WHERE ARE THE NUMBERS?
National Bureau of Statistics and the Reset of the Nigerian National Statistical System

DR. YEMI KALE
Statistician-General /
CEO, National Bureau of Statistics
Abuja, NIGERIA.

18-20 April 2013
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 2005 and 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Reports downloaded</td>
<td>48,479</td>
<td>1,015,6454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Request for data onsite</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Request for data email</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>4,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Visits to website/ No of hits</td>
<td>36,280</td>
<td>4,486,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 No. of times NBS mentioned in the media</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>3,365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What’s driving the demand for data?

SURGE IN AFRICAN DATA DEMAND

EXOGENEOUS FACTORS

ENDOGENOUS FACTORS
What’s driving the demand for data?

GDP Growth - Nigeria and the Rest of the World

EXOGENOUS DEMAND

Weakening growth and search for new opportunities (worsened by the global economic crisis)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013f</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro Area</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Carribean</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXOGENOUS DEMAND

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

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

Unprecedented surge in FDI ($9bn in 2012 in NGR and over $55bn for Africa)

60 percent of NSE owned by foreign firms from less than 5 percent in 2000

Unprecedented increase in trade and financial flows.

“Nowadays, it is Africa that is the continent on investors’ lips”, Zin Bekkali, chief executive of Silk Invest, a boutique asset manager
INTRODUCTION...

What’s driving the demand for data?

Major international brands entering the Nigerian market in the last three years.
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 management from financial to output to performance and outcome measurement.

B  Return to strategic planning by FGN

C  Increased demand for accountability from citizens.

D  Return to Democracy after 3 decades of military dictationship
B: Historical evolution of the Nigerian National Statistical System

1928- Statistics unit established by Colonial authorities

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

1988- Civil service reforms created further decentralization by establishing planning, research 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- Date The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
B: Historical evolution of the Nigerian National Statistical System

- **NSDS - key strategy document to guide the sustainable development of the NSS**
  - a follow-up statistical strategy to the National Statistical Master Plan (NSMP) implemented from 2005 -2009.
  - 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.
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
C: Current structure and functions of the National Statistical System

First... some Context

- Large Population: 167mn
- Over 500 ethnic groups and over 250 languages
- 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
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 structure and functions of the National Statistical System

- Current Status of Implementation of NSDS – Phased Approach

Platform for Coordination Framework

- 2 initiatives to harmonize production of administrative statistics
  - ✔ Compendium
  - ✔ Year Book

Compendium of Statistical Terms
- 540 variables to harmonize admin stats at Federal MDAs

Statistical Year Book (SYB)
- Summary of harmonized key admin stats to be produced by states

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

07-May-13
C: Current structure and functions of the National Statistical System

❖ Current Status of Implementation of NSDS –Phased Approach

ICT Infrastructure
Design and Installation of VPN between NBS & 36 SSAs Plus FCT

07-May-13
Better coordination with SSAs
(schematic of VPN between NBS & SSAs)
C: Current structure and functions of the National Statistical System

Expected status of the NSS by 2014

By bringing all data producer and user Agencies together through a Virtual Private Network (VPN) cloud similar in structure to the Nervous system of the Human body and connected to the internet
C: Current structure and functions of the National Statistical System
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)
C: Current structure and functions of the National Statistical System

The main goal of the proposed NBS Online Data Analysis Portal is to allow for dissemination of statistical data with a wide range of functionalities.

NBS Data Warehouse. The data warehouse is a query-intensive environment. At any time, different users of the NBS Data Warehouse might be executing multiple, big or small, queries to perform all types of data analyses. Part of the value of a data warehouse is to provide optimal data accessibility and manipulation. Web-based Data Portal NBS Data Portal is built on a web-based platform.
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Financial</th>
<th>Political/Environmental</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low/Literacy/ Error</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Low rate of response from respondents</td>
<td>- Inadequate funding, resulting in smaller samples to save cost</td>
<td>- Institutional coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lack of appreciation for record-keeping</td>
<td>- Irregular funding resulting in possible non-completion of on-going projects</td>
<td>- Resistance to accept results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Low numeracy skills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Poor understanding of how data could be of benefit to them</td>
<td></td>
<td>- motivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Poor historical data vis-avis newer ones.</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Inadequate training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Difficult terrain / work conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Balancing international best practices with local realities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, unemployement rebasing GDP etc
E: Recent Statistical Developments:

GDP at NBS is computed by applying the 1993 SNA divided across 3 sectors.

- **Agriculture**: 4 Activities
- **Industry**: 10 Activities
- **Services**: 19 Activities

Data is collected from all these activities from different sources depending on the activity.
E: Recent Statistical Developments: rebasing

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.
E: Recent Statistical Developments: rebasing
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
E: Recent Statistical Developments: rebasing

- 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
E: Recent Statistical Developments: rebasing

- 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)
E: Recent Statistical Developments: rebasing

**ISIC Rev.3.1**

A Agriculture, hunting and forestry
B Fishing
C Mining and quarrying
D Manufacturing
E Electricity, gas and water supply
F Construction
G Wholesale and retail trade; …
H Hotels and restaurants
I Transport, storage and communications
J Financial intermediation
K Real estate, renting and business …
L Public administration …
M Education
N Health and social work
O Other community, social, personal …
P Activities of private households
Q Extraterritorial organizations and bodies

**ISIC Rev.4**

A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B Mining and quarrying
C Manufacturing
D Electricity, gas, steam …
E Water supply; sewerage, waste …
F Construction
G Wholesale and retail trade; …
H Transportation and storage
I Accommodation and food service activities
J Information and communication
K Financial and insurance activities
L Real estate activities
M Professional, scientific and technical activities
N Administrative and support service activities
O Public administration …
P Education
Q Human health and social work activities
R Arts, entertainment and recreation
S Other service activities
T Activities of households …
U Activities of extraterritorial organizations …
**E: Recent Statistical Developments:**
rebasing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ISIC Rev.3</th>
<th>ISIC Rev.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sections</strong></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Divisions</strong></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Groups</strong></td>
<td>159</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Classes</strong></td>
<td>292</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.**
Evidence-based policies – decisions are taken based on evidence and evidence is data

Much needed strategic 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 user-focused, 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
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Plot 762, Independence Avenue, Central Business District, Abuja.
Email: ykale@nigerianstat.gov.ng
feedback@nigerianstat.gov.ng
Website: www.nigerianstat.gov.ng
www.facebook.com/nigerianstatistics
“@nigerianstat”