Insurance	0.51	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.57	0.53	0.49	0.48
<b>40. REAL ESTATE</b>	1.63	1.78	1.72	1.57	2.80	2.27	2.20	1.73	1.66
<b>41. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES</b>	7.47	6.40	8.51	9.72	4.33	4.24	4.22	3.28	3.09
<b>42. ADMINISTRATIVE &amp; SUPPORT SERVICES</b>	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
<b>43. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>	3.93	4.16	3.61	3.22	3.49	3.98	3.83	4.47	4.22
<b>44. EDUCATION</b>	1.23	1.37	1.44	1.12	2.79	2.72	2.58	2.00	1.93
<b>45. HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES</b>	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.76	0.73	0.68	0.76	0.78
<b>46. OTHER SERVICES</b>	0.58	0.81	0.88	0.92	1.08	1.00	0.99	0.94	0.89
<b>GDP Current Basic Price</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

2021 Kaduna State Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



Table 5: Contribution by Sector (%) Distribution

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>CONTRIBUTION TO GDP</b>									
Agriculture	36.97	36.37	36.69	35.33	38.04	38.09	39.73	42.66	42.81
Industry	22.08	21.81	17.81	18.93	11.35	10.74	10.00	8.68	8.27
Services	40.94	41.82	45.50	45.74	50.60	51.17	50.27	48.67	48.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>GROWTH RATE (%)</b>									
Agriculture		3.27	12.14	10.83	10.66	8.57	15.04	5.95	7.77
Industry		3.71	(9.21)	22.29	(38.35)	2.59	2.73	(14.44)	2.38
Services		7.22	20.98	15.66	13.72	9.65	8.35	(4.47)	7.97
GDP at Basic Prices		4.99	11.18	15.07	2.78	8.44	10.29	(1.33)	7.40
GDP at Market Prices		5.06	11.21	15.07	2.89	8.47	10.72	(1.13)	7.35

## KD KDGDP FUNCTIONARIES

S/No	Name	Position
1	Dr Bukar Baba Alhaji	Coordinator
2	Iyiegbu Tochukwu I	Project Manager
3	Justus Jona Yusuf	Monitor
4	Musa Hassan	Monitor
5	Patricia Gauji	Monitor
6	Maimuna Halilu	Monitor
7	Amina Lami Aliyu	Data Manager
8	Yusuf Lawal Dauda	GIS
9	Usman Danjuma Muhammad	Data Auditor
10	Ahmed Aminu	Data Auditor
11	Abdulkadir Ibrahim	Data Auditor
12	Yakubub Bulus	Supervisor
13	Mathew Alkali	Supervisor
14	Fatima Ibraim	Supervisor
15	Abubakar Salisu	Supervisor
16	James Hassan	Interviewer
17	Agnes Shekari	Interviewer
18	Anna Joseph	Interviewer
19	Suleiman Abdullahi	Interviewer
20	Usman Basahuwa	Interviewer
21	Binta Nuhu	Interviewer
22	Maryam Salihu	Interviewer
23	Shamsu Yushau	Interviewer
24	Maryam Mahmud	Interviewer
25	Suleiman Abubakar	Interviewer

S/No	Name	Position
26	Seth Adamu	Interviewer
27	Habila Andrew	Interviewer
28	Mary H. Gaiya	Interviewer
29	Habiba Abdulganiyu	Interviewer
30	Bashir Muntaka Bashir	Interviewer
31	Alfred Magaji	Interviewer
32	Aliyu Ibrahim	Interviewer
33	Asiya Abdullahi	Interviewer
34	Ishaq Jaafar	Interviewer
35	Ahmed Baba Abba	Interviewer
36	Samson A. David	Interviewer
37	Grace Mathias Guga	Interviewer
38	Musa Eleazar Shekoaga	Interviewer
39	Vera Bulus	Interviewer
40	Jonah Ameh	Interviewer
41	Zulaiha Adenike Badmus	Interviewer
42	Fahad Yusuf Badamasi	Interviewer
43	Sani Abbas Kona	Interviewer
44	Zakari Usman Sambo	Interviewer
45	Mohammed Ikramah	Interviewer
46	Khadija Abubakar Haruna	Interviewer
47	Abubakar Nasir Lawal	Interviewer
48	Dadda'u Tajudeen	Interviewer
49	Shamsudeen Aminu	Interviewer
50	Umar Tanimu	Interviewer



**Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics**