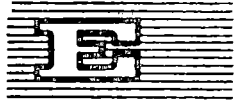


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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
Third Conference of African Statisticians
Addis Ababa, 2-11 October 1963

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS REPORTS
(Item 5a of the provisional agenda)

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INTRODUCTION

This paper contains a summary of progress reports on statistical development since the Second Conference of African Statisticians submitted by the countries of the region at the request of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa. A total of 17 countries and territories submitted statements which varied considerably with regard to detail and completeness, from a single table on the future requirements for statisticians to a very complete description of recent statistical developments.

It emerges clearly from the country reports that there has been considerable development of statistics in many of the countries since the previous Conference of African Statisticians. Several population censuses have been conducted and preparations for agricultural and manufacturing censuses are under way in some countries. Improvements are also being made of external trade, current production and price statistics as well as of social statistics.

The development of sample surveys in various fields, particularly agriculture and family living surveys, is particularly striking. It seems evident from the reports submitted that the sample survey technique is now firmly established in most African countries.

As a general rule the countries have ambitious plans for the future development of statistics in connexion with the increased efforts towards planning of economic development. In a number of countries, however, the uncertain political future also makes it difficult to foresee the future organization and development of the statistical services.

The relative abundance of training facilities for middle-level statisticians has contributed towards filling the need for this category of staff. In most countries, however, there is still a deficit of high level statisticians which is temporarily made up by technical assistance personnel or expatriates. As may be seen from the table below, which summarizes the requirements for statisticians estimated by the countries,

a considerable increase in both professional and middle level statisticians is foreseen during the next five to six years. To make this increase possible a further considerable development of training facilities and a general improvement in the status of statisticians would be required.

Estimated requirements for statisticians 1964-1970^{1/}

Country	1964		1967		1970	
	Profes- sional	Middle level	Profes- sional	Middle level	Profes- sional	Middle level
Algeria	31	181	61	495	86	675
Basutoland	3	6	6	12	6	12
Southern Rhodesia ^{2/}	16	31	17	33	19	36
Northern Rhodesia ^{2/}	12	22	12	23	14	25
Nyasaland ^{2/}	5	6	7	9	8	11
Gambia	-	1	2	2	2	3
Ghana	36	170	56	211	82	260
Madagascar	16	8	27	20	36	30
Morocco	41	82	92	184	145	290
Nigeria	43	73	57	153	72	189
Tanganyika	9	16	12	22	15	25
Upper Volta	10	15				

^{1/} The table is based on more detailed information shown in the various country chapters. The figures may not be strictly comparable between countries.

^{2/} Assuming separate statistical offices in each of the territories of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

ALGERIA

The Statistical Office practically ceased to function at the beginning of 1962 because of the disruption of the administrative services of Algeria. The wholesale departure of European personnel made impossible a gradual transfer of functions from the colonial to the national administration and instead made the break almost complete.

Efforts are now being made to re-establish a skeleton statistical office which can start again the collection of current data and undertake other urgent tasks. A committee is making an inventory of statistical data available in the various ministries in order to locate the most important gaps and fill them in. It is also charged with the establishment of a programme of statistical surveys and studies.

The estimated requirements for statistical personnel during the period 1964-1970 are as follows:

Grade and year	Central statistical office			Total
	Head Office	Branch offices and field organization	Other government offices	
Statisticians/economists and equivalent				
1964	7	-	-	7
1967	14	2	-	16
1970	21	5	-	26
Statistical officers and equivalent				
1964	22	-	2	24
1967	34	5	6	45
1970	44	10	6	60
Assistant Statisticians				
1964	181		-	181
1967	395	100	-	495
1970	505	170	-	675

BASUTOLAND

No paper has been submitted.

Requirements for Statistical
staff 1964-1970

Grade and year		Central statistical office
Professional		
Senior	1964	1
	1967	2
	1970	2
Junior	1964	2
	1967	4
	1970	4
Middle level	1964	6
	1967	2
	1970	12

CAMEROUN

The increase in statistical activity in connexion with the formulation of economic and social development plans has continued since the Statistical Office became a federal service after the reunification of the two Cameroons. A number of weaknesses have become evident and the period of transition has made necessary a number of modifications and adaptations which will be described in the following.

1. Staff position and training policy, 1962-1963

In addition to the chief of the Division of Statistics and Economic Studies there are five high level statisticians, one from Cameroon and four from French technical assistance. A UN expert will be in charge of the branch office to be opened in Western Cameroon. Medium and lower level personnel consist of 90 persons, and efforts are made to train more personnel at these levels.

The programme of the International Training Centre at Yaoundé is found very satisfactory. Last year, five trainees from Cameroon got their diplomas from this centre, and this year six trainees are taking the course. It is hoped that the centre may be extended to give courses for assistant statisticians. This would serve the purpose of the Cameroon very well since the problem faced is not so much to increase the number of medium level staff as to improve their quality. Two machine operators are at present being trained in France and five others have already received training there.

One statistician and four assistant statisticians are receiving training at the European Centre in Paris, and four assistant statisticians are being trained at the Rabat Centre. From the scholastic year 1960/61 mathematics and statistics have been introduced as subjects in the school of administration of Cameroon.

The present relative abundance of candidates for employment with the Statistical Office may be explained partly by extensive propaganda and partly by the improvements in the status of the personnel.

2. Change in organizational structure

Up to the end of last year the Statistical Office was directly connected with the Ministry of National Economy. A Division of Economic

Studies has now been created within the Ministry and this is co-ordinating the activities of the Statistical Office. A branch office in Western Cameroun appears absolutely necessary and proposals have been made to establish such an office.

The co-ordination between statistics and planning on the one hand and between statistics and other administrative services on the other hand leaves something to be desired.

3. Current activities and publications

Considerable change in the publication programmes has taken place since January 1, 1963. The Monthly Bulletin which included current statistics on climate, external trade, production, transport, prices, money, credit and public finance has been merged with the Quarterly Economic Survey. The new publication which is called A Quarterly Note on the Economic Situation appears with a time-lag of about three months as against a whole year for the old Monthly Bulletin. The previous Preliminary Monthly Bulletin which contained a summary of monthly series and appeared with a time-lag of about six months is now issued under the name of Monthly Bulletin. The Monthly Bulletin of External Trade gives from July 1, 1962 cumulative figures for each six months on quantities and values of the external trade of Cameroun. In addition to the publications mentioned a Yearbook of Foreign Trade Statistics and an annual survey of the automobile park are also issued.

All the publications mentioned above refer to Eastern Cameroun alone. It is very difficult to combine trade statistics for the Eastern and Western areas because different codings and nomenclatures are used and there are customs barriers between the two areas. Tabulations previously attempted for both areas combined proved to be so full of errors that they could not be published. However, some improvement has taken place so that in March 1963 listings referring to the second quarter of 1962 were issued for both areas combined. Some efforts have also been made to obtain comparable statistics on prices for both areas but in general the statistical problem of Western Cameroun cannot be completely solved before a separate statistical office is established for the area.

4. Programmes of field surveys

In Northern Cameroun demographic, agricultural and family living surveys have been undertaken. The results of the former were published in December 1960 while the other surveys are still under way. In Adamaoua, a similar cycle of surveys is going on and the main results of the demographic survey were published in October 1962. A demographic survey was undertaken for the Central and Eastern areas in 1962, and the first results are being published. The results of an agricultural survey of the Central areas which referred to 1958 were published in 1962. Another agricultural survey was undertaken for the Eastern areas in 1962. A census of the city of Yaoundé was also made in 1962.

Future plans include a demographic survey of the coastal areas and a census of the city of Douala, a demographic survey combined with an industrial, commercial and handicraft survey of Western Cameroun, a family budget survey for Yaoundé, and an industrial, commercial and handicraft survey of Eastern Cameroun.

5. Requirements for statistical staff

The following table was submitted, showing the expected increase in statistical staff in Cameroun from 1963/64 to 1966/67:

	Present staff	Staff in fisoal year							
		1963-64		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
		To be recruited	Total	To be recruited	Total	To be recruited	Total	To be recruited	Total
<u>I. Local (Cameroun) staff</u>									
A. Professionals, Economist statisticians	1	3	4	1	5	3	8	1	9
B. Middle grade Statistical assistants Chiefs, tabulation unit	-	1	1	1	2	-	2	-	2
	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	2
C. Lower grade Computers Machine operators	4	11	11	2	13	-	13	-	13
	4	6	6	-	5	1	6	-	6
D. Statistical clerks	1	15	16	-	16	-	16	-	16
E. Daily workers Enumerators	41	3	12 ^{1/2}	3	15	-	15	-	15
	36	7	2 ^{2/2}						
<u>II. Technical Assistance Staff</u>									
A. Professionals, Economist/statisticians	3	1 ^{3/}	4	-	4	-	3	-	3
B. Middle grade statistical assistants Chiefs - Tabulation Unit	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1
C. Machine operators	2	-	1 ^{3/}	-	1 ^{4/}	-	-	-	-

Footnotes:

- 1/ Obtained by deducting from (41 + 3) those promoted in 1963/64 to categories C and D.
- 2/ Impossible to estimate, since the number depends on funds available.
- 3/ Bilingual statistician being recruited through UN technical assistance.
- 4/ One of the two is at the end of his stay.

THE EAST AFRICAN STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

The East African Statistical Department is situated in Nairobi and serves Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar.

1. Staff position and training policy, 1961-1963

The situation with regard to professional staff has been fairly satisfactory with four or five statisticians in addition to the Director during most of the period. A new Director and an additional statistician may be recruited, but on the other hand two African statisticians will be away on post-graduate courses next year. By mid-1964 the staff situation should be very satisfactory since a valuable, but small pool of non-professional staff also exists.

Training at the lower levels is done within the Department and is linked to the examinations of the Institute of Statisticians. There is a great demand for such courses also from other departments. Three machine operators are undergoing training, one in the U.K. and two in Nairobi. Higher level staff are usually sent to special centres for more advanced or technical training.

2. Change in organizational structure

No basic change has taken place since mid-1961. The department co-operates with the territorial statistical organizations through periodic meetings. Close liaison will be maintained with a UN economic adviser recently made available to the EACSO Treasury.

3. Current activities and publications, 1961-1963

The statistical activities of the Department relate to the statistics of Zanzibar, inter-territorial and external trade statistics, banking, insurance and finance, transport and communication and fuel and power statistics as well as all matter relating to the balance of payments. The Department also provides a data processing service to the East African Income Tax Department.

The Economic and Statistical Review issued quarterly by the Department since December 1961 also contains articles on topics of statistical and economic interest. In January 1963, revised external trade indices were published with details of methods employed. The adjustment for incomplete coverage followed UN recommendations.

In September, 1962 a publication on East African retained imports, stage of production and end use analysis was issued. There have been two publications relating to the balance of payments of East Africa during the period under review, covering the years 1957 to 1960. Final figures for 1961 and an estimate for 1962 will be made available shortly. Reports on insurance statistics have been published regularly since 1958. Figures covering the period 1950 to 1961 are now available.

Two publications relating to Zanzibar were issued, namely "The Gross Domestic Product of Zanzibar 1957-1961" and "The Pattern of Income, Expenditure and Consumption of Unskilled Workers in Zanzibar." The latter was the report of a household survey carried out in April 1962. A survey of the development of banking in East Africa will appear shortly.

4. Programmes of field surveys.

An annual investment survey is undertaken for balance of payments purposes, covering 500 companies in East Africa in which overseas interests participate. The only other field survey undertaken was the family living survey for Zanzibar mentioned above.

5. Prospects for further developments 1963-1965

The study on gross product for Zanzibar will be followed by a study on the balance of payments and on capital formation. A household survey for the middle income group is also planned. For the rest of East Africa, there is considerable scope for development in social accounting and statistics on tourism from the regional view-point.

6. Requirements for statistical staff, 1964-1970

Should there be any considerable scope for unified East African development and planning, at least one more professional statistician will be needed in the near future. Also, the replacement of non-African staff members may have to be considered. Some shortage of non-professional staff is foreseen since it is difficult to expand this group in the short run. However, a number of junior officers may achieve the necessary standards within three to four years.

ETHIOPIA

The development of statistics in Ethiopia is of recent origin. Although statistical units were established over ten years ago, no co-ordination of efforts was attempted till 1957 when the first five-year plan was formulated.

1. Staff position and training policy

In 1963/64 the total staff of the Central Statistical Office consists of 60 persons, of which one-third are field workers.

There is a shortage of professional as well as middle-level statistical personnel. The turnover is large. A few experts from the UN and specialized agencies at present fill the gap. Scholarships abroad have been awarded to a number of professionals in statistics and it is expected that this will improve the situation from 1964 onwards. Introductory courses in statistics have also been started at the university.

The training centre for middle-level statisticians in Addis Ababa turns out about 15 trainees each year, of whom not less than one-third must be from Ethiopia. An in-service training centre was in 1962 established at the Central Statistical Office. Its courses may be considered as preliminary and complimentary to the courses of the international training centre. About ten trainees are turned out each year from the in-service training course which lasts for 6 months. It is now under consideration to start two courses of 6 months each year.

2. Changes in organizational structure

The Central Statistical Office which when established in 1960 was attached to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Planning was in January 1963 transferred to the Prime Minister's Office.

The Inter-Ministerial Committee of Statisticians which was formed in 1959 prepared a five-year statistical programme in 1961 establishing priorities, periodicity and time tables for the collection of new statistical series.

A new statistical law has been proposed and when this is enacted some changes in the organizational structure of the statistical services may be expected.

3. Current activities and publications

The responsibility for the collection and compilation of external trade statistics rests with the Customs Head Office in the Ministry of Finance. A new Director General was appointed in 1961 and a UN expert has been assisting in preparing the statistical programme. New clerical staff has also been recruited. Following the recommendations of the ECA Trade Seminar in December 1961, the customs declaration form was revised, the period of tabulation was changed to the Gregorian from the Ethiopian calendar and the SITC, modified to Ethiopian needs, was adopted. The ECA provides mechanical tabulation facilities as an experimental measure.

A population census for Addis Ababa was conducted in 1961 and published in July 1963. Listings of administrative units for the country as a whole are under preparation which may serve as frames for sample surveys. A study is under way to prepare the introduction of an effective registration system for vital events in 1963/64 first in Addis Ababa and later in some other cities.

A survey of primary teachers has been conducted by the Ministry of Education on a voluntary basis in the two last years. 3,800 teachers responded. The annual school census now covers all schools of the country, excluding those of the Orthodox church.

4. Programmes of field surveys

Two agricultural sample surveys have been conducted as well as a coffee sample survey in one province and a cattle survey in Southern Ethiopia. The surveys did not cover big areas because of lack of funds and trained personnel. They may, however, be considered as very useful pilot approaches to study methodology, devise sampling techniques and train the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture.

A household budget survey was held in Addis Ababa in 1962-63 and a similar survey for Asmara is in progress. A social survey was also conducted in Addis Ababa in 1960. The "Public Health demonstration and evaluation survey 1962-63", undertaken by the Ministry of Health in 1963, covered four selected "control-study" community pairs. Within each selected

community, a random sample of households to provide 500 individuals was chosen for examination and interview. A second survey of the sample will be carried out in 1964. In 1963, a tuberculosis prevalence survey, covering 10,200 individuals was also conducted in Addis Ababa.

To meet the country's urgent need for basic statistics in various fields, a multi-purpose national sample survey is currently under study. The project is first to be tested in one province and then carried out in the remaining provinces, with a view to covering the whole country in three to four years. When carried out, this survey will engage most of the statistical resources of the country for several years and will provide excellent training ground for field workers and statistical cadres.

A statistical digest of Ethiopia was published in 1963.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

1. Staff position and training policy, 1961-63

The Central Statistical Office (C.S.O) is facing a serious shortage of professional staff. In 1961 arrangements were made to offer school leavers scholarships for university studies provided they would work for the C.S.O. for at least three years on completion of their degree. A new degree with special attention to statistics was at the same time introduced at the local university college. Five scholarships have been awarded so far, and the recipients will finish their studies early 1965. In the meantime, the Office continues to recruit qualified statisticians on contract, at present limited to one year. Officers as well as non-professional staff are encouraged to improve their knowledge by part-time studies. One junior officer at a time is permitted a full-time study course of up to six months duration outside the Federation. Little difficulty is met in filling non-professional posts. Pressure of work has so far prevented arrangements for in-service training of non-professionals. Negotiations are under way for the establishment of a training institute at the local university college which will train non-professional as well as professional staff.

2. Change in organizational structure

A branch office was established in Northern Rhodesia in 1962. Only one professional officer is attached to this office. The C.S.O. continues as a department of the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs, but is in practice a common service organization serving all departments. The Director of Census and Statistics is responsible for determining statistical priorities in all fields. There is no formal or continuing inter-ministerial committee on statistics, but detailed discussions with interested parties are held as and when need arises.

3. Current activities and publications, 1961-63

The following summary of activities is limited to major branches of work and does not cover all aspects of the wide range of activities of the C.S.O.

A Federal population census of non-Africans together with a Federal labour force census was conducted in September 1961 and three reports containing preliminary results have been issued. A census of the African population in Southern Rhodesia in 1962 showed a 20 per cent higher figure than the official estimate. A similar census is in progress for Northern Rhodesia, while a census scheduled for Nyasaland in 1961 was postponed at the Government's request. Annual population estimates have been improved. A monthly "Migration Report" gives detailed information on non-African immigration and tourism. Improvements are planned of emigration statistics, internal tourist statistics and African migration statistics.

A quarterly enquiry into employment which was started in 1959 collects information on numbers and earnings of employees in the money economy. It covers completely employers with more than a certain number of employees and a sample of those with less than this number. No comprehensive statistics on unemployment exists on a continuous basis because only incomplete, voluntary registrations are available. An inter-governmental committee was set up in 1962 to consider this urgent problem.

The annual census of non-African agriculture continued during the period 1961-63 as a postal enquiry. Quarterly enquiries on pigs by type and age group are carried out in the two Rhodesias. In the same areas, three forecasts of the maize and tobacco crops are made annually on the basis of information collected by postal enquiry.

A census of production was held in 1962. It covered both 1960 and 1961, since no census was possible in 1961 because of shortage of staff. Preliminary results are now becoming available. These annual censuses cover mining, manufacturing, construction and water and electricity services. A quarterly enquiry on private and public building and civil engineering which was started in 1960 continues. Index numbers on industrial production covering mining, manufacturing and construction are published regularly.

The first census of distribution of the Federation is under preparation. It will cover retailers, wholesalers and the service trades and will refer to the year 1962.

Within the limits of the existing trade classification, trade statistics conform to the revised S.I.T.C. The Customs Department is considering a change-over to the B.T.N. which will make necessary a corresponding adaptation of the trade classification. Provisional trade figures for a given month usually appear 4 weeks and final detailed figures 5 to 6 weeks after the end of a month. Volume and price indices for external trade are published regularly.

Summarized operating statistics for railways and airways and figures on new registrations of motor vehicles are published monthly. More detailed monthly information on motor vehicles is also published.

A consolidation in balance of payments work took place in the period 1961-63. Several minor amendments and variations were made. In general the method followed is that set out in the IMF Manual. More information became available in 1961 with the introduction of exchange control. Annual reports have been published since 1954, and forecasts are made in June and October of each year.

In April 1963, the first issue of a new publication "Quarterly Bulletin of Finance Statistics" was released, which brings together the principal series of financial statistics collected by the C.S.O. These series include quarterly statements of the current and capital revenues and expenditures of the four central governments, information on public debt, banking activities and building societies and companies. Statistics on insurance activities are also published.

Changes in concepts as proposed by the Addis Seminar of October 1962 have been introduced. Imputed transactions have been reduced to a minimum, the concept national disposable income has been introduced and the tables are presented gross rather than net. Nearly 150 statistical tables are published for the national accounts of the Federation. Since 1960 a special company accounts questionnaire has been used to provide information for national accounts purposes, and the results are published. Input-output analysis, formerly confined to non-African agriculture in Southern Rhodesia has been extended to cover the same sector in Northern Rhodesia. Preliminary work has been done to obtain regular annual information on commodity flows within the manufacturing sector.

Very little statistical work has been done outside the C.S.O. except by the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which has helped in improving financial statistics and publishes a monthly index of business turnover.

4. Programmes of field surveys

A sample survey of African agriculture in Southern Rhodesia was conducted for the 1959/60 season. Its objectives were to determine acreage and production of main crops and the age and sex composition of cattle, to compare the agriculture of different land categories and investigate two methods of crop forecasting. The results differed much from official estimates but were substantiated by experiments. Further experimental field work on acreages and yield designed to determine accurate but inexpensive methods of measurement and an unbiased method for the selection of sampling units, is proceeding at present. Investigations have recently started on methods of sampling irrigation projects to produce data on acreages, yields, sales, purchases and subsistence consumption. Plans to start acreage and yield experiments in Northern Rhodesia were postponed pending a clarification of the future constitutional position.

A survey to ascertain up-to-date patterns of European family expenditure was held in all three territories in 1960. The results were used for revision and establishment of consumer price index numbers. A second survey for urban African families was held in 1960 in Northern Rhodesia. During 1963, a second family budget survey of urban Africans in Southern Rhodesia was also begun and is progressing satisfactorily. A similar survey for Nyasaland has been held up at the request of the government.

An African demographic survey was held in Northern Rhodesia at the same time as the African budget survey. The urban African family budget enquiry for Southern Rhodesia also includes questions of a demographic nature.

Compulsory registration of births and deaths has recently been extended to cover the African population in Southern Rhodesia, but it will take some time before it becomes fully effective. The C.S.O. therefore has

planned to establish sixty sample recording areas for births and deaths throughout the country. The local recording officers will undertake quarterly surveys of the population and record births and deaths by personal visits to each dwelling.

5. Prospects for further development in 1963-65

Uncertainties about the future relationship between the three territories will no doubt retard statistical development for some time to come. If a common statistical organization is maintained, development work will get back into its stride within the next year. However, if it is necessary to establish three independent statistical departments it will probably take at least two years before sufficient staff could be recruited for these offices. If sufficient funds become available the C.S.O. would complete the analysis of the following enquiries during the coming twelve to eighteen months in addition to maintaining current series: Federal Census of Industrial Production; Federal Census of non-Africans and of all employees; Census of Africans in Southern Rhodesia and in Northern Rhodesia, Federal European family expenditure survey. Agreement has been reached that work should continue on the development of more accurate annual statistics of African agriculture and tentative requests have been made for UN technical assistance to start rural household surveys in 1964. Provisions have been made for a survey of African agriculture in Northern Rhodesia in the 1963/64 census, but this plan could only be implemented if a common service organization is maintained at least for some time. Plans for a forestry survey in Nyasaland have been postponed indefinitely. However, outside technical assistance has been obtained for a study of African income and expenditure patterns in that territory. Plans for the establishment of a branch of the C.S.O. in Nyasaland have been postponed. No doubt the five year programme for statistical development prepared in 1960 needs a revision but nothing can be done until the future of the C.S.O. is more clear.

6. Requirements for Statistical staff 1964-1970

Because of the uncertainty of the future of the statistical services it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of staff requirements even

for 1964. A common service organization would need far less staff than three independent departments because it would eliminate the triplication of many administrative and professional tasks. Some rough estimates are shown below indicating future staff requirements if a common service organization is maintained and if three independent territorial departments are established. It is assumed that there will be no major changes to the existing five-year programme. The figures for 1967-1970 are guesses based on assumed growth trends. Staff at the purely clerical level are excluded.

CRUDE ESTIMATES OF REQUIREMENTS FOR STATISTICAL STAFF 1964-70
IN THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND ASSUMING CONTINUATION
OF A COMMON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE				
GRADE AND YEAR	Head Office	Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Branches and field Organization	OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES	TOTAL
Professional :				
(i) Senior 1964	10	2	-	12
1967	10	3	-	13
1970	11	4	-	15
(ii) Junior 1964	9	3	-	12
1967	10	4	-	14
1970	11	6	-	17
Middle Level:				
1964	30	8	-	38
1967	29	12	-	41
1970	26	18	-	44

Note. It is assumed that all statisticians will continue to be centralized in the statistical office.

CRUDE ESTIMATES OF REQUIREMENTS FOR STATISTICAL STAFF 1964-70
ASSUMING COMPLETELY INDEPENDENT OFFICES ARE ESTABLISHED
IN EACH TERRITORY

GRADE AND YEAR	SOUTHERN RHODESIA	NORTHERN RHODESIA	NYASALAND	TOTAL
Professional:				
(i) Senior				
1964	9	7	3	19
1967	9	7	4	20
1970	10	8	4	22
(ii) Junior				
1964	7	5	2	14
1967	8	5	3	16
1970	9	6	4	19
Middle Level:				
1964	31	22	6	59
1967	33	23	9	65
1970	36	25	11	72

GAMBIA

No Central Statistical Office exists and there are no immediate plans for creating one. However, it is proposed to establish a statistical unit in the Premier's Office in 1964. This unit will initially employ one middle-level officer but will be expanded to meet requirements.

In 1963, a population census is being carried out by an ad hoc organization under the Ministry of Local Government. The statistical work in other ministries is undertaken as part-time duty by other staff.

Central statistical office				
Grade and year	Head Office	Branch offices and field organization	Other Government agencies	Total
Professional:				
Senior	1964	x	-	x
	1967	x	-	x
	1970	1	-	1
Junior	1964	-	-	-
	1967	-	-	-
	1970	1	-	1
Middle Level:	1964	1	-	1
	1967	2	2	4
	1970	3	2	5

x denotes part-time.

GHANA

1. Staff position and training policy

Considerable progress has been made with the training of professional and middle-grade statisticians. Six Ghanians studying at British Universities for the last two years are expected back next year after obtaining their degrees in statistics. It is expected that by 1965 the Bureau will be able to dispense with the services of the UN technical assistance experts, although it will be prepared to ask for such services in certain specialized projects.

2. Current activities and publications, 1961 - 1963

Demand for statistics in the last two years came primarily from the Planning Commission which was preparing a new seven-year development plan. Working in close collaboration with the Planning Commission, the Central Bureau of Statistics has been able to discover gaps in statistics and to plan for a realistic development of the statistical service.

A comprehensive population census was conducted in 1960. Since then, the Bureau has been engaged in the processing of the census data. The first three volumes of the census results were issued in December 1962. Volume I contains in alphabetical order all the localities in the country, number of population and houses in each locality as well as comparable figures for 1948. Volume II gives the basic characteristics of the population, i.e. by age, by sex, place of birth, educational status, economic activity, etc. Advance reports of volumes III and IV were produced on a sample basis to provide urgently needed information on detailed demographic and economic characteristics. Volumes III and IV will be issued in 1964 and the general report late in 1963.

In 1962, enumeration of industrial and distributive establishments was carried out, as the first phase of a national census of industrial production and distribution. The second phase of this inquiry, which is intended to provide detailed information, began in May 1963. It covers all large establishments and a sample of small ones. The results may be used as the basis for the compilation of index numbers of industrial production.

The first agricultural census ever to be conducted in Ghana is being planned in connexion with the UN World Census of Agriculture. Stage I of this project will be in the form of an extended pilot survey but it is planned in such a way that useful data will be obtained. Stage II will be on a larger scale and will be based on the information collected and difficulties met during the first stage.

Price quotations are collected to help in the construction of the new cost-of-living index which is based on the 1961 household expenditure survey.

A new set of national accounts statistics was produced with the help of a UN expert. These estimates will be revised when the results of agricultural, industrial and distribution censuses become available.

Improved educational statistics based on comprehensive questionnaires are expected to become available. This project is undertaken in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.

It is expected to establish within the Central Bureau of Statistics a Unit which will be entrusted with judicial statistics in collaboration with the police authorities.

The introduction of a compulsory vital registration system for the whole country, though planned, has not yet been achieved. A request for the services of a UN expert in this field has been submitted.

Some new additions to the publication list have been made. These are the three population census volumes and a statistical year-book.

The mechanical data processing unit has been equipped with new machines. The installation of a computer is not expected before 1965.

3. Programmes of field surveys

A nation-wide household expenditure survey was conducted over a period of three months in 1961. During the planning and execution of this project, assistance of UN experts was received. The survey provided data for the calculation of a revised gross national expenditure estimate and the computation of a new cost-of-living index.

4. Requirements for statistical staff 1964-70

The following statistical staff is expected to be needed during this period:

Grade and year	Central statistical office			Total
	Head Office	Branch offices and field organization	Other Government agencies	
Professional:				
Senior	1964	13	3	16
	1967	18	8	26
	1970	22	15	37
Junior	1964	16	4	20
	1967	20	10	30
	1970	25	20	45
Middle Level:	1964	115	35	170
	1967	120	55	211
	1970	135	65	260

KENYA

1. Staff position and training policy, 1961-63

The proposed establishment of the Economic and Statistics Division for the financial year 1963/64 consists of a director, one senior economist/statistician, ten economists/statisticians, one senior statistical officer, six statistical officers, 15 statistical assistants and other technical personnel and 37 clerical posts. This excludes all temporary staff engaged on the analysis of the 1962 population census and field and clerical staff hired on a temporary basis for various surveys. Provision exists for three supernumerary posts of economist/statistician designed to enable recently recruited local graduates to gain experience by working alongside officers in established posts.

A two-year training course for statistical assistants is organized in conjunction with the East African Statistical Department. Participants are recruited both from the ranks of clerical officers in the Division and from persons outside the service who have passed their school certificate or higher school certificate examination. Trainees are required to sit for the Registered Statistical Assistant Examination of the British Institute of Statisticians. Success in this examination together with the attainment of the required standard in the day-to-day work of the Division qualifies for appointment as statistical assistant. The supply of university graduates in economics and/or statistics for professional posts is adequate. Still, two officers from the Division are at present following courses at overseas institutions which will make them eligible for professional appointments. Advantage is also taken of the various training facilities offered by international organizations. It is hoped that three senior officers will receive training abroad during the 12 month period starting in September 1963.

2. Change in organizational structure

With the creation of the Ministry of State for Constitutional Affairs and Economic Planning in April 1962, the Economic and Statistics Division was transferred from the Treasury to this new Ministry. The internal

organization of the Division has remained unchanged. From July 1963 the Farm Economics Survey Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry was transferred to the Division.

A Statistics Steering Committee consisting of permanent secretaries of the ministries most concerned with statistics was set up in the second half of 1961 to review and co-ordinate statistical work within the government and advise the Director of Economics and Statistics on priorities. A Planning and Development Advisory Commission was established early in 1963. The Economics and Statistics Division serves as secretariat for the Commission, both in the administrative and technical fields.

Some reorganization of the existing ministerial structure seems inevitable with the advance to internal self-government and the formation of a new government. This may affect both the location and functions of the Economics and Statistics Division particularly as far as its participation in economic planning is concerned.

3. Current activities and publications, 1961-63

A population census was carried out successfully in August 1962. Provisional summary results were made available in January 1963 and further interim statements will be published during the next 12 months. A full report of the census will be published in due course. A pilot scheme of births and deaths registration was started in four districts, including Nairobi City early 1963 with the aid of a UN expert. At the same time a demographic survey on a modest scale is being implemented in certain sub-locations of these districts. A repeat survey will be made one year later. The details collected from the survey will be of use in forecasting population trends and in checking the efficiency of the registration scheme.

The annual enumeration of employees is this year being extended to include information on the distribution of African earnings and on occupations. A quarterly survey of employment covering the private sector (excluding agriculture) was introduced in April, 1962, and extended to include agricultural employment on large farms and estates in July of that year. Although only simple questions are asked, the survey is proving very useful as an indicator of the employment position.

The annual agricultural census of the non-scheduled areas continued as in previous years.

A survey of distribution relating to 1960 and a census of manufacturing relating to 1961 were undertaken as planned. Summary results have been published and detailed reports are being prepared.

A statistical supplement to the monthly Trade and Supplies Bulletin published by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was introduced in September 1961. The Bulletin will cease following the June 1963 issue and alternative arrangements for the publication of current statistics on a monthly basis are now being discussed. The Economic and Statistics Division continues to be responsible for the Economic Survey, which is prepared as a background for the annual budget. The issue for 1963 has been published. Preliminary reports for the 1962 Population Census and the 1962 Agricultural Census (scheduled areas) were published in 1962, as well as the final report for the latter census of 1961. Parts I (Methodology and Summary Results) and Part II (Detailed tables) of the African Agricultural Sample Census were published in 1962 and 1963, respectively. Reported Employment and Wages 1948-60 appeared in 1961 and Reported Employment and Earnings, 1961 in 1962. Expected to be published shortly are: Survey of Distribution, 1960; Census of Manufacturing, 1961; Agricultural Census, 1962 - Final Report; Reported Employment and Earnings, 1962.

4. Programmes of field surveys

Field work on an economic survey of the Central Province started in December 1962 with the participation of two UN experts. Temporary staff consisting of 55 enumerators and 5 supervisors were engaged for the purpose. Selected areas were enumerated in order to compile a frame for the sample of households for the survey. Comprehensive information from these households will be collected over a 12 month period from March 1963. It is hoped that part of this information may be used to facilitate forecasting of changes in expenditure patterns in response to increased incomes.

Plans for a family budget survey in 1963 covering Africans in Nairobi in the income group £250-£750 per annum are well advanced. Thirty-two temporary

enumerators will do the field work, under the supervision of the permanent staff of the Division.

The Farm Economics Survey Unit which is now part of the Division has 8 enumerators. This team is strengthened by additional enumerators paid for by the Ministry of Land Settlement. The Unit will continue its investigations into the cost structure of agricultural enterprises of various types. Special attention will be paid to the economic problems resulting from the splitting up of large farms.

5. Prospects for further development in 1963-1965

Because of changing conditions a realistic forecast of statistical development over the next two years is not possible. The two major annual enquiries, i.e. the agricultural census of the Scheduled Areas and the enumeration of employees are expected to continue. For the former census a field survey section would be needed, as the number of small-holders increases. A further household budgetary survey for Africans in the lower income groups may be carried out in 1964 either in Nairobi or elsewhere. Plans exist to carry out a census on industrial production in 1963 as Kenya's contribution to the UN World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics. In Kenya it is now necessary to intensify efforts to collect information on the activities of the Africans emerging from the subsistence economy. Such information is needed particularly for the agricultural sector to obtain greater knowledge of the structure and operation of the economy, for the improvement of national accounts statistics and for economic planning. Greater financial resources than are likely to become available in the near future would, however, be required to establish the necessary permanent cadre of field enumerators.

6. Staff requirements, 1964-1970

No forecast can be made of staff requirements over the next few years till the policy of the new independent Government in this matter is known.

LIBYA

The Census and Statistical Department of the Ministry of National Economy has its main office in the capital city of Tripoli and branch offices in Tripoli, Benghazi and Tebha. The number of staff members, including professional, middle grade and clerical posts is about 124. The mechanographical equipment of the Department is Hollerith.

Two university students are receiving training in statistics at universities and three other candidates are receiving training at middle level training centres. It is expected that more scholarships will become available next year, as well as more possibilities for middle-level training.

A statistical summary is issued periodically and is both prepared and printed in the office. In 1962, a Statistical Abstract for Libya was prepared for the first time, including data on demography; external trade; banking and financial statistics; prices; agricultural, mining and industrial production; transport; health; education, etc.

A summary of external trade statistics is published periodically. The latest yearly issue referring to 1962 was published already in February 1963. This decrease in the time-lag of publication was made possible by improvements in data processing with the help of UN technical advice.

Wholesale and retail prices started to be collected in 1962 for Tripoli and in April 1963 for Benghazi.

Libya intends to conduct an industrial census in the near future. Preparatory work has started and listings are being made of all industries. It is also planned to conduct a population census in 1964. Two UAR experts will act as advisers for this census.

MADAGASCAR

1. Staff position and training policy, 1961-1963

The following table reviews the situation with regard to staff in the various positions and in training in each of the years 1961 to 1963:-

	1961		1962		1963	
	T.A.	Local	T.A.	Local	T.A.	Local
Statisticians/economists	3	-	3	-	5	-
Statistical officers	6	2	6	1	6	1
Assistant statisticians	0	2	1	2	1	3
Personnel of tabulation and enumerators	10	167	7	170	5	172
Enumerators	0	100	0	250	0	50
Statisticians/economists in training	0	0	0	2	0	5
Statistical officers in training	0	1	0	1	0	6

T.A. = Technical assistance personnel

Local = Local Personnel

2. Change in organizational structure

A project is under study to transform the present Office of Statistics and Socio-Economic Studies into a National Institute of Statistics and Economic Research. There is no close relationship between the Office of Statistics and the Planning Office. Since the latter has had to produce a plan very rapidly, it was not possible to wait for the results of surveys undertaken by the Office of Statistics which would need two to three years to be finalized.

3. Current activities and publications

The Office of Statistics collects currently statistics on climate, population, employment, health, education, finances, prices, money, credit, transport, external trade, migration and works out index numbers of retail and wholesale prices and of the volume of external trade.

It also is responsible for the national accounts estimates and keeps registers of establishments and of the automobile park.

The following publications are issued regularly: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Statistics of External Trade (annual), Population 1st of January each year, Automobile Park (annually), Note on the economic situation at the beginning of each year. For the last decade the Statistical Yearbook has been replaced by a publication on The Economy of Madagascar since 1950, issued in collaboration with the Planning Office. The following non-periodic publications have also been issued: Historical series for external trade 1949-1961 and The Evolution of the Population of Madagascar. In preparation are an analysis of 250 historical series and the results of a survey of the six main cities.

4. Programmes of field surveys

The following surveys have been undertaken or are under way: A survey of all urban centres with more than 5,000 inhabitants; a demographic, housing and agricultural sampling survey covering 1000 villages in various parts of the country; an urban family budget survey for indigenous and foreign families (covering a total of 1500 families); a rural consumption and family budget survey for indigenous households (covering 5200 families); a survey of the structure of 3000 agricultural holdings; a survey of the yields of principal crops; an industrial survey.

5. Prospects for further development, 1963-1965

Funds have been requested for a survey on population movements (natural and migratory) and a survey on internal trade. The present mechanographic equipment will in 1964 be replaced by two 1401 IBM electronic computers. This will increase the capacity for statistical work and permit the Office to undertake econometric and socio-economic studies.

6. Requirements for statistical staff, 1964-1970

The following table has been submitted regarding future need for statistical staff in Madagascar:

<u>Central statistical office</u>				
<u>Grade and year</u>	<u>Head Office</u>	<u>Branch offices and field organization</u>	<u>Other government offices</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Statisticians/ economists and equivalent</u> 1964	7	-	-	7
1967	11	-	1	12
1970	12	-	4	16
<u>Statistical officers and equivalent</u> 1964	9	-	-	9
1967	10	3	2	15
1970	10	5	5	20
<u>Assistant statisticians</u> 1964	8	-	-	8
1967	12	5	3	20
1970	15	5	10	30

MOROCCO

The activities of the Central Statistical Office of Morocco have increased considerably since the Second Conference of African Statisticians. The Office is responsible for the collection and publication of demographic statistics and for conducting sampling surveys in all fields. In addition, it collects price statistics, calculates price indices and other important economic indices, co-ordinates the statistical work of public and semi-public organizations, gives them advice in statistical matters and receives all statistics they work out. Moreover, it examines all proposals for statistical nomenclature, serves as the secretariat of the Committee for Co-ordination of Statistics, conducts economic surveys, supplies the services of a machine tabulating unit, trains personnel and maintains liaison with foreign countries and international organizations in statistical matters.

1. Staff position and training policy

The staff available for realizing the programme outlined above is relatively limited. The present set-up consists of 17 professional statisticians, 26 statistical assistants and clerks, 295 interviewers, 155 computers and 28 other low-grade personnel.

The training centre for high level statisticians which started to function October 1, 1961, is open for training of Moroccans and foreigners. The permanent personnel of the centre consists of two UN experts and two experts under bilateral technical assistance. The director is a Moroccan statistician educated by the INSEE. At present 45 foreigners and 25 Moroccans are being trained at the Rabat centre. Six statisticians are being educated at the INSEE and ten more candidates will take the entrance examination in 1963.

2. Changes in organizational structure

Since the Second Conference of African Statisticians a survey section has been created within the Central Statistical Office and the statistical training centre has been attached to it. A UN demographer is from 1963 in

charge of the section for demographic statistics and studies. The main tasks of this section are at present the tabulation, publication and analysis of the 1960 census.

The Central Statistical Office and the Planning Office are under joint administration and collaborate closely. The Committee for Co-ordination of Statistics which was founded in 1959 meets at least once a year to review surveys undertaken and to establish a programme for the following year. Groups of specialists are also meeting under the auspices of the Committee to discuss various statistical problems. The statistical law (dalier) of 1959 makes it obligatory to answer questions in connection with statistical surveys and guarantees the secrecy of the answers. Since the law was passed a marked improvement in the response to statistical surveys on the part of industrialists has taken place.

3. Current activities and publications 1961 - 1963

A census of industrial establishments is planned for 1964-65 with the collaboration of interested ministries. The industrial statistics unit is, among other things, undertaking quarterly surveys of the production of main industrial establishments, semi-annual surveys of employment and salaries, semi-annual surveys of the outlook for industry, annual economic surveys and surveys on professional employment and qualifications. The unit is also working on the establishment of a Moroccan classification of economic activities.

The punching of the cards for the population census of 1960 is expected to be finished in August 1963. The tabulation may start at the end of the year in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance which is supplying an IBM 1401 computer. The analysis and publication of the results is expected to be completed in 1964. Some results of the census have already been published and more are to follow during 1963. A special study on the demographic trends of Morocco and their repercussions on the economic development will also be undertaken. In 1964, a civil register will be established in co-operation with the Ministry of the Interior.

Foreign trade statistics are collected by the customs authorities and published by the Central Statistical Office. A five year programme (1960-1964), particularly aimed at the improvement of foreign trade statistics

was formulated in 1959. Many difficulties were met in carrying this programme through. The Burxelles nomenclature has been used since 1956, but as a long term goal the Central Statistical Office has proposed to change over to the SITC revised. A certain resistance against this proposal is met, but a working group has been established to study the problem and put forward proposals for carrying it through. The Office also publishes quarterly indices of volume and unit value of foreign trade by groups of products with base year 1956. Commodities included in the estimate of the indices cover 85 per cent and 94 per cent of imports and exports value in 1956, respectively.

A report on the price indices of Morocco has been worked out by the Central Statistical Office and has been submitted to the various ministries for study. It is hoped that with the increase in personnel foreseen for 1963, improvements can be made in the cost of living and wholesale price indices as well as in the unit value indices of external trade.

Of other work undertaken by the Office may be mentioned the annual yearbooks of the automobile park, annual economic surveys, a consumer survey referring to 1959-60 and preparations for a survey of internal trade and a handicraft survey. National accounts series for Morocco for the period 1915 - 1959 were published in 1960.

4. Programmes of field surveys

A multi-purpose sample survey for the whole of Morocco is being prepared and is preceded by a pilot survey. The survey will cover natural population movements, unemployment in cities, under-employment in rural areas, agrarian structure, area cultivated, production, live-stock and equipment in agriculture. About 200 field interviewers and 100 statistical computers will be employed on the survey and it is estimated to cost about 500 million Moroccan francs. The technical director is a statistician from SEDES and, in addition, four international experts are employed, one from FAO and three from the UN, as well as an expert from the United States.

A proposal for a permanent system of yield surveys has been put before the Committee for Co-ordination of Statistics. The establishment

of the system of permanent agricultural statistics is estimated to take five years and will be combined with the establishment of regional statistical offices.

5. Requirements for statistical staff 1964-1970

The following statistical staff will be needed to carry out the five year programme for the development of statistics and of economic and demographic surveys in Morocco during the period 1964-1970:

Grade and year	Central statistical offices			Total
	Head Office	Branch offices and field organization	Other Government offices	
Statisticians/economists and equivalent				
1964	6	1	5	12
1967	10	5	7	22
1970	15	15	10	40
Statistical officers and equivalent				
1964	12	2	15	29
1967	20	30	20	70
1970	25	50	30	105
Assistant statisticians				
1964	36	6	40	82
1967	60	70	54	184
1970	80	130	80	290

NIGERIA

1. Staff position and training policy, 1961-63

The present statistical set-up, excluding clerical and other non-professional staff consists of: 25 statisticians, with 10 vacancies; 18 statistical and higher statistical officers with 7 vacancies; 33 assistant statistical officers, with 12 vacancies. Turnover among professional and higher technical staff has been high during the last two years. The number of sub-technical, clerical and other non-professional staff grew from 404 to 643 during the period July 1 1961 to March 31 1963. The turnover among assistant statistical officers also continues to be high.

Three staff members are at present on a course leading to Final Associateship of the British Institute of Statisticians and three others are reading for University Degrees. At least six, including two professional officers, are expected to commence similar courses in the next few months.

An in-service training course for statistical clerical staff and assistant officers was started on a part-time basis in the last quarter of 1961. The course lasted for eight months and was attended by seventeen member of the Office. Its aim was to prepare the trainees for the Registered Statistical Assistant and the Intermediate examinations of the British Institute.

Experience gained from this first course showed the need for running future courses on a full-time basis. It also showed that to aim at two examinations simultaneously put too much strain on the majority of the trainees. A separate full-time course, therefore, has been provided for the R.S.A. and a part-time course organized for those who have passed the R.S.A. and are preparing for the Intermediate. The courses are run by a UN statistical training expert with the assistance of local senior statistical officers.

This year, a Certificate examination organized by the Federal Office of Statistics will be held in addition to the Institute's examination for the R.S.A. class. The aim is gradually to replace the Institute's examinations by such equivalent examinations, which will continue to be linked with conditions of service such as appointment and promotion for the junior grades. The Federal Office of Statistics also sends trainees to the UNECA Statistical Training Centre in Achimota, Ghana. In addition, more facilities for university level training in statistics are gradually becoming available in Nigeria.

2. Change in organizational structure

There has been no change in the internal organizational structure of the Federal Office, but the trend towards the creation of small statistical units within ministries continues. All staff for such units are supplied by the Federal Office. The plans and policies of the Office are increasingly directed towards providing the kind of statistical services needed for economic planning.

The Standing Committee on Statistics of the Joint Planning Committee continues to meet. Its members are chief compilers and users of statistics in ministries and the Central Bank. Of late small working parties of statisticians have been meeting for detailed discussion of subjects of limited interest, and this trend is likely to continue.

3. Current activities and publications 1961-63

The results of the May 1962 population census have been annulled and a re-count is being planned.

An annual survey on employment and earnings covering establishments with 10 or more employees provides data on number of employees and total earnings. Employees in agriculture are included and the results of the survey are analyzed by industry and by type of employer. Figures on un-employment are collected from 17 Employment Exchange Offices in commercial and industrial centres. However, registration is voluntary and no incentive to register exists. Consequently, the coverage of the data is unsatisfactory.

Two major changes in external trade statistics have been introduced since 1961. With the change-over to IBM equipment, monthly trade summaries could from January 1962 include full details of country of origin and destination. Although processing has been speeded up, the final document becomes available only four months after the date to which it relates because of delays in printing. A new classification, based on the SITC (revised) was introduced from January 1963, using a five digit code for most items. The same code is used for imports and exports, except in the case of some export commodities. A separate tariff code will continue to be used. After revision of the tariff, a single document will be issued giving details of both the tariff code and the trade classification.

Annual and monthly data on industrial statistics continue to be gathered by means of questionnaires from establishments and enterprises employing ten or more persons. Nigeria plans to participate in the 1963 World Programme on Industrial Statistics. A working party has recently met in order to find ways to put an end to existing wasteful duplication of work in the field of industrial statistics.

Following the report on the National Accounts of Nigeria 1950-57, the methods used in estimating capital formation have been modified and the sources broadened. In 1961, the Federal Office assumed the responsibility for continuing the national accounts estimates from 1958 onwards. It is hoped that the estimates of gross domestic product by industry at current prices for 1958 to 1961 will be ready this year. Expenditure and income share estimates will follow as soon as resources permit.

The balance of payments estimates are prepared jointly by the Federal Office of Statistics and the Central Bank of Nigeria. The former is responsible for the data on current transactions while the latter provides data on monetary flows and foreign exchange reserves. Recently the methodology and sources of deriving some items have been modified. The Central Bank now conducts a foreign investment survey among branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies in Nigeria. Profits of foreign companies are obtained from the same survey. Information from external sources and

tax statistics is still used to supplement the survey which is incomplete, but in the future direct investment and profits of foreign companies will be derived solely from the survey. An annual inquiry to obtain information on income and expenditure of foreign insurance companies in Nigeria is also held. Information is now available which makes it possible to prepare half-yearly balance of payments statements.

Statistics on ocean, air, road and rail transport are also worked out currently by the Federal Office. Migration statistics are published on the basis of data collected by the public organizations concerned. A new system of analysis of income tax statistics has to be found after introduction of the P.A.Y.E. system. The Federal Ministry of Education is responsible for the publication of education statistics on the national level based on data from the regions. A two day conference was held in May 1963 to arrive at a uniform set of definitions and methods of reporting. A UNESCO expert in educational statistics has been attached to the Ministry for the last year. The Ministry of Health is responsible for medical statistics. A small statistical unit has now been established in the Ministry in order to cope with the increasing volume of data.

The change-over from ICT to IBM machines was completed towards the end of 1961. It is hoped that the time spent on processing statistical data will be considerably reduced in the future.

The regular publications of the Federal Office of Statistics are: Annual Trade Report (latest 1960), Monthly Trade Summary, Annual Abstract (latest 1961), Digest of Statistics (quarterly). In addition, the following periodical reports have been issued since the middle of 1961: Lagos Urban Consumer Survey 1959-1960; Lagos Housing Enquiry, June 1961; Capital Formation 1959-60; Insurance Statistics 1960 and 1961; Report on Employment and Earnings Enquiry - September 1960 and December 1961.

4. Programmes of field surveys

The Office of the National Manpower Board is conducting a nation-wide survey on high-level man-power. A survey on unemployment was planned to start in July, covering households in urban areas with 40,000 and more inhabitants in 1962.

Agricultural sample surveys were undertaken in connection with the 1950 and the 1960 World Censuses of Agriculture, but suffered from various shortcomings. With the increased awareness of the importance of agricultural statistics for planning purposes an improved organization for collecting these statistics was recommended. The USAID agreed to co-operate in the project and four Nigerians were sent to the USA for a six-month course in agricultural statistics methodology in 1960. Later an AID consultant visited Nigeria. Beginning with the 1962/63 surveys of areas and yields for 12 principal crops, it was planned to cover 192 units of study, representing a five per cent sample. A unit of study is measured in terms of a population of 2000 adult males. Delay in the arrival of equipment from the USA made it necessary to reduce the coverage of the survey to 97 units of study. For the first time questions on rural indebtedness and credit operations were included. Three USAID statisticians will participate in the project work. The size of the staff involved in agricultural surveys has risen from about 125 in 1959/60 to 445 in 1963/64. Improved facilities for analyzing the material collected are planned, which will reduce the timelag of publication both of rural and urban surveys.

Three field teams are now operating simultaneously in the three regions of Nigeria and it is planned to increase the number to four this year and five in 1964 in order to cover the most important centres throughout the Federation. Each team covers a lower income group (up to £399 per annum) and a middle income group (£400 - £1200) over a period of twelve months. Methodological problems are expected to arise when the surveys in the next few years will move from fully urban to less urbanized centres.

5. Regional statistical units

In addition to the Federal Statistical Organization, regional governments have in recent years established statistical divisions or sections in the ministries of economic planning.

(i) Northern Nigeria. No central regional statistical agency exists in the Northern Region. Main primary statistical investigations are conducted by Federal agencies, but various regional agencies collect and compile data closely connected with their own activity. In 1961, statistics in general in the region became the responsibility of the Ministry of Economic Planning. It is understood, however, that other ministries continue to compile statistics needed for their planning and policy. During 1962, statistical units or posts were established in the Ministries of Education, Establishment and Training, Economic Planning and Trade and Industry. The activity of the statistical section in the Ministry of Economic Planning includes the co-ordination of economic statistics in the region through the establishment of interdepartmental work programmes, the evaluation of the Federal statistical programme from a regional point of view and the keeping of an up-to-date register of official statistics available for the region. The section also collects and processes secondary statistics for planning and organizes the training of statistical staff. There is a general lack of skilled personnel and it is difficult to find candidates for the training course for statistical assistants conducted in Lagos. As an emergency measure a part-time six months course on statistical methods was organized in 1963.

There is no intention to organize in the next two years a separate regional office of statistics. A further decentralization of Federal statistical work is expected in the compilation and analysis of data by regional branches of the F.O.S. The region will continue to demand improvement in coverage of employment statistics collected by the Federal Ministry of Labour and will insist on the development of banking statistics. During 1963-65 a start will also be made in the organization of statistical services in larger units of local government. As a result of these developments, a Regional Digest of Statistics should be published in 1964-65, the statistics shown in official annual reports should be extended and improved and the control of the performance of development plans made more efficient.

- (ii) Eastern Nigeria. The statistics division of the Ministry of Economic Planning co-ordinates the statistical activities of other ministries. The staff of the division will by fall 1963 be one senior statistician, two statisticians, two statistical officers, one machine operator and two typists. Statistical units have been set up in the Ministries of Agriculture, Commerce, Health and Works. Seven officers have been sent mostly to UN sponsored training courses. The activities of the division include annual industrial and plantation surveys. When vital registration and statistics are introduced in the region shortly, the division will have to implement these programmes and it is also starting collection of price data from certain market areas. By the end of 1963 it is planned to have 25 statisticians of all grades working in the region, and this number is expected to be doubled by 1968.
- (iii) Western Nigeria. The Western Nigeria Statistics Office is a division in the Ministry of Economic Planning. The present staff consists of twelve statisticians, with seven vacancies, nine statistical officers and 36 statistical assistants and enumerators. Because of the shortage of staff, available training facilities are utilized extensively. At present, ten persons are receiving training in various parts of the world. Current activities of the division include the population census, annual industrial production enquiry, rural economic survey, the analysis of government accounts and regional break-down of import and export data. The division publishes the Western Nigeria Statistical Bulletin twice a year.

It is expected that statistical needs will grow much in the near future. Planned projects include inter-regional trade surveys, vital statistics registration, saving surveys and an annual survey on employment of school leavers.

6. Requirements for statistical staff 1964-70

The following table has been submitted regarding future need for statistical staff of the Federation of Nigeria:

Grade and Year	Central Statistical Office ^{b/}		Regional Government Agencies ^{d/}	Total
	Head Office	Branch offices and field organization		
Professional				
Senior 1964 ^{a/}	6 (3)	3 (1)	3	12
1967	8	3	3	14
1970	11	4	3	18
Junior 1964 ^{a/}	12 (10)	4 (1)	15	31
1967	15	10	18	43
1970	22 ^{c/}	10	22	54
Middle				
level 1964 ^{a/}	37 (24)	15 (10)	21	73
1967	58	24	71	153
1970	71	27	91	189

^{a/} For 1964 figures in brackets indicate number of present staff who will fill established posts early in 1964; at least 6 are expected to be undergoing full-time training for higher posts at that time.

^{b/} Including other Federal Government agencies.

^{c/} Includes provision for 3 posts in Federal research organizations.

^{d/} Includes proposed statistical staff in Northern Nigeria local Government. Excludes Public Corporations.

RWANDA AND BURUNDI

The Banque d'Emission which is in charge of the statistical services of the two governments makes monthly estimates of the value and volume of the foreign trade of Rwanda-Burundi on the basis of customs returns and summarizes the import and export licences granted by the Bank. It also elaborates banking statistics and a consolidated balance for monetary organizations, as well as the balance of payments. Statistics on air traffic, tourism and on monthly goods traffic by rail from the port of Usumbura are also worked out.

TANGANYIKA

No paper with the required information could be submitted within the time-limit set.

Requirements for Statistical Staff, 1964-70

Central Statistical Office				
Grade and year	Head Office	Field Organiza- tion	Other Govern- ment Agencies	Total
Professional				
Senior 1964	2			2
1967	3			3
1970	4			4
Junior 1964	5		2	7
1967	6		3	9
1970	7		4	11
Middle				
level 1964	12	1	3	16
1967	16	2	4	22
1970	18	2	5	25

For 1964 the Central Statistical Office figures relate to agreed establishment and not theoretically desirable position.

TOGO

1. Staff Position and Training Policy, 1961-63

The Statistical Office at the end of 1962 had around 50 employees, of whom eight were professional statisticians at various levels. Of the three high level statisticians with diplomas from INSEE in Paris two are Togolese and one on French technical assistance. The two assistant statisticians have received their training at the centre of Abidjan. One of the other three professionals is in charge of the survey section and, therefore, has been sent to the training centre at Bangui. A FAO technical assistance expert is participating in the current agricultural survey and a UN expert is organizing the work of the mechanographical unit which was established in 1961.

At the end of this year an economist/statistician is expected back from studies in Paris. Of two Togolese statisticians undergoing training at the European Statistical Training Centre in Paris and two statistical assistants being trained at the Yaoundé centre, three were expected back by mid-July. Since the Statistical Office has a sufficient number of middle and low-grade statisticians, efforts are now mainly concentrated on increasing high level personnel.

2. Change in Organizational Structure

The Statistical Office of Togo which was created in 1956 remains attached to the Ministry of Economy and Planning. The work done by the Statistical Office is not sufficiently known by the other administrative services. In an attempt to make the relations closer between the Office and the rest of the administration an Inter-Ministerial Committee of Co-ordination of Statistical Surveys was created in 1958. The president of the committee is the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs and the members are the ministers of interested departments as well as the Director of Planning and Economic Affairs. The Statistical Office serves as its secretariat. The

Committee is divided into 6 sub-committees and meets as often as necessary and at least once every year. It played an important role during the population census and has had its say about all other important surveys held since it was established. Unfortunately, the activities of the Committee have been declining recently.

3. Current Activities and Publications, 1961-1963

The Statistical Office publishes regularly a monthly bulletin and an annual publication on external trade statistics. Other publications issued during the period 1961 to 1963 include several volumes of the population census 1958-1960 (list of villages, ethnographic study, methodology and definitive results for the urban population and for the country as a whole). One volume of the sample demographic survey of 1961, relating to methodology, was also published as well as an economic survey of Togo for the period 1959 to 1961.

4. Programmes of Field Surveys

The period 1959-1963 has been a particularly busy one for the Statistical Office. In addition to the general population census (1958-60) and the demographic sample survey (1960-61), the agricultural survey (1961-62), a survey of civil servants, a survey of industrial and commercial enterprises and establishments and a survey of the automobile park were undertaken.

5. Prospects for further development in 1963-65

If the number of professional statisticians continues to increase at the present rate several important tasks which so far could not be handled may be embarked upon, like a consumption and family living survey and a highway traffic survey. Already established surveys could, in addition, be improved.

6. Requirements for Statistical Staff, 1964-70

To be able to plan and organize the work well and draw maximum benefit from the material collected the Statistical Office would in 1970 need 4 statisticians/economists. In addition, about ten statistical officers would be needed, six of whom to be stationed in the office itself and four in the various regions. Also, the presence of one statistical officer in each of the following Ministries: education, health, social affairs and agriculture, who could work out valuable statistics from available documents, is indispensable for the Office. Finally, 24 statistical assistants would be needed.

UGANDA

1. Staff Position and Training Policy

The Statistics Branch in Uganda has been transferred to the office of the Prime Minister and is developing the statistical services as quickly as the staff situation permits. The departure of experienced expatriate officers is partly compensated by the availability of UN and other experts.

An active in-service training programme for junior and middle-grade staff has been operating for over a year and a half. In 1963, three Statistical Assistants are taking the Intermediate Examination of the Association of the Institute of Statisticians, and ten officers are taking the Registered Statistical Assistant Examination. The ECA has been requested to provide a training officer to assist on the programme. Professional economists and statisticians are being recruited direct from Makerere College and overseas universities.

2. Current Activities

The Branch has started a three and a half year programme for the improvement of agricultural statistics. In the first year, work will be concentrated on estimates of acreage for all crops as well as of livestock, while in the second year, 1964/65, efforts will be devoted to yield estimation and land utilization. Work in the third year has not yet been planned, but is expected to deal with livestock, (particularly livestock on the move) without recourse to sampling.

The U.K. has been requested to provide an expert to undertake the first industrial production survey in Uganda. The results are expected to become available by the end of 1964. An analysis of establishments by size and details of wages and salaries are already available from the Annual Enumeration of Employees.

UPPER VOLTA

It is not expected that the National Office of Statistics and Economic Studies is going to develop between 1964 and 1970. The need for personnel in 1964 because of the expansion of the office through the creation of a new section and the installation of a machine tabulation unit is as follows:

Statistician/economists	3
Statistical officers	7
Assistant statisticians and auxiliary personnel	15

Since priority is given to the agricultural and industrial surveys, no distribution census has been planned. Some information in this field is available from the Annual Enumeration of Employees. It is non-the-less desirable that a survey of distribution and service establishments should commence before the industrial production survey has finished.

3. Programmes of field Surveys

The first rural budget survey started in August 1962, the field work is expected to finish in August 1963 and the results should be available in early 1964. The survey is conducted on a sampling basis and is intended to test methods and gain experience. Only selected areas of Buganda are covered and the sample of 100 households changes each month. If successful, the method will be extended to other areas.

A peasant farm survey (on a sampling basis) studying farm costs in detail has been recently started by the Agricultural Department in Eastern and Northern Regions. Besides these rural surveys, three urban budget surveys will take place in 1963 in Kampala, covering households with different income levels.