**Report No: ACS2258 v6**

**Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

**Balochistan Needs Assessment**

**Development Issues and Prospects**

**Part III – *GDP: Performance & Structure***

**January 2013**

* + - 1. **GDP ESTIMATES 1991–2005**

**Balochistan: Estimation of Provincial GDP: 1990/91–2004/05**

**A.1** **Background**

1. The province of Balochistan was established on July1, 1970 after the then West Pakistan was bifurcated into four provinces—the Punjab, Sindh, the NWFP, and Balochistan. Prior to getting the status of a province, Balochistan was governed as an autonomous state comprising mainly four areas, i.e. Tribal, Leased, British Balochistan, and Kalat States. Kalat States included Autonomous States of Kalat, Kharan, Mekran, and Lasbela. These states were ruled by Khans, Nawabs, and Jams and enjoyed independent status until 1951. In 1951 these States joined together and formed Balochistan State Union until the dissolution of one-unit.[[1]](#footnote-1)
2. Situated on the eastern borders of Iran and Afghanistan, Balochistan holds a strategic geo-political importance. The same borders brought into Balochistan a variety of invaders who influenced the culture and the society of the area. In terms of its size, Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan with 44% of Pakistan’s total area. However, in terms of population, it is the smallest province with a share of only about 5% in Pakistan’s population. These two characteristics combine to give Balochistan a population density of 19 persons per sq. km. as compared to 166 for Pakistan, and 359 for Punjab. This extremely low population density is attributed mainly to the climatic conditions and the rough terrain of the province. Balochistan is hyper-arid, lacks irrigation water and is highly dependent on tubewell water.



1. The province, however, is rich in mineral resources, which unfortunately are not optimally exploited due to the difficult terrain, lack of infrastructure and weak finances of the provincial government. Outside these two sectors, services are the other main source of income.

**A.2 Estimating Regional Accounts for Balochistan**

1. To date, the Income Accounts in Pakistan are estimated only at the national level. This leaves provinces at a disadvantage not in terms of assessing the sources on provincial income and growth, but also in terms of planning for future development. Moreover, lack of regional accounts deprives the researchers of benchmark to base their analytical work on the provincial economy. As such, for the analysis of the Balochistan Economic Report to be meaningful, it was deemed necessary to construct a series of provincial accounts. However, given the limited time and resources available for this exercise, the estimates of provincial should only be considered as a first approximation. The purpose of the exercise is not to derive perfect estimates of sectoral and provincial value added, but to obtain some rough estimates of the composition of Balochistan’s economy. These rough estimates, nonetheless, provide a reasonable trend of relative changes in the provincial economy and help place each sector of the provincial economy in the national context. But it should be clear that the present exercise is no substitute for an official series of provincial accounts prepared by the Federal Bureau of Statistics.

**A.2.1 The Regional Accounts of Balochistan: Methodology and Data**

1. ***Methodology:*** The construction of provincial GDP series is a large and complex undertaking, as disaggregated data are needed for a very large number of province-specific variables. Given time constraints and data inadequacies, as an interim measure, this process relied upon calculating Balochistan’s share in the national value-added of various economic sectors using some broad “allocators”, or national-GDP apportioning factors.
2. Nonetheless, wherever data were available in a more disaggregated form, value-added in various sectors was estimated on a similar pattern to the methodology used by the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) to estimate national GDP. However, such information at the regional level was not available for all sectors and activities. Even the national data that are published by FBS are available with considerable time lag, and certain key surveys are also not conducted at regular intervals, thus leaving significant data gaps in the national series. We must therefore emphasize the approximate nature of our calculations, and stress that the derived provincial GDP estimates should only be used as broad indications of trends rather than as precise estimates for a given year.
3. Under the present exercise, provincial GDP has been estimated at 1999/2000 prices (on the pattern of National Accounts rebasing by the Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS)) using a combination of the three traditional approaches—production, expenditure, and income.
4. More specifically, wherever detailed provincial data were available—for example, agriculture, mining and quarrying, and manufacturing—the sectoral value-added were estimated using the production approach. The expenditure approach was used to determine value-added of the construction, ownership of dwellings, electricity and gas distribution, and public administration and defense sub-sectors, whereas a variant of the income approach was applied to estimate value-added in the transport, storage, and communication, banking and insurance, and services sub-sectors. In almost all of these instances, the direct and indirect methods were combined to compute sectoral value-added by apportioning the national income to the province using appropriate allocators.
5. While these allocators were applied only where disaggregated data at the provincial level were not available, clearly the present exercise represents a “second-best” approach to estimate sectoral value-added at the provincial level. In what follows below, we provide a brief sector-by-sector description of the methodology and techniques used to estimate provincial GDP.

 

1. Agriculture: As per the classification of national accounts of Pakistan, the agriculture sector is divided into four sub-sectors, viz. cropped agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries. While detailed data were available for cropped agriculture, the data on forestry, and livestock were limited and therefore value-added in these sub-sectors was estimated by applying a mix of direct and indirect (provincial allocators) methods for regional GDP.
2. Overall, the computation of value-added in crop agriculture covers 12 major crops, 27 minor crops, horticulture, fruits, vegetables and non-reported crops. The crop output data for Balochistan and for Pakistan was obtained from published sources,[[2]](#footnote-2) mainly those of the Federal and Balochistan Bureau of Statistics. The input costs are computed using the same methodology as used by the FBS in its rebasing exercise for National Accounts. This exercise also provides input cost of seed, fertilizer, pesticide, water, ploughing and planking, transport cost and wastage for all four provinces for 1999/00. Similarly, the base-year output and input prices were also obtained from the same rebasing exercise of the FBS.
3. The aggregate value added for major and minor crops was calculated by subtracting the input costs from the respective aggregate gross value of output.[[3]](#footnote-3) The major crops used in the value-added analysis are wheat, rice, cottonseed, sugarcane, maize, gram, barley, jawar, bajra, rapeseed & mustard, sesame seed, and tobacco for the years 1990/91 to 2004/05. The crops used in calculating the value-added of minor crops are all lentils, onion, chillies, coriander, fodder, garlic, groundnut, potato, etc.
4. Livestock: The livestock sub-sector includes the value-added of milk, meats, poultry, and eggs. The consumption of each of these products in Balochistan vis-à-vis national consumption was taken as the allocator to estimate provincial value-added. The consumption share was computed on the basis of per-capita monthly consumption of each product reported in various issues of the Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) conducted by FBS. The data series was extended to non-HIES years using standard interpolating techniques. The share of each product in total consumption was obtained by converting per capita monthly consumption into total annual consumption for Pakistan and the Province using estimated population shares. The weight of each product in total value-added was derived from the national accounts data.[[4]](#footnote-4) The weighted share of consumption for each product was then added and applied to national value-added of livestock to get Balochistan’s livestock value-added.

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| **Table A.1: Balochistan Gross Value Added of Agriculture Sector At Constant Factor Cost, 1999/2000 prices (Rs Million)** | | | | | | | |
|  | **Major Crops** | **Minor**  **Crops** | **Crop Value**  **Added** | **Livestock** | **Fishery** | **Forestry** | **Agriculture Value Added** |
| **1990/91** | 6,317 | 13,460 | 19,777 | 11,871 | 1,895 | 79 | 32,434 |
| **1991/92** | 6,915 | 12,707 | 19,622 | 11,832 | 1,540 | 33 | 31,299 |
| **1992/93** | 8,180 | 13,172 | 21,352 | 11,797 | 1,539 | 27 | 33,521 |
| **1993/94** | 8,597 | 14,628 | 23,226 | 11,818 | 1,688 | 57 | 35,985 |
| **1994/95** | 8,280 | 16,320 | 24,601 | 11,788 | 1,757 | 33 | 37,168 |
| **1995/96** | 9,845 | 17,762 | 27,607 | 14,081 | 1,273 | 24 | 41,734 |
| **1996/97** | 9,097 | 17,811 | 26,908 | 13,806 | 1,404 | 38 | 41,338 |
| **1997/98** | 10,863 | 14,499 | 25,362 | 16,037 | 1,139 | 24 | 42,116 |
| **1998/99** | 10,204 | 13,081 | 23,285 | 19,417 | 951 | 22 | 43,302 |
| **1999/00** | 9,267 | 15,482 | 24,749 | 23,673 | 2,109 | 628 | 51,209 |
| **2000/01** | 9,576 | 15,277 | 24,853 | 17,678 | 2,150 | 718 | 45,334 |
| **2001/02** | 9,579 | 14,920 | 24,499 | 18,076 | 2,004 | 747 | 45,367 |
| **2002/03** | 11,193 | 14,948 | 26,141 | 17,940 | 2,442 | 778 | 47,273 |
| **2003/04** | 11,473 | 17,095 | 28,568 | 18,116 | 2,361 | 518 | 49,413 |
| **2004/05** | 11,958 | 20,706 | 32,664 | 17,999 | 1,481 | 235 | 51,986 |
| *Source*: World Bank Staff Estimates. | | | | | | | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table A.2: Balochistan Agriculture GDP Share of National GDP, At Constant Factor Cost (percent)** | | | | | | | |
|  | **Major Crops** | **Minor**  **Crops** | **Crop Value**  **Added** | **Livestock** | **Fishery** | **Forestry** | **Agriculture Value Added** |
| **1990/91** | 2.5 | 14.9 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 17.0 | 0.4 | 5.3 |
| **1991/92** | 2.4 | 13.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 13.1 | 0.2 | 4.7 |
| **1992/93** | 3.3 | 13.7 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 12.4 | 0.2 | 5.2 |
| **1993/94** | 3.5 | 13.5 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 12.3 | 0.3 | 5.3 |
| **1994/95** | 3.1 | 14.1 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 13.8 | 0.2 | 5.2 |
| **1995/96** | 3.4 | 14.6 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 10.3 | 0.2 | 5.1 |
| **1996/97** | 3.3 | 14.5 | 6.6 | 3.5 | 10.8 | 0.3 | 5.0 |
| **1997/98** | 3.7 | 10.9 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 8.3 | 0.2 | 5.0 |
| **1998/99** | 3.4 | 9.5 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 0.2 | 5.0 |
| **1999/00** | 2.7 | 12.3 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 13.9 | 2.7 | 5.5 |
| **2000/01** | 3.1 | 12.6 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 14.6 | 2.8 | 5.0 |
| **2001/02** | 3.2 | 12.7 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 15.5 | 3.1 | 5.0 |
| **2002/03** | 3.5 | 12.5 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 18.3 | 2.9 | 5.0 |
| **2003/04** | 3.5 | 13.8 | 6.3 | 3.8 | 17.3 | 2.0 | 5.1 |
| **2004/05** | 3.1 | 16.2 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 10.6 | 1.3 | 5.1 |
| *Source*: World Bank Staff Estimates. | | | | | | | |

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| **Table A.3: Balochistan Gross Value Added of Agriculture Sector At Current Factor Cost (Rs Million)** | | | | | | | |
|  | **Major Crops** | **Minor**  **Crops** | **Crop Value**  **Added** | **Livestock** | **Fishery** | **Forestry** | **Agriculture Value Added** |
| **1990/91** | 6,317 | 13,460 | 18,589 | 11,871 | 1,895 | 79 | 32,434 |
| **1991/92** | 6,915 | 12,707 | 17,894 | 11,832 | 1,540 | 33 | 31,299 |
| **1992/93** | 8,180 | 13,172 | 20,157 | 11,797 | 1,539 | 27 | 33,521 |
| **1993/94** | 8,597 | 14,628 | 22,422 | 11,818 | 1,688 | 57 | 35,985 |
| **1994/95** | 8,280 | 16,320 | 23,590 | 11,788 | 1,757 | 33 | 37,168 |
| **1995/96** | 9,845 | 17,762 | 26,356 | 14,081 | 1,273 | 24 | 41,734 |
| **1996/97** | 9,097 | 17,811 | 26,091 | 13,806 | 1,404 | 38 | 41,338 |
| **1997/98** | 10,863 | 14,499 | 24,916 | 16,037 | 1,139 | 24 | 42,116 |
| **1998/99** | 10,204 | 13,081 | 22,912 | 19,417 | 951 | 22 | 43,302 |
| **1999/00** | 9,267 | 15,482 | 24,798 | 23,673 | 2,109 | 628 | 51,209 |
| **2000/01** | 9,576 | 15,277 | 24,788 | 17,678 | 2,150 | 718 | 45,334 |
| **2001/02** | 9,579 | 14,920 | 24,539 | 18,076 | 2,004 | 747 | 45,367 |
| **2002/03** | 11,193 | 14,948 | 26,112 | 17,940 | 2,442 | 778 | 47,273 |
| **2003/04** | 11,473 | 17,095 | 28,418 | 18,116 | 2,361 | 518 | 49,413 |
| **2004/05** | 11,958 | 20,706 | 32,272 | 17,999 | 1,481 | 235 | 51,986 |
| *Source*: World Bank Staff Estimates. | | | | | | | |

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| **Table A. 4: Balochistan Gross Value Added of Agriculture Sector Share of Balochistan, at Current Factor Cost (percent)** | | | | | | | |
|  | **Major Crops** | **Minor Crops** | **Crop Value Added** | **Lives Stock** | **Fishery** | **Forestry** | **Agriculture Value Added** |
| **1990/91** | 6.0 | 26.8 | 12.0 | 11.1 | 35.3 | 0.9 | 11.8 |
| **1991/92** | 5.0 | 23.7 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 24.4 | 0.4 | 9.4 |
| **1992/93** | 6.4 | 22.2 | 10.7 | 8.1 | 18.3 | 0.3 | 9.5 |
| **1993/94** | 5.6 | 20.0 | 9.8 | 6.7 | 18.9 | 0.5 | 8.5 |
| **1994/95** | 4.2 | 19.6 | 8.4 | 5.5 | 19.0 | 0.3 | 7.2 |
| **1995/96** | 4.6 | 17.8 | 8.5 | 5.7 | 12.5 | 0.2 | 7.2 |
| **1996/97** | 3.9 | 17.0 | 7.7 | 4.0 | 12.5 | 0.3 | 5.9 |
| **1997/98** | 3.8 | 11.8 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 9.6 | 0.2 | 5.3 |
| **1998/99** | 3.3 | 9.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 5.0 |
| **1999/00** | 2.7 | 12.3 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 13.9 | 2.7 | 5.5 |
| **2000/01** | 2.9 | 11.7 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 13.0 | 2.7 | 4.8 |
| **2001/02** | 3.0 | 11.2 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 12.2 | 2.9 | 4.7 |
| **2002/03** | 3.0 | 11.5 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 14.7 | 2.7 | 4.5 |
| **2003/04** | 2.8 | 13.5 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 14.1 | 1.6 | 4.2 |
| **2004/05** | 2.4 | 13.4 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 3.8 |
| *Source:* World Bank Staff Estimates. | | | | | | | |

1. ***Fishery***: The provincial data for the quantity and prices of Marine and Inland Fishery is available in provincial as well as national publications on agricultural statistics. The gross value of the fishery (in constant factor cost) was calculated directly by subtracting the input cost from the aggregate gross value of output. The derived value added for the inland fishery is then adjusted to account for the under reporting of fishery output (taken to be 100% of the value reported). Input cost of 16% for inland and 36% for Marine fish has been used for estimating value added. In addition to that, 6.5% auction charges have been deducted from the gross value of Marine fish to arrive to the constant value added of Fishery sector.
2. ***Forestry:*** The major components of Balochistan forestry are firewood and Mazri productions. The value added of this sector is estimated by assuming that the provincial share of added in the national sectoral value added would be in the same proportion as the province’s share of value of output in aggregate national value. This implicitly assumes that the technology used in the sector is the same at the provincial and national level. In other words, the provincial value-added in the forestry sector was derived from the national (sectoral) value-added by using the share of firewood and Mazri production in Balochistan to the national production as allocator.
3. ***Manufacturing:*** The manufacturing sector is sub-divided into large-scale and small-scale manufacturing. Large-scale manufacturing includes units that employ 20 or more workers on any working day during the year and use power, while the small-scale manufacturing includes those units that employ 10-19 workers in any day of the year.
4. Value-added in Balochistan’s large scale manufacturing sub-sector is estimated using the same methodology as used by FBS for estimating the sectoral value added at the national level. The FBS uses the Census of Manufacturing Industries (CMI) to derive sectoral value added in CMI years. Similarly, estimates for value added for Balochistan large-scale manufacturing sector were estimated in the benchmark years (i.e. 1990/91, 1995/96, and 2000/01) on the basis of Balochistan’s share of value-added from the CMI for the census years. For the years where data were not available, the FBS estimates national value added for the sector by interpolating the value-added using the (Quantum Index of Manufacturing (QIM). A similar exercise was undertaken to derive a complete time series for value-added in large scale manufacturing sector in Balochistan.
5. It may, however, be mentioned that provincial QIM suffers from significant deficiencies. Most notable is that QIM is calculated without full reporting of manufacturing out by the Hub industrial state. This can adversely affect the credibility and robustness of value added estimates. However, it is assumed that degree of under-reporting would remain as a fixed proportion of the value used in QIM and therefore would not lead to a large estimation error. The value added for post 2000/01 period was calculated using the fixed provincial share in national sectoral value-added (as derived from the 2000/01 CMI (at 2.1%).
6. Furthermore, the CMI data used have their own deficiencies such as time-lag, considerable non-response, under-reporting of output value and over-reporting of input cost (supposedly due to fear of taxation), and under-coverage of non-registered companies. However, despite these shortcomings the CMI data were used assuming that data problems in the any province were no different to those at the national level. The benchmark data points obtained from the CMI were then calculated from QIM growth rates.

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| **Table A.5: Balochistan Manufacturing and Mining Sector Profile 1990/91-2004/05 VA in Mil Rs.; Share in Percentage** | | | | | | |
|  | **Large Scale Manuf.** | | **Small Scale Manuf.** | | **Mining** | |
| **Value added** | **Share of National** | **Value added** | **Share of National** | **Value added** | **Share of National** |
| **1990/91** | 1,781 | 1.5 | 744 | 1.2 | 11471 | 38.2 |
| **1991/92** | 2,121 | 1.5 | 877 | 1.2 | 13678 | 41.2 |
| **1992/93** | 2,375 | 1.6 | 983 | 1.2 | 14145 | 41.0 |
| **1993/94** | 2,943 | 1.6 | 1,101 | 1.2 | 16056 | 39.8 |
| **1994/95** | 3,527 | 1.7 | 1,252 | 1.2 | 16564 | 39.5 |
| **1995/96** | 4,080 | 1.7 | 1,449 | 1.2 | 17447 | 33.2 |
| **1996/97** | 4,842 | 1.8 | 1,702 | 1.2 | 17589 | 32.9 |
| **1997/98** | 4,865 | 1.6 | 1,888 | 1.2 | 21110 | 33.5 |
| **1998/99** | 5,906 | 1.8 | 2,018 | 1.2 | 24536 | 36.3 |
| **1999/00** | 7,130 | 2.1 | 2,225 | 1.2 | 28177 | 34.8 |
| **2000/01** | 8,785 | 2.1 | 2,362 | 1.2 | 36355 | 34.2 |
| **2001/02** | 8,482 | 2.0 | 2,620 | 1.2 | 36466 | 31.2 |
| **2002/03** | 9,410 | 2.0 | 2,923 | 1.2 | 38713 | 28.2 |
| **2003/04** | 11,875 | 1.9 | 3,361 | 1.2 | 49749 | 23.9 |
| **2004/05** | 14,634 | 1.9 | 3,855 | 1.2 | 34673 | 19.5 |
| Source: World Bank Staff Estimates | | | | | | |

1. The value-added in small-scale manufacturing has been estimated using the Census of Small Household Manufacturing Industries (SHMI). The urban and rural value-added breakdown for this sub-sector was only available in the 1996/97 census. The value-added in small-scale manufacturing was derived by using the share of the Balochistan in the national value-added in the small-scale industry (SHMI). This share was then applied to the national sectoral value-added.[[5]](#footnote-5)
2. Mining: Like the agriculture, livestock, and manufacturing sub-sectors, the mining sub-sector is also estimated using the production approach. Mining consists of four main sub-sectors, i.e. crude oil, natural gas, coal and other minerals. The other mineral sector is estimated taking at least 20 minerals for all four provinces out of which 7-8 major minerals are produced in Balochistan in significant quantity. The gross value of each of the four main components (i.e. crude oil, natural gas, coal, and other minerals) was calculated using respective base-year prices. Since input costs of all these products were not available at the regional level, the share of Balochistan’s total value of mineral production to Pakistan’s value of mineral production was used as the allocator to estimate the provincial value-added for this sector. The various sources used for this sub-sector include the Energy Year Books of various years for coal, gas, and crude oil production and their respective prices, and other mineral production data from the Statistical Year Book of Pakistan.
3. Construction: Ideally, the construction sector value-added should be calculated through the expenditure approach, as is done by FBS at the national level. However, since the provincial expenditure data on construction were not available, Balochistan’s share of construction workers was used, instead, to derive estimates for 1990/91 and 2004/05. These are deemed appropriate as a large part of construction in Pakistan is a labor-intensity activity. The missing years were then interpolated to get the full series. The data on percentage distribution of employment in construction industry in Pakistan and the Balochistan were obtained from FBS’s Labor Force Surveys of various years.
4. ***Electricity and Gas:*** In the Electricity and Gas sub-sector, value-added was estimated on the basis of electricity generation, electricity consumption, and natural gas consumption. The data were taken from various volumes of *Energy Year Books* (1996/97 to 2002/03) published annually by the Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan. Data for electricity generation, both for hydel and thermal electricity; were obtained from published sources. These figures were multiplied with a single year (i.e. constant) price to get constant rupee value of electricity generation. The value of electricity consumption was then taken as a proxy for value of electricity transmission and distribution. Similarly, the value of gas consumption was taken as a proxy for the value of gas distribution.

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| **Table A. 6: Balochistan Gross Value Added of Selected Sector At Constant Factor Cost (Rs Million)** | | | | |
|  | **Construction** | **Elec. & Gas Distrib.** | **Trans. & Comm** | **Fin. & Insr.** |
| **1990/91** | 1,723 | 2,092 | 19,633 | 1,108 |
| **1991/92** | 1,505 | 2,677 | 23,632 | 1,030 |
| **1992/93** | 1,808 | 3,442 | 27,441 | 978 |
| **1993/94** | 1,935 | 4,408 | 26,802 | 1,440 |
| **1994/95** | 1,987 | 6,531 | 26,273 | 1,971 |
| **1995/96** | 2,313 | 9,266 | 24,920 | 2,888 |
| **1996/97** | 2,730 | 9,185 | 24,302 | 4,138 |
| **1997/98** | 4,262 | 10,210 | 26,346 | 1,867 |
| **1998/99** | 4,133 | 10,220 | 27,759 | 1,285 |
| **1999/00** | 4,441 | 12,745 | 28,249 | 1,759 |
| **2000/01** | 4,881 | 13,844 | 29,211 | 2,127 |
| **2001/02** | 5,194 | 9,970 | 29,017 | 3,540 |
| **2002/03** | 5,105 | 7,966 | 30,869 | 2,901 |
| **2003/04** | 4,273 | 11,298 | 32,603 | 2,622 |
| **2004/05** | 4,782 | 10,866 | 34,430 | 2,818 |
| *Source*: World Bank Staff Estimates. | | | | |

1. The aggregate values of the three components (in constant prices) were then added for both Pakistan and Balochistan to get constant value generated in the sub-sector at the national and provincial level. Finally, the provincial value-added in electricity and gas was derived by applying to the national value-added estimate the derived ratio of the provincial value to national value.

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| **Table A.7: Balochistan Gross Value Added of Selected Sector Share of National GDP, at constant factor cost (percent)** | | | | |
|  | **Construction** | **Elec. & Gas Distrib.** | **Trans. & Comm** | **Fin. & Insr.** |
| **1990/91** | 2.4 | 2.8 | 7.6 | 1.2 |
| **1991/92** | 2.0 | 3.3 | 8.3 | 1.1 |
| **1992/93** | 2.2 | 3.9 | 9.0 | 1.0 |
| **1993/94** | 2.4 | 4.9 | 8.5 | 1.3 |
| **1994/95** | 2.4 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 1.6 |
| **1995/96** | 2.7 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 2.1 |
| **1996/97** | 3.2 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 2.7 |
| **1997/98** | 4.9 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 1.6 |
| **1998/99** | 5.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 0.9 |
| **1999/00** | 5.1 | 9.1 | 7.0 | 1.3 |
| **2000/01** | 5.6 | 11.5 | 6.9 | 1.9 |
| **2001/02** | 5.8 | 8.9 | 6.8 | 2.7 |
| **2002/03** | 5.5 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 2.2 |
| **2003/04** | 5.2 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 1.8 |
| **2004/05** | 4.9 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 1.5 |
| *Source*: World Bank Staff Estimates. | | | | |

1. ***Transport, Storage, and Communication***: The transport and storage sub-sector consists of six sub-sectors: road transport, air transport, communications, storage, and the railways. The share of value-added of this sector in the total at the provincial level was estimated from the monthly average incomes of employed households as is published in various years of HIES. Also the provincial shares in earned incomes and the sample household size of various years were used to determine the weighted provincial shares of incomes. These weighted shares were then, applied as allocators to the national value added to derive value addition of Balochistan and other provinces.
2. ***Wholesale and Retail Trade***: Economic activities in this sub-sector include wholesale and retail trade, including import and export of goods, purchase and sale agents and brokers/auctioneering. This sector is also estimated on the pattern of transport, storage and communications i.e. the income approach.

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| **Table A.8: Share of Balochistan in the Wholesale and Trade Sector At Constant Factor Cost of 1999/00** | | | |
| **Aggregate Value Added of Agriculture and Manufacturing (Mil Rs.)** | | | |
|  | **Pakistan** | **Balochistan** | **Share (%) Allocator** |
| **1990/91** | 984,383 | 38,809 | 3.9 |
| **1991/92** | 1,062,198 | 38,694 | 3.6 |
| **1992/93** | 1,054,206 | 40,747 | 3.9 |
| **1993/94** | 1,106,795 | 43,214 | 3.9 |
| **1994/95** | 1,162,807 | 44,887 | 3.9 |
| **1995/96** | 1,277,085 | 50,076 | 3.9 |
| **1996/97** | 1,285,366 | 49,490 | 3.9 |
| **1997/98** | 1,343,731 | 49,843 | 3.7 |
| **1998/99** | 1,382,490 | 51,924 | 3.8 |
| **1999/00** | 1,446,410 | 60,515 | 4.2 |
| **2000/01** | 1,474,856 | 55,775 | 3.8 |
| **2001/02** | 1,501,274 | 55,594 | 3.7 |
| **2002/03** | 1,579,986 | 58,101 | 3.7 |
| **2003/04** | 1,692,266 | 61,782 | 3.7 |
| **2004/05** | 1,847,925 | 65,978 | 3.6 |
| *Source*: World Bank Staff Estimates. | | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table A.9: Balochistan Gross Value Added At Constant Factor Cost (Rs Million)** | | | |
|  | **Ownership & Dwellings** | **Public Admin. & Defence** | **Other Services** |
| **1990/91** | 3,486 | 10,790 | 6,129 |
| **1991/92** | 3,670 | 11,547 | 5,926 |
| **1992/93** | 3,864 | 12,448 | 5,599 |
| **1993/94** | 4,068 | 12,041 | 8,309 |
| **1994/95** | 4,283 | 12,034 | 10,925 |
| **1995/96** | 4,509 | 12,412 | 13,649 |
| **1996/97** | 4,747 | 12,187 | 17,338 |
| **1997/98** | 4,998 | 12,912 | 18,100 |
| **1998/99** | 5,261 | 13,487 | 19,035 |
| **1999/00** | 5,539 | 15,428 | 19,036 |
| **2000/01** | 5,748 | 16,331 | 19,038 |
| **2001/02** | 5,949 | 17,283 | 20,156 |
| **2002/03** | 6,143 | 17,655 | 20,741 |
| **2003/04** | 6,359 | 20,219 | 18,224 |
| **2004/05** | 6,582 | 22,665 | 15,547 |
| *Source:* World Bank Staff Estimates. | | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table A.10: Balochistan Gross Value Added Share of National GDP, at Constant Factor Cost (percent)** | | | |
|  | **Ownership & Dwellings** | **Public Admin. & Defence** | **Other Services** |
| **1990/91** | 5.0 | 6.5 | 3.4 |
| **1991/92** | 5.0 | 6.8 | 3.1 |
| **1992/93** | 5.0 | 7.1 | 2.7 |
| **1993/94** | 5.0 | 6.8 | 3.8 |
| **1994/95** | 5.0 | 6.6 | 4.7 |
| **1995/96** | 5.0 | 6.6 | 5.5 |
| **1996/97** | 5.0 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| **1997/98** | 5.0 | 6.6 | 6.4 |
| **1998/99** | 5.0 | 6.7 | 6.3 |
| **1999/00** | 5.0 | 7.0 | 5.9 |
| **2000/01** | 5.0 | 7.3 | 5.6 |
| **2001/02** | 5.0 | 7.2 | 5.5 |
| **2002/03** | 5.0 | 6.8 | 5.3 |
| **2003/04** | 5.0 | 7.6 | 4.4 |
| **2004/05** | 5.0 | 8.4 | 3.6 |
| Source: World Bank Staff Estimates. | | | |

1. ***Finance and Insurance***: Since wages and salaries account for a dominant portion of value added in this sector, the income approach is probably the best one to apply to estimate total value-added in this sub-sector.
2. ***Ownership and Dwellings***: At national level, the value-added in this sub-sector is measured by the rent accruing from ownership of dwellings (rented or self occupied). In the absence of provincial expenditures on rent data, the income approach using various HIES is applied to obtain value added for Balochistan.
3. ***Public Administration and Defense:*** This value-added in the Public Administration and Defense sector comprise mainly of wages and salaries of public sector employees. The FBS computes value added separately for the federal, each provincial and aggregated local government. The sectoral value added in Balochistan was estimated by attributing the federal and local governments value-added to Balochistan on the basis of population share and adding it to the FBS data. However, the FBS data were available only for post-1994/95 years. Provincial sectoral value-added for 1990/91 to 1994/95 were, therefore, derived from the national account data by using the share of current expenditure in Balochistan to the aggregate provincial current expenditure as an allocator.

**Table A. 11: Intermediate calculations for estimating Public Administration and Defense**

Years

Federal

Punjab

Sindh

NWFP

Balochistan

District

& Local

Govts.

Wages &

Salaries

Depreciati

on

Pak.

Gross

Value-

Added

Balochist

an share

(Allocato

r)

Public

Admin

(constant)

Public

Admin

(current)

Deflator

**----------------------------------------Mil Rs.-----------------------------------**

**(%)**

**---Mil Rs.---**

**(%)**

1999/00

106956

50337

28822

15990

9415

5484

217004

3287

220291

7.0

15428

15428

1.0

2000/01

113234

52624

33031

16085

10654

6062

231690

3349

235039

6.9

16331

17048

1.0

2001/02

124163

59536

40143

19992

12689

7775

264298

3519

267817

6.5

17283

18681

1.1

2002/03

140738

62864

47739

17604

12545

8297

289787

4364

294151

6.0

17655

19474

1.1

2003/04

145366

69339

43112

19806

14545

9642

301809

6239

308048

6.6

20219

23607

1.2

2004/05

151542

76847

46818

23296

19031

10817

328351

7218

335569

6.8

22665

28949

1.3

1. ***Services:*** This sector comprises incomes of the private sector persons who are engaged in private education, medical & health professions, and other household and community services. Provincial data for these categories were not available; the value-added of Balochistan in this sector was therefore estimated on the basis of the income share of the Balochistan in the overall national income of service sector. The income data points were obtained from the various *Household Income and Expenditure Surveys* which were then, interpolated to get a continuous series of allocators. The allocators are finally applied to the national data series to estimate provincial value added of this sector.

*Rs Million*

**Agriculture**

**Large**

**Scale**

**Manufact**

**uring**

**Small**

**Scale**

**Manufactr**

**ing**

**Manufact**

**uring**

**Total**

**Mining and**

**Querrying**

**Construct**

**ion**

**Electricity**

**and Gas**

**Distributi**

**on**

**Transport**

**, Storage**

**&**

**Communi**

**cations**

**Wholesale**

**& Retail**

**Trade**

**Finance**

**and**

**Insurance**

**Ownership**

**of**

**Dwellings**

**Public**

**Admin. &**

**Defence**

**Other**

**Services**

**Balochista**

**n GDP**

**Popula**

**tion**

**(000)**

**Per**

**Capita**

**Real**

**Income**

**(Rs)**

**1990/91**

32,434

3,792

1,395

5,187

25,819

1,723

2,092

19,633

19,941

1,108

3,486

10,790

6,129

128,342

5555

23103

**1991/92**

31,299

4,197

1,469

5,667

28,523

1,505

2,677

23,632

21,136

1,030

3,670

11,547

5,926

136,612

5699

23971

**1992/93**

33,521

4,484

1,548

6,031

29,209

1,808

3,442

27,441

21,437

978

3,864

12,448

5,599

145,779

5845

24941

**1993/94**

35,985

4,795

1,630

6,425

29,648

1,935

4,408

26,802

21,482

1,440

4,068

12,041

8,309

152,541

5993

25452

**1994/95**

37,168

4,991

1,717

6,708

28,155

1,987

6,531

26,273

21,879

1,971

4,283

12,034

10,925

157,915

6144

25703

**1995/96**

41,734

5,281

1,809

7,090

25,372

2,313

9,266

24,920

22,566

2,888

4,509

12,412

13,649

166,717

6297

26476

**1996/97**

41,338

5,430

1,905

7,334

25,579

2,730

9,185

24,302

22,075

4,138

4,747

12,187

17,338

170,953

6452

26495

**1997/98**

42,116

5,274

2,006

7,280

24,808

4,262

10,210

26,346

21,779

1,867

4,998

12,912

18,100

174,678

6610

26427

**1998/99**

43,302

6,137

2,113

8,250

27,695

4,133

10,220

27,759

22,267

1,285

5,261

13,487

19,035

182,694

6770

26987

**1999/00**

51,209

7,130

2,225

9,355

28,177

4,441

12,745

28,249

23,303

1,759

5,539

15,428

19,036

199,242

6932

28743

**2000/01**

45,334

8,032

2,343

10,376

29,232

4,881

13,844

29,211

24,962

2,127

5,748

16,331

19,038

201,084

7096

28337

**2001/02**

45,367

7,777

2,491

10,268

28,196

5,194

9,970

29,017

26,276

3,540

5,949

17,283

20,156

201,214

7263

27706

**2002/03**

47,273

8,151

2,648

10,799

27,237

5,105

7,966

30,869

27,371

2,901

6,143

17,655

20,741

204,059

7431

27459

**2003/04**

49,413

9,407

2,812

12,219

26,625

4,273

11,298

32,603

29,128

2,622

6,359

20,219

18,224

212,982

7602

28016

**2004/05**

51,986

10,612

2,987

13,599

23,845

4,782

10,866

34,430

31,768

2,818

6,582

22,665

15,547

218,889

7775

28153

***At constant factor cost of 1999/00***

**Table A.12: Balochistan Gross Product**

*Rs Million*

**Agriculture**

**Large**

**Scale**

**Manufact**

**uring**

**Small**

**Scale**

**Manufactr**

**ing**

**Manufact**

**uring**

**Total**

**Mining and**

**Querrying**

**Construct**

**ion**

**Electricity**

**and Gas**

**Distributi**

**on**

**Transport**

**, Storage**

**&**

**Communi**

**cations**

**Wholesale**

**& Retail**

**Trade**

**Finance**

**and**

**Insurance**

**Ownership**

**of**

**Dwellings**

**Public**

**Admin. &**

**Defence**

**Other**

**Services**

**Balochista**

**n GDP**

**Popula**

**tion**

**(000)**

**Per**

**Capita**

**Nominal**

**Income**

**(Rs)**

**1990/91**

14,576

1,781

744

2,525

11,471

820

1,040

7,605

9,000

739

1,620

4,382

2,797

56,575

5555

10184

**1991/92**

15,729

2,121

877

2,998

13,678

776

1,458

10,767

10,409

749

1,889

5,106

2,967

66,524

5699

11673

**1992/93**

18,466

2,375

983

3,358

14,145

1,002

1,862

14,804

11,252

768

2,193

5,944

3,054

76,848

5845

13148

**1993/94**

22,623

2,943

1,101

4,044

16,056

1,170

2,449

16,329

12,876

1,314

2,535

6,314

5,046

90,755

5993

15143

**1994/95**

26,781

3,527

1,252

4,779

16,564

1,313

4,183

17,592

15,040

2,020

2,950

7,596

7,470

106,286

6144

17299

**1995/96**

29,812

4,080

1,449

5,529

17,447

1,717

7,289

18,022

17,068

3,078

3,395

9,247

10,340

122,944

6297

19524

**1996/97**

35,379

4,842

1,702

6,544

17,589

2,305

7,693

19,844

18,429

4,779

3,937

9,558

14,685

140,743

6452

21813

**1997/98**

39,757

4,865

1,888

6,753

21,110

3,903

9,640

23,263

19,351

2,730

4,495

10,660

16,527

158,189

6610

23932

**1998/99**

43,677

5,906

2,018

7,924

24,536

3,939

10,697

25,602

20,995

1,804

5,048

12,224

18,378

174,825

6770

25825

**1999/00**

51,207

7,130

2,225

9,355

28,177

4,441

12,745

28,249

23,303

1,759

5,539

15,428

19,036

199,239

6932

28743

**2000/01**

47,435

8,785

2,362

11,147

36,355

5,260

15,295

35,493

26,587

2,213

6,238

17,048

19,880

222,952

7096

31419

**2001/02**

48,568

8,482

2,620

11,102

36,466

5,540

11,956

36,862

28,369

3,826

6,343

18,681

21,789

229,502

7263

31601

**2002/03**

53,165

9,410

2,923

12,333

38,713

5,550

9,707

42,257

30,393

3,233

6,779

19,474

22,886

244,490

7431

32900

**2003/04**

59,661

11,875

3,361

15,236

49,749

5,958

13,894

47,753

34,054

3,055

7,337

23,607

21,027

281,332

7602

37007

**2004/05**

69,594

14,634

3,855

18,490

34,673

7,468

13,935

57,223

40,981

3,589

8,299

28,949

19,602

302,802

7775

38945

***At current prices***

**Table A.13: Balochistan Gross Domestic Product**

**Agricultu**

**re Value**

**Added**

**Large**

**Scale**

**Manufact**

**uring**

**Small**

**Scale**

**Manufactr**

**ing**

**Manufact**

**uring**

**Total**

**Mining and**

**Querrying**

**Construct**

**ion**

**Electricity**

**and Gas**

**Transport**

**Storage $**

**Communi**

**cations**

**Wholesale**

**& Retail**

**Trade**

**Finance**

**and**

**Insurance**

**Ownership**

**of**

**Dwellings**

**Public**

**Admin. &**

**Defence**

**Other**

**Services**

**Balochis**

**tan**

**Pakistan -**

**Total**

**Value**

**Added**

**1991/92**

-3.5

10.7

5.3

9.3

10.5

-12.7

28.0

20.4

6.0

-7.0

5.3

7.0

-3.3

6.4

7.2

**1992/93**

7.1

6.8

5.3

6.4

2.4

20.2

28.6

16.1

1.4

-5.1

5.3

7.8

-5.5

6.7

2.5

**1993/94**

7.4

6.9

5.3

6.5

1.5

7.0

28.1

-2.3

0.2

47.2

5.3

-3.3

48.4

4.6

4.5

**1994/95**

3.3

4.1

5.3

4.4

-5.0

2.7

48.2

-2.0

1.8

37.0

5.3

-0.1

31.5

3.5

4.9

**1995/96**

12.3

5.8

5.3

5.7

-9.9

16.4

41.9

-5.2

3.1

46.5

5.3

3.1

24.9

5.6

7.2

**1996/97**

-0.9

2.8

5.3

3.5

0.8

18.0

-0.9

-2.5

-2.2

43.3

5.3

-1.8

27.0

2.5

2.1

**1997/98**

1.9

-2.9

5.3

-0.7

-3.0

56.1

11.2

8.4

-1.3

-54.9

5.3

5.9

4.4

2.2

2.3

**1998/99**

2.8

16.4

5.3

13.3

11.6

-3.0

0.1

5.4

2.2

-31.2

5.3

4.4

5.2

4.6

4.4

**1999/00**

18.3

16.2

5.3

13.4

1.7

7.5

24.7

1.8

4.7

36.9

5.3

14.4

0.0

9.1

3.9

**2000/01**

-11.5

12.7

5.3

10.9

3.7

9.9

8.6

3.4

7.1

20.9

3.8

5.9

0.0

0.9

2.0

**2001/02**

0.1

-3.2

6.3

-1.0

-3.5

6.4

-28.0

-0.7

5.3

66.4

3.5

5.8

5.9

0.1

3.1

**2002/03**

4.2

4.8

6.3

5.2

-3.4

-1.7

-20.1

6.4

4.2

-18.1

3.3

2.2

2.9

1.4

4.7

**2003/04**

4.5

15.4

6.2

13.2

-2.2

-16.3

41.8

5.6

6.4

-9.6

3.5

14.5

-12.1

4.4

7.5

**2004/05**

5.2

12.8

6.2

11.3

-10.4

11.9

-3.8

5.6

9.1

7.5

3.5

12.1

-14.7

2.8

8.6

**Average**

**(1991-2005)**

**3.4**

**7.6**

**5.6**

**7.1**

**-0.6**

**7.6**

**12.5**

**4.1**

**3.4**

**6.9**

**4.6**

**5.4**

**6.9**

**3.9**

**4.6**

**Average**

**(2000-2005)**

**0.3**

**8.3**

**6.1**

**7.8**

**-3.3**

**1.5**

**-3.1**

**4.0**

**6.4**

**9.9**

**3.5**

**8.0**

**-4.0**

**1.9**

**5.1**

**Table A.14: Balochistan Gross Domestic Product at constant factor cost**

***Annual Growth Rate***

**Agricultu**

**re**

**Large**

**Scale**

**Manufact**

**uring**

**Small**

**Scale**

**Manufactr**

**ing**

**Manufact**

**uring**

**Total**

**Mining and**

**Querrying**

**Construct**

**ion**

**Electricity**

**and Gas**

**Transport**

**, Storage**

**&**

**Communi**

**cations**

**Wholesale**

**& Retail**

**Trade**

**Finance**

**and**

**Insurance**

**Ownership**

**of**

**Dwellings**

**Public**

**Admin. &**

**Defence**

**Other**

**Services**

**Balochis**

**tan**

**Pakistan -**

**Total**

**Value**

**Added**

**1991/92**

7.9

19.1

17.9

18.7

19.2

-5.4

40.2

41.6

15.7

1.3

16.6

16.5

6.1

17.6

21.1

**1992/93**

17.4

12.0

12.1

12.0

3.4

29.1

27.7

37.5

8.1

2.5

16.1

16.4

3.0

15.5

5.5

**1993/94**

22.5

23.9

12.1

20.4

13.5

16.8

31.5

10.3

14.4

71.1

15.6

6.2

65.2

18.1

20.2

**1994/95**

18.4

19.8

13.7

18.2

3.2

12.2

70.8

7.7

16.8

53.7

16.4

20.3

48.1

17.1

22.1

**1995/96**

11.3

15.7

15.7

15.7

5.3

30.8

74.2

2.4

13.5

52.4

15.1

21.7

38.4

15.7

12.5

**1996/97**

18.7

18.7

17.5

18.4

0.8

34.2

5.5

10.1

8.0

55.3

16.0

3.4

42.0

14.5

20.9

**1997/98**

12.4

0.5

10.9

3.2

20.0

69.3

25.3

17.2

5.0

-42.9

14.2

11.5

12.5

12.4

14.0

**1998/99**

9.9

21.4

6.9

17.3

16.2

0.9

11.0

10.1

8.5

-33.9

12.3

14.7

11.2

10.5

9.2

**1999/00**

17.2

20.7

10.3

18.1

14.8

12.7

19.1

10.3

11.0

-2.5

9.7

26.2

3.6

14.0

5.4

**2000/01**

-7.4

23.2

6.2

19.2

29.0

18.4

20.0

25.6

14.1

25.8

12.6

10.5

4.4

11.9

2.3

**2001/02**

2.4

-3.5

10.9

-0.4

0.3

5.3

-21.8

3.9

6.7

72.9

1.7

9.6

9.6

2.9

2.4

**2002/03**

9.5

10.9

11.6

11.1

6.2

0.2

-18.8

14.6

7.1

-15.5

6.9

4.2

5.0

6.5

9.4

**2003/04**

12.2

26.2

15.0

23.5

28.5

7.4

43.1

13.0

12.0

-5.5

8.2

21.2

-8.1

15.1

10.0

**2004/05**

16.6

23.2

14.7

21.4

-30.3

25.3

0.3

19.8

20.3

17.4

13.1

22.6

-6.8

7.6

18.2

**Average**

**(1991-2005)**

**11.8**

**16.2**

**12.5**

**15.3**

**8.2**

**17.1**

**20.4**

**15.5**

**11.4**

**11.9**

**12.4**

**14.4**

**14.9**

**12.7**

**13.1**

**Table A.15: Balochistan Gross Domestic Product at current prices**

***Annual Growth Rate***

*Percentage*

**Agricultu**

**re**

**Large**

**Scale**

**Manufact**

**uring**

**Small**

**Scale**

**Manufactr**

**ing**

**Manufact**

**uring**

**Total**

**Mining and**

**Querrying**

**Construct**

**ion**

**Electricity**

**and Gas**

**Transport**

**, Storage**

**&**

**Communi**

**cations**

**Wholesale**

**& Retail**

**Trade**

**Finance**

**and**

**Insurance**

**Ownership**

**of**

**Dwellings**

**Public**

**Admin. &**

**Defence**

**Other**

**Services**

**Balochist**

**an - Total**

**Value**

**Added**

**1990/91**

25.8

3.1

1.3

4.5

20.3

1.5

1.8

13.4

15.9

1.3

2.9

7.7

4.9

100

**1991/92**

23.6

3.2

1.3

4.5

20.6

1.2

2.2

16.2

15.6

1.1

2.8

7.7

4.5

100

**1992/93**

24.0

3.1

1.3

4.4

18.4

1.3

2.4

19.3

14.6

1.0

2.9

7.7

4.0

100

**1993/94**

24.9

3.2

1.2

4.5

17.7

1.3

2.7

18.0

14.2

1.4

2.8

7.0

5.6

100

**1994/95**

25.2

3.3

1.2

4.5

15.6

1.2

3.9

16.6

14.2

1.9

2.8

7.1

7.0

100

**1995/96**

24.2

3.3

1.2

4.5

14.2

1.4

5.9

14.7

13.9

2.5

2.8

7.5

8.4

100

**1996/97**

25.1

3.4

1.2

4.6

12.5

1.6

5.5

14.1

13.1

3.4

2.8

6.8

10.4

100

**1997/98**

25.1

3.1

1.2

4.3

13.3

2.5

6.1

14.7

12.2

1.7

2.8

6.7

10.4

100

**1998/99**

25.0

3.4

1.2

4.5

14.0

2.3

6.1

14.6

12.0

1.0

2.9

7.0

10.5

100

**1999/00**

25.7

3.6

1.1

4.7

14.1

2.2

6.4

14.2

11.7

0.9

2.8

7.7

9.6

100

**2000/01**

21.3

3.9

1.1

5.0

16.3

2.4

6.9

15.9

11.9

1.0

2.8

7.6

8.9

100

**2001/02**

21.2

3.7

1.1

4.8

15.9

2.4

5.2

16.1

12.4

1.7

2.8

8.1

9.5

100

**2002/03**

21.7

3.8

1.2

5.0

15.8

2.3

4.0

17.3

12.4

1.3

2.8

8.0

9.4

100

**2003/04**

21.2

4.2

1.2

5.4

17.7

2.1

4.9

17.0

12.1

1.1

2.6

8.4

7.5

100

**2004/05**

23.0

4.8

1.3

6.1

11.5

2.5

4.6

18.9

13.5

1.2

2.7

9.6

6.5

100

**Table A.16: Balochistan Gross Domestic Product**

***Sectoral shares of Balochistan GDP at current prices***

*Percentage*

**Agricultu**

**re**

**Large**

**Scale**

**Manufact**

**uring**

**Small**

**Scale**

**Manufactr**

**ing**

**Manufact**

**uring**

**Total**

**Mining and**

**Quarrying**

**Construct**

**ion**

**Electricity**

**and Gas**

**Transport**

**, Storage**

**&**

**Communi**

**Wholesale**

**& Retail**

**Trade**

**Finance**

**and**

**Insurance**

**Ownership**

**of**

**Dwellings**

**Public**

**Admin. &**

**Defence**

**Other**

**Services**

**Balochist**

**an - Total**

**Value**

**Added**

**1990/91**

5.3

1.5

1.2

1.4

38.2

2.4

2.8

7.6

4.2

1.2

5.0

6.5

3.4

5.1

**1991/92**

4.7

1.5

1.2

1.4

41.2

2.0

3.3

8.3

4.2

1.1

5.0

6.8

3.1

5.0

**1992/93**

5.2

1.6

1.2

1.4

41.0

2.2

3.9

9.0

4.1

1.0

5.0

7.1

2.7

5.2

**1993/94**

5.3

1.6

1.2

1.5

39.8

2.4

4.9

8.5

4.0

1.3

5.0

6.8

3.8

5.2

**1994/95**

5.2

1.7

1.2

1.5

39.5

2.4

6.2

8.0

3.9

1.6

5.0

6.6

4.7

5.2

**1995/96**

5.1

1.7

1.2

1.5

33.2

2.7

8.0

7.5

3.8

2.1

5.0

6.6

5.5

5.2

**1996/97**

5.0

1.8

1.2

1.6

32.9

3.2

8.2

7.1

3.7

2.7

5.0

6.3

6.5

5.1

**1997/98**

5.0

1.6

1.2

1.5

33.5

4.9

8.3

7.2

3.7

1.6

5.0

6.6

6.4

5.2

**1998/99**

5.0

1.8

1.2

1.6

36.3

5.0

7.1

7.2

3.6

0.9

5.0

6.7

6.3

5.2

**1999/00**

5.5

2.1

1.2

1.8

34.8

5.1

9.1

7.0

3.7

1.3

5.0

7.0

5.9

5.6

**2000/01**

5.0

2.1

1.2

1.8

34.2

5.6

11.5

6.9

3.8

1.9

5.0

7.3

5.6

5.7

**2001/02**

5.0

2.0

1.2

1.7

31.2

5.8

8.9

6.8

3.9

2.7

5.0

7.2

5.5

5.5

**2002/03**

5.0

2.0

1.2

1.7

28.2

5.5

8.1

6.9

3.9

2.2

5.0

6.8

5.3

5.4

**2003/04**

5.1

1.9

1.2

1.7

23.9

5.2

7.3

7.1

3.8

1.8

5.0

7.6

4.4

5.4

**2004/05**

5.1

1.9

1.2

1.7

19.5

4.9

6.8

7.2

3.7

1.5

5.0

8.4

3.6

4.9

***Percentage of National GDP***

**Table A.17: Balochistan Gross Domestic Product**

* + - 1. **GDP ESTIMATES 1999/2000–2010/11**

1. For the purposes of the present report, a set of provincial GDP figures for the decade 1999/2000–2010/11 was estimated. The methodology of this estimation differs somewhat (apart from the rebasing of the series on the year 1999/2000) from that described in the earlier section. The present section sketches out the procedures used for the new estimates.
2. In the past, the World Bank has endeavored to estimates provincial GDPs by using some broad “allocators” to derive the shares of each province in sectoral value added and the national income. In doing this provincial GDP was estimated using a combination of the three traditional approaches—production, expenditure, or income. More specifically, wherever detailed provincial data were available, for example, agriculture, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade, sectoral value-added were estimated using the production approach. The expenditure approach was used to compute value-added of the construction, ownership of dwellings, electricity and gas distribution, and public administration and defense sub-sectors, whereas a variant of the income approach was applied to estimate value-added in the transport, storage, and communication, banking and insurance, and services sub-sectors. In almost all of these instances, the direct and indirect methods were combined to compute sectoral value-added by apportioning the national income to the province using appropriate allocators. While these allocators were applied only where disaggregated data at the provincial level were not available, clearly the present exercise represents a “second-best” approach to estimate sectoral value-added at the provincial level.
3. The analysis of estimation has been carried out to facilitate the economic assessment for the two provinces’ reports: Public Expenditure Review for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Development Issues and Prospects for Balochistan.

**Estimation Methodology**

1. In order to estimate provincial GDPs for the present report, the following data sources have been used.

* Agricultural Statistics of Pakistan, of various years
* Pakistan Statistical Yearbook 2011
* Economic Survey of Pakistan 2010/11
* Labor Force Survey 2011
* Household Integrated Economic Surveys (HIESs) for 2005/06, 2007/08 and 2010/11
* Pakistan Energy Year Book, 2011
* National Institute of Population Studies; Estimates/forecast of annual provincial population
* Livestock Census of 1996 and 2006

1. The Agricultural Statistics of Pakistan was used as the main source for actual production of the major and minor crops. The crops have been selected in compliance with the national rebasing exercise of 1999/00 done by the then Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics as of now). The Pakistan Statistical Year Book of 2011 along with its previous years’ publications, and the Household Integrated Economic Surveys (HIESs) for 2005/06, 2007/08 and 2010/11 were used as the prime data bases.[[6]](#footnote-6) While the Statistical Year Books provides most of the actual data in the analysis, the HIES provides sectoral sources of household income. The Labor Force Surveys was useful to extract data on labor force and sectoral employment etc. The Energy Year Book provides information on the Energy sector production and the prices/cost of generation. Information on National GDP, its deflators, Consumer Prices, etc. is pulled together from the Economic Survey of Pakistan. The National Institute of Populations Studies provided the Bank few years back, the estimates of provincial population and it forecast for future years, based on the 1998 population census. On requesting the newer set of data on Population estimates, it was stated that since there is no new census after 1998, the same estimates are being used for various analyses.

**Figure B.1: Sectoral Shares of Balochistan GDP 1999/2000 and 2010/11**



34%

9%

8%

4%

1%

16%

9%

1%

16%

2%

**1999/2000**

Agriculture

Mining

Manufacturing

Electricity,

Construction

Whole Sale & Trade

Transport

Finance,

Community Srv.

Ownership of Dwellings



32%

5%

17%

3%

1%

20%

11%

0%

10%

1%

**2010/11**

Agriculture

Mining

Manufacturing

Electricity,

Construction

Whole Sale & Trade

Transport

Finance,

Community Srv.

Ownership of Dwellings

1. The sector wise methodology is discussed below.
2. ***Agriculture:*** Value-added in agriculture in all provinces has been estimated by applying provincial allocators to the national value-added estimate for this sub-sector. Overall, the computation of value-added in crop agriculture is based on 12 major crops and 8 groups of minor crops. The groups are classified as pulses, vegetable, fruits, condiments, oilseed, flower and foliage, fodder, and other miscellaneous crops. The crop output data for the provinces and for Pakistan was obtained from published sources.[[7]](#footnote-7) Due to the non-availability of input costs of agriculture, production allocators were used to estimate value-added for the crop sub-sector. Every province share of total crop production in national output was assumed to remain the same as its share of total national value-added. These output shares (allocators) were used to estimate value-added of wheat, rice, cottonseed, sugarcane, maize, gram, barley, jawar, bajra, rapeseed & mustard, sesame seed and tobacco for major crops for the years 1999/00 to 2010/11. The simple addition of the value-added of each crop represents the total value-added of major crops. Similarly, value-added of minor crops was estimated using lentils (mash, moong, masoor), potatoes and onions, oilseeds, fruits etc. as the main minor crops.

Million Rupee

**Major Crops**

**Minor Crops**

**Livestock**

**Forestry**

**Fishery**

**Total Agri**

**1999/00**

9,214

15,566

77,732

628

1,276

104,416

**2000/01**

9,689

15,334

85,408

771

1,270

112,472

**2001/02**

9,735

15,242

95,068

327

1,101

121,473

**2002/03**

11,248

14,971

116,318

726

1,179

144,442

**2003/04**

11,496

17,112

124,486

1,568

1,187

155,849

**2004/05**

11,468

17,973

108,074

307

1,190

139,012

**2005/06**

13,276

18,599

104,089

34

1,496

137,493

**2006/07**

14,348

17,295

109,428

257

1,628

142,957

**2007/08**

12,109

20,293

121,315

271

1,619

155,606

**2008/09**

14,721

21,282

122,627

231

1,641

160,502

**2009/10**

13,746

24,108

127,728

236

1,646

167,464

**2009/11**

13,281

26,215

128,181

235

1,657

169,569

Percentage share

**Major Crops**

**Minor Crops**

**Livestock**

**Forestry**

**Fishery**

**Total Agri**

**1999/00**

2.7

12.4

18.6

2.7

8.4

11.3

**2000/01**

3.1

12.6

19.7

3.0

8.6

12.4

**2001/02**

3.2

13.0

21.2

1.3

8.5

13.4

**2002/03**

3.5

12.5

25.3

2.7

8.8

15.3

**2003/04**

3.5

13.8

26.3

6.0

8.7

16.2

**2004/05**

3.0

14.3

22.3

1.7

8.7

13.5

**2005/06**

3.6

14.7

18.5

0.2

9.0

12.6

**2006/07**

3.6

13.8

19.0

1.5

8.5

12.6

**2007/08**

3.2

14.6

20.2

1.9

7.8

13.5

**2008/09**

3.7

15.5

19.8

1.6

7.7

13.4

**2009/10**

3.5

19.1

19.7

1.6

7.6

13.9

**2009/11**

3.5

19.8

19.1

1.6

7.5

13.9

**Table B.1: Balochistan Gross Value Added of Agriculture Sector At Constant Factor Cost**

**Table B.2: Balochistan Share of National Agriculture Value Added At Constant Factor Cost**

1. ***Livestock:*** The livestock sub-sector includes the value-added of actual livestock population, including the newborn. The census livestock population was available for 1996 and 2006 while the other years were estimated by the provincial share of livestock value of the national value of livestock in the census year under consideration. Actual data on slaughtering, poultry and milk, was also taken into account while calculating Livestock value of each province. The weight of each product in total value-added was derived from the national accounts data.[[8]](#footnote-8)
2. Fishery: The provincial value added in the fishery sector is derived from the national value-added in the sector by using the provincial share in total fish production as weight.
3. Forestry: The major component of forestry is timber and firewood production. The value added of this sector was assumed to be proportionate to the timber and firewood productions shares of Pakistan production of timber and firewood. The constant share of 1999/00 is used to draw the final estimates. In other words, the provincial value-added in the forestry sector was derived from the national (sectoral) value-added by using the production share of Timber and firewood to the national shares multiply with the 1999/00 prices of these productions.
4. Manufacturing: The manufacturing sub-sector is sub-divided into large-scale and small-scale manufacturing. Large-scale manufacturing includes units that employ 20 or more workers on any working day during the year and use power, while the small-scale manufacturing includes those units that employ 10-19 workers in any day of the year.
5. Value-added in the provincial large scale manufacturing sub-sector is estimated on the pattern of national GDP calculations by PBS based on the Census of Manufacturing Industries data and the Quantum Index of Manufacturing (QIM) estimates. The provincial Bureau of Statistics conducts monthly surveys of industrial production and employment in their respective provinces and estimate QIM based on these data. The survey reports cover about 90% of the total industrial units. The methodology used to estimates the monthly index was to measure the percentage increase in the current month’s production of any item from the average monthly production of 1999/00. The weighted percentage increase was calculated with the assigned weights based on 1999/00 CMI data for each item.
6. The benchmark estimates (1999/00) of large scale manufacturing value-added are derived on the basis of the provincial shares of value-added from the CMI for the census years. The CMI data has its deficiencies of time lag, considerable non-response, under-reporting of output value and over-reporting of input cost (supposedly due to fear of taxation), and under-coverage of non-registered companies. However, despite these shortcomings the CMI data were used assuming that data problems in the all provinces were no different to those at the national level. The benchmark data points obtained from the CMI were then interpolated for the years where the CMI was not conducted using the annual percentage increase in the provincial QIMs.[[9]](#footnote-9)

**Value**

**added(Mil**

**Rs)**

**Share of**

**National (%)**

**Value**

**added(Mil**

**Rs)**

**Share of**

**National (%)**

**Value**

**added(Mil**

**Rs)**

**Share of**

**National (%)**

**Value**

**added(Mil**

**Rs)**

**Share of**

**National**

**(%)**

**1999/00**

6,556

1.9

4,738

3.6

11,476

22.1

27750

34.2

**2000/01**

8,032

2.1

5,431

3.8

11,815

22.1

28807

33.7

**2001/02**

10,373

2.7

6,220

4.1

14,184

25.8

27735

30.7

**2002/03**

13,848

3.3

6,793

4.1

14,601

25.8

26765

27.8

**2003/04**

20,326

4.1

7,410

4.2

14,953

25.8

26149

23.5

**2004/05**

30,199

5.1

7,967

4.2

15,135

25.5

25242

20.6

**2005/06**

40,383

6.3

9,642

4.7

13,489

20.2

24830

19.4

**2006/07**

43,912

6.3

10,032

4.5

14,042

20.2

24210

18.3

**2007/08**

45,689

6.3

10,420

4.3

16,144

22.3

24455

17.7

**2008/09**

42,005

6.3

10,929

4.2

16,826

22.3

23515

17.1

**2009/10**

44,075

6.3

11,267

4.1

17,554

22.3

22172

15.8

**2009/11**

44,509

6.3

12,027

4.0

18,955

23.1

21680

15.4

**Large Scale Manuf.**

**Small Scale Manuf.**

**Mining**

**Slaughtering**

**Table B.3: Balochistan Manufacturing and Mining Sector Profile 1999/00-2010/11**

1. The small scale value-added, which includes value added on Slaughtering, has been estimated based on the Census of Small Household Manufacturing Industries (SHMI). The growth for the next year was given in the survey as 5.31% at the national level. The subsequent study by the Quaidian Economic Consultants Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad in 1999/00 estimated the growth rates of 6.86% and 7.51 for the years 1998/99 and 1999/00 respectively. Due to unavailability of such surveys at provincial levels, the current analysis of SSM is based on estimating employed labor force shares of each province to the national employed labor force. The slaughtering is estimated using provincial shares of monthly expenditures on milk, all kind of meat, and eggs. The data on percentage distribution of consumption of these products has been obtained from HIES of various year.[[10]](#footnote-10)
2. Construction: Ideally, the construction sub-sector value-added should be calculated through the expenditure approach, as is done by PBS at the national level. However, since the provincial expenditure data on construction was not available, the provincial share of construction workers was used instead to derive estimates for 1999/00 to 2010/11. The construction worker’s data was missing for some years which were then interpolated to get the full series. The data on percentage distribution of employment in construction industry in Pakistan and the provinces were obtained from PBS’s Labor Force Surveys of various years.

**Construction**

**Elec. & Gas**

**Distrib.**

**Trans. &**

**Comm**

**Fin. & Insr.**

**1999/00**

4,431

12,832

28,249

1,759

**2000/01**

4,802

13,944

29,211

2,127

**2001/02**

5,194

10,041

29,017

3,540

**2002/03**

5,027

8,028

30,869

2,901

**2003/04**

4,328

11,788

32,603

2,622

**2004/05**

5,132

11,917

34,621

2,854

**2005/06**

3,850

9,265

20,645

6,125

**2006/07**

4,943

11,564

28,902

5,706

**2007/08**

4,798

8,965

37,566

4,863

**2008/09**

4,145

15,872

39,154

4,467

**2009/10**

5,108

18,939

40,476

3,938

**2009/11**

4,462

15,054

41,236

3,668

**Construction**

**Elec. & Gas**

**Distrib.**

**Trans. &**

**Comm**

**Fin. & Insr.**

**1999/00**

5.07

9.2

7.0

1.3

**2000/01**

5.47

11.6

6.9

1.9

**2001/02**

5.82

9.0

6.8

2.7

**2002/03**

5.42

8.1

6.9

2.2

**2003/04**

5.23

7.6

7.1

1.8

**2004/05**

5.23

8.2

7.3

1.5

**2005/06**

3.56

8.6

4.2

2.3

**2006/07**

3.67

10.3

5.6

1.9

**2007/08**

3.78

10.4

7.0

1.4

**2008/09**

3.67

11.6

7.0

1.4

**2009/10**

3.52

11.8

7.1

1.4

**2009/11**

3.05

11.9

7.1

1.4

**Table B. 4: Balochistan Gross Value Added of Selected Sector At**

**Constant Factor Cost (Rs Million)**

**Table B.5: Balochistan Gross Value Added of Selected Sector Share**

**of National GDP, at constant factor cost (percent)**

1. Electricity and Gas: In the Electricity and Gas sub-sector, value-added was estimated on the basis of electricity generation, electricity consumption, and natural gas consumption. The data were taken from various Energy Year Books (1999/00 to 2010/11) published annually by the Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan. Data were obtained for electricity generation for hydel and thermal electricity; these figures were multiplied with a single year (i.e. constant) price to get constant rupee value of electricity generation. The value of electricity consumption was then taken a proxy for value of electricity transmission and distribution. Similarly, the value of gas consumption was taken as a proxy for the value of gas distribution. These three constant (i.e. at a single year price) values of the three components were then added for both Pakistan and the provinces to get constant value generated in the sub-sector at the national and provincial level. Finally, the provincial value-added in electricity and gas was derived by applying to the national value-added estimate the derived ratio of the provincial value to national value.
2. To estimate the value added for all other sectors, the income approach has been used. The average household income from each sector and the number of surveyed household were used to get an estimate of total sample income derived from each sector in each province. The HIES uses a stratified random sampling methodology. However, in order to get more robust estimates, the survey over- samples the two smaller provinces (KP and Balochistan) and under-samples Punjab and Sindh. As such, the total household income derived from HIES need to be adjusted by “raising” factors to make sample estimates in line with national population shares.
3. To make these estimates more meaningful, two additional factors have to be kept in mind. First, the HIES distinguishes between “earned” and “unearned” income. While the former includes income that a household receive as an employer, employee of through self employment; whereas the latter includes income from housing (i.e. rent) and as transfer payments. Rents, both actual and imputed, is income from “ownership of dwellings” and is a part of Pakistan’s national accounts classification. Transfers payments could be discarded for calculation of provincial GDP because if these payments originates from outside the province (i.e. from other provinces or abroad) they can be considered as “factor income from abroad”, which is part of GNP and not GDP. If these payments originate from within the province, it would imply “double counting” of income, as the source of these payments is already accounted in earned or rental income.
4. Second, as some of the earned income could be originating from outside the province (i.e. from other provinces), there is a need to make necessary adjustments. It is assumed that earned income originating outside the province is likely to be small on the net basis and therefore could be ignored for the purpose of calculating provincial GDP.[[11]](#footnote-11)
5. The adjusted total household income (derived from each sector) for each province, and for the country, were used to derive provincial shares in each income generating sector. These shares are then applied to the national value-added in each sector to get the valued-added estimates for each province, which total up to give an estimate of provincial GDP.







**Pakistan**

**Agricultur**

**e, Fishing**

**& Forestry**

**Mining**

**and**

**Quarrying**

**Manufactu**

**ring**

**Electricity,**

**Gas, Water**

**Constructi**

**on**

**Whole**

**Sale and**

**related**

**trade**

**Transport**

**and**

**Storage**

**Finance,**

**Real Estate**

**etc.**

**Communit**

**y, Social,**

**Personal**

**Srv.**

**Ownership**

**of**

**Dwellings**

**TOTAL**

**1999/00**

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

**100.0**

**2000/01**

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

**100.0**

**2001/02**

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

**100.0**

**2002/03**

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

**100.0**

**2003/04**

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

**100.0**

**2004/05**

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

**100.0**

**2005/06**

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

**100.0**

**2006/07**

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

**100.0**

**2007/08**

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

**100.0**

**2008/09**

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

**100.0**

**2009/10**

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

**100.0**

**2010/11**

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

100.0

**100.0**

**PUNJAB**

**1999/00**

58.2

15.3

45.9

39.5

62.1

56.0

52.4

50.1

49.5

44.4

**51.7**

**2000/01**

57.9

15.0

45.3

43.2

61.8

55.5

52.3

50.6

49.5

44.4

**51.3**

**2001/02**

57.3

15.0

46.0

42.9

61.6

55.3

52.2

51.0

49.5

44.4

**51.1**

**2002/03**

56.8

14.2

49.9

43.1

60.7

54.8

51.9

50.6

50.0

44.4

**51.5**

**2003/04**

56.1

12.5

49.9

43.0

60.0

54.0

51.7

50.2

50.3

44.4

**50.6**

**2004/05**

58.8

11.7

46.7

44.3

60.0

55.2

51.7

49.5

50.5

44.4

**51.3**

**2005/06**

57.7

12.6

46.8

45.5

55.7

60.9

54.6

54.1

52.7

53.6

**53.2**

**2006/07**

57.6

11.8

46.9

46.8

59.1

61.7

54.0

51.5

52.4

55.3

**53.2**

**2007/08**

57.2

11.7

46.6

46.8

62.1

62.5

53.4

48.8

52.0

56.9

**53.1**

**2008/09**

58.0

11.4

46.7

46.3

62.1

62.6

53.8

52.4

52.4

56.6

**53.7**

**2009/10**

58.0

11.0

46.6

45.9

63.1

62.9

54.2

56.0

52.8

56.3

**54.0**

**2010/11**

59.2

11.1

46.4

43.1

64.7

63.1

54.5

59.6

53.2

56.0

**54.6**

**SINDH**

**1999/00**

22.3

49.2

39.2

30.4

16.1

28.1

24.1

37.5

26.1

37.0

**28.4**

**2000/01**

21.7

49.8

40.8

26.2

16.9

28.2

23.5

36.5

25.8

37.0

**28.4**

**2001/02**

20.7

52.9

39.2

29.2

17.6

27.5

22.8

35.5

25.5

37.0

**27.9**

**2002/03**

20.0

56.2

38.1

29.2

17.5

27.2

23.1

36.3

26.2

37.0

**27.8**

**2003/04**

21.1

62.4

37.6

29.9

18.0

28.5

23.4

37.1

26.5

37.0

**29.1**

**2004/05**

20.2

65.7

37.3

28.8

18.0

28.4

23.1

38.1

27.1

37.0

**28.9**

**2005/06**

21.4

64.5

36.3

27.8

22.1

24.1

23.9

27.2

26.2

30.5

**27.7**

**2006/07**

21.6

64.1

36.3

25.3

20.3

23.7

24.1

30.6

26.3

29.2

**27.8**

**2007/08**

22.2

63.9

36.7

26.1

18.6

23.1

24.3

34.0

26.4

27.9

**28.1**

**2008/09**

22.0

65.2

36.3

25.9

18.7

22.7

24.2

32.1

26.4

27.9

**27.4**

**2009/10**

21.8

63.6

36.3

26.3

18.7

22.4

24.1

30.2

26.4

27.9

**27.1**

**2010/11**

21.4

59.7

36.6

26.9

16.2

22.1

24.0

28.3

26.4

27.9

**26.8**

**K.P.**

**1999/00**

8.2

1.3

10.5

20.9

16.7

8.2

16.4

11.1

15.4

13.5

**11.4**

**2000/01**

8.1

1.6

9.6

19.0

15.8

8.1

17.3

11.0

15.8

13.5

**11.3**

**2001/02**

8.6

1.4

9.8

19.0

15.0

8.4

18.1

10.9

16.1

13.5

**11.7**

**2002/03**

8.0

1.9

8.5

19.5

16.4

8.0

18.0

10.9

15.4

13.5

**11.2**

**2003/04**

6.8

1.6

8.3

19.5

16.8

7.2

17.9

10.9

14.7

13.5

**10.5**

**2004/05**

7.5

2.0

9.3

18.7

16.8

7.4

17.9

10.9

13.9

13.5

**10.8**

**2005/06**

8.2

3.6

9.7

18.0

18.5

6.8

17.4

16.4

15.7

13.4

**11.3**

**2006/07**

8.0

5.8

9.6

17.6

16.9

6.4

16.3

16.1

15.7

12.8

**11.1**

**2007/08**

7.2

6.6

9.5

16.7

15.5

5.7

15.3

15.8

15.7

12.2

**10.5**

**2008/09**

7.2

6.3

9.7

16.2

15.6

5.9

15.0

14.1

15.6

12.2

**10.5**

**2009/10**

7.3

9.6

9.7

15.9

14.6

6.1

14.7

12.4

15.4

12.3

**10.5**

**2010/11**

7.4

13.8

9.5

18.1

16.0

6.4

14.3

10.7

15.3

12.4

**10.5**

**BALOCHISTAN**

**1999/00**

11.3

34.2

4.4

9.2

5.1

7.7

7.0

1.3

9.0

5.0

**8.5**

**2000/01**

12.3

33.7

4.3

11.6

5.5

8.2

6.9

1.9

8.9

5.0

**9.0**

**2001/02**

13.4

30.7

5.1

9.0

5.8

8.8

6.8

2.7

8.8

5.0

**9.2**

**2002/03**

15.2

27.8

3.6

8.1

5.4

10.0

6.9

2.2

8.4

5.0

**9.5**

**2003/04**

16.1

23.5

4.1

7.6

5.2

10.4

7.1

1.8

8.5

5.0

**9.7**

**2004/05**

13.5

20.6

6.7

8.2

5.2

9.0

7.3

1.5

8.5

5.0

**9.1**

**2005/06**

12.7

19.4

7.3

8.6

3.6

8.2

4.2

2.3

5.4

2.5

**7.8**

**2006/07**

12.8

18.3

7.2

10.3

3.7

8.2

5.6

1.9

5.7

2.8

**8.0**

**2007/08**

13.4

17.7

7.2

10.4

3.8

8.7

7.0

1.4

5.9

3.0

**8.4**

**2008/09**

12.8

17.1

7.2

11.6

3.7

8.7

7.0

1.4

5.6

3.3

**8.3**

**2009/10**

13.0

15.8

7.4

11.8

3.5

8.7

7.1

1.4

5.3

3.5

**8.3**

**2010/11**

12.0

15.4

7.5

11.9

3.1

8.4

7.1

1.4

5.0

3.8

**8.0**

**Table B.9: Annual Shares of Gross Provincial Value Added to National Value Added @ current Prices**

*Share of National GDP*

1. “One unit” means that the entire territory of the present-day Pakistan was governed as a single province called “West Pakistan.” Present-day Bangladesh constituted “East Pakistan.” The details regarding Balochistan are from Muhammad Akbar Azad, *Governance, Law and Customs in Balochistan*. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The data are obtained from various issues of the Pakistan Statistical Yearbook, Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan, Balochistan Development Statistics, Economic Survey, Agricultural Crops and Livestock Products – Long-Term Trends, and Support Price Policy Issues of Major Crops. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. As per the FBS’s rebasing exercise, the input cost was derived as a fixed proportion of gross value of output. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. FBS authorities provided the data. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The Federal Bureau of Statistics has calculated a growth rate of 5.31% for 1997/98, 6.86% for 1998.99, and 7.51 for 1999/00, based on the small household manufacturing index (SHMI) at national level, and a study by Quaidian Economic Consultants of Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad respectively. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. For the years when no HIES was conducted, i.e. 2006/07, 2008/09 and 2009/10, the estimates were obtained by interpolation. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The data are obtained from various issues of the Pakistan Statistical Yearbook, Agriculture Statistics of Pakistan, Provincial Development Statistics, Economic Survey, Agricultural Crops and Livestock Products – Long-Term Trends, and Support Price Policy Issues of Major Crops. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. PBS authorities kindly provided the data. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. The Provincial Bureau of Statistics bases the QIM on monthly surveys of industrial production and employment uniformly in all provinces. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics has calculated a growth rate of 5.31% based on the small household manufacturing index (SHMI) at national level, until 1997/98. For 1998/99 and 1999/00 the growth rates recommended by Quaid-i-Azam University was 6.86% and 7.51% respectively. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. It is assumed the, for example, that earned income originating outside Sindh but reported by Sindhi households would be more or less counterbalanced by earned income originating in Sindh but reported by household in other provinces. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)