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DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION
STATISTICS IN AFRICA

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INTRODUCTION

1. Realizing the basic importance of industrialization in economic and social development, the United Nations has over the last twenty years endeavoured to promote greater statistical awareness throughout the world of the structure and activities of the industrial sector with a view to meeting the growing statistical data requirements of political leaders, planners, economists and development assistance agencies.
2. The actions undertaken by the United Nations include mainly the 1963 and 1973 World Programmes of Industrial Statistics, the elaboration and dissemination of international recommendations on construction statistics, the organization of seminars and workshops and the provision of direct technical and financial assistance to developing countries. Plans are underway to extend these activities by carrying out a third World Programme of Industrial Statistics beginning in 1983.
3. This document reviews the situation in the African region and represents an attempt to establish regional medium and long-term priorities in industrial, construction and public works statistics.

I. DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS IN AFRICA

A. General

4. A large number of countries in the region have, within the last twenty years, established a programme for annual inquiries on the structure and activities of the industrial sector. However, only a limited number of these countries organize industrial censuses on a regular basis and have an integrated system of industrial statistics. Furthermore, most African statistical services suffer from a serious shortage of skilled personnel and are unable to manage the timely publication of the results of their industrial inquiries.
5. The data collected in the course of these inquiries are for the most part incomplete in coverage, and are seriously defective in terms of quality. Much remains to be done to adapt the concepts, definitions and classification systems used to international standards.
6. The compilation of national industrial directories is also one of the these areas which require closer attention. Such document, on which the accuracy of inquiry findings largely depend, are seldom prepared from a comprehensive enumeration of industrial units. Most African statistical services prepare their documents from Chamber of Commerce directories, income tax and social security files. These sources are often limited in coverage, fraught with errors and ill-suited to the purposes of industrial inquiries.

7. One other serious deficiency which makes it difficult to organize and implement industrial inquiries in Africa rationally, relates to methodology. Many national questionnaires should be improved in content and presentation, wording and sequence of headings. Inquiry techniques and the choice of industrial units are often inappropriate. The situation is no better with regard to processing and analysis methods.

8. Although significant progress has been made in the volume of information collected, such important indicators as industrial output by product, capital formation according to type of capital goods, man-hours worked by operatives, raw materials consumed by type and origin, and changes in stock by major components are not covered in a large number of countries in the region. Then again, only 19 countries compile industrial production indices.

9. Little headway has been made in the collection of data on small-scale industrial units in most African countries. Only a few very limited inquiries have been conducted on artisan activities and then various methodologies have been used which require much substantive improvement. These inquiries often related to the implementation of sectoral economic development projects (promotion of utility artisan products in urban areas and increase of vegetable oil production, etc..)

B. Case studies^{1/}

Benin

10. Benin's Institut national de la statistique et de l'analyse économique (INSAE) has, with the five-year period 1964-1969 conducted three surveys of industrial and commercial establishments in the country. Since 1969, however, no nation wide inquiry has been conducted.

11. The production and employment statistics bureau, which is the body responsible for the collection, processing and analysis of data on enterprises within INSAE, has just prepared a directory of the major industrial and commercial units in Benin. In coming years the bureau hopes to compile a comprehensive index of industrial and commercial enterprises in the country an industrial and commercial census as well as two inquiries focusing respectively on operating conditions of industrial enterprises and salaries in the industrial sector. Lack of qualified personnel is the major obstacle to the development of statistics on enterprises in Benin.

^{1/} The present paper covers the practices followed in twenty-three African countries in collecting, processing and analysing industrial data, it has been prepared on the basis of a survey of trends in industrial statistics carried out by the ECA Statistics Division in December 1978.

Botswana

12. Since 1971 the Botswana Central Bureau of Statistics has been organizing, a production and a distribution inquiry every year. This inquiry is organized exclusively within the framework of national accounts system and is not published. The data collected are currently fully computerized. An industrial inquiry will be conducted for the first time in the country between now and the end of 1982. The delay in this area can be attributed basically to the lack of personnel.

Burundi

13. Since 1971 an annual inquiry confined to industrial and commercial units in the towns of Bujumbura, Gitega and Ngozi has been organized by the surveys and statistics department of the Ministry of Planning in Burundi. In addition to the problems of the geographical coverage of the data collected, serious difficulties have been noted with regard to the processing, analysis and publication of the results of the inquiry. The department of industrial statistics plans in the near future to prepare an index of industrial and commercial enterprises. Manpower resources currently available are most inadequate in terms of both quantity and quality.

United Republic of Cameroon

14. Since 1964, the Direction de la statistique et de la comptabilité nationale du Cameroun has been organizing annual inquiries for industrial and commercial enterprises which use modern management techniques i.e. which have a regular accounting system. Since the 1972/1973 financial year the census questionnaire has been replaced by another more comprehensive questionnaire called the Statistical and tax declaration. This new questionnaire, which is based on the general enterprise accounting plan used the Central African Customs and Economic Unions was drawn up by the statistics departments of States members of that organization. The Statistical and tax declaration covers almost all data available within the enterprise.

15. The most recently published results are those for the 1973/75 financial year; results of the 1974/75 census are at the publisher's while the results of the 1975/76 and the 1976/77 census are currently being processed.

16. The Direction de la statistique et de la comptabilité nationale du Cameroun has just begun an annual economic survey which, inter alia, can be used to calculate production and industrial price indices. In addition it has also recently embarked on a programme of an artisan and small business inquiries in towns inside the country.

17. The industrial statistics service has competent staff in relatively great number. The major difficulties encountered are material and financial.

18. The medium-term work programme of the industrial statistics service includes:

- Extension of the Statistical and tax declaration to other sectors (State enterprises and co-operatives, banks and insurance companies),
- Technical assistance to enterprises with a view to helping to fill out the Statistical and tax declaration correctly, and
- A census of industrial commercial and service establishments which are not covered by the statistical and tax declaration.

Cape Verde

19. The general department of statistics of Cape Verde conducts two types of inquiry in the industrial sector:

- A quarterly production inquiry (quantity and value;
- An annual inquiry by which information is collected on employment, installed capacity, consumption of goods and services and equipment.

20. The data are supplemented with findings of a general annual survey of enterprises which is aimed at monitoring all activities of the enterprises in whatever sector over the financial year. Only production figures (quantity and value) by branch of activity are published.

21. The Cape Verde central bureau of statistics plans, to re-organize the collection and processing of data on enterprises in the course of coming years. As part of this re organization, plans have been made to abolish the two inquiries currently conducted on industrial enterprises and to replace them with:

- Annual inquiries for all national enterprises which employ 20 or more salaried staff: the data collected would be more complete than the data collected during the general annual inquiry currently conducted for enterprises;
- Quarterly inquiries for industrial, trading and service enterprises.

22. The development of company statistics in Cape Verde suffers principally from the lack of qualified manpower and the inadequacy of financial and material resources.

Egypt

23. The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics in Egypt conducts three kinds of inquiry for the industrial sector:

- An annual survey on industrial production which was organized for the first time in 1945 and covers all industrial establishments (including those in the construction sector) which employ 10 or more persons;
- Censuses of small industrial establishments (employing fewer than 10 persons) in the private sector; this census has been conducted every five years since 1967;
- Finally, a quarterly industrial production inquiry covering all industrial establishments (public and private) which employ 25 persons or more; the first such survey was organized in 1960.

24. Generally, the concepts, definitions and classifications used conform to international recommendations. From 1963, the fiscal year was adopted as the reference period for the annual inquiry in place of the calendar year. There are six industrial statistics publications, five of them annual and one quarterly.

25. The central agency for public mobilization and statistics has qualified personnel in all numbers as well as relatively substantial financial and material resources. It plans to organize, over the next three years, a census of industrial establishments which employ five to nine persons and sample survey on smaller establishments with a view to covering all industrial production activities in the country.

Ethiopia

26. For 15 years now, the Central Statistical Office of Ethiopia has been conducting an annual survey on establishments in the manufacturing sector. This survey, which until 1970 was limited to establishments employing five persons or more, since in 1971 has covered only those establishments which employ 10 persons or more. In 1972, the central statistical office conducted a survey on artisan and small scale industries.

27. Data on mining industries (quantity and value of gold and platinum produced) and power production are collected from the Ministry of Mines and Energy and the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority respectively.

28. Information collected during the annual survey on the manufacturing industry are generally those mentioned in the recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Office. Such information is published regularly. The Central Statistical Office of Ethiopia plans in its work programme for the next three years to continue the annual survey on the manufacturing industry.

29. Among the difficulties and obstacles encountered in developing industrial statistics in Ethiopia mention should be made of the low number of returns to the annual survey questionnaire and the lack of qualified personnel.

The Gambia

30. The Gambian system of industrial statistics is of recent date. The first national inquiry in industrial sector was in fact organized in 1976. The second industrial inquiry was organized in 1977 and the third is now under way:

31. The first two inquiries covered all sizes of establishments engaged in the mining and manufacturing industries, power production and distribution, of gas and water, irrespective of their size inquiry. The currently under way on the other hand, is limited to establishments employing five persons or more. The data are collected, processed and analysed by the National Accounts Division since the Gambia's Statistical Office has no industrial statistics unit at the moment.

32. Data collected during the first two inquiries were incomplete and of poor quality and the percentage of non response was very high. Lack of qualified personnel is a major obstacle to the development of industrial statistics in the country. The work programme of the Gambia's Statistical Office for the next three years includes analysis and publication of the results of the first three national industrial inquiries and the organization of inquiries covering the period 1977-1980.

Ghana

33. Ghana conducted its first industrial survey in 1962, the only such operation of its kind organized in the country to date. Although it was planned to organize such survey every 10 years with a view to collecting basic data on industries. On the other hand, annual inquiries are conducted of establishments that employ 30 persons or more and quarterly ones are carried out to compile economic indicators on a regular basis.

34. In line with international recommendations on the scope of industrial surveys, the annual and quarterly surveys conducted in Ghana collect information on the mining and manufacturing industries, power production and distribution, gas and water. Construction is, for the moment, not covered in view of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on this sector.

35. The main obstacles to the development of industrial statistics in Ghana are the lack of qualified manpower, material and financial resources and the high rate of non response. The Central Bureau of Statistics of Ghana plans to undertake an industrial census in the coming months.

Kenya

36. The Kenyan Central Bureau of Statistics conducts four types of inquiries for industrial establishments:

- An annual industrial production inquiry which was organized for the first time in 1955 and whose coverage has varied considerably with the years, from 1968 onwards only these establishments employing 50 or more persons have been covered;
- An industrial census which has been conducted every five years since 1963;
- A monthly industrial production inquiry which is used for calculating the monthly production index and
- A quarterly survey of economic conditions.

37. These inquiries are conducted on establishments within the manufacturing, mining, electrical and construction industries. Water production and distribution activities were not covered but information was collected on other activities in this sector. The list of data collected and published in the course of each inquiry generally conforms to international recommendations. Data collected so far in these areas have been processed with the help of electronic calculators but arrangements have lately been made to use computers to process the findings of future surveys.

38. In coming years, the Kenyan Central Bureau of Statistics plans, inter alia to set up an industrial data bank, and to improve the monthly industrial production inquiry and the quarterly survey on economic conditions. The financial, material and manpower resources at the disposal of the bureau are comparatively satisfactory.

Liberia

39. The Liberian Bureau of Statistics has not conducted any industrial censuses to date. It has been organizing quarterly and annual inquiries of establishments employing 20 persons or more on a regular basis since 1969. These inquiries cover agricultural activities, manufacturing industries and construction, wholesale and retail trade, water and power production transport and industrial services. The data collected relate to production, employment, salaries and capital formation. They are published regularly.

40. The Liberian Bureau of Statistics plans to organize an industrial census in the coming years. The project is under preparation. Material and manpower resources currently available are too limited for the speedy development of statistics in Liberia.

Madagascar

41. The first census of industrial enterprises in Madagascar was held in 1967 within the framework of the preparation for the second five-year development plan the base period was the 1966 financial year. Subsequently until 1975 every two years the Institut national de la statistique et de la recherche économique (INSRE) conducted an "updating" covering two consecutive financial years of enterprises in question before introducing a programme of annual inquiries in 1976.

42. Information is collected by mail from all enterprises in the modern sector operating in Madagascar and which have one or more productive activities including mining, power production and distribution, gas and water supply activities. The modern sector is defined as starting at a certain minimum threshold, the level of which is determined by various criteria: staff strength, production or business turnover. The thresholds are not the same for all branches of activity.

43. The entry into force of the Malagasy accounting plan has led to a considerable improvement in the quality of data collected. However, the number of questionnaires not returned is still quite high and constitutes one of the major obstacles to the development of industrial statistics in Madagascar. After the series of industrial censuses conducted in the country the technical staff seem to be sufficiently broken in to ensure continuity and even improvement of the information if sufficient material resources are placed at their disposal.

Malawi

44. Since 1969, the National Statistical Office of Malawi has been conducting:

- An annual inquiry of economic activities; and
- A quarterly inquiry of employment and wages.

45. These two inquiries cover all enterprises and private organizations employing 20 persons or more, and all economic units in the public sector. Information collected has been regularly published to date. Statistical units are grouped according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC).

Mali

46. The Direction nationale de la statistique et de l'informatique of Mali organizes two types of industrial inquiries on a regular basis:

- A conventional annual inquiry on enterprises which have a regular accounting system: this inquiry is conducted in principle by mail but quite often requires visits by statisticians to the enterprises to help them to supplement the questionnaire and correct errors in their statements;
- A quarterly production inquiry; which is exclusively qualitative and is used for calculating quarterly industrial production indices.

47. Since the findings of the inquiries are processed manually, it generally takes a long time for them to be published. Difficulties encountered are logistic and concern mainly inadequate printing equipment and vehicles. In coming years Mali's Direction nationale de la statistique et de l'informatique will endeavour to improve the two inquiries mentioned above and to establish an integrated system of industrial statistics.

Morocco

48. In Morocco, the Direction de la statistique is the principal organization that collects, processes and disseminates industrial statistics. Work carried out in the country over the last 10 years includes:

- Two structural inquiries organized in 1969 and 1975 respectively; the main objectives of these inquiries were to update statistical information available on various sectors of economic activity (energy and mining, processing industries, construction, transport, wholesale trade and artisan industries) and preparation of an input-output table.
- Two industrial censuses conducted in 1976 and 1977 with a view to establishing and updating an industrial economic units index and meeting the needs of various users of industrial statistics; in future the Direction de la statistique in Morocco plans to organize an industrial census every five years;
- Processing of tax returns with a view to preparing company and quasi company accounts for the years 1971 to 1975;
- Preparation of a basic index of all establishments: a first index was prepared in 1966 for establishments employing 10 persons or more since data sheet is not comprehensive and only brought up to-date irregularly its use is very limited;
- Permanent production inquiries on a half-yearly basis and economic situation surveys on a quarterly basis;
- Finally, specialized sectoral inquiries conducted principally by the industrial development office and the national economic development bank, which are used for preparing the accounts of the subsector concerned analysing them; specialized sectoral inquiries have been conducted in respect of the publishing and printing (1976), perfume and cosmetic industries (1976-1977), natural silk and its production prospects (1973), fishing industries (1976), cement industries (1975-1977), and building materials industries (1978-1979).

49. The statistical unit used was the establishment or enterprise, depending on the nature and objectives of the inquiry. Data collected are disseminated widely on a regular basis. Overall, the industrial statistics system in Morocco has developed appreciably in the course of the last 10 years. Much remains to be done, however, before an integrated coherent system capable of meeting the needs of various users can be established. Efforts will need to be made in this regard in coming years just as changes will have to be made in the permanent inquiries. Furthermore the Direction nationale de l'industrie will conduct an industrial census in respect of the 1978 financial year while the national economic development bank and the industrial development office will conduct a certain number of specialized sectoral inquiries.

Nigeria

50. Two inquiries are currently conducted in Nigeria, namely:

- An annual inquiry for manufacturing industries whose coverage is limited to establishments employing 10 persons or more this inquiry is organized jointly by the Federal Office of Statistics and regional economic planning ministries;
- An annual inquiry for the extractive industry: this is conducted jointly by the Federal Office of Statistics and the Ministry of Mine and Energy on establishments employing 10 persons or more.

51. The concepts, definitions and classifications used conform generally to United Nations standards. The inquiry data for manufacturing industries are published regularly. The Federal Office of Statistics has not as yet been able to prepare an industrial directory covering at least all the major towns and urban centres in the country because it does not have the funds. Furthermore, the organization of inquiries is beset by the scarcity of qualified manpower and vehicles. In the next three years the Federal Office of Statistics intends on the one hand, to prepare a central directory of enterprises operating in the country with a view to facilitating the introduction of an integrated system of economic inquiries and, on the other hand, to extend the coverage inquiries to establishment employing between five and nine persons.

Uganda

52. The development of industrial statistics in Uganda over the last eight years has been disrupted by the changes which took place in the country in 1971 in the economic field as well as by the various administrative reorganizations.

53. Hence the annual and monthly industrial production inquiries which constitute the only data collection activities on the industrial sector have been organized most irregularly or, if they were conducted, gave unreliable findings and of very limited coverage.

54. The annual and monthly industrial production inquiries are conducted on establishments employing 10 persons or more except for when the cut-off 1971 level was five persons or more engaged in mining and manufacturing and in power, water and gas production. The concepts, definitions and classifications used as well as the list of data collected conform on the whole to international recommendations.

55. Uganda's Statistical Office has very limited financial, material and manpower resources. In the next three years the Bureau plans to broaden the scope of the annual inquiry and to improve the monthly industrial production inquiry.

Rwanda

56. Since 1967 the Direction générale de la statistique du Rwanda has undertaken a regular annual survey on industrial, commercial and service enterprises which use a regular accounting system. The enterprises surveyed are asked to attach to the completed questionnaire, copies of their financial statements, operating accounts and profit and loss accounts for the financial year in question.

57. The major difficulty encountered by statisticians in Rwanda relates to the fact that, until recently, no national accounting plan existed for standardizing enterprises accounts through rules governing presentation and evaluation of data and results. With the preparation and dissemination of the Rwandese accounting plan, it is now possible to expect a significant improvement in industrial statistics. Under the plan, with effect from the financial year 1979, enterprises whose annual turnover is over 10 million Rwandese francs will have to fill out the statistical questionnaire annexed to the legislative decree establishing the accounting plan. Enterprises with an annual turnover of less than 10 million Rwandese francs will have to fill a simplified form of the questionnaire.

58. It should be pointed out that international recommendations on industrial statistics have to date been implemented only to a very little extent in Rwanda. Measures should be taken to rectify this situation concurrently with the implementation of the Rwandese accounting plan. These measures should principally take the form of increasing the financial, material and manpower resources available.

Senegal

59. The industrial statistics system in Senegal comprises:

- An annual inquiry for which collection procedure was modified in 1976 by the entry into force of the Senegalese accounting plan; on one hand documents covering the period up to the end of the financial year replaced the questionnaires that were previously used, on the other hand, these documents are used to establish and operate an economic and financial data bank;

- A quarterly industrial production inquiry whose data is used for computing the industrial production index;
- Finally, a quarterly survey of economic conditions in industry, which was introduced into the system of industrial statistics in Senegal in 1971. The purpose of this type of survey is to inform the Government and all other users of the situation and short-term outlook in industry.

60 Furthermore, the Direction de la statistique du Sénégal has conducted two industrial censuses in 1962 and 1969 respectively and also conducted a general census on economic activities in 1974. These censuses made it possible inter alia, to trace the history of industrialization in Senegal and to prepare an input-output table.

61. Pending the establishment of an administrative structure capable of solving all the inter-administration problems stemming from the change in the collection process, accounting data will be processed and stored by a central information collection unit (CICU).

62. The scope of the annual inquiry currently covers the 600 largest enterprises in terms of value added which account for over 95 per cent of the total of value added in the country. This very representative sample of the modern sector was taken from the general census of economic activities conducted in 1974.

63. The industrial statistics work programme of the Direction de la statistique has not as yet been finalized. The outline covers the following:

- Creation of the basis for an integrated collection approach (preparation of a system of nomenclature, standard registration of enterprises and definition of priority processing objectives);
- Re-organization of the structure and procedures of the centralized information collection with functional re organization, definition of various phases of processing data retrieval and utilization, establishment of link-up systems with enterprises and among various administrative departments; and
- Establishment of a management for definition of computerized processing system, establishment of a data processing centre, training of users by data programming experts.

64. The Direction de la statistique du Sénégal is relatively well-off in terms of qualified staff and appropriate material resources.

Somalia

65. The Central Statistical Department of the High Commissioner for Planning organized an industrial inquiry for the first time in 1967. Subsequently an inquiry was conducted every year on all establishments employing five persons or more engaged in mining and manufacturing and in electricity, gas and water production and distribution. In 1974, an industrial census was conducted in respect of all establishments covered by the annual inquiry and 10 per cent of the small industrial units in the country (establishments employing less than 5 persons).

66. Industrial inquiries are processed manually and their results, which are relatively detailed, are published on what appears to be a regular basis. Resources for the collection, processing and analysis of industrial data are still fairly limited. The Central Statistical Department plans to organize an industrial census in 1980. It also intends to improve the methodology and coverage of the annual inquiry in coming years.

Sudan

67. The Industrial Statistics Division of the Sudanese Department of Statistics was created in 1968 in response to the ever-growing need for statistical information on the industrial sector and has to date organized two industrial inquiries. The first was organized in 1972 on a national level and covered all industrial establishments and artisan industries in the country (only those industrial establishments employing 25 or more persons were fully enumerated). The second inquiry was conducted in 1974. It was limited to the three most important towns of the country because of the inadequacy of available resources on the one hand, and on the other because 75 per cent of the industrial activities in the country was concentrated in these three towns.

68. Serious efforts should be made, particularly in the area of training, to establish an integrated and coherent industrial statistics system in the country. The work programme of the Sudanese Department of Statistics provides for a national industry inquiry within the next three years.

Swaziland

69. Several industrial inquiries have been conducted in Swaziland within the past ten years. These were annual inquiries covering all establishments employing 10 or more persons engaged in mining and manufacturing power and water supply and constructions. However, the annual periodicals of this inquiry have not always been maintained owing to manpower problems. The difficulties encountered in this area have also resulted in considerable delays in the publication of inquiry results. Furthermore, the development of industrial statistics in Swaziland has suffered greatly in the past 10 years from the inadequacy of material resources available and the unsuitability of the questionnaires which most establishments feel are too complicated.

70. The Swaziland's Central Statistical Office will endeavour to solve these problems in the future. Particular stress will be laid on training.

United Republic of Tanzania

71. The Tanzanian Bureau of Statistics conducts three types of industrial inquiry:

- Annual inquiries which are conducted on establishments employing 10 persons or more engaged in mining and manufacturing, and electricity, gas and water production and distribution industries; information collected cover the general characteristics of the establishment, employment and wages, capital formation, installed capacity, raw materials consumed and production; the most recent publication is dated 1974;
- Industrial censuses, the first of which was organized in 1969 but the results were mediocre owing to the high rate of non-response the second such operation is currently being prepared; the minimum size of establishments covered by the industrial inquiries is fixed at those with five employees;
- Finally, monthly industrial production inquiries, which are conducted on manufacturing establishments employing 50 persons or more information is collected on the number of staff employed, wages, quantity and value of production and sales; the results of these monthly industrial production inquiries are not published.

72. Difficulties encountered relate mainly to the list of establishments used (which is not exhaustive), the rate of non-response, the quality of data collected, manual processing and the publication of results. These difficulties could be overcome if the financial, material and staff resources placed at the disposal of the bureau were increased. National short and medium-term priorities in the area of industrial statistics are the organization of an industrial census which is currently being prepared the processing and publication of the data collected in annual inquiries conducted in 1975, 1976 and 1977 and the preparation of an industrial production index.

Zaire

73. Over the last 10 years, the Institut national de la statistique du Zaire has in conjunction with the department of national economy (Département de l'économie nationale) organized:

- Four inquiries (in 1968, 1970 and 1974 respectively) in respect of industrial, agricultural, trade and service enterprises with regular accounting systems (a fifth inquiry for the 1977 and 1978 financial years is currently being prepared);
- Monthly and quarterly surveys of economic conditions; and
- A census of small and medium-scale enterprises in the town of Kinshasa (1973).

74. Industrial and artisan statistics in the Republic of Zaire cover mining and manufacturing, power and water production and distribution systems and the construction industry. The results of the inquiries conducted in the last 10 years have all been published. The Institut national de la statistique du Zaire has relatively numerous and competent staff its financial and material resources are, however, inadequate.

75. The Institute's work programme for the next three years includes:

- An industrial inquiry covering the major enterprises in the country (1981)
- A survey on small and medium-scale enterprises in three major towns;
- An inquiry on the cost of construction in rural areas.

II. CONSTRUCTION STATISTICS

76. About 30 countries in the region transmit information every year to the United Nations Statistical Office on the structure and activities of the construction sector ^{1/}. The countries in question are the following: Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Central African Republic, The Ivory Coast, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Mauritius, Mozambique, Uganda, Réunion, Southern Rhodesia, Rwanda, Senegal, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia.

77. A review of this information shows that Africa's statistics on the construction sector are on the whole short on detail and limited in coverage. In fact, it is clear that only a few countries in the region prepare data on:

- The total value of production in the construction sector;
- The value of constructions achieved
- Raw materials and services used by type;
- The gross amount of fixed capital acquired and the total cost of new fixed capital;
- The total number of buildings and housing constructed by surface area;

^{1/} See Yearbook of Construction Statistics of the United Nations.

- The total number of newly constructed buildings by type (residential buildings, school buildings, commercial buildings, industrial buildings, hospitals and others;
- The total number and average number of rooms in newly constructed houses and
- Public works undertaken by type (construction of roads, bridges, water supply systems and others).

78. In most cases, data collected covered:

- Building permits;
- Number of statistical units;
- Number of staff employed and
- Wages and salaries.

79. Surveys are conducted principally in urban centres on establishments or enterprises of a certain size. The concepts, definitions and systems of classification used in more than 25 countries conform to international recommendations. The ECA secretariat has no information on the magnitude of the resources employed in the surveys or on the major difficulties encountered.

80. Finally, no national census on establishments in the construction and public works sector seems to have been undertaken in the region within the last 10 years.

III. REGIONAL MEDIUM-AND LONG-TERM PRIORITIES FOR INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION STATISTICS

81. In view of the foregoing, efforts should be undertaken in the medium and long terms in the countries of the region primarily in the following areas:

- The gradual establishment of integrated national systems of industrial statistics (establishment of a central authority responsible for industrial inquiries, establishment of a central directory of industrial units, utilization of basic concepts, definitions and harmonized systems of classifications, standardization of the coverage of inquiries with similar objectives and producing integration of all industrial statistics in the national accounting system or any other system for the evaluation of national resources and the use made of them, centralization of the results of various inquiries in a data bank accessible to all users);
- Improvement of the quality and coverage of data collected as well as the scope of inquiries;

- Development of data collection on small-scale establishments;
- Improvement of inquiry processing methods;
- Ensuring speedy publication and wide distribution of all inquiry results (a certain number of countries in the region do not publish the results of industrial inquiries and this deprives potential users of potential information);
- Strengthening of training activities especially with regard to specialization in industrial and construction statistics; and
- Increasing the material and financial resources available for industrial, construction and public work inquiries.

82. African statistical services should establish, as soon as practicable, national medium and long term programmes for the development of industrial and construction statistics on the bases of the points enumerated above. These programmes should be designed as an integral part of the actions to be undertaken to develop an over-all national statistical system and not as a series of independent actions. In fact, industrial construction and public work statistics are closely related to consumer and household income statistics and population, labour, production and price statistics. Furthermore, they occupy an important place in the preparation of national accounts especially in the preparation of input-output tables) and serve as a basis for market research, the preparation of econometric models, and the elaboration and inventorial of development plans.

83. Particular stress should be laid on the need for effective co-ordination between efforts to improve industrial and construction statistics and the implementation at the national level of the African Household Survey Capability Programme. Household surveys may in fact provide very useful information on the structure and activities of family industries and thereby help to bring about a considerable improvement of data on small-scale establishments.

84. An integrated approach to the development of industrial and construction statistics would improve the coherence and coverage of data and would lead to considerable savings in material, financial and manpower resources.

85. About fifteen French-speaking countries in the region have within the last ten years standardized company accounts by establishing a framework for the presentation and evaluation of data and results that satisfies the greatest number of possible of users at least cost.

This framework, which is generally called the OCAM accounting plan, comprises inter alia three summary documents (results of main operations, evolution of the balance sheet accounts, and the balance sheet) and two statistical and fiscal annexes which make it possible to collect required data on the structure and activities of enterprises and establishments. Implementation of the OCAM accounting plan has among other things meant that end of financial year accounting documents have replaced the questionnaires used for annual inquiries. With this modification in the data collection process for enterprises and establishments, data become available now speedily. In addition, the OCAM accounting plan whose basic concepts and nomenclature are to a large extent compatible with international recommendations can serve as a basis for the establishment and management of an economic and financial data bank.

86. The OCAM accounting plan is without doubt an important tool for the development of annual enterprise statistics. However, its coverage is limited for the moment to large-scale units with regular accounting systems. Efforts are under way in a number of countries to extend its application to medium-scale enterprises by simplifying the statistical annex, summary tables and the main accounts in the plan.

CONCLUSION

87. As mentioned above industrial and construction statistics play a primary role in economic and social development. They are relatively inexpensive. Hence, countries of the region should be largely responsible for improving them.

88. The ECA secretariat has recently organized consultation missions to the United Republic of Cameroon, Mali, Rwanda and the Gambia and has helped to organize a course in industrial statistics at the Institut africain et mauricien de statistique et d'économie appliquée de Kigali (JAMSEA). The secretariat will try to continue and increase its direct technical assistance to countries in the region in coming years, in conformity with recommendations of the tenth session of the Conference of African Statisticians.

89. In implementing their national programmes for the development of industrial and construction statistics, countries in the region may also request assistance from the United Nations Development Programme out of their national indicative planning figures. They could at the same time also request similar assistance from such bilateral and multilateral co-operation agencies as the Swedish International Development Agency, the French Fund for Co-operation, the United Kingdom, Ministry of Overseas Development, the World Bank, the European Economic Community and so forth.

A. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES / INDUSTRIES MANUFACTURIERES (continued / suite)

Countries and Years / Pays et Années		Currency Unit/ Unité monétaire	Number of establish- ments / Nombre d'esta- blissements
		1	2
An	Ghana	1972	10 ⁶ Cedis 352
		1973	" ...
		1974	" ...
		1975	" ...
		1976	" ...
Bu	Ivory Coast*/ Côte d'Ivoire*	1972	10 ⁶ Francs ...
		1973	" ...
		1974	" ...
		1975	" ...
		1976	" ...
Ca C	Kenya	1972	10 ⁶ F L 407
		1973	" 375
		1974	" 444
		1975	" 440
		1976	" 404
Ce R	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/ Jamahiriya Arabe Libyenne	1972	10 ⁶ Dinars 219
		1973	" 230
		1974	" 249
		1975	" 272
		1976	" ...
Co	Madagascar	1972	10 ⁶ Francs 363
		1973	" 360
		1974	" 364
		1975	" 365
		1976	" ...
Egy Egy	Malawi	1972	10 ⁶ Kwacha 139
		1973	" 130
		1974	" 115
		1975	" 115
		1976	" ...
Ethi Eth	Mauritius/ Maurice	1972	10 ⁶ Rupees 3 747
		1973	" ...
		1974	" 382
		1975	" 390
		1976	" 433

TABLEAUX RECAPITULATIFS (suite)

Number of persons engaged - Nombre de personnes occupés	Gross output/ Production brute	Value added/ Valeur ajoutée	Wages and salaries/ Traitements et salaires	Gross fixed capital forma- tion / Formation brute du capital fixe
3	4	5	6	7
60 725	572.43	294.57	...	...
...
...
...
...
38 128	148 244	...	16 298	...
40 969	178 780	...	18 769	...
43 243	273 621	91 368	23 046	...
49 379	301 985	92 120	27 847	...
54 258	383 652	112 326	33 760	...
93 972	252.68	75.05	...	...
98 410	334.73	120.54	...	...
96 772	433.89	106.95	...	...
108 901	546.73	117.25	...	...
109 951	749.30	166.88	...	...
777	45.84	19.73	...	19.50
9 003	58.80	20.78	...	22.58
10 744	84.98	35.10	...	54.58
12 576	110.58	47.41	...	59.77
...
37 252	48 976	19 601	...	...
41 544	55 806	23 495	...	...
46 165	68 872	29 236	...	...
42 272	75 473	28 882	...	...
...
...	95 203	25 152	...	11 325
...	117 324	25 321	...	13 378
...	145 036	30 851	...	14 705
...	186 256	37 437	...	14 811
...
25 893	799.0	205.8	...	...
...
...	2 434.5	480.9	...	...
...	2 444.5	546.6	...	...
...	2 648.2	645.5	...	...

A. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES / INDUSTRIES MANUFACTURIERES (continued / suite)

C	Countries and Years / Pays et Années	Currency Unit/ Unité monétaire	Number of establish- ments / Nombre d'établissements	Number of employees Nombre d'employés
		1	2	
Mo	Swaziland/ Souaziland	1972	10 ³ Emalangeni	37
		1973	"	39
		1974	"	...
		1975	"	...
		1976	"	...
NE	Togo	1972	10 ⁶ Francs	20
		1973	"	...
		1974	"	...
		1975	"	...
		1976	"	...
NE	Tunisia/ Tunisie	1972	10 ⁶ Dinar	350
		1973	"	955
		1974	"	1 151
		1975	"	1 302
		1976	"	1 380
Rwa	Upper Volta/ Haute Volta	1972	10 ⁶ Francs	11
		1973	"	12
		1974	"	11
		1975	"	...
		1976	"	...
Sen	United Republic of Tanzania/ Rep. Unie de Tanzanie	1972	10 ⁶ Shillings	497
		1973	"	503
		1974	"	499
		1975	"	...
		1976	"	...
Som	Zaire	1972	10 ⁶ Zaires	380
		1973	"	...
		1974	"	...
		1975	"	...
		1976	"	...
Sou	Zambia/ Rh. Zambie	1972	10 ⁶ Kwacha	590
		1973	"	612
		1974	"	...
		1975	"	...
		1976	"	...

Source: United Nations Questionnaire on general industrial statistics.

Note: * Number of employees.

TABLEAUX RECAPITULATIFS (suite)

Number of persons employed / Nombre de personnes occupées	Gross output/ Production brute	Value added/ Valeur ajoutée	Wages and salaries/ Traitements et salaires	Gross fixed capital forma- tion / Formation brute du capital fixe
3	4	5	6	7
5 996	46 359	14 028	...	6 353
6 499	60 188	21 708	...	5 438
...
...
...
2 400	6 146	2 843	...	672
...
...
...
...
58 412	323.00	87.18	...	18.75
65 875	374.08	91.76	...	26.98
72 103	485.92	123.99	...	33.45
77 321	562.61	135.28	...	46.38
83 973	634.48	158.68	...	76.92
1 430	...	...	...	...
1 540	...	...	...	...
1 661	...	...	...	...
...
...
62 437	2 513	806.2	...	164.50
63 746	3 079	955.6	...	190.99
70 315	3 876	1 156.5	...	203.42
...
...
64 510	193.23	84.10	...	5.76
...
...
...
45 077	439	179.84	...	50.54
48 060	499	196.80	...	48.08
...
...
...

B. INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION / INDICES DE LA PRODUCTION INDUSTRIELLE (continued)

1970 = 100

5. Kenya 2/

Mining - Mines
Manufacturing - Industries manufacturières
Food - Aliments
Metal products - Produits métalliques

6. Madagascar 1/

General - Général
Mining - Mines
Food - Aliments
Tobacco - Tabac
Textiles
Clothing - Habillement
Chemicals - Industries chimiques
Petroleum ref. Raf. de pétrole
Construction materials - Mat. de construction
Printing - Imprimerie
Paper - Papier
Wood - Bois
Rubber - Caoutchouc
Transport material Mat. de transport
Leather - Cuir

7. Malawi 1/

General - Général
Manufacturing - Industries manufacturières
Food, etc. - Aliments, etc.
Footwear, etc. - Chaussures, etc.
Others - Autres
Construction products - Produits de construction

8. Morocco - Maroc 2/

General - Général
Mining - Mines
Manufacturing - Industries manufacturières
Food - Aliments
Textiles
Chemicals - Produits chimiques
Metal products - Produits métalliques
Electricity - Electricité

UX RECAPITULATIFS (suite)

tinued / suite)

1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978

95.0	120.0	117.0	121.0	111.0	...	...
110.0	130.0	142.0	145.0	161.0	...	...
120.0	137.0	150.0	154.0	178.0	199.0	...
112.0	112.0	126.0	129.0	151.0	180.0	...

107.0	105.0	115.0	115.0	111.0	114.0	...
90.0	136.0	130.0	130.0	176.0	152.0	...
93.0	85.0	91.0	87.0	89.0	90.0	...
119.0	127.0	127.0	120.0	137.0	146.0	...
132.0	132.0	132.0	152.0	150.0	157.0	...
112.0	111.0	116.0	121.0	113.0	114.0	...
130.0	140.0	149.0	159.0	172.0	187.0	...
90.0	115.0	110.0	125.0	93.0	88.0	...
96.0	76.0	65.0	51.0	43.0	42.0	...
87.0	91.0	93.0	72.0	79.0	81.0	...
101.0	136.0	169.0	172.0	147.0	187.1	...
86.0	72.0	66.0	54.0	50.0	77.0	...
120.0	134.0	137.0	169.0	178.0	171.0	...
114.0	94.0	80.0	90.0	86.0	86.0	...
216.0	259.0	332.0	287.0	246.0	297.0	...

122.0	147.4	156.0	180.0	178.3	199.1	219.9
121.3	149.9	162.1	186.5	179.0	197.1	220.6
127.6	169.4	192.1	224.7	238.6	259.8	274.4
118.0	115.2	120.1	130.2	109.9	126.2	148.3
108.0	142.4	175.1	137.3	176.0	190.2	234.3
122.9	147.6	129.0	157.6	128.6	142.1	166.0

115.0	129.0	138.0	139.0	142.0	156.0	...
123.0	139.0	157.0	114.0	120.0	139.0	...
112.0	124.0	127.0	135.0	143.0	154.0	...
117.0	127.0	136.0	149.0	157.0	170.0	...
112.0	120.0	112.0	116.0	129.0	133.0	...
120.0	142.0	152.0	155.0	171.0	183.0	...
104.0	124.0	128.0	135.0	152.0	156.0	...
124.0	139.0	151.0	160.0	171.0	189.0	...

UX RECAPITULATIFS (suite)

ntinued / suite)

973	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
25.9	133.3	147.9	149.7	141.6	132.2	...
57.9	151.2	154.9	156.5	150.1	194.6	...
26.4	111.4	170.9	135.1	139.5	154.0	...
34.0	177.6	154.4	150.4	138.2	139.4	...
11.5	106.9	110.1	97.8	109.1	85.2	...
19.0	119.0	140.7	145.5	148.4	157.3	...
9.1	131.0	93.0	103.7	88.5	...	...
13.4	123.4	135.5	120.2	127.6	148.3	...
1.1	25.0	58.0	63.4	20.7	7.3	...
7.0	110.5	133.3	214.3	175.7	301.5	...
5.0	121.0	131.0	134.0	137.0	150.0	167.0
1.0	102.0	110.0	114.0	99.0	110.0	100.0
0.0	125.0	134.0	134.0	142.0	152.0	174.0
7.0	135.0	147.0	142.0	139.0	156.0	172.0
1.0	119.0	121.0	110.0	97.0	106.0	100.0
3.0	110.0	120.0	125.0	134.0	152.0	166.0
1.0	139.0	158.0	173.0	193.0	218.0	256.0
1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.0	154.0	...	...	...	...	...
0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.0	100.0	117.0	100.0	115.0	110.0	...
0.0	101.0	105.0	95.0	104.0	97.0	...
0.0	122.0	138.0	129.0	124.0	117.0	...
0.0	111.0	110.0	116.0	113.0	109.0	...
0.0	111.0	132.0	131.0	132.0	113.0	...
0.0	90.0	125.0	94.0	97.0	106.0	...
0.0	345.0	529.0	659.0	769.0	920.0	...

977. Ethiopia - Ethiopie: Central Statistical Office.
e No 26/7/78. Malawi: Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

ember 1978.

Division, September 1974.

C. CONSTRUCTION STATISTICS - STATISTIQUES DU BATIMENT ET DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS:

1. General Indicators of Activity (cont'd) - Indicateurs Généraux d'Activité (suit

		Currency Units Unités monétaires	Value of Valeur t la produ
		1974	1975
Al			
An			
Bo	Algeria - Algerie	10 ⁹ dinars	...
Cen	Angola	10 ⁶ escudos	...
Egy	Botswana	10 ⁶ pula	...
Eth	Central African Republic - Rép. Centrafricain	10 ⁶ francs	3 4
Gal	Egypt - Egypte	10 ⁶ E L	340 542
Gab	Ethiopia - Ethiopie	10 ⁶ Birr	...
Gha	Gabon	10 ⁶ francs	...
Ivc	Gambia - Gambie	10 ⁶ dalariis	...
Ken	Ghana	10 ⁶ cedis	...
Lib	Ivory Coast - Côte d'Ivoire	10 ⁶ francs	60 107
Mad	Kenya	10 ⁶ E L	55 62
Mal	Libyan A.J. - J.A. Libyenne	10 ⁶ dinars	240 300
Mau	Madagascar - Madagascar	10 ⁶ francs	...
Mor	Malawi	10 ⁶ kwacha	...
Moz	Mauritius - Maurice	10 ⁶ rupees	...
Reu	Morocco - Maroc	10 ⁶ dirhams	...
Rwa	Mozambique	10 ⁶ escudos	...
Sen	Reunion - Réunion	10 ⁶ francs	...
Sier	Rwanda	10 ⁶ francs	...
Soul	Senegal - Sénégal	10 ⁶ francs	...
Swaz	Sierra Leone	10 ⁶ Leone	...
Tog	Southern Rhodesia - Rhodesie du Sud	10 ⁶ dollars	200 217
Tun	Swaziland - Swaziland	10 ⁶ emalangeni	6 ...
Ugan	Togo	10 ⁶ francs	...
U.R.	Tunisia - Tunisie	10 ⁶ dinars	40 73
U.R.	Uganda - Ouganda	10 ⁶ Shil.	...
Zair	U.R. of Cameroon - R.U. de Cameroun	10 ⁶ francs	...
Zamb	U.R. of Tanzania - R.U. de Tanzanie	10 ⁶ Shil.	...
	Zaire	10 ⁶ Zaire	...
	Zambia - Zambie	10 ⁶ kwacha	...

LEAUX RECAPITULATIFS (suite)

e) :

Total output totale de ction		Value of construction put in place Valeur de bâtiments et travaux publics réalisés				Value added / Valeur ajoutée			
1976	1977	1974	1975	1975	1977	1974	1975	1975	1977
...	5.4	6.6	9.2	10.8
...
...	21.1	21.2	20.3	17.5
2	1.9	1.9	0.7	...
...	135.0	215.0	254.0	285.0
...	236.0	232.0	221.0	...
...	42.50	79.8	19.4	...
...
...	213.2	...	...	...
133	212	...	...	...	...	30.2	55.0	73.6	114.2
71	87	...	...	...	...	13.9	14.8	15.7	18.1
316	91.1	96.7	108.1	...
...	10.9	...	...	...
...	...	33.4	42.5	29.4	43.4	9.4	13.3	...	...
...	...	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
...
...
...
...
...
...	16.0	15.9	17.5	22.2
195	...	201.0	214.0	193.0	...	102.0	109.0	106.0	...
...	1.9	...	...	...
...	7.5	11.4	6.9	...
99	...	46.0	72.0	36.0	...	19.0	29.0	38.0	...
...	254.0	230.0	222.0	...
...	19.4	21.5	28.6	47.0
...	682.0	735.0	736.0	759.0
...
...	...	170.8	216.8	270.2	206.3	158.0	166.0	...	...