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FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME  
OF DEVELOPMENT  
IN FEDERAL STATISTICS

(Submitted by the Central Statistical Office, Salisbury, Rhodesia and Nyasaland)

61-756

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME OF DEVELOPMENT IN FEDERAL STATISTICS.

(a) Population:

- (i) September, 1961: Federal Census of Europeans, Asians, Coloureds and Africans in employment on the lines of the 1956 Census.
- (ii) Complete head count enumeration of all Africans to be undertaken in Southern and Northern Rhodesia at the same time as the Federal Census of non-Africans and in Nyasaland in mid-1962. At a minimum the head count will give an analysis by sex and will distinguish adults and juveniles. Depending on the resources available, consideration will be given to more detailed age analysis particularly in school age range, to territory of domicile and other questions.
- (iii) 1962/63: Sample Surveys of African population based on head count classified by age - distribution, marital status, tribes, standard of education, industry (?), occupation (?), etc.
- (iv) 1962 or 1963: Establishment of enumerators in certain centres who will chronicle, though not necessarily register, every vital event (birth, death) as it occurs during the year. This will provide information on fertility and death rates and lead to more accurate estimates (and projections) of African population.
- (v) 1963/64: Preparation of Life Tables for Europeans and possibly also for some other races.
- (vi) General development and improvement of annual population estimates by urban areas and by age and sex.

(b) Labour:

Quarterly estimates of volume of employment analysed by main regions (and industries).

Unemployment Statistics. - A definition of unemployment and its measurement has first to be worked out by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the three Territorial Labour Departments after which it is hoped to collect and compile unemployment statistics on a monthly basis.

(c) Agriculture:

- (i) Annual Census of non-African agriculture. This Census for 1959/60 is being expanded to include Nyasaland.
- (ii) 1960: Analysis and publication of report on the 1959/60 Southern Rhodesia Sample Census of African Agriculture.
- (iii) 1961/63: Sample Census of African Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia.
- (iv) 1962/64: Sample Census of African Agriculture in Nyasaland.
- (v) 1963/64: Sample Census of African Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia.

Thereafter in rotation.

Note. - Each of these sample censuses consists of:-

1. A sample census of the cultivated area.
2. A preliminary estimate of crop yield of the main crops per acre.
3. A final estimate of the crop.
4. An estimate of stock holdings.

It is proposed to carry out a large scale survey every third year supplemented by smaller annual surveys designed to measure current seasonal conditions to determine the extent to which the results of the last large scale survey should be adjusted to arrive at current annual estimates.

It is intended to explore the idea of combining these sample censuses with rural surveys of expenditure and income (See (m)).

(d) Forestry:

In consultation with the Forestry Commission of Southern Rhodesia the Forests Department of Northern Rhodesia and the Agricultural Departments of Nyasaland the Central Statistical Office hopes to be able to consolidate forestry statistics which exist and to expand their scope.

(e) Fishing:

Apart from trade figures there are virtually no Federal statistics on fishing. It is intended to consolidate and expand territorial figures beginning with commercial production statistics and to make sample enquiries into African subsistence fishing.

(f) Industries (and Mining):

Continuation of the present annual Census of Production extended to provide (1) capacity of installed power equipment by size of establishment and industry; (2) quantity and value of principal products and raw materials; (3) indices of output, sales, prices and costs of commodities; (4) Total capital assets.

These statistics to be made available as far as possible by territory.

Monthly Index of Production (1) general improvement of existing monthly statistics on industrial, mineral, electricity and building production; (2) monthly indices of sales, prices and costs.

(g) Transport and Communication:

The examination of statistics available in the three territories and their collation to be undertaken by the Central Statistical Office.

- (i) Water.
- (ii) Rail. } General development
- (iii) Air. }
- (iv) Roads; Traffic Statistics; Statistics of operating costs by type of vehicle.
- (v) Telecommunication.

(h) Education Statistics:

At present Central Statistical Office compiles statistics of non-African statistics for the Federal Ministry of Education while the Territorial Departments of African Education compile their own statistics. It is intended in consultation with the Territorial governments to produce annual figures on a standardised basis for education of all races in the Federation.

(i) Health:

General improvement of registration and analysis of deaths of all non-Africans and of urban Africans. See Section (a) for establishment of sample recording centres in rural areas.

(j) External Trade:

Trade statistics for the Federation were converted in 1960 to the S.I.T.C. basis. It is intended that as soon as the Customs Department is able to change over to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature the present system will

be modified in accordance with the U.N. recommendation on the S.I.T.C./B.T.N. report. The existing trade classification is so constructed that this adaptation will be a relatively simple matter to carry out.

A second reform, it is hoped to introduce, is a speedier production of provisional trade figures. During the transition period to S.I.T.C. there has been a delay but normally it is possible to produce global trade figures for a given month some 5/6 weeks after the close of the month. The detailed figures are not available for about two months after the month in question. This is in fact considerably more rapid than most countries achieve but with the aid of improved mechanisation it is hoped considerably to reduce both periods.

Provided that certain amendments can be made to Customs documents, it may be possible to provide statistics of those imports into each territory which are directly consigned or earmarked for individual territories. The Census of Distribution may throw some light on inter-territorial trade. It is not possible, however, under existing conditions to provide full details of the trade of each territory.

(k) Money and Banking:

(i) Analysis of returns under the Banking Act.

Analysis of deposits by industry and sector.

Analysis of loans and advances by purpose.

Bank debits to deposit accounts, monthly.

Stock exchange statistics and yield rates.

Extension of Building Society statistics.

Extension of Insurance statistics.

Mortgage bonds - analysis by sector of holder.

(ii) Introduction of wholesale price indexes.

(iii) Balance of Payments statistics:

Development of quarterly statistics.

Development of capital accounts.

Development of invisible transaction.

Development of investment and factor income flows.

Census of Foreign assets and liabilities.

(l) Government:

Extension to cover -

- (i) Development of regular economic and functional analysis of local government accounts.
- (ii) Economic and functional analysis of Special funds.
- (iii) Analysis of National Debt by residence of holder, type of holder, maturity dates.
- (iv) Rateable valuation statistics.

(m) Personal Income, Expenditure and Consumption:

A series of Budget Surveys 1957-1959 have recently been completed in the African township in Southern Rhodesia. In 1960 similar surveys were carried out in the African urban areas of Northern Rhodesia. It is hoped shortly to carry out surveys in Nyasaland. In order to achieve the maximum benefit from these surveys they should be repeated once every 5 years. It is intended, therefore, to begin the second cycle of surveys in 1962 with urban African surveys of Southern Rhodesia African townships and to follow these with surveys in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

A Federal European budget survey is to be held in 1960/61.

Subsistence. - It is hoped to carry out rural surveys of income and expenditure. It may be possible to begin with a pilot scheme using the personnel mentioned under (a) who it is intended to employ in 1962/1963 for recording vital events in selected rural villages. Alternatively these surveys may be carried out in conjunction with African agricultural censuses (see (c)).

In addition to these surveys existing series on personal income, expenditure and consumption which are based on income tax statistics, population census analysis of personal income, net imports and local production will be improved and developed further.

(n) Housing:

Demographic Surveys of the main urban African townships in the three territories in conjunction with Family Budget Surveys (see (m)).

Non-African Housing covered in:-

- (i) Federal Census 1961 - Analyses by type of dwelling, terms of occupancy, density of accommodation, rent and mortgage.
- (ii) Rents in main towns in Federal Budget Survey 1960.
- (iii) Provision for revision of rent element in consumer prices index numbers. This will probably take the form of a rent survey every second or third year.

An enquiry into African rural housing to be linked with the African head count or with agricultural surveys or with other enquiries.

(o) Distribution:

Census of Distribution to be carried out in 1961 preceded by Pilot Census in 1960. Proposed to hold Census of Distribution every 5 years.

After the first Census of Distribution it is proposed with the agreement of the Central Bank to take over statistics of retail sales and to extend its scope and coverage.

(p) Other Subjects:

(1) National Income -

- (i) Subsistence Sector - Development of statistics by sample survey, etc. (see item (m)).
- (ii) Company Sector - Regular analysis by industry of accounts to obtain data on profits, interest, depreciation, share capital, debenture capital, etc.
- (iii) Government capital formation by territory and industry.
- (iv) Development of input and output analysis.
- (v) Development of industry sales and cost indices.
- (vi) Estimates of consumption expenditure by territory and race.
- (vii) Estimates of Federal Government receipts and expenditure by territory.
- (viii) Income distribution by size (see item (m)).
- (ix) Quarterly estimates of national income.
- (x) National accounts - Financial flows.
- (xi) National income - Statistical analysis of National Wealth.

- (xii) Survey of Private Saving.
- (xiii) Non-profit making institutions including provident funds.
- (xiv) Statutory Bodies - Analysis of capital account turnover.
- (xv) Co-operatives - Analysis of capital account turnover, etc.

(2) Tourist Statistics -

The existing statistics refer to persons arriving in and departing from the Federation and give some details of type or class of traveller, countries of permanent residence, mode of travel, port of entry and departure, length of stay and amount spent in the Federation. However, the methods of analysing these statistics are to be improved to enable more detailed tabulations to be prepared and to provide more cross tabulations. It is also proposed to collect statistics on the expenditure of local residents visiting other countries and information on the distribution of tourist expenditure within the Federation.