

50211

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC and SOCIAL COUNCIL

Distr.
LIMITED

E/CN.14/CAS.7/18
25 August 1971

Original : ENGLISH / FRENCH



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
Seventh Session of the Conference
of African Statisticians
Dakar, 13 - 22 October 1971

SUMMARY OF COUNTRY REPORTS ON STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT

Country situation report

Introduction

1. The ECA secretariat has translated and reproduced the reports on the development of statistics from those countries which submitted them sufficiently early. Unfortunately, at the time of writing, only about ten have been received. There are grounds for believing, however, that the statistical activities and problems which African statistical units have to deal with do not vary so widely from one country to another that those countries which were good enough to submit a description of their activities in good time cannot be considered as representative of Africa as a whole.

Training

2. As a result of a number of measures taken previously in the training field, the Africanization of statistical services is virtually complete. Most statistical services continue to use training methods at the senior- and middle-levels, both in Africa and outside the region, while a number of services have set up an in-service training scheme for junior-level staff.

Demography and social statistics

3. Those countries which, over the last three or four years, have conducted exhaustive population and housing censuses, have completed, or are in the process of completing, the publication of final results. Those countries which have not been able to organize censuses are either in the process of preparing one, or, because of lack of financing or staff, have carried out a survey in its place, or intend to do so. In this connexion, it is worth noting that about ten countries have already presented requests to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. A number of countries have formulated procedures which will enable them to improve the quality of Government censuses. Others carry out surveys in addition to censuses, to obtain, inter alia, an estimate of demographic rates, in the absence of a complete system of civil registration. In some cases, a survey of birth and death registration has been conducted in a number of sample areas. Most social statistics, such as those relating to education and health, are obtained from the ministers responsible for these fields, which often have their own statistical departments. It should be emphasized that, generally speaking, great efforts have been made to improve these statistics and to enable them to be used for planning purposes.

Household Budget-consumption surveys

4. A number of countries have carried out household budget-consumption surveys in order to gain a more precise knowledge of traditional activities in rural areas, while similar surveys in urban areas have made it possible, or will soon do so, to establish new price index numbers for family consumption. It appears, however, that the African statistical services have been

less active in this particular field over recent years.

Foreign trade statistics

5. These are generally based on the activities of the customs departments and do not, in principle, present any major problems for statistical services, although their major defects - under-valuation, fraud, etc. - are known but are difficult to remedy. In those countries which have a customs union with South Africa, - Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland - a number of methods have been developed to obtain data on imports and exports: frontier controls, surveys of importers and sample surveys of small traders. In most cases, it has thus been possible to obtain, appreciably increased import data, which has enabled the drawbacks paid by the South African customs to be increased. A number of countries which did not previously do so now calculate foreign trade index numbers.

Industrial, employment and distribution statistics

6. Most countries carry out annual industrial surveys, while a number are considering an industrial census for 1973 or thereabouts. Some countries have established a monthly survey designed to establish the production of certain important commodities. A few countries are carrying out special quarterly or annual employment surveys. The number of countries calculating industrial production indexes has remained static, due to lack of staff. Very few countries have conducted censuses, or even surveys, of distribution.

Agricultural and livestock production statistics

7. With regard to agricultural and livestock production statistics, African countries can be divided into three groups. The first group includes the small number of countries which, in recent years, have conducted exhaustive agricultural censuses. The second group includes a larger number of countries which have conducted surveys into one or more products, or into agricultural activities as a whole. The third and last group includes countries in which statistics are based principally on estimates carried out by the technical services such as the Ministries of Agriculture or the livestock departments. It should be stressed that financial restrictions and lack of staff have a significant effect on this particular field of statistical activities.

Tourism statistics

8. In view of the important role played by tourism in the economic activity of a number of countries, and its effect on the results of the balance of payments, it is not surprising that more and more countries are becoming concerned with obtaining more precise statistics on the movement of tourists and on their average expenditure in the countries visited. A number of countries have carried out surveys for this purpose.

Financial and monetary statistics

9. These are generally obtained by the statistical departments of the commercial and central banks. A number of countries which did not previously do so, now carry out complete censuses of the activities of insurance companies. Many countries have already adopted the economic and functional classification of government activities prepared by the United Nations.

Transport statistics

10. These statistics are obtained from the departments concerned, or from the rail, air, or shipping companies. It should be stressed here that, in most countries, the transmission of data to the statistical services takes place with less difficulty than before with a consequent increase and improvement in both the quantity and the quality of the data published.

National accounts

11. The large majority of African countries now have at their disposal annual estimates of national accounts, but only a small minority of them has begun to prepare statistics on the basis of the United Nations System of National Accounts (Revised) (S.N.A. Revised). This transposition has been carried out mainly by experts provided by the United Nations Organization, or following visits by the ECA regional adviser. A number of countries which did not previously do so have published, or are planning to publish, estimates at constant prices; for this purpose, price-trend indicators have been worked out.

Data-processing

12. Most African statistical departments either own, or have the use of, electronic data processing methods. They appear to be operating under special difficulties in this field, due mainly to the scarcity of qualified staff and to the fact that the technical service of the manufacturers does not always fulfil the promises made at the time when the contracts for the purchase or rental of the equipment were signed.

Publication

13. In spite of the constant efforts being made in this field, a number of departments are still experiencing difficulties in distributing the compiled data. For foreign trade, for example, although it is possible to obtain a number of tabulations very rapidly, the publication of the results still requires a rather lengthy period.

REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS IN DAHOMEY
FOR
THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN STATISTICIANS
(13 - 22 October 1971)

Since the last session, we have been mainly concerned with:

- the implementation of the revised SNA;
- preparations for the general population census;
- the reorganization of our structures and the development of our data-collecting capacity in the various regions by establishing Regional Statistical Office.

1. National accounts

In June 1970, we published the first accounts, prepared by the national accounts department, for 1964, 1965 and 1966. Work on the 1967 accounts was started in November 1969.

The following work has been carried out:

Accounts relating to the sources and destinations of domestically produced goods and services (as far as major division 7 of the ISIC);

- Production accounts for most divisions (as far as major division 7 of the ISIC);
- Government accounts (the accounts for non-budgeted receipts and expenditures of foreign aid are still to be completed);
- Table of sources and destinations of imported products;
- Input-output table of domestic products, imported products and both combined;
- Methodological summary to explain the calculations and estimates made in preparing accounts by product;

In carrying out this work we are being assisted by Mr. Antonoi Maraviglia, United Nations expert in national accounts.

We were also given the benefit of the experience of the Regional Adviser, M^{me}. Nguyen Thi Nguyen, who has carried out two missions to Dahomey.

2. Industrial statistics

The characteristics of the structure and extent of industry in Dahomey have, until now, been ascertained during the annual censuses of industrial establishments, with the help of specific questionnaires.

Consequently, we do not have any overall statistics describing (for enterprises having an accounting system):

- (a) identity: name of company, legal status, location;
- (b) financial characteristics: turnover, investment;
- (c) company and fiscal liabilities, intermediate consumption of goods and services;
- (d) staff and salary structure by nationality, level of occupational training;
- (e) industrial and handicrafts production in physical units. This series does not as yet allow us to calculate either production or price index numbers;
- (f) sectoral employment.

The 1971 census which is now in preparation will be concerned with more specific characteristics and will, in the circumstances, make it possible to prepare company accounts and to calculate the index of activity.

The difficulties which we encounter are not so much of a technical as a psychological nature. The reticence of the heads of enterprises is a serious obstacle to be overcome.

As regards publications on industrial activities, the department of statistics has prepared:

- (1) a census of enterprises for 1966, based on the 1965 results;
- (2) activities of enterprises for 1970, based on the 1966 results;
- (3) in preparation: activities of enterprises based on the 1967 and 1968 results.

3. Foreign trade

The only problem in this field concerns the organization and more rational use of the data processing centre.

4. Social and demographic statistics

4.1 Population and housing census

In December 1969, the Government of the Republic of Dahomey issued a decree calling for an exhaustive population census. This decree also established a census committee to be responsible for carrying out the project and verifying the results. The technical execution is assigned to the department of statistics.

During 1970, the census committee held a number of meetings and prepared the budget and general planning of operations. The results of the committee's deliberations have recently been approved by the Government, which will meet part of the expenses. A request for assistance from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities is at present being prepared.

The commencing date for the census has been set as February 1972, assuming that no major difficulty arises.

The operation will consist of a general and exhaustive census. It does not include a housing census. It will consist of a simple and complete enumeration of the population, with a demographic survey one year later. In this connexion, the study and adoption of training manuals by the Conference could prove extremely useful.

4.2 Civil registration

Except in communes possessing an appropriate administration (6 towns, approximately 400,000 inhabitants), civil registration is still completely inadequate and, in some cases, virtually non-existent for the majority of the population. While the territorial administration must continue to urge rural populations to declare births and deaths in particular, the objective of the department of statistics of Dahomey is to establish, following the demographic survey, a system of multi-round surveys. This will make it possible, for a considerable time to come, to make up for the lack of statistics concerning the rural areas.

4.3 Social statistics

4.3.1. Health

A department of planning and statistics service has been set up within the Department of Health. This service has a very small staff, and works in collaboration with the statistics department. Thus far, however, its achievements have been limited, by reason of lack of staff and the irregularity observed in the submitting of reports by officials in charge of health training programmes.

4.3.2. Education

A planning and statistics service also operates within the Ministry of Education. Over the last four years, this service has prepared the annual education statistics. It is handicapped by limited staff numbers and by the lack of qualified national staff.

4.3.3. Employment

As yet, there is no statistics service for labour and employment. Neither is there any continuous series of labour statistics. The only estimates which exist are based on the 1961 demographic survey and on the 1964 census of Cotonou. Consideration is at present being given to a project providing for the establishment of a labour statistics office, with the assistance of ILO.

4.3.4. Justice

The courts have usable statistics, but a number of difficulties present themselves. These are: lack of staff within the statistics department, the lack of a legal statistics service within the Ministry of Justice, and irregularity in the submission and presentation of reports.

Generally speaking, considerable impetus will be given to social statistics when the co-ordinating committee, which includes a number of ministerial departments, comes into operation.

5. Agricultural statistics

We are co-operating with the Ministry of Agriculture in setting up an agricultural statistics service. A decision has already been made to organize an agricultural survey following the population census.

6. Statistical publications

In spite of our limited resources, we publish the following documents:

- statistical bulletins for Dahomey,
- demographic survey of Dahomey,
- census of enterprises,
- statistical yearbook of Dahomey,
- five years of external trade in Dahomey,
- monthly statements of new vehicles registered,
- monthly statements of foreign trade,
- national accounts of Dahomey.

7. Training problems

We are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining fellowships for the training of staff. The Conference should endeavour to find a formula which would enable the international organizations such as UNESCO, FAO, ILO and others to provide us with training fellowships in accordance with established criteria.

8. Data processing

It would be advantageous if the Conference could, as soon as possible, define a data processing policy and in the near future, organise a staff training system.

9. Training courses and refresher courses

Specialized courses such as those organized in Rabat on national accounts would, in our opinion, be very useful, and it would be worthwhile including such courses in the ECA series of courses and seminars.

It would also be worthwhile considering a system for developing international exchanges - study tours, consultant experts, etc..

Review of Statistical Development in Ethiopia during 1969-71

1. During the two years under review, there has been rapid development in certain branches of statistics in this country, particularly in the field of data collection by personal interviews, and in electronic data processing; whereas in the other fields like National Accounts, Industry, Population and Agriculture, the prospects for future statistical development have in the meantime considerably improved and will be further strengthened with the enactment of the necessary statistical legislation in this country.
2. The present National Accounts series in Ethiopia covers the period 1961 - 1967, while preliminary figures are also available for 1968 - 1970. The actual estimates for the years 1968 and 1969 are expected in June 1971. Whenever new and more basic data became available, they were incorporated and necessary revisions made from time to time to ensure the consistency of the national accounts series. In the case of certain sectors, the lack of current data had necessitated interpolation or projection. A complete census of all the insurance establishments was carried out recently to improve the quality of the data in this sector. In anticipation of the future use of the tax records of the Inland Revenue Department, the classification of tax-payers by type of economic activity and by type and amount of tax was also carried out. The tables in the new SNA regarding the Public Sector and financial institutions as recommended for the developing countries have been completed to the extent possible and it is proposed to undertake a major revision of the national accounts series as soon as the results of the second round of the National Sample Survey, the urban surveys and the household economic surveys (1971 - 72) are available.
3. During the last two years, various statistical tables on Government Revenue and Expenditure, External Debt, Banking and Balance of Payments, Insurance etc. have been prepared for publication in the Statistical Abstract. It is proposed to adopt in future the economic and functional classification of the central and local governments as recommended by the UN System of National Accounts.
4. The fieldwork of the second round of the Ethiopian National Sample Survey, covering simultaneously the rural areas of eleven of the 14 provinces of the empire came to an end in May 1970. It took nearly eighteen months with 80 field enumerators to cover roughly 40,000 sample households in 72 subprovinces comprising 388 districts, in which information on population, vital rates, agriculture, livestock, indebtedness, tenancy, etc. were obtained. National Sample Survey in two more provinces have since then been completed, leaving only one province to be covered. Besides the rural sector, about 80 towns have been covered, in which data on population, housing, business establishments and employments have been collected. Most of the rural and the urban data mentioned above has been scrutinised, coded

and punched for processing by computer. To provide further basic data for computation on national accounts, a detailed household economic survey covering more than 10,000 sample households is being planned for execution during the year 1971 - 72.

5. The coverage of industrial establishments in the Survey of Manufacturing Industry 1968, being far from complete, its results could not be published. However, the response in the Survey of Manufacturing Industry 1969 has shown considerable improvement and its results are being analysed using as far as possible the 4 digit International Standard Industrial Classification of the United Nations, and the value added is being calculated for the first time. Statistics for the years 1968 and 1969 on the electricity industry regarding capacity, production, transmission, distribution, employment and fixed capital assets have been collected and published. Data on the production and investment of the mining industry were also published for the same reference periods. Statistics on construction based on the permits issued by the Municipality of Addis Ababa during 1969 and 1970 have been compiled and published in the Statistical Abstract.

6. During the two years under review statistics of foreign trade were analysed and published both as monthly and annual publications. The value and quantity figures were analysed by commodity groups, by country of origin and destination and by major importing and exporting countries. The import value figures were also analysed by end-use and the indices of value, quantum and unit value were calculated. In future it is proposed also to analyse the exports by industrial origin and to finalise the indices of value, quantum and unit value for the last six years. It is also proposed to prepare a new publication on external trade covering the last ten years.

7. Suitable statistical tables have been prepared containing information on the activities of the Ethiopian Airlines and the Civil Aviation Administration, of the Fraco-Ethiopian Railways, and Railway Administration in Eritrea, of the ports of Assab and Massawa and of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications. Statistics were also compiled on type and length of road, number of driving licenses issued, and on motor vehicle accidents. It is proposed to collect in future further information on road transportation such as number of passengers carried and passenger kilo-meters.

8. A crop-production survey of area and yield was conducted in Tigre Province adopting the sample subdivisions selected for the second round of the National Sample Surveys. Since this survey was started late, a large number of the fields sampled had already been harvested and no crop-cutting work could be carried out in these fields to determine the yield rate. Substituting by the farmers' estimates of production in such cases, the results of this survey have been analysed. A methodology for the proposed

coffee survey in this country has been drawn up for the National Coffee Board. Analysis of the relationship between local land measurement units and the areas measured in square meters for a few provinces based on the data from 1st and 2nd rounds of the National Sample Survey show that the use of local land measurements units gives more efficient results in most cases.

9. Besides the Addis Ababa and Asmara population and housing censuses of 1967, data on rural and urban population have been collected in the second round of the National Sample Survey and in the urban surveys respectively along with the information on demographic characteristics. A proposal for a population census for the whole empire is at present under the active consideration of the concerned authorities and donor organisations. This proposal envisages complete enumeration of the urban population; and an administrative count of the rural population followed by complete enumeration of the population in a suitable sample of rural administrative sub-divisions. A draft report on "Population of Ethiopia, with estimates of vital Rates, Population growth, and Occupation" have been prepared mainly on the results of the first round of the National sample survey.

10. The data of the first series of the Rural Household Expenditure and Consumption survey were processed by the newly installed computer (IBM 360/20) and the tabulations for the 12 provinces were made available by March 1970. The computer tables were analysed and final tables prepared and a consolidated report for the twelve provinces containing the main results of the survey has now been completed. The results of a similar study on a Sample of 249 wage earners in Addis Ababa, whose monthly salary from regular employment did not exceed Eth.\$300 have already been published. The regular monthly price collection of 300 items from 540 outlets in Addis Ababa is continuing as well as the preparation and publication of the Addis Ababa Retail Price Index. These activities are proposed to be extended to other major towns when the living conditions become somewhat normal. An effort will also be made to plan and organise a nationwide price collection program covering the major agricultural commodities with the collaboration of the various government agencies concerned. The proposed household economic survey (1971 - 72) mentioned earlier will include the second round of the household expenditure and consumption survey besides gathering information on employment and income generated in various household economic activities like manufacture, trade, transport, etc.

11. Beginning from the academic year 1970/71, the Statistical Training Centre at the Haile Selassie I University is graduating students with diploma and degree qualifications. Seven diploma holders have already been posted. By September this year 12 degree holders and about 10 more people with diplomas will be available for posting. The Central Statistical Office is now making the necessary arrangements to send trainees to the Institute of Economics and Applied Statistics in Kampala and also to the Regional Institute of Population studies at Accra. At present 3 members of the Central Statistical Office are under training outside Ethiopia and before the end of this year some 10 more people will be sent abroad for further training.

SEVENTH CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN STATISTICIANS

Country Statement - KINGDOM OF LESOTHO

Statistical Programme:

The programme of the national Bureau of Statistics has become more development oriented over the past bienium, during which time the first five year development plan was being formulated. Whilst previously the objectives of the programme were to provide necessary statistics for planners at all levels and in all sectors, it became even more imperative to produce such statistics with the best possible speed and accuracy. Thus the staff had to be increased, methodologies improved or revised and the field of coverage widened. Now that the plan has been produced, available statistics should be such that the effectiveness of the plan can be measured against their background.

National Accounts:

The 1967/68 issue of the National Accounts report was released and, it is hoped, by the time of the Conference the 1968/69 issue will also have been released. The pattern of presentation has not changed from previous issues. Whilst estimation procedures for a number of items in the accounts have improved, it has not been possible to test the new SNA. The staff available can just manage to go on as previously with very few innovations at any one point in time. Consideration is being given to producing accounts at both current and constant prices in the near future. The services of an expert have been requested to assist in the application of the new SNA and it is expected that by the time of the Conference the expert will have arrived. Members of staff responsible for national accounts have attended seminars on the New SNA and public sector statistics.

Industrial Statistics:

No marked developments have taken place in this field. Questionnaires continue to be sent out annually and the response is improving, it being understood that there are no really large scale industries in this country. At the moment work is proceeding on 1968 and 1969 returns. By the time of the Conference results of these will have been published.

Trade Statistics:

As stated in previous statements, trade statistics are collected through questionnaires to importers and exporters. Since the last Conference import statistics are also collected at six major ports of entry full time from across-the-border shoppers. This has helped improve the quality of our import statistics. It is, however, known that

respondents in both cases sometimes understate their imports. Also, a few minor ports of entry are not manned. The net result is an underestimate of the foreign trade statistics.

Agricultural Statistics:

The 1970 round of agricultural censuses was launched in August 1969 and field work was concluded in July 1970. Because of the traditional land tenure system there are no large scale farms. Holdings are fragmented, not contiguous. The whole country was covered on a sample basis and measurement for most variables was done on the ground by enumerators. Data processing is currently being done by a firm of computers in the Republic of South Africa, and it is expected that final tabulations will be ready before the Conference sits.

Following on the decennial census, a foundation is being laid for current collection of agricultural statistics. Since agriculture is the main industry of this country, it is essential to have as much statistical information about it as possible. The programme will be conducted on a sample basis over the whole country. The sample will be renewed every year and the sampling frame will be updated annually for a third of the units.

Demographic and Social Statistics:

Part III of the 1966 Population Census Report has been released as Volume II of that report. This is a list of villages with their respective populations and Enumeration Areas population densities.

A multi-round demographic survey has been launched in order to provide up-to-date information on population size and characteristics. In the absence of a vital registration system, this exercise is also intended to provide information on demographic vital rates. Along with this survey registration of births and deaths is being conducted in the sample villages. This latter is a study in organization and procedures of a registration system in the local setting. The sample is drawn from the whole country. Dr. Blacker assisted in the planning of this exercise and UNFPA are providing funds.

With the assistance of Mr. Mirville, a UNESCO statistician, a new system of collecting educational statistics was evolved. Once this system is well established, it will be possible for educational planners to get all the information they need for producing, assessing and evaluating plans.

There have been no further developments in health statistics.

An employment survey was launched early this year to obtain information on the quality and quantity of manpower in employment both in the private and public sectors, excluding domestic and agricultural workers.

LIBERIA
REVIEW OF STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT
AND RELATED PROBLEMS

Although statistical development has made some progress in the past two years, the provision of adequate numbers of trained staff at all levels happens to be the key problem for further development. For this reason, training must continue to be the primary concern of the government.

In reviewing the statistical development in Liberia since the last session of the Conference of African Statisticians, we hereby list the following:

I. National Accounts:

a) The UN System of National Accounts, SNA, is being used as a basis for an integrated approach for the estimation of National Accounts in Liberia. In this connection the following estimates have been prepared and published:

1. Principal aggregates of National Accounts (1964 - 1969)
2. Distribution of GDP at Factor cost according to Income of factors of Production (1964 - 1969).
3. Distribution of GDP at Factor Cost by industrial origin (1964-1969)
4. Growth in main National Accounts Aggregate (1964-1969)

As a follow-up to the SNA, the production as well as the income approaches are being used in the estimates of National Accounts. Comparative analysis of the two are also made. Data for 1970 are being prepared.

b) Public Sector Accounts:

During the period under review, data have been compiled into the following tables and have been published in the Statistical Bulletin:

1. Total Public Sector Resources by Source, 1966 - 1970.
2. Total Public Sector Outlays by use, 1966-1970.
3. Government Receipts and Expenditures, 1965-1970.
4. Government Expenditure by functional classification, 1965-1970.
5. Public Capital formation, 1965 - 1970.
6. Debt Service-Revenue Ratio, 1966 - 1970.
7. Debt Service - Exports Ratio, 1966 - 1970

c) Banking Statistics:

Data from Commercial Banks have been collected monthly and the following tables prepared and published in the Statistical Bulletin:

1. Consolidated Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Banks, June 1969 - Dec. 1970.
2. Commercial Banks Assets and Liabilities, 1961 - 1970.
3. Classification of Commercial Banks Credit to the Private Sector, by Economic Sectors, 1967 - 1970.
4. Commercial Banks deposits, 1967 - 1970.

d) Production Statistics (derived from a quarterly establishment survey of establishments employment 20 or more persons).

1. Quantity and value of production, by Industry, 1969-1970.
2. Employment and earnings by Economic Activities, 1969-1970.
3. Value of construction work Done by Type, 1969 - 1970.

e) Development of the Statistical Bulletin.

II. General Economic Statistics:

a) Foreign Trade:

This series entails the clerical and mechanical processing of customs documents - Import and Export Entries- which reflect the external trade of Liberia. This is one of the old series and data have been compiled for the years 1969 and 1970.

b) Agriculture:

A Sample Census of Agriculture is being undertaken. This is a major project and will call upon other agencies for support for its successful implementation. This project is being undertaken to obtain satisfactory "bench-marks" for checking current agricultural statistics; to provide reliable data for formulating, planning and appraising agricultural development projects; and as a link in the chain of the World Census of Agriculture.

1. Time Schedule:

First year, 1970 - Preparation

- a) Sampling frame and selection of primary sampling units (Enumeration Areas).
- b) Canvassing the whole country.
- c) Selection of secondary sampling units.
- d) Recruitment of field workers and appointment of Country Field Supervisors.
- e) Training of County and field Supervisors.

Second year, 1971 - Listing and Enumeration and crop cutting.

Third year - post checking and census results.

III. Demographic and Social Statistics:

Population Growth Survey:

This is another major project and is designed to obtain reliable data for estimating current demographic parameters; to provide the most important data necessary to describe the Liberian

population in terms of fertility, mortality, mobility and other basic demographic characteristics. The survey has been successful and is now in its third year of operation. Monthly enumeration of 200 enumeration areas will continue.

The following reports have been issued:

1. Selected Demographic Indices, LPGS-A, 1970

- a) General population estimates.
- b) Demographic social characteristics.
- c) Provisional rates.

2. Selected Demographic Indices, LPGS-B, 1970

- a) Estimates of crude live birth rates, crude death rates and infant mortality rate, 1970.
- b) Selected Indices of Fertility, 1970.
- c) Abridged Life Tables for Liberia.

3. Annual Series, P-1, 1970

IV. Other activities:

During the period under review, the following activities have been undertaken:

1. Prices

- a) Consumer Price Index
- b) Quantum and Unit Price Indices
- c) Value Index

2. Data Processing.

STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC:
1969 - 1971

(Prepared for the Seventh Session of the
Conference of African Statisticians)

0. Introduction

0.1 The main emphasis in the statistical activities of the Libyan Arab Republic, during the last two years, has been in the consolidation and improvement of the work in different subject fields, which were being undertaken on a continuing basis. Following the revolution in 1969, there were some re-organization of the Ministries and Departments of the Government together with re-shuffling of some of the senior officers. As a natural consequence of this, it had not been possible for the Government, during the period immediately following the revolution, to give full attention to the question of formulation of new programmes and plans in the field of statistics. Now, the Government's attention has been turned to aspects connected with the formulation of economic and social development plans which would have a significant effect on the improvement of the level of living of the average man. Concurrently with these considerations, it is expected that the Government would be able to give suitable consideration to aspects of statistical development as well, in recognition of the necessity of adequate statistical information in the formulation of policies and programmes.

0.2 The Census and Statistical Department is now considered as a part of the Technical Planning Body, which has now been formed in place of the previous Ministry of Planning and Development. There have been no changes in the structure and organization of the Department itself.

1. Training

1.1 On this aspect, much progress could not be made during the period under reference. The 8 month training course for middle level personnel at the Statistical Training Centre, where about 25 trainees were admitted annually, had to be suspended for the time being. It is earnestly hoped that it would be possible to recommence this training programme, in the non-distant future.

1.2 At the higher level, arrangements could be made for the training of four persons. One of these persons is at the demographic training centre at Cairo for the one year training programme, and another person is pursuing studies abroad for Bachelor's degree in Statistics. Two graduate officers of the Department were sent abroad, during this period, for studies leading to Master's degree in Statistics.

2. Family Budget Survey

2.1 On completion of the family budget surveys in Tripoli and Benghazi Towns, detailed tabulations were undertaken to present the results separately for the two towns, on the basis of data collected in the two phases of the survey. Altogether, seven publications were made. The first and second reports in the series gave results for Tripoli and Benghazi respectively, on the basis of data collected in the first phase, with households as enumeration and tabulation units. The third and fourth reports were also based on data collected in the first phase, but, were to give tabulations on the economically active population. The fifth report in the series was for a comparative study of the results for Tripoli and Benghazi in respect of household characteristics and economically active population.

2.2 Detailed data collected in the second phase of the survey are tabulated and presented in the sixth and seventh reports in the series for Tripoli and Benghazi Towns, which gives estimates of household expenditure.

2.3 The results available from the survey in respect of Tripoli Town have been used in the improvement of the cost of living index compilation, with effect from the first quarter of 1971.

3. National Accounts

3.1 Following the preparation and publication of "Preliminary National Accounts of Libya, 1962 - 1967", in May 1969, further improvements and expansion in the accounts were made and figures were also compiled for 1969, to publish "Preliminary National Accounts of Libya, 1962 - 1968", in March 1970. Since these figures were subject to further revisions, the publication which was intended to meet basic and urgent requirements, was continued to be referred as 'preliminary' accounts. Since then, the work of revision and expansion of the system has made significant progress, and has reached final stages at the time of writing this.

3.2 The revision and expansion mentioned above covers various aspects in the compilation. Current transactions of Central Government and local authorities, by purpose and kind of expenditure, on the lines of the revised SNA classification, is now being made. As regards gross fixed capital formation, figures are being compiled by industry, to cover both private and public sectors. Attempts are also being made to assess the total wage bill of the country, in order to present a more analytical composition of the national income and its relation to other magnitudes. Improvement in the establishment of certain indicators and weights for each sector of origin of the gross domestic product as well as for the main items of expenditure, to help in

the conversion of the estimates at current prices to estimates at constant prices, has also been made.

3.3 On the basis of the detailed work on the above lines, the draft of the new publication which would give national accounts from 1962 to 1969, is under preparation. A manual on Sources and Methods used in the compilation of National Accounts of Libya is also under preparation.

4. Agricultural Statistics

4.1 Collection and compilation of data as well as preparation of estimates to present the four annual publications continued during the period under reference. The four publications are: (i) Some Agricultural Statistics (ii) Price of Indigenous Agricultural Commodities (iii) Meat Production, and (iv) Use of Fertilizer. Further improvements in the collection of data as well as in the methods of estimation were made, in respect of figures presented in all the above publications. During this period, an ad hoc publication, viz. "Agricultural Statistics, 1961 - 1970", was also prepared.

4.2 Work was also continued in the collection and compilation of figures relating to livestock numbers, food balance sheets, etc., in addition to various miscellaneous agricultural statistics connected with development programmes, support prices, distribution of animal feed, etc.

4.3 To improve the quality of estimates relating to area and yield, some sample surveys, though on a small scale, were commenced during this period; to cover important crops like wheat, barley, groundnuts and tomatoes.

5. Industrial Statistics

5.1 The annual surveys of (i) petroleum mining units - concession holders -, and (ii) large manufacturing establishments, continued to be undertaken, with considerable improvement in the quality of work as well as in the scope of data collected. Both the survey questionnaires were revised to ensure better quality of responses. The survey reports presenting results for 1969 have been published and the field work of the surveys, with 1970 as the reference period, is in progress.

5.2 A new survey, to be undertaken annually, commenced recently was to cover petroleum mining activity undertaken by non-concession holding units. For the first time, the survey was undertaken in 1970, with 1969 as the reference period. The survey results, which have been published recently show that this sector accounts for a total employment of 6391 persons, at the end of 1969; the corresponding figures in respect of concession holding units being

6395. On the basis of the experience of this first survey, the questionnaire was revised and the field work of the second survey to collect data for 1970 is in progress.

6. Construction Statistics

6.1 On the basis of the experience gained from the ad hoc survey of licensed construction units in 1968, it has been possible to commence an annual survey to cover this important sector as well. The first annual survey was taken up in 1969 and was followed by the second, in 1970. Both these surveys were to cover the large construction units, by complete enumeration. The survey reports have been published and field work of the survey to collect data for 1970, through an improved questionnaire, is in progress.

7. Foreign Trade Statistics

7.1 Compilation and publication of annual and quarterly results on external trade continued during this period. Improvements in the processing of data and standardization and elaboration in the presentation of results in these two periodical publications were the main features in this connexion, during the last two years. From the beginning of the fourth quarter of 1970, in addition to the annual and quarterly publications, a monthly summary of external trade statistics is being brought out. While the earlier publications were to give details of quantity and value by commodities and countries, in the monthly summary, only value figures are presented. The figures are given by (i) commodity divisions and by (ii) countries, without any cross classification. In view of restricting the use of resources, a standardized structure of presentation has been adopted for the monthly summary of external trade statistics. This has been found to be very convenient.

8. Censuses

8.1 So far, it has not been possible to make any definite programme regarding the undertaking of the Censuses of Population, Housing, Establishments, Agriculture and Industry. The questions connected with these censuses have however been under the consideration of the Department, for some time. In fact, some preliminary work for the planning of the censuses were commenced by the Department, during the last two years, and some progress has been achieved.

8.2 At present, the situation is that the Department is awaiting the Government's decision regarding the undertaking of these censuses. In the event of a quick decision in this connexion, it is the hope of the Department that intensive preparatory work could be commenced very soon, to be able to undertake the Censuses

WORK OF THE MALAWI NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
1970 - 1971

National Accounts

1. Continued efforts have been made to improve the accuracy and coverage of the National Accounts series. In particular the estimates for non-monetary output have been considerably improved following a visit in 1970 by the ECA Adviser on National Accounts. It is not yet possible to compile the standard tables of the revised SNA mainly because of the relatively poor quality of statistics for the small scale monetary sector particularly for the distribution, manufacturing and construction sectors. However, it is intended that as more trained staff become available an attempt will be made to produce the basic revised SNA tables as from 1971.
2. All work on public sector financial statistics was transferred to the Ministry of Finance in 1968. These statistics, which are compiled by staff from the Statistical Common Service seconded to the Ministry of Finance, are now of a high standard of accuracy and coverage, and conform closely to the revised SNA concepts and definitions.

General Economic Statistics

3. Since 1967 the National Statistical Office has conducted an annual survey of larger firms to collect data on employment, earnings, inventories, consumption of materials and services and gross output. All sectors of the economy are covered except for I.S.I.C. sectors 8 and 9. The survey is conducted by mail and is confined to firms with 20 or more employees. Attempts have been made to collect some basic data from smaller enterprises, but apart from small retail establishments in the main towns which are covered by a regular quarterly survey, they have not been very successful.
4. During 1970 work was started on a monthly index of manufacturing production. Publication is scheduled for the middle of 1971 and the series will start with January 1970. The index covers all 50 companies with over 100 employees, and these account for about 70 per cent of total manufacturing net-output.
5. Since 1967 Malawi's international trade statistics have been compiled on a Univac 1004 Computer. Release-dates have been gradually improved, and the monthly figures are now available 6 weeks after the end of each month, and the annual statistics by March each year. The Brussels Tariff Nomenclature is used for the detailed trade statistics but summaries are available as well by the Standard International Trade Classification. Up to December 1970 both imports and exports were recorded at f.o.b. values, but from 1971 c.i.f. values have been used for imports. The 1970 figures were compiled at both f.o.b. and c.i.f. valuations to provide a link between the two series.

6. In 1970 a series of monthly tourist statistics was started. The series covers non-residents departing through the main border posts which account for 53 per cent of all recorded departures. Data on reason for entry, length of stay, expenditure, and places visited are reported by visitors on cards which they hand to immigration officials on final departure.
7. Major revisions have been made to the two retail price indices compiled by the N.S.O. New weights have been introduced based on a household budget survey carried out in 1968 and the detailed specifications for the pricing operations have been completely revised.

Agricultural Statistics

8. In mid-1970 the final report on the 1969 National Sample Survey of Agriculture was published. This was the first ever national survey of the traditional agricultural sector and the published results include data on area under cultivation by crop, yields and production of maize and groundnuts, land tenure and farm and non-farm income and expenditure. The results are published by the 3 regions, 23 districts and 35 areas of special agricultural interest.
9. In July 1970 a survey was started in Zomba Town consumer market to measure the quantities and prices of food crops brought to market. Data are collected on the origin of the produce, means of transportation and related information. In April 1971 a similar survey was launched in Lilongwe, the site of the new Capital City. Data from these surveys will be used for formulating extension programmes for the marketing of agricultural produce.
10. In April 1971 an investigation was started into the origin of general agricultural produce brought to the depots of the Farmers Marketing Board by private traders. Enumerators were stationed at each of the 6 main depots to collect data on the origin of produce, distance travelled, and type of vehicles used.

Demographic Statistics and Household Surveys

11. In mid-1970 the N.S.O. published a report on the "Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 1968". This survey covered all households outside the rural areas and collected detailed data on household income and expenditure as well as some summary information on occupations and characteristics of dwelling units.
12. The last Population Census was held in 1966. Good information was obtained from the Census for the basic items such as age, sex, and education, but no data were collected on fertility or mortality. To provide this information a current population survey was launched in February 1970. This is a "P.G.E.-type" survey using a dual registration/enumeration system and is scheduled to run up to at least January 1972. A preliminary report was published in mid-1971.

Other Matters

13. A Common Service for Government statistical personnel was created towards the end of 1969. Common service personnel are now working in the Ministries of Health, Labour, Finance and Agriculture and a further expansion of the common service is expected in the future.
14. During 1970 it became increasingly apparent that there was a serious imbalance between the number of professional posts and the number of supervisory sub-professional posts. Professional officers were doing routine work of a sub-professional nature while on the other hand there were limited promotion opportunities for trained junior officers. In April 1971 the establishment was re-organised by reducing the number of professional posts by 4 and increasing by 6 posts at the Senior Statistical Clerk and Assistant Statistician level.

MAURITIUS

(Extract from the 4-Year Plan for Social and Economic Development 1971-1975)

Population Census

The Population and Dwelling Census is to be held in two stages, the first being between March to April 1972, to identify the pattern of housing, followed by the population census proper; in June, which will complete or modify the dwelling census. The dwelling census will be concerned with providing detailed information on the type, size and ownership of houses and the sanitary and water facilities available. The population census will obtain information on the relationship of the members of the household, the nationality, ethnic group, mother tongue, occupation, number of days worked per annum, level of education of members of the household. For women of child bearing age information will be sought on the number of children born, number surviving, the time interval between successive births and duration of present marriage. The Civil Status Office already has information on births and deaths, which are registered with it, so, that this information does not have to be collected. For a subsequent study on employment and under employment, the 1972 Census on population and dwellings, will provide the frame for carrying out a sample survey of the employment situation.

Agricultural Census

An Agricultural Census is to be held the following year, in 1972/73 although the exact content and form of the Census has still to be defined.

Census of distribution

To improve the accuracy of the estimates included in the G.N.P. covering the activities of the distributive and related service and trade establishments it is proposed to undertake a census of distribution. A complete enumeration of all the establishments engaged in wholesale and retail trade and related services will be undertaken during the dwelling census to be carried out in early 1972. To minimise costs it is planned to undertake a sample survey in 1973/74 to collect information on number of persons engaged, wages and salaries, turnover, purchases and stocks, and in the case of large establishments, information on their expenditure on fixed assets.

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index which is now computed by the Central Statistical Office is based on the Family Budget Enquiry which was carried out in 1961/62. As the pattern of consumer's expenditure has changed since then another enquiry will be undertaken in 1972/73 so as to revise the present index base.

NIGERIA

Introduction

1. At the time of the Sixth Conference in October 1969, we made mention of the Nigeria Civil War going on at the time. With the end of the war in January 1970, the country has entered an era of post-war reconstruction and development. A Four-year Development Plan was launched in July 1970 in the preparation of which the statistical agencies played an important role as suppliers of the necessary data.

Coordination of Statistical Activities

2. A new body the National Advisory Committee on Statistics was set up early in 1970. It consists of personnel drawn from the Federal Ministry of Economic Development, the Universities, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Central Bank with the Federal Chief Statistician as its Chairman. In addition, the Chief Statisticians from the Federal Office of Statistics and the States' Statistical Offices in the Federation meet regularly to discuss common problems and cooperation in their various statistical projects.

Statistical Organisation

3. In order to be able to cope with its expanding activities, the Federal Office of Statistics has since 1969 undergone a further modification in its structure. Basically the Office is now divided into three divisions, viz:

- a) An Economic Statistics Division comprising National Accounts, Industrial Surveys External Trade and Balance of Payments and Research and Development.
- b) A Surveys and Demographic Division comprising population, Vital Statistics, Labour Statistics, Agricultural Surveys, Urban and Rural Consumption Surveys.
- c) A Common Services Division comprising Data Processing, Publications, Staff Training, Field Surveys and Administration.

4. Two branches are worthy of special mention. The Research and Development exists to effect improvements in methodology and concepts with particular reference to the Rural Economic Surveys and the National Accounts. Within two years of its establishment, the Statistical Standards branch has done considerable work on the Rural Economic Surveys where it has been looking into ways of reducing sampling errors, and improving data on acreage and yields of principal farm crops. Much importance is attached to estimates of agricultural output which still constitutes over half of the country's Gross Domestic Product.

5. The Field Survey Organisation on the other hand has grown out of the need to separate the field survey staff in the field from the analysis staff. This will considerably improve the quality of our surveys as the training of staff, the design of survey forms and the actual conduct of the surveys both rural and urban have now been centralised.

6. In the states the Statistics Units function as divisions of the Ministry of Economic Development or Finance. The reorganisation and the resultant expansion referred to above has not been limited to the Federal Office of Statistics. The increasing needs of each state government for statistics for effective social and economic planning has stimulated this development.

Staff Recruitment and Training

7. While the staff position in the higher professional cadre may not be described as ideal, it has shown some improvement. Most of the higher institutions in the country now produce graduates particularly in the social sciences (with special statistics) who come forward for recruitment as Statisticians.

8. The UN expert on National Accounts attached to the Federal Office of Statistics left at end of November, 1969 but was replaced by another early in November, 1970.

Training

9. The nine-month Statistical Assistants' course at Federal Office of Statistics Departmental School with an average annual output of 30 and the 2-year Professional Diploma Course in Statistics at the University of Ibadan with an average annual output of 15 have continued to cater for the training needs of the lower and middle-grade personnel. It is hoped to expand these facilities in the future. In 1970, 8 professional Staff of the Federal Office of Statistics and state offices were sent abroad through fellowships for various courses.

Data processing

10. With the recent installation of the IBM 360/25, the Federal Office of Statistics computer centre is now better equipped to cope with an ever increasing volume of work.

Demographic Sample Surveys

11. A comprehensive registration system is being planned for the entire country. Consultation have been held between the Federal Office of Statistics, the state offices and the National Council on Health and standard forms of registration of births and deaths drawn up. As soon as the legal and administrative arrangements are completed, the project will commence.

The Rural Economic Survey

12. The annual survey has continued as usual. The estimates of agricultural production for 1968/69 have been prepared and the data for 1969/70 are being processed.

National Accounts

13. The Estimates of G.D.P. for 1967/68 and 1968/69 have been finalised. Work on the 1969/70 is expected to be completed before the end of the year.

Economic Analysis of Government Accounts

14. The report on the 1964/65 accounts has been published. Analysis of the 1965/66 accounts has almost been completed.

Industrial production

15. The report on the 1967 census of industrial production has been published. The 1968 census is being processed and the 1969 census has been launched.

Household Surveys

16. Cost of living indices for lower income groups i.e. (incomes below £500) have been issued regularly for the large urban centres like Lagos, Kaduna, Ibadan and Benin. There is also a cost of living index for the middle income group for Lagos.

17. A rent inquiry is currently being undertaken in Lagos, Ibadan, Port-Harcourt, Calabar and Kaduna the results of which will be used to revise the accommodation component of the urban consumer price indices of the town concerned. The weights used at present were obtained from enquiries conducted over a decade ago. There is little doubt that conditions have changed significantly since then.

The Federal Office of Statistics "Programme of Censuses and Surveys" 1970 - 1975

18. Late in 1969 the Federal Office of Statistics prepared "A Programme of Censuses and Surveys 1970 - 1975" which sets out in great detail its future statistical activities over the period. The State Statistical Offices have prepared similar programmes covering industrial, price, agricultural, health and labour statistics. Two of these, the most important of which are outlined below are currently being executed jointly with the state statistical offices.

- a) The Demarcation of Enumeration areas
- b) The Population Census 1973

- c) The Census of Agriculture 1974
- d) The Distribution Survey 1970
- e) The Labour Force Survey 1974

The Demarcation of Enumeration Areas

19. This is an operation which is a necessary prelude to all either surveys and censuses. It is proposed to demarcate the entire country into enumeration areas each containing about 500 persons. Preparatory work has almost been completed and actual demarcation has commenced in one of the states. The entire project is expected to be completed early in 1972.

Population Census 1973

20. A population census is being planned for 1973. The demarcation exercise already referred to will be useful for the various demographic surveys connected with the census.

Census of Agriculture 1974

21. A census of agriculture is being planned for 1974 as part of the world programme.

The Distribution Survey

22. The survey on distribution is to cover both large scale and small establishments. The UN expert to organise the survey arrived in February 1970. The preliminary arrangements have been completed and the survey is expected to be launched in July 1971.

The Labour Force Survey

23. Two types of surveys are proposed - a quarterly survey and a more infrequent one every five years. It is to provide data on composition of the Labour force, the volume of employment and unemployment and its geographic, industrial and occupational distribution; the quarterly survey will be based on a sample and limited to the urban areas.

Special Surveys

24. These surveys have been mounted to obtain data for the urgent policy needs of government not covered by the regular surveys. Prominent amongst these have been those related to rehabilitation particularly in the war-affected areas.

25. In the East Central State, surveys have been conducted on the following :

- a) Destitutes, orphans and disabled persons

- b) Properties abandoned by indigenes of the East-Central State in other States
- c) Manufacturing establishments to ascertain the extent of war damage

26. The Western State has conducted surveys on unemployment amongst school leavers, registration of repatriates from Ghana as a result of that country's Alien law of 1970 and transport truck, canoe hire, freight and passenger rates between the various towns in the state.

27. The Mid-Western State conducted a survey on rent levels in 1969 and also on the living conditions of Primary School Teachers.

Conclusion

28. It was mentioned at the beginning of this review that the Federal Office of Statistics and its state counterparts played an important role in the preparation of the Four-year Development Plan. Greater demands will be made on them as the plan is executed. With the greater resources both material and human now being given to them, there is little doubt that they will more than be equal to the challenge.

Report on activities in Senegal

Since the last session (of the Conference of African Statisticians) the Statistical Office has followed up and intensified its work with a view to improving the collection, collation and distribution of statistical information relating to different sectors of activity.

1. General Statistics

Efforts have been concentrated simultaneously on the improvement of basic statistics and on the extension of the field of investigation.

Thus studies currently in progress will permit the up-dating of the present index of industrial production (base 100 in 1959) in order to take into account changes in the country's industrial structure. The new index will be published on the new basis at the end of this year.

The Statistical Office has likewise entered into discussions with the parties concerned with a view to constructing a general wholesale price index, which will be published side-by-side with the present index of construction costs, which is undergoing revision by the Ministry of Public Works.

Amongst other things, we have instituted a price-collection system in the principal towns of the regions.

In addition, we are continuing to work on a terms-of-trade index, and two retail price indexes: one for African family consumption (base 100 in 1967), which will soon be published, and a second for European consumption (base 100 in May 1961), which is the subject of a restricted publication.

As regards tourism, contacts are being made with a view to setting up a system for the collection and distribution of tourism statistics.

Lastly, various notes and quarterly analyses of industrial production and external trade are regularly published.

2. Demographic statistics

Within the framework of the world population census, we have since May 1970 been carrying out, in the field, a multi-stage national demographic sample survey.

In addition to the retrospective demographic questionnaire of the first visit, the second visit involves a socio-economic questionnaire, and the third a questionnaire on housing.

3. National Accounts

The publication of the series of national accounts for the years 1966-1967-1968 is scheduled for May 1971. The calculations have made extensive use of the as yet unpublished results of the 1968 industrial census.

On the other hand, the 1968 transport survey was published in 1970, as was the 'Situation Economique du Sénégal en 1969'. The 1970 edition will be out shortly.

4. Staff training

As regards staff training, we are continuing to send trainees to the CESD in France and to the School of Statistics in Abidjan. At the moment, we have:

2 higher-level trainee statisticians ('ingénieurs statistiques') at the CESD (at the level of 'administrators' at the INSEE), of whom one will start work in Dakar in July 1971, and the other, who will be the first female Senegalese statistician, in July 1972.

2 middle-level trainee statisticians ('ingénieurs des travaux statistiques') (at the level of 'attachés' at the INSEE) who will leave the School in Abidjan in July 1971, and three others who are training there.

At the lower levels, the statistics department of the National School of Applied Economics in Dakar graduated 12 statistical assistants in January 1970.

The training of statistical clerks at the ENEA is under consideration.

5. Meetings

The Statistical Office has participated in the work of Senegal's Balance of Payments Committee, and at various international meetings. Apart from those organized by ECA, they have included:

The OCAM Conference on Business Accounting Systems. (Lomé, December 1969); A meeting on National Accounts organized by the OECD in Paris, February 1970;

A seminar on family planning in Montreal (Canada) in August, 1970;

The ORSTOM-INSEE conference on demography in Africa (Paris, October 1970);

A meeting of an expert group on demographic movements organized by the OECD in Paris, November 1970.

6. Organizational Matters

It will have been observed that in 1970 the Statistical Office was placed under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, rather than under the Ministry of Planning and Industry as had hitherto been the case.

The interest of the public authorities in the development of Statistics in Senegal was also made clear by the holding of an inter-ministerial council meeting on statistics in March 1971, under the active chairmanship of the Head of State.

7. In conclusion one can say that, in spite of numerous obstacles and its still limited material and human resources, the Senegalese statistical service has continued to develop.

With the arrival of new staff, the Statistical Office will have at its disposal human resources which will allow it to continue to produce, more and more rapidly, the numerical data of high standard which are necessary to the application of a rational economic policy.

In particular, our efforts over the next two years will centre on the undertaking of a national family budget survey, and of a survey on handicrafts.

Swaziland

Central Statistical Office

In August 1969 the Department of Statistics became the Central Statistical Office within the Department of Economic Planning and Statistics itself falling within the ambit of the prime Minister's Office.

At the time of writing there is a Chief Statistician (UN OPEX) and one qualified statistician in post and an International Volunteer Organisation qualified statistician posted to the Department, and carrying out an inservice training operation (see below). There is one Swazi who presently holds the post of Statistical Officer who will be promoted as the first Swazi Statistician this year (agriculture). One Swazi has completed the intermediate course at Dar-es-Salaam (results awaited). There are at present only 2 statistical assistants and 12 statistical clerks.

The organisation and plan for the C.S.O. over the next three years is attached. To attain this position, one officer will complete his degree at Makerere in April 1972. Two officers are sitting part 11 of the Institute of Statisticians examination on June this year and if successful will proceed to the U.K. in September for two years to take the final examination. While two UBLS graduates will join the Office in April 1972. One of whom will go to the Hague course.

Statistical Officers and Assistants posts should be filled by mid 1972 as a result of our inservice training course and the economics graduates of UBLS.

By mid 1973 the C.S.O. should be completely staffed at the professional level with Swazi Officers.

Sectoral Work Position

National Accounts Considerable progress was made on the revision of published series by a UN associate expert and it is hoped to publish by mid 1971 estimates following SNA revised for the years 1965/6, 1966/7, 1967/8, 1968/9. Further development will depend on the staff position in the short term (it is hoped another associate expert will be coming shortly).

General Economic Statistics.

In the last year, concentration on the collection and improvement of trade statistics has been the essential task of the C.S.O. Under the new agreement for sharing the Customs pool of the Common Customs Area (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland) the total value of imports of each country is the basic figure which determines the allocation of the pool. With no documentation of imports this presents a considerable statistical problem.

Figures are now collected in three ways, a postal survey of all importers, a sample survey of personal shoppers, and a sample survey of small Swazi Traders. As a result of improvements, revenue is likely to increase by as much as R1 million next year.

Due to concentration on Trade no survey of industrial production was taken for 1969, however, it is hoped to cover the two years 1969 and 1970 in the present year.

Developments have been possible in the collection of employment statistics and a quarterly sample collection is in operation.

Prices of articles used by the middle income groups were collected in October and December 1970 and it is hoped to produce a satisfactory cost of living index in the present year applicable to the middle and higher income groups.

Agriculture

Following Trade it is in the field of Agriculture that greatest improvements and developments have been made. The sample survey this year covered over 50% of the Country. Despite considerable administrative problems the census was successfully completed in May 1971 and analysis is proceeding. Several hundred crop cutting experiments were successfully completed. Some 130 enumerators were used.

The final stage of the census of agriculture is scheduled for 1971/2. This will be followed by the establishment of an annual survey to maintain information on major crops over the inter censal years.

Demographic and Social Statistics

Plans for a sample survey of births and deaths exist but it is likely to be 1972 before these can be put into operation. The next census for Swaziland is scheduled for 1976.

Education statistics which have previously been collected by the Ministry of Education and analysed by the Central Statistical Office will from 1971 become the responsibility of the Central Statistical Office. Considerable progress in the calculation of continuation rates has been effected in the last year.

Medical statistics need a lot of attention and an Officer is being sent to the Training Centre in Dar-es-Salaam specifically for this purpose.

REVIEW OF STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES IN TANZANIA
SINCE THE 6TH CONFERENCE (NOVEMBER 1969)

Since the Sixth Conference the activities of the Bureau of Statistics have been mainly in the following fields:-

- 1) Population Statistics: The work on the analysis of the 1967 Population Census continued and has just been wound up. The plan has been to compile five volumes out of the census data, namely Volume I - "Population Distribution by Enumeration Areas", Volume II - "Urban Statistics", Volume III - "Demographic Characteristics of the Population", Volume IV - Economic Characteristics of the Population and Volume V - "The Methodology of the Census". With the exception of Volume IV which is being printed, all these volumes are out. Plans are underway for a demographic sample survey to update the 1967 Population Census results.
- 2) Household Budget Survey: Fieldwork in respect of a nationwide survey on incomes, expenditure and savings of households launched early in 1969, was closed at the end of the first quarter last year. The analysis of the results thereof has just ended except for some detailed studies. As was pointed earlier, the purpose of the survey has been to obtain indicators for a) measurement of levels of living b) attempting a direct derivation of private consumption expenditure (which is until now being derived as a residual) in national accounts c) attempting the construction of zonal cost of living indices for the country, and update the bases of the two existing indices d) demand elasticity studies in respect of selected consumer commodities. Work on the last is being undertaken jointly by the Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research Bureau of the University of Dar-es-Salaam.
- 3) Industrial Statistics: No major development in this field has emerged. The usual annual surveys covering establishments employing at least 10 persons, have continued. However, a question on "man-hours worked" has been introduced in respect of production workers, instead of mere number of employees, for the purpose of productivity studies.
- 4) Agricultural Statistics: There has been no significant changes in the routine statistics. The usual work of analysing agricultural data from the Ministry of Agriculture has continued. However, the Bureau of Statistics is now committed to carrying out an agricultural census which should begin roughly in October this year and end in September next year. A legal basis for the census has already been prepared and three pilot surveys have been launched in the period: September, 1970 - June, 1971.

RECENT PROGRESS IN STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT
IN THE U.A.R.

1. It is well recognized that Statistics play a key role in the formulation and follow-up of any development plan.
2. It should be mentioned that the Statistical System in the United Arab Republic has undergone a period of marked evolution and progress.
3. The most recent development in the statistical organization in the United Arab Republic took place in 1964. The Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (C.A.P.M.A.S.) was established as an independent organization. It is composed of five Central Administrations and three specialised Centres and the Advisory Committee as follows:-

a) The Central Administration for Statistics:

This Administration is responsible for collecting data and statistics of the various activities and resources in the country. Modern methods and equipment are used. The data collected by this Administration are made available to other Central Administrations in the Agency and to different agencies of the public and private sectors.

b) The Central Administration for Public Mobilisation :

This Administration is responsible for the civil mobilisation of resources and for Emergency Preparedness. It works in close co-operation with other agencies in charge of planning for development. It is also responsible for the Data Analysis and other different intensive studies based on statistics.

c) The Central Administration for Censuses :

This Administration is responsible for the implementation of different Censuses such as : Population, Establishments, Industrial, Commercial, Transportation, Building and Construction, Employment and Wages etc....

d) The Central Administration for Electronic Data Processing:

This Administration is responsible for electronic data Processing operations of the Agency and of various other agencies of the Republic.

e) The Central Administration for the follow up of Statistics and Inspection :

This Administration is responsible for the preparation and revision of statistical programmes with different ministries, for supervision on statistical units in the Government and Public Sector.

f) Population Studies and Research Centre :

It is concerned with analysing the results of population statistics, conducting specialised field surveys in connection with population as well as issuing the relevant studies and recommendations in this respect. It will also be entrusted with holding training sessions for the personnel of the Agency as well as personnel from the various sectors of the state in the field of demography.

g) National Statistical Training Centre :

It is concerned with the training of those employed in all fields of statistics in the Agency and in the State at large on all levels. Students from the various countries of the region shall be admitted to this centre according to the detailed programme the preparation of which is now in progress.

h) The National Computing Centre :

A National computing Centre has been established in the C.A.P.M.A.S., its task is to make it easier and cheaper for as many agencies, organisations, firms and all sectors of the State as possible to use computers.

The Centre will mainly help in making available information and advice about computer applications and programmes. It will also arrange seminars for management to educate and inform the agencies of the potential for computers related to their activities and will provide and encourage training in systems analysis, programming principles and computer applications. The Centre will also do research into programming and operating methods.

A (197 K word) third generation computer is already ordered for the use in the Centre, and is scheduled for running in the beginning of 1972.

i) The Advisory Committee for Statistical Planning and Co-ordination was established in the Agency in order to advise on the technical aspects as needed for the planning of statistical operations which will be carried out by the Central Administration for Statistics and other government agencies as well as to co-ordinate the major statistical activities rendered by various agencies in the U.A.R. in order to minimize waste of resources, to avoid duplication of work and to properly disseminate the utilization of statistical methods on a sound basis.

The Committee is composed of twelve members with statistical academic background and practical experience, representing the following ministries and agencies :

Central Agency for Auditing, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Housing and Public Utilities, Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade, Ministry of Supply & Internal Trade, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Planning. In addition, the Committee includes also other members chosen for their personal qualification and special experience.

4. A Sub-Central Statistical Office is established in each Ministry, Governorate, or Public Organization as a branch of the C.A.P.M.A.S. These offices are mainly responsible for the collection of data relating to the activities of the public sector, whereas the activities of the private sector will remain the responsibility of the regional statistical branches of the Central Administration for Statistics in the U.A.R. Governorates.
5. According to legislation, no statistical information is released for publication before being revised by C.A.P.M.A.S. The law also gives the Central Agency the authority to establish statistical training centres and to conduct training programmes.
6. The Relationship Between Statistics & Planning :

Sound statistics is indispensable if planning of the national economy is to succeed. Basic information on many aspects of the economy is essential for the preparation of plans and projects and for their integration in the general plan for the economy as a whole. At the stage of implementation, statistical data are required to provide scientific measures of the efficiency of the programme. They help also in assessing the results in order to fill gaps and suggest possible improvements. On the other hand, the statistical work that is carried out is determined by the socio-economic framework and the specific needs and requirements of the country in general.

During the last few years, considerable statistical developments have taken place in the U.A.R. in order to meet the requirements of national planning.

The Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics carried out its functions in a view of making available in due time, the data needed for all government agencies and in particular those in charge of national planning for socio-economic development as well as of emergency planning.

The Ministry of Planning is represented in the Advisory Committee for Statistical Planning and Co-ordination. The President of the C.A.P.M.A.S. is the chairman of the said Committee. In the same time, the President is a member of the governing body of the Institute of National Planning. Inevitably all statistical programmes needed for national planning purposes are co-ordinated and given top priority by the C.A.P.M.A.S.

7. E.D.P. :

The C.A.P.M.A.S. installed a (32 K words) memory third generation digital electronic computer which was set to work in October 1966 and has helped in speeding up the output of data needed for different requirements. Regular and efficient training of the computer staff and programmers is given great attention.

It was found necessary to guide the statistical agencies to select the best available and the most economic amongst the E.D.P. equipment wherever the need for them arises. For this reason the Presidential Decree No. 238 of 1964 concerning E.D.P. equipment was issued. According to this Decree all Government and Public Sector Organizations must consult and get the approval of the C.A.P.M.A.S. on contract agreements for the use of E.D.P. equipment. The main criteria behind this is to avoid accumulation of idle capacity in one agency and shortage in another, and to ensure the proper utilization of the most modern equipment.

8. Training :

Statistical training programmes on all levels are co-ordinated and supervised by the C.A.P.M.A.S. The Junior staff members are encouraged to join post graduate courses in the universities.

An intensive statistical programme was initiated in the C.A.P.M.A.S. for training the local staff as well as the staff of other agencies dealing with statistics. The text of the programmes was published in Arabic and issued in three volumes.

Due care is also given to the training of the staff on the International level. Missions for university graduates are arranged regularly for higher studies in various fields of specialisation.

Training facilities, both locally and abroad, are also arranged in co-ordination with companies and business corporations providing the E.D.P. equipment.

9. Publications :

The Agency issues an annual catalogue of its publications in both Arabic and English Languages.

U.A.R. Five-year Programme of
Statistical Development

1. The Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics has approved and adopted a five year plan for statistical development during the period 1970-1975.
2. The Programme aims at the following :
 - Improvement in quality of some of the existing statistical series by expanding coverage and for employing better techniques.

Summary of the work schedule of the Statistical
Department of the UDEAC

1. The Statistical Department of the UDEAC in addition to its usual activities must extend its field of action to three areas:

- a) Technical support to the States: supply of personnel, advice on methodology, staff support, and fund-raising;
- b) Economic studies directly linked with the development plans of the States in the region, and particularly with the choice of investments;
- c) Synthesis and methodology: to hasten solutions for certain complex problems which require more time than can be spared by national departments.

I. Technical support to the States

2. In this field the Department has assumed the responsibility for conceiving and working out regional projects and for funding the means for financing them. Among such projects are: the more comprehensive surveys (agricultural industrial and population censuses), the OCAM accounts plan and the National Accounts plan with reference to the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA).

A. Agricultural census. It was decided to bring into line at UDEAC level the methodology, the basic concepts and definitions, the list of characteristics to be studied, the form and content of questionnaires, the tables and their level of publication.

B. Population census. After several meetings the secretariat of the UDEAC completed the drafting of the regional population census project. It is planned to start the census in January 1973, and provisional results will be available at the end of the year. From 1974 periodic checks of the continuous records will be made, and in 1975 the results of the initial census will be published. This will be the time-table of operations which provided for:

- a) a pilot continuous record in each country (1971 - 1972)
- b) a continuous record in the rural areas for 10 years (1973 - 1983)

C. Industrial census. The Council of Heads of State laid down that an industrial census should be held in 1974, leaving it to the secretariat of the UDEAC to co-ordinate the preparatory work. To help towards success in the census, it has been decided that a handbook on adapting the General Accounts Plan to industrial censuses should be published during the second quarter of this year; that a seminar on how to use the General Accounts Plan in compiling statistics and more specifically, in carrying out censuses, should be held in Yaounde in September 1971; that a meeting of the Committee set up to study the problems arising out of census taking should be held

in the first quarter of 1972; and that a census should be prepared in the States during the first quarter of 1973. The results of the census will be published in 1975.

D. General Accounts Plan. This has now passed into general use in all the States.

E. State Accounts Plan. The Committee on the integration of public accounts into the overall system of collecting information met at Brazzaville from 5 to 10 October 1970. It recommended the establishment within the Steering Committee of the UDEAC of an integrated management committee to continue the programme of improving and standardizing the sequences for automatic data processing; the centralization of records; the standardization of nomenclatures for treasury accounts; the rationalization of proposed linked data processing systems; and endeavours to standardize the administrative and judicial structures of the States.

F. System of National Accounts (SNA). Following the seminar in Yaounde an ECA expert will, at the request of the UDEAC secretariat undertake a mission in the member countries to study and suggest ways of organizing or re-organizing the national accounts departments.

G. Employment survey. A committee will have to be set up during the second quarter of 1972 to standardize the results of the employment surveys so as to give aggregates for the Union.

II. Economic studies

3. Study No. 6. This study gives a balance-sheet for the application of the common tax system;
Study No.14. Comparative study of price levels in the UDEAC;
Study No.15. Goods in transit in the UDEAC, 1968;
Study No.17. Intra-African trade of member countries of the UDEAC;
Study No.20. The employment situation in the UDEAC.

III. Synthesis and methodology

A. Registration and a register of undertakings.

4. Study No. 13 of October 1969 was to make a detailed study of conditions for the creation and maintenance of a "sequential" type of register. Three types of problems were therefore faced one after the other: a system of registration of undertakings and establishments; the registry office; and the maintenance of the register.

B. Data processing. A series of studies have been published on data processing and State Administration; the first deals with staffing costs, the second with State revenue. It seems that the relations between the Department of Statistics and the Processing Centre must be looked into. In the budget of the Department provision should be made for "data" processing work" in addition to the provisions set aside for usual processing work in areas such as foreign trade.

STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT IN VARIOUS FIELDS IN ZAMBIA

(Summary of a Report by D.H. Bhate entitled
"Development of Statistical System in Zambia")

Population

The Census of Population was held in August 1969 and the first report of the Census was published in August 1970. Considerable work has still to be done particularly in bringing out reports on the Census data for various provinces and for different districts. Studies of fertility and mortality data are also to be made.

Birth and death Registration

It was the intention of the Central Statistical Office to carry out a number of expanding sample surveys in order to establish a system for the registration of births and deaths. However, in 1969, when the plans for this scheme were being finalised the Government decided to make the Department of National Registration responsible for this work.

Immigration

The Department of immigration collects information on the number and the characteristics of people entering Zambia. Information collected is quite satisfactory and it does provide data for the type of analysis one would like to have in this respect. The processing of the information on immigrants has been computerised.

Employment and earnings

The Central Statistical Office carries out every six months a survey of all establishments in respect of total employment and earnings. Generally the response to these enquiries varies as between 60 and 70 p. 100. Estimates are made for the remaining 30 - 40 p. 100 on the basis of previous returns. The analysis of the data has been standardised and the enquiry is working satisfactorily. The 1969 Census of Population and Housing has made available considerable data on employment, occupations and industrial classification of the employees, although the data on occupation and industrial classification are not entirely satisfactory.

Agriculture

This Office conducts every year a census of commercial farmers to collect information relating to the output of each crops, yields, agricultural inputs and certain basic information regarding the finances of farmers. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture data relating to the traditional sector were collected for the agricultural year 1968/69.

On the basis of a series of surveys of the traditional sector, plans were finalised to carry out the country's first Census of agriculture during 1970/71.

Fisheries

Data on fisheries are collected by the Department of Game and fisheries and submitted to the Central Statistical Office. The work in this field is quite satisfactory.

Industrial Production

The Central Statistical Office at present conducts a Census on Industrial Production on an annual basis and an enquiry relating to the quantum of production of certain selected establishments for the purpose of the construction of a monthly index of industrial production. An enquiry into the output of the construction sector is conducted on a quarterly basis. A register of establishments is also maintained and up-dated continuously. The coverage of the Census of Production as well as the quarterly construction enquiry is quite satisfactory and these are more or less standardised. The main difficulty in the work arises from the fact that a number of respondents tend to delay the submission of the returns. The series of index numbers of industrial production is based on weights relating to the year 1961. As the pattern of industrial production has undergone a radical change during the last five years, this series of index numbers is somewhat out of date, and work was started on the revision of these indices.

External trade

B.T.N. classification was adopted as a basis for the Zambian tariff and it is no longer necessary to enter the S.I.T.C. codes in the customs documents. The computer automatically convert the BTN codes into the corresponding SITC codes. Tabulation scheme gives the classification of goods according to :

- (i) Country of origin of imports and destination of exports
- (ii) SITC codes, groups and sections
- (iii) Routes by which the goods are imported or exported
- (iv) end-use

Indices of unit value and volume are presented on an annual basis.

Transport and communications

The Central Statistical Office analyses the certificates of registration of new motor vehicles. The results are published on a monthly basis. During 1967 and 1968, surveys were conducted with the help of the Road Transport Commission to study the movement of goods and passengers by road. The statistics of the operations of the Zambian railways are not yet systematized.

The Department of civil aviation compiles statistics of movement of freight and passenger by air.

Household Budget Surveys

A round of the urban budget survey for the low income group was initiated in 1966 in Lusaka. The three major towns of Ndola, Kitwe, and Lusaka were surveyed for a period of twelve months. Every month, approximately 50 to 60 households were surveyed. In addition to the three main towns, surveys were carried out in six other towns. The C.S.O. has already conducted a pilot survey of family budgets for the higher income groups. Preparatory work for the main survey is nearly completed and the survey will be launched in all the major towns in 1971. At the same time it is intended to conduct a follow-up survey of the low income families who were surveyed in the 1966 - 68 round.

Education

The planning unit of the Ministry of Education collects all the relevant information.

Health statistics

The Ministry of Health uses to collect statistics by way of administrative procedures and process. It was felt that more comprehensive information should be collected.

Prices statistics

New price indices series were constructed one for high income group and the other for low income group; both the series had the year 1969 as base period. A system of index numbers pertaining to wholesale was compiled and issued in the form of monograph in April 1969. This system has the calendar year 1966 as weight base and comparison base. All the index numbers are computed on a monthly basis. In 1967 a new system of index numbers of building material prices were compiled and issued.

Distribution

It is hoped to carry out a comprehensive census of distribution in 1971 and to process the data within few months since the number of units involved is not very large.

Insurance statistics

Annual publication for 1969 is almost ready for publication.

Financial statistics of Public Corporations

Financial operations of these corporations were analysed and a publication named "Financial Statistics of Public Corporations" was issued in 1968. Thereafter it was brought up to date every year and published.

Money and Banking

They are received monthly in respect of commercial Banks and Central Bank operations.

Balance of payments

During 1967/68 a major enquiry was conducted to obtain statistics of foreign assets and liabilities of Zambia. The statistics of balance of payments were compiled in some detailed forms for the year 1968 and similar data for 1969 are being compiled. The compilation of detailed statistics of balance of payments will require a good deal of additional effort.

National Income statistics

A monograph presenting every year National Accounts and all supporting tables is compiled. "National Accounts and Supporting Tables" for the year 1965 included on Input-Output matrix which was compiled in dividing the economy into thirty-eight sectors. For 1970 and subsequent years work in the field of National Accounts will require some revisions resulting from the changes shown in the latest issue of "A System of National Accounts".

Training

During the period 1965-70 considerable attention was paid to the training of Zambian for statistical work. Despite these efforts, the present situation in the Office with regard to trained staff is far from satisfactory. At present there are five Zambian statisticians in this Office, and total number of statisticians needed in various Government Departments and the Ministries is estimated at about thirty in 1971, rising to forty in 1975 and fifty-five in 1980.