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SUMMARY OF PROGRESS REPORTS

M65-306

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INTRODUCTION

This paper contains a summary of progress reports on statistical development since the Third Conference of African Statisticians submitted by the countries of the region at the request of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa. A total of 17 countries replied, the same as the total of 17 for the Third Conference. Of the seven countries which are common to both the 1963 report and the present (Cameroon, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Kenya, Gambia, and Basutoland), differences in level of development, recent organisational changes, and other reasons make it inadvisable to attempt comparisons between the 1963 and present reports.

One can remark that there have been significant changes in the past two years, but these have been varied in nature. Political changes, such as the breakup of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, have forced changes in the civil service. Congo (Leopoldville) is emerging from a period during which normal government functions were greatly reduced. Several countries have reported changes in legislation providing for a statistical service. Also, the introduction of automatic data processing is effecting considerable changes in the possibilities open to the statistical offices.

On the whole, there has been definite improvement in the African statistical picture. Financial difficulties are rarely mentioned, and staff shortages, though ever present, are less acute than two years ago. Statistical priorities are being well established, and one notes with particular satisfaction the progress in national accounts. On the other hand, the various difficulties associated with rural surveys are mentioned in several reports. Also, it would appear that work in agricultural statistics is not receiving the emphasis that might be expected in a continent of predominantly agricultural economies.

In conclusion, if the criterion be used that the production of statistics should keep pace with the extent to which development planning activities are prepared to make use of the statistics, one may be reasonably optimistic.

BASUTOLAND

1. STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE SERVICE

There have been no recent structural changes in the statistical service. Since this Bureau is still very young, it has as yet no field staff. There are no statistical units in other ministries, though each department handles its own statistics. Whenever occasion demands, some of these ministries seek the advice of the Bureau in statistical matters. Such statistical data as are collected by some of the ministries are usually made available to the Bureau of Statistics. There is as yet no planning agency, but it is envisaged that there will be established an Economic Planning Commission which will work along with this Bureau. The W.H.O.T.B. Control project in Basutoland has a statistical unit with which this Bureau has a very close association.

2. PROGRESS OF STAFF RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

Lack of adequate funds is a major stumbling block to recruitment of staff with suitable qualifications in statistics. As a result it is difficult to consider training local personnel in statistics when there may be no posts created for their employment on completion of such courses. Two trainees in statistics spent two years studying in Canadian universities, one of whom is back, now serving as Statistician and acting as Director of Statistics. The other is expected back soon and he will also be employed in the Bureau. Another trainee has recently completed the E.C.A. course in statistics in Addis Ababa and is employed in the Bureau.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF DATA PROCESSING FACILITIES

To date there is no data processing installation in the Bureau, nor is there any in the whole country. The amount of statistical work hitherto undertaken has not necessitated installation of such equipment. It is, however, being contemplated to rent data processing machines in 1966, initially for processing data from the population census to be conducted in April, 1966.

4. MAJOR STATISTICAL PROJECTS

It has not been possible to initiate any major statistical projects for the following reasons, inter alia:

- (a) Shortage of personnel suitably qualified in the different fields of statistics, particularly agricultural, economic, social and medical statistics;
- (b) Lack of adequate funds;
- (c) Absence of statistics legislation.

However, attempts are being made to circumvent these obstacles. UN will be asked, through its operating bodies, to supply experts, on short term basis, to advise on procedures and methodology in undertaking some of the projects that need urgent attention. Legislation is being drafted to enable the Bureau to obtain information from the public. Arrangements are also afoot to amend the existing Registration of Vital Events Laws to cover the whole population so that Vital Statistics records should be available.

An employment postal survey has been started to find out the total number of employees in the country (excluding domestic servants for whom a separate survey is contemplated) and their categories of employment.

The survey is being conducted by the Bureau of Statistics and is expected to be completed by the end of 1964. The results of the survey will be used to plan the development of the statistical system and to provide a basis for the preparation of the national accounts.

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CAMEROON

Since the last Conference of African Statisticians, the activities of the directorate of statistics of the Federal Republic of Cameroon has considerably increased, especially as the result of the recommendations of the committee for statistical and economic studies and the human sciences. Two features of this work were a change in the organization of the division of studies and statistics (making this division into a directorate, and the establishment of new sections) and the opening of regional branch offices and statistical cells in the Ministries. Parallel to this, a great effort for the harmonization of statistical systems was made in both States of the Federation. A vast programme of surveys intended to complete the coverage of Cameroon is on the point of completion. Moreover, relations with the planning body have distinctly improved.

Organizational changes

1. The Division of Statistics and Studies, attached to the Ministry of National Economy, originally comprised two sections:

- The General Statistics Section and the Study Section.

In July 1964, the study section was attached directly to the office of the Minister of National Economy, and the division of study and statistics was made into a directorate with two sections: the general statistics and mechanical data-processing section and the national accounts section. Another decree has recently created a mechanical data-processing section within the directorate of statistics. The Directorate and its sections are part of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning.

Two regional branch offices have been opened in the administrative districts in the coastal zone and in Western Cameroon. It is contemplated that in this way each government inspectorate will be provided with a statistical branch office.

Statistical cells already exist in six ministries, and other ministries have already expressed the desire to set up such cells.

Relations with the planning body and the planners have become closer.
National Accounts are worked out in liaison with the planning body; the Director of Statistics has been appointed the rapporteur to the committee for the integration of the plan. It is thought that these relations will become closer and closer, as the directorates of statistics and planning are placed under the authority of one and the same minister. Working parties will often meet with the participation of those responsible for the plan.

Progress in the recruitment and training of personnel

2. The prospects for the recruitment and training of statistical personnel are favourable. The presence of a Training Centre at Yaoundé will make it possible to overcome the difficulty of lack of middle-level staff. As from October 1965, this Centre will train not only assistant statistical officers but also statistical officers. The situation is more favourable for high-level staff. The directorate of statistics has at the moment 11 higher-level Cameroonian officials (statisticians and senior statisticians). This figure will be more than doubled by 1967, so that the technical assistance personnel can be relieved.

Development of data-processing facilities

3. Before the end of the year, the Federal Republic of Cameroon is going to install an IBM 1401 computer (magnetic tape); alternation of premises for the installation of this equipment have begun, and programming courses began in August and are to last for three months, as this equipment is also to be used to deal with problems of government accounts, it will be installed in the Ministry of Finance, but will be managed by the Directorate of Statistics.

Important statistical projects in hand

4. On the recommendation of the committee for statistical and economic studies and human sciences, a vast programme of socio-economic surveys has been undertaken, mainly financed by the Fonds d'aide et de coopération. The objective of these surveys is to cover those areas of Cameroon not yet studied, so as to make possible later regional planning studies and establish sampling frames for future less intensive surveys. The table below gives an idea of the scope of the surveys undertaken.

The operations are classified in chronological order of commencement

NATURE OF SURVEY	STATE OF PROGRESS AND PROVISIONAL COMPLETION DATE
Population survey of the northern zone and Adamaoua	Drafting of final report completed
Nutritional and budget survey of the zone	Final report being drafted, first results published
Population survey of the central and eastern zone	Final report being drafted
Census of Yaoundé	Provisional results published
Nutritional and budget survey of Adamaoua	Provisional report published, final report being drafted
Demographic survey of Western Cameroon	Provisional report being printed
Demographic survey of the maritime zone	Final report being drafted. Joint publication with the population survey of the central and eastern zones
Douala census	Mechanical data-processing in hand
Budget survey of Yaoundé	Provisional results published
Marketing chains	First results published, end of survey in the field December 1965
Nutrition and budget survey in the cocoa-growing zone	Provisional results published
Demographic survey of the western zone	Field operations in hand
Industrial and commercial census	Registration of enterprises in hand
Employment survey	Field operations in hand
Agricultural survey of the western zone	Field operations in hand
Agricultural survey of the northern and eastern zones, the maritime zone and Mbam.	Report being drafted

A certain number of surveys are to be made before 1970, in particular, two food surveys in the western zone of Eastern Cameroon and in Western Cameroon. An exhaustive survey of the Federation is also on the agenda.

The main gaps in available statistics and objectives of future work programmes

5. Despite a distinct effort to improve the quality of statistics available, there are still difficulties, mainly in current statistics. Some departments give information after the lapse of a considerable time, and the effect is felt in the publications. It is considered that the establishment of statistical cells in the ministries will make it possible to overcome this difficulty.

Moreover, although Cameroon is a federal state, much statistical information exists only for Eastern Cameroon. An attempt to harmonize statistics was made by the adoption of common codes and nomenclature, but it will be two or three years yet before this attempt bears fruit. The establishment of a statistical division in Western Cameroon is being contemplated to remedy the inadequacy of the facilities of the present statistical office.

The objective of the future work programme will be to improve the quality of current statistics and to bring the results of surveys up to date by means of less intensive investigations; this is all the more necessary as it will become more and more difficult to obtain money for intensive surveys.

CONGO (Brazzaville)

1. By its decree 63/77 of 26 March 1963, the Congolese Government fixed the scope and aims of statistical activities in the Republic of the Congo and entrusted to the Service National de la Statistique the general mission of collecting, processing and distributing data concerning all aspects of the economic and social life of the country. This decree established an inter-ministerial committee, which must make a yearly assessment of the statistical work already carried out and decide on the aims for the following year. Conditions of service for statistical personnel have been promulgated. A decree has also established the organizational structure of the statistical office, which is to comprise:

- 1) A general statistics section for current statistics
- 2) A survey section
- 3) A national accounts and studies section
- 4) An administrative section.

Owing to the lack of personnel, it has not yet been possible to set up all these sections in practice.

2. The activities of the statistical office since the last conference have taken two main directions:

- (a) The collection and improvement of the statistics available in government departments and enterprises;
- (b) The elaboration of a plan for a field survey.

As regards points (a), agreements have been made with the various government departments concerning dead-lines and procedure for transmitting data. A beginning has been made in studying how to improve the system of collecting educational, health and labour statistics with the departments concerned.

Regarding point (b), the main difficulty lies in the problem of funds. Nevertheless, it has been possible to carry out two operations. Firstly, the office made a census of civil servants during 1964.

This census dealing with nearly 12,000 officials and cost approximately fr CFA 3.5 million. The mechanical processing is being done by the ECA Tabulation Unit at Addis Ababa.

With the aid of the FAC, the office started a consumption survey at Brazzaville at the beginning of 1965. This survey, which will be carried out entirely by the office, deals with a sample of more than 1,000 households. It is to comprise 10 rounds of 41 days each, 4 of which have already been completed.

Finally, in liaison with the agricultural department, a pilot agricultural survey experiment was made at Mayoumina (Niari area). The Congo asked FAO to provide an expert in agricultural statistics for the establishment of a permanent national survey.

3. Thanks to the existence of the Yaoundé Centre, we have been able to have personnel from various government departments trained. Already, the education, health and agriculture departments have each been seconded an assistant statistical officer who qualified at Yaoundé. An agricultural engineer took part in the course at Algiers.

CONGO (Democratic Republic)

1. Since the last Conference of African Statisticians, the operating conditions in the statistical and economic study office of the Democratic Republic of the Congo have continued to be characterized by inadequacy in the supply of skilled personnel at the central office and by the fact that the statistical units in the ministries and local administrations have only very slowly resumed their previous activities.

Several hundred skilled personnel are needed at the lower and middle levels and several dozen at the higher level, taking into consideration the whole statistical activity of the country; since 1960, about twenty assistant statistical officers and one statistician have qualified and all are in service in Leopoldville.

The appeal to intelligent young people is so small that few nationals are now willing to take courses leading to training in the centres for statistical personnel, in their eyes, such office is not representative and has no prestige. On the other hand, the recruitment of foreign experts is proving very difficult and their number is distinctly inadequate for a fundamental and rapid resumption of statistical activity commensurate with the economic and political importance of the country.

2. The statistical office publishes a quarterly bulletin of general statistics and every quarter prepares very detailed statistics on foreign trade, which are published in a yearbook.

As far as the processing of data is concerned, the equipment of the central mechanical data-processing unit within the directorate of statistics and economic studies has just been completely renewed. This is a conventional equipment of seven 420 tabulators plus the ancillary machines, replacing antiquated equipment that was much less rapid. Nationals are operating these machines without fault and are setting up connexions on the control panels correctly.

Among the important statistical projects to be carried out at short-term, we should mention the social, economic and cultural censuses of the great urban centres: Leopoldville (1 million inhabitants) and Elisabethville (200,000 inhabitants), in particular.

3. Finally, a great effort will have to be made to improve relations with the planning teams. The lack of contacts arises, on the one hand, from the small numbers on the staff of the service: the leaders of economic policy have not the time to wait for the results of long inquiries, which are difficult to carry out, but above all, they are unaware of the resources of statistical analysis based on the minimum of data.

ETHIOPIA

The last Progress Report for the Ethiopian Statistical Service covered the period 1960 - July 1963. It was stated therein that "budgeting provisions, circumstance prevailing and impulses of the time rather than following a coherent, systematic and well planned development pattern or plan" had been the major factor during that period. Ethiopia has now entered a period in its Statistical development which is planned and for which, in the present financial year, the allocation is adequate.

ORGANISATION and FINANCE

In March 1965 a new organisational chart for the office was prepared. This organisation has been accepted for implementation in the current financial year, (E.C.1957/8) which commenced in July 1965. The object in making the changes in organisation was to facilitate the development of statistics over the whole range of subjects both social and economic. Such development had become essential because of the closer relationships between the Plan Organisation and the C.S.O. and the decision that the C.S.O. would become the source of all statistics required for planning purposes. It had also become feasible because of the possibility of recruiting a number of Ethiopian graduates in Economics and Statistics for the C.S.O. The ordinary budget for the year E.C. 1957/8 was increased to Eth.\$470,000 and a further supplementary budget of Eth.\$292,000 was approved in September for this financial year making a total subvention of Eth.\$762,000.

INTER-MINISTERIAL RELATIONS:

There has been a recent development of Inter-Ministerial Relations. Co-operation between the Ministry of Commerce and Industry includes a jointly run census of manufacturing. Co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture covers the National sample Survey and crop cutting experiments and with the Ministry of Interior the Survey of twenty towns. The C.S.O. has also continued its assistance to other Ministries in the training of

junior level statistical personnel. The Inter-Ministerial Committee drew up the current plan of work for all national statistical services of Ethiopia and under the new legislation the Committee will become a permanent advisory committee.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The present Deputy Director of the C.S.O. is an OPEX appointment. One sampling expert and a data processing expert from T.A.B. are with the office and there is a further statisticians post for an expert in the current programme which it is hoped will be filled in the near future.

DATA PROCESSING:

In June of this year the C.S.O. acquired I.B.M. conventional punched card equipment. Progress was slow in putting the machine room into operation until the arrival of the U.N. expert but after a period necessary for training, processing of several surveys moved forward fairly quickly.

MAJOR STATISTICAL PROJECTS IN PROGRESS:

The National Multi Purpose Sample Survey.

The plan was prepared by the C.S.O. in conjunction with the Economics and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Agriculture in 1963 for a survey in Shoa Province which could be extended to other provinces to complete coverage of the Empire in a period of 4 -5 years. The field work of the project was to be a joint one but due to the staff of the Agricultural Department being made available late in the season, and other technical difficulties progress was slow. However in 1964 ten teams were put in the field, 4 from the Ministry of Agriculture and 6 from the C.S.O.

Work has to date been completed in following:-

Shoa Province total sample of 90 Miketil weredas (Sub-districts)

Gojjam Province total sample of 50 Miketil weredas (Sub-Districts)

Arrussi Province total sample of 19 Miketil weredas (Sub-Districts)

As a result of the increased budget for the C.S.O. in E.C. 1958 it is expected that 10 teams will be put in the field, after the rainy season, to continue work in Tigre, Wollo, and Sidamo Provinces.

Information has been collected in the survey on population, land holding, areas under crop, yields and livestock as well as much descriptive information on crop calendars and agricultural practices. The first part of the survey included information on consumption patterns but the methodology was not satisfactory and this was dropped to enable re-planning for the 1965 season, when it is intended to concentrate one team on this side of the work.

URBAN SURVEYS:

To date surveys of Addis Ababa (1961) Asmara (1963) Nazareth (1964) Assab (1965) have been completed. This year a survey to obtain information on economic structure, employment and population has taken place in 20 more largest towns of the Empire. Results will be available by end November.

PRICE INDICES:

Detailed price collection for Addis Ababa retail markets was started in March 1965. The preparation of C of L indexes is well in hand and methodology and the index will be published shortly.

NATIONAL INCOME:

The C.S.O. has produced a paper on the National Income of Ethiopia which sets out methodology and follows the recommendation of the 1960, working group on the treatment of the non monetary sector, and the group of 1962 on the adaptation of the U.N. system of National Accounts for use in Africa. As far as possible the tables of the intermediate system have been filled. The document is at present waiting Ministerial acceptance before it is released for publication.

TRADE:

In September of this year the C.S.O. took over analysis of trade statistics for the customs administration from E.C.A. The effective trade date being July, 1965.

GENERAL:

With the reorganisation of the office and the increase in staff at the professional level considerable advances in the general collection and presentation of statistics is expected in the next few months. The 1965 Abstract will be bi-lingual (Amharic, English) and the publication of a quarterly bulletin is planned for next year.

GAMBIA

There is no Central Statistical Office in Gambia and no immediate intention of creating one. A Statistics Unit was established in the Prime Minister's Office during 1964, employing one middle-level officer working under supervision of the Economic Adviser. It is proposed to add certain clerical staff to the Unit in 1966.

The main output of the Unit has been a small annual Statistical Summary. It is also engaged in co-ordinating and in some cases assembling the statistical work of other branches of the Government and in dealing with enquiries of a statistical nature from works of reference, organisations and individual enquirers.

The Census of Population of April, 1963, was successfully carried out by an ad hoc organisation under the Ministry of Local Government and the final report has been published. The Census organisation has been disbanded.

The more important branches of the Government preparing statistics independently of the Statistics Units are the Customs, producing statistics of external trade, and the Department of Medical and Health Services, producing statistics of morbidity and vital and demographic statistics.

KENYA

1. Structural Changes: While the formal organisation of the Chief Statistician's Department remains unchanged, its place within Government has been shifted since last December when certain changes in the organisation of Government were made. The Office of the Chief Statistician (which used to be called the Economics and Statistics Division) was transferred from the Ministry of Finance to the new Ministry of Economic Planning and Development. It now forms one of the two Divisions in the new Ministry - Statistics and Planning.

While the planning function is now located in the Planning Division, there is close co-ordination between the two, both at a formal and informal level. In addition, while planning is the responsibility of the Planning Division, individual officers in the Statistics Division often find themselves called upon to use their special knowledge to do specific planning exercises. This is particularly true in agriculture.

The Statistics Division continues to maintain an office in the Ministry of Agriculture to do statistical work for that Ministry. There is also an officer of the Statistics Division stationed in the Ministry of Education to deal with statistical matters there. The Division continues to maintain a field branch, the Farm Economics Survey Unit.

2. Staff Recruitment and Training: The major difficulty in recruitment continues to be at the professional level. Considerable difficulties have been experienced in getting new staff to replace expatriate officers. The situation in this respect would probably be considerably aggravated but for several officers from the U.N. under the Technical Assistance programme. At the middle level, however, there is a good deal of improvement. There is a fairly adequate supply of officers at what might be called the "upper middle" level. At the "lower middle" level, the in-Service training programme of the Division is now beginning to pay dividends. Several of the officers have recently passed the appropriate examination at this level. It is hoped that the training for such officers will be greatly facilitated by the opening of the U.N. Statistical Training School at Dar-es-Salaam.

3. Data Processing. The most notable development in this respect is the impending installation of a computer. A great deal of the analysis formerly done either manually or on punch cards will now be shifted to the computer. Programmes for several major exercises are now being prepared. The installation of the computer did, of course, require specific training of some personnel. This was undertaken in good time before the arrival of the computer in October.

4. Major Statistical Projects: From a long term point of view, perhaps the most significant of the projects being currently undertaken is the revision and extension of the National Accounts calculations. Official estimates of domestic income and product of Kenya was first attempted in 1947. The annual series maintained since that date was revised in 1958 to incorporate new data that had become available during the intervening years. Further revision of the series prepared since 1958 has now become necessary, primarily because of two factors:

- (a) Developments in the methodology of National Accounts, particularly those initiated in U.N. agencies, and
- (b) the availability of new data.

This revision is now being made with the aid of an officer supplied by UNTAB. Work is being undertaken on the recalculation of the Gross Domestic Product for 1963.

Other enquiries are the two major annual exercises - The Census of Large-scale Farms and the Enumeration of Employees and Wages. A Survey of Manufacturing is also in progress in order to help maintain continuity since the full-scale Census of Manufacturing undertaken in 1963.

On the agricultural side, in addition to the Survey of Large-scale Farms, the second year's recordings on a detailed exercise of Settlement Schemes are proceeding while the data collected in the first year is being analysed.

Two new statistical enquiries have been initiated in the recent past. The most important of these is the Quarterly Survey of Business Expectations. The second enquiry is intended to obtain statistics of Hotel Occupancy with a view to securing information relevant to the development of the tourist trade.

In demography, two volumes of the intended four of the 1962 Census of Population have already been published. It is expected to start printing the third volume very soon.

5. Gaps in available statistics: The most significant gap in Kenya is the lack of basic agricultural data. The survey carried out of small holdings in 1960/61 is now out of date, and very rapid structural changes have taken place in agriculture since then. The use of agriculture extension staff for this purpose has very considerable attractions. It is hoped in the near future, in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, to begin work in this field in a small way.

Another important gap has been in balance of payments statistics. The first country estimate for Kenya and a summary of these is due to be published in the next issue of the Quarterly Statistical Digest (October).

LIBERIA

1. Recent Structural Changes

A permanent field force has been established. It is now engaged on (1) a national survey of employment, wages and hours of work, and (2) a national industrial production survey. Also just established is a division of Population Research. The Bureau continues to be an integral part of the National Planning Agency. Draft proposals for Presidential approval have been submitted for the establishment of a top ranking Statistical Committee in the National Planning Council, the Director of Statistics being the Executive Secretary.

2. Staff Recruitment and training

Since last year there has been advance training in demography provided for a senior staff member. The return of a technician specializing in sampling is expected. Middle-grade technicians now number 20. Two of them are receiving academic training in statistics. Recruitment and training are made difficult because trainees choose to major in economics to join the staff of the Bureau of Economic Research.

3. Data Processing facilities

The Bureau is furnished with IBM equipment, including the 609 Calculator.

NIGER

Since the last Conference of African Statisticians, the only change in the operation of the statistics office has been the final establishment of the national committee of statistics, which held its first meeting on 6 November 1963. Thanks to the existence of this committee, the statistics office has enjoyed greater collaboration from the other government departments regarding statistical information, because the committee has taken on the duty of collecting and co-ordinating all current statistics, inventorying needs and defining work programmes.

1. Current activities

- (a) Beginning in November 1963, annual surveys of industrial and commercial establishments were carried out for the years 1962 and 1964. The difficulties encountered in conducting this type of survey by correspondence stem from the fact that many of the questionnaires are not returned and those that are returned are usually filled in wrongly.
- (b) The Société d'études pour le développement économique et social (SEDES) carried out a survey on family budgets and consumption among the stationary population, financed by the Fonds d'aide et de coopération (FAC). This field survey is now being processed in the mechanical data-processing unit of the statistics office. A report that has not yet been distributed was drafted on the basis of the processing work already carried out by an FAO nutritional expert.
- (c) A mission on pastoral economy financed by the FAO dealt with the nomad section of the population of Niger. They represent 20 per cent of the population and own most of the cattle in the Republic. The objectives of this survey were to study demographic characteristics, the level of living, consumption and family budgets, as well as the livestock.
- (d) A United Nations Technical Assistance expert has been preparing the national accounts for 1963 and 1964 since last June. This expert, who is also training a local counterpart in national accounting, has almost finished the general government accounts.

(e) Other publications have been in preparation since 1963; among these are the statistical yearbooks for 1963 and 1964, a brochure on foreign trade for the years 1962-1964, etc.

2. Important statistical projects

(a) The project for the improvement of agricultural statistics will permit as exact as possible an assessment of output, yield and areas. The implementation of this project will allow a check to be kept on the actual attainment of the targets laid down in the 1965-1968 four-year plan, by a calculation of the indices of agricultural output, a knowledge of which is necessary in making decisions on development.

(b) The Government is considering the establishment of a central register of commerce, in which profit-making enterprises and establishments must be entered. That will make it possible to keep up to date a sufficiently complete card index.

(c) Systematic mechanical data-processing give a census of small traders and artisans.

3. Obstacles to development

Generally speaking, the execution of these surveys is conditioned by the recruitment of personnel for the statistics office and also by the statistical training of the Ministry of Agriculture personnel (chiefs of sub-sectors and instructors).

As far as personnel is concerned, the recruitment of supervisory staff is one of the great difficulties of the statistics office, in particular as Niger has no students or pupils in statistics at any level. To alleviate this difficulty, courses outside working hours are being given to statistical clerks. It is to be noted that the recruitment problem is aggravated because the dates for the entrance examinations to the International Statistics Training Centre of Yaoundé and the Statistical School of Abidjan are regularly fixed a few days before the academic examination. This automatically eliminates pupils of the public and private secondary schools who are generally not willing

to have their attention distracted from their examinations. On the other hand, they are practically the only persons capable of entering for the examinations with any chance of success.

4. The main gaps in available statistics

In spite of the improvement in statistics in Niger, there are gaps, as everywhere else. The vast area of the country and the lack of co-ordination, the inadequacy of supervision and supervisory personnel make errors of assessment in the size of the population fairly high.

The same factors enormously affect our agricultural and health statistics, etc.

As a result of the gaps quoted above and those caused in statistics for foreign trade by the fact that it is very difficult to supervise the frontiers of Niger, national accounts including figures for various sectors are established very largely by approximation.

NIGERIA

The period since the Third Conference has been one of planning of statistics development in Nigeria. A Programme of Statistics Development during the remaining years of Nigeria's first Plan period, initiated by the new Chief Statistician soon after his arrival was finalised through consultation and collaboration with various federal and regional agencies.

1. Co-ordination of Statistical activities:

A number of the projects are the sole responsibility of the Federal Office of Statistics. Others, however, are the joint responsibility of both the federal and regional statistical agencies. It is therefore essential that these schemes are properly co-ordinated. This is being done through periodic meetings of the Standing Committee on Statistics. The Committee apart from reviewing statistical progress made by the different agencies and considering future projects, also acts as co-ordinator of the activities of the different agencies concerned with the collection of statistical data. Increasing use is made of sub-Committees to consider specific programmes. Thus the 1963 Industrial and Manpower Surveys conducted jointly by the Federal Office of Statistics, the Manpower Secretariat and Regional Ministries of Economic Planning benefited immensely from advice by the Sub-Committee on Industrial Statistics. Sub-Committees have also been set up to consider proposals for the Registration of Vital Events and a Labour Force Sample Survey.

2. Reorganisation of the Federal Office of Statistics:

In order to gear the efforts of the Federal Office of Statistics adequately to the needs for economic planning and development, and to scope with the expanded programme, proposals were made (and they have been accepted) to create eight divisions and one unit within the Office. The eight divisions - National Accounts Research and Planning, Economic Statistics, Rural Economic Survey, Urban Economic Survey, Demographic and Social Statistics, Training and Library, Publication and Intelligence, Data Processing - are the result of a regroupment of the different sections and are in varying stages of development.

3. Staff Position and Training:

The staff position has improved since the last report was written. There has been an increase both in the Professional, Technical and Sub-Technical establishments, and in the actual number of Professional staff employed. Of the fifty statisticians' posts (including the Chief, Deputy Chief and four Assistant Chief Statisticians), thirty-four have been filled. There are sixteen vacancies. There has been no change in the number of filled posts of statistical and higher statistical officers, although the established posts have been increased to forty-two. Twenty-four posts in this category are vacant. Thirty-eight of the sixty-nine established posts of Assistant Statistical Officers have been filled, leaving thirty-one vacancies.

4. Current Activities:

Most of the activity of the office during the year has been the continuation and improvement of projects which have been undertaken in previous years and reported in the October 1963 Progress Report to the Third Conference. Nevertheless there have been a few new projects and development of existing projects which need to be mentioned in this report.

a) National Accounts and Research:

During the year, estimates of National Income and Expenditure at Constant Prices for 1962/63 were also published. An evaluation of current prices equivalent to all estimates at constant prices were made. Wherever available information made it possible, regional estimates were prepared, but the complete regional breakdown of Gross Domestic Product requires more work as a whole.

An entirely new programme of Research to Economic Planning has begun in the Division. During 1964 activity in the new field was limited to comments to drafts of the Ministry of Economic Development in their preparation of Progress Reports and evaluating the economic significance of major projects. It will carry out research into conditions relevant for formulation of a long-term perspective plan for Nigeria.

b) Economic Statistics.

Following upon the recommendation of the working party on ways of collaborating in the collection of industrial statistics, a survey of manufacturing establishments in Nigeria employing 10 or more persons was conducted in 1963 in respect of the year 1962. This was the first country-wide survey undertaken jointly by the Federal Office of Statistics and the Regional Ministries of Economic Planning, using a uniform questionnaire and pooling resources for the survey. A report on the survey was published early in 1965. One of the major projects that will be taken in the next year is a Distribution Survey. Preparatory work for this survey is now being undertaken by the Office.

The report for the survey on High-level Manpower needs in Nigeria conducted in 1963 was published during the year. In 1964 the Manpower Secretariat carried out another Manpower survey. Since the coverage of the Manpower Survey was identical with that of the Industrial Survey, the two surveys were conducted jointly, the questionnaires being delivered together and field force for the industrial survey also collecting the Manpower questionnaires.

- c) A new stratification scheme based on the latest Crop Pattern reports from all the regions is now in use in the 1965/66 survey.

d) Urban Economic Surveys.

The former Urban Consumers Surveys section forms the nucleus of this new division. At the moment the primary function of the Division is the continuation of the surveys undertaken by the section. Although there has been no expansion in the field operations, much groundwork has been done in planning for the necessary expansion. The expansion when fully implemented, is expected to have eighteen as against three field teams. The scope of field activities would be considerably widened to cover in urban areas the collection of not only family budget data but

also production and consumption data needed for National Income estimates and other socio-economic data essential for planning. Exploratory methodology studies on Income elasticity of demand, being carried out from family budget survey data.

5. Publication and Intelligence

A new bulletin "Economic Indicators" is now being published by the Federal Office of Statistics. This monthly bulletin is designed to present the latest available statistics in the country with the least time lag. The Office has established a small photographic section for the reproduction of statistical reports for limited circulation. A charting section has also been established for pictorial and graphical presentation of statistical series.

6. Population Census

The planned recount by the Census Board of the population took place in November 1963. The preliminary results giving the Federation and Regional totals was issued in 1964. The processing of the census results is continuing. The Demographic Division of Federal Office of Statistics has organised a demographic sample survey which will, in the absence of vital registration and vital statistics, provide material for estimation of the rate of population growth.

7. Data Processing

The increase in the number of projects to be undertaken by the Office during the plan period has necessitated a reappraisal of the present and future data processing needs of the Office. As a result of a survey by a United Nations Data-Processing Adviser, an IBM Computer 1401 will be installed in the office in October. This equipment will not only meet the needs of the expanded programme but will also offer adequate capacity for the analysis of the 1963 Census data.

RHODESIA

In the two years since the 3rd Session of the Conference the most important event in the development of the Central Statistical Office was the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the 31st December, 1963. Until that date the provision of statistics was the responsibility of the Federal Central Statistical Office, which provided services to Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi as well as to the Federal Government. Discussions on the provision of statistical services after dissolution were finalised in November, 1963 when the three Territorial Governments agreed to take immediate steps to establish their own independent statistical organisations as quickly as possible. As nearly all the staff of the Federal statistical organisation had elected to serve the Rhodesia Government it was possible to establish a reasonably satisfactory Central Statistical Office as a department within the Ministry of Finance on the 1st January 1964.

In terms of the agreement reached with Zambia and Malawi however the Central Statistical Office in Salisbury undertook (a) to endeavour to complete all the analysis work relating to all three territories started by the Federal Statistical department and (b) to help maintain the regular statistical series relating to Zambia and Malawi until such time as these countries were able to establish their own offices. This arrangement continued throughout 1964 and well into 1965 and even up to the present time some work is still being done for Malawi.

Throughout the period the Central Statistical Office has made steady progress in increasing the breadth, depth and general reliability of the statistics relating to Rhodesia and in some fields there has also been a reduction in the time taken to produce these figures. These improvements are largely attributed to the fact that the reduction in the volume of work being undertaken for the Malawi and Zambia Governments has enabled the limited staff available to devote more attention to the Rhodesian statistics. However, a general re-organisation of the department including its grading structure, the use of the Treasury computer and some improvement in recruiting have also played an important part in the progress made in the last 2 years.

1. Progress in Staff Recruitment and Training:

Partly as a result of the re-organisation already referred to there has been an improvement, especially in the past year, in the stability of the staff. In mid 1964 no less than one quarter of the professional posts were vacant, and nearly all the professional officers in post were either on contract terms or only on provisional transfer from the former Federal service. Several of them were known to be seriously considering leaving the Rhodesia Service. At the end of June, 1965 all but two of the professional officers on provisional transfer had accepted offers on permanent terms of service and all vacancies were filled, with half the new recruits accepting probationary conditions of service and the remainder contract appointments.

In the non-professional grades the department has had limited success in recruiting personnel and for most of the period it was again plagued by a high turnover of staff. A considerable amount of valuable time has also been lost in training new employees who have left after only a few weeks service in the Office.

2. Current Activities and Publications, 1963-65.

a) Agriculture:

The annual census of agriculture in the developed community, which is a postal enquiry, was continued during 1963-65 and the results have been published as a series of Annual Reports. Closer collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Farmers' Union and various marketing boards has also led to several improvements in both the quality and usefulness of the agricultural statistics. There has been little progress in the establishment of regular statistics in the less developed areas. Research continued on the development of suitable sampling techniques designed to measure acreages and yields and an experimental survey was undertaken in one province to determine the extent to which conservation and extension staff from the Ministry of Agriculture could help with field work.

b) Demographic and Labour Statistics.

Earlier preliminary reports on the September, 1961 census of all employees and of the non-African population were consolidated into two final reports the first of which, dealing with the census of employees, was published in May, 1965 and the second of which is now with the printers. The final report on the 1962 census of the African population was published in mid 1964. Various improvements have been introduced into the monthly records of migration and of the movements of visitors, and in the quarterly inquiry on employment and earnings in the more developed sector of the economy.

Considerable progress has been made with the collection of statistics on African births and deaths. In this field, because birth and death registration is not compulsory in the rural areas, the only method of obtaining reliable statistics is by sample inquiry. In conjunction with the Ministry of Health arrangements have been made for health assistants to maintain a continuous record of all births and deaths occurring in a series of small, sample recording areas.

c) Household Expenditure, Consumer Prices Indices.

Regular studies of the expenditure patterns of urban families are of fundamental importance in the maintenance of reliable consumer prices index numbers. Such inquiries also provide a wide range of information of great value in measuring changes in standards of living and the urban markets for consumer goods. Budget surveys were held in the urban areas of two of the country's main towns during 1963-64 and reports on these inquiries were published this year. It is hoped to extend these surveys to other centres in the near future.

d) Industrial Production and Distribution Statistics:

Greater co-operation from the industrialists, together with more intensive field work, brought about a marked improvement in both the quality of and the speed at which, the returns were completed for the 1963 annual census of the mining, manufacturing and construction sectors of the economy.

For the commercial sector of the economy a report, which was the first of its kind for Rhodesia, was completed on a census of distribution for 1962. The report was published early in 1965. In addition to this, at the beginning of 1965 the Central Statistical Office began intensive work on a new monthly index of retail sales based on sales tax returns submitted to revenue offices. Separate indices are given for geographical regions and different types of business.

e) Trade Statistics:

Since January, 1965 the machine analyses of trade statistics has been undertaken by the Treasury computer and plans are now well advanced for the computer to process in addition indices of unit values and volumes of both imports and domestic exports. This change from conventional punched-card analysis has significantly improved the speed at which trade statistics become available, and at the same time it has been possible to reduce expenditure on analysis staff and conventional equipment.

National Accounts

The final volume on the national accounts and the balance of payments for the former Federation, with detail for the three constituent territories, was completed and published in July, 1964. Thereafter responsibility for national accounting reverted to the individual territories.

The report "National Accounts and Balance of Payments of Rhodesia, 1954-64" was released in July, 1965. The estimates were undertaken through a fully developed commodity-flows approach and the publication includes an input-output matrix for 1964.

Principal gaps in available statistics and objectives of future programme of work:

The note prepared by the secretariat of E.C.A. for the Working Group of Statisticians and Planners for its meeting in July, 1965 (E/CN.14/CAS.4/DEV/1) includes, as Annex II, an annotated list of statistical series as an ideal which statistical offices in Africa should in due course aim to reach. The list is fairly exhaustive and while the Rhodesia Central Statistical Office has achieved much of what is suggested it has not achieved it all.

Perhaps the principal gaps are in the statistics relating to the production, income and expenditure of the rural sector. As already mentioned in the note on agriculture, attempts are now being made to close some of these gaps and as resources in manpower and finance become available it is hoped that surveys of a socio-economic nature will be undertaken in these areas.

In the demographic field sample surveys to provide information on vital statistics in rural areas are already showing promising results. The coverage of social statistics especially for health and justice is not yet adequate but the gaps are known and it is the intention to close as many of these as possible in programming the future of the statistical services.

SENEGAL

1. The Senegalese statistics and mechanical data processing office has now changed its name to the service de la statistique (statistical office). In fact, the mechanical data-processing division, after a recent ministerial re-shuffle accompanied by changes in the powers of certain ministries has been detached from the statistical office and incorporated in a recently established centre in the Ministry of Finance. That is practically the only change in the structural organization of the office, which at present consists of the following sections.

- Current Statistics Section
- Surveys Section
- National Accounts and Studies Section.

2. A population census (sample survey) was carried out in 1960-1961. Some results of this census were published in the Situation Economique du Sénégal 1962 (Economic Situation in Senegal in 1962) and in a brochure entitled Recensement Démographique du Sénégal 1960-1961: Données Régionales (Population Census of Senegal 1960-1961: Regional Data). In 1960 there was a survey on family budgets at Dakar. Its processing has just been completed and publication is in hand. The same applies to the census on industrial activities in 1962.

At present, the only survey in hand is the so-called civil registration survey, the aim of which is to obtain exact registration of births and deaths in a specified area, independently of the vital statistics declarations. A programme of statistical development is scheduled under the second four-year economic and social development plan and will cover:

- Agricultural statistics;
- Preparation of the World Agricultural Census;
- A family budget survey in rural areas;
- A survey on frontier traffic and distribution;
- A population sample survey and continuation of the civil registration survey.

3. The planning body in Senegal is obviously the main user of statistics.

The statistics office is, moreover, one of the responsibilities of the Ministry of Planning and Development. In this connexion, it should be pointed out that national accounts for the years 1960-1961-1962 were an appreciable element in planning, in particular in the establishment of an overall model of economic growth and for the determination of the rate of growth of per capita income and therefore of the level of living to be attained at the end of the second plan period.

4. There are other statistical divisions incorporated in certain ministries, in particular the statistical section for labour and employment, within the Ministry of Public Administration and Labour and the agricultural statistics section recently set up in the Ministry of Rural Economy. Other ministries, although they have no statistical office properly speaking, nevertheless keep statistics; for example, the Ministry of National Education issues a publication on school statistics every year and the Ministry of Health issues health statistics, etc.

5. A problem arises concerning personnel. Many statisticians have been trained in colleges in France, but only one is at present serving in Senegal. The section has had two national senior statisticians in service since 1962. It remains necessary to appeal for French technical assistance. Senegalese are undergoing training in the Centre Européen de Formation des Statisticiens des pays en voie de Développement, Paris; there are not even enough executive personnel: statistical officers, clerks and assistant statistical officers.

SIERRA LEONE

The Central Statistics Office of Sierra Leone (C.S.O.) was established under the Statistics Act of 1963, which provides for a Director of the office and for a Minister (the Minister of Finance) to be responsible for all matters related to statistics. The Central Statistics Office is responsible for the organisation and implementation of a coordinated system of economic and social statistics related to the country, including major censuses of population, housing, agriculture, industry and business, and other data which may serve both administrative and statistical purposes.

1. Progress in staff recruitment and training

The present professional and technical staff at the Central Statistics Office is well below current and anticipated requirements. An effort to recruit technical personnel is now underway, but attracting qualified candidates to fill vacant posts is proving to be very difficult. Degree Courses in statistics have been offered in only recent years, so that the supply of persons with required educational qualifications cannot meet the current demand. Present difficulties arise from the fact that five permanent members of the technical staff are now pursuing courses in university and practical training abroad. The Central Statistics Office plans to continue sending about 5 qualified persons per year abroad for technical training and advanced education during the next four years.

2. Development of data processing facilities

The present data processing installation of the Central Statistics Office can be described as a minimum conventional unit record system. To increase the overall capacity of the installation, the acquisition of a second accounting machine is contemplated. With this additional tabulating facility it is anticipated that a moderate expansion of the statistical and accounting work already undertaken will utilize the full capacity of the equipment over the next few years. At present there is no other data processing equipment available in the country. Earlier this year a brief review of the expected demand for data processing services in Sierra Leone was made, and consideration is now being given to the installation of a small scale electronic computer system.

3. Major statistical projects in progress

In addition to the nation-wide agricultural survey which is now underway, and the compilation and publication of a Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, statistics on external trade, railway transportation, immigration, and vital events for one area of the country are compiled on a regular recurring schedule. The Central Statistics Office also processes various accounting and management data for other government agencies. The first full population census of the country was enumerated in April, 1963 and processing of these data has been completed. Printed volumes of population statistics will become available during the next several months. A Quarterly Statistical Bulletin was initiated and four issues have now been published. A major agricultural survey is now underway.

Plans are now being developed for a nation-wide survey of households, in which personal income, expenditures and food consumption data will be obtained. It is expected that this survey will also yield information on demographic and housing characteristics, and limited data on the labour force.

4. Principal statistical gaps, and objectives of future programme of work

Perhaps the most serious need of the country for statistical data is in the development of a comprehensive system of National Accounts. The household survey is expected to contribute considerable information for this purpose. Other activities included in the plan, especially the surveys of industry and trade, will also contribute data to this end. Although it will be several years before sufficient basic data for the estimation of national income and product can be compiled, the Government has already requested the services of a National Accounts Adviser to assist with the planning and development in this subject field.

The Central Statistics Office is cooperating with the Bank of Sierra Leone in the development of Balance of Payments statistics, and preliminary estimates should be available from that source in the near future.

Another most urgent need is the estimation of population growth. The plan for statistical development includes the review and expansion of the registration system for vital events, and eventually surveys of population change.

SUDAN

1. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

The Sudan is predominately an agricultural country and the need for improving agricultural statistics has been felt for a long time. The Sudan Government, therefore, accorded to agricultural statistics a place of importance in their ten year development plan. Accordingly the department of statistics drew up a long range programme consistent with the conditions obtainable and facilities available in the country. The attention of the department was first drawn towards the developing sector of the country. Since statistics of area and production particularly with regard to cotton, in the Gezira area commanded by the Sinner dam were considered to be reliable, the first step taken by the department was to undertake a complete census with regard to pump irrigation schemes, next in importance only to Gezira scheme. This census was carried out in 1963 to ascertain the extent of area brought under pump irrigation and consequent crop pattern developed. The next task was to undertake in 1963-64 a census of the rainland mechanised crop production schemes in the two Gedaref Councils of Kassala Province for studying the developing crop pattern as a result of tractorisation. At the instance of the Food and Agricultural Organisation the department undertook in 1964 a series of pilot surveys for developing a suitable technique for sample census of agriculture. On the basis of the experience of these pilot studies, the department is at present engaged in organising a sample census of agriculture in 6 provinces in the norther part of the country.

The programme of improvement of agricultural statistics in this country is beset with considerable difficulties particularly on account of widely scattered and thinly populated areas with consequent agricultural pattern and lack of communication facilities. Any large scale sample survey to be simultaneously carried but in different parts of the country will, therefore, require a large army of enumerators. With the sampling technique of agricultural census almost developed by now, a programme of pilot surveys in respect of yield rates of crops and type studies and

pilot surveys in respect of livestock should enable the department to equip itself in meeting the minimum requirements during the course of the next three years or so.

2. DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING SURVEY OF URBAN AREAS

Information about population and housing - especially in the modern sector - is very much needed in the Sudan. Such information is necessary for planning purposes in many fields. In large urban areas the data collected will be used for town planning.

The Department of Statistics is now conducting a large-scale sample survey of population and housing in all towns in the country. The planning work was carried out in summer 1964 and the field work started in Mid-October the same year. Questionnaires and instructions were tested in the field and a training course arranged for the field staff.

The investigation covers all towns included in the 1955/56 Census of Population in the Sudan. In addition, new agglomerations are added whenever the estimated population exceeds 5000 inhabitants.

3. PILOT STUDIES OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

- a) Omdurman. The household budget survey in Omdurman 1963 was carried out at the request of the planning authorities in the Sudan. It belongs to a series of three pilot studies of household income and expenditure. The purpose was partly to receive guidance for future work in this field and partly to obtain some statistical information for immediate use. The planners were particularly interested in having estimates of income elasticities for use in forecasting future demand for various goods and services.
- b) Gezira-Managil. The population studied consisted of all households in the rural part of the area. Information has been collected about household composition, housing conditions, livestock and areas under various crops, household expenditure and some data on income.

- c) Kadugli. The purpose of the survey was to study the structure of income and expenditure among the households in this rainland area. The investigation has the character of socio-economic study. The survey will show, f.i., the importance of monetary economy in the area, where cotton-growing has been introduced.

4. COMMENTS ON FUTURE STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT

The statistical activities of the Department of Statistics have increased considerably in recent years. The available resources of manpower and machines are fully utilized. Presently there is a shortage of competent and experienced staff at many levels and the completion of projects already started poses a difficult problem.

The Department is also concerned with the programming of future activities. It is appreciated that the status of national accounts is useful as a basis for coordinating the work. A U.N. expert in national accounts has recently arrived and in the job description is mentioned that one of his main tasks will be to participate in planning comprehensive statistics. The international recommendations are also followed with great interest. It is hoped that these preparations will lead to a long-term plan for the organization and activities of the Department of Statistics.

TANZANIA

1. ORGANIZATION & STRUCTURE

In July, 1964 when the first Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development 1964-69 was launched, for the sake of better coordination between Planners and Statisticians, the Central Statistical Bureau was transferred to the Directorate of Development and Planning which is directly responsible to the President. Although the Bureau still retains its identity as a separate, self-contained Division headed by the Government Statistician, it now comes under the overall administrative control of the Principal Secretary of the Directorate.

The Bureau has established a useful working relationship with the staff of the Directorate of Development and Planning. The Government Statistician and senior officials of the Bureau are represented at the staff and technical meetings of the Directorate and the statistical requirements of planning are discussed in general. Moreover, schedules for the collection of data and specific statistical projects are discussed at special meetings with the planners.

The statistical services in Tanzania are centralized. Very few ministries, only Agriculture, Industries, Mineral Resources and Power, Finance, Commerce, Labour have a 1- or 2-men Statistical Units whose main duty is to coordinate statistics which they collect in the process of their administrative duties. The Bureau works in close liaison with these ministries, co-ordinating the data from them and where necessary processing and publishing it in the Bureau's publications.

The Central Statistical Bureau has been functionally divided into 5 main Sections:-

- (1) National Accounts & Financial Statistics
- (2) Agricultural & Population Statistics
- (3) Rural & Urban Surveys & Labour Statistics
- (4) Industrial Statistics
- (5) General Services

The regular field staff of the Bureau at present comprises of 1 Field Supervisor, 4 Field Inspectors and 6 Field Enumerators. Apart from these, several field enumerators are recruited from time to time on temporary terms for specific surveys from the geographical area in which the survey is being undertaken.

A four year Programme of Statistical Development and Surveys 1965/66 - 1968/69 covering Population Census, 1967, Acreage and Yield Surveys, Rural & Urban Economic Surveys, Industrial Surveys, Development of Financial Statistics and general statistical development has been approved by the Government. Under this programme £270,000 will be made available to the Bureau through the Development Budget. This financial provision will ensure the continuity in the development of statistics over next four years.

2. PROGRESS IN STAFF RECRUITMENT & TRAINING

At the end of August, 1965 all the 9 established posts of Statisticians and Statistical Officers were filled but only 3 of these officers were Tanzanians. Two statistical officers are at present undergoing training in National Accounts and Balance of Payments respectively in the United States of America and 3 Statistical Assistants are studying in London for the Intermediate Examination of the Institute of Statisticians. Moreover, six officers of the Bureau are attending on full time basis, a Nine-Month Middle Level Statistical Training Course at the East African Regional Statistical Training Centre. Thus, at present about 25 percent of the established staff is absent on training and therefore the Bureau has to carry out its development programme under considerable stresses and strains.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF DATA PROCESSING FACILITIES

Electronic Computer-I.C.T. 1500 has recently been installed by the Tanzania Government and in 1965/66 it will process Labour Enumeration data and Migration Statistics for the Bureau. It is hoped that in future data on Population Census, Agricultural Statistics etc. will be processed on this computer.

4. MAJOR STATISTICAL PROJECTS IN PROGRESS OR RECENTLY UNDERTAKEN

Household Budget Survey of the Rural Inhabitants of Central Tanzania - 1963/64

This sample survey was started in late 1963 and covered seven administrative districts i.e. Mpwapwa, Dodoma, Kondoa, Mbulu, Iramba, Singida and Manyoni, Situated in the centre of the country. This region covers 42,000 sq. miles and has over a million inhabitants. The aim of the survey was to collect information on the income, expenditure and consumption patterns of the inhabitants for national accounts purposes. The field work ended in December 1964. The data is currently being analysed and the report is expected to be available shortly.

Labour Force Survey:

A labour force survey was undertaken in the second quarter of 1965 by a Ford Foundation Expert attached to the Directorate of Development and Planning. The analysis of the data has been completed and the report is expected to be available shortly.

Census of Large-Scale Commercial Farming.

The Census of large-scale commercial farms is conducted once every two years. The analysis of the 1964 census has been completed and the results await publication.

Dar-es-Salaam Family Budget Survey of Wage Earners:

A family Budget Survey of wage Earners in Dar-es-Salaam was conducted during 29th March to 8th May 1965. Some 150 households were selected for the study from a list of 100 households representing eight major industrial activities and all the principal seven localities of Dar-es-Salaam. The data is being analysed.

5. Census of Industrial Production, 1965.

After conducting censuses of manufacturing every second year since 1960, partly on a pilot basis, and subsequently on a limited scale to meet the immediate needs of providing data for estimates of contribution of industry to National Income, Tanzania has now decided to embark on a

comprehensive Census of Industrial Production with the year 1965 as the reference period. The census will cover the entire territory of the United Republic of Tanzania and will be a bench-mark survey providing information relating to capital structure. Employment, wages, fuel and power consumption, consumption of important raw materials and various other inputs as well as details of products and by-products. It will also ascertain the installed capacity in important industries and ascertain capital requirements for expansion. All those details could facilitate planning for industrial development for which there is a great emphasis under the plans for the economic development of Tanzania.

U. A. R.

1. Statistical Organization

The most recent development of Statistical organization in the United Arab Republic took place in 1964. According to the Presidential Decree No. 2915 of 1964, the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (C.A.P.M.A.S.) replaced the Department of Public Mobilisation and Statistics (in which was merged the former Department of Statistics and Census together with the Central Statistical Committee in 1963). The New Agency is an independent organization annexed to the Presidency of the Republic. It is composed of six Central administrations:

- a. The Central Administration for Statistics: is responsible for collecting data and Statistics of the various activities and resources in the country. The data collected by this Administration are made available to the Central Administration for Public Mobilisation and to different agencies of the Public and private sectors.
- b. The Central Administration for Public Mobilisation is responsible for Emergency Planning and works in close cooperation with planning for development.
- c. The Central Administration for Censuses is responsible for different Censuses Such as : Population, Establishments, Industrial, Commercial, Transportation, Building and Construction, Employment and Wages, Censuses.
- d. The Central Administration for Automatic Data Processing is responsible for Automatic Data Processing operations of the Agency and the various administrations of the Republic.
- e. The Central Administration for the Follow up of Statistics and Inspection is responsible for setting statistical programs with the different ministries, for inspection of statistical units and for statistical training. This administration works in close co-operation with the other administrations.

- f. The Advisory Committee for Statistical and Planning Co-Ordination was established in order to assist in the technical study of statistics & censuses which will be carried out by Central Statistical Administrations and other government agencies and to achieve the maximum co-ordination of statistical activities rendered by various agencies in the U.A.R.

A Central bureau of statistics is to be established in each ministry, governorate and public organization as a branch of the C.A.P.M.A.S. These offices are to be mainly concerned with statistics relating to the activities of public sector, whereas the activities of the private sector will remain the responsibility of the regional offices in the Governorates.

The law inhibits the publication of any statistical data without the consent of C.A.P.M.A.S. The law also gives the central agency the right of establishing statistical training centres and conducting training programmes.

2. The relationship between statistics & planning:

Sound statistics are indispensable if planning of the national economy is to succeed. Basic information on many aspects of the economy is essential for the preparation of plans and projects and for their integration in the general plan for the economy as a whole. During the last few years, considerable developments have occurred in the field of statistics in the U.A.R. in order to meet the requirements of national planning.

The Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics carried out its functions in close co-operation with other planning organizations in a view of making available in due time, the data needed for all government organizations and in particular those engaged in planning for socio-economic development as well as for emergency planning. The Ministry of planning is represented in the Advisory Committee for statistical and planning co-ordination, and the president of the C.A.P.M.S. is a member of the governing body of the Institute of National Planning.

3. Electronic Data Processing

The C.A.P.M.S. signed a contract for the installation of a 132 K memory digital electronic computer to begin operation in April 1965 and which will help in speeding up the output of data needed for different requirements. Training for computer staff and testing of programs is taking place since April 1964.

In other government agencies four electronic computers are already put to work and five more contracts were signed and installation is due in 1966.

It was found necessary to guide the statistical agencies to select the best available and the most economic of the automatic data processing (A.D.P.) machines wherever the need for them arises. For this reason the Presidential Decree No. 238 of 1964 concerning A.D.P. machines has been issued. According to this Decree all government organizations must consult and get approval of the C.A.P.M.S. on contract agreements for the use of A.D.P. machines. Accordingly, C.A.P.M.S. avoids cases of idle capacity in one agency and shortage in another, and ensures the utilization of the most up-to-date equipment.

4. Training:

Statistical training on all levels takes place under the supervision of the C.A.P.M.S. Students are encouraged to join the Institute of statistical studies and research in Cairo University by being offered fellowship allowances. On this basis eight students will join the Institute for the coming 2-year course.

A full statistical program was established for training in C.A.P.M.S. for the local staff and for the Government agencies. The program was published in Arabic in three volumes, and courses are taking place.

Care is given to training on the international level and students go for specialised studies to different countries of the world.

Training on the use of A.D.P. equipment takes place locally and abroad in co-operation with the companies providing the machines.

ZAMBIA

The Central Statistical Office for the Republic of Zambia started functioning by the end of 1963. However during 1964 and the beginning of 1965 much of the processing of the data was done in Central Statistical Office in Salisbury. The CSO in Lusaka was being organised and the nucleus of the staff was being recruited during 1964. The organisational structure of the CSO was based on the Federal 'Census and Statistics Act 1955'. It did not envisage a fully centralized system. The system was a sort of intermediate system of statistical Organisation.

Two United Nations Experts were invited by the Government of Zambia to advise on the organisation of the Statistical services of Zambia early in March, 1965. The experts have submitted their report to the Government. The system recommended by the experts is a Centralized statistical system with the primary objective of meeting the needs of national planning by means of the development of Economic statistics within the framework of an extended system of national accounts. The Government is expected to take a decision on the report in the near future.

1. The Central Statistical Office has no field survey organisation at present. The enquiries such as 'Quarterly Employment Enquiry,' the 'Annual Census of Industrial Production' or 'Annual Census of Agricultural and Pastoral Production amongst non-Africans' etc. are conducted through mailed questionnaires. The follow up is by reminders over the telephone or by letters. In a few cases the respondents are contacted personally by one of the officers of the CSO. It is intended to establish a field survey organisation which will eventually cover the whole country. During the next year a field survey office will be established in Lusaka, which will concentrate on the training of field staff and the preparation for a programme of sample surveys. Some of the staff of this unit will be transferred to other provincial headquarters to start field survey offices there and more staff will be appointed in the unit in Lusaka. It is hoped that a nation-wide field survey organisation will be established by 1969-70.

2. There are considerable informal contracts between the CSO and the office of National Development and Planning. The U.N. Experts in their report have suggested that a standing committee of some officers of the CSO and the office of National Development and Planning be set up to co-ordinate the programme of the CSO with the needs of the planning office. Representatives of Ministries interested in the agenda of a specific meeting of this committee can be invited to participate in that meeting.
3. There is a very acute shortage of professional and middle level staff. The government is trying to recruit professional staff from certain countries on a bilateral basis. It is hoped that five or six professional officers would join the CSO within the next six months. This may still leave one or two serious gaps which may have to be filled through the United Nations Technical Assistance programme.
4. The Ministry of Finance has a 1500 ICT Computer, which is used for a few hours a week for the processing of statistical data. By June, 1966 the present computer will be replaced by a bigger machine which will enable the CSO to get enough computer time to meet the needs of the CSO.
5. The most important exercise done in the CSO during 1965 was the preparation of the National Accounts and Balance of Payments of Zambia for 1964. An input-output matrix for the Zambian economy was also prepared and is included in this publication. The CSO is currently analysing the 1963 Census of African Population at the village level.
6. The most important gap in the current series of statistics is the almost total lack of data regarding household consumption in the subsistence sector of the economy. There is very little data on acreages and yields of crops in the subsistence sector. The data on urban family budgets is not very satisfactory and is believed to be out of date.