



REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

Paix – Travail – Patrie

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Peace – Work – Fatherland

EVOLUTION OF NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEMS

Cameroon

Presented by

Joseph TEDOU, General Director

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 2007

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. SHORT PRESENTATION OF CAMEROON	3
3. STATE OF STATISTICS	4
3.1 Review of statistics in Cameroon	4
3.2 Organization of the National Statistical Information System	5
3.3 Human resources	6
3.4 Financial resources	7
4. NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPPEMENT OF STATISTICS (NSDS)	8
4.1 Triennial statistical program 2003-2005	8
4.2 The statistical device for the follow-up and the evaluation of poverty and the MDGs	8
4.3 National strategy for the development of statistics (NSDS)	9
5.1 Evolution of statistical production	9
5.2 Periodic or specific surveys and studies	10
6.1 Needs of NSSI	10
6.2 Challenges and constraints	10
7. CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK	11
7.1 Role of the State	11
7.2 The awaited support of the development partners.	11
7.4 Priority actions	12

ANNEXES

Annexe 1 : Indicateurs économiques et sociodémographiques de suivi/évaluation du DSRP et des OMD

Annexe 2 : Catalogue des publications

1. INTRODUCTION

At the time of the celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the United Nations Statistical Commission, the delegation of Cameroon is happy to take part in the present high level seminar and to share with the other delegations the experience of its country. We seize this occasion, which is thus offered to us to address to the UN Secretary General and to all his team, the thanks of the Government of Cameroon for all the efforts made for the development of statistics in the Member States, in particular in Cameroon through the agencies of the United Nations, which are represented there.

Our contribution is articulated around five points that are the general situation of statistics in Cameroon, the current strategy of development, the statistical production, the needs and constraints the statistical system is facing and finally a conclusion and an outlook. We thought we should start with a short presentation of Cameroon.

2. SHORT PRESENTATION OF CAMEROON

Located in the Guinea gulf, Cameroon stretches to North as far as the Lake Chad, forming a triangle having a surface area of 475.650 km². It shares borders with Nigeria, Chad, Central Africa, Congo, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea. Its physical and human geography is very diversified so much so that Cameroon is often described as Africa in miniature. French and English are the official languages and the political capital is Yaoundé.

Independent since January 1, 1960, the Constitution in force goes back to 1996 and devotes the separation of powers between the Executive ensured by the President of the Republic and Head of the State, the Legislature ensured by the Parliament and the judiciary ensured by the Supreme Court.

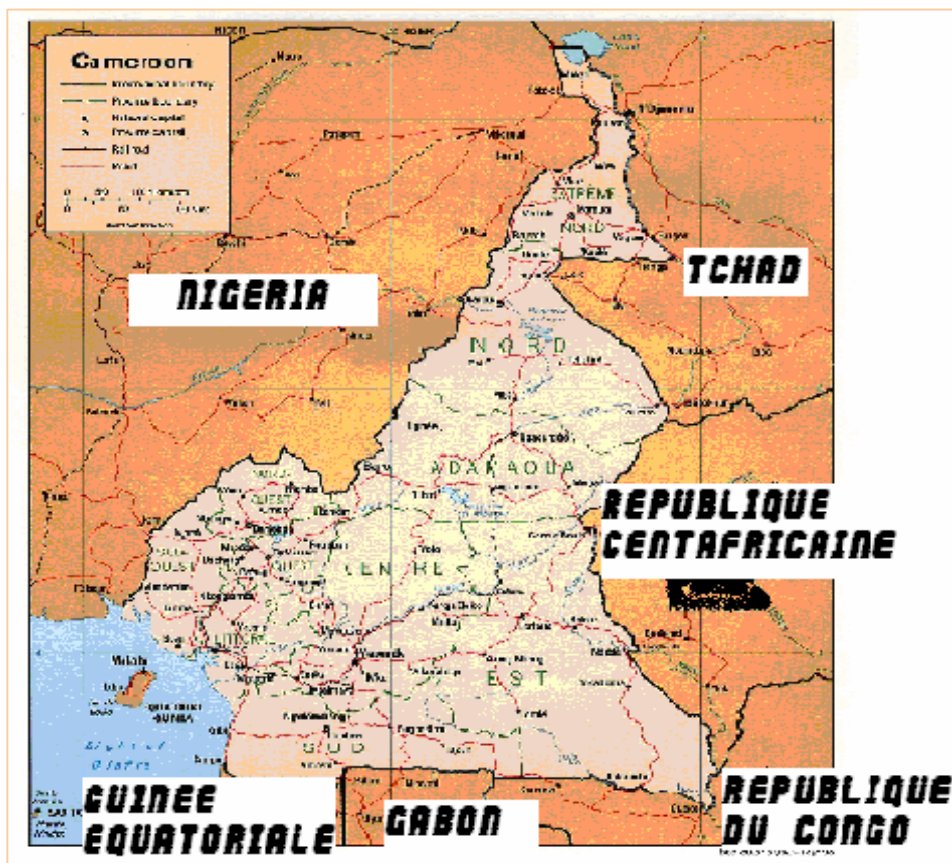
Rather young, the population is estimated in 2005 at approximately 17 million inhabitants. It is made up at nearly 64% of young people of less than 25 years and approximately 51% of women. The annual growth rate of the population reaches 2.8%. With an index of 4.5 children per woman, fecundity remains high. The rate of urbanization is estimated at 54.6%. Cameroon is characterized by a rich cultural diversity represented by more than 230 ethnic groups split up into great groups.

Primary education is obligatory. The literacy rate of the population is estimated at 81.1% in 2005. The infant mortality rate is 74 per 1000 alive births, the youth mortality rate is 75 per 1000 alive births and the maternal mortality rate is 669 per 100.000 alive births. The prevalence of the VIH/SIDA is 5,5% for the population of 15-49 years including 6.8% among women. Pandemia is more widespread in urban environment where the prevalence is 6.7% against 4% for the rural one

At 4.2% in 2000, the growth rate of the GDP is estimated at 2.2% in 2005 and is projected to approximately 4.3% in 2006. The structure of the GDP is 20.3% for the primary sector, 32.3% for the secondary industry, and 39.5% for the tertiary sector; taxes and taxes accounting for 9.1%. This economic growth always rests on the primary sector and the tertiary sector. Oil sector is somewhat losing speed because of exhaustion of exploited wells. Potential sources of growth are the agricultural sector, mining, construction industries, tourist industry and commercial services.

As regards the social aspects, the economic and socio-demographic indicators show that, in spite of efforts provided by the Government, Cameroon face important difficulties to ensure satisfactory living conditions to all the layers of the population. Indeed, in 2001, 2 Cameroonians out of 5 live under the poverty line estimated at 232.547

FCFA (=305\$) per adult equivalent and per annum. Thanks to its own resources and to resources from the initiative of national debt relief of heavily indebted poor countries, the Government implements ambitious reforms in order to reverse the tendency and to put the country on the way of a strong and durable growth, based on two major axes that are the relaunching of the private sector and the reduction of poverty. The good governance, the fight against the corruption and the embezzlement of public assets are also large axes of the governmental policy.



3. STATE OF STATISTICS

3.1 Review of statistics in Cameroon

Some reference dates marked the institutional evolution of the statistics in Cameroon. The year 2001 constitutes an important turning point in the evolution institutional of the statistics. It is indeed in April 2001 that the Government created the National Institute of the Statistics. The principal reference dates are

- ☞ 1946, creation of the Local Service of General Statistics in Douala;
- ☞ 1952, creation of the Service General of Statistics and Data processing in Douala;
- ☞ 1957, creation of the Service General of Statistics and Data processing, Yaoundé;
- ☞ May 1967, creation of the Management of the General Statistics and the Economic Accounts;
- ☞ November 1967, creation of the Management of the Statistics and the National accounting;
- ☞ April 20, 2001, creation of the National Institute of the Statistics, Administrative Publicly-owned establishment equipped with a financial autonomy and having a board of directors.

The Decree bearing creation of the NSI defines its principal missions, which are:

- coordination of activities of the National System of Statistical Data;
- production of data and statistical indicators necessary to the economic and social management;
- preserving files of the censuses and surveys carried out by public administrations and organizations subsidized or controlled by the State;
- development of statistical sciences and economic research under its responsibility, training of the staff specialized in the running of the NSSI;
- statistical co-operation.

3.2 Organization of the National Statistical Information System

The National System of Statistical Information (NSSI) gathers all the bodies, which intervene in the production, the publication, the diffusion and the use of statistical data. The coordination of the running of the Cameroonian NSSI is ensured by the National Institute of Statistics. The NSI ensures the implementation of the main orientations decided by the activities steering body, which is the National Statistical Council (NSC). The NSSI organization is decentralized with, in addition to the NSI, the central Office of Census and Studies of Population (BUCREP), the regional statistical services and the statistical services in the line Ministries.

On the **regulative level**, the NSSI is governed by:

- ☞ The Law n° 91/023 of November 16, 1991 relating to censuses and statistical surveys;
- ☞ The Decree n° 93/407/PM of May 7, 1993 laying down the implementation modes of the law of 1991 relating to censuses and statistical surveys. This Decree also creates the National Council of Statistics (CNS) and institutes also the statistical visa.
- ☞ the Presidential decree n°2001/100 of April 20, 2001 bearing the creation and running of the national Institute of Statistics (NSI).

On the **institutional level**, the NSSI is organized around:

- ☞ the National Council of Statistics, statistical consultative body of government with competency on the coordination and control of the statistical activity;
- ☞ the National Statistical Institute with 10 provincial Agencies;
- ☞ Statistical Services in the line Ministries;
- ☞ other specialized agencies, in particular the Central Office of Census and Studies of Population (BUCREP);
- ☞ universities, big schools and research centres;
- ☞ private consultancy offices;
- ☞ employers and professional organizations of the private sector.

The last three groups of stakeholders are not governed by the official statistics obligations.

The line ministries in general have a statistical service whose administrative attachment depends on the importance of the sector. The weak involvement of the majority of the technical persons in charge of these services and the insufficient resources handicap them in the production

3.3 Human resources

The human resources of the Cameroon NSSI was distributed according to the professional category and the training schools:

According to French-speaking traditions, three principal training schools of formation ensure the staff training of statisticians and demographers professions.

- Two statistics schools, i.e. the Regional Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (ISSEA) of Yaoundé and the National School of Statistics and Applied economics (ENSEA) in Abidjan which train:
 - High-level technicians of statistics TSS (Bac + 2)
 - Engineers of application of statistics IAS (Bac + 4)
 - Statisticians economists engineers ISE (third cycle)
- the Institute of Formation and Research and Demography (IFORD), which trains demographers (DESS in demography).

Recently, departments were opened in universities to make up the deficit in the supply of human resources compared to increasing needs.

The NSI carried out in August 2004 a census of statisticians and demographers in activity in public administrations, parapublic and the private sector.

The resources listed here consist of all the statisticians and demographers trained in the various schools, as well national as foreign, and who are in activity in Cameroun in the public or private sector. Were also taken into account, the non statistician staff working in the bodies in charge of the statistical production.

Table 1: human resources of NSSI according sex and qualification

Sex	Qualified in statistics or démography		Human resources of NSSI	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Female	45	11,7	79	14,8
Male	340	88,3	456	85,2
Total	385	100,0	535	100,0

Source : NSI, *Census of statisticians and démographers 2004*

For the whole of human resources of the NSSI, the analysis according to the age shows that:

- ◆ the average age is 41 years; approximately 18% of the personal of the NSSI are less than 30 years; 37% between 30 and 44 years and 45% are 45 years old or more.
- ◆ In 2004, 79 women were listed among human resources of the NSSI. What represents a proportion of 15%. The average age of women is 42 years.
- ◆ 72% of the staff (of which 12% are women) are qualified in statistics or demography; among the 28% remainder, some acquired remarkable competences on the job

3.4 Financial resources

The situation of the financial resources assigned to the statistical operations in general in Cameroon can be apprehended essentially through the budget of the State on the one hand, and the financings of co-operation projects on the other hand. On own funding (except external financings), the budget of the NSI is in constant increase, thus translating the will of the authorities to make it possible to the NSI to implement its working program. These resources are still insufficient taking into consideration the needs expressed by all users. The supports of the development partners with the realization of certain activities, especially of statistical production, are very important. All the great operations of data collection of national scale were mainly financed by the external donors.

Table 2 : Evolution of NSI budget – Amount in millions FCFA (1 million FCFA=\$ 2002)

	WORKING BUDGET Excluding compensation ¹	Investment (BI "P)	Total
1999 /2000	43,4	222,8	266,2
2000/2001	52,1	458,0	510,1
2001/2002	72,6	372,4	445,0
2002 (juil. – déc.)	42,3	164,0	206,3
2003	85,8	534,4	620,2
2004	59,8	450	509,8
2005	124,2	346	470,2
2006	81,9	500,0	581,9
2007	245,0	1 400,0	1 645,0

Source : NSI

Table 3 : Financing sources of some big operations since 2000

Operations	Year	Sample	Funding sources
MICS III	2006	9856 households	Cameroon/UNICEF
RGPH3	2005	All population concerned	Cameroon/UNFPA/Fonds PPTE
EESI	2005	8 500 households	Cameroon/AID/France/ACBF
ESA	2005	840 households	UNICEF
PETS 1& 2	2004	1512 households	Cameroon/Banque Mondiale
EDSC-III	2004	10 462 households	Cameroon/USAID /AID/ UNICEF/UNFPA

¹ The compensation is paid to the NSI staff by the Ministry of finances.

EBA	2003	4900 households	UNICEF
CAVIE	2002	14 968 households	France
ECAM II	2001	10 992 households	Cameroon/AID/Union Européenne
MICS II	2000	4 260 households	Cameroon/UNICEF
EDM	2000	2000 households	French cooperation

Source : NSI

4. NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPPEMENT OF STATISTICS (NSDS)

The Government has decided to work out a national strategy of statistics development (NSDS), which will be supplied with a medium term budgetary framework (CDMT). This NSDS will integrate the statistical system including a triennial sliding statistical program set up since 2003 to ensure the follow-up and the evaluation of the implementation of the strategy of poverty reduction and the objectives of the millennium for development (MDGs).

4.1 Triennial statistical program 2003-2005

The principal characteristics of this program are as follows:

- A approach by sliding year;
- three groups of operation according to priority degrees of implementation;
- programming of the estimated costs (identified sources of financing), execution agency and working agenda

4.2 The statistical device for the follow-up and the evaluation of poverty and the MDGs

This device is characterized by:

- a medium term plan of statistical development together with an action plan and an indicative calendar;
- it is established after a broad dialogue between producers and users of statistics;
- it also has for goal to facilitate a more thorough economic integration and consequently in coherence with the minimum statistical program common (PROSMIC) of the AFRISTAT Member States and the statistical program of support for the multilateral monitoring within the CEMAC Member States.
- it requires the setting up of an information system structured and coherent making it possible to produce relevant indicators allowing:
 - to follow up the mobilization and the use of resources;
 - to appreciate the state of the financial and physical execution of projects;
 - to measure results;
 - to measure progress in MDGs matters;
 - to appreciate the impact of policies and strategies implemented on living conditions of the populations.

The device contains six parts:

- ❖ a production card presenting the current statistical capacities and the projects in progress;

- ❖ a list of indicators for the follow-up of the PRSD (Poverty reduction strategic document) and the MDGs;
- ❖ a description of the statistical device;
- ❖ a program card of for the reinforcement of sectoral statistical capacities;
- ❖ indicative costs and the already identified sources of financing;
- ❖ a list of the principal recommendations.

4.3 National strategy for the development of statistics (NSDS)

The principal characteristics of the NSDS under development are as follows:

- It is conceived to supplement and perennialize the device of follow-up and evaluation of the PRSD and the MDGs;
- It uses the management approach focused on results, according to priority;
- It is the reference framework for the development of the statistical activity;
- It aims at reinforcing the programming of the activities and at coordinating the research of financings in a medium-term expenditure framework (CMDT).

5. STATISTICAL PRODUCTION

5.1 Evolution of statistical production

✓ On quantitative level

Table 4 : Evolution of NSI statistical publications number

YEAR	1990	1995	1988	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
NUMBER	16	20	30	36	36	40	57	57	38	60	64

Source : NSI

✓ On qualitative level

Classical periodical publications

- Cameroon national accounts (yearly) ;
- Household final consumption price index change (monthly, quaterly and yearly) ;
- Short term economic indicators bulletin (quarterly) ;
- External trade statistics (monthly, quaterly and yearly) ;
- Statistical yearbook of Cameroon ;
- Cameroun numbers ;
- Economic and financial survey on enterprises.

Table 5 : evolution of number of periods

	EVOLUTION OF NUMBER OF PERIODS				
	1970	1980	1990	2002	2006
MONTHLY	12	12	12	24	24
QUARTERLY	-	4	4	12	3
YEARLY	1	1	1	6	2
TOTAL	13	17	16	42	29

Source : NSI

5.2 Periodic or specific surveys and studies²

They are carried out at the request of the Government or its partners or on proposal of the NSI. They are generally of socio-economic nature. They are for example the surveys on households (RGPH, ECAM, EDS, MICS, EESI, etc) and the regional studies (ESA, EBA, national and provincial Reporting on MDGs, etc) or specific survey on the public expenditure tracking and beneficiaries satisfaction, contribution of the forest sector to the national economy).

6. NEEDS, CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Needs of NSSI

Among the pressing needs of the NSSI, we can raise between priorities:

- The achievement of the NSDS, which must provide a reference framework as regards resources planning and activities programming of the whole national statistical system;
- improvement of the performances;
- the use of NTIC;
- Reinforcement of human and material resources. A detailed attention must be given to the training of a big number of agents in order to allow the executives to deal with the design activities.

6.2 Challenges and constraints

The principal challenges are on the one hand, the requirement of statistical quality, and on the other hand, the respect of the publication agenda. The satisfaction to the users demand will depend on the capacity of the NSSI to take up these challenges in the medium and long term. The principal currently identified constraint is of a financial nature: the insufficiency of the financial resources and their availability in time to allow to produce and publish according to the adopted timetable...

The principal constraint currently identified is of a financial nature: the insufficiency of financial resources and their availability in time to allow to produce and publish according to the adopted timetable

² See publications catalogue

7. CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

7.1 Role of the State

The role of the State in the national strategy of development of statistics is reaffirmed in the Declaration of general policy of the Government and in particular the document of strategy of poverty reduction (DSRP) which makes it a transverse strategic axis.

In the current context of democracy, introduction of the good governance and transparency, fight against poverty and consolidation of a durable and sustainable economic growth, the role of the State must result in the definition of an ambitious and voluntarist policy. This option of economic policy will rely on a powerful statistical device. Hence the place which the statistical production in the budget of the State must occupy. Well targeted institutional measures will have to be taken to accompany the development of the NSSI.

These statistics must be of good quality and available in time to be useful. It is the meaning of the subscription to the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) and for all the other initiatives going in the same direction. It is also the role which must play the National Council of Statistics as consultative body of the Government in coordination and quality control matters.

7.2 The awaited support of the development partners.

The awaited supports of the partners are primarily of two types i.e. technical supports and financial supports.

On the technical level, it is important on the one hand to bring a support to the initial formation in the schools and universities, and on the other hand, to reinforce the technical capabilities of the staff in charge of statistics in the administrations.

With regard to the financial supports, it should be raised that their availability allows on the one hand, to finance the selected operations, and on the other hand, to reinforce the logistic capacities of the technical departments (computer and offices equipments, transport equipment, etc)

7.3 Advocacy actions.

With the aim of mobilize budgetary resources, the NSI has multiplied advocacy activities for several years in order to make the Government, in particular the minister in charge of the statistics and the minister in charge of finances aware on the need for equipping the NSIS with increased means. These advocacy activities are generally done when presenting results of national accounts, censuses and surveys.

The African Day of the Statistics offers also an opportunity to undertake advocacy activities. The sensitizing of the partners to the development is done when meetings users, attending meetings multi donors or those of the various agencies of the System of the United Nations represented in Cameroun (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, etc) and gathered within the framework plan of assistance of the System of the United Nations in Cameroun³

As regards transparency in the management of the funds set up by the partners, the total cost of the operations and the plan of financing, once validated, are communicated to all the implied financial donors. Technical and financial periodic reports, as well as the budgetary executing report are produced and distributed.

³ UNDAF

7.4 Priority actions

The objective is to set the conditions sufficient for producing data and statistical indicators for the follow-up and the evaluation of the policy and the strategy of reduction of poverty on the one hand, and for the measurement of progress in the achievement of MDGs on the other hand.. Thus, the action plan in the short and medium term envisages the realization of the following priority activities

- Reinforcement of NSI capacities to allow it play its role of technical support to the statistical services of line ministries
- Finalization of the NSDS and development of the medium-term budgetary framework of statistics
- Reinforcement of data collection device to allow the carrying out of reliable, relevant and up to date indicators in the rural sector.
- Achievement of the priority statistical program which includes heavy operations of national scale such as censuses and periodical big socio-economic and sociodemographic surveys. The collection and processing of administrative sources are also selected activities.
- Reinforcement of collaboration between coordination bodies such as the CNS, the NSI and sectoral services intervening in the collection and the exploitation of statistics.
- Increased mobilization of the financings intended for the statistical operations La mobilisation accrue des financements destinés aux opérations statistiques.
- Allocation to the sectoral statistical services of human resources and logistical tools for easing the collection and the exploitation of useful information for the follow-up and the evaluation of the sectoral development strategies /-

...../

•

Annexe 1 : Indicateurs économiques et sociodémographiques

Macroéconomie

N°	Indicateurs		Valeur	Années	Source
1	Taux de croissance du PIB		2,4	2005	Comptes Nationaux
2	Taux d'inflation annuelle		2,0		
3	PIB à prix courant (milliards F CFA)		8960,0		
4	Commerce Extérieur	Importation CAF (million de F CFA)	1,524		INS
5		Exportation FOB (million de F CFA)	1,476		
6	Taux d'activité (en%)	Hommes	74,8		EESI
7		Femmes	68,3		
8		Ensemble	71,5		
9		Urbain	58,9		
10		Rural	78,8		
11	Taux de la main d'œuvre découragée parmi les inactifs (en%)		4,9		
12	Taux de chômage (BIT)	Hommes	4,2		
13		Femmes	4,6		
14		Ensemble	4,4		
15		Rural	1,7		
16		Urbain	10,7		
17	Taux de chômage élargi	Hommes	5,2		
18		Femmes	7,3		
19		Ensemble	6,2		

N°	Indicateurs		Valeur	Années	Source
	Taux de sous-emploi	Hommes	68,3	2005	EESI
		Femmes	83,6		
		Ensemble	75,8		
		Rural	83,6		
		Urbain	68,3		
		Visible	12,1		
		Invisible	69,3		
	Taux d'informalité		90,4	2001	
	Taux de pluriactivité		37,0		
22	APD reçu par habitant \$US		55,0	2001	
23	Pauvreté	Incidence de la pauvreté (%)	40,2	2001	ECAM 2
		Sévérité de la pauvreté (%)	13,8		
		Profondeur de la pauvreté	31,8		
	Indicateur de développement humain		0,497	2003	PNUD 2005

- Secteur Informel

Indicateurs	MILIEU		SECTEUR D'ACTIVITE			CAMEROUN
	Urbain	Rural	Industrie	Commerce	Services	
Répartition des UPI par secteur						
% Industrie	30,7	56,2				45,8
% Commerce	36,0	22,6				28,1
% Service	33,3	21,2				26,1
Conditions de travail						
% d'UPI avec local	24,5	12,3	10,5	22,7	23,2	17,3
Dont % d'UPI disposant d'eau courante	6,4	3,1	5,9	2,2	7,4	5,0
% d'UPI disposant d'électricité	55,9	39,3	46,0	37,1	64,4	49,0
% d'UPI disposant du téléphone	20,7	6,4	14,1	13,3	16,5	14,7
Organisation du travail						
Taux de salarisation (en %)	11,8	5,1	10,2	2,9	8,4	7,9
Taille moyenne des UPI	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,3	1,5	1,5
Caractéristiques des actifs informels						
% des femmes	48,6	59,0	57,3	54,2	50,4	54,7
% des enfants d'au plus 17 ans	10,7	17,9	16,7	14,1	12,5	14,9
% des jeunes de 18 à 24 ans	22,7	16,8	18,8	15,5	23,5	19,2
Niveau moyen d'études (en année)	7,0	4,4	5,0	5,3	6,6	5,5
Ancienneté moyenne dans l'emploi (en année)	4,3	6,6	6,8	4,7	4,5	5,7
Revenus et durée de travail						
Revenu mensuel moyen par actif (en FCFA)	41 900	21 000	22 100	34 900	38 400	29 600
Revenu mensuel médian (en FCFA)	22 000	7 000	8 000	14 000	20 000	11 000
Durée hebdomadaire moyenne (en heure)	43,1	27,4	26,4	41,6	40,1	33,8
Revenu horaire moyen (en FCFA)	226,3	178,6	194,7	195,2	222,6	203,5
Capital						
% d'UPI sans capital	3,6	3,0	1,5	6,5	2,9	3,3
Montant moyen du capital par UPI (en FCFA)	267 100	116 800	137 400	140 400	287 500	177 600
Investissement						
% d'UPI possédant du capital et ayant investi	36,9	33,8	37,3	30,8	35,7	35,1
Montant moyen de l'investissement annuel par UPI ayant investi (en FCFA)	83 500	28 800	39 400	49 800	77 800	52 200
Emprunt						
% d'UPI ayant emprunté au cours des 12 derniers mois	12,4	8,9	9,0	10,7	12,3	10,3
Montant moyen de l'emprunt annuel par UPI emprunteuse (en FCFA)	20 300	5 500	5 900	22 700	9 000	11 400
Poids économique						
Chiffre d'affaires moyennes par UPI (en FCFA)	275 200	104 600	88 100	292 400	196 900	173 800
Production moyenne par UPI (en FCFA)	168 300	70 500	87 600	86 300	175 400	110 200
Valeur ajoutée moyenne par UPI (en FCFA)	95 500	39 800	48 900	68 300	79 800	62 400
Performances économiques						
Productivité apparente du travail (en	62 900	26 800	30 700	50 700	53 000	41 600

Indicateurs	MILIEU		SECTEUR D'ACTIVITE			CAMEROUN
	Urbain	Rural	Industrie	Commerce	Services	
FCFA)						
Productivité horaire du travail (en FCFA)	340	228	272	284	307	287
Productivité apparente du capital (en FCFA)	332	352	302	520	286	339
Perspectives d'intégration dans le secteur formel						
% d'UPI prêtes à se faire enregistrer	26,4	23,8	21,1	27,3	28,8	24,8
% d'UPI prêtes à payer un impôt sur l'activité	42,5	36,4	33,4	44,3	42,7	38,9
Perspectives selon les chefs d'UPI						
% d'UPI ayant un avenir selon l'avis du chef	68,2	75,2	74,1	70,8	70,8	72,3
% des chefs d'UPI désirant voir leurs enfants continuer	42,5	47,6	47,2	45,5	42,6	45,5

- Education

N°	Indicateurs	Valeur	Années	Source
1	Taux net de scolarisation à l'école primaire (6-11 ans)	79,8	2005	EESI
2	Taux d'accès à l'école primaire	97,2	2002	Carte scolaire 2003
3	Taux d'achèvement à l'école primaire	59,6		
4	Indice de parité filles/garçons primaire	0,85		
5	Indice de parité filles/garçons au niveau secondaire	0,82		
	Indice de parité filles/garçons secondaire général	0,88		
6	Indice de parité filles/garçons secondaire technique	0,62	2004	Annuaire statistique MINEDUC
7	Taux d'achèvement primaire	56,8		
8	Taux de redoublement du primaire	25,3		

- Santé et nutrition

N°	Indicateurs		Valeur	Années	Source
1	Améliorer la santé	Proportion d'accouchements assistés par un personnel médical qualifié	61,8	2004	EDS 3
2	maternelle	Nombre des décès maternels sur 100 000 naissances vivantes	669		
3	Taux de prévalence due VIH/SIDA parmi la population sexuellement active (15 à 49 ans) (%)		5,5	2004	
4	Prévalence du paludisme dans les groupes cibles (Femmes enceintes et enfant de 0 à 5 ans) (%)		45,9	1997	
5	Taux de couverture vaccinale (%)	BCG	89,5	2005	ECV
6		DTC 3	74,5		
7		Polio 3	72,8		
8		Rougeole	70,7		
9	Rapport de mortalité maternelle pour 100 000		669	2004	EDS 3
10	Taux de mortalité infantile (en ‰)		74	2004	EDS3
11	Taux de mortalité juvénile (en ‰)		75		
Autres indicateurs sanitaires					
	Nombre d'habitants par médecin		5 732	2004	Carte sanitaire 2005
	Nombre d'habitants par infirmier		2 002		
	Nombre d'habitants par aide soignant		2 741		
	Nombre de lits d'hôpitaux pour 100 000 habitants		7		
	Nombre d'habitants par lits d'hôpital		836		
	Personnel médical dans le secteur public				
	Médecins		1 794	2004	
	Infirmiers		4 972		
	Aides-soignants		3 533		
	Personnel médical dans le secteur privé				
	Médecins		1 172	2004	
	Infirmiers		3 520		
	Aides-soignants		2 668		
	Total		7 360		
	Effectif des Hôpitaux selon la catégorie				
	Grands hôpitaux		22	2004	
	dont du public (%)		82		
	Centre médical d'arrondissement		284		
	dont du public (%)		50		
	Centre de santé et assimilés		2 510		
	dont du public (%)		50		
	Autres hôpitaux		258		
	dont du public (%)		50		

ETUDES DISPONIBLES

- **Enquête Nationale de Couverture Vaccinale des enfants de 12 à 23 mois au Cameroun**
 - ◇ Rapport définitif
 - ◇ Les statistiques par province/grande ville
- **3^{ème} Enquête Démographique et de Santé au Cameroun (EDSC III), 2004**
 - ◇ Rapport principal
 - ◇ Rapport de synthèse
 - ◇ Dépliant
- **Enquête sur le suivi des dépenses publiques et la satisfaction des bénéficiaires dans les secteurs de l'Education et de la Santé**
 - ◇ Rapport principal — Volet Santé
 - ◇ Rapport de synthèse—Volet Education
- **Enquête de base sur le développement du jeune enfant dans la province de l'Adamaoua, 2003**
- **Deuxième Enquête camerounaise auprès des ménages, ECAM II, 2001**
 - ◇ Pauvreté et Gouvernance
 - ◇ Pauvreté subjective
 - ◇ Pauvreté et Santé
 - ◇ Pauvreté et Education
 - ◇ Pauvreté et Marché du travail
 - ◇ Evolution de la Pauvreté au Cameroun entre 1996 et 2001
 - ◇ Document de Méthodologie
- **Enquête sur le cadre de vie des ménages de Douala et de Yaoundé, 2003**
 - ◇ Méthodologie générale et synthèse des résultats de l'ECAM II sur l'activité et la consommation des ménages
 - ◇ Résultats pour la ville de Yaoundé
 - ◇ Résultats pour la ville de Douala
 - ◇ Résultats par arrondissement pour la ville de Yaoundé et de Douala
- **Etude sur la formation des prix des produits vivriers dans les centres urbains, 2003**
- **Mise en application du plan comptable des établissements de crédits: Nouvelle DSF et nouveau Plan comptable des établissements de crédits;**
- **Le Tableau de Bord sur la Situation des enfants et des femmes au Cameroun, 2002**
- **Enquête sur les Dépenses des Ménages, EDM 2000**
- **Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys (MICS) 2000 :**
Rapport principal et Synthèse des résultats
- **Statistiques générales sur le système éducatif camerounais en 1999/2000**
- **Bulletin trimestriel de conjoncture, n° 01 à 23**
- **La note du Commerce extérieur au Cameroun ,année 2005**
- **Manuel des concepts et définitions utilisés dans les publications statistiques officielles au Cameroun, Mai 2005, 4^{ème} édition**
- **Nomenclatures des activités et produits du Cameroun**

VIENT DE PARAÎTRE

- **Enquête sur l'emploi et le secteur Informel (EESI) 2005: Phase I, Enquête Emploi**
 - ◇ Rapport principal
 - ◇ Dépliant
- **Bulletin trimestriel de conjoncture, n° 24**
- **Évolution des prix à la consommation finale des ménages au cours de l'année civile 2005**
- **Évolution des prix à la consommation finale des ménages au cours du premier trimestre 2006**
- **Cameroun en chiffres 2004, édition bilingue 2005**
- **Annuaire statistique du Cameroun 2004**
- **Les comptes nationaux du Cameroun 1993—2003 (Comptes définitif, Support papier et Cd-rom)**
- **Enquête de Base sur le développement du jeune enfant dans la province de l'Adamaoua (EBA)**

A PARAÎTRE

- **Enquête sur le suivi des dépenses publiques et la satisfaction des usagers dans les secteurs de l'Education et de la Santé (PETS): Rapport principal, Volet 1 & 2**
- **Enquête de suivi du développement du jeune enfant dans la province de l'Adamaoua (ESA)**

EN COURS DE FINALISATION

- **Enquête sur l'emploi et le secteur Informel (EESI) 2005: Phase II , Secteur Informel**

EN COURS DE REALISATION

- **Enquête sur le suivi des dépenses publiques et la satisfaction des usagers dans les secteurs de l'Education et de la Santé (PETS): Analyses thématiques**
- **Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys (MICS) 2006**
- **Rapports sur le suivi/évaluation des OMD**
- **Indice du Coût de la Construction au Cameroun, 2006**
- **Annuaire statistique du Cameroun 2006**
- **Cameroun en chiffres 2006**

Toutes ces publications sont également disponibles en version anglaise, sur CD-ROM et sur notre site dans les deux langues officielles.
www.statistics-cameroon.org

*Institut National de la Statistique ,
Sous Direction des Études et de la Normalisation Statistiques*

CONTACT:

Tél. (237) 222 04 45 /222 54 21
Fax: (237) 223 24 37

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

Paix—Travail—Patrie

INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE

CATALOGUE DES PUBLICATIONS

Août 2006

PERIODIQUES

	<i>Titre</i>	<i>Périodicité</i>	<i>Domaine de couverture</i>	<i>Disponibilité</i>
1	<i>Annuaire statistique du Cameroun 10 000 F CFA</i>	<i>Annuelle</i>	<i>Recueil de données statistiques sous forme de tableaux et illustrations graphiques, ainsi que d'autres informations couvrant tous les domaines de la vie nationale : le cadre de vie et l'organisation territoriale, la démographie et les affaires sociales, les activités économiques et la position du Cameroun dans le monde.</i>	<i>Annuaire 2004, Ed. 2004 (Uniquement sur Cd-rom)</i>
2	<i>Cameroun en chiffres 2 000 F CFA</i>	<i>Annuelle</i>	Une présentation en raccourci des principaux indicateurs de l'activité économique et sociale sous forme de tableaux statistiques non commentés.	<i>Année 2004 Ed. OCTOBRE 2005</i>
3	<i>Étude économique et financière des entreprises 4 000 F CFA</i>	<i>Annuelle</i>	Une analyse statistique des données recueillies à travers les DSF des entreprises du secteur moderne et des institutions financières. Elle permet ainsi d'apprécier la performance de l'économie nationale par l'analyse du rendement économique et financier des entreprises d'une part et la structure des bilans des entreprises, d'autre part	<i>Année 2003 et 2004</i>
4	<i>L'industrie Camerounaise 4 000 F CFA</i>	<i>Annuelle</i>	<i>une présentation situationnelle, analysée et commentée, du secteur industriel pour une année et une évolution comparative sur un échantillon constant des entreprises du secteur.</i>	<i>Année 1998/1999 Ed. Octobre 2000</i>
5	<i>Bulletin trimestriel de conjoncture 2 000 F CFA</i>	<i>Trimestrielle</i>	Une présentation analysée et commentée de l'opinion des chefs d'entreprises sur les principales tendances des trois (03) derniers mois et une anticipation prospective dans les secteurs de la production industrielle (indice de la production), des prix à la consommation; du commerce extérieur; de la situation monétaire; des perspectives à court terme de l'économie nationale.	<i>3ième trimestre 2005 N° 023 ~ Ed. JANVIER 2006</i>
6	<i>Le Commerce extérieur du Cameroun 3 000 F CFA</i>	<i>Annuelle : Année civile & budgétaire</i>	Analyse des statistiques du commerce extérieur (importations et exportations en quantité et en valeur et par pays de provenance ou de destination) au cours d'une année (civile ou budgétaire). La situation est généralement vue en glissement annuel et par rapport à un trend passé sur 4 à 5 ans.	<i>Année 2005</i>
7	<i>La Note rapide du Commerce extérieur</i>	<i>Mensuelle Trimestrielle Semestrielle</i>	Présentation des statistiques du commerce extérieur (importations et exportations en quantité et en valeur et par pays de provenance ou de destination) par mois, par trimestre ou par semestre, avec une brève analyse en évolution et en glissement.	<i>A jour</i>
8	<i>Évolution des prix à la consommation finale des ménages 2 000 F CFA</i>	<i>Mensuelle Trimestrielle Annuelle</i>	Compilation de séries de relevés mensuels des prix à la consommation finale des ménages, couvrant les 10 chefs-lieux de province et les villes de Bafia et Edéa pour corriger Yaoundé et Douala.	<i>A jour</i>
9	<i>Les Comptes nationaux du Cameroun</i>	<i>Annuelle</i>	<i>Présentation sous différents formats des résultats de la Comptabilité Nationale selon le SCN 93. Des tableaux de synthèses et des agrégats de la situation macroéconomique du pays à prix courants et à prix constants.</i>	<i>Des 1993—2003 définitifs. (Support papier et Cd-rom)</i>
10	<i>Manuel de concepts et définitions utilisés dans les publications statistiques officielles au Cameroun 4 000 F CFA</i>	<i>Annuelle</i>	<i>Compilation des concepts et définitions utilisées dans les publications statistiques officielles, et des méthodologie des enquêtes nationales.</i>	<i>Mai 2005 4ième Ed.</i>