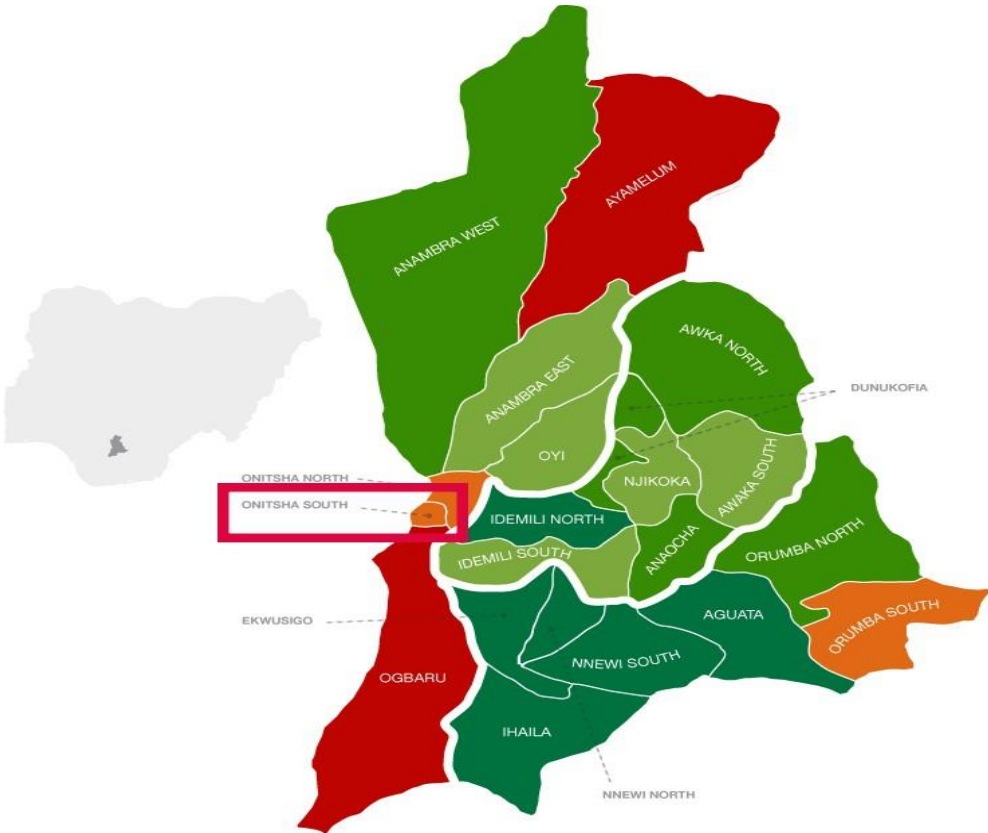


ANAMBRA STATE OF NIGERIA

PERFORMANCE REPORT ON ANAMBRA STATE'S ECONOMY SGDP 2018



STATE BUREAU OF STATISTICS

March, 2020

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Acknowledgement

The successful completion of the 2018 State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) appends another feather to the cap of the State Government in championing the course of using Statistics for evidence based Policy and Strategy making. This of course, cannot be achieved without the support of our Statistics friendly, and result-oriented Governor, His Excellency, Chief Dr. Willie M. Obiano (Akpokuodike), who provided the conducive and enabling policy environment that propels the entire engine of the growth of the Anambra State Statistical System.

Furthermore, I wish to sincerely appreciate the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) for guidance and technical support from the beginning to the end of the exercise, of course, this is what is expected of the apex statistical agency in the country.

I will not forget our highly esteemed individuals, establishments, and members of the general public who gave us their support, responded to our questionnaires and provided the necessary logistics all to make this 2018 SGDP publication a success.

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

Thank you all for making this 2018 SGDP publication a success.

Mr. Emeka Paul Obiekezie
Ag. Statistician General
Anambra State Bureau of Statistics

Preface

One of the key mandates of the State Bureau of Statistics (SBS) as enshrined in the Anambra State Statistical Act of 2009, is to coordinate the State Statistical System. This includes the conduct of a periodic review on the development of the economy and macroeconomic developments with a view to attaining the desired growth pattern. This report therefore serves as a good basis for tracking the performance of the economy for the fiscal year 2018.

This report equally provides a sound basis for tracking progress towards the actualization of the Willie Obiano led Administration's Economic Empire cum vision and mission statement of making Anambra State the "1st choice investment destination and most preferred location to site new industries" and "a socially stable, business-friendly environment that will attract both indigenes and foreigners to seek wealth creating opportunities." It will also serve as useful tool for evidenced-based decisions in the years ahead. Subsequently, key macroeconomic variables as well as sector indicators were analyzed from both supply and demand sides.

The overall performance of the State's economy in 2018 was good, in a year characterized by economy uncertainty. The economy experienced a steady growth from 2014 to the fiscal year 2018, from ₦3.28 trillion to ₦3.77 trillion, ₦3.805 trillion, ₦4.023 trillion to ₦4.255 trillion in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018 respectively. The performance of the GDP kept getting better every year with evident positive growth rate of 14.88%, 0.87%, 5.73% and 5.75% in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively.

The growth witnessed during this period was supported by Government's initiative in stimulating business environment, investment in industrialization, notable investments in agriculture, the boost in trade and commerce with a secured favourable environment which promotes tourism and hospitality.

It is worthy to note that this report is a product of the State Bureau of Statistics who expended effort as the custodian of data in the State, in delivering outcomes that are in line with international best practices. In concluding, I appreciate you all for the untiring effort towards the successful production of this report.

Mr. Mark Okoye
Honourable Commissioner

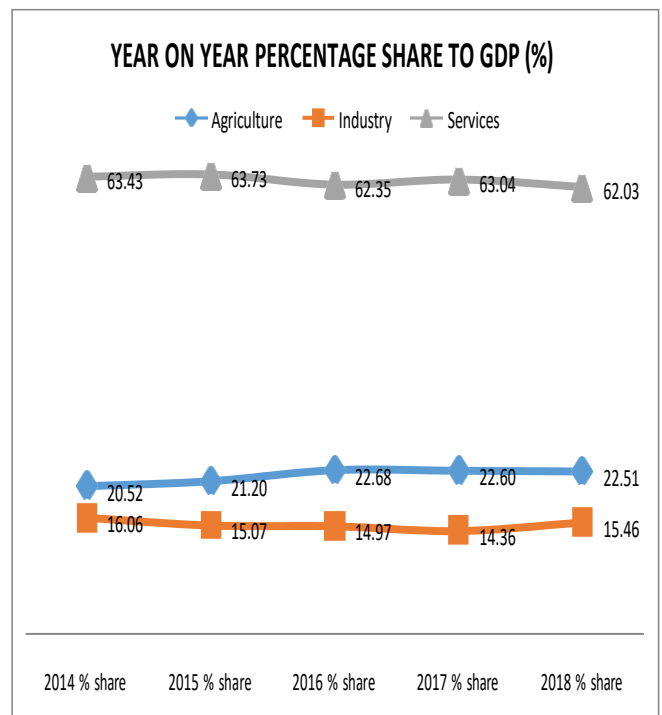
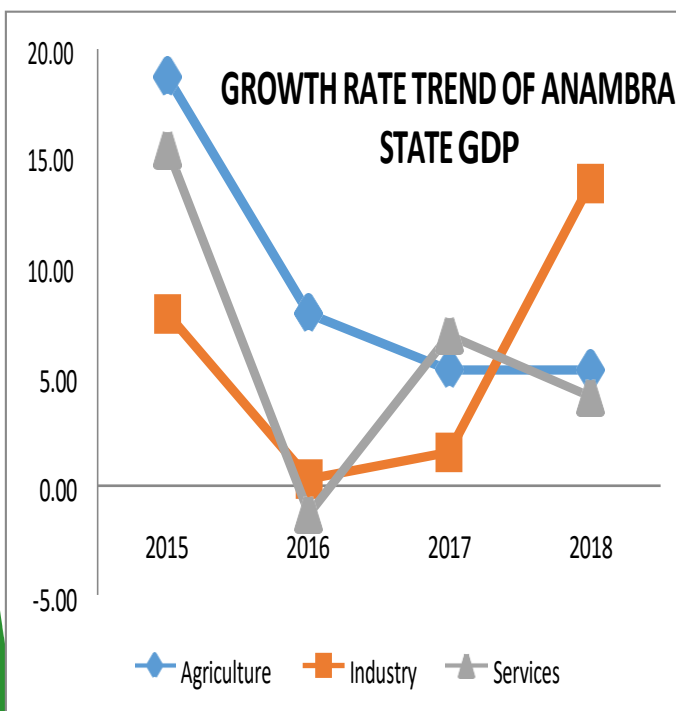
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Anambra State Economic performance over the past five years has significantly improved. Real GDP at current basic price stood at N4.255 trillion in 2018 with a growth of 5.75% against N4,023 trillion reported in 2017, driven predominantly by the Services sector followed by the Agricultural sector. The three economic sectors: Agriculture, Industry and Services were at one form of development for the period under review.

The State economy was generally dominated by the Services sector with value added of N2.639 trillion, contributing 62.03% of the total GDP in 2018 with a growth rate of 4.06%. This was followed by the Agriculture sector which in 2018 recorded N957,842.24 million with a percentage contribution of 22.51% to the overall State GDP. The sector growth is recorded at 5.34%.

In retrospect, the Industry sector valued added in 2018 was recorded at N657,733.76 million with a percentage contribution of 15.46% to the 2018 State GDP figure of N4.255 trillion. The Industry sector recorded the highest growth at 13.80% when compare to others sectors growth.

It is evident that while the respective shares of Agriculture and Services in State GDP relatively declined in 2018, Industry however recorded a significant increase when compared to the previous years, in sync with the Willie Obiano administration's vision and mission of making Anambra State the "1st choice investment destination and hub for industrialization and commercial activities" and "a socially stable, business-friendly environment that would attract both indigenes and foreigners to seek wealth creating opportunities" has been achieved.



Introduction

Background

Anambra is one of the leading States in Nigeria in the field of Commerce, Technology, Industry, Education, Sports and Entertainment as well as Creative and Literary arts. The State possesses good Agricultural base with abundant mineral resources. The State has achieved improved Security, relatively low levels of crime since the inception of the Willie Obiano led Administration.

The performance of the economy has generally been impressive. Growth has been robust in nominal and real terms. However, the productive base of the State's economy has fundamentally not changed. It is still narrow and dependent on trade and primary production activities of Agriculture, Services and Industry within the State. These activities account for most of the State's earnings and public revenues. They are also the largest employers of labour and contributors to real gross output. The Manufacturing and Mining are weak and their contribution to the growth of the Anambra State Economy has been insignificant.

Anambra State has attained a more stable economy from the four (4) Economic Pillars and twelve (12) Economic Enablers which were eventually revised to six (6) Economic Pillars and fourteen (14) Economic Enablers in 2018. These pillars are: Agriculture, Industrialization, Trade & Commerce, Oil and Gas, Logistics and Creative Economy which is empowered by the Economic Enablers like Security, Healthcare, Transportation, Housing & Urban Development, Education and Judiciary etc. resulting to the favourable Economic Outcomes (dividends of Democracy), which includes more job opportunities, Modernization, High Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Capital inflow, stronger and consistent economic direction.

The Anambra State Bureau of Statistics produces the State's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) annually, showing the growth of the aggregate economy and contribution of each sector to the overall performance of the economy. However, the SGDP helps to highlight performing sectors and non-performing sectors of the economy with a view to promoting policy making.

The Bureau has successfully compiled the State's GDP for over five years, hence the need to update the series to 2018. Therefore, this report covers 2014-2018. The report includes year on year comparison of growth performance and contribution of each economic activity to Anambra State GDP. It is also worthy of note, that the Anambra State Bureau of Statistics has over the years, been able to produce the State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP) for the period of 2012 to date.

Methodology

The GDP is one of the primary indices used to monitor and measure the economic growth of a jurisdiction. It is to ensure that resources are well channeled to priority sectors with the responsibility of managing economic quantum of economic activities within a defined economy.

The overall objective of the report is to measure the size of economic activities of the State within the period under review. This is expected to provide comprehensive and reliable measure of economic activities at the various sectors. The survey in addition will expose and create a healthy competition among the sectors, while producing an aggregated data and information for improved management of the economy.

1.0 Objectives:

Some of the objectives of computing State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP) to include but not limited to the following:

- To determine the change in economic growth and development across the State.
- To ascertain the value and volume of economic activities within the State.
- To measure a quantum of economic activities within the State.
- To ascertain the level of linkages in the State for evidence planning purposes.
- To identify key drivers of economic growth in the State to aid policy formulation and implementation.
- To increase the State's involvement in the generation of statistics in accordance with acceptable international practices.

2.0 Scope

Forty six (46) economic activities were canvassed for in the survey. The Economic Activities are grouped into three (3) broad sectors namely:

A) Agriculture

1. Crop production
2. Livestock
3. Fishing
4. Forestry

B) Industry

1. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
2. Coal Mining
3. Metal Ores
4. Quarrying and Other Minerals
5. Oil Refining
6. Cement
7. Food, Beverages and Tobacco
8. Textile, Apparel and Footwear
9. Wood and Wood Products
10. Pulp, Paper and Paper Products
11. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products
12. Non-Metallic Products
13. Plastic and Rubber Products
14. Electrical and Electronics
15. Basic Metal, Iron and Steel
16. Motor Vehicles and Assembly
17. Other Manufacturing
18. Construction
19. Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Condition
20. Water Supply, Sewage, Waste Management and Remediation.

C) Services

1. Trade
2. Accommodation and Food Services
3. Road Transport
4. Rail Transport and Pipelines
5. Water Transport
6. Air Transport
7. Transport Services
8. Post and Courier Services
9. Telecommunications and Information Services
10. Publishing
11. Motion Pictures, Sound Recording and Music Production
12. Broadcasting
13. Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
14. Finance Institutions
15. Insurance
16. Real Estate
17. Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
18. Administrative and Support Services
19. Public Administration
20. Education
21. Health and Social Services
22. Other Services.

3.0 Survey Instruments

The instruments used for the survey were Household Questionnaire, Establishment Questionnaire, Instruction Manuals, EA Line Maps, Lodgment sheets and the HH selection sheets.

While the questionnaires were used to obtain information from the respondents, the instruction manual served as reference material for the field staff.

Economic OVERVIEW

Anambra State is one of Nigeria's thirty-six States of the Federation and the FCT. Anambra State is located in the South Eastern part of the country, bounded by Delta State, Imo State, Rivers State, Enugu State and Kogi State. Anambra State is made up of thirty eight (38) economic activities of the forty six (46) recorded at the national level. It is predominantly driven by trade and agriculture, specifically crop production. Other activities include quarrying and other minerals; manufacturing except oil refining and cement; water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation; construction; trade; accommodation and food services; transportation and storage (road, water, transport services, post and courier); 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, agriculture (crop production), trade, information & communication activities, manufacturing and real estate contribute hugely to the GDP of the State.

The State Gross Domestic Product in 2014 was N3.28 trillion in nominal terms at basic prices. This grew to N3.77 trillion, N3.805 trillion, N4.023 trillion, and 4.255 trillion in 2015, 2016, 2017 and in 2018 respectively. The performance of GDP is improved every year when compared to the subsequent year showing a positive growth rate. Thus, this shows a growth rate of 14.88% in 2015, 0.87% in 2016, 5.73% in 2017, and 5.75% in 2018. The growth rate of 2015 and 2016 declined by -14.01% points and showing lower growth compared to the subsequent years which increased significantly by 4.86%. However in 2018, growth was 0.02% points higher than 2017 growth which was 5.75% (2018) compared to 5.73% in 2017. The major growth drivers in 2018 were Trade; Information & Communication (Telecommunications); Construction; Manufacturing (Food, Beverage & Tobacco); Transportation & Storage (Road Transport); Public Administration and Real Estate. In 2018, contribution of Agriculture to Nominal GDP stood at 22.51%, Industry was 15.46% and Services 62.03%.

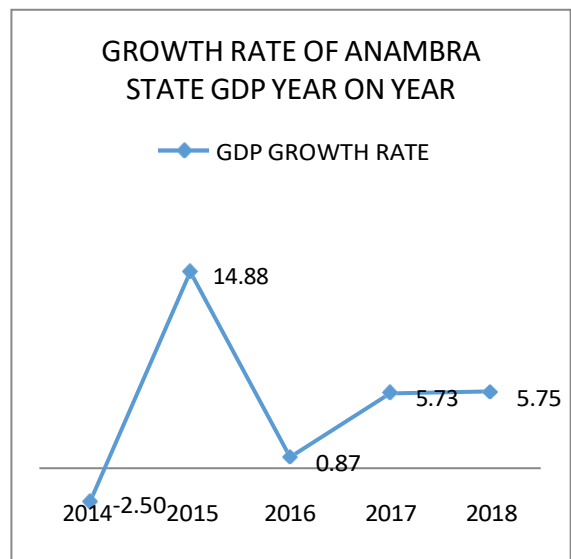


Figure 1: Nominal GDP Growth

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | | Million |
| GDP Current Basic Price | 3,284,335.59 | 3,773,033.44 | 3,805,868.20 | 4,023,848.69 | 4,255,202.69 |
| | | | | | % |
| Nominal GDP Growth rate | (2.50) | 14.88 | 0.87 | 5.73 | 5.75 |



Major Economic Sectors

Agriculture

Agriculture sector in Anambra State is divided into four sub-activities: Crop Production, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing. Nominal GDP of agriculture was N673,911.51 million in 2014. This increased over the years due to the giant strides of the state government in Agriculture to N799,934.69 million, N863,204.87 million, N909,326.37 million and N957,842.24 million in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively. Crop production remains the major driver of the sector as it accounted for 95.69% of the overall nominal growth of the sector in 2014. In 2015, crop production accounted for 96% of the overall nominal growth of the sector which was a positive movement of the sector. However, 2016 agriculture growth was driven by crop production 96.02%, and a decrease of 95.68% in 2017. The growth of agriculture in 2018 was driven by crop production by 95% .

Growth of agriculture was 18.70% in 2015 and 7.91% in 2016. This growth declined to 5.34% in 2017. Growth in 2018 was reported at 5.34% same as 2017 growth rate. Crop production growth was reported at 19.10% in 2015. Growth in 2016 was less at 7.92% and yet lesser at 4.98% in 2017. Nevertheless, 2018 growth rate of crop was 4.59%, lower by -0.39% points when compared to 2017.

Forestry and fishing contribute less proportion to agriculture in the State as compared to crop and livestock production. Livestock value addition continued to rise except in 2016 where it recorded a lower figure leading to a decrease in growth rate. Value added of 2018 was N34,685.27 million from N26,692.74 million recorded in 2017.

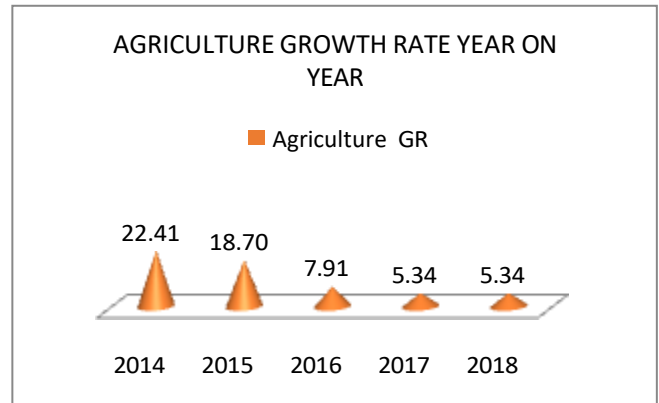


Figure 2: Agriculture Nominal Growth rate

For livestock, growth was recorded at 22.41% in 2014, 18.70% in 2015, 7.91% in 2016, 5.34% in 2017 and 5.34% in 2018. Livestock is the second biggest activity of agriculture in the State.

Forestry recorded a growth of 1.05% and 0.25% in 2015 and 2016 respectively. However, this growth remained positive at 3.82% in 2017. Growth was lower by -2.42% points at 1.40% in 2018. The value added of forestry in 2018 stood at N9,278.10 million from N9,150.00 million in 2017. Fishing recorded a growth of 22.41% in 2015 and 22.89% in 2016. This growth was higher at 22.93% in 2017 but declined by -8.78% points at 14.15% growth in 2018.

The percentage contribution of agriculture to the overall State Gross Domestic Product was 22.52% in 2014. This contribution increased to 21.20% in 2015 and 22.68% in 2016 but decreased to 22.60% in 2017 and further declined to 22.51% in 2018.

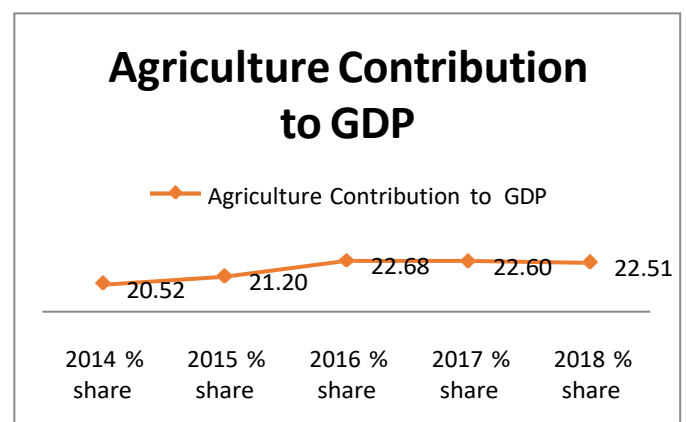


Figure 3: Nominal Contribution of Agriculture

Major Economic Sectors

Mining & Quarrying

The Mining & Quarrying sector consists of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas; Coal Mining; Metal ore; and Quarrying and Other Minerals sub-activities.

However, this sector recorded quarrying and other minerals only in the State. It grew nominally by 10.34% (year on year) in 2015. This growth decreased significantly to -14.87% in 2016. This drop had occurred due to the recession witnessed in the country during the period. There was a significant increase to 23.74% in 2017. Growth of the sector in 2018 stood at 5.87%.

The growth recorded in 2017 increased by 38.61% points. Nevertheless, growth decreased by -17.87% points in 2018.

In terms of contribution to the State Gross Domestic Product, the Mining & Quarrying sector contributed 0.04% to overall GDP in 2014. The contribution of Mining and Quarrying in 2015 remained 0.04%.



The contribution decreased 0.03% in 2016. This contribution consequently inclined slightly to 0.04% in 2017. This share remained relatively same in 2018 accounting for 0.04%.

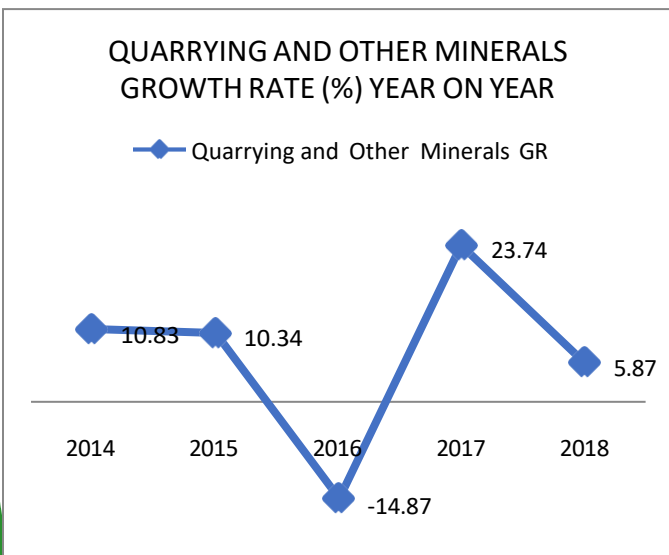


Figure 4: Mining & Quarrying Nominal Growth

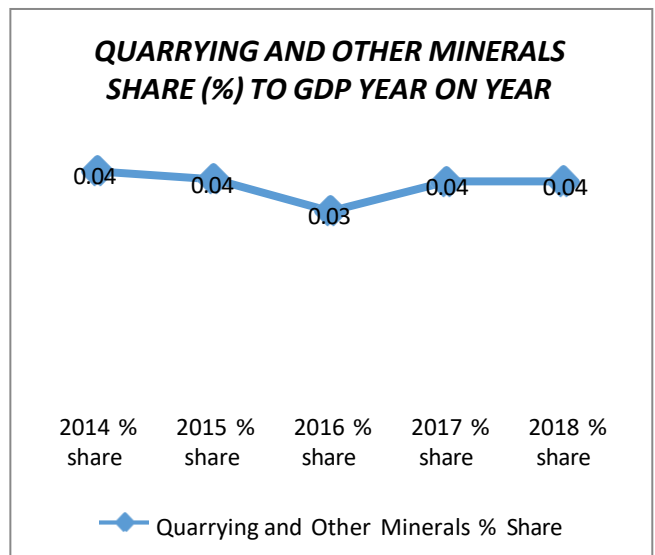


Figure 5: Mining & Quarrying Nominal Contribution

Major Economic Sectors

Manufacturing

In Anambra State manufacturing sector is made up of eleven (11) economic activities: 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, Oil Refining and Cement production do not exist in the State as at the period under review.

In monetary terms, manufacturing value added was N424,877.66 million in 2014. This value increased to N458,102.78 million in 2015 but decreased to N454,708.75 million in 2016. Value added however increased to N457,603.10 million in 2017 and again increased significantly to N528,959.51 million in 2018.

Nominal growth of the Manufacturing sector over the period was recorded at 7.82% (year-on-year) in 2015. The manufacturing sector rate was lower at -0.74% growth in 2016 with -8.56% points than the preceding year. Growth of the sector in 2017 was recorded at 0.64%, better than 2016 growth with 1.38% points. 2018 growth rose significantly to 15.59%, an improvement by 14.95% points.

In 2014, the major growth drivers of manufacturing were Food, Beverage and Tobacco; Textile, Apparel and Footwear and Plastic and Rubber Products; . However, 2015 major growth drivers were Food, Beverage and Tobacco; Non-Metallic Products; Plastic and Rubber Products and Textile, Apparel and Footwear. Food, Beverage and Tobacco; Textile, Apparel and Footwear and Basic Metal, Iron and Steel were the major drivers in 2016. Textile, Apparel and Footwear; Non-Metallic Products and Plastic and Rubber Products drove the negative growth of manufacturing in 2017. However, Food, Beverage and Tobacco; Non-Metallic Products and Plastic and Rubber Products were the major growth drivers in 2018.

In terms of contribution to State Gross Domestic Product, the manufacturing sector contributed 12.94% in 2014. This declined to 12.14% in 2015 and 11.95% in 2016. The contribution of manufacturing again decreased to 11.37% in 2017 but increased significantly to 12.43% in 2018.

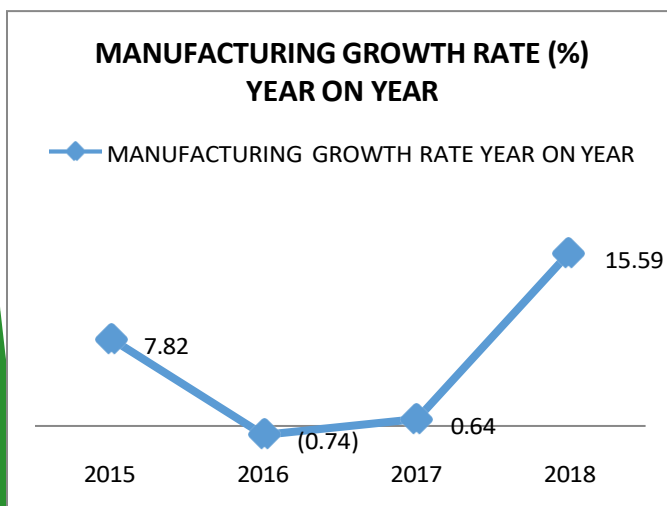


Figure 6: Manufacturing Nominal Growth

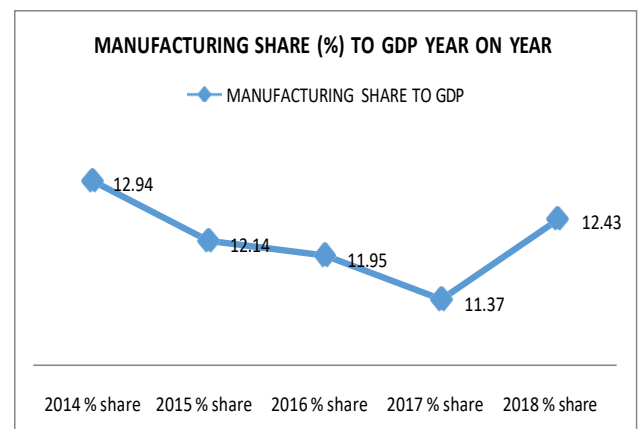


Figure 7: Manufacturing Nominal Contribution



Major Economic Sectors

Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation

The activities of Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation recorded a nominal value added of N3,590.96 million in 2014. This increased to N4,240.61 million in 2015 and higher at N5,483.12 million in 2016. In 2017, the nominal value added of this activity was reported at N6,545.62 million higher than 2016 figure. However, by 2018 the nominal value of this sector recorded a significant value of N7,200.11 million. The growth of 21.35% was recorded in 2014. In 2015, it stood at 18.09%, lower by -3.26% points compared to 2014 rate. The growth was higher in 2016 at 29.30% which was higher by 11.21% points. Growth of 2017 and 2018 were lower at 19.38% and 10.00% respectively.

Its contribution to total nominal Gross Domestic Product was 0.09% in 2013. The contribution stood at 0.11% for 2014 and 2015. In 2016 contribution increased to 0.14%. This further inclined to 0.16% and 0.17% in 2017 and 2018 respectively.

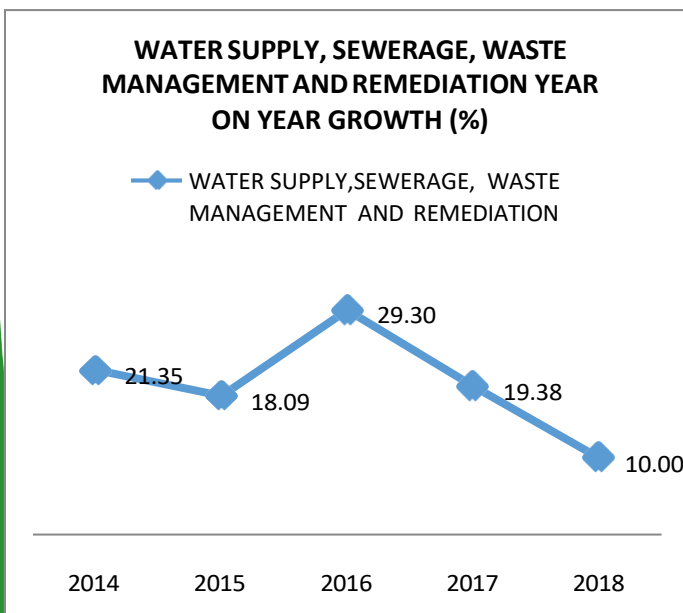


Figure 8: Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Nominal Growth

Construction



The Construction sector in Anambra State grew by 3.52% in nominal terms (year on year) in 2014. It grew to a growth of 7.34% in 2015, down by -3.74% points compared to the rate recorded in 2016. Growth was recorded at 3.60% in 2016, which decreased by -0.05% points when compared to the rate recorded in 2017. Nominal growth in 2017 was recorded at 3.55%. Nevertheless, nominal growth of construction in 2018 increased significantly at 6.81%.

Construction contributed 2.79% to nominal GDP in 2013. This rate is lower than the 2.97% it contributed in 2014. In 2015, 2.77% was contributed to Gross Domestic Product which was lower than the previous year. The contribution of construction inclined to 2.85% in 2016 but lower in 2017 at 2.79%. The contribution of Construction was up marginally to 2.82% in 2018.

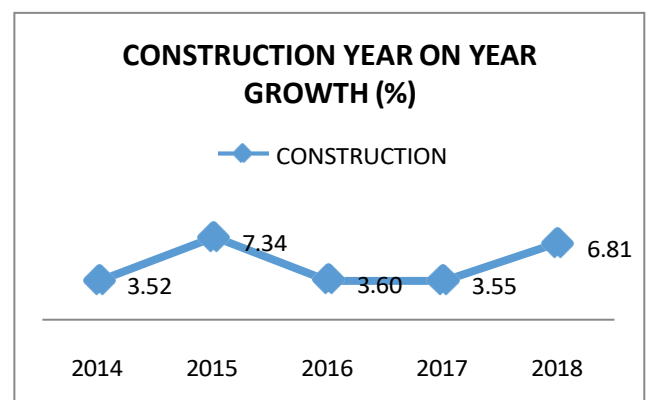


Figure 9: Construction Nominal Growth

Major Economic Sectors

Trade

Trade in Anambra State is a major economic activity and source of earnings for the people following visits from neighboring states to trading stalls in the State. In terms of nominal value of the activity, 2014 recorded N867,965.77 million and rose to N952,308.96 million in 2015. By 2016, the nominal value added decreased to N863,252.44 million following the economic recession. However, as the aggregate economy of the State improved, N905,109.73 million was recorded in 2017, higher than the previous year. This further improved in 2018 to N925,393.70 million. The nominal year on year growth of Trade stood at -34.20% in 2014. By 2015 growth was recorded at 9.72%, this indicates a rise by 43.92% points when compared to the previous growth rate. In 2016 which was the recession year, growth of trade was -9.35%, lower than 2015 growth by -19.07% points. This growth rose to 4.85% in 2017 and declined to 2.24% in 2018, lower by 2.61% points from 2017 figure.

The contribution of trade represented 39.16% in 2013. This decline to 26.43% in 2014 and 25.24% in 2015. By 2016, trade contributed 22.68%, a figure lower than 2015. 2017 rate was 22.49%, lower than the previous year. At the end of 2018, trade contributed 21.75% to Gross Domestic Product.



Figure 10: Trade Nominal Growth

Accommodation & Food Services

Accommodation and Food Services consist of activities of short term accommodation, camping grounds, restaurants and mobile food services, beverage serving activities, event catering etc. The nominal value added of the sector was recorded at N18,588.26 million in 2014 and N19,141.48 million in 2015. At recession in 2016, this value increased to N19,769.80 million and increased to N26,085.67 million in 2017 with improved economic activities. This further increased to N32,169.34 million in 2018.

Growth of the sector was low at -3.61% in 2014. It rose to 2.98% in 2015 and inclined further to 3.28% in 2016. By 2017, growth rose significantly at 31.95%, higher by 28.67% points compared to previous year. 2018 growth was reported as 23.32%, lower than the previous year by -8.63% points.

The sector in 2013 represented 0.57% of the nominal Gross Domestic Product. In 2014, it was 0.57%, same as 2013 contribution. The contribution was lower in 2015 at 0.51%. 0.52% was contributed in 2016, an improvement from the previous year. Nevertheless, the contribution of the sector increased at 0.65% in 2017 and 0.76% in 2018.

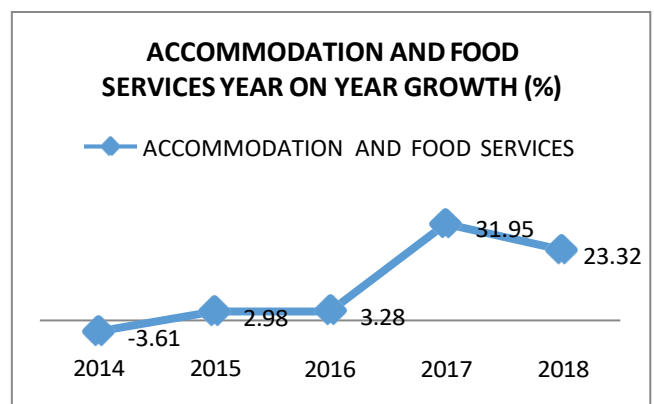


Figure 11: Accommodation & Food Services Nominal

Major Economic Sectors

Transportation and Storage

Transportation and Storage sector comprise of Road Transport activities; Water Transport; Transport Services and Post and Courier Services. Nominal Value Added of Transportation and storage in the State was recorded at N128,325.53 million in 2014 and up to N146,020.55 million in 2015. By 2016, the nominal value added was up to N170,900.10 million higher than the figure recorded in the previous year. N183,635.30 million was recorded in 2017. This was higher than 2016 figure while 2018 nominal value added was N200,252.72 million. However, the nominal year on year growth of the sector stood at 13.79% in 2015. In 2016 which was the recession year, growth of transportation and storage was 17.04%, higher than 2015 growth by 3.25% points. However, growth was down to 7.45% in 2017 and incline to 9.05% in 2018. The growth in 2018 was significantly higher by 1.6% points. Road transport was the biggest contributor to the sector in 2018, followed by post & courier services; and transport services.

In terms of contribution, Transportation and Storage contributed 3.91% in 2014 and decreased to 3.87% in 2015. 4.49% was recorded in 2016. The sector contributed 4.56% in 2017, a figure higher than 2016 contribution. By the end of 2018, 4.71% was contributed to Gross Domestic Product.

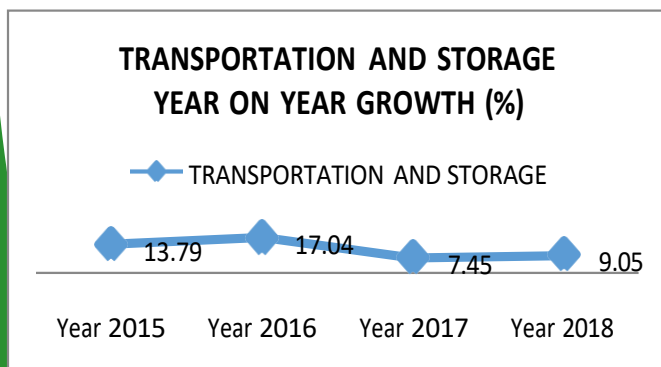


Figure 12: Transportation & Storage Nominal Growth

Information and Communication

Information and Communication activities consist of telecommunication; publishing; motion picture, sound recording and music; and broadcasting. This sector is one of the major contributors to the nominal GDP. The value added of the sector was recorded at N339,525.14 million in 2014 and yet increased to N413,826.04 million in 2015. By 2016, this value increased to N425,490.48 million and further increased to N465,795.25 million in 2017. Moreover, Value Added of the sector moved upwardly to N468,112.42 million in 2018.

Growth of the Information and Communication sector was 21.88% in 2015. In 2016 growth was 2.82%, lower than 2015 growth. By 2017, this growth rose significantly to 9.47%, an increase by 6.65% points. In 2018, growth rate was 0.50%, lower by -8.97% points than 2017. Telecommunications and Motion Pictures, Sound Recording and Music Production are the two major contributions to the Information and Communication sector in the State.

The sector in 2014, 2015 and 2016 contributed 10.34%, 10.97% and 11.18% respectively to the nominal Gross Domestic Product. This inclined to 11.58% in 2017 and decline to 11.00% in 2018.

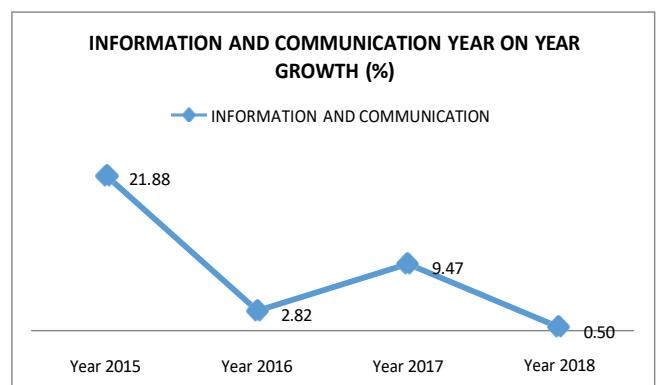


Figure 13: Information & Communication Nominal Growth

Major Economic Sectors

Art, Entertainment and Recreation

Nominal Value Added of Art, Entertainment and Recreation in the State was reported at N19.25 million in 2014. However, N24.50 million was recorded in 2015, higher than 2014 figure. By 2016, the nominal value added was up significantly to N32.32 million. N36.99 million was recorded in 2017, higher than 2016. By 2018 nominal value added inclined significantly at N49.37 million. However, the nominal year on year growth of the sector stood at 27.26% in 2015. By 2016 growth inclined significantly to 31.91%, this indicates a increase by 4.65% points when compared to the previous growth rate. In 2017, growth of sector was 14.48%, lower than 2016 growth by -17.43% points. Growth in 2018 inclined significantly at 33.45%.

The contribution of Art, Entertainment and Recreation was 0.0006% in 2014 and the same share in 2015. By 2016, the sector contributed 0.0008%, a figure higher than 2015 by 0.0002% points. 2017 contribution was 0.0009%, higher than the contribution of 2016. However, 2018 recorded 0.0012% contribution of the activity to Gross Domestic Product.

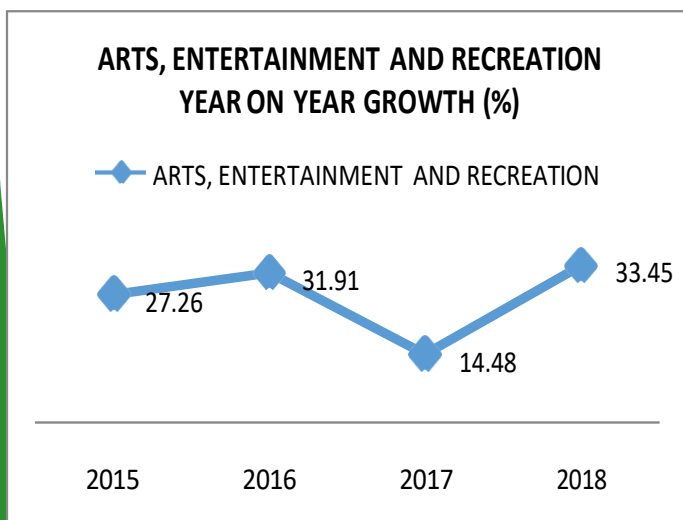


Figure 14: Art, Entertainment & Recreation Nominal Growth

Financial and Insurance

Financial and Insurance activities consist of activities of Financial Institutions; and Insurance. This sector pays a significant role to the economy of the State. The value added of the sector was recorded at N119,566.53 million in 2014 and yet increased to N125,053.40 million in 2015. By 2016, this value increased to N131,571.17 million and increased to N136,891.30 million in 2017. Nevertheless, value added of the sector rose to N147,539.93 million in 2018.

Growth of the Financial and Insurance sector was 4.59% in 2015. 2016 growth was higher by 0.62% points at 5.21%. By 2017, growth was recorded at 4.04%, a decrease by -1.17% points. In 2018, growth rate was 7.78%, higher than the rate recorded in 2017. Financial Institutions sub-activity is the major driver of the Financial and Insurance sector.

The contribution of the sector to the overall State Gross Domestic Product was 3.64% in 2014. In 2015 the contribution was 3.31% but higher in 2016 at 3.46%. 2017 contribution was slightly lower at 3.40%, while contribution of the sector to Gross Domestic Product in 2018 represented 3.47%, higher than 2017 figure.

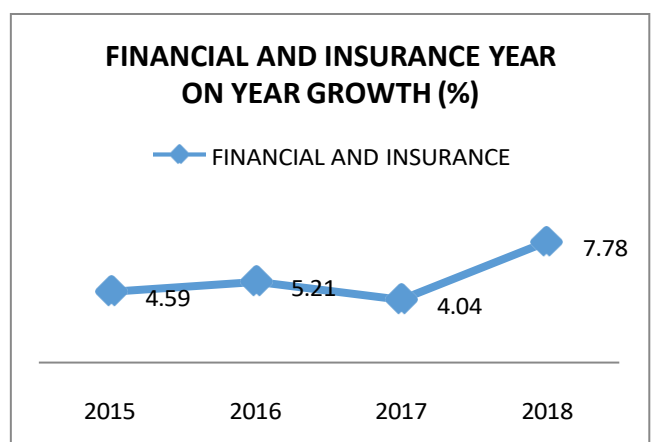


Figure 15: Financial & Insurance Nominal Growth

Major Economic Sectors

Real Estate

Nominal Value Added of Real Estate in the State was reported at N144,530.37 million in 2014. However, N156,280.60 million was recorded in 2015, higher than 2014 figure. By 2016, the nominal value added rose further to N159,874.37 million. N171,842.65 million was recorded in 2017, significantly higher than 2016. By 2018, nominal value added was N181,288.80 million, higher than 2017. However, the nominal year on year growth of the sector stood at 8.13% in 2015 growth declined to 2.30% in 2016, this indicates a decrease by -5.83% points. In 2017, growth of sector was 7.49%, higher than 2016 growth by 5.19% points. Growth in 2018 was 5.50% less than 2017 figure.

The contribution of Real Estate in 2013 was 4.40% in 2014 and further inclined to 4.14% in 2015. By 2016, the sector contributed 4.20%, higher than 2015 by 0.06% points. 2017 contribution was 4.27%, higher than the contribution of 2016. However, 2018 recorded 4.26% as contribution of the activity to State Gross Domestic Product, which was lower than the previous year.

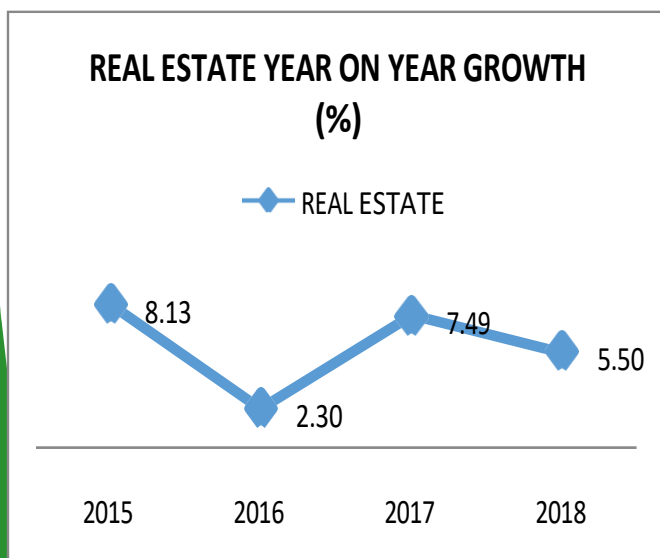


Figure 16: Real Estate Nominal Growth

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

The Value Added of Professional, Scientific and Technical Services sector was recorded at N172,712.10 million in 2014 and increased to N268,205.70 million in 2015. By 2016, this figure increased to N281,524.69 million and increased to N298,443.10 million in 2017. Furthermore, N301,431.23 million was recorded as value added of the sector in 2018.

Growth of Professional, Scientific and Technical Services sector was 55.29% in 2015. 2016 growth was recorded at 4.97%, lower by -50.32% points than 2015. By 2017, growth increased to 6.01% which was higher by 1.04% points. The growth rate of 2018 was 1.00%, lower compared to 2017 growth.

The contribution of Professional, Scientific and Technical Services sector to Gross Domestic Product was 5.26% in 2014. In 2015, the contribution was higher at 7.11% and in 2016 at 7.40%. 2017 contribution was higher at 7.42%. The contribution of the sector to Gross Domestic Product in 2018 represented 7.08%, slightly lower than 2017 contribution.

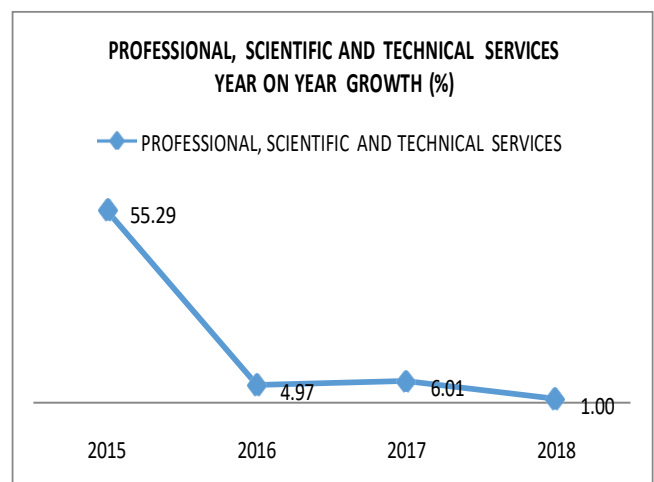


Figure 17: Professional, Scientific & Technical Services Nominal Growth

Major Economic Sectors

Administrative & Support Services

Nominal Value Added of Administration & Support Services in the State was reported at N1,469.11 million in 2014. However in 2015, N1,408.33 million was recorded, lower than 2014 figure by N60.78 million. By 2016, the nominal value added increased to N1,710.75 million. N1,810.81 million was recorded in 2017, higher than 2016. Moreover, this was up to N1,902.15 million in 2018. The nominal year on year growth of the sector stood at -4.14% in 2015. The growth inclined significantly to 21.47% in 2016. This indicates an increase by 25.61% points when compared to the previous growth rate. Growth in 2017 was 5.85%, lower than 2016 growth. Growth in 2018 was lower significantly to 5.04%, a decrease by -0.81% points.

The contribution of Administrative & Support Services in 2014 was 0.04%. The contribution stood at 0.04% in 2015 and 2016 relatively unchanged with the 0.04% it contributed in 2014. By 2017, the sector contributed 0.05%. However, 0.04% was recorded for 2018.

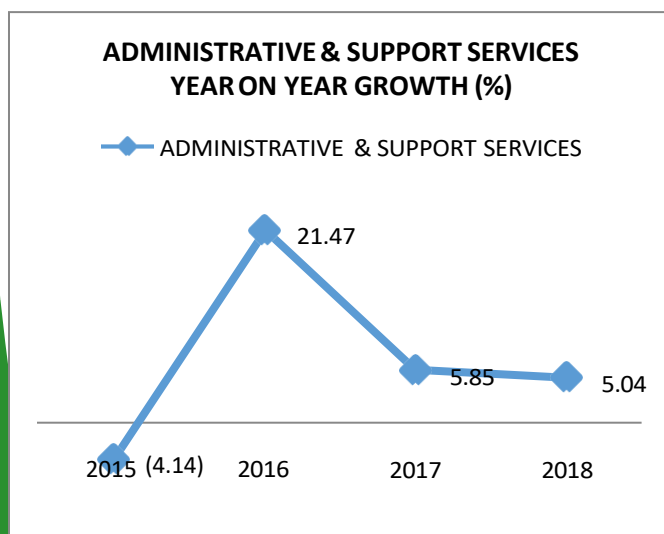


Figure 18: Administrative & Support Services Nominal Growth

Public Administration

The Value Added of Public Administration was recorded at N60,348.95 million in 2014 and rose to N82,566.80 million in 2015. By 2016, this figure decreased to N63,274.88 million following the recession. However it increased to N69,582.69 million in 2017. The value added of the sector in 2018 was N78,737.26 million, higher than 2017.

However, growth of the sector was recorded by 36.82% in 2015. 2016 growth was recorded at -23.37%, lower by -60.18% points than 2015. By 2017, this growth inclined to 9.97% which was higher by 33.34% points. The growth rate of 2018 was recorded at 13.16%, higher than 2017 rate by 3.19% points.

The contribution of Public Administration to Gross Domestic Product was 1.84% in 2014. 2015 contribution was higher at 2.19%. This figure fell to 1.66% in 2016. The contribution of the sector in 2017 and 2018 increased to 1.73% and 1.85% respectively.

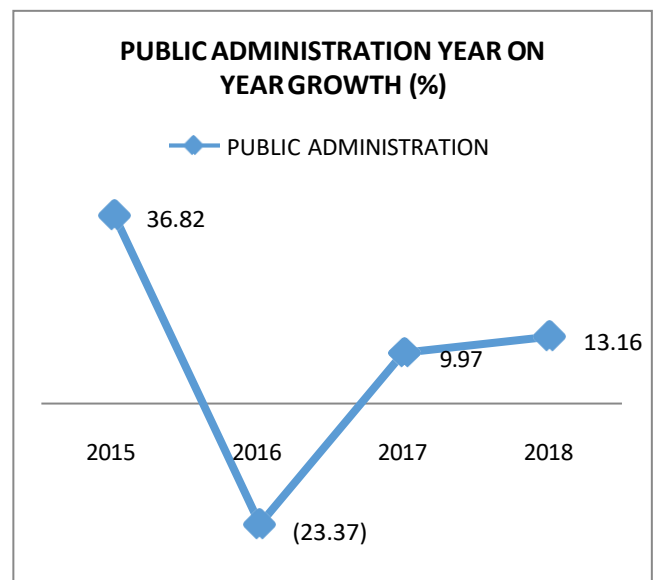


Figure 19: Public Administration Nominal Growth

Major Economic Sectors

Education

Education is of great importance to human capital development. This activity in Anambra State recorded Nominal Value Added of N40,842.30 million in 2014. However in 2015, N43,385.59 million was recorded, higher than figure recorded in 2014. The nominal value added of the Sector increased to N47,656.99 million in 2016. This inclined to N51,810.01 million in 2017 and N58,165.35 million was recorded in 2018.

However, the nominal year on year growth of the sector stood at 6.23% in 2015. The growth inclined to 9.85% in 2016. Growth rate of 2017 was recorded at 8.71% lower than 2016 growth. In 2018, the growth inclined significantly to 12.27%.

The contribution of Education activity to the State GDP in 2014 stood at 1.24%. This rate declined to 1.15% in 2015. By 2016, the sector contributed 1.25%, higher than 2015 share. Nevertheless, 1.29% was contributed for 2017 and 1.37% in 2018.

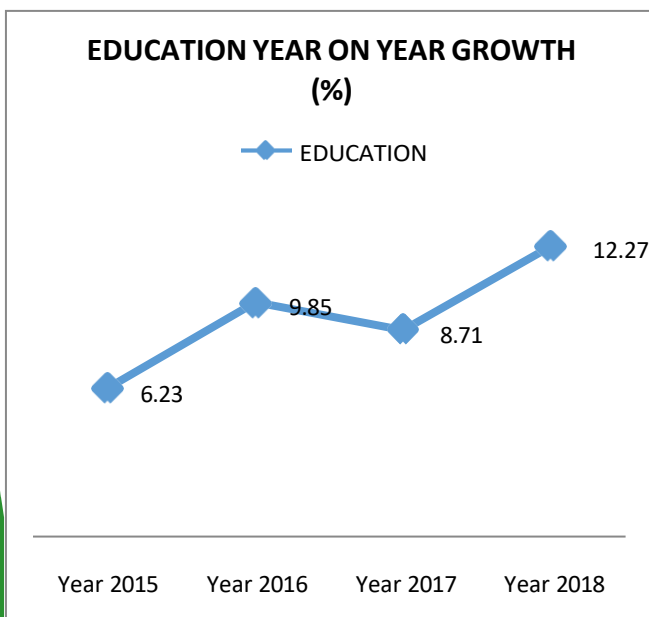


Figure 20: Education Nominal Growth

Human Health & Social Services

Human Health is an aspect of human capital development. Value added of the activity was recorded at N79,187.58 million in 2014 and higher in 2015 at N86,823.56 million. 2016 value added was N95,533.11 million. However, this increased to N101,842.56 million in 2017. The value added of the sector in 2018 was N109,434.07 million, higher than 2017.

Growth of Human Health & Social Services sector was 9.64% in 2015. The growth of 2016 was up by 0.39% points at 10.03%. However, growth declined to 6.60% in 2017, showing a decrease by – 3.43% points. 2018 growth rate was recorded at 7.45%, higher than the previous year by 0.85% points.

The contribution of Human Health & Social Services sector to State Gross Domestic Product was 2.41% in 2014. By 2015 the contribution of the sector was lower at 2.30%. This figure increased to 2.51% in 2016 and 2.53% in 2017. The contribution of the sector in 2018 was recorded at 2.57%.

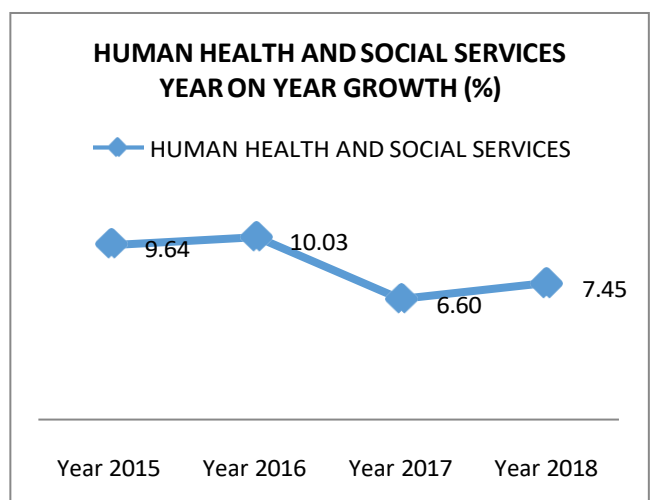


Figure 21: Human Health & Social Services Nominal Growth

Major Economic Sectors

Other Services

The activity of Other Services recorded Nominal Value Added of N110,020.60 million in 2014. By 2015, N109,560.69 million was recorded, which was lower than 2014 value. The nominal value added of the Sector increased to N112,203.59 million in 2016 and N123,647.02 million in 2017. However, N135,150.34 million was recorded in 2018.

The nominal year on year growth of the sector stood at -0.42% in 2015. This growth was up significantly to 2.41% in 2016 and 10.20% in 2017. The growth rate of 2018 was recorded at 9.30% , lower by -0.9% points compared to 2017 growth.

The contribution of Other Services to the Gross Domestic Product of the State was 3.35% in 2014. In 2015, the contribution decreased to 2.90% . This rate inclined to 2.95% in 2016 and up to 3.07% in 2017. By 2018, the sector contributed 3.18% , higher than 2017 share.

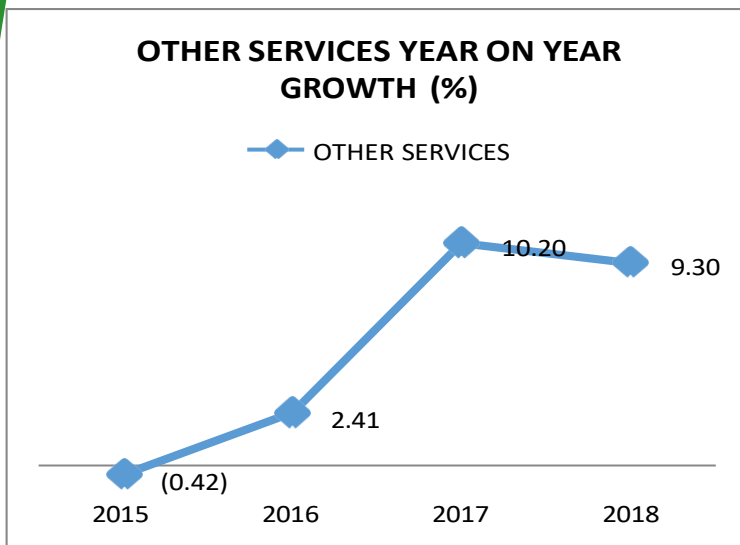
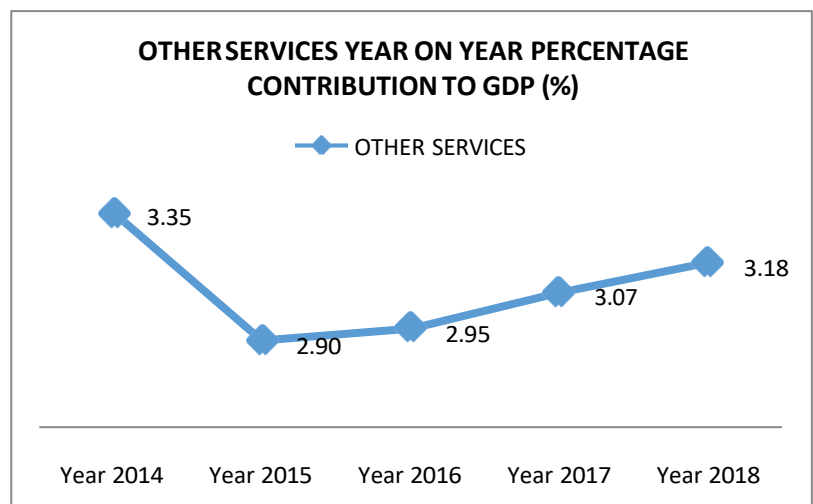


Figure 22: Other Services Nominal Growth

Figure 23: Other Services Nominal Share



Conclusion and Recommendation

Conclusion

The analysis above shows that the Services Sector, which is significantly dominated by trading activities, contributed immensely to the State's GDP over the years and the year under review. Agriculture Sector was the second largest contributor to GDP, which was dominated by crop production.

In conclusion, the Industry Sector, predominated by manufacturing activities, was the least contributor to the GDP.

Recommendation

From the above analysis, the Bureau put forward the following recommendations, with a view to improving the economic growth of the State.

1. Completion and Commissioning of existing Markets and Shopping Malls which will help decongest existing ones and improve Trade and Commerce activities within the State.
2. Completion and Commissioning of Airport and Inland ports to boost economic activities within the State.
3. Sustainability of the enabling environment and incentives for industrial production, especially manufacturing, as it constitutes the engine of economic growth.
4. Measures should be put in place to curtail and manage any form of disaster which may arise, leading to loss of lives and properties.
5. Construction of more link-roads between rural and urban areas to facilitate transportation of agricultural commodities.
6. The Government should encourage homestead commercial fisheries and poultry farming. This will increase production in these sectors as well as create jobs for unemployed women and youth.
7. Government should establish an agricultural hub in the State as well as specialized agricultural markets at the local levels to provide and improve access to agricultural inputs and equipment at competitive prices as well as a ready market for agricultural outputs respectively.
8. There is a common problem of power supply across all sectors, this drives up the cost of production and depletes revenues and profits. Thus, the state needs to look at alternative sources of power through PPP to boost Small and Medium Scale Industries.
9. The state needs to improve access to financial instruments for businesses as well as ensure affordable interest rates.
10. The Government needs to broaden the tax net of the state as well as improve the method of tax collection and payment.
11. The government should look to establish a specialized market for raw materials. This will increase access and availability of raw materials for industries.

Table One: Gross Domestic Product At Current Basic Prices (=N=Million)

| GROSS DOMESTIC RPRODUCT AT CURRENT BASIC PRICE (=N=MILLION) | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| ACTIVITY SECTOR | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| | Value Added | Value Added | Value Added | Value Added | Value Added |
| AGRICULTURE | | | | | |
| 1. Crop Production | 644,837.70 | 767,972.86 | 828,822.16 | 870,061.37 | 909,972.45 |
| 2. Livestock | 18,522.68 | 20,905.03 | 22,785.76 | 26,692.74 | 34,685.27 |
| 3. Forestry | 8,700.44 | 8,791.43 | 8,813.15 | 9,150.00 | 9,278.10 |
| 4. Fishing | 1,850.68 | 2,265.37 | 2,783.81 | 3,422.26 | 3,906.42 |
| MINING AND QUARRYING | | | | | |
| 5. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Coal Mining | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Metal Ores | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Quarrying and Other Minerals | 1,416.83 | 1,563.35 | 1,330.89 | 1,646.84 | 1,743.46 |
| MANUFACTURING | | | | | |
| 9. Oil Refining | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Cement | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. Food, Beverage and Tobacco | 233,657.57 | 238,417.95 | 227,227.05 | 227,879.27 | 271,588.12 |
| 12. Textile, Apparel and Footwear | 113,493.32 | 116,972.70 | 126,691.34 | 127,156.89 | 129,021.24 |
| 13. Wood and Wood Products | 12,036.78 | 14,270.46 | 14,722.10 | 14,808.44 | 20,554.14 |
| 14. Pulp, Paper and Paper Products | 3,645.88 | 3,518.15 | 3,943.42 | 4,039.07 | 4,905.20 |
| 15. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products | 7,561.76 | 12,769.83 | 12,076.83 | 12,158.94 | 16,451.23 |
| 16. Non-Metallic Products | 13,960.09 | 21,885.93 | 22,083.46 | 22,443.01 | 29,825.04 |
| 17. Plastic and Rubber products | 15,082.57 | 21,785.87 | 22,445.61 | 23,108.04 | 27,011.80 |
| 18. Electrical and Electronics | 715.00 | 747.95 | 770.19 | 831.76 | 824.45 |
| 19. Basic metal , Iron and Steel | 12,860.36 | 13,617.95 | 14,423.97 | 14,704.04 | 15,435.67 |
| 20. Motor vehicles & assembly | 10,172.31 | 12,865.19 | 9,129.48 | 9,227.82 | 11,948.89 |
| 21. Other Manufacturing | 1,692.02 | 1,250.81 | 1,195.30 | 1,245.81 | 1,393.74 |
| 22. ELECTRICITY, GAS ,STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY | - | - | - | - | - |
| 23. WATER SUPPLY,SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION | 3,590.96 | 4,240.61 | 5,483.12 | 6,545.62 | 7,200.11 |
| 24. CONSTRUCTION | 97,437.15 | 104,585.80 | 108,345.87 | 112,193.68 | 119,830.67 |
| 25. TRADE | 867,965.77 | 952,308.96 | 863,252.44 | 905,109.73 | 925,393.70 |
| 26. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES | 18,588.26 | 19,141.48 | 19,769.80 | 26,085.67 | 32,169.34 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE | | | | | |
| 27. Road Transport | 117,654.42 | 133,806.40 | 157,226.94 | 169,262.07 | 185,452.37 |
| 28. Rail Transport & Pipelines | - | - | - | - | - |
| 29. Water Transport | 78.64 | 88.79 | 98.17 | 103.73 | 108.76 |
| 30. Air Transport | - | - | - | - | - |
| 31. Transport Services | 9,580.25 | 11,000.05 | 12,402.92 | 13,031.94 | 13,283.27 |
| 32. Post and Courier Services | 1,012.23 | 1,125.30 | 1,172.06 | 1,237.57 | 1,408.32 |
| INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION | | | | | |
| 33. Telecommunications and Information Services | 180,310.93 | 240,456.45 | 235,202.67 | 249,578.96 | 250,850.51 |
| 34. Publishing, | 1,605.39 | 1,795.84 | 2,180.72 | 2,302.21 | 2,581.50 |
| 34. Motion Pictures, Sound recording and Music production | 134,243.16 | 141,273.87 | 152,687.30 | 175,245.33 | 174,563.42 |
| 36. Broadcasting | 23,365.65 | 30,299.89 | 35,419.79 | 38,668.75 | 40,116.99 |
| 37.ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION | 19.25 | 24.50 | 32.32 | 36.99 | 49.37 |
| FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE | | | | | |
| 38. Financial Institutions | 104,804.92 | 108,177.53 | 111,635.90 | 115,455.74 | 125,534.15 |
| 39. Insurance | 14,761.61 | 16,875.87 | 19,935.27 | 21,435.56 | 22,005.78 |
| 40. REAL ESTATE | 144,530.37 | 156,280.60 | 159,874.37 | 171,842.65 | 181,288.80 |
| 41. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES | 172,712.10 | 268,205.70 | 281,524.69 | 298,443.10 | 301,431.23 |
| 42. ADMINISTRATIVE & SUPPORT SERVICES | 1,469.11 | 1,408.33 | 1,710.75 | 1,810.81 | 1,902.15 |
| 43. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION | 60,348.95 | 82,566.80 | 63,274.88 | 69,582.69 | 78,737.26 |
| 44. EDUCATION | 40,842.30 | 43,385.59 | 47,656.99 | 51,810.01 | 58,165.35 |
| 45. HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES | 79,187.58 | 86,823.56 | 95,533.11 | 101,842.56 | 109,434.07 |
| 46. OTHER SERVICES | 110,020.60 | 109,560.69 | 112,203.59 | 123,647.02 | 135,150.34 |
| GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT BASIC PRICES | 3,284,335.59 | 3,773,033.44 | 3,805,868.20 | 4,023,848.69 | 4,255,202.69 |

Table Two: Gross Domestic Product At Current Basic Prices Percentage Contribution

| PERCENTAGE SHARE TO THE GDP | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| ACTIVITY SECTOR | 2014 % share | 2015 % share | 2016 % share | 2017 % share | 2018 % share |
| AGRICULTURE | | | | | |
| 1. Crop Production | 19.63 | 20.35 | 21.78 | 21.62 | 21.38 |
| 2. Livestock | 0.56 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.66 | 0.82 |
| 3. Forestry | 0.26 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.22 |
| 4. Fishing | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| MINING AND QUARRYING | | | | | |
| 5. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas | | | | | |
| 6. Coal Mining | | | | | |
| 7. Metal Ores | | | | | |
| 8. Quarrying and Other Minerals | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| MANUFACTURING | | | | | |
| 9. Oil Refining | | | | | |
| 10. Cement | | | | | |
| 11. Food, Beverage and Tobacco | 7.11 | 6.32 | 5.97 | 5.66 | 6.38 |
| 12. Textile, Apparel and Footwear | 3.46 | 3.10 | 3.33 | 3.16 | 3.03 |
| 13. Wood and Wood Products | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.39 | 0.37 | 0.48 |
| 14. Pulp, Paper and Paper Products | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.12 |
| 15. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products | 0.23 | 0.34 | 0.32 | 0.30 | 0.39 |
| 16. Non-Metallic Products | 0.43 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.56 | 0.70 |
| 17. Plastic and Rubber products | 0.46 | 0.58 | 0.59 | 0.57 | 0.63 |
| 18. Electrical and Electronics | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 19. Basic metal , Iron and Steel | 0.39 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.36 |
| 20. Motor vehicles & assembly | 0.31 | 0.34 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.28 |
| 21. Other Manufacturing | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 22. ELECTRICITY, GAS ,STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY | | | | | |
| 23. WATER SUPPLY,SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.17 |
| 24. CONSTRUCTION | 2.97 | 2.77 | 2.85 | 2.79 | 2.82 |
| 25. TRADE | 26.43 | 25.24 | 22.68 | 22.49 | 21.75 |
| 26. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES | 0.57 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.65 | 0.76 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE | | | | | |
| 27. Road Transport | 3.58 | 3.55 | 4.13 | 4.21 | 4.36 |
| 28. Rail Transport & Pipelines | | | | | |
| 29. Water Transport | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 |
| 30. Air Transport | | | | | |
| 31. Transport Services | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.33 | 0.32 | 0.31 |
| 32. Post and Courier Services | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION | | | | | |
| 33. Telecommunications and Information Services | 5.49 | 6.37 | 6.18 | 6.20 | 5.90 |
| 34. Publishing, | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| 34. Motion Pictures, Sound recording and Music production | 4.09 | 3.74 | 4.01 | 4.36 | 4.10 |
| 36. Broadcasting | 0.71 | 0.80 | 0.93 | 0.96 | 0.94 |
| 37.ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION | 0.0006 | 0.0006 | 0.0008 | 0.0009 | 0.0012 |
| FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE | | | | | |
| 38. Financial Institutions | 3.19 | 2.87 | 2.93 | 2.87 | 2.95 |
| 39. Insurance | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.52 |
| 40. REAL ESTATE | 4.40 | 4.14 | 4.20 | 4.27 | 4.26 |
| 41. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES | 5.26 | 7.11 | 7.40 | 7.42 | 7.08 |
| 42. ADMINISTRATIVE & SUPPORT SERVICES | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| 43. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION | 1.84 | 2.19 | 1.66 | 1.73 | 1.85 |
| 44. EDUCATION | 1.24 | 1.15 | 1.25 | 1.29 | 1.37 |
| 45. HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES | 2.41 | 2.30 | 2.51 | 2.53 | 2.57 |
| 46. OTHER SERVICES | 3.35 | 2.90 | 2.95 | 3.07 | 3.18 |
| GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT BASIC PRICES | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table Three: Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product Distribution at Nominal Prices

| GROWTH RATE OF ANAMBRA STATE GDP | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ACTIVITY SECTOR | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| | Rate (%) | Rate (%) | Rate (%) | Rate (%) |
| AGRICULTURE | | | | |
| 1. Crop Production | 19.10 | 7.92 | 4.98 | 4.59 |
| 2. Livestock | 12.86 | 9.00 | 17.15 | 29.94 |
| 3. Forestry | 1.05 | 0.25 | 3.82 | 1.40 |
| 4. Fishing | 22.41 | 22.89 | 22.93 | 14.15 |
| MINING AND QUARRYING | | | | |
| 5. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas | | | | |
| 6. Coal Mining | | | | |
| 7. Metal Ores | | | | |
| 8. Quarrying and Other Minerals | 10.34 | -14.87 | 23.74 | 5.87 |
| MANUFACTURING | | | | |
| 9. Oil Refining | | | | |
| 10. Cement | | | | |
| 11. Food, Beverage and Tobacco | 2.04 | -4.69 | 0.29 | 19.18 |
| 12. Textile, Apparel and Footwear | 3.07 | 8.31 | 0.37 | 1.47 |
| 13. Wood and Wood Products | 18.56 | 3.16 | 0.59 | 38.80 |
| 14. Pulp, Paper and Paper Products | -3.50 | 12.09 | 2.43 | 21.44 |
| 15. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products | 68.87 | -5.43 | 0.68 | 35.30 |
| 16. Non-Metallic Products | 56.77 | 0.90 | 1.63 | 32.89 |
| 17. Plastic and Rubber products | 44.44 | 3.03 | 2.95 | 16.89 |
| 18. Electrical and Electronics | 4.61 | 2.97 | 7.99 | -0.88 |
| 19. Basic metal , Iron and Steel | 5.89 | 5.92 | 1.94 | 4.98 |
| 20. Motor vehicles & assembly | 26.47 | -29.04 | 1.08 | 29.49 |
| 21. Other Manufacturing | -26.08 | -4.44 | 4.23 | 11.87 |
| 22. ELECTRICITY, GAS ,STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY | | | | |
| 23. WATER SUPPLY,SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION | 18.09 | 29.30 | 19.38 | 10.00 |
| 24. CONSTRUCTION | 7.34 | 3.60 | 3.55 | 6.81 |
| 25. TRADE | 9.72 | -9.35 | 4.85 | 2.24 |
| 26. ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES | 2.98 | 3.28 | 31.95 | 23.32 |
| TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE | | | | |
| 27. Road Transport | 13.73 | 17.50 | 7.65 | 9.57 |
| 28. Rail Transport & Pipelines | | | | |
| 29. Water Transport | 12.91 | 10.57 | 5.66 | 4.85 |
| 30. Air Transport | | | | |
| 31. Transport Services | 14.82 | 12.75 | 5.07 | 1.93 |
| 32. Post and Courier Services | 11.17 | 4.16 | 5.59 | 13.80 |
| INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION | | | | |
| 33. Telecommunications and Information Services | 33.36 | -2.18 | 6.11 | 0.51 |
| 34. Publishing, | 11.86 | 21.43 | 5.57 | 12.13 |
| 34. Motion Pictures, Sound recording and Music production | 5.24 | 8.08 | 14.77 | -0.39 |
| 36. Broadcasting | 29.68 | 16.90 | 9.17 | 3.75 |
| 37.ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION | 27.26 | 31.91 | 14.48 | 33.45 |
| FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE | | | | |
| 38. Financial Institutions | 3.22 | 3.20 | 3.42 | 8.73 |
| 39. Insurance | 14.32 | 18.13 | 7.53 | 2.66 |
| 40. REAL ESTATE | 8.13 | 2.30 | 7.49 | 5.50 |
| 41. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES | 55.29 | 4.97 | 6.01 | 1.00 |
| 42. ADMINISTRATIVE & SUPPORT SERVICES | -4.14 | 21.47 | 5.85 | 5.04 |
| 43. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION | 36.82 | -23.37 | 9.97 | 13.16 |
| 44. EDUCATION | 6.23 | 9.85 | 8.71 | 12.27 |
| 45. HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES | 9.64 | 10.03 | 6.60 | 7.45 |
| 46. OTHER SERVICES | -0.42 | 2.41 | 10.20 | 9.30 |
| GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT GROWTH RATE | 14.88 | 0.87 | 5.73 | 5.75 |

Table Four: Gross Domestic Product At Current Basic Prices (=N=Million) By Sector

| ANAMBRA STATE GROSS DOMESTIC RPRODUCT AT CURRENT BASIC PRICE (=N=MILLION) | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| SECTOR | 2014 Value Added | 2015 Value Added | 2016 Value Added | 2017 Value Added | 2018 Value Added |
| <i>Agriculture</i> | 673,911.51 | 799,934.69 | 863,204.87 | 909,326.37 | 957,842.24 |
| <i>Industry</i> | 527,322.60 | 568,492.54 | 569,868.63 | 577,989.23 | 657,733.76 |
| <i>Services</i> | 2,083,101.48 | 2,404,606.20 | 2,372,794.69 | 2,536,533.09 | 2,639,626.69 |
| GDP | 3,284,335.59 | 3,773,033.44 | 3,805,868.20 | 4,023,848.69 | 4,255,202.69 |

Table Five: Gross Domestic Product At Current Basic Prices Percentage Contribution By Sector

| PERCENTAGE SHARE TO THE GDP | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| SECTOR | 2014 % share | 2015 % share | 2016 % share | 2017 % share | 2018 % share |
| <i>Agriculture</i> | 20.52 | 21.20 | 22.68 | 22.60 | 22.51 |
| <i>Industry</i> | 16.06 | 15.07 | 14.97 | 14.36 | 15.46 |
| <i>Services</i> | 63.43 | 63.73 | 62.35 | 63.04 | 62.03 |
| GDP | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table Six: Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product Distribution at Nominal Prices By Sector

| GROWTH RATE OF ANAMBRA STATE GDP BY SECTOR | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| SECTOR | 2015 growth rate | 2016 growth rate | 2017 growth rate | 2018 growth rate |
| <i>Agriculture</i> | 18.70 | 7.91 | 5.34 | 5.34 |
| <i>Industry</i> | 7.81 | 0.24 | 1.42 | 13.80 |
| <i>Services</i> | 15.43 | -1.32 | 6.90 | 4.06 |
| GDP YEAR ON YEAR GROWTH (%) | 14.88 | 0.87 | 5.73 | 5.75 |