

MEETING OF THE JOINT PLANNING BOARD/NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

## Data Generation: An Effective Tool For National Development

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Nike Lake Resort, Enugu, Enugu State | July 22-24, 2012

### Outline



- Introduction
- The role of statistical information
- Data availability vs. development progress: any relationship?
- The concept of National / Official Statistics
- National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
- Major activities in data production
- Data generation workflow
- Major statistical outputs
- Data production in Nigeria
- Statistical coordination in Nigeria
- Challenges facing data generation
- Addressing the challenges
- Conclusion

### Introduction



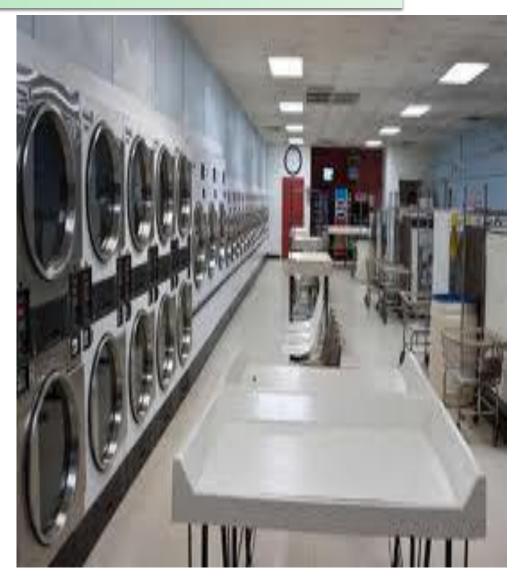
- Sound data represent the key weapon in the battle against poverty" Tado Chiko, President, Asian Development Bank
- Statistics are the eyes of policy makers" Keith Muhakanizi, Director of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Uganda
  - "If you can't measure it, you can't manage it" Robert Kaplan

 "Good statistics allied to appropriate government policies can <u>change</u> <u>things radically</u> for the better." - Clare Short, Secretary of State for International Development



## Project/programme identification

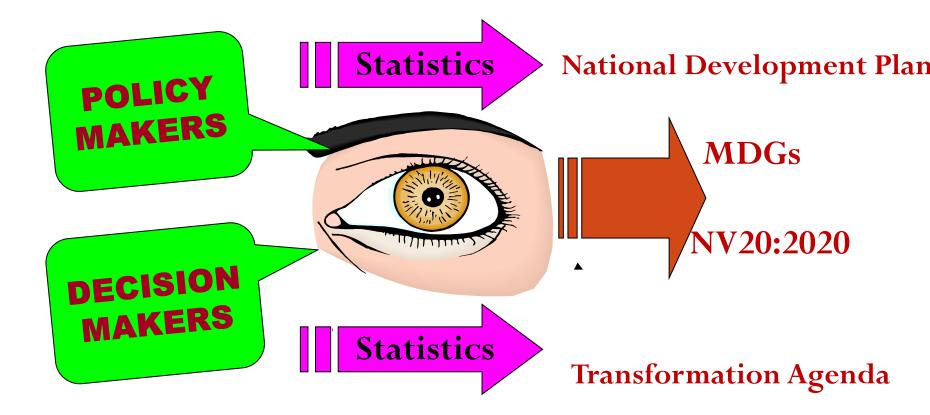




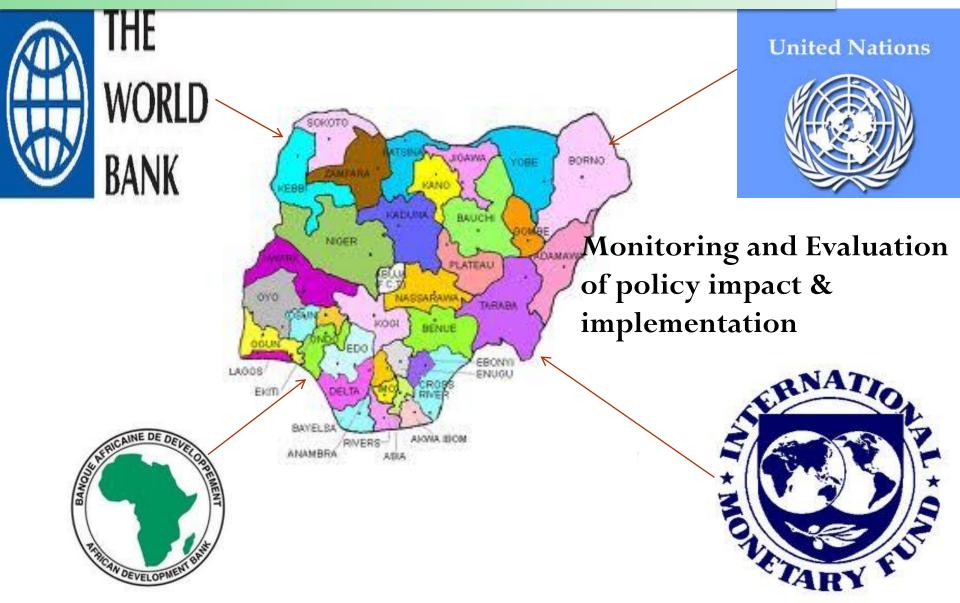
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**\*NBS** produces statistics that serves as the **'EYE'** of Policy and Decision-makers













#### Business/investment decision-making





Dementation

Volume: The Vision and Development Priorities

Higeria Vision 20:2020

The \* W20:200 Medium Term Implet

Plan preparation, policy choice and programme design





- Measuring governance and accountability

- engendering public debate and

informingpublic choices

## Data production and development outcomes: some evidence



- Evidence suggests that increased data production/availability often influences positive development outcomes!
- Example from 1996 public expenditure tracking survey (PETS) in Uganda (Reinikka and Svensson, 2005):
- Problem:
  - local government officials were diverting funds allocated by the national government to primary schools.
  - the average school received only 20 percent of its allotment (meaning that 80 percent of funds were diverted)
- Solution:
  - To address the problem, the government launched a national newspaper campaign that provided school officials, teachers, and parents with information on how to monitor local officials.
  - Every month, the government published data on how much money had been allocated to each school, so parents knew exactly how much money their children's school should receive.
- Result:

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- A 2002 PETS showed a decrease in local capture of program funds, as well as an increase in student enrollment in some areas.
- In 2001, the average school received more than 80 percent of its entitlement (compared with 24 percent in 1995).
- The median school received 82 percent of its entitlement in 2001; (compared with zero in 1995)
- **But:** About 30 percent still received less than two-thirds of their entitlements.

## Data production and development outcomes: some evidence



Country	No. of Years of consistent strategic planning	GDP per capita US\$		Poverty Rate %		
		1975	1999	1975	1999	
Malaysia	45	808	14,800	65	8	
India	55	430	2,420	58	36	
Singapore	40	2,505	27,597	-	-	
Indonesia	40	1,504	2,046	60	14	
Nigeria	15	454	325	47	70	

## nbs

## In short, data or statistics...

- Are a vital source of evidence of progress
- Ensure scarce resources are used effectively and efficiently
- > Enhance the decision making process, so that:
  - Our ability to identify key areas which require change are enhanced
  - Our proposals for change are likely to respond to the real needs of the Nigerian people.

A special class of data generated by governments around the world are **OFFICIAL STATISTICS** 

## **National / Official Statistics**



### Official statistics

- statistics disseminated by the national statistical system, excepting those that are explicitly stated not to be official *OECD Glossary of Statistical terms*
- Government statisticians around the world develop and administer surveys to gather, analyze, and report data periodically (monthly, quarterly, yearly, etc.) on a wide variety of subjects: population counts and characteristics, education performance results, disease occurrence, poverty levels, traffic and transportation patterns, and inflation and (un)employment numbers.
- The subjects surveyed typically include individual households or business establishments.

#### are

#### • Establishment

- Following the reforms of 2005-7
- Sec. 5 of Statistics Act, 2007 established NBS

#### Functions

- Coordinate the NSS
- Advise all levels of govt on matters related to statistical development
- Promote statistical standards / methodologies

#### • Powers

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- Section 22 of the Statistics Act 2007 spells out
  - the operational procedure for collecting information
  - the penalties and consequences if information is withheld, or misused etc.



#### Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette

No. 60	Lagos - 11th Ju	ne, 2007	 	Vol. 94
Government	Notice No. 39			
The fo	flowing is published as Supplement to this	Gazette :		
Act:No.	Short Title			Page
9	The Statistics Act, 2007			A 119 138



Extraordinary

## National Bureau of Statistics: Objectives



- Coordinate the National Statistical System
- Advise the Federal, State, Local Government on all mattes related to statistical development.
- Develop and promote the use of statistical standards and appropriate methodologies in the National Statistical System.
- Collecting, compiling, analyzing, publishing and disseminating statistical information
- Develop and maintain a comprehensive socio- economic national data bank.
- Provide a focal point of contact with international agencies on statistical matters, and so on (see NBS ACT)

# National Bureau of Statistics: How we work



- NBS collects data primarily in two ways:
  - 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

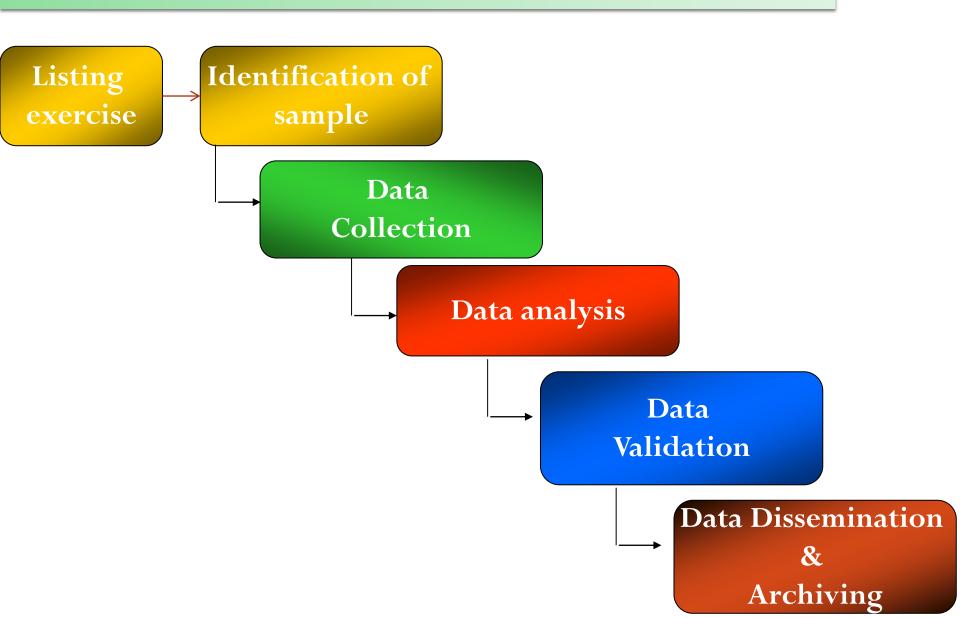
## Major activities in the production of official statistics







### **Data Generation Work flow**



## **Major Statistical outputs**

- CPI and Inflation report (Month'
- Economic Review / Outlook (A<sup>2(</sup>
- General Household Survey (Ani
- GDP Report (Quarterly/Annually
- Foreign trade news (Quarterly/ A
- Access to ICT Report (Annually)
- Sectoral Wages & Emolument
- **Unemployment** (Annually,>>
- Poverty report
- Gender statistics Newsle
- National Literacy Surve
- Consumption pattern in Consumption pattern



## Consumption Pattern in Nigeria 2009/10



### **Data production in Nigeria** – **The National Statistical System (NSS)**

**Data producers -** ensure availability of high quality statistical products





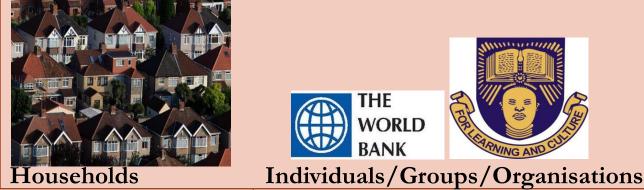




National Bureau of Statistics

Line Ministries / State Statistical Agencies / Local Govt Stat. Units

**Data providers-** maintain records and provide accurate data when requested







Public/private entities

#### **USER COMMUNITY**

The entire system is coordinated by NBS

#### **Statistical coordination in Nigeria – the National Consultative Committee on Statistics**

#### NCCS

#### Key responsibilities:

- Review statistics programmes of various agencies annually
- Evolve a national statistical programme
- Ensure uniform standards and methodologies within the NSS

#### Meetings:

• Twice a year

#### **Composition**:

- NBS (Chaired by the Statistician-General)
- Directors of State Statistical bodies
- Directors of PRS (Federal MDAs),
- Rep's of CBN, NPopC, Customs, Immigration, Armed Forces, NNPC, OPS, CSOs, Training & Research institutions



## Challenges to data generation in Nigeria





LEVEL

LOW LITERACY

- Low rate of response from respondents
- Lack of appreciation for record-keeping
- Low numeracy skills
- Poor understanding of how data could be of benefit



**RESOURCE CONSTRAIN** 

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



HUMAN ERRORS

- Wrong entries
- Insufficient motivation
- Inadequate training
- Difficult terrain / work conditions

### **SOCIO-POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT:**

need to balance the demands of professional responsibility with socio-political context

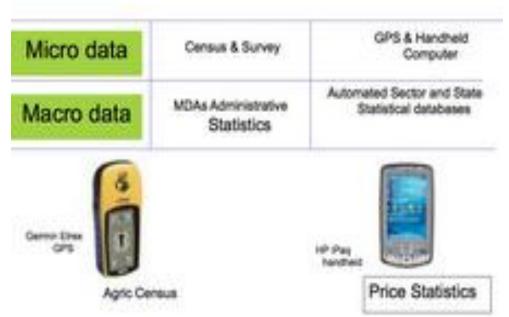


- Developing our people:
  - Recruitment
  - Training
  - Increased motivation for enumerators





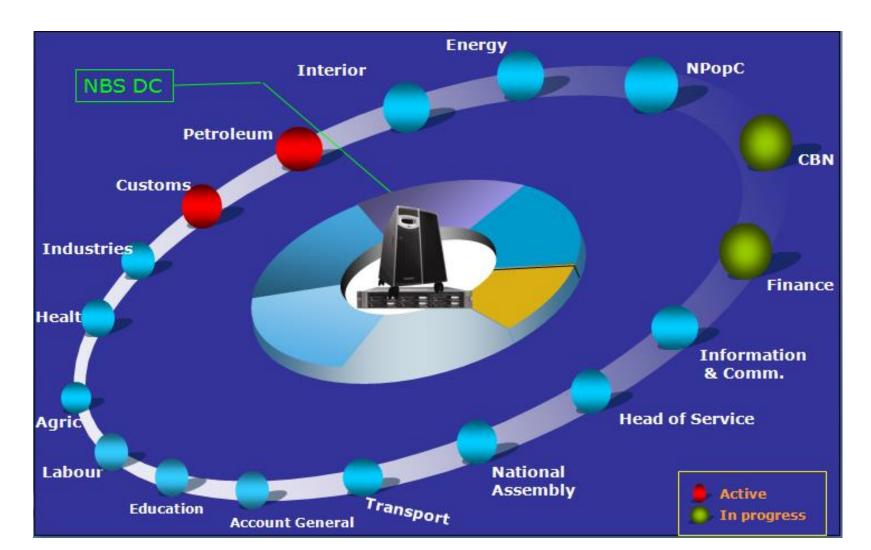
- Deploying technology:
  - Fully-interactive website
  - Online data analysis portal
  - Administrative Statistics
  - Electronic questionnaire
  - National Data Archive





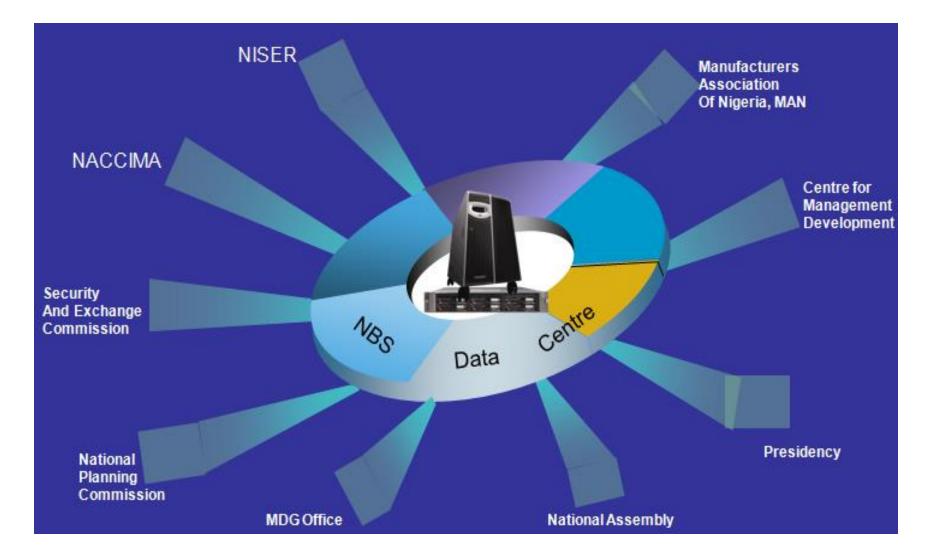


#### The NBS & Federal MDAs VPN Design



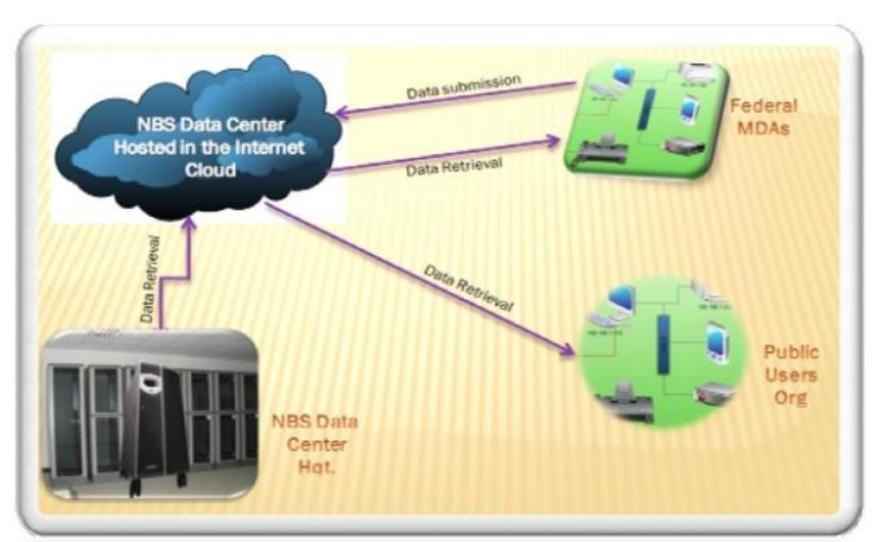


#### VPN Design to Connect NBS & Select Public User Organizations





#### The Proposed "eStatistics" Grid

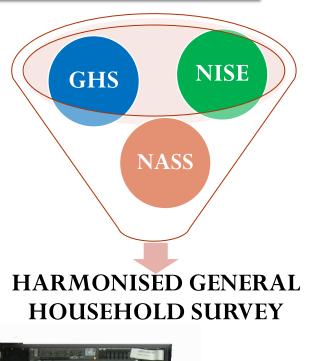




- Harmonisation of surveys
- Methodology review
- Data release schedule
- Access controls at HQ



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•Advocacy • Consultation

### Communication





#### Collaboration









**United Nations** 



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#### "

There is no conflict between efficient and wellfunded public services and a thriving private sector. On the contrary, we have always recognised that there are some services that only the public sector can provide. One such service...is the provision of official economic statistics. There is no doubt in my mind that weaknesses and gaps in Britain's statistics have made the task of economic management more difficult. – Fmr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Norman Lamont, speaking at the annual dinner of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), May 1992





### • Challenge to us as planners

- To what extent are we advocating for the use of these statistics in development planning?
- To what extent do we even use these statistics for our policymaking?



#### THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

### **NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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