

**REPORT ON THE REGIONAL SURVEY  
OF  
STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION  
AND  
TRAINING**



**United Nations  
Economic Commission  
for Africa**

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**COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON AFRICAN STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT**

**REPORT ON THE REGIONAL SURVEY OF STATISTICAL  
ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING**

**[The regional survey was conducted  
in all African countries  
between July 1994 and December 1995]**

**Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
June 1996**

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**PART I**

**SUMMARY OF THE MAIN FINDINGS**

**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

## **SUMMARY OF THE MAIN FINDINGS**

### **Survey Response**

The response rate of the regional survey was 46 per cent. Twenty three African countries out of fifty were surveyed.

### **Statistical Organisation**

#### **Structure of the National Statistical Systems (NSSs)**

The structure of the NSS includes all Statistical Offices/Units within government ministries/departments and organizations in the public sector (central government and parastatal organizations, excluding those in the private sector) with the main responsibility for data collection at the national level. The results of the survey revealed that in many African countries, Central Statistical Offices (CSOs) are located in the Ministry of Finance and Development or Ministry of Planning and Development (65%). In some African countries, CSOs are located in the Office of the President (13%) and the rest are located in other ministries.

#### **Structure of the CSOs**

The structure of the CSOs is characterised by two types of divisions/sections: substantive divisions/sections and those providing common statistical services such as data processing, field operations, statistical coordination, publications and cartography. Other non statistical common services include administrative and financial services, auditing and legal advisory services.

#### **Staff Position**

The staff position of the countries vary greatly. On the average the majority of the staff at the CSOs are regular staff (82.9%). The average vacancy rate at each CSO is 12.9 per cent. The majority of staff at the CSO (86.9%) are paid by the government of the country while 0.14 per cent of the staff are paid by funds from external

sources. Thirty per cent (30%) of the CSOs have a permanent field force.

### **Institutional Arrangements**

Existence of a Statistical Board/Committee was reported by 38 per cent of the responding countries; Producer-Producer Committee by 19 per cent of the responding countries; while existence of Producer-User Committee was reported by 14 per cent of the responding countries.

#### **Existing relationships**

##### **CSO and other statistical agencies/units outside CSO but within the NSS**

These were mainly in the following areas: exchange of data/publications; coordination of concepts and methodology; secondment of staff; preparation of schemes of services; training of staff; participation in task forces; and organisation of seminars/workshops.

##### **CSO and organisations outside the country**

These were mainly in the following areas: technical cooperation/financial assistance; exchange of data/publication; receiving journals and attending conferences; provision of statistics needed by outside agencies; training/provision of training facilities; and exchange of experience.

#### **Preferred relationships**

##### **CSO and other statistical agencies/units outside CSO but within the NSS**

These were mainly in the following areas: formation of a statistical board/committee or coordinating committee of the NSS; existence of

a national committee for coordination of statistical activities; exchange of staff/secondment of staff; coordination/harmonization of concepts and methodologies; data exchange; training/share of training facilities; technical meetings between the CSO and other agencies/units; cooperation and consultation to eliminate duplication of statistical activities, production and use of statistical information; technical assistance of the CSO to other statistical units outside the CSO; and preparation of schemes of service.

### Statistical Training

The majority of African countries tend to rely more on external support for their training requirements. The future demand for training varies from country to country. There is high demand for short courses in the countries particularly in the areas of computer applications and applied statistics. There is also demand for high level academic courses at the B.Sc., M.Sc., and Ph.D levels.

On the assessment of quality of courses, Directors of CSOs tended to assess the courses attended by their staff high. It is believed that their assessments are based on the high quality performance of their staff after the course.

Directors of CSOs reported that the level of brain drain of their staff who benefitted from training was low. Most of the staff returned to their jobs after training.

In-service statistical training programmes were affected by lack of funds and materials including at times shortage of teachers. The output from in-service training programmes is low in many countries.

Courses/subjects required in the work of the CSOs and Statistical Units (SUs) but were not covered so far in the training programme. The requirements were both at the academic level - basic degree up to doctorate, specialised courses including in-service statistical

training level. The courses/subjects that were required for specialised short-term training are as follows: sampling techniques/survey design, construction of frames, data analysis, remote sensing, mapping/cartography, national accounts, input/output tables, Social Accounting Matrix (SAM), Geographical Information System (GIS), government finance statistics, environment statistics, price statistics, labour statistics, computer training (use of specialized statistical packages), agricultural data collection, etc. On how to satisfy this demand, the offering of scholarships or conducting short-term courses were seen as ways of satisfying the demand for some of the courses.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Conclusions**

The survey was commissioned by the joint session of two sub-committees Training and Organization and Management of National Statistical Systems of the Coordinating Committee on African Statistical Development (CASD), as an Action to be undertaken by a task force under the leadership of the ECA. The joint session of the two sub-committees took place on 18 March 1994, in Addis Ababa on the occasion of the eighth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers.

The survey results named "Pilot Analysis" were discussed on three occasions: at the Third meeting of the Sub-committee on Organization and Management of National Statistical Systems, Addis Ababa, 25-26 May 1995; at the joint Training and Organization and Management of National Statistical Systems Sub-committees meeting, 15-17 January 1996, Paris, France; and also at the ninth session of the Conference of African Planners, Statisticians, and Population and Information Specialists, 11-16 March 1996, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. At each of the



above occasions, the results of the survey were improved upon due to the increased response rate. Comments and suggestions for improvement were made which led to further refinements of the results. The task force is very grateful to all those who assisted with the designing and analysis of the survey and also in making very useful comments and suggestions for improvement, each time the results were presented at a meeting.

It should be stated that at the joint Training and Organization and Management of National Statistical Systems Sub-committees meeting, 15-17 January 1996, Paris, France, it was felt that sufficient effort had been made on this action to enable conclusions and recommendations to be made. The joint committee therefore directed that the survey should therefore not be pursued further and requested ECA to finalise the report of the survey taking into account any comments made by the various meetings.

In the area of institutional arrangements, the survey results gave the impression that there is a low level of user-producer committees in African countries. In view of the fact that, at a higher level, statistical board/committees can also be considered user-producer committees mainly for policy formulation, while producer-user committee existed at a technical level in general the two types of committees are not very different from each other and should be considered user-producer committees.

The results of the survey showed that Directors of Statistics gave high quality ratings of courses attended by staff of their offices. It is possible that Directors may not have undertaken sufficient evaluations of their staff performances, hence they were likely to rate them high in their performances. The courses attended by the staff were generally relevant to the work of the CSOs.

The results of the survey revealed that there was heavy reliance on external funding of training. The majority of this training may have been project funded. One way to reduce reliance on external funding of training is that of intensifying training of trainers

courses to enable courses particularly short-term courses, to be mounted at the country level. The survey results gave the impression that African governments did not fund training. It should be recognized that most of the newly recruited staff in the statistical service, attended local schools/universities with scholarships provided by African governments. To this extent, the survey did not capture this element of training and the source of funding.

On the brain drain of the statistical staff, the information reported in the survey referred only to those who benefitted from training during the last five years before the survey was launched and does not refer to the overall brain drain of the CSO statistical staff.

On the unsatisfied demand for training at the CSOs, this was not successfully reported in the survey, perhaps it was not a realistic aim.

### **Recommendations**

Countries should reduce reliance on external funding in their training by intensifying training of trainers courses to enable courses, particularly short-term courses, to be mounted at the country level.

Since data dissemination is an ongoing partnership between users and producers of statistical data, it should form an integral part of the structure of the CSOs.

To the extent possible, data and statistics should be demand driven as opposed to supply driven. The NSS should therefore establish appropriate institutional arrangements for dialogue between data producers and users. The Statistical Needs Assessment and Strategy Development (NASD) exercises being conducted in many African

countries as part of the implementation of the Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in Africa in the 1990s, could be a good starting point of such a dialogue.

Attempts should be made by the CSOs to reduce the brain drain of their staff by among other things improving the schemes of services, rewarding staff for better on the job performance, attainment of additional skills, etc.

In-service statistical training programmes should be established in countries where they do not exist and should be improved in those countries where they already exist.

The CSO should play a critical role in the creation of SUs in line ministries and departments of the public sector and also in the coordination of statistical activities within the NSS.

## **PART II**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Amiguet (Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (ENSEA)), Abidjan, Côte D'Ivoire; Mohammed Abdellahi O. Lemine (Office nationale de la statistique), Nouakchott, Mauritania; David Diangamo (Central Statistical Office), Lusaka, Zambia; and Bob Bush (International Programs Center (IPC)), Washington D.C., USA. At ECA the task leader was assisted by Messrs K. K. Bockor, V. Tankou and A. P. Ngwako. The draft questionnaire was planned to be circulated to associates for comments in May 1994.

4. It should be recalled that at the second meeting of the Training Sub-committee held on 17 and 18 March 1994 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in order to meet the objectives of the Sub-committee, ten action were discussed including Action 4: Directors Opinion Poll. At this meeting, Action 4 objectives were limited to what is stated in paragraph 2(a) above. The objective in paragraph 2(b) above was added at the joint Training and Organization and Management Sub-committees meeting which met on 18 March 1994.

5. The results of the survey, named "Pilot Analysis" were initially discussed at a third meeting of the Sub-committee on Organisation and Management of National Statistical Systems, Addis Ababa, 25-26 May 1995. At that time only 14 African countries had responded to the survey. Following additional responses, which resulted in 23 responding countries, and further analysis, the results of the survey were also presented at the joint Training and Organization and Management of National Statistical Systems Sub-committees meeting, 15-17 January 1996, Paris, France, and also at the ninth session of the Conference of African Planners, Statisticians, and Population and Information Specialists, 11-16 March 1996, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Origin of the Survey

1. At the joint meeting of the Training and Organization and Management of National Statistical Systems Sub-committees of the Coordinating Committee on African Statistical Development (CASD) which met on 18 March 1994 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on the occasion of the eighth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, a discussion of supply of and needs for training in the context of a survey of organisational relationships within statistical systems took place.

2. The objective of this Action was to survey Directors of National Statistical Offices in order to find out:

- (a) their opinions of the quantity, quality and relevance of training available to them to meet their training needs; and
- (b) the organisational relationships between various parts of their National Statistical Systems (NSS).

The output of this Action was foreseen to be a report summarising the views of Directors, with a summary showing the unsatisfied demand.

3. At this meeting, it was agreed that the questionnaire for the survey would be as light as possible and should be finalised as soon as possible. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) was given the task leadership of undertaking the survey. Mr. Enock Ching'anda (ECA) was nominated task leader for this Action to be assisted by the following associates: Messrs Lamine Diop (Centre Européen de formation des statisticiens économistes des pays en voie de développement (CESD)), Paris, France, now with Observatoire économique et statistique d'Afrique subsaharienne (AFRISTAT), Bamako, Mali; Emilio de Oliveira (INE), Lisbon, Portugal, Tim Marchant (The World Bank), Washington, D.C., USA; Francois Yattien-

## B. The Survey Questionnaires

6. The draft questionnaire was prepared by ECA and sent to its associates in June 1994. Many of the useful comments, suggestions and additional questions for inclusion in the questionnaire were received and taken into account in the finalization of the questionnaire. It should be mentioned that in order to speed-up the communication at this stage, ECA used its facsimile service and requested responses to be sent to it by facsimile also.

7. Originally it was planned to prepare one questionnaire titled: Regional Survey of Statistical Organization and Training. In the course of finalising the questionnaire, it was realised that views of heads of Statistical Units (SUs) outside the CSO but within the NSS of each country would be a useful input to this study. It was also felt that the contribution of the SUs could assist heads of the CSOs in their national coordination of statistical activities. This approach was supported by the Zimbabwe and Zambia CSOs during brief visits of the task leader to those offices in June 1994 while on another assignment.

8. In this connection, two questionnaires were prepared: the first questionnaire reference number ECA/STAT/CASD-TRAINING/94/1 to be completed by the head of the CSO in each country; and the second questionnaire reference number ECA/STAT/CASD-TRAINING/94/2 to be completed by the head of each SU in the NSS of each country. The questionnaires are attached as Annex I and Annex II of this report. It should be stated that initially the questionnaires were available in the English and French languages, but following observations made at the third meeting of the Training Sub-committee in Luxembourg, 6-7 February 1995, arrangements were made with Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT) and INE to get the questionnaires translated into the Portuguese language. The questionnaires in Portuguese were to be sent to Portuguese-speaking African countries.

9. The first questionnaire contains items on: structure of the NSS; structure of the CSO; summary of staff position at the CSO; summary of field staff at the CSO; institutional arrangements; Relationship between the CSO and other statistical agencies/organizations in or outside the country; and statistical training (numbers of staff trained and training needs). The second questionnaire contains items on: SU details (name, location, address, etc); structure of the SU; summary of staff position at the SU; relationship between the SU and other statistical agencies/organizations in the country; and statistical training (numbers of staff trained and training needs). At the beginning of each questionnaire, definitions and explanatory notes were provided. The questionnaires were despatched to the countries beginning end of July 1994 (English version) and middle of August 1994 (French version).

#### C. Survey Response

10. Response to the survey was very slow. Facsimile/cable reminders were sent to all countries which did not respond. The first reminder was sent at the end of October 1994, the second reminder was sent end of November 1994, the third reminder was sent at the beginning of March 1995 and the fourth reminder was sent in August 1995. In order to increase the number of responses, during January 1995, ECA resorted to telephone some of the Directors of Statistics. These telephone calls revealed that either the Directors of CSOs did not remember to have received the questionnaires or they recalled having received them but did not follow-up with the officer who was assigned the task of completing the questionnaire. In this connection, either fresh questionnaires were sent to the country or the Director was requested to respond urgently.

11. As a result of all these efforts, the situation with regard to responses received at ECA was as follows:



<u>English-speaking Countries</u>			<u>French-speaking Countries</u>		
Country	Q1 1/	Q2 2/	Country	Q1	Q2
Botswana	1	3	Algeria	1	-
Egypt	1	-	Burkina Faso	1	12
Ethiopia	1	21	Burundi	1	9
Ghana	-	1	Chad	1	2
Lesotho	1	1	Cote D'Ivoire	1	5
Libya	1	-	Congo	1	1
Malawi	1	2	Djibouti	1	-
Mauritius	1	2	Mauritania	1	2
Nigeria	-	58	Senegal	1	6
South Africa	1	-	Tunisia	1	9
Swaziland	1	2			
Tanzania	-	1 3/			
Uganda	-	1 4/			
Zanzibar (TZ)	1	2			
Zimbabwe	-	1			

From the above picture, if we exclude responses from the statistical training institutions in Tanzania and Uganda, it is clear that only twenty three countries responded to the survey. If we exclude the countries in Africa which were at the time of the survey affected by civil strife: Rwanda, Liberia and Somalia, the response rate is 46 per cent. Indeed a satisfactory number of responding countries was not achieved in the survey but this response was a significant improvement to an earlier report which was presented to the third meeting of the Sub-committee on Organisation and Management of National Statistical Systems, Addis Ababa, 25-26 May 1995.

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- 1/ Questionnaire to be completed by the Central Statistical Offices (CSOs).
  - 2/ Questionnaire to be completed by Statistical Units (SUs) outside the CSO but within the National Statistical System (NSS).
  - 3/ Response from the Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC).
  - 4/ Response from the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (ISAE), Makerere University.

12. The results of the survey analysis of the questionnaire completed by the CSOs are presented in Part III: Statistical Organization and Part IV: Statistical Training. The results of the survey analysis of the questionnaire completed by the SUs were where possible included in Parts III and IV of this report.

#### **D. Analysis of the Survey Responses**

13. The survey analysis was undertaken by ECA. The open ended questions of the questionnaires were analyzed by hand while the closed questions were analyzed on the computer using the Quattro Pro software package. The computer analysis enabled the large volume of data to be handled easily.

#### **E. Selected Problems Encountered in the Survey**

14. Some problems were encountered in the survey. The most serious of which was the fact that the response to the survey was slow. This problem and the manner in which it was handled has already been described in paragraph 10 above. One of the contributing factors to the slow response was the size of the questionnaire. The size of the questionnaire was decided by the number and type of questions which the task force decided to include in the questionnaire. This indeed was a lesson to the task force and should also be a lesson to those who may be involved, in future, in designing postal questionnaires.

15. One possible solution to the problem of the large size of the questionnaire would have been that of visiting and assisting countries in completing the questionnaires. This would have resulted in additional costs of the survey but the response rate would have been much higher than what was finally achieved.

16. Another possible solution to the problem of large size of the questionnaire would have been that of designing several questionnaires addressing specific topics (modular approach). For example questionnaires could be designed to address each of the following topics: structure and staffing; institutional arrangements; quantity, quality and relevance of training available to Directors of Statistics; future demand for training; in-service statistical training programme; etc. This does not necessarily cut down the volume of work but the questionnaires are likely to be attractive to those responding to survey. This may have increased the response rate of the survey.

17. The second problem was that of definition of terms. While terms such as national statistical system, statistical unit, in-service statistical training, etc. were defined, there were other terms which were assumed to be known such as the classification of staff levels i.e. clerks, middle level staff, professional level staff, administrative staff, general service staff, etc. This indeed was an oversight and should be included in the definition of terms in future surveys of this type.

18. The third problem was in the area of statistical training. The survey failed to capture the contribution of individual African Governments in their provision of scholarships to staff who attended local schools and universities and were recruited in the statistical service. The survey concentrated on training undertaken after employment.

19. The fourth problem was that of assessing unsatisfied demand for training at the CSOs. The countries did not successfully report this aspect of the survey. It was therefore concluded that this, perhaps, may not have been a realistic aim.

### **PART III**

### **STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION**

## STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION

### A. Structure of the National Statistical System

20. The structure of the National Statistical Systems of the countries is characterised by the existence of a CSO responsible for the production and dissemination of official statistics of the country and statistical units located in line ministries/departments responsible for compiling official statistics required mainly by the line ministries/departments. In nearly all the countries, a research and statistics unit exists at the Central Bank, which in some countries, was also responsible for inter alia compilation of balance of payments statistics.

21. The survey results revealed that 15 of the CSOs were located in the Ministry of Finance & Development Planning or Ministry of Planning and Development, 3 were located in the Office of the President, while one was under National Authority for Information and Documentation, one under Commerce and Tourism and the remaining 3 did not indicate the ministry/department to which they were attached.

22. The number of SUs outside the CSO varied from country to country depending on the size of the civil service and the number of ministries/departments existing in the country. It could also depend on the policy adopted by government on the creation of such units. The table below shows the number of SUs reported to exist in each country. The number of SUs reported in the questionnaire completed by the CSO did not always agree with the number of completed questionnaires by the SUs such as in Nigeria and Burkina Faso.

Country	Number of Statistical Unit	Country	Number of Statistical Unit
Algeria	—	Libya	6
Botswana	4	Malawi	6
Burkina		Mauritania	3
Faso	11	Mauritius	3
Burundi	9	Nigeria	53
Chad	2	Senegal	—
Congo	5	South	
Cote		Africa	—
D'Ivoire	5	Swasiland	2
Djibouti	—	Tunisia	—
Egypt	—	Zanzibar	
Ethiopia	21	(TZ)	2
Ghana	1	Zimbabwe	1
Lesotho	2		

23. In some countries such as South Africa due to the centralised nature of the statistical service, SUs outside the CSO were yet to be defined within the framework of integration and rationalisation process which was being planned.

#### B. Structure of the Central Statistical Office

24. The structure of the CSOs was more difficult to characterise due to the wide range of terms that were used to describe certain statistical functions. For example the term economic statistics encompasses a wide range of areas of statistics such as national accounts, external trade, prices, industry, etc.

25. Despite the above, the majority of the CSOs had the following substantive divisions or sections in their structures.

Divisions/Sections	Divisions/Sections
1. Population	12. Agriculture
2. Census/Demography	13. Energy
3. Data Processing	14. Publications
4. Industry	15. Cartography
5. Economic	16. External
Stat./National	Trade/Transport/Public
Accts/Prices	Finance
6. Surveys/Field	17. Statistical
Operations	Coordination
7. Tourism and Transport	18. Training/Human
8. Environment	Resources
9. Documentation and	19. Manufacturing
Information	20. Social and Housing
10. Methodology/surveys	21. General Statistics
11. Manpower	22. Economic Analysis

26. The divisions or sections providing common services were mainly: data processing; regional offices and surveys/field operations; statistical coordination; publication; and cartography. Other divisions or sections providing common services which are not statistical in nature were: administrative and finance services, auditing service and legal advisory services.

27. Regarding regional and district offices, eleven (11) of the CSOs had these offices in place to take care of surveys conducted throughout the country or to satisfy the statistical demands at the regional/district levels, 10 of the CSOs did not have these offices in place and for 2 CSOs, information was not available since the CSOs did not complete the relevant questionnaire. The table below shows the situation of each country with respect to the existence of regional/district offices.

Country	Regional/ District Office	Country	Regional/ District Office
Algeria	NO	Libya	NO
Botswana	YES	Malawi	YES
Burkina Faso	NO	Mauritania	YES
Burundi	NO	Mauritius	NO
Chad	YES	Nigeria	YES
Congo	YES	Senegal	YES
Cote d'Ivoire	NO	South Africa	YES
Djibouti	NO	Swaziland	NO
Egypt	YES	Tunisia	YES
Ethiopia	YES	Zanzibar (TZ)	NO
Ghana	No Inf. <sup>5</sup> /	Zimbabwe	No Inf.
Lesotho	NO		

C. Summary of Staff Position as at 31 March 1994

28. Annex III shows the summary of staff position in all African countries as at 31 March 1994. As expected the staff positions of the countries varied greatly. On average, excluding vacancies, there were 597 staff in each country. The vacancy rate was 12.9 per cent in each CSO. The majority of staff in the CSOs were regular staff (82.9%) and only 4.0 per cent represented temporary staff or those on short-term appointments. A total of 86.9 per cent of the staff were paid by the government of the country while only 0.14 per cent of the staff were paid by funds from external sources.

29. In comparing the number of professional statistical posts to the non-professional statistical posts, on average for each professional statistician post, there were 1.4 non-professional statistical posts. The data processing posts had a ratio of 1.9 non-professional posts to every professional post while the administrative posts had a higher ratio of 6.6 non-professional posts to every professional administrator.

30. The table below gives the ratio of non-professionals to professionals in the three fields of work (statistical, data processing and administrative) in the case of available posts and filled posts.

Posts	Fields of work		
	Statistical	Data processing	Administrative
Filled	2.0	1.9	7.5
Available	1.4	1.9	6.6

31. In comparing differences in the ratios for the three fields of work, for available and filled posts, the ratios in the case of the data processing field of work were not significant. In the case of statistical and administrative fields of work the



differences in the case of filled posts and available posts appeared to be significant.

32. With respect to the CSO field staff, on average there were 289 staff in the field in each country. The supervisory staff were 13 per cent of the total field staff while enumerators were 81 per cent of the total field staff. The remaining 5.9 per cent of the field staff were involved in other administrative tasks. A summary of field staff for all African countries which responded to the survey is given below. With regard to the ratio between enumerator and supervisors, overall the ratio was 6.2 enumerators to one supervisor. This ratio was 5.3 when only permanent staff were considered.

#### Number of Staff in the Field

##### All African Countries

Category of Staff	Permanent Staff	Temporary Staff	Total
Supervisors	707	159	866
Enumerators	3731	1664	5395
Others	180	216	396
Total	4618	2039	6657

33. On whether CSOs considered that they had a permanent field force or not, 7 of the CSOs indicated that they had a permanent field force while 14 indicated that they did not have a permanent field force while for 2 CSOs there was no information. For CSOs which had no permanent field force, they indicated that they managed their field activities by organizing temporary recruitment of staff to carry out these activities. In this case supervisors for the field activities were selected from the middle level staff in the office. The table below shows the situation of each country with respect to existence of a permanent field force.

Country	Permanent Field Force	Country	Permanent Field Force
Algeria	YES	Libya	NO
Botswana	NO	Malawi	NO
Burkina Faso	YES	Mauritania	NO
Burundi	NO	Mauritius	NO
Chad	NO	Nigeria	YES
Congo	NO	Senegal	NO
Cote d'Ivoire	NO	South Africa	NO
Djibouti	NO	Swaziland	NO
Egypt	YES	Tunisia	YES
Ethiopia	NO	Zanzibar (TZ)	YES
Ghana	No Inf.	Zimbabwe	No Inf.
Lesotho	YES		

#### D. Institutional Arrangements

##### Statistical Board/Committee

34. Out of twenty three countries which responded to the survey, 8 countries indicated that they had an overall statistical board/committee responsible for all statistical activities in the country, 12 countries indicated that they had no statistical board/committee in-charge of all statistical activities in the country, while one country did not indicate the existence or non-existence of a statistical board/committee and there was no information from three countries.

Country	Statistical Board/Committee	Country	Statistical Board/ Committee
Algeria	YES	Libya	NO
Botswana	NO	Malawi	NO
Burkina Faso	YES	Mauritania	YES
Burundi	NO	Mauritius	NO
Chad	NO	Nigeria	No Inf.
Congo	NO	Senegal	YES
Cote d'Ivoire	YES	South Africa	NO
Djibouti	YES	Swaziland	YES
Egypt	YES	Tunisia	NO
Ethiopia	NO	Zanzibar (TZ)	NO
Ghana	No Inf.	Zimbabwe	No Inf.
Lesotho	NO		

35. In some of the countries where a statistical board/committee exist, the committees were reported not to be functioning properly

due to some of the following obstacles: the committee was too large; the committee was composed of high level administrators hence not easy to meet; the legal procedures of the committee were not yet finalised; and coordination of statistical activities was not ensured.

36. In the countries where a statistical board/committee did not exist, coordination of statistical activities was achieved through the following ways: coordination matters were handled by the Director and Deputy of the CSO; consultations were undertaken before expanding or undertaking surveys; different committees handled different matters i.e. price advisory committee, etc.; major surveys were planned well in advance and became part of the national development plan; for ad-hoc surveys or when modifying questionnaires of routine surveys, meetings of major users were convened; and through ad hoc meetings.

### Producer-Producer Committees

37. Seventeen (17) countries reported that they did not have producer-producer committees and only four countries had these committees while for two countries there was no information. In one country a consultative committee on statistics was the main producer-producer committee. The table below shows the situation of each country with respect to the existence of producer-producer committees.

Country	Producer-Producer Committee	Country	Producer- Producer Committee
Algeria	NO	Libya	NO
Botswana	NO	Malawi	NO
Burkina Faso	NO	Mauritania	NO
Burundi	NO	Mauritius	NO
Chad	NO	Nigeria	YES
Congo	NO	Senegal	YES
Cote d'Ivoire	YES	South Africa	NO
Djibouti	NO	Swaziland	NO
Egypt	YES	Tunisia	NO
Ethiopia	NO	Zanzibar (TZ)	NO
Ghana	No Inf.	Zimbabwe	No Inf.
Lesotho	NO		

38. In countries where the producer-producer committee was functioning properly, this was due to some of the following reasons: meetings were organised annually to tackle the various issues involved; and the committee was composed of professionals from the statistical and data processing fields.

39. In countries where the producer-producer committee was not functioning properly, the obstacles were mainly due to the following: relations between producers not good; and there were inadequate procedures for the functioning of the committee.

### Producer-User Committee

40. Eighteen countries reported that they had no producer-user committees, three had a producer-user committees and there was no information from two countries. In one country a producer-user seminar was organised annually and formed a useful consultation between producers and users. The table below shows the situation of each country with respect to the existence of producer-user committees.

Country	Producer-User Committee	Country	Producer-User Committee
Algeria	NO	Libya	NO
Botswana	NO	Malawi	NO
Burkina Faso	NO	Mauritania	NO
Burundi	NO	Mauritius	NO
Chad	NO	Nigeria	YES
Congo	NO	Senegal	NO
Cote d'Ivoire	YES	South Africa	NO
Djibouti	NO	Swaziland	YES
Egypt	NO	Tunisia	NO
Ethiopia	NO	Zanzibar (TZ)	NO
Ghana	No Inf.	Zimbabwe	No Inf.
Lesotho	NO		

41. In one country where the producer-user committee existed, the committee functioned satisfactorily because the National Council on Statistics which designed policies on statistics and the National Advisory Council on statistics which executed policies and standardization of methodologies and concepts were involved.

42. In countries where no formal producer-user committee existed, exchange of views between producers and users of statistics was achieved through the following means: organisation of meetings or seminars with major users; ad-hoc committee constituted when needed; organisation of meetings on special topics i.e. national accounts; users of statistics represented on the statistical board/council; users of statistics form part of the advisory committee constituted for each survey; meeting with users to discuss their requirements before a large scale (survey, census, etc) is launched and when results of survey are disseminated; and informal consultations.

#### Existing Relationship Between the CSO and Other Statistical Agencies/Units Outside the CSO

43. Existing relationship between the CSO and other statistical agencies outside the country were reported to be as follows: exchange of statistical data/publications i.e. census and survey data from the CSO and secondary data from other statistical agencies; coordination of concepts and methodology; assistance in the preparation of schemes of services; secondment of staff from CSO to other statistical units outside the CSO; Assistance from other agencies/units to CSO in terms of manpower and other material support during large scale statistical operations; training of staff through in-service statistical training programmes and other means; participation in task forces; and Organisation of seminars.

#### Kinds of Relationship Countries Would Prefer to See Existing Between the CSO and Other Statistical Agencies/Units Outside the CSO

44. The following were the kinds of relationships countries preferred to see existing between the CSO and other statistical agencies/units: formation of a statistical board/committee or coordinating committee of the NSS; existence of a national committee for coordination of statistical activities; exchange of

staff/secondment of staff; coordination/harmonization of concepts and methodologies; data exchange; training/share of training facilities; technical meetings between the CSO and other agencies/units; cooperation and consultation to eliminate duplication of statistical activities, production and use of statistical information; technical assistance of the CSO to other statistical units outside the CSO; and preparation of schemes of service.

Existing Relationship Between the CSO and Organisations Outside the Country

45. The following relationships were reported by countries: technical cooperation/financial assistance; exchange of publication/data; receiving journals and attendance at conferences; provision of statistics needed by outside agencies; training or provision of training facilities; and exchange of experience.

**PART IV**

**STATISTICAL TRAINING**

**STATISTICAL TRAINING****A. Quantity, Quality and Relevance of Training Available to Directors of Statistics**

46. A summary of the quantity, assessment of the course/subjects in terms of quality and relevance/usefulness as reported by the Directors of Statistics of each country has been summarized below.

ALGERIA
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**Academic training**

47. Ten staff members were trained during the period 1989-1994 at the Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (INSEE), Rabat, Tunis and Cairo.

**Specialized short-term training**

48. No training was reported.

BOTSWANA
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**Academic training**

49. A total of twelve (12) staff were trained at the certificate, diploma and masters degree levels in various subjects such as cartography, demography, social statistics, economics, econometrics and data processing. Most of the courses were of a duration of one to two years. The training institutions were universities and statistical training institutes located in Europe, America, Australia and Africa. The sources of funding for the training courses were a mixture of bilateral and multilateral donor agencies such as the United Kingdom Overseas Development



Administration (ODA), Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC), Government of Botswana, Australian Government, Dutch Government, etc. The rating of the quality of courses ranged from good to excellent, the same was true in terms of usefulness. All trained CSO staff were working in its various sections.

#### Specialized short-term training

50. A total of four (4) members of staff were provided specialized short-term training in two or three courses. The courses were national accounts, lotus 1.2.3., dBase III, introduction to micro computing, population data processing and desk top publishing. Most of the courses were of two weeks duration but some lasted up to three months. The training courses were held outside the country mainly in the U.K. but some were held in Africa. The sources of funding for the training courses was mainly Botswana Government but some donors i.e. ODA/British Council, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) funded overseas and country courses. Assessment of quality of the courses ranged from good to excellent, the same is true regarding assessment of the usefulness of the courses. All CSO trained staff were working in its various sections.

BURKINA FASO
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#### Academic training

51. A total of forty five (45) staff were trained at various levels during the past five years: "Ingenieur statisticien Economiste" (ISE), "Ingenieur des travaux Statistique" (ITS), "Adjoint technique de la Statistique" (AD) and "Agent Technique de la Statistique" (AG). The training period ranged from 12-36 months. Various training locations were used: Ecole Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (ENSEA), (Abidjan), Ecole Nationale d'Economie Appliquée (ENEA), (Dakar), Institut de Formation et de Recherche Demographiques (IFORD)

,(Yaounde), Institut Africain et Mauricien de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (IAMSEA), (Kigali), CFR (Niamey), CESAG (Dakar), Louvain la Neuve (ULC) and African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP),(Dakar). The source of funding were either the United Nations, Government of Burkina Faso or other donor agencies. All the trained staff were working at the CSO.

#### Specialized short-term training

52. A total of two staff were trained at ULC and IDP (Paris) with funding support from UNDP. All staff who were trained were working at the CSO.

#### Specialized short-term training

53. No training was reported in this area.

### BURUNDI

#### Academic training

54. No information was provided.

#### Specialized short-term training

55. No information was provided.

### COTE D'IVOIRE

#### Academic training

56. Only one staff member was trained at the University of Paris, Institute of demography. The staff member was still working at the CSO.

Specialized short-term training

57. Three staff members were trained in Belgium, France and Switzerland. All trained staff were still working at the CSO.

DJIBOUTI

Academic training

58. Two staff members were trained at IFORD (Yaounde) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis in Washington D.C., USA. The sources of funding were either the United Nations or other donors. The quality of training was rated excellent. All the two staff were still working at the CSO.

Specialized short-term training

59. No training was reported.

ETHIOPIA

Academic training

60. A total of eight (8) staff members were trained at the masters degree level with specialisation in statistics, econometrics, social statistics, medical demography and computer science. The training institutions were all in the United Kingdom. Funding was from UNFPA or United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). All trained staff were working at the CSO.

Specialized short-term training

61. Two staff members were trained at the Diploma level in India. The funding source was the Indian Government. The two staff members were working at the CSO.

GHANA

Academic training

62. No information was provided.

Specialized short-term training

63. No information was provided.

LESOTHO

Academic training

64. A total of 26 staff members were trained at the bachelors degree and certificate in statistics levels. With the exception of two staff member who were trained outside the country in Tanzania and Canada, the rest were trained at the National University of Lesotho. Those trained outside the country were supported by donor funds. The rating of the courses was either very good or excellent both in terms of quality and usefulness. All staff members who were trained were working at the Bureau of Statistics, Lesotho.

Specialized short-term training

65. A total of seven (7) staff members were trained in gender statistics, analysis of agricultural data, health surveys, data processing and statistics as a management tool. No information

was provided on the duration of the courses, training institutions, sources of funding and assessment of the courses. All staff members who benefitted from the training courses were working at the Bureau of Statistics, Lesotho.

MALAWI
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Academic training

66. A total of eight (8) staff members were trained at the masters degree level in the fields of statistics, economics, demography, development economics and social statistics. The training institutions were all in U.K. at various universities. The sources of funding were donor agencies. An assessment of quality and usefulness of the courses was not provided. All the staff members who were trained were working at the CSO in its various sections.

Specialized short-term training

67. No training was reported.

MAURITIUS
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Academic training

68. No training was reported.

Specialized short-term training

69. A total of 17 staff members were trained in a range of courses. The courses were mainly on management of statistical activities, micro computer applications, economic & social indicators, international comparison project, revised system of

national accounts, computers and census cartography, international trade statistics, computer processing & information systems, quality control, government finance statistics, disability statistics, agricultural statistics and macro-economic statistics. The duration of courses ranged from one week to four months in the majority of cases. The training institutions were mainly outside the country in USA, Europe, Canada, South America, other African countries, Australia and the Far East countries. The sources of funding for the courses were donor agencies such as the United Nations, European Union, United Kingdom Government, Australian Government, Commonwealth Secretariat, European Development Fund, International Monetary Fund, Government of India, etc. No assessment of quality nor usefulness of the courses was provided. Those trained were all working at the CSO.

NIGERIA
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#### Academic training

70. The CSO trained its staff mainly in Nigeria at the University of Ibadan and other Federal Government funded universities. A total of 163 staff were trained, 53 at the bachelors degree level, 16 at the masters degree level, 25 at the postgraduate diploma level, 67 at the professional diploma in statistics level and 2 at doctorate degree level in statistics. The source of funding for the academic training was the Nigeria Government. The rating of the courses was very good for all of them. All staff, except the doctorate degree holders who left the CSO, were still working at the CSO.

#### Specialized short-term training

71. A total of 318 staff members were trained in a range of short-term courses. These courses covered sampling techniques, data collection skills, revised system of national accounts,

labour statistics, management, foreign trade statistics, international comparison project, agriculture sample surveys, questionnaire and table designs, evaluation of family planning programmes, analysis and interpretation of data reliability, database construction, maintenance and management, industry and handcraft statistics, etc. The courses which were listed were those attended during 1992/93. Apart from the courses held at the Federal Office of Statistics (FOS) training schools and other locations in Nigeria, the majority of the courses were held outside the country in Africa, America, Europe, Middle East, India, etc. at universities or specialized training institutes. Courses held outside the country were donor funded while those held in Nigeria were funded by the Nigeria Government. The quality and usefulness of all the short-term courses was assessed to be very good. All staff who participated in the courses were still in the service.

SOUTH AFRICA
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**Academic training**

72. A total of four (4) staff members were trained mainly at the bachelors and masters degree levels in the fields of library, demography, economics and commerce. All four staff members were trained in South Africa at the University of Pretoria. The source of funding was scholarship from the South African Government. The quality of all the courses was rated excellent except economics which was rated very good. The same ratings were given in the assessment of the usefulness of the training courses. Those who benefitted from the training courses were all working at the CSO in its various sections.

**Specialized short-term training**

73. No training was reported.

SWAZILAND
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**Academic training**

74. A total of six (6) staff were trained, all in U.K. at various universities. The source of funding was Overseas Development Administration (ODA). Out of the six who benefitted from training, one moved to the Central Bank, four were still at the CSO and one is deceased. The courses were rated good to excellent.

**Specialized short-term training**

75. Two staff members were trained at the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics and the Munich Centre. Funding was from the European Union and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC). The courses were rated good. All staff were still with the CSO.

TUNISIA
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**Academic training**

76. The training of "Ingenieur adjoint technique" which lasts one academic year was reported. This was undertaken at the school of statistics in Tunis. The funds of the school were used for this type of training. The successful trainees were usually posted to various line ministries of the Government including the CSO. The number trained and the assessment of quality and usefulness of the courses was not indicated.

**Specialized short-term training**

77. No training was reported.

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ZANZIBAR (TZ)

Academic training

78. A total of four(4) staff were trained during the last five years, the level nor subjects for which they trained were not specified. The training institutions were either in Tanzania, U.K. or Egypt. Sponsorship was by the United Nations or Tanzania Government. The quality of training was assessed to be excellent. All the staff who were trained were now at the Department of Statistics Zanzibar.

Specialized short-term training

79. No training was reported in this area.

ZIMBABWE

Academic training

80. No information was provided.

Specialized short-term training

81. No information was provided.

B. In-service Statistical Training Programmes

82. Of the twenty three countries which responded to the survey, eleven (11) countries reported to have in-service statistical training programmes in their offices: Botswana, Egypt, Mauritius, Nigeria, Tunisia, Algeria, South-Africa, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti,

Zanzibar (TZ) and Burundi. The other countries Mauritania, Senegal, Congo, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Ethiopia, Swaziland and Burkina Faso stated that they had no in-service statistical training programmes while there was no information for two countries: Ghana and Zimbabwe.

83. Those which had no in-service training programmes, explained that: the programmes were not elaborated in their office; funds were not available for it; or materials in the form of classrooms were not available for it. Other countries conducted in-service statistical training programmes on ad-hoc basis.

84. The existing arrangements of the in-service statistical training programmes in the countries where the programme existed or were under elaboration are as follows:

ALGERIA
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85. The programme had 18 courses for a period of 3 years. On-the-job training or study groups or technical groups were conducted through courses on the use of the computer. This programme was available for technical staff only.

BOTSWANA
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86. The in-service training programme was part of the correspondence course in statistics offered by Rapid Results College. The students were given course materials and a course outline of the college. They were supported by the Botswana Government in this effort.

BURUNDI

87. The office was in the process of elaborating the programme with the assistance of French Cooperation and Cultural Action Mission.

COTE d'IVOIRE

88. The office had a Support Programme and Economic Management Programme. Within the framework of this programme, workshops were organised and scheduled for the benefit of the staff.

DJIBOUTI

89. There were three training programmes: (i) In-house training programme on basic statistical methods for clients; (ii) Agent technique and Adjoint technique courses for staff of the CSO and clients; and (iii) training of high school students in statistics.

EGYPT

90. The training programme consists of two programmes, advanced programme for university graduates and one programme for middle level staff. Each of the programmes were of a duration of one year.

ETHIOPIA

91. Facilities exist in the local university for in-service statistical training.

**MAURITIUS**

92. A senior lecturer of the university of Mauritius had been selected to (i) offer training leading to the Higher Certificate in Statistics of the Royal Society of Statisticians (U.K.) and (ii) enhance skills of the middle level staff.

**NIGERIA**

93. The in-service training programme of the Federal Office of Statistics was managed in three training schools located in Lagos, Ibadan and Kaduna. There were three stages in the training programme: preliminary, stage I and stage II. The schools were full time and selection of trainees was competitive. These courses were established as far back as early 1960's.

**SOUTH AFRICA**

94. A course for Administrative officers of the CSO was officially instituted in 1985 and consisted of 11 modules. Compulsory modules, 4 in number and 7 choice modules (choose any three). A training advisory committee monitored the standards and arrangements with regard to the presentation of the modules.

**TUNISIA**

95. No details were provided.

## ZANZIBAR

96. Professional staff of the CSO were engaged as teachers in this course. Subjects taught included elementary arithmetic, algebra, economics, statistical theory and official statistics. Those who succeed in the course were selected to study at the Eastern Africa Statistical training Centre (EASTC).

Output of Trainees

97. On the output of trainees from the in-service statistical training programme since 1989 for the countries which had the programme in place either at the CSO or elsewhere is shown in the table below.

Country	Year										Total
	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		
	CSO	Other	CSO	Other	CSO	Other	CSO	Other	CSO	Other	
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	5	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Egypt*	26	146	13	100	36	155	17	149	22	131	795
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	20	-	22	-	16	-	21	-	21	11	111
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	9
Cote D'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	50	200	262
Djibouti	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	5
Zanzibar (TZ)	-	-	-	-	3	20	3	19	2	18	65

**Note:** For Nigeria, Tunisia and Algeria, data was not provided.

\* This is a combined output of all programmes which are conducted.

C. Courses/Subjects Required in the Work of the CSOs and  
SUs But not Covered So Far in the Training Programmes

98. As one can expect, depending on the amount of training which already took place at the office, the requirements of the CSO are bound to vary greatly. The courses/subjects required in the work of the CSO were not significantly different from those required in the work of SUs.

99. At the academic level, the requirements for most offices were more in terms of bachelors, masters or doctorate degrees. In some cases the specialisations at the degree level were specified such as economics, statistics, accounting, mathematics, mathematical statistics, computer science, public/government finance, econometrics, national accounts and analyses, politics of population, etc. This clearly shows the kind of demand for training at the academic level as required by the statistical offices.

100. In the case of specialized short-term courses, these were required by the majority of the statistical offices. The range of courses that were required were as follows: sampling techniques/survey design, construction of frames, data analysis, remote sensing, mapping/cartography, national accounts, input/output tables, social accounting matrix (SAM), Geographical information system (GIS), government finance statistics, environment statistics, price statistics, labour statistics, computer training (use of specialized statistical packages), agricultural data collection, etc.

101. Under in-service statistical training, Nigeria made the following suggestions: development of sample design and sample frames, introduction to survey and census methods, data collection techniques, computer course for management, analysis and interpretation of data, and measuring data reliability. It should

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be recalled that Nigeria has had a long experience in the handling of in-service statistical training courses.

102. On suggestions for the locations of training institutions, most statistical offices made suggestions in accordance to their knowledge. Both local and outside the country universities and statistical training institutes were suggested. In the case of Botswana, for specialized short-term courses, the CSO preferred in-house courses since they would benefit a larger number of staff. In the case of Egypt, their specialised short-term course and in-service statistical training programme requirements are met by the in-house CAPMAS training programme.

103. On how the training needs which the countries have specified can be achieved, Malawi has suggested establishment of a training unit in the office to be responsible for planning and implementation of the training requirements. South Africa stated that the training requirements can be achieved by granting fellowships and also motivation of staff by supervisors. In the case of Botswana, mounting of short-term training in-house to benefit more staff will achieve their required specialized short-term training. In the case of Mauritius, they suggested that staff members should take advantage of training programmes sponsored by international organizations to enable achievement of their required specialized short-term training.

REGIONAL SURVEY OF STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION AND  
TRAINING

ANNEX I

QUESTIONNAIRE COMPLETED BY THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE (CSO)

NOTES ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE

em 1 - National Statistical System (NSS)

Includes all Statistical Offices/Units within government ministries/departments and organizations in the public sector (central government and parastatal organizations, excluding those in the private sector) with the main responsibility for data collection at the national level.

- (a) A Statistical Unit outside the Central Statistical Office (CSO) is normally created in a government ministry or department to perform statistical functions such as collection, compilation, processing and dissemination of statistical data in a specific subject field i.e. agriculture, health, education etc. The unit is normally staffed by statistical staff at one or more levels i.e. statistician, statistical clerk etc.
- (b) Name of statistical office/unit: e.g., Central Statistical Office, Statistics Division, Statistics Section, etc.
- (c) Location: Refers to the ministry/department or organization to which the statistical office/unit is attached, e.g., Ministry of Planning, President's Office, Ministry of Agriculture, etc.
- (d) Name and title of current head of office/unit:  
e.g. Government Statistician, Director of Statistics, Senior Statistician, etc.
- (e) Address: Provide full postal address, telephone, telex, fax, etc.

em 2 - Structure of the Central Statistical Office

Please attach the relevant organizational chart.

em 3 - Summary of staff position in the Central Statistical Office as at 31 March 1994

- (a) Regular staff include all staff filling established posts
- (b) Column "vacancies" relates to established posts which have not been filled.

em 4 - Summary of field staff in the Central Statistical Office as at 31 March 1994



Field staff include supervisors, enumerators, etc. who are assigned to carry out censuses and surveys operations in the field.

tem 5 - Institutional Arrangements

Indicate titles of specialized committees where appropriate e.g. early warning committee, national accounts steering committee, etc.

tem 6

7 -

Existing relationship between the CSO and other statistical agencies/units in the country

State the type of relationship in terms of services which are offered or share of outputs e.g. secondment of staff, exchange of data, provision of training facilities, coordination of concepts and methodology, development of medium-term plans, preparation of scheme of services etc.

tem 8 - Existing relationship between the CSO and organizations outside the country

External links between the CSO and organizations outside the country could include technical cooperation, data processing link, printing of reports etc. These relationships do not necessarily have to be statistical, they could cover issues that are relevant to statistics in a wider context.

tem 9 - Statistical Training

- (a) Academic training refers to formal university or college training leading to a degree, diploma or certificate, usually of a long-term 6 months or more. Certificate or Diploma courses offered at STPA centres or Middle level training at national level centres fall into the category.
- (b) Specialized short-term training refers to courses of short duration of less than 6 months. These courses are usually of applied nature.
- (c) In-service statistical training refers to courses offered at central statistical offices. These courses may lead to formal qualifications such as a certificate in statistics or may not lead to any formal qualifications.
- (d) In-service statistical training arrangements generally include part time, full time or ad hoc training arrangements. Also included are levels of training: preliminary, first stage,

second stage etc. Most in-service statistical training programmes in Africa have in general been organized for staff below the professional level.

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA  
STATISTICS DIVISION  
P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
REGIONAL SURVEY OF STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING, 1994

**QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE FILLED BY THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE (CSO)**

**COUNTRY:**

1. Structure of the National Statistical System (NSS).  
(Kindly list all offices in the public sector [central government and parastatal organizations] which have statistical offices/units, starting from the Central Statistical Office)

[illegible]

2. Structure of the Central Statistical Office (please attach the current organizational chart).

Division, Section, Unit etc.	Main Statistical Areas Covered
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(a) Substantive Divisions or Sections

[illegible]

2. Structure of the Central Statistical Office (please attach the current organizational chart) (cont'd).

Division, Section, Unit etc.	Main Statistical Areas Covered
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(b) Divisions or Sections Providing  
Common Services<sup>1/</sup>


(c) Regional or District Offices <sup>2/</sup>  
(Location)


<sup>1</sup> Illustrative examples: personnel, finance, documentation, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Where these are part of MSS and not otherwise listed under (a) or (b).

3. Summary of staff position in the Central Statistical Office as at 31 March 1994 3/.

Level of staff	Staff in post <sup>4/</sup>					Vacancies	Total
	Paid for by Government			Paid for by external assistance (technical)			
	Nationals		Non-nationals on contract	Non-nationals	Nationals		
	Regular staff	Temporary or on short term appointment					
A. <u>HEAD OFFICE</u>							
(a) Statistical personnel							
Professionals							
Middle level							
Clerks							
(b) Electronic data processing personnel							
Professionals							
Others							
(c) Supporting staff							
Administrative							
General services							

<sup>3</sup> Excluding staff seconded to other Government agencies.

<sup>4</sup> Where staff is paid for by both Government and external assistance, that staff should be classified under the category which contributes the larger sum.

3. Summary of Staff Position in the Central Statistical Office as at 31 March 1994 (cont'd).

Level of staff	Staff in post					Vacancies	Total
	Paid for by Government			Paid for by external assistance (technical)			
	Nationals		Non-nationals on contract	Non-nationals	Nationals		
	Regular staff	Temporary or on short term appointment					
<b>B. REGIONAL/DISTRICT OFFICES 5/</b>							
(a) Statistical personnel							
Professionals							
Middle level							
Clerks							
(b) Electronic data processing personnel							
Professionals							
Others							
(c) Supporting staff							

4. Summary of Field Staff in the Central Statistical Office as at 31 March 1994.

(a) Provide number of staff in the field by category

Category of staff	Permanent staff	Temporary staff	Total
Supervisors			
Enumerators			
Other			

4. Summary of Field Staff in the Central Statistical Office as at 31 March 1994 (cont'd).

(b) Do you consider that the Central Statistical Office has a permanent field force?

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YES

☐

NO

If No, briefly explain, how you manage your field activities.

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Institutional arrangements

(a) Is there an over-all Statistical Board/Committee in charge of all statistical activities in your country?

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YES

☐

NO

If YES, in your opinion, is the committee functioning satisfactorily? Explain.

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If not functioning satisfactorily, in your opinion, what are the obstacles?

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If NO, how is the coordination of all statistical activities in your country ensured?

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(b) Is there a formal Producers-Producers Committee?

☐

YES

☐

NO

If YES, in your opinion, is the committee functioning satisfactorily? Explain.

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If not functioning satisfactorily, in your opinion, what are the obstacles?

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5. Institutional arrangements (cont'd).

(c) Is there a formal Producers - Users Committee

☐

YES

☐

NO

If YES, in your opinion, is the committee functioning satisfactorily? Explain.

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If not functioning satisfactorily, in your opinion, what are the obstacles?

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(d) If NO formal committee under (b) or (c) above, please explain how you exchange views with other Producers and Users of statistics.

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6. Existing relationship between the CSO and other Statistical Agencies/Units in the country.

Statistical Agency/Unit	Types of relationships <sup>6/</sup>

7. What in your opinion would be the kind of relationships you would prefer to see existing between the CSO and other Statistical Agencies/Units in your country?

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<sup>6</sup> Examples of types of relationships are; secondment of staff; data exchange; provision of statistical training facilities, coordination of concepts and methodology, etc.

. Existing relationship between the CSO and organizations outside the country.

Organization outside the country	Type of relationship

Statistical training.

(for the following questions, if space is not sufficient, kindly use extra sheet of paper)

- 1 Details on the training of your staff during the last 5 years including an assessment of the courses/subjects undertaken.

Name of staff member	Title, beginning and end of course/subject	Training institution and location	Source of funding7/	Assessment of course/subject8/		Where is staff member working now9/
				Quality 10/	Usefulness 11/	
academic training						
pecialized short-term training						

<sup>7</sup> Government, donor agency, etc.

<sup>8</sup> If your rating of quality is "poor" or "don't know" provide a brief explanatory note. If your rating of usefulness is "not useful" or "don't know" provide a brief explanatory note.

<sup>9</sup> Section of the office, other ministry/department, private sector, etc.

<sup>10</sup> Quality: A = Excellent, B = Good, C = Poor, D = Don't know.

<sup>11</sup> Usefulness: A = Very useful, B = Somewhat useful, C = Not useful, D = Don't know.

## 2 In-service statistical training programme.

Do you have an in-service statistical training programme in your office?

Yes	
-----	--

No	
----	--

**If No, explain why there is no in-service statistical training programme.**

If Yes, explain the existing arrangements and include a copy of the teaching syllabus for the training programme.

**Provide output of trainees by year and level of training for CSO and Outside CSO staff for the past five years.**

[illegible]

3 Provide a list of courses/subjects required in the work of your office but have not been covered in the training programme of your staff.

Course/subject	Name and location of appropriate training institutions if known
Academic training	
Specialized short-term training	
In-service statistical training	

4 In your opinion, describe how training needs in question 9.3 can be achieved.


9.5 Quantify the number of staff required to be trained for your office in the next five years.

Level of training	Year				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Academic training</b>					
Ph.D					
M.Phil					
M.Stat or equivalent					
B.Stat or equivalent					
Diploma					
Certificate					
<b>In-service statistical training</b>					
Diploma					
Certificate					
<b>Specialized short-term</b>					
Professional level					
Middle level					



9.6 Quantify the number of staff required to be trained for other Statistical Units in the NSS in the next five years

Level of training	Year				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic training					
Ph.D					
M.Phil					
M.Stat or equivalent					
B.Stat or equivalent					
Diploma					
Certificate					
In-service statistical training					
Diploma					
Certificate					
Specialized short-term					
Professional level					
Middle level					

9.7 Estimate roughly the number of staff required to be trained for the private sector of your country during the next five years.

Level of training	Year				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Professional level					
Middle level					

QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE FILLED BY THE STATISTICAL UNITS OUTSIDE  
THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE (CSO)

NOTES ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Item 1 - Statistical Unit

A Statistical Unit outside the Central Statistical Office (CSO) is normally created in a government ministry/department to perform statistical functions such as collection, compilation, processing and dissemination of statistical data. The unit is normally staffed by statistical staff at one or more levels i.e., statistician, statistical clerks, etc.

- (a) Name of Statistical Unit: e.g., Statistics Division, Statistics Section, etc.
- (b) Location: Refers to the ministry/department or organization to which the Statistical Unit is attached, e.g., Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, etc.
- (c) Name and title of current head of office/unit:  
e.g. statistician, assistant statistician, etc.
- (e) Address: Provide full postal address, telephone, telex, fax, etc.

Item 2 - Structure of the Statistical Unit

Please attach the relevant organizational chart.

Item 3 - Summary of staff position in the Statistical Unit as at 31 March 1994

- (a) Regular staff include all staff filling established posts
- (b) Column "vacancies" relates to established posts which have not been filled.

Item 4

& 5 - Existing relationship between the Statistical Unit and other statistical agencies/units in the country

State the type of relationship in terms of services which are offered or share of outputs e.g. secondment of staff, exchange of data, provision of training facilities, coordination of concepts and methodology, development of medium-term plans, preparation of scheme of services, etc.

Item 6 - Statistical Training

- (a) Academic training refers to formal university or college training leading to a degree, diploma or certificate, usually of a long-term 6 months or more. Certificate or Diploma courses offered at STPA centres or Middle level training at national level centres fall into the category.
- (b) Specialized short-term training refers to courses of short duration of less than 6 months. These courses are usually of applied nature.
- (c) In-service statistical training refers to courses offered at Central Statistical Offices. These courses may lead to formal qualifications such as a certificate in statistics or may not lead to any formal qualification.

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA  
STATISTICS DIVISION

P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

REGIONAL SURVEY OF STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

QUESTIONNAIRE COMPLETED BY THE STATISTICAL UNITS OUTSIDE  
THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE (CSO)

COUNTRY:

1. Name, location, address, etc of the Statistical Unit.

Name of Statistical Unit	
Location (ministry/department, etc.)	
Name and title of current head of Statistical Unit	
Address (please provide office address e.g. P.O. Box...., City/Town)	
Telephone	
Telex	
Facsimile	

2. Structure of the Statistical Unit (please attach the current organizational chart).

Section, Unit etc.	Main Statistical Areas Covered
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### Substantive Sections/Units

[illegible]

3. Summary of staff position in the Statistical Unit as at 31 March 1994.

Level of staff	Staff in post <sup>12/</sup>					Vacancies	Total
	Paid for by Government			Paid for by external assistance (technical)			
	Nationals		Non-nationals on contract	Non-nationals	Nationals		
	Regular staff	Temporary or on short term appointment					
(a) Statistical personnel Professionals Middle Level Clerks							
(b) Electronic data processing personnel Professionals Others							
(c) Supporting staff Administrative General services							

<sup>12</sup> Where staff is paid for by both Government and external assistance, that staff should be classified under the category which contributes the larger sum.

Existing relationship of your Statistical Unit with the CSO and other Statistical Agencies/Units in the country.

Statistical Agency/Unit	Types of relationships <sup>13/</sup>

What in your opinion would be the kind of relationships you would prefer to see existing between the your Statistical Unit and other Statistical Agencies/Units, including the CSO, in your country?

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<sup>13</sup> Examples of types of relationships are: secondment of staff; data exchange; provision of statistical training facilities, coordination of concepts and methodology, etc.

Statistical training.

(for the following questions, if space is not sufficient, kindly use extra sheet of paper)

.1 Details on the training of your staff during the last 5 years including an assessment of the courses/subjects undertaken.

Name of staff member	Title, beginning and end of course/subject	Training institution and location	Source of funding <sup>14/</sup>	Assessment of course/subject <sup>15/</sup>		Where is staff member working now <sup>16/</sup>
				Quality <sup>17/</sup>	Usefulness <sup>18/</sup>	
Academic training						
Specialized short-term training						

<sup>14</sup> Government, donor agency, etc.<sup>15</sup> If your rating of quality is "poor" or "don't know" provide a brief explanatory note. If your rating of usefulness is "not useful" or "don't know" provide a brief explanatory note.<sup>16</sup> Section of the office, other ministry/department, private sector, etc.<sup>17</sup> Quality: A = Excellent, B = Good, C = Poor, D = Don't know.<sup>18</sup> Usefulness: A = Very useful, B = Somewhat useful, C = Not useful, D = Don't know.



## Page 8

Details on the training of your staff during the last 5 years including an assessment of the courses/subjects undertaken (cont'd).

[illegible]

6.2 Provide a list of courses/subjects required in the work of your Statistical Unit but have not been covered in the training programme of your staff.

Course/subject	Name and location of appropriate training institutions if known
<b>Academic training</b>	
<b>Specialized short-term training</b>	
<b>In-service statistical training</b>	

6.3 In your opinion, describe how training needs in question 6.2 can be achieved.

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6.4 Quantify the number of staff required to be trained for your Statistical Unit in the next five years.

Level of training	Year				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>Academic training</b>					
Ph.D					
M.Phil					
M.Stat or equivalent					
B.Stat or equivalent					
Diploma					
Certificate					
<b>In-service statistical training</b>					
Diploma					
Certificate					
<b>Specialized short-term training</b>					
Professional level					
Middle level					

## Summary of Staff Position at the CSO as at 31 March 1994

## All African Countries

Level of Staff	Staff in Post					Vacancies	Total
	Paid for by Government			Paid by external assistance (technical)			
	Nationals		Non-nationals on contract	Non-national s	National s		
	Regular staff	Temporary or on short-term appointment					
A. Head Office							
(a) Statistical personnel							
Professionals	2317	10	8	6	2	1346	3689
Middle level	3240	114	3	3	3	174	3537
clerks	1162	11	5	0	0	228	1406
(b) Electronic data							
Processing personnel							
Professionals	625	11	1	0	0	45	682
Others	1117	60	0	0	0	60	1237
(c) Support staff							
Administrative	391	6	0	0	0	70	467
General service	868	338	0	2	2	117	1327
B. Regional/district offices							
(a) Statistical personnel							
Professionals	332	27	0	4	0	0	363
Middle level	672	27	0	0	0	0	699
Clerks	517	7	0	0	0	0	524
(b) Electronic data processing personnel							
Professionals	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Others	60	0	0	0	0	0	60
(c) supporting staff	1758	13	0		0	0	1771
Total	13062	624	17	15	7	2040	15765

**Regional Survey of Statistical Organization and Training:**

**Staff and Training Summary Sheet**

Country - Botswana

*Previous training received*

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher		16
- Cert./Diploma		7
Specialised Short Courses	7	3

*Future demand*

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - PhD					
- Masters	6	4	3	1	
- BSc./BA.	5	2	1		
- Cert./Diploma	14	17	19	12	
- In-service	3	3			10
Specialised Short Courses	2	4	2		

*Subjects for short courses*

GIS, Computing, National accounts, Environments, Health and Government Finance.

*Staffing situation*

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	39	1
- Middle level	119	
- Clerks	36	
EDP Personnel - Professionals	5	1
- Others	14	
Support staff - Administrative	14	
- General service	14	
Field Staff - Permanent	20	
- Temporary	40	

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.

# **Staff and Training Summary Sheet**

**Country - Burkina Faso**

## *Previous training received*

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher	10	21
- Cert./Diploma	10	6
Specialised Short Courses		2

## *Future demand*

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - Ingenieur statisticien	5	6	9	8	5
- Ingenieur des travaux	6	12	12	14	9
- Adjoint technique	7	21	24	27	18
- Agent technique	8	25	32	30	24
- en cours d'emploi					
Specialised Short Courses	3	7	9	7	7

## *Subjects for short courses*

Descriptive statistics, Modelling, Statistical inference, Labour statistics, Social security statistics, Employment statistics, Epidemiology and Informatics.

## *Staffing situation*

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	80	6
- Middle level	59	1
- Clerks	8	
EDP Personnel - Professionals	8	
- Others	54	
Support staff - Administrative	23	5
- General Services	11	
Field Staff - Permanent		
- Temporary		

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.

Staff and Training Summary Sheet  
Country - Burundi

*Previous training received*

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher		
- Cert./Diploma		
Specialised Short Courses		2

*Future demand*

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - Ingenieur statisticien	2	4	3	3	3
- Ingenieur des travaux	2	2	4	4	4
- Adjoint technique	4	3	5	4	4
- Agent technique	5	4	4	5	5
- en cours d'emploi					
Specialised Short Courses					

*Subjects for short courses*

Computer applications to statistics, Computer science, Sampling techniques, Human resource management, Analysis of statistical information, Use of statistics in planning, Database development, Population and development and Cartography.

*Staffing situation*

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	30	
- Middle level	56	
- Clerks	59	
EDP Personnel - Professionals	15	
- Others	5	
Support staff - Administrative	13	
- General service	5	
Field Staff - Permanent		1
- Temporary		

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.



# Staff and Training Summary Sheet

Country - Chad

## Previous training received

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher		2
- Cert./Diploma		
Specialised Short Courses		4

## Future demand

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - Ingenieur statisticien	1	1			
- Ingenieur des travaux	2	1			
- Adjoint technique	2	2		2	
- Agent technique	3	3	3	3	
- en cours d'emploi	6	6	6	4	4
Specialised Short Courses	6	6	5	7	6

## Subjects for short courses

Statistical data analysis, Household survey processing, Survey techniques, Agriculture and Prices.

## Staffing situation

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	17	1
- Middle level	17	1
- Clerks	10	24
EDP Personnel - Professionals	2	2
- Others	8	
Support staff - Administrative	2	
- General service	21	5
Field Staff - Permanent		
- Temporary		

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.

**Staff and Training Summary Sheet**

**Country - Congo**

*Previous training received*

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher		
- Cert./Diploma	not stated	not stated
Specialised Short Courses		

*Future demand*

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - Ingenieur statisticien	14	14	9	9	9
- Ingenieur des travaux	14	14	14	14	14
- Adjoint technique	24	24	24	24	24
- Agent technique	38	38	34	34	34
- en cours d'emploi	28	28	28	28	28
Specialised Short Courses	30	30	30	30	30

*Subjects for short courses*

National accounts and Sampling.

*Staffing situation*

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	93	
- Middle level	126	
- Clerks	14	
EDP Personnel - Professionals	2	
- Others	11	
Support staff - Administrative	16	
- General service	63	
Field Staff - Permanent		
- Temporary		

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.

### Staff and Training Summary Sheet

Country - Cote d'Ivoire

Previous training received

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher		1
- Cert./Diploma		1
Specialised Short Courses		5

Future demand

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - Ingenieur statisticien					
- Ingenieur des travaux					
- Adjoint technique					
- Agent technique					
- en cours d'emploi					
Specialised Short Courses					

Subjects for short courses

Course on epidemiology, Medical statistics and Computer science for demography.

Staffing situation

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	59	
- Middle level	166	
- Clerks	97	
EDP Personnel - Professionals	18	
- Others	64	
Support staff - Administrative		
- General service	96	
Field Staff - Permanent	59	
- Temporary	117	

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.

**Staff and Training Summary Sheet**

**Country - Djibouti**

**Previous training received**

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher		1
- Cert./Diploma		1
Specialised Short Courses		

**Future demand**

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - Ingenieur statisticien	1	2			
- Ingenieur des travaux	3	3			
- Adjoint technique					
- Agent technique	5	5	5		
- en cours d'emploi					
Specialised Short Courses	2	2	3		

**Subjects for short courses**

National accounts and Enterprise statistics.

**Staffing situation**

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	4	
- Middle level		
- Clerks	4	
EDP Personnel - Professionals		
- Others	1	
Support staff - Administrative	4	
- General service	3	
Field Staff - Permanent		
- Temporary		

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.

# Staff and Training Summary Sheet

Country - Egypt

*Previous training received*

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher		
- Cert./Diploma	not stated	not stated
Specialised Short Courses		

*Future demand*

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - PhD		1	2	2	3
- Masters	2	3	3	5	9
- BSc./BA.					
- Cert./Diploma	10	10	15	15	20
- In-service					
Specialised Short Courses	10	12	15	15	18

*Subjects for short courses*

Not stated.

*Staffing situation*

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	1762	
- Middle level	2806	
- Clerks	142	
EDP Personnel - Professionals	461	
- Others	892	
Support staff - Administrative		
- General service	15	
Field Staff - Permanent	677	
- Temporary		

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.

Staff and Training Summary Sheet

Country - Ethiopia

Previous training received

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher	3	10
- Cert./Diploma	1	3
Specialised Short Courses	6	8

Future demand

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - PhD		4	2	1	3
- Masters	4	12	12	11	5
- BSc./BA.	5	24	17	11	11
- Cert./Diploma	2	8	12	8	10
- In-service	7	57	56	59	59
Specialised Short Courses	8	22	21	10	6

Subjects for short courses

Statistical analysis, Data processing and programming, Survey methodology, Survey planning and management, National accounts, Methodology for formulation of indicators in the social sector, Government finance statistics, Money and banking, Management information systems, Computer applications, Transport statistics, Statistical report preparation, Sampling techniques, Labour statistics, Statistical data analysis packages, Health statistics and Operational research methodology.

Staffing situation

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	160	
- Middle level	110	
- Clerks	30	
EDP Personnel - Professionals	26	
- Others	40	
Support staff - Administrative	83	
- General service	433	
Field Staff - Permanent	42	
- Temporary	1353	

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.

### Staff and Training Summary Sheet

Country - Ghana  
(Report on one Statistical Unit)

#### Previous training received

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher		
- Cert./Diploma		
Specialised Short Courses	1	2

#### Future demand

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - PhD	2	5			
- Masters	2	5	2	2	2
- BSc./BA.					
- Cert./Diploma	20	20	20	20	20
- In-service	10	10	10	10	10
Specialised Short Courses	6	4	4	4	4

#### Subjects for short courses

Nil.

#### Staffing situation

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	13	
- Middle level	530	
- Clerks	12	
EDP Personnel - Professionals	2	
- Others		
Support staff - Administrative		
- General service		
Field Staff - Permanent		
- Temporary		

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.

# Staff and Training Summary Sheet

Country - Lesotho

Previous training received

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher	20	5
- Cert./Diploma		1
Specialised Short Courses		8

Future demand

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - PhD					
- Masters					1
- BSc./BA.				1	1
- Cert./Diploma		1	1	1	1
- In-service	1	1	1	1	1
Specialised Short Courses		1	1		1

Subjects for short courses

Epidemiology.

Staffing situation

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	22	
- Middle level	10	
- Clerks	38	
EDP Personnel - Professionals	5	
- Others	10	
Support staff - Administrative	14	
- General service	89	
Field Staff - Permanent	102	
- Temporary		

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.



# **Staff and Training Summary Sheet**

**Country - Malawi**

*Previous training received*

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher	1	9
- Cert./Diploma	4	
Specialised Short Courses		

*Future demand*

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - PhD	3	3	4	4	3
- Masters	9	8	7	7	7
- BSc./BA.		1	1	1	
- Cert./Diploma	8	7	8	6	7
- In-service	8	7	5	7	6
Specialised Short Courses	8	7	8	7	6

*Subjects for short courses*

Sampling theory, Survey techniques, GIS and Mapping.

*Staffing situation*

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	19	
- Middle level	17	
- Clerks	334	
EDP Personnel - Professionals	1	
- Others	9	
Support staff - Administrative	4	
- General service	30	
Field Staff - Permanent	82	
- Temporary		

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.

**Staff and Training Summary Sheet**

**Country - Mauritania**

*Previous training received*

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher		
- Cert./Diploma	not stated	not stated
Specialised Short Courses		

*Future demand*

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - Ingenieur statisticien	3	1	1		1
- Ingenieur des travaux	6	2		1	2
- Adjoint technique	14	3		2	1
- Agent technique	2				
- en cours d'emploi	13	4	1		2
Specialised Short Courses	14	5	4	3	2

*Subjects for short courses*

Employment, Data processing and Accident statistics.

*Staffing situation*

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	22	3
- Middle level	31	
- Clerks	1	
EDP Personnel - Professionals	4	
- Others	5	
Support staff - Administrative	13	
- General service	31	
Field Staff - Permanent		
- Temporary	39	

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.

### Staff and Training Summary Sheet

Country - Mauritius

*Previous training received*

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher		
- Cert./Diploma		
Specialised Short Courses		18

*Future demand*

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - PhD					
- Masters					
- BSc./BA.	1	1		1	1
- Cert./Diploma	4	4	4	5	
- In-service	20	20			
Specialised Short Courses	14	15	7	6	2

*Subjects for short courses*

Data Handling, Surveys, Statistical Software, National Accounts, Prices, SAMs and Labour Statistics.

*Staffing situation*

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	26	
- Middle level	43	
- Clerks	95	
EDP Personnel - Professionals	2	
- Others	2	
Support staff - Administrative		
- General service	19	
Field Staff - Permanent		
- Temporary		

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.

# Staff and Training Summary Sheet

Country - Nigeria

## Previous training received

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher	169	2
- Cert./Diploma		
Specialised Short Courses	28	122

## Future demand

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - PhD	28	35	41	50	59
- Masters	143	147	153	156	164
- BSc./BA.	190	171	151	150	156
- Cert./Diploma	500	438	458	459	512
- In-service	2537	2496	2479	2498	2534
Specialised Short Courses	547	563	553	569	656

## Subjects for short courses

National accounts, Agriculture, Labour, Sampling, Dissemination, Population, Gender, EDP, Quantitative analysis and Regression techniques.

## Staffing situation

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	1711	21
- Middle level	2273	3
- Clerks	4068	1
EDP Personnel - Professionals	184	1
- Others	1038	6
Support staff - Administrative	249	
- General service	1531	5
Field Staff - Permanent	352	
- Temporary	2863	

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.

### Staff and Training Summary Sheet

Country - Senegal

*Previous training received*

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher	3	1
- Cert./Diploma		
Specialised Short Courses		4

*Future demand*

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - Ingenieur statisticien	5	3	3	3	3
- Ingenieur des travaux	8	7	7	7	7
- Adjoint technique					
- Agent technique	6	6	6	6	6
- en cours d'emploi	24	24	24	24	24
Specialised Short Courses	31	16	22	15	25

*Subjects for short courses*

Programming, Data processing, Data collection techniques, Industry statistics, Applied statistics, Report writing, and Management.

*Staffing situation*

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	25	1
- Middle level	95	2
- Clerks		
EDP Personnel - Professionals	3	
- Others	11	
Support staff - Administrative	9	
- General service	51	
Field Staff - Permanent	4	
- Temporary	84	

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.

# Staff and Training Summary Sheet

Country - Swaziland

## Previous training received

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher		7
- Cert./Diploma		
Specialised Short Courses	5	2

## Future demand

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - PhD					
- Masters		2	2	2	1
- BSc./BA.					
- Cert./Diploma		2	1	2	2
- In-service					
Specialised Short Courses					

## Subjects for short courses

Computer programming: dBase, Lotus, Clipper and Network Management.

## Staffing situation

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	19	1
- Middle level	13	
- Clerks	46	
EDP Personnel - Professionals		
- Others	13	
Support staff - Administrative	3	
- General service	15	
Field Staff - Permanent	8	
- Temporary	106	

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.

### Staff and Training Summary Sheet

Country - Tunisia

*Previous training received*

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher	1	
- Cert./Diploma		
Specialised Short Courses	3	5

*Future demand*

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - Ingenieur statisticien	1	3	3	2	
- Ingenieur des travaux	2	3	1	2	
- Adjoint technique	1	1	1	1	
- Agent technique					
- en cours d'emploi					
Specialised Short Courses	12	12	10	10	10

*Subjects for short courses*

Biostatistics, Education planning and Data analysis.

*Staffing situation*

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	85	
- Middle level	170	
- Clerks	9	
EDP Personnel - Professionals	8	
- Others	45	
Support staff - Administrative	28	
- General service	77	
Field Staff - Permanent	145	
- Temporary	80	

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.

### Staff and Training Summary Sheet

Country - Zanzibar(TZ)

#### Previous training received

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher	3	2
- Cert./Diploma	1	3
Specialised Short Courses		3

#### Future demand

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - PhD					
- Masters	2	3	5	4	2
- BSc./BA.	5	4	2	3	4
- Cert./Diploma	3	5	4	4	4
- In-service					
Specialised Short Courses	7	7	6	6	5

#### Subjects for short courses

National accounts, Economic statistics, Demography, Computer science, Social statistics and Data analysis.

#### Staffing situation

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals	9	1
- Middle level	19	
- Clerks	38	
EDP Personnel - Professionals	1	
- Others	1	
Support staff - Administrative		
- General service	10	
Field Staff - Permanent		
- Temporary		

Figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.



### Staff and Training Summary Sheet

Country - Zimbabwe  
(Report on one Statistical Unit)

#### Previous training received

Training Course	Funded by Government	Funded externally
Academic - BSc. or higher		3
- Cert./Diploma		
Specialised Short Courses		3

#### Future demand

Training Course	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Academic - PhD					
- Masters		3	3	3	3
- BSc./BA.					
- Cert./Diploma					
- In-service					
Specialised Short Courses	2	2	2	2	2

#### Subjects for short courses

Computers in agricultural climatology.

#### Staffing situation

Type of Staff	Total staff in post	Externally funded
Statistics Personnel - Professionals		
- Middle level		
- Clerks	5	
EDP Personnel - Professionals	14	
- Others		
Support staff - Administrative		
- General service	10	
Field Staff - Permanent		
- Temporary		

figures relate to the Central Statistical Office, plus any regional offices, plus the statistical units in other Ministries.