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## SUMMARY OF COUNTRY REPORTS ON STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1. Introduction - - - - -	1
2. Organization of offices and co-ordination of activities - - -	2
3. Demographic and social statistics - - - - -	4
4. Employment statistics - - - - -	7
5. Statistics on enterprises - - - - -	8
6. Agricultural statistics - - - - -	11
7. National accounts and related statistics - - - - -	13
8. Surveys on consumption, budget and price statistics - - - -	15
9. Foreign trade statistics - - - - -	18
10. Miscellaneous - - - - -	19

## 1. Introduction

As for previous Conferences of African Statisticians, the ECA secretariat invited statistical offices in the region to send it a background paper on their statistical work during the last two years.

In response to this request, the statistical offices of 19 countries and of the East African Economic Community have sent reports to the ECA. These are summarized below to give an idea of statistical development in the region when the Sixth Conference of African Statisticians meets.

The following paragraphs deal in turn with the various fields of statistics in the UAR, Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, Congo-Kinshasa, Rwanda, the East African Economic Community, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Tanzania, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Although these are only some of the countries of the region, their work does give a fairly good idea of the endeavours being made at developing web statistics all over Africa.

## 2. Organization of offices and co-ordination of activities

In the UAR, there has been no change in the structure of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics during the last two years. A few new sections and divisions have, however, been set up to meet the growing demand for statistics for the country's economic and social development.

Central Statistical Committee, consisting of 12 members, has been set up to give technical opinions on the programming of statistical operations and on co-ordinating the major statistical activities of the country's various agencies in order to minimize waste, avoid duplication and spread the use of statistical methods.

In Libya, the Census and Statistics Department has been transferred from the Ministry of National Economy to the Ministry of Planning and Development. This will doubtless contribute to the appropriate development of statistics and to training the personnel needed by the country. As part of the national development plan, a detailed five-year plan has been prepared for the Census and Statistics Department.

In Algeria, the statistical office is a sub-directorate of the general directorate for planning and economic studies. Because of the administrative apparatus of the State this condition of subjection would seem to constitute a handicap to the full expansion of statistical work at present.

In Morocco, the central statistical service has been converted to a statistical division, which remains within the Ministry of Planning and Training. However, the departments of national accounts, publications and mechanical processing do not come under this division.

As regards the co-ordination of statistical surveys, a co-ordination committee, composed of specialist sub-committees, meets regularly to lay down the general programme of statistical surveys and studies to be held every year.

In Mauritania, the statistical office became the statistics directorate at the beginning of 1968. In Senegal, a co-ordination committee has been set up to improve the co-ordination of statistics and avoid proliferation of surveys. No survey can now be held in the country without authorization from this committee, the secretariat of which is provided by the statistics directorate.

In Mali, the statistical office has four divisions, including the central processing section and five regional branches. In Liberia, there has been no change in the structure of the statistical office, but further re-organization is anticipated.

In Ghana, a committee has been set up to re-organize the Central Bureau of Statistics. This committee's recommendations are far-reaching, and if applied will ensure that the Central Bureau of Statistics operates effectively and makes a useful contribution to the country's economic and social development.

In Nigeria, the creation of 12 States from the four regions has involved some re-arrangements in particular as regards organization. It has been necessary to open a statistical office in each of the 12 States. In addition, the Kaduna office is responsible for co-ordinating the statistical work of five of the six northern States.

Because of the political situation, the Standing Committee on Statistics has not met since 1965. However, official and unofficial consultations have continued, and medium-grade statistics staff have been sent to the planning offices in the six northern States to collect and analyse data for these States. The Federal Office of Statistics has also offered to assist these States in publishing their quarterly bulletin and statistical yearbook.

In Congo-Kinshasa, the statistics directorate has been converted to a national statistical institute which is part of the Office national de la recherche et du développement. As regards co-ordination of statistical work, the project for a national statistics council to promote the development of statistics has now taken shape.

The general office of statistics in Rwanda has made no change in its internal structure but the Ministry responsible has changed and the office now comes under the Secretariat of State for Development Planning.

In the East African Economic Community, the statistics department has become a division with two major sections, one dealing with current statistics and one responsible for new statistical series. After discussions with the three national statistical offices concerned, it was decided to standardize the treatment of the activities of the Community's institutions as regards economic accounts and the balance of payments.

In Kenya, field collection of data is at present controlled by the statistical department in Nairobi. There are now six provincial statistical offices. An information-processing section has been set up in the statistical department. The computer comes under another Ministry but its work is supervised by an inter-ministerial committee to which the statistical department belongs. As regards co-ordination of activities, the statistical department and the planning department, which come under the same ministry, have links that are more than merely administrative, since many officials of the two departments often work together on studies concerning either of them.

In Malawi, the National Statistical Office was re-organized in 1967 in accordance with three groups of subjects: economic statistics - agricultural statistics - demographic statistics and special services. Its joint services were divided into three groups: information processing - field work and map-making - general administration.

In Mauritius, the Central Statistical Office continues to work in close collaboration with the economic planning office and provides special assistance for statistical analysis.

In Botswana, an important stage in organizing statistics was reached in 1967 following the adoption of a law governing the collection of statistical data, and a Central Statistical Office has been set up. Because of lack of staff, the work has had to be split up among the staff available, and no progress has been made in the structural organization of the office. Educational and agricultural statistics are the responsibility of the statistical sections in the appropriate ministries, but there is close unofficial collaboration between them and the Central Statistical Office.

In Swaziland, the statistics office, which used to be under the Finance Ministry, was transferred to the Prime Minister's office in April 1969 to become the statistical department in the division of economic planning.

### 3. Demographic and social statistics

In the IAR the pilot survey of 1966 was followed by preparatory work, now finished, for the population and housing census scheduled for the end of 1970. This will be the ninth population census but the first national housing census. The data from the housing census on housing conditions, rents, etc., will serve as the basis for further studies and programmes by the public authorities in this connexion.

In Algeria, the work of analysing the population census has begun. A sample survey on general population characteristics based on the census data was held, which made it possible to learn the results of the census fairly rapidly. The report of the study, issued in four volumes for the information of government agencies, has been summarized in a single volume for wider circulation. Exhaustive analysis of the census data is in progress, and results from two départements have already been published; the rest will follow at the rate of one département a month.

It is intended to make a special study in 1970, also on the basis of the census data, with, as base unit, the household or family and not the individual.

In Morocco, preparations for the population and housing census were made in 1968 and 1969. After the 1970 census, for a period of four years, further surveys will be held to obtain further data on population characteristics.

In Mauritania, the results of the demographic sample survey are coming in and may be published shortly.

In Senegal, preparations are under way for a demographic sample survey designed to provide basic information on population structure and movements. The survey will be nation-wide, and will include several visits with a smaller base sample so as to cover characteristics such as migration.

In Mali, the study on demographic prospects has been printed and work is in progress on publication of the final report on the 1966 census in Bamako. A preliminary project for the next population census is under consideration but it is already apparent that external financial aid will be needed to carry it out.

In Ghana, the preliminary work for the 1970 population census has been intensified. Surveys have been made to test the census documents. The work of determining the count areas will soon be over, and it will be possible to hold the census as scheduled in March 1970.

In Nigeria, the results of the 1963 population count have been published. Preparations are now under way for a survey on changes in place of residence as a result of the war.

In Congo-Kinshasa, work is in progress on publishing the results of a socio-economic sample survey held at Kinshasa in 1967-68. As part of the projected surveys of the country's towns, preparatory work is already well advanced on the town of Kikwit. During the year an administrative count is being made for the General population census, under the auspices of the Ministry of the Interior.

In Rwanda, the annual administrative censuses continue to supply the basic data for demographic statistics. A demographic survey may be held, with bilateral assistance starting next December.

In Kenya, a population census was held in August 1969 and analysis of the data is now in progress.

In Malawi, the final results of the 1966 population census were published in June 1969 and so were the results of a survey held in the country's four principal towns in 1967.

In Tanzania, analysis of results of the 1967 population census is still in progress, and the first volume of the report containing distribution of the population by census area is now available.

In Botswana, it is expected to hold a general population census in 1971.

In Lesotho, mechanical extraction of the 1966 population census data was finished at the end of 1967, and it is hoped to publish the first volume of the census report at the end of this year.

In Swaziland, the preliminary results of the 1966 population census were issued in 1967 and the final report published in 1968.

As regards vital statistics, endeavours have been made in the UAR to train staff for better data registration. Particular importance is given to the crude live birth rate in framing birth control programmes. A list of vital events covering the last thirty years has been compiled and published.

In 1968, Libya passed a new law on the registration vital statistics, but only with time can it be hoped to improve the quality of these data.

In Algeria, it is estimated that 90 per cent of births and 50 per cent of deaths are registered. To offset these shortcomings in the registration of vital statistics, a sample survey, covering 60,000 household, was started in September 1969. It will last 18 months and three visits at six-month intervals will be made to each household.

In Morocco, endeavours at collecting vital statistics are continuing, but progress is slow and the coverage rate of birth and death registrations is still too low for these data to be used as a basis for population projections. For the moment the United Nations model mortality tables are being used.

In Senegal, progress has been made in improving the registration of vital statistics. A system of secondary centres run by registration officers has been set up. The officers from these centres visit the small villages in their districts every month. The number of births now registered is estimated at 60 per cent, but the situation as regards the registration of deaths is much less satisfactory.

In Liberia, a sample survey on the growth of the population was launched early in the year with bilateral technical assistance. It is designed to provide data on births and deaths, fertility, internal and external migration, distribution by age and sex and other basic data connected with population growth. The sample will cover some 50,000 persons, or nearly 4.5 per cent of the country's estimated 1968 population. The preliminary results of the survey may be available in mid-1970 and the final report will probably be issued at the end of that year.

In Nigeria, the work of setting up an exhaustive system for vital statistics registration is still in progress. In Congo-Kinshasa, a mortality survey was held from March to May 1968; the data are still being analysed. In November 1968, a permanent survey on natural movements and migrations was started in the Kinshasa area known as "extension Est". The usual collection of birth and death statistics continues in the provincial capitals. In Rwanda, missions from the préfecture collect information on births, marriages, deaths and migrations every month.

In Mauritius, as in previous years, the vital statistics are compiled and issued annually by the Central Statistical Office. In Tanzania, the quarterly analysis of statistics on migratory movements is still being made.

In Lesotho, because there is no system for registering vital statistics, a demographic survey has been held to determine basic demographic rates. For the moment the results are still being analysed.

As regards health statistics, the UAR publishes data on the distribution of deaths by age, sex, matrimonial situation, etc. and by cause of death. These data are used framing health programmes.

In Nigeria, analysis of the documents for the compilation of health statistics is still in progress. In the Western State, qualified statistical staff have been provided for the Ministry of Health to strengthen the health statistics section. In Congo-Kinshasa, efforts are being made to develop health statistics, using the WHO work on medical infrastructure. In Kenya, little progress has been made in this connexion during the period under review. In Botswana, statistics on patients and the various diseases treated are now available. In Lesotho, there is increasingly close collaboration between the Bureau of the Statistics and the Ministry of Health to improve the system of data collection.

As regards school statistics, estimates of the school-age population are used in the UAR to plan training, especially at primary and secondary levels. In Mali, school statistics are compiled every year, as in the past; a survey covering five consecutive years to follow the development of school attendance is under consideration. In Nigeria, collection of data on schools continues. In Congo-Kinshasa, the national statistical institute is seeking closer collaboration with the Ministry of Education with a view to improving school statistics. In Kenya, the compilation of school statistics is now well established on a routine basis. In Botswana, school statistics series are now available, based on 1965 data. In Lesotho, the Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Education are co-operating to improve the quality and scope of their school statistics. In Swaziland, statistics have been compiled for the 1967-68 school year; for 1968-69, a fuller statistical analysis has been made, and a short report on school statistics in 1968 will be issued shortly.

As far as legal statistics are concerned Ghana has decided to develop legal statistics in conjunction with the courts, prisons and police. Congo-Kinshasa is now making efforts to compile legal infrastructure statistics.

#### 4. Employment statistics

In UAR, a sample survey on labour was carried out in 1968-69. It was designed to provide details on the size of the economically active population and the total potential labour force, and its distribution according to various characteristics.

In Algeria, there are several sources of information for employment. The annual industrial survey is used for this purpose, supplemented by a special survey held every spring among a sample of firms using five or more salaried workers, covering employment, salaries and hours of work.

An attempt has been made to analyse employment matters from the population census data, but the scope of this analysis remains limited. In 1967, a sample survey which may be considered as a supplement to the census was held, covering a sample of 10,000 households, half of which were renewed every month. The data are still being analysed and the results will be available only much later.

In Morocco, employment data are still being collected but they remain incomplete and do not yet cover the whole employment situation. An employment survey is therefore under consideration.

From late 1967 to early 1968, a sample survey among firms was held in Liberia. One of the aims of the survey was to provide data on employment and its distribution according to sex, nationality, sector of activity and geographical location. Since the survey was made, the labour office, with technical assistance from the central statistical office, has been holding labour surveys twice a year.

In Mali, the labour office, with assistance from the statistical office, has made a general census of employees, the results of which were published in 1968.



In Nigeria, the following surveys have been made in the Western State: one on the failure of school-leavers to find employment, one on employment and salaries and one on labour.

In Congo-Kinshasa, it is proposed to compile statistics on employment, hours of work, rates of pay and salary indices in addition to the present statistics on social security.

In Kenya, for the last few years an annual survey on employment in the "modern sector" has been held. However, to obtain a view of employment in the country as a whole, it was necessary to hold surveys outside the "modern sector" of the economy. Data on the employment of farmers are drawn from the basic statistics in agricultural surveys. A sample survey on employment in small, non-agricultural rural establishments was held in 1967, and another in 1969. These surveys provided a fairly complete view of the country's employment situation.

In Malawi, a quarterly employment survey on companies employing twenty people or more was started in 1967. It was extended to government agencies in 1968 and the questions covered rates of pay and the number of persons employed. In 1969 the questionnaire covered data for four quarters and further questions on the number of man-days were included.

In Mauritius, the half-yearly surveys on employment and salaries introduced in 1966 have been continued. As anticipated, they are held in March and September, and they provide data on employment, salaries, working hours and salary indices. In 1968, a labour survey was made at the request of the economic planning office.

In Tanzania, the results of the 1967 employment survey have been issued and data is being collected for the 1968 survey.

In Botswana, a general census of employers was held at the beginning of 1968 to find out how many people were employed and what they were paid. The results have already been published as the labour survey for Botswana, 1967-68.

In Lesotho, the only labour statistics compiled are for migrant workers employed in the mines of the Republic of South Africa.

In Swaziland, the statistics office has recently taken over the compilation of employment statistics and intends to issue its first publication shortly.

## 5. Statistics on enterprises

In the UAR, censuses of enterprises are held every three years, covering all sectors except agriculture. The last census of enterprises was in 1967 and the next will be in 1970.

As regards industrial production, data are collected every year from firms employing ten people or more. However, to provide data on the whole of the country's industrial production, a supplementary census of industrial production was held in 1967, covering all firms engaged in mining, manufacturing or the production of gas and electricity, and employing less than ten people.

As regards nomenclature, standard Arabic classifications have now been made, based on the United Nations international classifications but with some amendments to take into account the country's present and future needs.

In Libya, the annual survey of manufacturing firms employing more than 20 people and the annual survey of petroleum companies continue regularly. A revised classification of manufacturing industries, based on the standard international classification of industries, was adopted in 1969. The results of the annual survey will henceforth be set out in accordance with the revised classification.

As a follow-up to the preliminary work on industrial production indices in 1967, provisional indices for the years 1965 to 1968 have been computed, with 1964 as base year.

In Algeria, the Ministry of Industry and Power and the under-directorate of statistics are making efforts to improve the co-ordination of their work on industrial statistics. The annual industrial survey, covering all industrial firms employing five people and more, continues. The results of the 1965 and 1966 surveys have been published, and the 1967 and 1968 surveys will be issued before the end of the year.

Since 1968, quarterly industrial surveys on the same lines as the annual surveys have been held. The results of the survey for the first quarter of 1969 have already been published, and those of the second and third quarters will be issued before the end of the year. Work is now in hand on a yearbook of Algerian industry in 1968, to be published before the end of the year.

In Morocco, the annual economic survey is still being held. It covers approximately one thousand of the 1,500 enterprises on the card-index. This together with the licence duty register, now provides a general index of some 125,000 firms.

Twice a year a survey of economic trends is held among 500-600 enterprises. Analysis of this survey makes it possible to study economic trends and provides data for computing the quarterly and annual industrial production indices. This year it is intended to hold a supplementary sample survey on the country's industrial structure; this will cover some 2,200 enterprises and will be carried out during the year.

In Sénégal, a new industrial production index has been worked out to cover developments in the country's industry. The weighting coefficients are calculated from the industrial censuses, and 1959 has been adopted as base year. Provisionally, the old index is still being computed so that the old and the new series of indices can be compared.

In Liberia, fairly good data on annual diamond and iron-ore output are available, but none on manufacturing and building firms. From late 1967 to early 1968, a survey among firms to collect data on size, geographical location, number of persons employed, wages, etc, was held. It has now been decided to collect these basic data monthly or quarterly and to compute indices of industrial production.

In Mali, the survey on industry and trade in 1966-67 is being analysed and preparations are in progress for the 1967-68 survey. A card-index of firms has been set up.

In Chad, efforts to compile industrial statistics have been continued with a view to keeping the index of establishments up to date.

In Nigeria, reports on the annual industrial production census in 1964-65 and 1966 have been issued. Because of current events, the 1966 census was held only in Lagos and in the Western and Northern regions. The 1967 census is being analysed and the 1968 census has started. The quarterly survey among a limited number of industries is being continued.

In the Western State, surveys on small-scale industry and crafts have been held in a few towns. In the Central Western State data on industrial firms employing 5 people or more are collected and analysed every half year.

In Congo-Kinshasa, a survey on industrial and mining production among firms employing 10 people or more is held quarterly. With bilateral assistance, it is intended to hold an industrial census, which may start at the beginning of the year.

In Rwanda, data on the activities of enterprises, are collected quarterly. In 1968, an industrial survey was held with the help of the CESD trainees.

Within the Central African Economic and Customs Union work is in progress on an accounting plan for industrial and commercial firms, which the member States of OCAM have also decided to adopt.

Within the East African Economic Community continued efforts are being made to co-ordinate and standardize statistics of industrial production.

In Kenya, a census of industrial production in 1967 was held during 1968. To obtain data for 1968, a more limited survey covering the major firms has been held. The card-index of establishments on which these surveys are based has now been mechanized.

In Malawi, it was decided in 1967 to change the census of industrial production into an annual economic survey covering all sectors of the economy and all establishments employing 20 people or more. A quarterly building survey is also made among major private building firms.

In Mauritius, data on sugar production continues to be collected. In 1968, the second industrial production census was held. It covered more establishments than the first survey and was designed to supply more detailed information for improving estimates of the national product and for setting up an index of industrial production. The report on the second census may be issued during the year.

In Tanzania, the report of the 1965 industrial survey and the 1967 directory of industries have been published. Analysis of the 1966 survey is practically finished and the 1967 data are now being analysed. Monthly surveys on industrial production continue, and the directory of industries for 1967 has been revised.

In Botswana, there has been little progress in collecting data on industrial activities. For the purposes of national accounting, a small survey was held among enterprises concerning activities from 1964 to 1966.

In Lesotho, the collection of data for the annual census of production continues. The major difficulty arises from the fact that the enterprises are not keeping paper records of their activities.

In Swaziland, the first production census started in October 1968. It covered manufacturing and building industries, and, to a lesser extent, mines. All firms employing 10 people or more were included. The data have been analysed and the report is now being drafted.

#### 6. Agricultural statistics

In the UAR, the next agricultural census will be held in 1970. Preparations are now in progress in the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics and the Ministry of Agriculture. Agricultural censuses are taken every ten years, but the Ministry of Agriculture makes annual estimates of agricultural production. During the last two years, efforts have been made to improve the method of collecting data.

In Libya, the estimates of agricultural production are based on those of the smallest administrative units. Estimates of prices paid to producers for agricultural commodities were made for the years 1961-1967. The two major concerns in this field are, for the moment, improvement of current statistics and preparations for the 1970-71 agricultural census.

In Algeria, agricultural statistics are compiled by statistics staff seconded to the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform. The data are not always satisfactory and much still needs to be done to improve them.

In Morocco, the permanent agricultural census continues. For the 1967-68 and 1968-69 crop seasons it covered nearly 95 per cent of the country. In order to circulate data on the country side more often, provisional agricultural survey is held annually in some 600 douars.

A pilot survey on livestock was held in 1967 and a second in 1968. This year the survey will cover a wider area and will provide details of numbers and main characteristics.

As part of the preparations for the 1971-72 agricultural census, a pilot survey will be held in 1970, as a follow-up to the one held this year to test the census questionnaires.

In Mauritania, it is planned to hold a survey on agricultural production. For the moment the preparatory work consists of a pilot survey which is now in progress.

In Liberia, an agricultural survey in the Bong district was held in 1967, and the results were published the following year. The 1968 survey was held in Bong and Nima districts and the 1969 survey in Nima and Grand Bassa.

In Mali, the annual agricultural survey continues. The provisional results of the 1967-68 survey have been published, and work is in progress on the final report. For the 1968-69 survey, the stratification of the sampling base has been changed and from now on the sample will cover two years. The survey now contains questions on demographic data and for a very slight increase in cost will provide details on the country's demography. For the moment an agricultural census project is under consideration and steps are to be taken to finance it.

Nigeria, has not yet decided whether it will take part in the World Census of Agriculture, but meanwhile discussions are being held between the Federal Office of Statistics and other departments concerning the way in which the survey should be held.

In the Benin area, a pilot agricultural survey was held during the 1966-67 crop season as part of the preliminary work for the agricultural census to be held in the whole Mid-West State.

In Congo-Kinshasa, the data on agricultural production collected by quarterly questionnaires are still incomplete. This is also true of Rwanda, where no accurate data are yet available on agriculture, fisheries or stock-rearing.

In Kenya, progress has been made in the regular collection of statistical data from farmers. The surveys made in this connexion are of two kinds: a sample survey to collect basic agricultural and employment data, and another for costs and prices.

The annual census of large farms continues regularly; another regular agricultural survey is the half-yearly census of cane-sugar farms, initially designed to provide data for projections of cane-sugar production. The area surveys on stock-rearing are the most important new activity. These have already been carried out in two regions, and others are planned shortly.

In Malawi, the pilot agricultural survey on the 1967-68 crop season in the traditional agricultural sector has been successful. Field operations for the survey proper, covering the 1968-69 crop season, are now in progress.

In Tanzania, the report on the 1966 sample survey on areas in the lake regions has been published. Production estimates and an analysis of prices paid to producers have been made for 1967 and 1968. Preparations are now under way for the 1970 world agricultural census programme.

In Botswana, an agricultural sample survey was held during the 1967-1969 crop season, and the results have already been published. In 1969 a supplementary survey for the 1968-69 crop season was held. Valid data are beginning to become available but a great deal is needed in the way of work and resources before statistics in this area may be considered satisfactory.

In Lesotho, preparations for the 1969-70 agricultural census began in 1967. In 1968, two pilot surveys on the winter and summer harvests were held.

In Swaziland, a plan for a series of sample surveys was adopted in 1968; these will cover the whole country and will be held at the same time as the world programme scheduled for 1970.

#### 7. National accounts and related statistics

In Libya, in 1967, preparations for the second five-year plan made it necessary to establish provisional economic accounts for the years 1963-1967. Later on more detailed work was done to improve the quality of the recently-published estimates. Balance-of-payment data formulated and published yearly; here too, an effort is being made to improve the quality of the data for the years to come.

In Algeria, national accounts for 1965, 1966 and 1967 are being established. The work is quite well advanced and some data have already been used in preparing the four-year plan for 1970-1973.

In Senegal, work is in progress on the 1966-67 and 1968 accounts, on a table of inter-industrial exchange, and for the changeover from a sectorial breakdown of aggregates to a breakdown by industry. An office has recently been set up within the statistics directorate for surveys of economic trends and economic budgets.

In Mali, work on economic accounts continues. The 1965-65 economic accounts have been published, the accounts for 1965-66 and 1966-67 are ready, and those of 1967-68 are in progress. A study of the balance of payments from 1964-65 to 1967-68 was published at the beginning of this year.

In Liberia, national accounts have been established regularly since the 1964 accounts. Work on the 1968 accounts is now in progress. The public finance statistics are also compiled regularly every year. Statistics on the balance of payments are being started again this year and data are being collected.

In Ghana, the economic accounts are now established from the production angle and on the basis of sectorial studies. By next year, the 1963-1968 estimates will be available to check the accuracy of data obtained from the standpoint of income, which had been used in previous years. As regards public finance statistics, compilation of local authority and public enterprise statistics to provide data for the whole of the public sector has now begun.

Statistics on the balance of payments are the responsibility of the Bank of Ghana. The collection of data for banking statistics has been extended to newly-created banks, and this makes a great deal of information available to help in analysing banking operations.

In Nigeria, estimates of the gross domestic product for 1965-66 and 1966-67 have been made and the 1967-68 estimates will soon be ready. Estimates of capital formation for the years 1966 and 1967 are being made. The report on the economic analysis of government accounts in 1963-1965 has been published. Analysis of the 1964-65 accounts is almost finished.

In Congo-Kinshasa, planning requirements have made it necessary to estimate the gross domestic product from the production and not the income angle as hitherto. Partial accounts for the years 1964, 1966 and 1967 have been made. Data on public finances are collected from the Ministry of Finance and the Banque nationale du Congo and published in the Bulletin trimestriel des statistiques générales. Statistics on the balance of payments are compiled by the Banque nationale du Congo.

In Rwanda, the gross domestic product for the years 1965 to 1967 has been estimated, but much information on consumption and agricultural production is still lacking. Financial and balance-of-payment statistics are compiled regularly.

In East Africa, the Secretariat of the East African Economic Community has continued its endeavours to co-ordinate work on economic accounts and capital formation. Reports on the external public debt have been made half-yearly and work on the economic and functional analysis of the Community's activities has continued. Data on income tax levied in the Community have been checked and analysed. A systematic analysis of foreign exchange control data has been started.

In Kenya, the economic accounts from the production angle have been revised in accordance with the revised national accounting system. Estimates of production at constant prices have been published for several years as from 1964. A geographical and functional sub-division has been made for multinational enterprises within the Community. In the non-monetary sector, the production activities taken into account include agriculture, forestry, fisheries, building, water and real estate. There are still gaps, but with additional information the estimates may be improved. The public sector is divided into four groups, each of which is divided into two sub-groups: general government activities and enterprise activities.

Several sources of data have been used in establishing the accounts. In the near future, work will also be done on income distribution and price statistics.

Fairly good data are now available on stocks. Work has started on an input-output analysis of the economy, with 1967 as the reference year, to check the consistency of existing accounts and obtain the usual coefficients needed for development planning. For this purpose, the economy of the country has been divided into 80 sub-groups.

The economic and functional analysis of central government accounts was started some years ago, but it was only last year that a similar analysis of local authority accounts was made; this will be made regularly from now on.

Bank statistics are compiled by the Central Bank and now include statistics on the credit market. Efforts are being made to improve previous estimates on the balance of payments. Surveys on tourists have been extremely useful in estimating tourist income.

In Malawi, the gross domestic product tables for the years 1964 to 1967 have been established. A food consumption survey has started, which will be used to revise the estimates for the subsistence sector and to improve the estimates of expenditure on consumption. As regards bank statistics, the data collected from the Reserve Bank are published regularly every month.

In Mauritius, the economic accounts for 1967 have been published. On the basis of further data now available, economic accounts since 1953 have been revised. Tables of balance of payments and capital formation for 1967 have been published, as in previous years.

In Tanzania, detailed work began in March 1968 on the revising the economic accounts and a more accurate series of data on national income and capital formation will be available by the end of the year. The revised series will cover the years 1966 to 1968. Data on consumption expenditure and aggregates at constant prices will also be compiled, but by another method, for purposes of checking.

In Botswana, the economic accounts for the year 1964 to 1966, which still have many gaps, have been published. A statistician is being recruited to continue and improve the accounts. A fairly good series of bank statistics is now available. There are no statistics on the balance of payments since there is no frontier with the Republic of South Africa and the country belongs to the Republic's monetary area.

In Lesotho, the first economic accounts, covering the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, were published in 1967. In the 1966-67 accounts, published in 1968, the estimated contribution of households in the rural sector to the gross domestic product was based on the latest results of the consumption and rural household expenditure survey, and not, as previously, on those of the 1960 agricultural census. The 1966-67 aggregates therefore has higher values, which were not comparable with those of 1964-65 and 1965-66, because the base data used were different. Data have been collected and work is in progress on the 1967-68 accounts. Some additional data on transport that has been collected will be very useful in establishing the balance of payments. Since the country belongs to the customs union and monetary area of the South African Republic, its balance-of-payments statistics have to be used with caution because they contain wide margins of error. Banking statistics are collected every half year.

In Swaziland, work started in 1967 on the economic accounts and balance of payments for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67, which were published in December 1968. For 1967-68, the work, which started this year, is based on more detailed data and covers a wider field.

#### 8. Survey on consumption budget and price statistics

In Libya, a two-stage sample survey on household budgets started at the end of 1968, covering the two largest towns, Tripoli and Benghazi. Together these represented 25 per cent of the country's total population and 70 per cent of the urban population. The data collected is being analysed, and the results will be published shortly.



The weekly retail price returns for agricultural commodities are being continued, with some improvements. Price data are published in yearbooks and monthly bulletins. Progress has been made in working out the consumer price index in Tripoli; the number of items taken into account has been increased, the method used for the price returns has been improved and the weighting coefficients readjusted.

Regular wholesale price returns for some 400 items have been started, and a wholesale price is to be computed.

In Algeria, a sample survey on consumption was held in 1967-68 among 10,000 households. Analysis of the data is in progress, and will probably continue until 1970. However, to meet planning requirements, partial results, for Algiers have already been communicated to the Government.

Since the end of 1968, efforts have been made to improve the monthly retail price index which has been issued regularly since 1967. The results of the consumption survey will also be used for this purpose. Wholesale price returns are made regularly.

In Morocco, preparations are being made for a consumption survey. A pilot survey was recently held in the province of Kenitra to test the questionnaire and improve the sampling plan.

Price returns are still being made and indices such as the cost-of-living and wholesale and retail price indices in Casablanca are still being computed.

In Mauritania, consideration is being given to a survey on budget and consumption, meanwhile, preparations are being made for a preliminary pilot project. In Senegal, European-type family consumption index and an index of family consumption in African households have been computed. Work is also in progress on an index of the cost of living for technical assistance families.

In Liberia, retail price returns are made every month and the consumer price indices are computed quarterly, the base period being September-November 1964. Wholesale price returns are also made and wholesale price indices are now available.

In the Western State of Nigeria, a study has been made to assess the quality of the price data currently in use by the various state agencies. In a number of towns in the Mid-West State, price returns continue to be made and used regularly.

In Congo-Kinshasa, a survey on household budgets was held in Kinshasa, with bilateral technical assistance. It was based on the data provided by the socio-economic survey of 1967, and covered 1,600 households. When the results are available in 1970, the weighting coefficients of the family consumer price index for nationals in Kinshasa will be revised.

Price returns are made and indices such as retail price, wholesale price and consumer household price indices for Kinshasa and Lumumbashi are computed.

In Rwanda, a survey on budget and consumption is under consideration; it will cover both rural and urban areas and will last about two years. For the time being, retail price returns are made regularly in the provincial capitals. At Kigali, returns are also made on wholesale and building equipment prices. Because there are no data on weighting coefficients, there is no cost of living index.

In Kenya, a new series of surveys on household budgets began at the end of 1968. During 1968, work in the three principal towns will be finished. Because of limited resources, the survey will not cover all the rural areas at once but will be staggered.

In Malawi, a sample survey on consumption expenditure mainly in the urban sector was made in 1968-69. Results are expected at the end of 1969.

Two consumer price indexes are computed regularly, one for the low-income and one for the high-income group, monthly for Blantyre and quarterly for Limbe. In 1968 work started on a wholesale price index for government purchases.

In Mauritius, monthly returns are made for most commodities in the urban and rural areas, and consumer price indices are published regularly every month.

In Tanzania, a nation-wide household budget survey started in December 1968. Field work is still in progress and the final report will be available only in 1971. The survey covers some 2,500 households stratified according to income, and its aim is to supply data on private consumption, the weighting coefficients of price indices, and the demand for goods.

Work on the retail price index for employees at Dar-es-Salaam and on the cost-of-living index for medium-grade government officials at Dar-es-Salaam continues.

In Botswana, a series of surveys on household income and expenditure has been started in towns and villages. The surveys, which began in two centres at the beginning of 1968, are now finished; two other surveys are in progress and two further ones will be held towards the end of this year. These surveys will provide, inter alia, data for the weighting coefficients of future retail price indices.

Since March 1969 systematic returns on the retail prices of a great many items throughout the country have been made. These returns will now be made regularly and will supply data for computing price indices.

In Lesotho, a survey on consumption and expenditure in rural areas was held from early 1967 to 1969. The country was divided into three areas, each of which was covered for 12 months. The data from the survey is now being used.

Price returns for the major agricultural commodities are still made.

## 9. Foreign trade statistics

In the UAR, foreign trade statistics were one of the country's very first statistical activities, and data on imports and exports are available from the year 1884. Monthly and annual publications on the country's foreign trade are issued. As from July 1960, steps have been taken to compile the foreign trade statistics in accordance with the standard Arabic commodity classification.

In Libya, foreign trade data based on customs documents is till compiled and issued quarterly and annually. Efforts are being made to improve the lay-out of data in accordance with the nomenclature of commodities, country of origin, etc. Indices of foreign trade have been computed for imports and major exports for the period 1962-1967, with, 1962 as the base year.

In Algeria, the customs authority, with technical assistance from the sub-directorate of statistics, regularly circulates the principal figures of foreign trade. Efforts still have to be made before the quarterly indices of external trade are available regularly and rapidly.

In Morocco, work on the compilation of foreign trade statistics continues. Indices of the volume and unit value of foreign trade are being computed.

In Mauritania, a trade survey has been made with bilateral technical assistance. It is hoped to publish the results of this survey in the 1968 statistical yearbook, which will appear before the end of this year.

In Senegal, foreign trade data still contain a great many errors, particularly as regards the country's trade with its partners in the West African Customs and Economic Union.

In Liberia, foreign trade statistics are still the office's main statistical series. Since mid-1967, sustained efforts have been made to improve the quality and use of the data and to increase the number of products for which specific data are supplied.

In Ghana, the indices of the value and volume of exports were revised after it had been decided to take 1968 as a new base year for better representation of the current foreign trade position. The indices for the other years have consequently had to be re-computed.

In Congo-Kinshasa, foreign trade statistics are published monthly. Changes have been made to statistics on origin and destination of goods as from 1967, and the composition of the import utilization groups has been revised.

In Rwanda, the work of compiling foreign trade statistics continues.

At the Secretariat of the East African Economic Community, foreign trade statistics are still compiled on a routine basis. As regards foreign trade indices, work has been started to base the computations on 1964 as reference year and to revise the methods of establishing the indices. Whereas the previous series of indices used the majority of imports and exports as a base for computation, the new series is based on a given number of products so as to eliminate certain variations in unit value which have no relation to real price variations.

In Malawi, a computer has been in service since the end of 1966 and has considerably reduced the time required for the publication of foreign trade statistics and improved the quality. The reports are made monthly. In 1968, the volume and unit-value indices of imports were revised and import indices were established for first time, 1967 being taken as the base year for both indices.

In Mauritius, import and export statistics are compiled in accordance with the standard international trade classification.

In Tanzania, the work of compiling foreign trade statistics continues; the 1967 annual reports and the monthly reports for 1968 have already been issued.

In Botswana, it has been possible to make estimates of imports for the year 1967 by major SITC category. Detailed data are still lacking; this is a serious handicap which every attempt is being made to overcome.

In Lesotho, the foreign trade data for 1966 and 1967 have been published. Absence of customs posts at the South African border makes it hard to determine trade by country, and the direct imports known represent only a small fraction of the total imports.

In Swaziland, the compilation of foreign trade statistics started in 1966 and continued in 1967; in 1968 an attempt was made to improve certain import data. In 1969 the major concern was trade by country.

The lack of customs posts between Botswana and the Republic of South Africa makes it very hard to work out specific data for foreign trade.

#### 10. Miscellaneous

Apart from the fields of activity covered in the preceding paragraphs, brief mention should be made of various other activities by statistical offices in the region. As regards transport statistics, data from rail, sea and air companies have been used, as in the past. Endeavours have been made to set up or arrange for the setting up of car-fleet card-indexes, on the development of which reports have been made regularly. When necessary, road traffic surveys have been held to supplement the data provided by road counts. In other cases, surveys have been made on transport costs with a view to obtaining data for the economic accounts.

At the secretariat of the East African Economic Community, an important piece of work has been started. The rail network of the Community has been divided into several areas and reports drafted to show flows of the various groups and sub-groups of products between the areas.

Another study has been made, on economic analysis of the cost of various methods of transport, and yet another on the average delays on the Community's rail network and seasonal freight variations in the region.

As regards information processing, the number of centres and the capacity of the equipment increase regularly. Offices without equipment rent it when they need to process data from population censuses or other surveys. Those with traditional equipment are considering the purchase of a computer and those already using a computer are looking for a one better suited to the increasing volume of their work. For the time being, only the lack of programmers and analysts would seem to present a certain handicap to expanding information processing centres.

As regards publications, endeavours have been made to improve the circulation of statistics. The time taken to produce publications has increasingly been reduced and the periodicity of documents has been stabilized. A great many statistical offices, including the most under-privileged as regards staff and physical resources, manage at least to publish a regular monthly or quarterly bulletin, reports on foreign trade and a statistical yearbook in addition to the provisional and final reports on their surveys and censuses.

In larger offices, there are in addition regular regular publications on industrial output, the car fleet, national accounts, the balance of payments, economic trends, etc.

Considerable progress has been made in the region as a whole, but a great deal remains to be done, especially in improving the quality and lay-out of data.