AFRICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: MEASURING SUCCESS AND FAILURE SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY, VANCOUVER, CANADA

WHERE ARE THE NUMBERS?

National Bureau of Statistics and the Reset of the Nigerian National Statistical System

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OUTLINE...



- A. Introduction
- B. Historical evolution of the National Statistical System
- C. Current structure and functions of the National Statistical System
- D. Challenges and mitigating factors
- E. Recent statistical development
- F. Conclusion

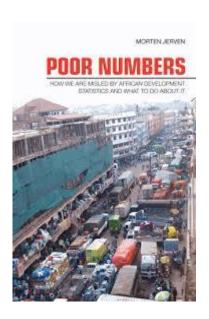
A: INTRODUCTION...

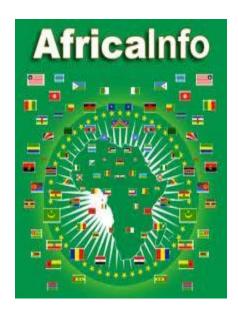
African Statistics:

Is there a tragedy?











Demand for Nigerian Statistics 2005and 2012

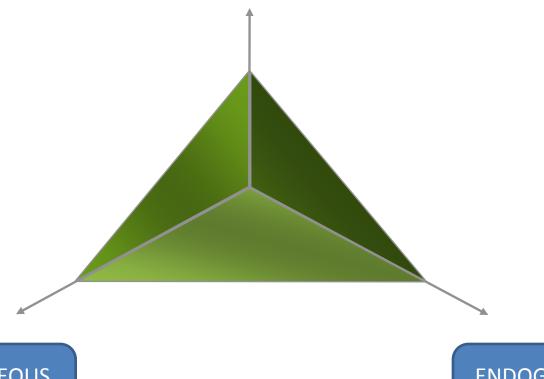
	Performance Indicators	2005	2012
1	Reports downloaded	48,479	1,015,6454
2	Request for data onsite	23	334
3	Request for data email	106	4,882
4	Visits to website/ No of hits	36,280	4,486,112
5	No. of times NBS mentioned in the media	73	3,365



A: INTRODUCTION...

What's driving the demand for data?

SURGE IN AFRICAN DATA DEMAND



EXOGENEOUS FACTORS

ENDOGENOUS FACTORS

A: INTRODUCTION...

Sub-Saharan Africa

Nigeria



What's driving the demand for data? **EXOGENOUS DEMAND** GDP Growth- Nigeria and the Rest of the World 12 Weakening growth and search for new 10 % Change opportunities 8 (worsened by the global economic 6 crisis) 4 2 0 -2 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013f World 4.9 5.3 3.2 4.6 5.4 2.8 0 5.1 3.9 3.5 United States 3.5 3.1 2.7 1.9 0 0 2.4 2.30 2.00 1.80 Euro Area 3 -0.2 2.2 1.7 3.2 0.4 2 1.4 Japan 2.4 1.3 1.7 2.2 0 0 4.5 0 2.2 1.2 Latin America and the Carribean 6 5.7 5.8 0 6.2 4.5 3 3.6 4.7 4.2 Middle East and North Africa 6.2 5.3 5.7 5 3.5 5.2 3.4

4.5

5.6

6.0

7.1

6.4

2.6

2.8

7.0

5.3

8.0

5.3

7.4

5.8

6.8

4.8

6.3

6.4

6.0

7.1

10.5

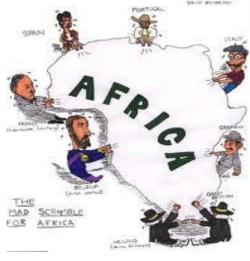
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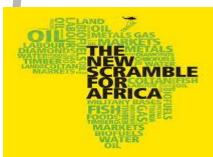
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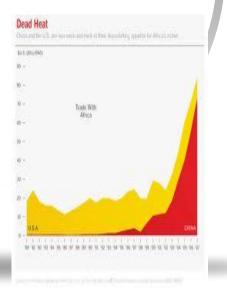


What's driving the demand for data?





"Nowadays, it is <u>Africa</u> that is the continent on investors' lips", Zin Bekkali, chief executive of Silk Invest, a boutique asset manager



EXOGENOUS DEMAND

Abundant good news... Goldman Sachs report on N11, improved ratings, macro stability, and validated by IMF and Wbank reports 2005.HBS from report rating NGR high on as top **30st** most important economies etc

JP Morgan and Barclays adds NGR bonds to emerging market index etc.

<u>Unprecedented surge in</u> <u>FDI (\$9bn in 2012 in NGR</u> and over \$55bn for Africa)

by foreign firms from less than 5 percent in 2000

<u>Unprecedented increase in</u> trade and financial flows.

INTRODUCTION...

What's driving the demand for data?





Major international brands entering the Nigerian market in the last three years.









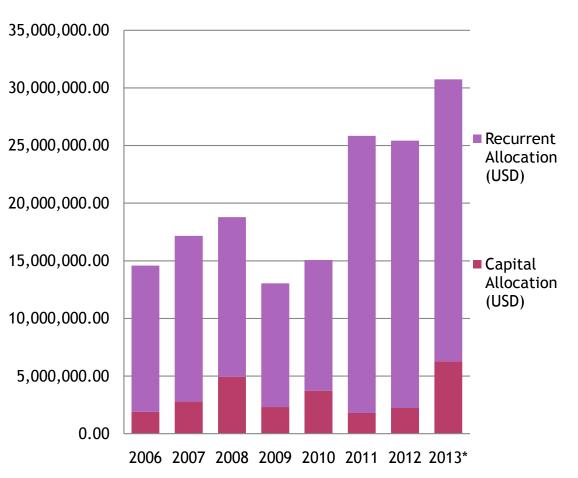




INTRODUCTION...

What's driving the demand for data?

Statistics Budget profile 2006-2013 (\$US)



ENDOGENOUS DEMAND?

Recurrent budget (mostly personnel costs) for the Bureau has been high over the years

The capital budget on the other hand, finances key surveys and projects and has largely declined since 2008

As a result of recent advocacy efforts, and demonstrable successes, the current government increased the capital allocation by 25 percent in 2012 and by a whopping 178 percent for 2013!

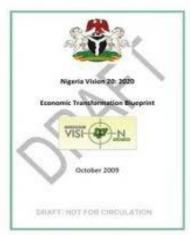


INTRODUCTION...

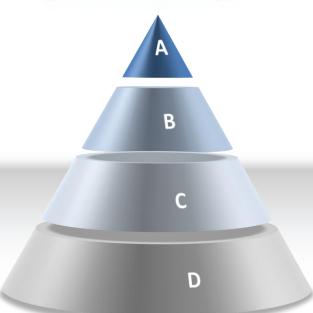
What's driving the demand for data? **ENDOGENOUS DEMAND**?







- A Paradigm shift to results based managementfrom finanacial to output to performance and outcome measurement.
- B Return to strategic planning by FGN
- Increased demand for accountability from citizens.
- Return to Democracy after 3 decades of military dictatioship



B: Historical evolution of the Nigerian National Statistical System

Statistics unit established by Colonial authorities 1988-Civil service reforms created further

1957-

First Statistics
Act was passed
which gave
powers to
conduct
censuses, publish
statistical
information and
coordinate NSS

1958

Country adopted a federal system of government with three regions, which led to decentralization of the statistical system;

1960-

NSO transferred to the Ministry of Finance and later to Ministry of Economic Development Now called FOS

Civil service reforms created further decentralization by establishing planning, resear ch and statistics departments in all Federal Ministries

2004-

Creation of the 5-year Statistical Master-plan to address the decline in the quality and quantity of official statistics

2007-

Statistics Act was passed which formally established the current National Bureau of Statistics with powers to coordinate the National Statistical System

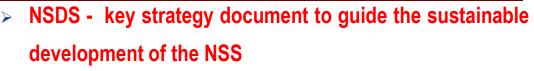
2010- DateThe National

Strategy for the Development of Statistics

B: Historical evolution of the Nigerian National Statistical System







- a follow-up statistical strategy to the National Statistical
 Master Plan (NSMP) implemented from 2005 -2009.
- Marrakech declaration for an Action plan for Statistics by African Heads of Governments in February, 2004.
- The Strategy is to span over a period of five (5) years (2010-2014)

Purpose of NSDS

- Mechanisms for a holistic reform of the NSS which will ensure a sustainable development of statistics in Nigeria.
- Development of an integrated, harmonized, coordinated and coherent NSS
- Reduce to a bearable level disparity in statistical information among data producing agencies.

B: Historical evolution of the Nigerian National Statistical System

Focus of NSDS

- To ensure the existence of a statistical system that will be capable of effectively meeting local, state, national and international data needs on a timely and sustainable basis.
- Forms the basis for the establishment of the coordinating forum known as the National Consultative Committee on Statistics (NCCS) which has responsibility to:
 - Examine the statistics programmes of the various agencies
 - Develop strategies for uniform standards and methodologies

Coverage

- The entire statistical system in Nigeria comprises:
 - Producers of statistics: including NBS as coordinating agency of the system, line ministries, SSAs and Local Government Statistical Units.
 - Data suppliers: including establishments and households
 - Data users: including policy and decision makers, researchers and Statistical Training Institutions







First... some Context

Large Population 167mn Over 500
ethnic groups
and over
250 languages
and over
20mn hhs

Land area: 923,768 sq.km

Over 3 decades
Of Military rule
and
currently a
Federation with
36 states and
774 local
government
areas





MAIN DATA PRODUCER
COORDINATOR OF THE NSS
CUSTODIAN OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS









OTHER KEY DATA PRODUCERS









DATA PROVIDERS

The operation of the NSS and interaction between elements is guided by the NSDS





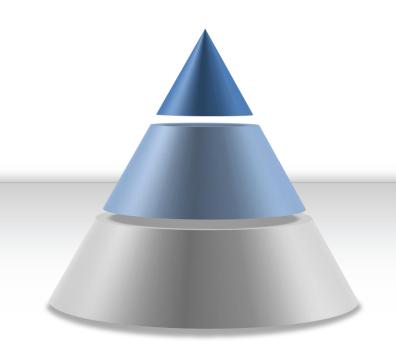
NSS/NBS generates data primarily through 2 methods......

System of Administrative Statistics (SAS)

- Direct/periodic reporting of indicators compiled in the course of data providers' normal business activities
- NBS now has at least one contact person from each MDA serving as NBS focal person

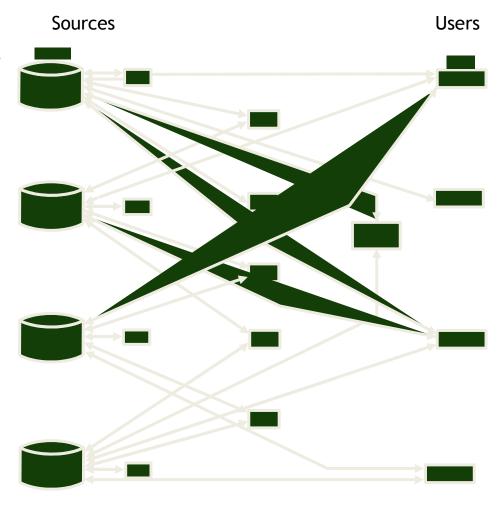
Surveys/Censuses

- Periodically undertaken to ascertain the current state of affairs of particular indicators
- Major ones include Establishment survey, HNLSS, GHS, etc
- Similar/related surveys are being harmonised to increase efficiency
- Increasingly, other agencies are collaborating with NBS to undertake issue/sector-specific surveys e.g NACS, SMEDAN, GATT etc



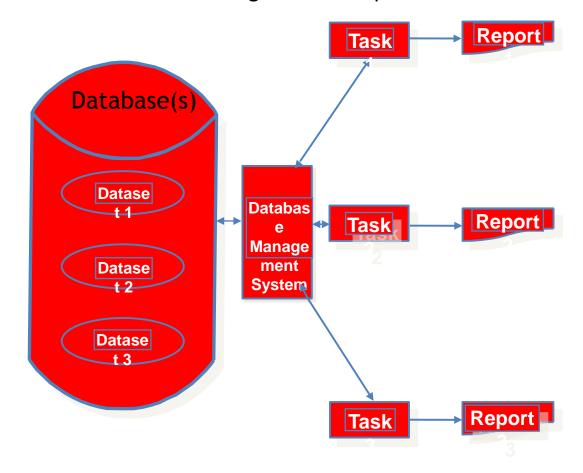
Past Situation

Past methods of assembling and managing administrative statistics rely on manual technologies which are slow and in the long run expensive. The methods are also very inefficient.

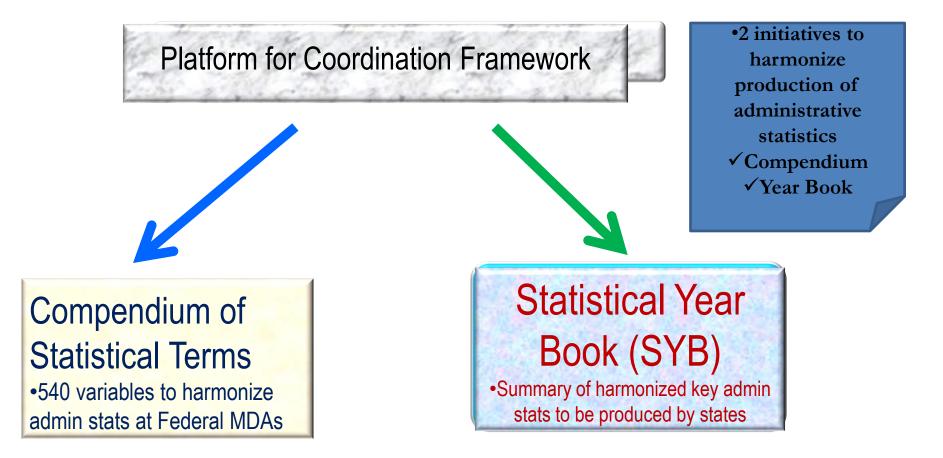


Current Method

The foregoing shortcomings of assembling and managing administrative statistics make it desirable to introduce new technologies into the process.

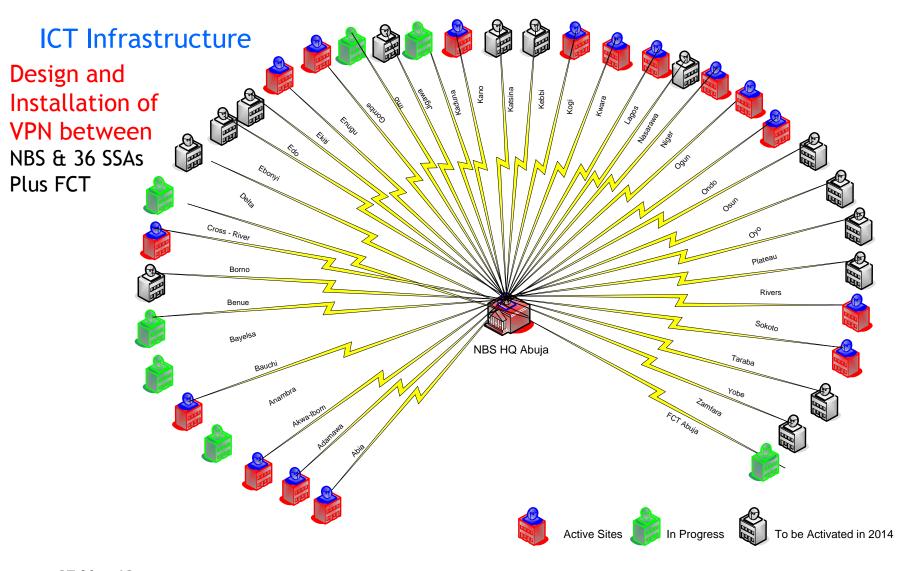


Current Status of Implementation of NSDS –Phased Approach



•Objective is to gradually reduce the use of surveys and improve use of administrative statistics

Current Status of Implementation of NSDS –Phased Approach



Better coordination with SSAs

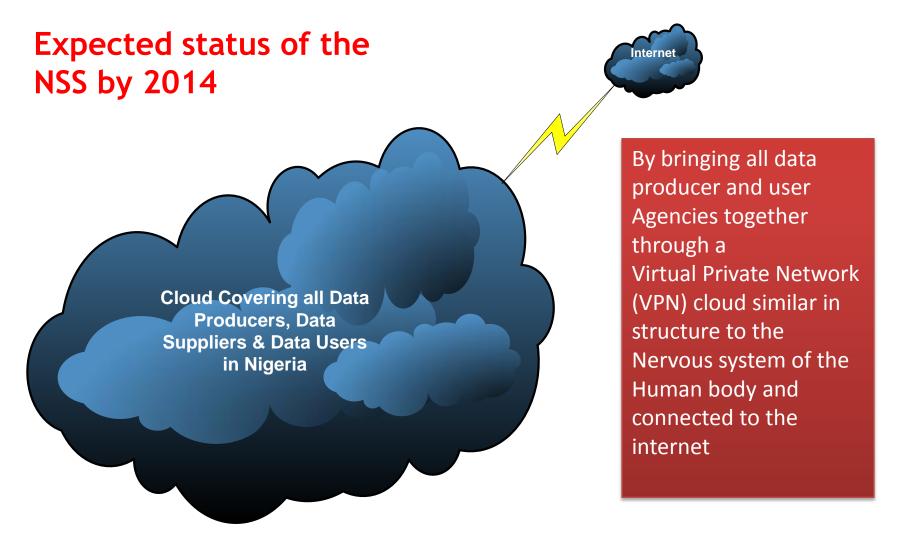
(schematic of VPN between NBS & SSAs)

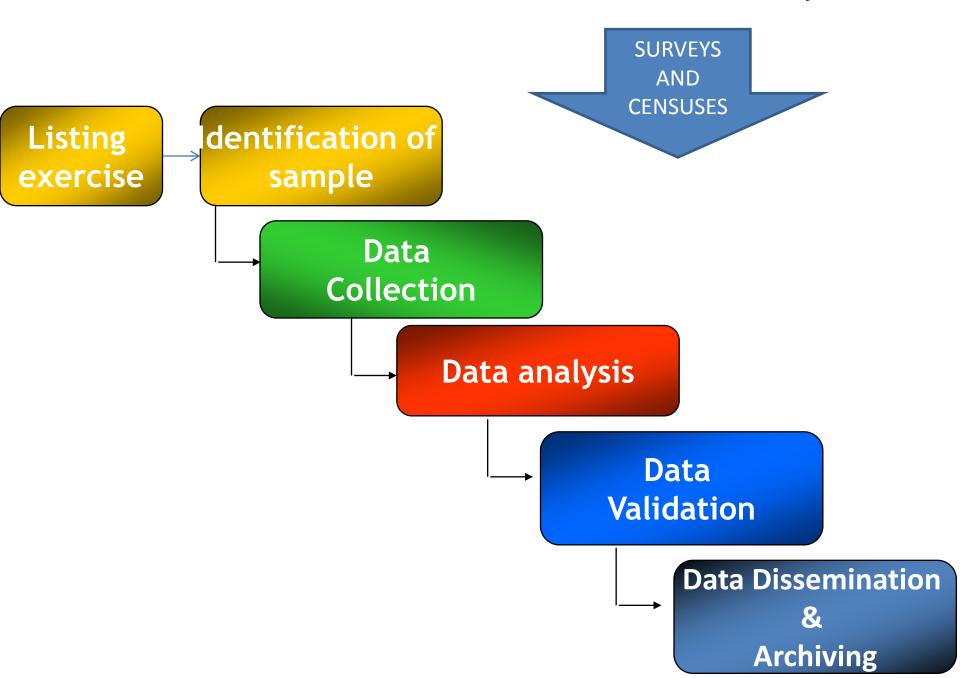
















Major Statistical outputs

- CPI and Inflation report (Monthly)
- Economic Review / Outlook (Annually)
- General Household Survey (Annually)
- GDP Report (Quarterly/Annually)
- Foreign trade news (Quarterly/Annually)
- Access to ICT Report (Annually)
- Sectoral Wages & Emoluments (Annually)
- Unemployment (Annually,>> Quarterly)
- Gender statistics Newsletter (Quarterly)
- National Literacy Survey (Annually)
- Consumption pattern in Nigeria (Annually)













D: Challenges and Mitigating factors

WARNING!!!!

"DON'T REPLACE DATA WITH IDEOLOGY"

Article by Emi Nakamura, Jon Steinsson and Nicolas Vincent, Bloomberg

WWW.BLOOMBERG.COM/NEWS/2012-06-12/DON-T-REPLACE-DATA-WITH-IDEOLOGY.-HTML



D: Challenges and Mitigating factors





Low/Literacy/ Error • Low rate of

- Low rate of response from respondents
- Lack of appreciation for recordkeeping
- Low numeracy skills
- Poor understanding of how data could be of benefit to them
- Poor historical data vis-avis newer ones.

Financial

- Inadequate funding, resulting in smaller samples to save cost
- Irregular funding resulting in possible noncompletion of on-going projects

Political/Environment al

- Institutional coordination
- Resistance to accept results
- motivation
- Inadequate training
- Difficult terrain / work conditions
- Balancing international best practices with local realities



D: Challenges and Mitigating factors



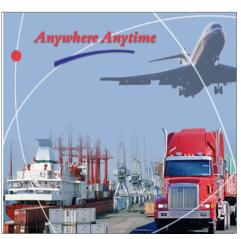
Mitigating Factors

- Increase staff capacity and capability (skills & abilities) in all MDA on statistics.
- Improvement in budgetary allocation.
- Statistical Trust Fund
- Harmonization of surveys
- Electronic questionnaire and handheld devices
- Field world arrangements with increased monitoring and supervision.
- Enforcing statistical law on data collection.
- Demand Driven data: Effective links between MDAs mandates, policy framework, Performance agreements and MDAs scorecards
- Review of historical data....last 10 years.
- Upgrading methodology eg poverty, unemplyment rebasing GDP etc









Services 19 Activities

Agriculture

4 Activities

Industry

10 Activities

- ●GDP at NBS is computed by applying the 1993 SNA divided across 3 sectors.
- •Data is collected from all these activities from different sources depending on the activity

- Rebasing usually involves incorporation of data for a new benchmark year
 - According to the SNA manual, the base year should be updated every 5 years. However, we have not rebased since 1990.
- The new base year should be a "normal" year without dramatic economic changes to reflect true structure of the economy.
 - NBS has selected 2010 to be the base year
 - This is also the most appropriate year with data to incorporate before another 5 year period.

Rebasing (update of base year) can be carried out as follows:

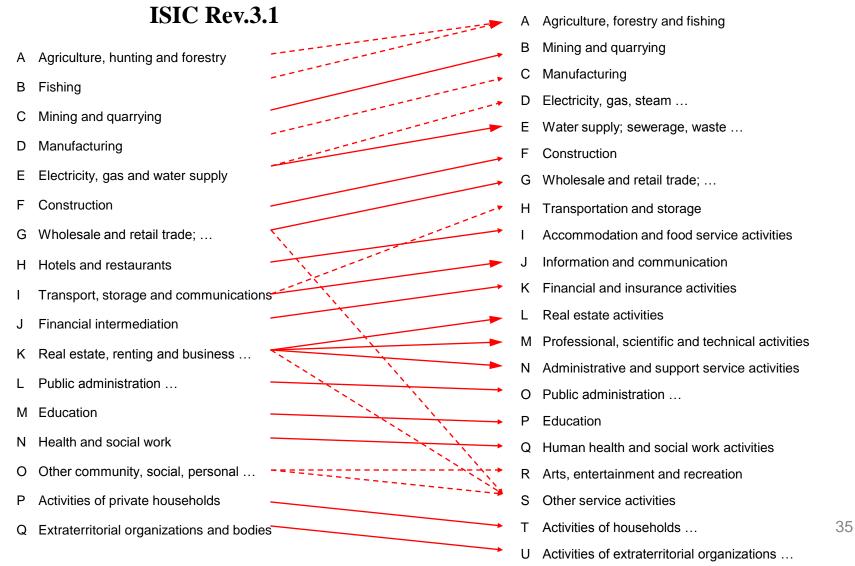
- Periodic rebasing
 - With no linking
 - With linking
- Annual rebasing (annual chain-linking)

 We are adopting periodic rebasing with linking

- Transparency and Consultation
 - □ Case Studies: Ghana, Burundi, Indonesia, Singapore etc
- 4 international National Accounts consultants.
- Supply and Use tables (SUT) Construction
- Moving from SNA 1993 to SNA 2008
- ISIC 4 from ISIC 3.1 and linking with Central Product Classification
- Data collection ongoing.
- Target publishing date: 3rd Quarter 2013 subject to funding

- Moving from ISIC 3.1 to 4:
- Increases in top-level categories from 17 to 21
- Increase in overall detail as the level of disaggregation increases
- New concepts (information, professional services, support services)
- New application rules (vertical integration, top-down method, outsourcing)

ISIC Rev.4



	ISIC Rev.3	ISIC Rev.4
Sections	17	21
Divisions	60	88
Groups	159	238
Classes	292	419

E: Recent Statistical Developments: state GDP

- The Gross State Domestic Product (GSP) is the state equivalent to a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
 - Therefore it measures overall economic activity in a State and signals the direction of aggregate economic activity in that state.

E: Recent Statistical Developments: State GDP

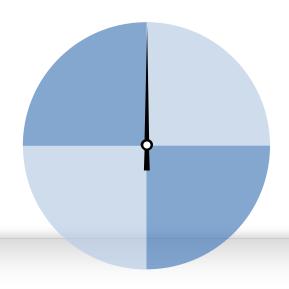
- It is important because it:
 - Reveals structure of state economy (strengths and weaknesses)
 - Determines factors driving growth in states (So State have a clearer picture where resources can be best deployed to achieve the best results)
 - Provides evidenced-based State planning and policy (Without data planning is essentially useless and policies that arise from such data deprived plans may be ineffective.
 - Depicts States' contributions to national output
 - Engenders healthy competition and interstate comparison of economic development, comparative advantage, regional development.



F: CONCLUSION



- Evidence-based policies decisions are taken based on evidence and evidence is data
- Much needed stratgic planning, and effective monitoring and evaluation — qualitative and quantitative performance and progress of work are traced using reliable and timely data.
- Nigeria's Statistical System has evolved through different phases of development. Currently userfocused, technology-driven. Focus is on improving quality of data and statistical advocacy
- There is a re-awakening in the demand for data. Foreign and domestic (growing middle class, rising unemployment etc...)
- African countries have to be ready to meet the demand as the continent evolves.





F: CONCLUSION

GOAL

A robust and efficient statistical system that produces good quality, reliable and timely statistics

- Effective monitoring and evaluation
- Adequate funding
- A good Performance Management System (PMS)

- Evidence-based policies
- Robust planning
- A co-ordinated approach to implementation

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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