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CAS/2. WP/1

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN STATISTICIANS
SECOND CONFERENCE
JUNE, 1961
TUNIS, TUNISIA

Provisional Agenda Item No. 5 (a)

SUDAN

AN OUTLINE OF
THE PROPOSED
SEVEN-YEAR PROGRAMME

(Submitted by the Director, Department of Statistics, Khartoum, Sudan)

61-719

AN OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSED
SEVEN YEAR PROGRAMME

1961-2 TO 1967-8

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SUMMARY

1. Important steps have been taken in recent years to gather statistics relating to the various facets of the economy of Sudan. But the sum total of data available are still far from adequate to meet even the minimum requirements for planning.
2. The seven year plan which the government intends to formulate will thus be based on "hunches" and notional estimates. If this situation is to be remedied in future development of statistics must receive the highest priority in the first seven year plan.
3. The seven year programme, for the period 1961-2 to 1967-8, which the Department has outlined in this paper takes into account the acute shortage of trained statistical personnel and is, therefore, aimed at filling only the more obvious gaps in the fields of agriculture and industry.
4. It is proposed that the next census of population should not be taken before 1970 in order to conserve all the resources for a census of agriculture and a census of mining, manufacturing and construction establishments. These two censuses should be taken between the years 1962-3 and 1964-5 though preparatory work must be taken in hand almost immediately. The data collected as a result of these two censuses can be used as a frame for more intensive inquiries on a sampling basis to obtain more detailed information on certain aspects of agriculture and also to determine the mode of living - income distribution, domestic expenditure and consumption - of the rural and urban population in selected areas. Other projects included in the programme are construction of cost of living indices in major towns for government employees and industrial labour; improvement of trade statistics; reclassification of government accounts according to an economic and functional classification; expansion of registration of births and deaths; gathering of price data; collection of limited data annually on industry, mining and agricultural output; capital formation estimates and a national income study. No reference is made in the

programme to the statistical series required or already existing with regard to forestry, fishing, transportation and communications, educational and health services, money and banking. It is presumed that the Departments concerned will cover these in their respective programmes.

5. A number of projects included in this programme require inter-ministerial consultations. It is also essential to integrate the statistical programmes of the Ministries of Education, Health and other departments with that of the Department of Statistics to avoid duplication. It is, therefore, proposed that an inter-ministerial Committee should be convened as early as possible to review this programme and make recommendations for its finalization and implementation. It will also be desirable to constitute a permanent Central Statistical Committee comprising representatives of the various departments concerned with responsibility and adequate authority for close supervision and coordination of various statistical activities in the Department of Statistics and statistical units located in other departments on a continuing basis.

6. A chart showing the proposed internal organisation of the Department of Statistics is annexed. Also a statement showing the existing personnel and requirements over the next seven years. The programme calls for an additional 20 senior posts over a period of seven years; 95 posts in the statistical assistant category; 65 clerical posts; and, 5 other additional posts of draftsman, typists and printers.

7. Provision has been made for training of personnel at all levels. The professional staff, as at present, will continue to be sent abroad for specialised training in statistics and to study the working of statistical offices and projects in other countries. The statistical assistants will first receive in-service training at the Department and the more promising among them will later be sent in batches of five or more to the proposed regional training centre in Addis Ababa under the control of the Economic Commission for Africa. The clerical staff will be trained locally, the

emphasis being placed on job-training.

8. The estimated additional expenditure on the expanded programme over the seven years is likely to be of the order of 1 million which is approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the 180 million which the government proposes to assign to the development of the public sector during the same period. Over 500,000 will be spent on censuses of agriculture, industry and on sample surveys.

Section I -- INTRODUCTION

1. The purpose of this note is to outline broadly the directions in which the Department of Statistics plans to expand its activities during the seven year period, 1961-2 to 1967-8. The primary objective is to fill in the vital gaps in quantitative data relating to the various sectors of the national economy.

2. The Department of Statistics was set up in its present form in 1953. Important steps have been taken since then to develop statistics in various important fields - viz., population census, national accounts, capital formation and household surveys of personal incomes and expenditure. These developments, however, were more in the nature of isolated projects rather than parts of an integrated programme. The sum-total of the data available is far from adequate even for the requirements of the limited approach to development planning implied in the nature and content of the proposed seven year development programme. Comprehensive planning involving econometric models is hardly conceivable in Sudan for some time to come.

3. In the course of the formulation and the implementation of the seven year plan the planning authorities would require an analysis of the structural bases of the country's economy, its past trends and regional pattern; projections of population and of supply of and requirements for manpower, including the various types of the skills needed and available; projections of future levels of consumption by major commodities or groups of commodities; projections of exports, imports and balance of payments; and appraisals of the effects of contemplated transport improvements and of the existing and contemplated measures to promote agricultural and manufacturing production. While the 1955-6 population census and the subsequent studies based on it have already provided a basis for projections of population and manpower data on agriculture and industry and domestic consumption are woefully lacking and the planners must base their judgement on purely notional estimates. If planning in future is to be based on something more definite than "hunches" development of a series of comprehensive and reliable data should receive precedence over any "productive enterprise", "social service" or "public utility" in the present seven year plan.

4. The Department of Statistics does not expect to be able to produce any additional data for the preparation of the present plan but with the projected expansion of staff, equipment and office space it can gradually put at the disposal of the planning authorities in the course of the plan period supplementary data that might be useful in reassessing certain objectives and to appraise the progress of the plan in various sectors.

5. In assessing statistical requirements in general the Department has been primarily guided by the list of items agreed at the First Conference of African Statisticians, sponsored by the Economic Commission for Africa in October, 1959, and the "Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries in Programmes of Economic and Social Development" prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations in the same year. Due to the difficulties anticipated in the recruitment of the professional and middle grade statistical personnel during the next few years the emphasis in the programme outlined in this paper is on a limited number of basic projects designed to build up a broad base and reliable frames for more detailed and specialised inquiries as time goes by. No reference has been made in this paper to forestry, fishing, transportation and communications, educational and health services, money and banking. Statistics relating to these activities are the sole responsibility of the various departments concerned and the Department of Statistics sees no particular advantage in disturbing this arrangement at this stage. It is assumed, however, that statistical activities of these departments will also come under the purview of the Central Statistical Committee suggested in the following paragraphs and thereby become an integral part of the seven year statistical programme.

6. The position with regard to agricultural statistics which are the sole responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture at present is somewhat different. The statistical gaps in this sector - the most dominant in the country's economy - are so wide and the nature of operations required to fill these so gigantic that it seems highly improbable if the Ministry of

Agriculture could attempt to embark on any major activity in this field all by itself. A national agricultural census is immediately called for and must constitute a major plank in a programme of statistical development in this country. In order to be able to plan and carry out this census a number of departments other than the Ministry of Agriculture must pool their resources and work together. Keeping this in mind and guided further by the knowledge and experience of the 1955-6 population census the Department of Statistics has thought fit to take the initiative in this matter. It goes without saying, however, that the Ministry of Agriculture must play the leading role in this project under the active supervision of the proposed Central Statistical Committee or any of its organs. To complete the picture of agricultural statistics the Department has also taken the liberty of including certain other series in its programme even though it expects the Ministry of Agriculture to assume full responsibility for them.

7. No initiative has so far been taken for the gathering of the relevant series pertaining to mining, industry and labour either by the Department of Statistics or by any other department. As statistics in these sectors are equally important to complete the picture of the national economy and in building up national accounts the Department has thought it fit to include a minimum programme for them as well. It will indeed seek the fullest collaboration of the Ministries of Commerce, Industry and Supply and Labour in these and other tasks.

8. A number of projects included in this programme, such as the censuses of agriculture and industry and household surveys, transcend ministerial boundaries and will require the fullest agreement and active cooperation of a number of departments outside the Department of Statistics. It is also essential, as remarked earlier, to integrate the statistical programmes of other Ministries and Departments with that of the Department of Statistics to avoid duplication of work and make the fullest use of the scarce resources. The Ministries most directly concerned are : the Ministry of Finance and Economics; the Ministry of Agriculture; the Ministry of Animal Resources;

the Ministry of Commerce Industry and Supply; the Ministry of Education; the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Communications. Also the Bank of Sudan. In order to secure inter-ministerial accord and collaboration in the formulation and execution of all statistical projects it is essential that a suitable machinery for inter-ministerial consultations be set up forthwith. It is, therefore, recommended that an ad hoc Committee comprising heads of the operative departments in the Ministries listed above and of the Bank of Sudan and the Department of Statistics should be convened as early as possible to review the programme of work and the related proposals in this paper and to lay down broad guiding principles for the finalization of this programme and for the determination of priorities.

9. The ad hoc committee proposed in the preceding paragraph should also make recommendations for the setting up of a permanent Central Statistical Committee with responsibility and adequate authority for close supervision and coordination of programming and execution of various statistical activities in the Department of Statistics and statistical units located in other departments. This committee could either be an independent agency set up by the Council of Ministers or be a sub-committee of the future Planning Committee. It could be either concerned merely with the issuing of broad policy directives to the various departments and coordination of their activities by consideration of their programmes or in addition it could assume direct responsibility in certain fields such as training and censuses and field surveys. The ad hoc Committee would guide the Government on these and other matters.

SECTION II

LIST OF STATISTICAL SERIES

ESTABLISHED OR PROPOSED

10. In the previous section attention has been drawn to the general approach and limitations of the programme the Department has attempted to outline in this paper. It was important, as suggested by the Statistical Office of the United Nations¹⁾, to guard against the dangers of lack of reliability and currency in statistics that are involved in spreading scarce statistical skills and resources over too many new or continuing projects and to ensure that the series already being gathered were accurate and prompt enough to be most useful before attempting to collect new data.

11. The list of statistical series which the Department is already gathering or proposes to initiate in the next seven years is given in tabular form at the end of this section. For each of the statistical series listed, the table furnishes a description of the items of data involved and the characteristics by which they are proposed to be classified and of the frequency with which and the area for which the items of data might be sought. Also included in the table, for each of the new statistical series to be attempted, are brief notes on the field to be covered and on methods of collection and compilation. Years in which work relating to these series is expected to begin are indicated in most cases. Similar references are made in the table to projected programmes of expansion and improvement of existing statistical series.

12. The emphasis in the programme outlined in the enclosed table is on the consolidation of work already started on population projections, on nationwide censuses of agriculture and industry to establish the basis for further statistical work in these sectors and on national accounts. Projects are also included for the improvement of trade statistics, collection of price series and ad hoc sample inquiries into households.

¹⁾ "Statistical series for the use of less Developed Countries in programmes of Economic and Social Development"; 1959.

13. The first general census of population was undertaken in 1955-6 and though it would be important to establish a tradition of a decennial census the Department feels it would be more advantageous from the point of view of development planning to concentrate on censuses of agriculture and industry during the plan period. These two censuses would hardly be possible to organise if a population census was added on to the programme during the same period. The three censuses together are far beyond the capacity of the Department or for that matter of the country as a whole at present. The Department, therefore, felt constrained to recommend the postponement of the next population census to 1970 and include the taking of the first censuses of agriculture and industry instead between the years 1962-3 and 1964-5.

14. To meet the requirements of the development planners in the field of population projections a study on "Population Growth and Manpower in the Sudan" was recently completed by the Department of Statistics in collaboration with the United Nations. The tables presented in this study contain projections for total and economically active population by sex and age between 1956 and 1971. In order to facilitate such projections in future it is essential to institute a nation-wide system for the registration of births and deaths on a statutory basis. Due to lack of staff, particularly in the districts, the number of births and deaths registered at present is in the neighbourhood of 10 and 5 per cent respectively of the total. To remedy this situation it is proposed that in each district the Department of Statistics should station a statistical assistant who in cooperation with the district and local authorities and Omdas and Sheikhs will ensure as full a coverage of births and deaths amongst the settled population as is administratively feasible. These statistical assistants will also form the nucleus of a statistical field organisation which is so urgently required for the gathering of reliable data promptly and on a continuing basis from the local bodies and markets on such items as prices and internal migration. They may also be used for sample inquiries into households. It is proposed to expand this field staff gradually over a

period of six years at the rate of 10 districts each year.

15. In any programme of development in Sudan agriculture will receive a high priority. As a frame for considering and carrying through agricultural development schemes, the planning authorities will find it extremely useful to have inventories of farm holdings as a result of decennial censuses of agriculture suggested in the enclosed table. These inventories will provide basic information, which is needed in formulating development measures, on the institutional setting, geographic distribution and character of farm activities and when repeated, they assist in determining the structural changes in agriculture that have taken place in the course of development programmes. In addition to the decennial benchmark figures, the annual series on area cultivated and farm output which are set out in the enclosed programme are needed for forecasts and targets. The collection of the annual series might be limited to a sample of farm holdings, using the decennial inventory as a basis for designing and selecting the sample, and the results of the sample enquiry could be expanded to cover the totality of farm holdings by means of the decennial data.

16. At the request of the Department of Statistics Messrs A.R. Kamat and J.G. Baptista, statistical experts assigned to Sudan under the technical assistance programmes of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations respectively, have prepared a detailed note on the implications of an agricultural census for Sudan. Mr. Baptista has also prepared a separate note on financial implications of this project. Both these notes are being submitted along with this paper to serve as bases for discussion.

17. It is regretted that similar documentation on the proposed census of mining, manufacturing and construction establishments could not be prepared at the same time. In dealing with questions that are basic to industrial growth it is imperative that the planning authorities be supplied with at least quinquennial data on industry that are shown in the annexed

list.

Comprehensive statistics on industry will prove helpful in ascertaining the kinds of industrial establishments on which development efforts should be focussed and some of the measures needed to promote industrial growth. Periodic comprehensive inquiries are also basic to the collection and compilation of the annual and more current industrial series which are suggested in the enclosed list. This is so because the quinquennial or decennial enquiries furnish a frame for obtaining the more frequent data by means of samples and indicators.

18. It is proposed to take the census of mining, manufacturing and construction establishments in the early part of 1962-63 followed immediately by the agricultural census which may have to be extended to two crop seasons. These two censuses can be organised in 1962-3 only if the preparatory work is taken in hand almost immediately. It is of utmost importance, therefore that the government should set the necessary machinery into motion at the earliest date to enable the departments concerned to draw up detailed plans and embark on the preparatory phases of the two undertakings.

19. Once the basic data on agriculture and industry gathered in the course of the two censuses have been tabulated and analysed the Department proposes to undertake a further study into the national income of Sudan. The first set of national accounts was prepared for the year 1955-6. Further efforts in this direction were deferred due to the hazards of guessing data for the private sector, mainly agricultural and industrial operations. It was thought desirable instead to concentrate on series, for those accounts for which accurate information could be more easily obtained, viz., government accounts, capital formation and external accounts. The Department has accordingly continued its investigations into these series and further improvement and expansion of work in these fields is allowed for in the annexed list of series. It will be a pity, however, if the valuable data made available as a result of the censuses of agriculture and industry are not

immediately made use of in a comprehensive study of national accounts. Provision is accordingly made in the annexed list for estimation of national income and allied studies to be initiated in 1965-6.

20. Even though the hands of the Department will be full in the first five or six years of the plan with the work relating to the two censuses and other projects specifically listed in the enclosed table possibilities might exist off and on for using the field staff recruited for these censuses for sample inquiries into households to supplement or test the data available in various sectors of the economy. Such inquiries provide a valuable tool to obtain information about a number of important facets of the socio-economic life of a community. A beginning has already been made in this field during the last two years in Wadi Halfa and it will be rather unfortunate if the knowledge and experience gathered in the course of Wadi Halfa surveys and the training imported to the field staff are allowed to fritter away. In the very first year of this programme the Department would, therefore, like to institute a series of family budget inquiries into selected households of various income groups in major towns amongst government employees and industrial labour for the construction of new and comparable cost of living indices. Other household inquiries that might be undertaken as and when resources become available more particularly in the final stages of the programme, are suggested in a note on household surveys prepared by Dr. A.R. Kamat and submitted along with this paper.

SECTION III

ORGANISATION AND FINANCE

21. Annex 'A' shows the internal organisation of the Department of Statistics as it should stand at the end of the plan period. The main departures from the existing structure of the Department would appear to be the proposed creation of new units responsible specifically for training, censuses and surveys; research and reference, and printing. The training unit is expected to organise in-service training for the statistical clerks and assistants on a continuing basis, maintain liaison with training institutes and trainees abroad and explore further opportunities for the training of senior personnel - scholarships, fellowships, interneeships, study tours, etc. It is sincerely hoped that personnel and other facilities required will become available in the very first year of the plan as the Department is not equipped for this task.

22. The Census and Survey unit, as indicated in the annex, will assume full responsibility for the field operations connected with all censuses and sample surveys. It will also be responsible for the selection of samples and designing of frames for such inquiries. It is proposed to have a nucleus permanent staff of 4 field inspectors and 12 field supervisors in this unit for the time being and for every census and inquiry the required number of additional field personnel shall be recruited on an ad hoc basis or loaned by the various other departments of the governments. It is also hoped that Departments of Economics and Rural Economy in the University Khartoum will be able to collaborate with the Department in selected field inquiries during vacation period.

23. The Department proposes to keep a continuous watch on the methods it employs in the collection and processing of data for the various series figuring in its programme. In order to have an objective and sufficiently detailed review of these methods on a continuing basis it is desired to have a separate unit charged with this responsibility. In addition, this unit

will also be responsible for the two new publications the Department proposes to bring out, the Monthly Bulletin and the Annual Abstract. It will also handle inquiries received from outside for the supply of statistical data. It is not expected to be able to develop this section into its full status during the period of the plan, particularly with regard to methodological research, but a nucleus staff will be assigned from the very beginning to take charge of the 'reference' side of its functions.

24. Considerable delay and difficulties have been experienced by the Department in the past due to delays in printing. Such delays, as also the cost, can be substantially reduced by establishing limited printing facilities within the Department. A beginning has already been made since last year in this direction with the establishment of a small offset printing unit on a temporary basis for the Wadi Halfa Social and Economic surveys. The printing of the questionnaires, instructions and other documentation required for the proposed censuses and surveys will always be required at very short notice because of the relatively continuous alterations in the design of forms as a result of testing them in the field. This will evidently require a small printing unit ever ready at hand. Also the timely publication of trade and other series will be greatly facilitated if the offset printing unit could be made a permanent feature of the Department and an additional printing machine could be placed at its disposal. The Department would indeed utilize any idle capacity that might become available during relatively lean periods by undertaking job works for other departments. So much with regard to the proposed functions of a printing section.

25. Annex 'B' shows the estimated additional staff requirements of each grade in each of the divisions established or to be established within the Department. These estimates refer to the permanent staff only, it being assumed that most of the field staff and other temporary personnel required for the agricultural and industrial censuses and also for some of the sample surveys into households will be recruited on an ad hoc basis. It will be

noticed that the development programme calls for an additional 20 senior posts over a period of seven years out of which 18 are at the professional level; 95 posts in the statistical assistant category of which 60 are for the birth and registration centres; 65 clerical posts; and 5 other posts of draftsmen, typists and printers. These requirements have been carefully assessed and spread over the seven year period keeping in view the likely availability of suitable candidates. The Department hopes to be able to fill all the posts by Sudanese nationals by the end of the plan period through an intensive programme of training. In the interim years, however, due to the competing demands of the other departments on the number of first-class graduates coming out of the University and the requirements of experience and high degree of technical knowledge in most of the senior posts (statisticians, Senior Statisticians and Assistant Directors) some of these may have to be filled with expatriate employees or technical assistance experts obtained under the United Nations technical assistance programme. No difficulty is likely to be experienced in the recruitment of the middle grade and clerical personnel.

26. The Department proposes to continue sending its newly recruited professional staff (Junior Statisticians) abroad for specialised training in statistical methods and exploring possibilities for assigning them to statistical offices in selected countries for short periods after they complete their courses. All opportunities available through the training programmes of the Economic Commission for Africa and other regional and international organization for widening the knowledge, experience and perspective of the senior professional staff will be fully utilized. The training of middle-grade personnel will be carried out in two stages. Initially, they will receive a course of in-service training organised within the Department by the training section. Employees who distinguish themselves will then be selected for further training in the regional training centre which the Economic Commission for Africa is setting up in Addis Ababa for African countries. It is expected the Department will be able to send 5 candidates each year to this centre beginning 1961-62. As regards statistical clerks their training

will be completely within the department and apart from general elementary courses in statistical methods (emphasising tabulation, computing and preparation of reports) to be organised by the Training Section, they will receive intensive coaching on definitions, methods of collection, questionnaires, sources of errors and analysis of the various series with which they are immediately concerned.

27. The estimated additional expenditure to be incurred on the implementation of the expanded statistical programme over the next seven years is shown in Annex C. It is estimated that the total cost of the expanded programme spread over seven years will be of the order of 1 million pounds, half of which will be on censuses of agriculture, industry and sample surveys. In considering this expenditure it should be borne in mind that the foreign exchange component is expected to be insignificant. Besides, the total estimated cost of the 7-year plan in the public sector is of the order of £.180 million. Allocation of 1 million (or just over $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) out of this on development of statistical services and series certainly cannot be considered extravagant. The whole process of planning is so vitally dependent on the availability of a comprehensive and reliable set of statistical series that neglect of these activities might undermine the very success of the plan.

ANNEX 'A'

PROPOSED INTERNAL ORGANISATION OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

In order to be able to implement the programme outlined in the preceding section it is proposed to reorganise the Department of Statistics as follows:

Office of the director:

- (a) Planning, supervision and coordination.
- (b) Liaison with other departments and international agencies.
- (c) Servicing of the Central Statistical Committee.

Economic and social statistics Division:

This division will be sub-divided into six sections.

- (i) Trade statistics - editing and scrutiny of customs returns; checking of codes; editing and analysis of final tables; preparation of monthly and annual reports; computation of indices of quantum and unit values.
- (ii) Prices, Industry and Labour - industrial census; cost of living inquiries; price series; annual series on mining, industry and construction; index numbers of industrial production.

- (iii) National Accounts - national income estimates and allied inquiries (reclassification of government accounts, capital formation, input-output tables, end-use analysis of imports etc.)
- (iv) Central Registry for Births and Deaths - editing and scrutiny of birth and death records received from the field offices: establishment and supervision of field staff; processing and analysis of returns; preparation of reports.
- (v) Demographic studies and social statistics - projections of population and manpower; calculation of birth and death rates; fertility studies; compilation, collation and analysis of education and health statistics collected by the respective departments; preparatory work for population census.
- (vi) Research and Reference - review of methods of collection of primary data and classifications employed in statistical series being collected: determination of definitions and standards: preparation of a monthly bulletin of statistics and an Annual Abstract.

Census Survey and Training Division:

This Division will be divided into two sections.

- (i) Training - organization of courses for the training of statistical clerks and

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Coverage	Present status and suggested time-table
I) The Population			
A. Number of persons during a specific day classified by:	Decennial	Total Country, Distinguished by Provinces and selected Towns	(a) This data was collected during the <u>1955-6</u> census of population. It is suggested that the next census be held around 1970 after which it should be made decennial. If this recommendation is accepted the preparatory work for the next census will be started in 1968-69. (b) Inter-censal estimates for projections in respect of specific characteristics required by the planning authorities could be undertaken through <i>ad hoc</i> sample inquiries during the years <u>1962-63</u> to <u>1967-68</u> . (see note against I-D below).
1. Age and Sex;			
2. Marital status;			
3. Occupational status and Socio-economic group (by broad age groups)			
4. Tribe, Nationality and Language;			
5. Place of birth and migration;;			
6. Educational status (age-group and sex);			
B. Number of live births occurring during the year classified by:	Annual	B and C : Total Country, (excluding nomadic tribes), distinguishing (a) urban and rural areas	(a) Data on births and deaths for one full year was collected during the <u>1955-56</u> census. (b) Due to lack of a field organization and shortage of staff the births and deaths registered at present amount to roughly 10 per cent and 5 per cent of the total births and deaths.

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Coverage	Present status and suggested time-table
C. Number of deaths occurring during the year classified by sex, age and cause.		(b) major civil divisions Provinces.	(c) It is proposed to set up a Registry of Births & Deaths in each District and Local Council beginning <u>1961-62</u> with statutory authority. To enforce registration of births and deaths with through the Omdas and sheikhs and the help of the Local Councils, Health workers and Medical Institutions. It is expected to increase the strength of the field staff from nil to 60 for this purpose between <u>1961-62</u> and <u>1968-69</u> so as to attain a coverage of over 80 percent of births and deaths by <u>1968-69</u> . The expansion will be gradual. (see para in the text).
D. Number of persons during specific period	Annual	Total Country	A study on "population growth and manpower in the Sudan" has been completed in the Department of Statistics in collaboration with the United Nations. It contains projections for total population by sex and age between 1956 and 1971. It is proposed to review the methods used in this study further and use them for annual estimates of population and labour force, supplemented by sample inquiries in some areas.

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Coverage	Present status and suggested time-table
II) Labour			
A. Number of persons who are economically active, classified by:	Decennial		The data were gathered as part of the general population census in 1955-56. No further inquiry is contemplated till the next population census suggested for 1970. (Also see note above)
1. Sex and age			

1) No reference is made in this list to Statistical Series required or being collected in respect of Forestry; Fishing; Transportation and Communications; Educational Services; Health Services and Money and Banking. These subjects are at present outside the scope of the Department of Statistics and it is expected that the various departments concerned will deal with them in their respective programmes.

(For further comments please see para in the text)

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Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Coverage	Present status and suggested time-table
B. Number of employees, wages and salaries paid to them and man-hours worked by them during a specific period in large establishments engaged in mining, industrial production and construction.	Decennial and Annual	Total Country	These series will be collected initially as part of a <u>census of industrial, mining and construction establishments</u> proposed to be taken in 1962-3. (see below)
C. Number of persons in the labour force during a specific period classified by sex, whether employed or not, and if employed, by degree of under-employment and kind of economic activity.	Frequency dependent on needs,	Total Country	The data would be sought through sample inquiries into households as and where requested by the planning authority.
III. Agriculture			
A. Number of agricultural households classified by number of persons and number and size, (i.e., total area) of agricultural holdings.	Decennial	Total Country Distinguishing major administrative divisions	The data listed under A.B.C.D.E.F.G. and H would result from census of Agriculture proposed to be taken in <u>1962-65</u> . It is proposed that in these areas in Sudan which are relatively densely populated or in which there is organised or large-scale agriculture these should be a complete enumeration of all holdings. In the rest of the country the census should be conducted on a sample basis with a sampling fraction of one in twenty.

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Coverage	Present status and suggested time-table
B. Area and number of agricultural holdings classified according to:	Ditto -	- Ditto -	The total number of holdings to be thus covered are estimated around 250,000. The field work will be conducted in two years, <u>1962-63</u> and <u>1963-64</u> (October to May each year).
1. Size (i.e., total area); 2. Kind of tenure and size; 3. Whether irrigated or rainland.			
C. Number of agricultural holdings classified according to type of power used and size.	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	In <u>1962-63</u> the field work for agricultural census will thus start shortly after the completion of the field work for the industrial census. The Preparatory work for both the censuses will be undertaken in <u>1962-62</u> . Processing and analysis will be completed in <u>1964-65</u> .
D. Area and number of agricultural holdings during the census year classified according to utilization of land (e.g., arable land, land for growing trees or shrubs etc.) and size.			
E. Aggregate area of field crops during crop year and number of agricultural holdings reporting them according to species.	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	
F. Area and number of trees and number of agricultural holdings reporting them according to species of trees.	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Coverage	Present status and suggested time-table
G. Number of livestock and poultry held at a specific date and number of agricultural holdings reporting them according to species, sex and age of the livestock and the poultry.	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	
H. Number of farms workers and dependents classified by owners, unpaid family workers, wage earners and non-working dependents.	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	

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Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Coverage	Present status and suggested time-table
I. Area sown and area harvested, yield and production during crop year for key field crops.	Annual	Mainly Irrigated areas	This will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture. Data on Cotton is already being satisfactorily collected. Crop cutting experiments have also been started for food crops (durra) in the mechanised farming areas in Gedaref.
J. Number of livestock slaughtered during the year by species and sex for key kinds of livestock.	Annual	Urban areas	It is desirable to extend these experiments on a selective basis to other irrigated areas during the period of the seven-years plan and possibly to some rainland areas as well. The census of agriculture would provide an excellent frame for sampling. This data is the responsibility of the Ministry of Animal Resources, and may be gathered from the slaughter houses.
K. Average of relatives of prices received by farmers for each important agricultural product.	Each Month	Total Country, distinguishing important marketing places	It is proposed to initiate action in series K and L <u>beginning 1961-62</u> in collaboration with the newly set up marketing organization of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Supply and Local Councils. The field staff proposed for the Registration of Births & Deaths may be mobilised for these series on a continuing basis.

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Coverage	Present status and suggested time-table
L. Averages or relatives of prices paid by farmers for each important item of farm consumption.	- Ditto -	Total Country, distinguishing major Territorial division	
M. Gross capital formation in agricultural machinery and equipment.	Annual	Total Country	This data is already being compiled by the Department of Statistics as part of its global study on capital formation.
IV) Mining, Manufacturing, Construction and production of Electricity.			
A. Number of establishments at one date, number engaged (i.e., working proprietors, unpaid family workers, employees and homeworkers) during a specific period and value added during the year classified according to: 1. Kind of economic activity; 2. Size of establishment and kind of economic activity; 3. Kind of legal or economic organization and kind of economic activity;	Quinquennial	Total Country, distinguishing major administrative areas	The series A,B,C,D,E,F, and G will at first be gathered for all large industrial establishments only. (Smaller or family units will not be taken up except for small samples perhaps in selected areas during the plan period). Series A, B and C will be gathered as part of the programme for an industrial and mining census during the years <u>1962-63</u> and <u>1963-64</u> . The preparations for this census will be started in <u>1961-62</u> . This project will be carried out jointly with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Supply and Ministry of Labour.
B. Capacity (rated horsepower) equipment at one date according to size of establishment and kind of economic activity.	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Coverage	Present status and suggested time-table
C. Value and quantity of raw Materials, fuels and electricity consumed and of commodities and electricity produced during the year according to type of commodity and kind of economic activity.	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	
D. Value added during the year by kind of economic activity.	Annual	Total Country	Beginning <u>1963-64</u> , after the industrial census.
E. Gross capital formation during the year classified according to type of capital goods and kind of economic activity.	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	Data on these series are already being compiled as part of a study on capital formation. This work is to be continued on an annual basis and improved as a result of the proposed censuses of industry and agriculture.
F. Quantity of electricity and key individual commodities produced during the period.	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	Beginning <u>1963-64</u> after the industrial census. It is not likely to be feasible to include the output of construction in these series.
G. Index numbers of industrial production during the period according to kind of economic activity.	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	Beginning <u>1964-65</u> . Construction activities will not be covered.
V) External Trade			
A. Value and quantity of exports and imports during the period classified according to country of destination and class of commodity.	(a) Annual (b) Each quarter (c) for less detailed classifications, each month	Total Country	Series A, B and C are already being compiled. It is proposed to introduce standard International trade classification beginning <u>1961</u> . A UN Expert is expected to arrive shortly to assist the Department in this project. It is also proposed to expand the geographical classification to show Sudan's Trade with other African Countries.

Statistical Series or Tabulation	Frequency	Coverage	Present status and suggested time-table
B. Index numbers of quantum and with value of exports and imports during the period for commodities classified according to economically significant categories (raw materials, consumer goods, capital goods etc.)	- Ditto -	- Ditto -	
C. End-use classification of imports (raw materials, consumer goods, capital goods etc.)	Annual	- Ditto -	
VI) - Government			
A. Economic classification of receipts and disbursements.	Annual	Total Country	Series A and B were compiled by the Department of Statistics for the year 1955-56 as part of the National Income study for that year. Data for 1961-62 and 1962-63 will be re-classified in respect of the budget estimates of the Central Budget only and later applied to the final accounts.