2013 MEETING OF THE JOINT PLANNING BOARD / NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DEVELOPMEN PLANNING, UYO, AKWA IBOM STATE

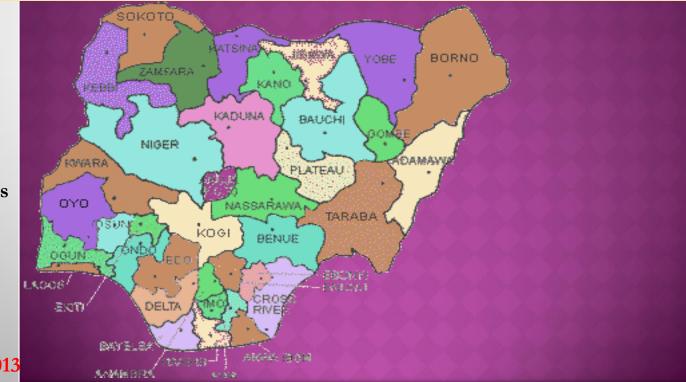


# RE-SETTING THE NIGERIAN STATISTICAL SYSTEM FOR EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY FORMULATION, PROJECT AND PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

#### DR. YEMI KALE

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National Bureau of Statistics Abuja.







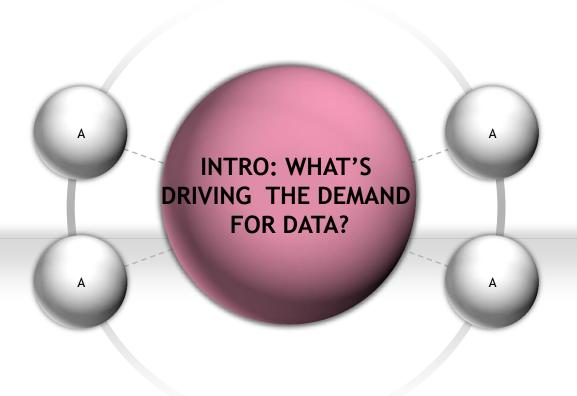
#### **OUTLINE...**



- A. Introduction: What's driving the demand for data?
- B. The Nigerian Statistical System and how it works
- C. Supporting evidence-based policy-making
- D. On-going statistical initiative
- Conclusion



### **SECTION A**









There is increasing demand for and attention on Nigeria's economic statistics...

#### Demand for Nigerian Statistics 2005 and 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



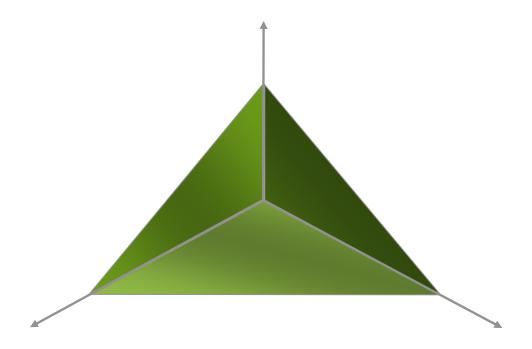
Source: NBS





What's driving the demand for data?

#### SURGE IN NIGERIA'S DATA DEMAND



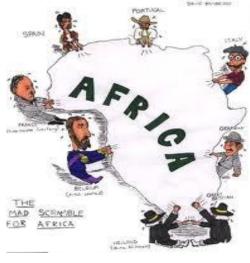
EXOGENEOUS FACTORS

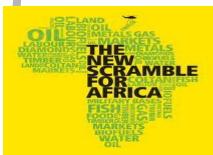
ENDOGENOUS FACTORS





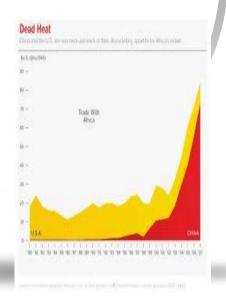
#### What's driving the demand for data?





"Nowadays, it is Africa 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 N11, improved ratings, macro stability, and validated by IMF Wbank and reports from 2005.HBS report rating NGR high on as 30st top 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)

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

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

What's driving the demand for data?

SHOPRITE





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



PORSCHE











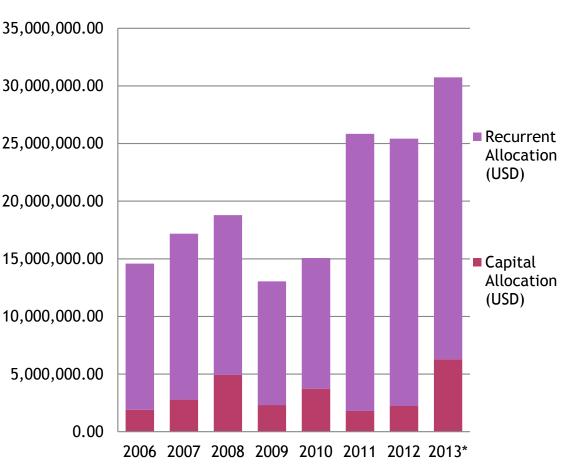






#### What's driving the demand for data?

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 share of NBS'capital budget (used for data production) from 9% in 2012, to 20% in 2013

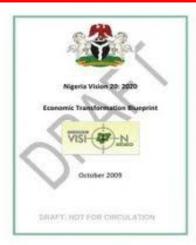




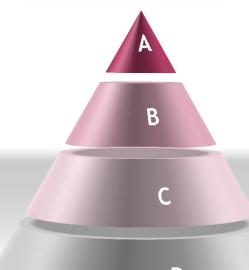
#### What's driving the demand for data? **ENDOGENOUS DEMAND**?







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



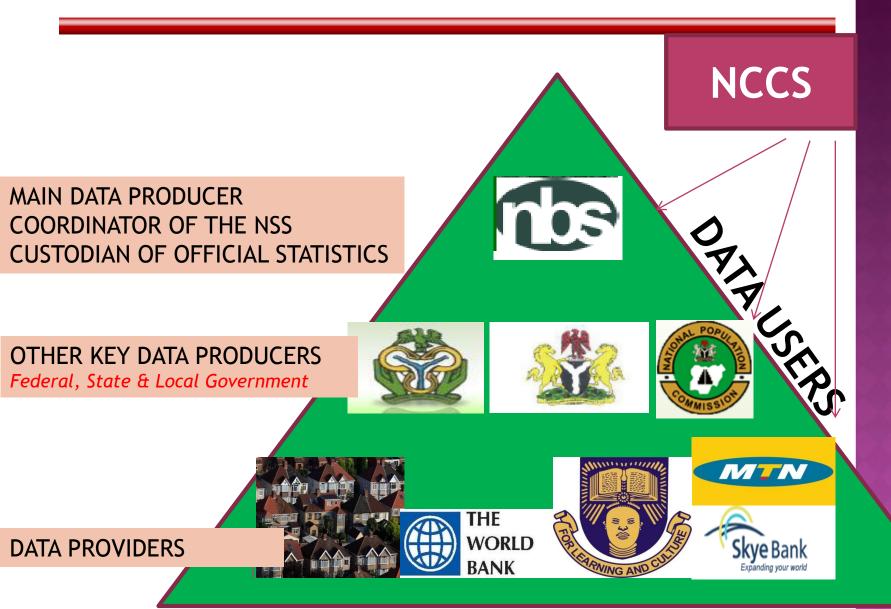


### **SECTION B**





#### Current structure and functions of the National Statistical System



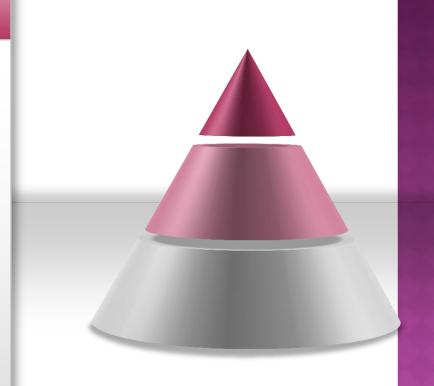
The operation of the NSS and interaction between elements is guided by the NSDS

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS



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

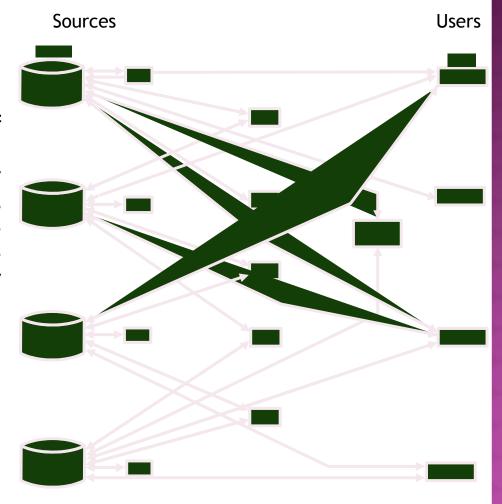
- System of Administrative Statistics (SAS)
  - Direct/periodic reporting of indicators compiled in the course of data providers' normal business activities
  - NBS now has at least one contact person from 25 MDA serving as NBS focal person
- Surveys/Censuses
  - Periodically undertaken to ascertain 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, GAT, MOH 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.

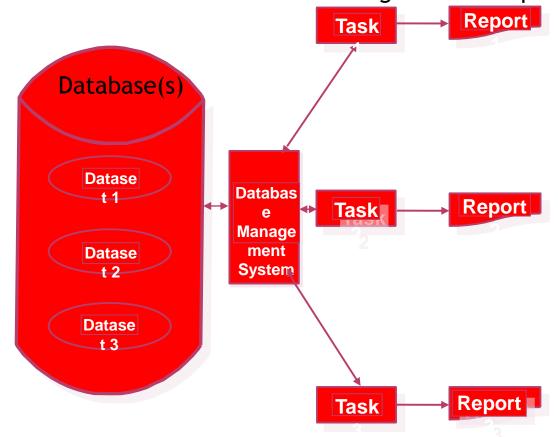
#### Administrative Data Production





### **CURRENT METHOD**

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





- 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)













### **SECTION C**

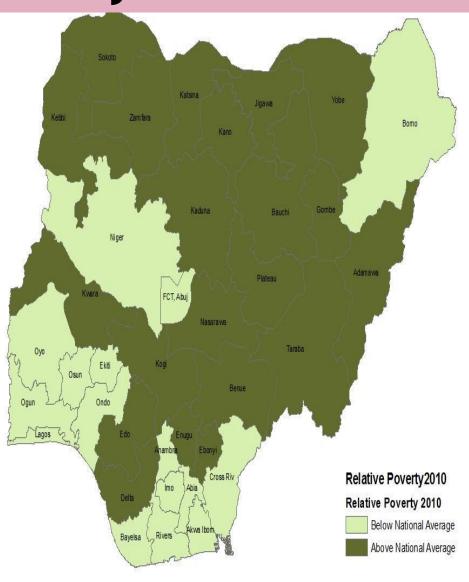
Supporting evidence-based Policy-making & Project implementation



# Supporting national planning: Policy formulation and plan implementation



# Supporting national planning: poverty



 Measuring governance and accountability

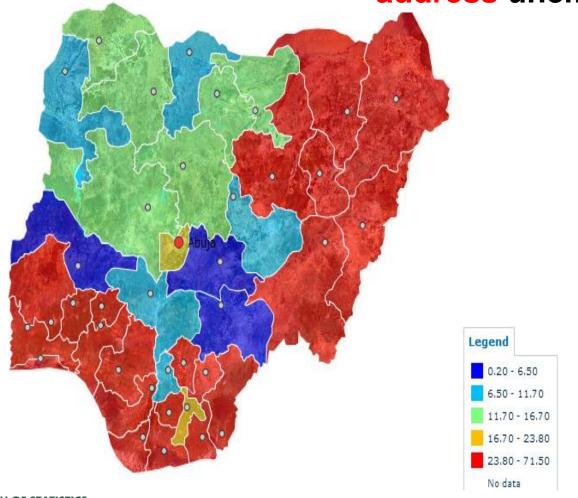
-engendering public debate

- informing public choices

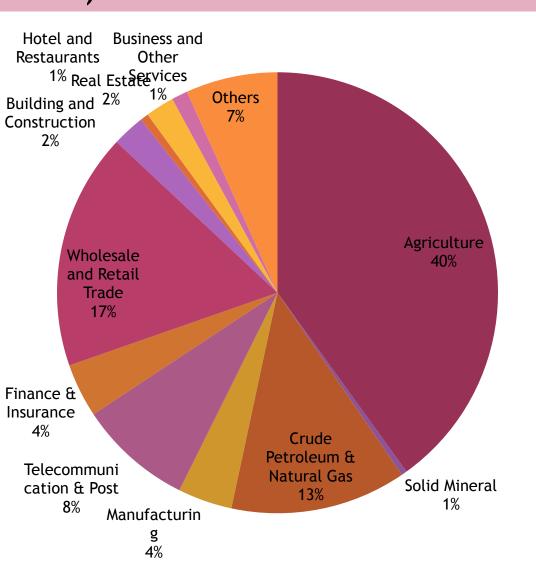
### Supporting national planning: unemployment

Socio-Economic Indicators - Unemployment Rates by State - 2010

Which States would benefit more from a targeted programme to address unemployment?



# Supporting sectoral planning: contribution to GDP (Q2 2013)



# Largest contributors to GDP

- -Agriculture
- -Wholesale and Retail Trade
- -Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas

#### **Policy implications**

- -Not really job-creating sectors
- capital intensive (Oil), consumption of imported goods (W&R), subsistencebased (agriculture)

Why does the manufacturing sector contribute so little to GDP?



### B.R.A.C.E.D

- Six contiguous South-South States
  - Bayelsa, Rivers, Akwa-Ibom, Cross River, Edo and Delta



#### **BRACED** focal areas of development

- Agriculture
- Environment
- Infrastructure Development
- Human Capacity Development
- Industrialization

The BRACED focal areas ultimately resolve to sectoral plans which are expected to be:

- coherent
- consistent
- comprehensive
- data-based

This is where DATA becomes relevant!

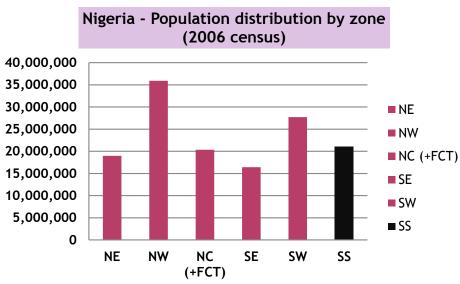




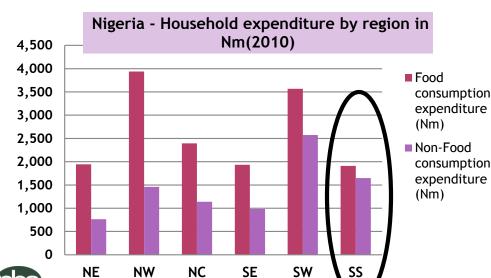


# Supporting regional planning in BRACED: Human capacity development





• Population size across BRACED is not in any way a disadvantage as it is the 3<sup>rd</sup> most populated zone



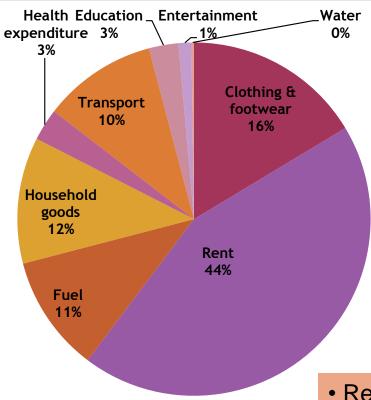
(+FCT)

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

• BRACED States have the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest non-food consumption expenditure levels and the lowest food consumption expenditure levels



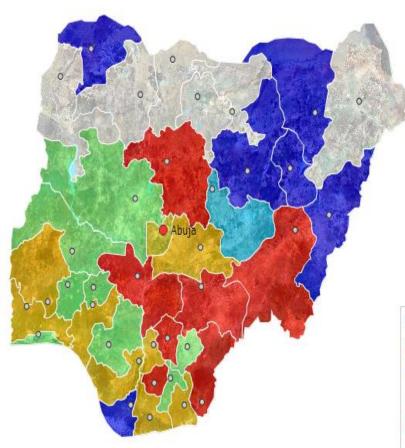
Distribution of non-food consumption expenditure in the South-South Zone (2010)



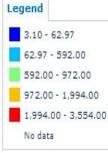
• Rent, clothing, household goods and fuel indicate the highest expenditure items (>70%) in BRACED in 2010

# Supporting regional planning: BRACED STATES: agriculture

Socio-Economic Data - Production of Crops, 000 Metric tons, Cassava - 2006

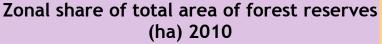


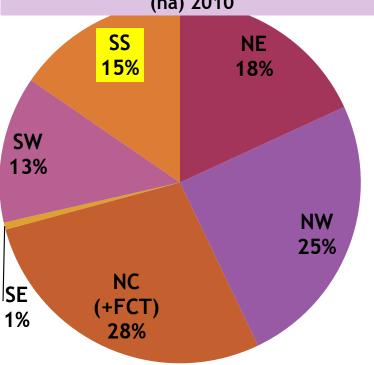
- A major producing region for cassava, yam and other tubers...
- ....there's more to the BRACED Region than Oil!











 Relative abundance of forest cover may be threatened by other environmental concerns...

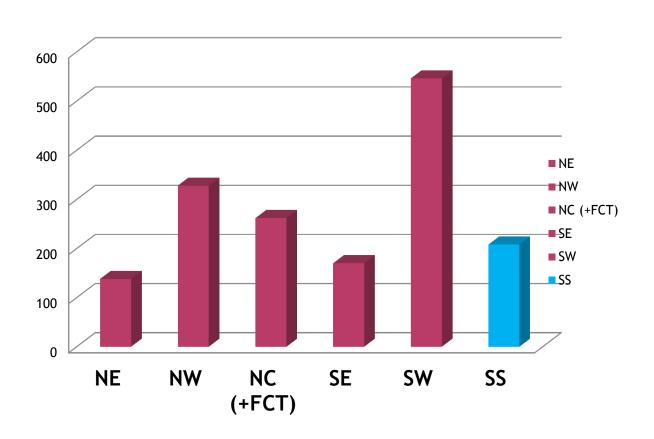


#### Nigerian Conservation Foundation

- "The Niger-delta is one of the most endangered ecosystems in the world..."
- "an estimated 1.5 million tons of oil spillage into the Niger Delta over the past 50 years...equivalent to one Exxon Valdez spill in the Niger Delta each year."



Number of SMEs (50-199 employees) by zone (2012)

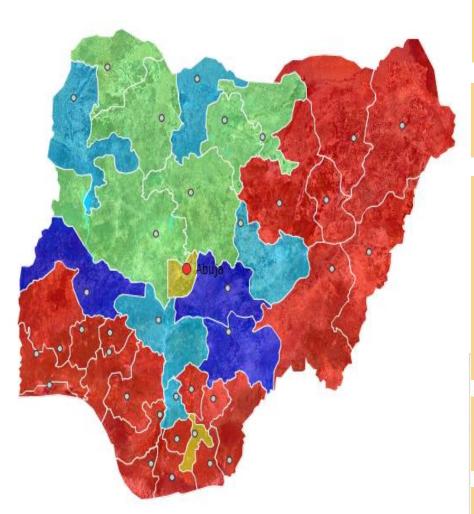


 There is room for improvement in the number of SMEs in BRACED





Socio-Economic Indicators - Unemployment Rates by State - 2010

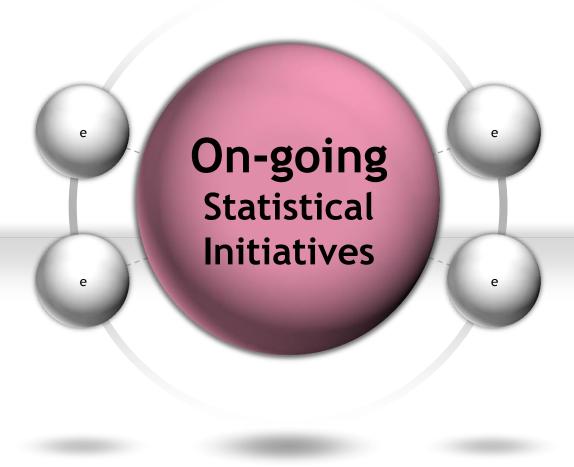


- •Unemployment in the BRACED is one of the highest in the country!
- •...but it is not the only region with high rates!
- •Implication: while different regions have the same problems, they may be due to different reasons....
- •...necessitating different policy prescriptions!
- •Only Data can tell us this!





### **SECTION D**





- The key measure for international comparison of economic activity is the Gross Domestic Product of a country
- The State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP) is the state equivalent to a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
  - measures overall economic activity in a State and signals the direction of aggregate economic activity in that state.
- Nigeria operates a federation of 36 States and FCT
  - Several States, One economy



- Information about the level of economic activity at State level is important:
  - Addressing social problems e.g unemployment, poverty
  - Identifying sectors / States with competitive advantage, and inhibiting/conducive factors
  - Revealing structure of state economy
  - Supporting evidenced-based State planning and policy
  - Depicting States' contributions to national output
  - Engendering healthy competition and interstate comparison of economic development, comparative advantage, regional development.



#### Final Report

 The Report of the SGDP computation in Nigeria is undergoing final o validation by States

#### **Analytical Framework**

- Report will reveal:
  - The relative position of the 7 pilot States by broad economic sectors i.e Agriculture, Industry and Services
  - Drivers of the economy of each State, i.e percentage distribution or contribution by sectors/activity to the GDP of the State
  - Strength of each State by economic activity i.e size of each sector at current basic prices over 2009-2011

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Basic Prices by Sector for the Seven Pilot States									
2009-2011 (N'Million)									
0000									

2009							
STATES	Anambra	<b>Cross River</b>	Gombe	Kano	Lagos	Niger	Rivers
Agriculture							
Industry							
Services							
GDP							

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Basic Prices: Percentage Distribution by Sector for the Seven Pilot States 2009-2011

2009							
STATES	Anambra	<b>Cross River</b>	Gombe	Kano	Lagos	Niger	Rivers
Agriculture							
Industry							
Services							
GDP							

2009							
STATES	Anambra	Cross River	Gombe	Kano	Lagos	Niger	Rivers
Agriculture							
rop Production							
ivestock							
orestry							
ishing							
Industry							
Coal Mining							
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas							
Metal Ores							
Quarrying & Other Mining							
Oil Refining							
Cement							
Other Manufacturing							
Electricity							
Water							
Building & Construction							
3							
Services							
Wholesale and Retail Trade							
Hotel and Restaurants							
Road Transport							
Rail Transport & Pipelines							
Water Transport							
Air Transport							
Transport Services							
Telecommunications							
Post							
Financial Institutions							
nsurance							
Real Estate							
Business Services (Not Health or							
ducation)							
Public Administration							
Education							
Health							
Private Non Profit Organisations							
Other Services							
Broadcasting							
GDP at Current Basic Prices							



### CONCLUSION

- There is a re-awakening in the demand for data on Nigeria's economic statistics
- To meet this demand, Nigeria's Statistical System has evolved through different phases of development, currently it is:
  - user-focused
  - technology-driven
  - Focused on improving quality of data
  - Emphasising statistical advocacy
- This paper has demonstrated:
  - the importance of data to supporting evidence-based policy formulation as well as different aspects of planning
  - Initiatives being undertaken to re-set the statistical system
- The Challenge to this forum:
  - How are we supporting the National Statistical System?



### **CONCLUSION**

**GOAL** 

robust statistical produces

efficient and that system quality, good reliable and timely statistics

- Adequate funding
- Human capital development

- Supporting continuous demand for data
- A co-ordinated approach to implementation



#### THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

#### **NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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