

COUNTRY REPORT ON COMPILATION OF BASIC ECONOMIC STATISTICS: GHANA

1. ORGANIZATION OF ECONOMIC STATISTICS IN GHANA.

1.1 Overview

Basic economic statistics has been compiled in Ghana by the central statistical office, Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) in collaboration with Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs), covering market activities classified under ISIC sections A,B,C,D,E,H and I, i.e., mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity gas and water supply, hotels and restaurants, transport and communications, agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.

Ministries such as the Ministry of transportation, Mines Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Ghana Tourists Board and Ghana Cocoa Board, compile some of the basic economic statistics that they need in their operations as administrative statistics. Other statistics such as retail and wholesale trade, manufacturing, construction and employment statistics in all sectors are compiled only by GSS through economic censuses and surveys.

Ghana Statistical Service coordinates the compilation of statistics in these MDAs through the sector statistical working groups (SSWGs) under the National Advisory Committees for Producers and Uses of Statistics (NACPUS) chaired by GSS. GSS has also conducted economic censuses in collaboration with the MDA responsible for the associated sectors.

Data is not yet compiled on a regular basis in Ghana on construction, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities, construction, wholesale and retail trade and restaurants. Administrative data compiled electronically by the national Value Added Tax office and the Large Tax Payers Unit (LTU), and the Social Security and National Trust (SSNIT) offices have been the main source of data used in the compilation of estimates of value added for these sectors. Economic censuses conducted so far have covered construction, wholesale and retail trade but with much difficulty.

Market activities under education (M), Health and social work (N), and other community, social and personal service activities (O), are not compiled separately from the non market activities under these sections. Statistics on these activities are usually aggregated with activities under non market activities though they are compiled by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare Department.

1.2 Institutional arrangements

Ghana's national statistical system started of as a centralized one when the Central Bureau of Statistics was established in the 1950s. It has however changed over the years from compiling almost all statistics to its current system which is more of a decentralized one, with many MDAs compiling statistics and GSS increasingly having to play more of a coordinating role. GSS has already achieved a lot together with MDAs though many new challenges remain to be faced together, and underpinning them all is the need for increased partnership in effective and efficient production of quality basic economic statistics.

GSS is headed by a Government Statistician whose duty is to advise Government and the Statistical Service Board on all matters relating to statistics. In addition, the Government

statistician is responsible for the collection, compilation, analysis, abstracting, and publication of statistical information relating to Ghana's economy and society, conduct of surveys and censuses, coordination of the publication of socio economic data. The Statistical Service Board which is the governing body of GSS, appointed by the President, supervises the Government Statistician. The GSS law states that all Public Services and other organizations should collaborate with the Government Statistician in the collection and other activities relating to statistics of their organizations.

GSS has 10 regional offices located in its 10 regions and district offices in some of its 138 district offices. These regional offices are headed by Regional Statisticians, who are engaged and controlled by GSS to collect data as prescribed by GSS head office. In addition to data collection, the regional offices also disseminate data in their respective regions and act as representatives of GSS in the regions and districts. The regional and district offices are however not exclusively controlled by GSS but also work as part of the local administration of Ghana under Regional and District Coordinating Directors.

The administrative expenses of GSS including salaries, operational allowances and pensions of workers are paid by government. Other Sources of funds are the sale of publications and proceeds from other approved sources such as specialized surveys, and data processing and cartographic work. Funds received from donors and other international agencies such as the United Nations, World bank and IMF have been used in addition to state funds.

1.3 Main users

The main users of basic economic statistics are the GSS's National Accounts Section, Policy making and monitoring units of the MDAs, research institutions, local and foreign investors, business establishments, business and commercial associations and groups, international agencies such as the United Nations and World bank.

1.4 User needs of economic statistics and their satisfaction.

Responses to a recent short inquiry on user needs, satisfaction and sources of data indicates that GSS and MDAs depend very much on administrative data for basic economic statistics. This is partly because published survey data has not been available for many years.

The Central Bank, GSS's National Accounts Section, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and the National Development Planning Centre have relied on estimates of economic indicators that are derived from administrative sources. They have learned to be satisfied with this situation even though they recognize it as not the best. Sometimes, this has led to waste of time and resources duplicating and quadrupling of effort production of statistics, with extra time spent deciding on which agency's figures are right.

Most of the institutions covered reported the need for GDP and employment statistics and that they are fairly satisfied with GDP statistics that are available but highly dissatisfied with availability of employment statistics. Some Institutions such as the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and The Central Bank require GDP on monthly or quarterly basis in addition to annual statistics.

Analysis of requests received by GSS from investors and researchers indicate dissatisfaction with the availability of statistics on production by type of commodity, and number of

businesses by type of commodity, distribution of businesses by region and district, annual growth rate of industry by sector, wages and salaries , construction statistics and statistics on small and medium scale businesses.

Business Associations and Groups such as the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Ghana Employers Association are fairly satisfied with economic statistics they use because economic surveys have not been available for some years. They need statistics on the number of employees by sector and the percentage growth of each sector per annum and expressed the desire to collaborate with GSS to generate employment figures.

The Ministry of Agriculture, which is solely responsible for collection of statistics on food crop yield and acreage and livestock statistics, is satisfied with statistics it generates. It is also satisfied with agro meteorological statistics which is generated by Ghana Meteorological Agency. The Ministry however is not fully satisfied with land use and gender statistics which they need on decennial and annual basis respectively. The need for an agriculture census was expressed since the last one was conducted more than 20 years ago, in 1984.

2. DATA SOURCES AND DATA COLLECTION METHODS FOR COMPILATION OF ECONOMIC STATISTICS

2.1 Description of statistical data sources

2.1.1 Economic Censuses

Three industrial censuses have been conducted in Ghana in 1962, 1984 and 2003. They covered all establishments in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity and water establishments. In 1962, distributive trade was also covered while in 2003 construction was covered in addition to these sectors. Data was collected on persons engaged, location, and identification during the first phase while in the second phase, data on production, sales, earnings, costs, stocks, and fixed assets was collected from larger establishments engaging more than 10 persons. In 2003, a 5% sample of establishments engaging less than 10 persons was also covered using a shorter version of the census questionnaire.

Ghana was one of the 23 African countries that participated in the World Census of Agriculture in 1950. The scope of data collected was then limited to regional estimates of acreage and production of food crops.

In 1964, there was a complete enumeration of large and specialized holdings. From 1965 to 1969, annual sample surveys of smallholdings together with complete enumeration of large and specialized holdings were held. The sample size of smallholdings rose from 2,000 in 1965 to 5,000 in 1969.

In 1970, Ghana successfully participated in the World Census of Agriculture. The programme involved the collection of data from a sample of over 58,000 holders from 702 sample enumeration areas. Two census reports presenting results on land use, crops and livestock were published in 1972 and 1973.

The last agriculture census was conducted in 1984. In that census, ten thousand and eighty holders were sampled and interviewed. Since then, annual surveys have been carried out

2.1.2 Economic Statistical Surveys by Activity

Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity and Water:

Monthly surveys on all mines is conducted by the Mines Department whose field staff collect Mining statistics on production and employment. Other statistics on persons engaged, earnings, input costs, sales, etc. are collected by the Statistical Service in the annual mining surveys and decennial censuses.

Surveys on the manufacturing sector is conducted by GSS on selected establishments by field officers of Ghana Statistical Service. Data is collected on production for selected commodities for Production and Producer price indices. Data on generation and distribution of electricity and water from the head offices of the departments responsible for electricity and water production and distribution- the Volta River Authority, Electricity Company of Ghana and the Ghana Water Company. While monthly data on electricity production is easy to compile, monthly data distribution of electricity is difficult to compile.

Agriculture

Annual agriculture statistics on food crops production and livestock are collected from farm holdings by extension officers of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The Cocoa Board collects statistics on cocoa production while fish production statistics is compiled by the Department of Fisheries.

Between 1951 and the early 1960's, many surveys on specific aspects of the country's agriculture were undertaken, but the national estimates of area and yield of crops were derived from reports submitted by district agricultural officers.

Transport:

Only administrative statistics has been compiled on transport. For the first time, a household survey is being conducted to determine the use of transport.

Construction:

The first construction survey was conducted with the inclusion of construction in the 2003 national industrial census.

Distributive Trade:

GSS is planning to start surveys on wholesale and retail trade. It therefore conducted a pilot survey in the last quarter of 2006.

Hotels and Restaurants:

Statistics on number of hotels, hotel occupancy rates and receipts are collected from hotels by staff of the Ministry of Tourism.

Financial Intermediation, Real Estates, renting and business, Education, Health and Personal Services: These statistics are not yet compiled through surveys.

2.1.3 *Other Statistics data sources:*

Ad hoc surveys such as the Oxford Manufacturing Enterprise Survey have been conducted by the Oxford University, U.K. in collaboration with GSS.

Household surveys on household enterprises have been conducted using the 2006 Ghana Living Standards Survey's household enterprise module.

The informal sector is mainly covered by the household surveys though many of the smaller establishments covered under the establishment surveys are informal. In nature, with many of them not registered with any formal institution or keeping records of their productive activities.

2.2 Data Compilation methods

2.2.1 Manufacturing

The survey frame for manufacturing is the list of establishments primarily engaged in that activity. The plan has been to use the list of establishments obtained from the industrial census, updating it by matching it regularly.

The unit of enumeration is the establishment. Enumeration is by field interviewing done by GSS regional field staff.. Monthly production and price statistics are collected from a sample of manufacturing establishments for compilation of the production and producer price indices. Annual surveys have collected data on employment, wages and salaries, input costs, sales, production and stocks for establishments engaging 30 or more persons. Results of the annual surveys were published in the Industrial Survey Report which was published annually till 1989. The response rates for the annual surveys have been less than 40 percent since 1990. The survey has therefore been discontinued whilst the Service in collaboration with the Ministry of Trade and Industry plans to reengineers the survey to address obstacles that have led to the poor rate of response before continuing with the survey.

Estimates for annual manufacturing production are made for national accounting purposes using the index of manufacturing and statistics on tax payments by the manufacturing establishments collected from the Value Added Tax Office. Census data on industry specific value added to output ratios are also used to improve GDP estimates.

2.2.2 Mining and Quarrying

The survey frame for mining and quarrying statistics is the list of establishments primarily engaged in the activity during the period of the last industrial census. This list is updated using lists from the Mines Department. The establishment is the unit of enumeration. Monthly production and price statistics are compiled for all mining establishments for computation of the production and producer price indices.

The unit of enumeration is the establishment. Annual surveys are conducted as described for the manufacturing sector, without much success. Data items covered are the same as for manufacturing. The monthly survey for mining production index and producer price index are continued with monthly indices computed and published up till December 2006. Monthly mining production statistics are usually available on a timely basis from the Mines Department. Other data items on wages and salaries, employment, costs, etc.

which are collected by the GSS field staff who visit the mines for interviews are more difficult to collect.

GDP estimates for the mining sector are computed using monthly production statistics and census ratios of value added to output for the specific mining industries.

2.2.3 Electricity and Water

The survey frame for electricity and water statistics is the list of establishments from the industrial census. The unit of enumeration is the enterprise. Data is compiled on monthly and annual basis. Water is not covered under the survey for production index. The index of electricity production has been compiled up to December 2006. Data items collected in the annual survey include employment, wages and salaries, input costs, sales, production, stocks, fixed capital formation and depreciation. Electricity and Water establishments in Ghana are mostly state owned, hence data is collected from the head offices of the Ghana Water Company and the Electricity Company of Ghana. Financial Statements of these companies provide information for annual estimates of GDP for national accounts.

2.2.4 Agriculture.

Current methods used in determining yield and acreage is the Tape and Compass method. Staff at the Head office reported that they require training in more scientific techniques being used in India and Uganda.

2.2 Use of Administrative sources

Statistics on newly registered vehicles, road worthy vehicles, road statistics, freight and passenger statistics for, rail, air and sea travel are compiled from administrative data from the Civil Aviation, Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority and the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency. Agriculture statistics on cocoa production is also compiled from administrative data compiled by the Ghana Cocoa Board, which is the state owned institution responsible for purchase and export of cocoa, a major export commodity.

Data on tax payments by business establishments to tax collecting agencies is also used for estimation of sectoral GDPs. Estimates of wages and salaries in the formal sector is computed from data on social security contributions paid by establishments to the State owned institution Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT) to which most formal sector businesses and all government employees are registered. Data on hotels and restaurants are compiled by the Ghana Tourists Board which administrative data.

2.3 Availability and Use of Business Register for Basis Economic Statistics compilation

GSS has to date not been able to maintain an updated business register even though an attempt was made to establish a register after the 1987 industrial census. Another attempt is currently being made to establish one using the listing from the 2003 industrial census and administrative listings from the tax collection and social security agencies. Updating of the register requires some amount of field work to obtain postal and location, addresses as well as basic information on activity and employment. Funds are usually not set aside for this activity which requires a fair amount of both office matching and fieldwork. The justification for keeping a business register was lost with annual surveys unable to results due to low

response rates. However, high non response rates may have been due to outdated information on businesses registers such as establishments' physical locations, changes in business names and closure of some businesses. Field staff have usually not provided this important information on the non responding establishments.

3. DATA DISSEMINATION

The policy of the GSS data access is to share data on various aspects of the economy with users and the general public. The Service as a policy provides analysis and interpretation to assist the user in understanding the statistical data presented. For national surveys, there is a description of the methodology, sampling procedure and context surrounding the issues which the statistics address.

If data requested by a user are not in the public domain the policy is to have the request made in writing,. Requests for raw data require executing a contract, in addition to the written request. In both cases, a fee is charged , not for the data set, but for processing and administrative cost of producing the data including materials.

Census data has been disseminated at both national and district levels in both hard and electronic formats.. The Quarterly Digest of Statistics and the Economic Survey are publications that provided basic economic statistics to users but were discontinued for many years. There was also the Annual Industrial survey Report which was discontinued in 1989. A newsletter on Newly Registered vehicles provided statistics on registered vehicles. This information is now compiled by the Ministry of Transportation.

The Economic Survey was revived in march 2007. iAll available economic statistics for the period 2001 to 2005 were published in the m march 2007 Edition. The newly launched GSS website is another means by which data will be disseminated for public use

4. PROBLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

4.1 Conduct of economic survey

The challenges faced by GSS and other MDAs in the conduct of economic surveys are classified under the following headings.

- Organization and Leadership of GSS
- Human Resources
- Producer/User communication
- Supplier/Producer communication
- Record keeping by respondents
- Legislation
- Financial Resources

4.1.1. Organization and leadership

Organization and leadership at GSS has been a major challenge to the maintenance of a sound National Statistical System. GSS the coordinating agency for Ghana's statistical system was highly centralized on its inception, changing over the years to its current

more or less decentralized system. This change over the years has had both positive and negative effects on the organization of the NSS. Competency and resource requirements have therefore to shift focus from only GSS to include other MDAs. While the coordinating capacities at GSS have required more strengthening at GSS.

The structure of the economy has also changed in many respects from a largely state owned structure to a highly privatized one. The number of businesses have increased three fold since 1980s with many of them privately owned and located in several new urban areas. Maintenance of business registers and conduct of economic surveys therefore require much more care and skill in planning and implementation than in the sixties.

Developments in GSS's organizational structure has however, grown progressively weaker at the higher professional level. A high turnover of professional staff has also worsened the situation as several professional staff trained by GSS for higher management levels left to work in research departments of other institutions within the country that offered better conditions of service.

The organization of field work at GSS's regional offices, particularly in the regional capital, Greater Accra region, has been a serious challenge in the conduct of economic surveys. More than two thirds of the county's businesses are located in this region. Over 80 percent of the largest businesses are also located in the region. Greater Accra regional office has however not been treated with the importance that it deserves with respect to economic surveys. The region's management staff for example would perform better if they are directors of GSS, due to size and complexity of work in the region.

4.1.2 Financial Resources

Government is the main source of funds for conduct of economic surveys in Ghana. Funds for economic censuses are requested for separately from Special Government accounts such as the HIPC funds in 2003 and in 1984, the World bank funds under the economic recovery programme were used. Funds for Economic surveys form part of the funds approved and released to GSS for its statistical activities during each year. Funds released usually fall short of what was requested for the year's planned activities. Budgetary requirements for economic surveys for 2008 is estimated to be about 50 percent of the total approved budget for field work at GSS for the current year 2007.

Release of funds is also often delayed, resulting in frequent changes in survey program. This affects the timely production of statistics. One result of this challenge of funding is that production of basic economic statistics on a more regular basis (ie monthly or quarterly) is neglected. Also, surveys that require larger amounts of funds such as wholesale and retail trade surveys and are not conducted. These sectors form the largest proportion of employment following employment in agriculture.

Conduct of Annual surveys may be ambitious given several competing demands on government subvention. Holding of surveys once in two or three years may be a better option to adopt.

Agriculture surveys conducted by Ministry of Agriculture have also suffered from limited funds for training and travel and transport for district extension officers. Training of agriculture extension officers is usually done annually, however this has not been

possible this year due to insufficient funds. Priority has been given to staff travel and transport expenditures.

The distribution of funds by region for field work is also an issue of concern as it is not done taking into account the number of responding establishments in each region. Greater Accra region has in the past been allocated funds without consideration of its relatively larger workload

4.1.3 Human Resources

Professional staff required at GSS and MDAs for conduct of economic surveys need to have a fair amount of formal training in economics and/ or statistics as well as experience in survey taking. Programmers also need some experience in processing of economic statistics. The Specialty of professional staff at GSS has been skewed towards social and demographic statistics. Staff responsible for economic surveys in some MDAs such as the Ministry of Trade and Industry and Ministry of Transportation have also lacked the requisite background and skills for survey taking.

Professional staff have also required regular updates of their technical knowledge in surveys taking through exposure to improved methods of data compilation as well as leadership skills including project management skills. GSS has not taken advantage of the workshops organized as part of the world programme of economic censuses because of long delays in the conduct of national economic censuses.

These delays in census taking also have adverse effects on computation of national estimates of output. Industry weights used in computation of production and employment indices are not updated as required to reflect changes in importance of production by different industry groups.

Field staff at GSS's regional offices have not received sufficient training in economic data collection. Concepts and definitions have to be explained to respondents by field staff who should themselves have a good understanding of them. Respondents who find that enumerators cannot assist them to complete the questionnaire pay little attention to them. Questionnaires are therefore left uncompleted, resulting in high rates of non response. Training sessions organized for field staff in economic censuses offer these field staff the opportunity to improve their skills, yet many of them are dropped in favour of temporary staff recruited to supplement census field staff, who perform much better due to their relatively better academic backgrounds. Temporary staff are usually unemployed tertiary level graduates or those about to undertake tertiary level education. The period of training during censuses is not long enough for some GSS field staff to fully grasp them. More training sessions need to be conducted for permanent field staff.

4.1.4 Producer/User Communication

Lack of effective communication between producers and users of basic economic statistics has been another challenge faced in the conduct of economic surveys.. Users do not communicate their needs for statistics to GSS or MDA's producing the statistics they require. Some users are not certain about what they need because they have done without the required statistics for so long that they have come to believe they can do without

them. Some users reported that they sympathize with GSS for the lack of sufficient resources and therefore do not want to bother them for not meeting their needs.

Most users need GDP statistics produced by GSS on quarterly and monthly basis. The national accounts section of GSS needs quarterly and monthly basic economic statistics to meet this need. Satisfying the needs of National Accounts will therefore go a long way to satisfy the needs of many users.

4.1.5 Record keeping by respondents

Many businesses including farm holdings do not keep proper accounts. Those who keep accounts are also not able to provide the details required for computation of certain indicators based on commodity statistics, because they fail to breakdown costs and production into the details required. This is also true for employment and earnings by skill levels and gender.

4.1.6 Legislation

The GSS law does not spell out clearly which institution should be responsible for agriculture censuses and surveys. A question arises as to whether it is appropriate for a policy implementing agency alone to monitor its own performance or whether this should be made the responsibility of an independent institution such as GSS.

The Law must also spell out the requirement for submission of administrative data to GSS. The current law states that MDAs should collaborate with GSS but does not give specific details on what the collaboration should entail. For example, Laws are needed, requiring RGD and SSNIT to ensure that the correct data is collected on establishments location, address, employment, kind of activity etc. This will help in the compilation of business registers.

GSS Law does not compel respondents to comply with orders to submit returns to GSS. Fines stated in the current law for non compliance with data submission by establishments are too low because they have not been updated for years. Due to the outdated fine of five thousand cedis (which is less than 50 US cents), non response rates will remain high even if the measures to improve response rates are put in place.

4.1.7 Communication with Suppliers of Data

Experience from the 2003 industrial census indicates that communication with respondents is key to success in the conduct of economic surveys in Ghana. GSS head office staff and Regional Field officers responsible for annual surveys have not performed very well in communicating with establishments. As a result, response rates have been well under 40 per cent for annual manufacturing surveys conducted by GSS.

Response rates are however much higher for similar ad hoc surveys conducted such as projects but using GSS field staff. Under the Oxford Manufacturing Enterprise project for example, regional statisticians and some senior statisticians at the Head offices were specially assigned under the project to interview managers and accountants to complete the questionnaires. On the other hand, in annual surveys, apart from the regional field staff who visit establishments merely to drop and pick questionnaires, there is very little communication between senior field staff of GSS and management of the establishments.

Advertisements in the national newspapers, stakeholder meetings and meetings with respondents through their associations and groups have proved to be useful in soliciting

responses from difficult respondents who have for many years not been responding to GSS's questionnaires without trouble. These activities however require a considerable amount of expenditure which competes with requirement of transport and travel expenses for field visits.

4.2 Use of Administrative Sources

Administrative data used for estimating national accounts statistics can sometimes result in the release of highly inaccurate statistics. The use of records of wages and salaries of registered employees at SSNIT has for example resulted in reports of high annual wages and salaries per employee for the private sector because a small proportion of private employees are registered in this government institution while all government employees are registered there. Similarly, estimates of GDP for Energy sector using data on electricity generation and excluding output from its distribution can also be misleading. Likewise, estimation of GDP for construction using data on cement production and imports of construction inputs can also be dangerous. The use of VAT data for estimation of industry GDP also has its own weaknesses.

4.3 Establishment and use of business register

Establishment of a business register has been one of the major challenges faced by GSS. Listing of establishments with good registry information obtained during industrial censuses have provided a register of establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity and water. Listings of establishments for other sectors have been obtained from administrative records, particularly those from the Registrar General's Department, Value Added Tax office and SSNIT.

Many of the establishments in these listings however lack good descriptions of physical locations, telephone or postal addresses. Ghana lacks a good geographic address system in most of its regional capitals where most business are located. Many streets and areas have no formally assigned names. It is therefore a challenge for managers of administrative sources to ensure that proper addresses are obtained during registration or licensing of businesses. Information on kind of activity and employment which is also required for a business register is also missing from many of the lists obtained from administrative records. Where this is available, kind of activity is not classified according to Ghana industrial classification or according to standard definitions of employment used at GSS for its surveys.

Another major challenge has been the non computerization of the Registrar General's Department, which registers businesses in Ghana. This Department has for many years operated only one office located in the capital Accra. This has discouraged new and smaller businesses outside Accra from registering due to the added traveling expenditure. GSS has made some effort to encourage RGD to use the appropriate activity classifications (GISC) in compiling registry records. Some Staff of RGD have been trained by GSS as part of GSS-RGD collaborative effort. There are however some problems being faced in its implementation.

4.4 Maintenance of business register

The business registers have been updated by matching them with updated listing from the Administrative sources mentioned above. New establishments identified are included to the list while old establishments that are missing are removed. The problem with this method is the difficulty in ascertaining whether the new and missing establishments are actual birth or deaths. Without field visits it is difficult to obtain information on the employment and kind of activity.

4.5 **Data dissemination**

The problems with dissemination of economic statistics are mainly with GSS operations. The publicity and dissemination division has not functioned well till 2004, even though there has always been an information office which mainly sells publications. The GSS website established in 2006 will greatly improve access to information in the future, However, this will depend on how well information on the website is kept up to date with new releases at GSS.

Staff responsible for dissemination need training in dissemination in order to satisfy users needs. Details of the types of data available in the Service have to be on their finger tips. This will reduce the bureaucracy that respondents face when they request for data at GSS. Sometimes, the officers at information desk direct visitors to three or more departments to find out what is available.

Dissemination in Regions and Districts responds of regional and districts officers. GSS officers not open at districts. Regional staff also need to know what data is available and interact more at their regions with users by organizing meetings, to train users on use and availability of statistics. Extra funds are however required for this.