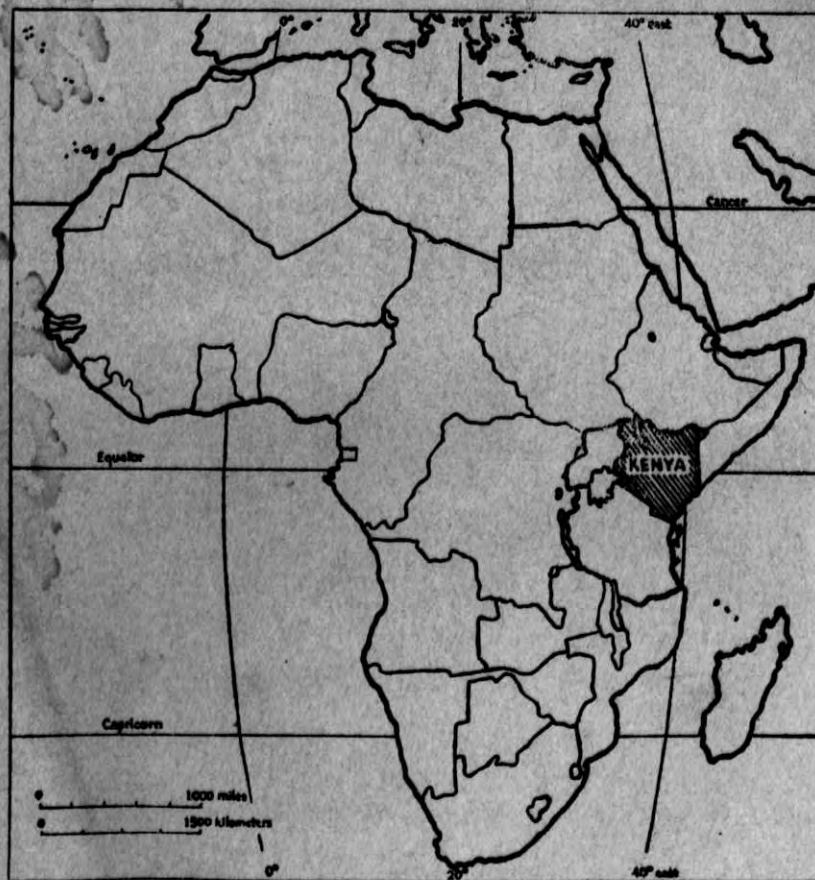




COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

1956/7



1958

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1956/7

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NOTICE

Though every care is taken in compilation, no responsibility can be assumed by the East African Statistical Department for the complete accuracy of all statistics contained in this Abstract.

Throughout the tables the following signs have been used:—"—" means NIL, or less than half the final digit.

".." means figures not available.

"()" means estimated.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

LAND AND CLIMATE

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya lies across the equator on the east coast of Africa. It is bordered by Ethiopia in the north, by the Sudan in the north-west, by Uganda in the west, and by Tanganyika in the south. It has a relatively long seaboard which is washed by the Indian Ocean.

The total area of Kenya is 225,000 square miles, including 5,000 square miles of water. It has, in fact, two water borders, since in addition to its littoral with the Indian Ocean, its boundaries between Tanganyika and Uganda run through Lake Victoria. There can be few countries of comparable size which contain such a variety of scenery, of climate, of people, and of types of economic and social development.

The seaboard of Kenya has a tropical climate and tropical vegetation. The coastal strip is narrow and inland the country rises sharply. Large plains of scrub and grass are found at a height of some 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level which are then followed by rolling uplands at altitudes of 5,000 to 8,000 feet, where the rainfall is sufficient to support plantation agriculture as well as mixed farming of both European and African types. There are, in addition, large areas of natural forests with streams fed from the slopes of some of the highest mountains in Africa. Through Kenya runs the unique Rift Valley, a natural fissure in the earth which stretches from Northern Syria, includes the Red Sea, and after running the length of Kenya, Tanganyika and Nyasaland finally reaches the coast in Portuguese East Africa. In Kenya the floor of the Rift Valley is at places up to 40 miles wide with walls rising several thousand feet to the surrounding hills and plateaux. In the north of Kenya is a huge desert which borders on Somalia and Ethiopia. This vast area of sand and waste stretches for 100,000 square miles, or nearly 50 percent of the total area of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.

Kenya shares with her neighbours, Uganda and Tanganyika, Lake Victoria, the second largest inland lake in the world with an area of some 23,000 square miles. The lake lies at an altitude of about 3,800 feet and on it are numerous islands, some of which are scantily populated. Round the shores the land is densely populated.

The climate of Kenya is as varied as its physical structure. Rainfall and climate depend to a large extent on the height above sea level, the distance from large areas of water, and also on the distance from mountains. In spite of its equatorial position, the climatic conditions range from the dry heat of the deserts to perpetual snow on the mountain tops. Kenya's position within the tropics ensures that seasonal variations in climate are limited. In certain parts of Kenya there is a wider divergence between the day and night temperatures than between summer and winter temperatures. Most parts of Kenya enjoy two rainy seasons, one of relatively long duration and the other short. It is, however, impossible to generalise about Kenya's climate.

By studying the meteorological tables in this Abstract it is possible to obtain a picture of the types of climate found in the main towns of Kenya. But it must be remembered that towns cover only a small part of the total range of climatic conditions. In Kenya there are now 900 units reporting rainfall daily to the East African Meteorological Department, 14 full-time weather stations reporting all major aspects of weather changes, and seven part-time weather stations reporting twice daily. Weather information from Kenya is co-ordinated with similar information from the neighbouring territories and reports are broadcast at regular intervals.

The vegetation and animal life of Kenya reflect the variety of its topography and climate. At the coast are found tropical plants, and in the reefs along the coast many kinds of tropical fish. A journey from the main port of Mombasa to the capital city of Nairobi takes one through the huge Tsavo National Park which covers 8,000 square miles and is a reserve for all kinds of wild animals from elephant and rhinoceros to giraffe, wildebeeste and zebra and down to the smallest of the deer and rodents. Plants, trees and birds are found in greater variety on the better watered foothills of the mountains than on the plains.

The total land mass of Kenya amounts to 220,000 square miles. Of this, 52,000 square miles are reserved for African occupation while alienated land, including townships and land held by or available for non-Africans, accounts for 14,000 square miles. More than half the total land area of Kenya consists of unsurveyed Crown land, mainly desert or semi-desert in the Northern Frontier District; 120,000 square miles are considered to be of little use economically. There are nearly 6,000 square miles of forest areas.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CONSTITUTION

The recorded history of Kenya dates from very recent times. Although the coast was visited by the Portuguese as early as the fifteenth century, the hinterland was not penetrated, except by a few explorers and missionaries, until the end of the nineteenth century when the history of Kenya can really be said to begin. In 1888 a Royal Charter was granted to the Imperial British East Africa Company which thereupon took control of a wide area of what is now Kenya and Uganda with the purpose of developing the country commercially and abolishing the slave trade. Seven years later the Company was taken over by the British Government.

The first task in the opening up of the country and the abolition of the slave trade, was the building of a railway. At that time Uganda was the centre of interest and the area through which the railway passed on its way to Lake Victoria was considered of little economic value. The railway was financed by the British Government and, starting from Mombasa in 1895, it reached Kisumu just six years later. The development of government and the rise of Nairobi as the centre of government have been described adequately in many books. It must be remembered that before 1920, when the East Africa Protectorate became the Colony of Kenya, the boundaries of the East Africa Protectorate and of Uganda were very different from those existing today.

The period from 1900 saw the formation of the first towns and settlements, the first European farms and missions, and the growth of an administration which had to contend with many problems.

Throughout the whole period political control has remained with the British Crown through Parliament and the Colonial Office. But within this framework there has been gradual constitutional development, culminating in the Lyttelton Constitution of 1954, which introduced a multi-racial system of Government, with ministers drawn from all races and an official rather than an elected majority.

Under the provisions of the Lyttelton Plan, discussions took place towards the end of 1956 which resulted in an increase and some re-distribution of seats. Eight seats in the Legislative Council for African elected members were created, and 400,000 Africans with property, public service or educational qualifications became eligible to vote. Elections under these new arrangements were held in March, 1957. The Legislative Council consists of 58 members of whom eight are official, 20 nominated, 29 elected and one representative. As at March, 1957, there were 13 ministers, comprising eight official members, three European elected members and two Asian elected members.

Local Government in the City of Nairobi and other municipalities and townships has been established for many years, but last six years have seen notable advances in the formation and development of African District Councils and also in local county Councils.

In 1948 the East Africa High Commission was formed to replace the East African Governors' Conference which met in 1926. The East Africa High Commission consists of the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and under its control are more than 20 departments which provide services common to the three territories. These services include the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, both of which are self-financing. The East African Customs and Excise Department, the East African Income Tax Department, and a number of scientific, economic advisory departments such as the East African Statistical Department, and the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization. The method of financing these so-called "non-self-contained" services depends on the purpose of the department, but in all cases contributions are received from each of the East African Governments. The services of the High Commission are controlled by principal executive officers responsible to a Central Legislative Assembly consisting of representatives from each territory together with a limited number of ex officio members.

POPULATION

The study of the growth of the African population presents considerable difficulties because of the lack of basic statistical knowledge, the absence of registration of vital occurrences and the recent elimination of major plagues and famines.

The seaboard of Kenya has long had settlements of traders from Asia, mainly from Arabia and Persia. The east coast of Africa was known for centuries before the birth of Christ and Arab sailors have long used its harbours. The Arabs predominate at the coast to this very day, while there were Indians in the East African territories prior to the arrival of British Government. But in the last 30 years migration from Asia, mainly India, has produced an Asian population which is now nearly five times the size of the Arab population and nearly three times the size of the European community.

It is usually said that the influx of the Asian population came with the building of the Uganda Railway. There were a number of Indians in Kenya before that time but a great increase came with the importation of labour for the railway administration. It is estimated that in 1946 the Asian population was 88,000 rising to 100,000 by 1948 and it is estimated that in 1956 the population was 152,000. This is a 72 per cent increase over the last ten years. A considerable proportion of this increase has been due to immigration and the rest to the natural development of the population which has a relatively high birth rate and a low death rate. The majority of the Asian population live in towns and other urban centres and are engaged in trade and commerce.

The European community has developed along two lines. The original settlers came out as pioneers to develop the Highlands while others were recruited to form the administration and other services of Government and of commerce. Over one-third of the European population of Kenya now lives in the City of Nairobi, and there are about 3,000 European farmers and their families engaged in farming the Highlands. The resident European population in earlier years consisted mainly of adult males and adult females, the children usually being sent to the United Kingdom to school. This has seriously affected the development of the population pyramid, but at the present time there is an increasing proportion of European children in the Colony and the population pyramid is now approaching a more normal European pattern. In contrast, the Asian population pyramid shows that the resident Asian community has been established for a long period of time. There is a large base to the pyramid consisting of children up to the age of 15 years. There are relatively few elderly people, because until recent years elderly people tended to return to India. In the past the Asian community showed a considerable preponderance of men, although this unusual sex ratio has been reduced in the last ten years. In 1948 there were 137 Asian males to every 100 females.

The African population of Kenya consists of many tribes. The four main tribal groups account for only half the total African population. The largest tribe, the Kikuyu, inhabit the area between Mount Kenya and the Aberdare Mountains, and to the north and west of the capital of Nairobi. The second and third largest tribal groups are the Luo and the Baluhya who occupy areas to the west of Kenya on the shores of Lake Victoria. The Luo occupy the central and northern shores of Lake Victoria, and the Baluhya occupy the hinterland of North Nyanza. The fourth largest tribe is the Wakamba who occupy an area in central Kenya, to the east of Nairobi. The total number of main tribes recorded in the 1948 census in Kenya was 87 and there were 19 tribes each accounting for more than one per cent of the African population of the Colony. Most of these tribes have their own languages and social customs, but the lingua franca of East Africa is Swahili.

It is extremely difficult to estimate the population growth of the African in East Africa owing to the absence of basic data. But based on the researches carried out at the time of the 1948 census, and bringing together other surveys and studies made by anthropologists, sociologists, and demographers it is possible to make some estimates. At the present time the African population growth of Kenya is estimated to be in the order of 1 1/2 per cent per annum which will result in the population doubling itself, should that rate continue, in 46 years. It is realized that this is an average rate for the whole of the colony and that rates will differ in different tribes and geographical areas. Population growth was extremely small in the past due to the many endemic diseases and the famines which raged throughout the Colony. The increase in population growth has been relatively rapid and the development might be even faster in the future with the development of medical knowledge, hospitals and hygiene services.

The age distribution of the African population of Kenya has considerable importance in considering economic development. Forty-eight per cent of the African population of Kenya are children estimated to be under 16 years of age, 43 per cent are adult males and females up to 45 years and 9 per cent are elderly people taken to be over 45 years of age. The percentage of children reported may be slightly too high. It will be seen that there is a great preponderance of children in this population, which is an indication not so much of a high birth rate, as a high death rate in previous years. It is, therefore, necessary if children are to be taken out of the working group and placed in schools, for the adult male population to increase its output since the efforts of a few will have to be distributed in economic return among many.

MIGRATION AND TOURISM

The number of non-Africans entering Kenya as permanent immigrants in 1955 (including visitors who subsequently became permanent immigrants) was the largest of any post-war year. This high level was not maintained during 1956 when the number of European permanent immigrants totalled nearly 6,700 compared with 8,000 in the previous year, while the number of Asians entering as permanent immigrants fell from over 6,600 in 1955 to 6,100 in 1956. In 1956 2,700 Europeans were recorded as leaving the colony permanently, the comparable figure for 1955 being 3,100; the position with regard to Asians showed little change over the two years. Considering recorded permanent immigration and permanent emigration together, the net result was an increase of almost 4,000 in the European community in 1956, compared with a net increase of 4,900 in 1955. Among the Asian community the recorded excess of new permanent immigrants over permanent emigrants amounted to 5,600 in 1955 and 5,100 in 1956.

The age composition of the permanent immigrants is interesting for the light it sheds on the increase in the labour force resulting from immigration. The majority of European immigrants are aged between 20 and 49 and, in 1956, 65 per cent of the permanent immigrants fell within this class. Among the Asian community only 48 per cent were between the ages of 20 and 49 years. This position is confirmed by the occupational analysis of permanent immigrants which shows that in 1956 54 per cent of Europeans were recorded as "Retired or not gainfully occupied", which includes women and children, compared with 73 per cent of Asians. This group may, however, be inflated by the inclusion of European wives who will take up employment on arrival, and Asian dependants who will help in family businesses. Among the working group proper the largest number of European immigrants was recorded as taking up employment in the public service, although the contribution of this group fell from 19 per cent in 1955 to 13 per cent in 1956. Only 3 per cent of the European immigrants in 1955 and 1956 recorded their intention of engaging in farming.

The recovery in the tourist trade in 1955, following the easing of the Emergency, was maintained during 1956, in spite of the international crisis towards the end of that year. Over 40,000 persons of all nationalities came to Kenya either as visitors or in transit during 1956, an increase of almost 1,000 over the previous year; many of those recorded in transit stay up to a period of one month in the colony. 8,000 visitors left East Africa through Kenya in 1956; and of those who provided information on their length of stay in the colony, about 45 per cent had stayed in the colony between one and six weeks and just over 20 per cent had stayed for two months or more. Expenditure by tourists in East Africa during 1956 is estimated at approximately £7 million.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total volume of Kenya's external trade was £102.9 million in 1956, 3 per cent higher than the total of £99.5 million achieved in 1955. Net imports into Kenya in 1956 amounted to £69.8 million compared with £71.5 million in the previous year. The value of exports increased from £28 million to £33 million, domestic exports amounting to £29 million and re-exports to £4 million.

It would appear from these statistics that Kenya had an adverse visible balance of some £37 million in 1956. These figures as they stand are, however, likely to create a most misleading picture of Kenya's external position since a large proportion of the imports brought into Kenya by inter-territorial organizations with headquarters in Kenya, such as the Railways Administration and the Posts and Telecommunications Administration, although debited to Kenya are, in fact, used to provide services for the three East African territories. Similarly, the greater part of the aviation spirit imported into Kenya is used for re-fuelling aircraft of international airlines and when considering the overall balance of payments position account must be taken of Nairobi's importance as a centre of trade and tourism for the whole of East Africa.

Although the value of imports into Kenya during 1956 showed a slight increase over 1955 there was a marked downward trend throughout the year. During the first half of 1956 imports rose by 32 per cent compared with the corresponding period in 1955, but in the second half of the year imports were running at less than 75 per cent of the figure for the same period in the previous year. Moreover, in the second half of the year average monthly net imports attained a level of only 75 per cent of the rate in the first six months. This situation resulted in part from a reduction in Government expenditure on imports following the easing of Emergency conditions and in part from the fact that in the second half of the year many businesses found themselves in an over-stocked position as a result of the improvement of the shipping situation at Mombasa.

The pattern of imports into Kenya in 1956 showed little change from that of previous years. Retained imports of capital equipment represented some 25 per cent of the total, while imports of producers' materials and of consumers' goods represented 35 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. Imports on commercial account increased from £55.1 million in 1955 to £57.7 million in 1956 but this increase was more than offset by a fall in Government imports from £14 million to £8 million. Imports of capital equipment by Government fell by some £5 million largely as a result of a decline in capital expenditure by the Railways Administration. This is reflected in a fall in the value of imports of railway rolling stock and parts from £71 million in 1955 to less than £2 million in 1956. Imports of commercial vehicles also declined by half a million pounds, although the value of private motor cars imported into Kenya increased slightly. Imports of sugar and wheat increased both in terms of volume and value, the latter reflecting the failure of Kenya's wheat crop to meet local demand. The recent expansion in the local production of cement is clearly shown by the fall in the imports of that commodity from £696,000 (72,000 tons) in 1955 to £271,000 (26,000 tons) in 1956.

An analysis by country of origin in 1956 is available only for direct imports, which include goods imported into Kenya in the first instance but destined ultimately for one of the other East African territories. The United Kingdom continued to be the largest supplier of goods to Kenya and its share in 1956 amounted to nearly £36 million or 42 per cent of the total. Imports from other British Commonwealth countries came to some £16 million or just under 20 per cent of the total. Of the non-Commonwealth countries, West Germany was the most important supplier of goods to Kenya, imports from that country amounting to £4.5 million in 1956.

Kenya's dependence on agriculture for its overseas income is clearly indicated by the trade returns which show that of the seven principal export items, together accounting for 80 per cent of the value of Kenya's domestic exports in 1956, six are agricultural commodities. Coffee contributed 47 per cent of the total value of Kenya's domestic exports. Nearly 27,000 tons were exported in 1956, an increase of 38 per cent over the 1955 position, while in terms of value there was an increase of over 50 per cent to nearly £14 million. Tea retained its position as the second most important export, although its value decreased slightly from £2.8 million in 1955 to £2.6 million in 1956. Sodium carbonate is the only non-agricultural product of any importance exported from Kenya and in 1956 its export value amounted to £1.5 million, or just over 5 per cent of the total value of domestic exports.

The United Kingdom was again the most important customer for Kenya's products, although her share of the total decreased from 31 per cent in 1955 to just under 25 per cent in 1956. West Germany's share of Kenya exports increased very slightly between the two years and of the £5.5 million worth of goods exported there in 1956 coffee accounted for over £5 million. Germany was, in fact, Kenya's best customer for coffee followed by the United States which took coffee valued at £31 million in 1956 compared with just over £1 million in 1955. As a result of this large increase in the value of coffee exported, Kenya's total exports to the United States increased from £2.8 million in 1955 to £4.6 million in 1956.

The increase in the total value of Kenya's domestic exports that occurred between 1955 and 1956 is largely explained by an increase in the quantities exported although the prices obtained for exports increased by some 4 per cent. In this respect Kenya was more fortunate than Uganda where the price index of exports fell by nearly 3 per cent, although not quite so favourably placed as Tanganyika where there was an increase of over 5 per cent in the export price index. Quantity and price index numbers are not calculated for imports into individual territories but the position for East Africa as a whole shows a decrease of 12 per cent in the quantity index and an increase

of rather less than 4 per cent in the price index. If it is assumed that the prices of Kenya's imports followed the trend of those entering

East Africa as a whole it appears that there was a very slight improvement in Kenya's terms of trade in 1956 compared with 1955.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Railways and Harbours

The majority of imports into Kenya and Uganda enter East Africa by the port of Mombasa and are carried inland on the main Mombasa-Kampala railway line. The sharp falling off in the level of imports during 1956 reacted on the volume of traffic transported by rail, and railway revenue fell accordingly. At the same time operating costs continued to rise with the result that the surplus available for betterment and development fell far short of the figure estimated. The total surplus of revenue available for appropriation for the Railways and Harbours as a whole amounted to £250,000 compared with over £1·8 million in 1955.

The total goods traffic carried by the East African railway system as a whole increased very slightly in 1956, although the total goods traffic ton miles decreased from 1,688 million in 1955 to 1,678 million in 1956. The number of passenger journeys increased slightly between the two years.

Although a disappointing year on the operational side, 1956 was one of continued development for the Railways and Harbours Administration. The outstanding event was the completion of the Western Uganda railway extension to Kasese, the official opening of which took place towards the end of the year. Although the re-equipping programme was mainly completed in the previous year, 44 new locomotives, 40 coaching vehicles and nearly 600 units of goods stock were placed in service during 1956 and capacity is now stated to be somewhat in excess of current needs. The greater flexibility resulting from this favourable rolling stock position has led to a corresponding improvement in services.

Following the improvement in the facilities for handling cargo at Mombasa, the backlog of cargo awaiting shipment to that port from the United Kingdom was worked off and the Phasing Scheme was ended in July. The total tonnage of cargo handled at Mombasa during 1956 was rather less than 3,200,000 tons, which showed little change from the 1955 position.

The net expenditure by the Railways and Harbours Administration on new equipment, new works and renewals of existing assets during 1956 was £81 million, a decrease of £91/4 million on 1955. Of this sum, £11/4 million was a charge against the Renewals Fund while the remainder was financed to the extent of £1 million from Betterment Funds and £6 million by long-term loans and short-time borrowing. In 1956 £3 1/2 million was raised on the London market and a further £8 1/2 million as part of the High Commission Loan taken out in April, 1957, thus leaving £13 1/4 million of the existing Loan programme still to be raised on a long-term basis.

Airways

Work continued on Kenya's new airport at Embakasi and it is now hoped that aircraft will be able to land there in the spring of 1958. 1956 saw a further increase in the movement of aircraft at the two Nairobi airports although the number of passengers carried by the local airline, East African Airways Corporation, declined. However, the load ton miles carried and the gross revenue of the airline showed a further rise and plans were announced for using Canadian aircraft on its principal routes.

Roads

There was a further rise in new vehicle registrations during 1956 and a total of 63,626 vehicles of all types were licensed during the year in the Colony, a rise of 13 per cent over 1955. One of the interesting features of motor vehicle statistics during the year was that the number of motor cars imported from the United Kingdom fell slightly while those imported from Western Germany showed an increase of 140 per cent over 1955.

The mileage of bituminized roads under the control of the Kenya Road Authority was increased by a further 43 miles during 1955/1956 and at the 1st July, 1956, comprised some 400 miles out of a total road network of over 24,000 miles in respect of which grants are paid from the Road Fund. In addition, certain roads and tracks are maintained by the Forestry Department and the Kenya National Parks organization and by Local Authorities (other than African) from local resources. There are also certain unclassified roads and tracks in African areas maintained from local resources. The cost of widening, re-aligning, draining and bridging the existing gravel roads, quite apart from the extensive maintenance which such roads require, makes heavy demands on the finance which the Kenya Road Authority can place at the disposal of the Public Works Department and the Local Authorities for this purpose. The revenue of the Authority is derived mainly from vehicle licences and a downward revision of the revenue estimated to accrue from this source in 1956/1957 has forced the Authority to reduce maintenance grants by 15 per cent for the first six months of 1957.

Postal Services and Telecommunications

The East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, which is a self-financing department of the East Africa High Commission, controls all postal services and telecommunications throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

During 1956 post offices in Kenya handled 69 million letters and similar articles, of which nearly 50 million letters represented internal movements. Internal mail showed a slight increase over 1955, which was more than offset by a fall in the number of letters received from or despatched to countries outside East Africa. Parcel post traffic also declined from over 1 million articles handled in 1955 to 826,000 articles in 1956. A fall in the number of external parcels more than accounted for the overall decrease and may be explained in part by the improvement in the shipping position at Mombasa which made importers less dependent on the parcel post service for goods which were required by a definite date. The number of parcels received from Great Britain fell considerably in the middle of 1956.

Statistics for telegrams and telephones are not normally published for Kenya alone, but the figures for East Africa give a fair indication of trends in Kenya. The decline in the use of the telegram service, which has been apparent during the last few years, continued in 1956, but this cannot be considered abnormal in view of the progressive improvements in the telephone service. In East Africa as a whole over 44 million local calls were handled in 1956, which represents an increase of 8 per cent over 1955, while the number of trunk calls showed an increase of 5 per cent between the two years. The phenomenal growth of the telephone service in East Africa is illustrated by the rise in the number of exchange connexions from under 9,000 in 1949 to nearly 30,000 at the end of 1956. The rate of expansion that occurred in 1956 appears to have been somewhat less than in previous years and, although there is still a large unsatisfied demand for telephone facilities throughout East Africa, the waiting list for telephone connexions numbered only 6,200 at the end of 1956 compared with 6,800 at the end of 1955.

Revenue from all services in 1956 was £4·5 million but with an operating expenditure of £4·2 million the surplus of nearly £0·3 million was insufficient to cover the payment of interest and redemption charges, with the result that £69,000 had to be transferred from the general reserve fund to make good the deficit. Capital expenditure by the Posts and Telecommunications since its inception as a self-financing department on 1st January, 1949, has amounted to £9·5 million and it is planned to spend a further £4·5 million on capital development during the period 1957 to 1960. £3 million of the loan of £11·5 million raised by the High Commission on the London market in April, 1957, will be used for this purpose.

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AGRICULTURE

In 1956 the net output of agriculture, excluding African subsistence production, amounted to nearly £310 million, or 24 per cent of the cash geographical income of Kenya. Coffee continued to be Kenya's most important income producer, although the total crop of 18,500 tons in the 1956/1957 season fell short of the record crop of 24,000 tons realized in the previous season. The three highest classes of coffee represented 21 per cent of the 1956/1957 crop compared with 13 per cent a year earlier, and this improvement in quality, together with the higher world price for coffee, resulted in coffee farmers' incomes falling much less than the drop in production would appear to suggest. African production of coffee increased from 800 tons in 1955/1956 to 1,500 tons in 1956/1957.

Tea, a crop from which it is hoped to receive increased overseas income in future, showed an expansion in production from 8,500 tons in 1955 to 9,500 tons in 1956. This was, however, accompanied by a fall in the world price with the result that the total value of tea exports fell between the two years. Sisal output increased by 1,600 tons, from 38,000 tons to 39,600 tons. 1956 was a bad year for wattle and, although the production of wattle bark by non-African farmers increased slightly, by 3,600 tons, African production decreased by almost 10,000 tons. Exports of wattle bark extract fell from over £2 1/2 million in 1955 to £1 1/2 million in 1956, reflecting the lower level of production. The position of the wattle farmers has been further aggravated during the first part of 1957 as a result of a further serious drop in the world price of wattle to one third of that previously prevailing.

The production of cereal crops continued to give cause for concern in 1956. Wheat production declined from 121,000 tons in 1955 to 116,000 tons in 1956 and Kenya had again to import wheat in order to satisfy the requirements of the population. Although the output of maize by non-African farmers increased very slightly over 1956, the total maize crop recorded a serious fall, largely as a result of a considerable drop in African production in Nyanza Province. This decrease, which was mainly due to adverse weather conditions, resulted in a decline of nearly three quarters of a million pounds in the cash income of African farmers in Nyanza which was only partially offset by increases in production by African farmers in other Provinces.

The livestock industry had a more encouraging year with the number of European cattle sold for slaughter increasing by some 20 per cent from 56,000 to 68,000. The number of sheep sold for slaughter and the number of pigs handled both showed an increase, the expansion in the latter being particularly welcome after setbacks in recent years. Whole milk sales increased from 13.5 million gallons to 14.5 million gallons and sales of butter-fat amounted to 9.5 million lb. in 1956 compared with 8.7 million lb. in 1955.

In the African farming areas radical changes are now taking place. African agriculture is developing towards intensive cash crop farming based on the consolidation of scattered holdings into economic units accompanied by farm planning and resettlement in new areas. During 1956 the process of land consolidation was pushed forward particularly in the Central Province where, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture, the process was proceeding so fast that it was in danger of getting beyond effective follow-up.

The Swynnerton Plan for the intensified development of African agriculture has now been in operation for three years and, although there have been some temporary setbacks due to adverse weather conditions, cash crop production is expanding and the African contribution to production and export is growing rapidly. It is estimated that up to the middle of 1957 a total of over £4 million will have been spent on the Swynnerton Plan and it is planned to spend a further £53/4 million as part of the 1957/1960 Development Programme.

During 1956 two reports, which may have far-reaching repercussions on the future of agriculture and the European farmers in particular, were published. The first of these was issued by the Committee of Enquiry into the Dairy Industry, set up to consider the problem of marketing dairy produce. A substantial increase in dairy production was envisaged in an earlier report on the general economy of farming in the Highlands of Kenya. The dairy industry report recommended the establishment of a statutory board for the regulation of the seasonal production of dairy produce and the disposal of the produce in such a manner as to secure reasonable and stable prices to producers and adequate supplies of satisfactory quality to consumers at reasonable prices. The second report, of an enquiry into the meat industry of Kenya, endorsed the existing statutory control of the European meat producer vested in the Kenya Meat Commission and recommended the introduction of more live weight buying and a new grading system designed to ensure uniformity in quality and to encourage the production of a "choice grade" beef. The report did not support the extension of the control of the Kenya Meat Commission to African areas.

MINING

No major mineral ore deposits were discovered in 1956 to give any hope that Kenya's present relative poverty in mineral resources might soon be ended. Geological surveys continued, however, and although much of the Northern Frontier Province has still to be systematically explored for mineral wealth, high quality chrome deposits and several outcrops of copper have been reported north of Kapenguria. Investigations are continuing into the possibility of the deposits of nobium and other rare earths discovered near Mrima Hill being extracted on a commercial basis.

Notwithstanding the absence of new discoveries, Kenya's mineral production achieved a record value of £2.4 million in 1956 compared with £1.9 million in 1955. These figures exclude the output of a considerable quantity of limestone and gypsum which was used in the production of cement at Bamburi. The value of the total output of cement produced from local ores in 1956 amounted to £1.3 million.

Kenya's most valuable mineral, soda ash, contributed most to the increase in the value of mineral production in 1956. Output rose by £283,000, bringing the total value of production for the year to £1.6 million. The new development of the Macalder-Nyanza Mine under the auspices of the Colonial Development Corporation started to show results in 1956, and copper became the second most important mineral in the Colony with production estimated at £189,000. Salt production showed a decline of 11 per cent but gold production, though largely in the hands of small units, rose by 50 per cent. Increased production was also recorded for silver, diatomite, carbon dioxide gas, graphite, gypsum, kaolin, meerschaum and asbestos.

FUEL AND POWER

Electricity

The steady rise in electricity consumption since 1945 continued in 1956 when sales totalled 222.8 million kilo-watt hours compared with 194.6 million kilo-watt hours in the previous year. However, this increase of some 14 per cent must be compared with an increase of 20 per cent from 1954 to 1955 while reports from the electricity companies suggest that the rate of increase of sales was slackening further towards the end of the year.

During 1956 installed capacity was increased by 14,515 kilo-watts largely through the coming into operation of a new power station at Eldoret equipped with the largest diesel fuel engines in East Africa and of two oil burning 5,000 kilo-watt units at Kipevu. At the same time, work was pressed ahead on the £3.8 million trans-Kenya power line which, when completed in 1958, will transmit 45,000 kilo-watts per annum from the Owen Falls Dam to Nairobi, under a bulk supply agreement with the Uganda Electricity Board. In December, the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., announced the formation of a new wholly owned subsidiary company, the Coast Power Co. Ltd., which will take the parent company's place as bulk supplier of electricity for the Coast Province.

In June, 1956, the average price of electricity was increased by approximately 10 per cent and another similar increase is scheduled for August, 1957.

Petroleum

Although the price of petrol was increased in line with world prices towards the end of 1956, there was no interruption of supplies as a result of political events in the Middle East and sales of motor spirit rose from 311 million gallons in 1955 to 33.3 million gallons in 1956. This 7 per cent increase in sales continues the trend that has been uninterrupted since the war but it is interesting that the number of vehicles on the roads has been increasing at a faster rate than the sales of petrol over the last few years. This seems to suggest either that vehicles are being used less intensively or that the smaller type of car with a lower consumption of petrol is being used increasingly. In this connexion it may be noted that 54 per cent of motor cars in Kenya on 31st December, 1956, were of 1,500 c.c. or less.

Statistics of sales of other petroleum fuels and also lubricants are included in this Abstract for the first time.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Commerce

1956 was not an easy year for the commercial sector. It followed a period during which Emergency expenditure and the purchasing power generated by the presence of large numbers of H.M. Forces in Kenya created an abnormally high level of demand. The number of troops in the Colony declined during 1956 while expenditure by Government on security services and the purchase of equipment was less than in 1955. Although these factors were to some extent compensated for by the increased expenditure of private individuals and of Government on agricultural development and social services, there was no appreciable increase in overall demand. In consequence a number of firms who had planned on the basis of such an increase found themselves over-stocked. This situation was accentuated by the easing of congestion in the port of Mombasa during 1956 which is reflected in the fact that although imports were extremely buoyant for the first few months a marked decline became apparent during the rest of the year. Although the number of new companies, both local and foreign, increased during 1956, there was also an increase in the number of bankruptcies from 46 in 1955 to over 70 in 1956. Of these, over two thirds were reported in the second half of the year and many of them were small businesses.

The closing of the Suez Canal in the last quarter of 1956 aggravated the difficulties of the commercial community, although the high level of stocks in the Colony at the time prevented a general shortage of goods. Costs rose slightly as a result of the 15 per cent shipping surcharge on goods levied by the shipping companies and some delays were experienced in delivery.

No census of distribution has yet been made in Kenya but a trend towards greater specialization in distribution, particularly in the towns, is becoming apparent. The commercial sector is, however, still dominated by the small trader and it is believed that there are some 15,000 small retail outlets mostly run on a family basis and frequently not specializing in any particular type of goods beyond the range required by the average household.

Industry

Detailed information on secondary industry in Kenya became available for the first time with the analysis of the first Survey of Industrial Production. This was carried out during 1955 and 1956 and covered mining, quarrying, manufacturing and building and construction activities for the year 1954. Although details of the production of individual commodities have still to be obtained much more is now known of the size and extent of secondary industry in the Colony.

The summarized results of the 1954 survey are included in this Abstract and they show that in 1954 the gross output of this sector of the economy amounted to nearly £49 million and the approximate net output was £19 million. Building and construction made the largest single contribution to both gross and net output, reflecting the considerable development at the present time. The chemical industry, including soda ash, was the second largest in terms of net output followed by the beverages and tobacco group.

Since the survey was made it is known that further expansion has taken place in the manufacturing sector, especially in certain industries, although the rate of growth in 1956 was more modest than in earlier years. With the opening of the East African Tobacco Company's factory in Nairobi, the manufacture of cigarettes and tobacco in the Colony has risen considerably, while the production of cement has nearly trebled since the factory at Bamburi came into production during 1954. The range of products is widening and there are indications that the size of the average establishment is increasing. However, industry in Kenya still consists mainly of small units and the 1954 survey revealed that approximately 71 per cent of industrial establishments employed less than twenty persons and that some industries such as tailoring, shoe repairing and furniture making consisted almost entirely of small units.

BUILDING

The Kenya building boom of 1955 continued into 1956 when even more buildings were completed for private ownership in the six main towns than in the previous year. 827 residential or mainly residential buildings were completed in the year which added nearly 3 million square feet to the urban housing capacity. As in 1955, just over 60 per cent of the new houses were built in Nairobi while 26 per cent were built in Mombasa compared with 15 per cent in 1955.

Over 2 million square feet of commercial and industrial buildings were completed in 1956, an advance of 44 per cent on 1955. 60 per cent of these buildings were erected in Nairobi and 27 per cent in Mombasa.

Expenditure on building by the Public Works Department showed a further decline from the peak of 1954. Central Government office blocks were completed, Emergency expenditure was declining while additional funds for development were scarce. The total value of buildings completed for the municipalities also showed a decline during 1956 but this was due to the fact that the value of buildings completed for the City Council of Nairobi showed a considerable drop. Although during the year work advanced on the extension of the Town Hall, this was not completed in 1956 and does not, therefore, figure in the statistics of municipal buildings. The value of buildings completed in all the other municipalities showed an increase over 1955.

Although there are indications that the growth in public building is slackening, there is as yet little evidence that any decline in private building will occur in the immediate future. The value of building plans passed by the Nairobi City Council during 1956 exceeded that for 1955 by 10 per cent.

CURRENCY AND BANKING

The report of the East African Currency Board for the year ended 30th June, 1956, shows that the total currency in circulation in the East African Currency Area increased only slightly during the year—from £60·4 million to £60·7 million. This was the smallest percentage increase since 1947. It is impossible to make any estimate of the currency circulating in any individual territory on the East African mainland, since currency moves freely between all territories without legal restrictions.

The proportion of total currency held in the form of notes continued to rise in 1956, being 81·5 per cent against 81·2 per cent in 1955 and 69·8 per cent in 1950. The proportion of coin in the total currency declined correspondingly.

Notwithstanding depreciation in the value of the investments held in the Currency Reserve Fund, the market value of sterling investments held by the Fund on 30th June, 1956, together with its large holding of Treasury Bills, exceeded the value of currency in circulation, less the estimated net metal value of coins, by some £1·4 million. The East African currency could therefore be said to be more than one hundred per cent backed by sterling assets. However, under the revised regulations of 16th September, 1955, defining the constitution, duties and powers of the East African Currency Board, the Board is allowed to hold issued securities of the constituent territories provided that their total cost price does not exceed the equivalent of £10 million sterling. The 1956 Currency Board Report indicates that advantage was taken of this new clause and £191,000 of Kenya Stock was purchased up to 30th June, 1956. Additional purchases of local issues have been made since and by the middle of 1957 approximately £5 million nominal of such issues was held by the Fund, of which £1·9 million nominal was on Kenya account.

The small increase last year in the currency in circulation was accompanied by a decline of 11 per cent in total bank deposits. At the same time there was a movement from demand to time and savings deposits and, in consequence, demand deposits fell proportionately more than total deposits. This fall was in fact greater than that in advances and bills discounted, in spite of a more cautious lending policy on the part of the banks. Bank liquidity thus tended to decline somewhat although, on the other hand, savings and time deposits achieved record levels in response to the higher rate of interest offered by the banks on money deposited in these accounts.

PUBLIC FINANCE

For the last five years Kenya's Budget has been dominated by mounting Emergency expenditure which, in 1954/1955, was greater than the total Budget of 1950. However, the Appropriation Accounts for the year 1955/1956 showed for the first time a drop in the contribution to the Emergency Fund and heralded the eventual return to good order and normality in the sphere of public finance. The contribution to the Emergency Fund still amounted to £14 million in that year and the total gross expenditure from the Colony Account was £40·2 million, equivalent to approximately 25 per cent of the estimated geographical income of the Colony. The Revised Estimates for 1956/1957 showed a further rise in total expenditure, although the Draft Estimates for the following year anticipated a drop from £45·3 million in 1956/1957 to £42·1 million. Emergency contributions in 1957/1958 were estimated at £4·4 million compared with £8 million in the previous year. A straightforward comparison of the contributions to the Emergency Fund tends, however, to give a misleading impression of the extent to which Emergency expenditure is declining, since expenditures of a permanent recurrent nature are being transferred from the Emergency to the Colony Account.

In spite of the heavy demands on available funds made by expenditure on internal security over the past five years economic and social services continued to expand. Gross expenditure on social services in 1957/1958 was estimated at £8·4 million compared with £3·8 million in 1952; the comparable figures for expenditure on economic services were £7·6 million and £3·9 million.

The Government of the United Kingdom has given generous financial assistance to Kenya in order to meet the cost of the Emergency and to maintain expenditure on the basic services at a high level. This assistance reached its peak in 1955/1956 when Kenya received £10 million in the form of grants and loans from Her Majesty's Government. Similar assistance will be required to the extent of only £4 million in the financial year 1956/1957, and it is anticipated that this will be further reduced to £3 million in 1957/1958.

Considerable funds need to be injected into the economy if it is to develop fully and rapidly and if the standard of living of the inhabitants of the Colony is to be raised. Formal development planning in Kenya began with the 10-year programme in 1946 under the auspices of the Development and Reconstruction Authority. The programme was terminated in 1953 and converted into a three-and-a-half year programme covering the years 1954/1957, during which period total development expenditure of £35·5 million is envisaged. Early in 1957 a further development programme was published under which expenditure of £23·5 million is planned during the period 1957/1960. The scope of this programme is limited by the fact that as a result of Emergency expenditure no substantial surplus on current account is likely to be realized in the next few years, so that Kenya will have to rely mainly on her share of the loan money available for all Commonwealth countries from the London capital market. Grants are, however, made available to Kenya for specific purposes under the 1945 Colonial Development and Welfare Act and the Government has also raised money on the local capital market. Of the total £23·5 million which it is anticipated will be spent over the next three years, 65 per cent will be devoted to economic services (of which over half will be allocated to agricultural development), 19 per cent to social services and the remainder to security and general administrative services.

Kenya is dependent on customs and excise duties and on income tax as its principal sources of revenue and the importance of the latter has tended to increase in recent years. For 1956/1957 and 1957/1958 it was estimated that revenue from this source would be approximately equal to that derived from customs and excise duties. As a result of the serious fall in the volume of imports during the latter part of the 1956/1957 financial year the estimate of revenue from customs duties had to be revised from £10·7 million to £7·8 million. In the 1957/1958 Estimates anticipated revenue from this source was £8·5 million compared with the record figure of £9·4 million realized in 1955/1956.

Many miscellaneous amounts have in the past been brought into the general revenue account as departmental revenues but from 1956/1957 onwards it is intended that they will be retained by the departments concerned as an "appropriation in aid" to set against their expenditures and they will not therefore enter into the revenue account. These revenues are shown in the tables of this Abstract as "Reimbursements".

The principal taxation changes proposed in the 1957 Budget were that the two remaining export taxes, those on wattle and hides, should be abolished and that the existing African Poll Tax and Personal Tax should be replaced by a graduated Poll Tax payable by all persons irrespective of race. It was also proposed that the special tax on the Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes should be reduced to Sh. 15 per year and that taxation on live sport should be abolished.

GEOGRAPHICAL INCOME

Preliminary estimates for 1956 indicate that Kenya's geographical income amounted to £159.0 million, or approximately the same as the final figure for 1955. This is the first year since the series of geographical income estimates was started in 1947 that no increase over the previous year has been recorded, although it is possible that when the final figures for 1956 are computed these will show a slight increase in money terms over 1955. Over the nine year period 1947-1955 the geographical income increased at an average annual rate of 18 per cent, the largest annual increase (26 per cent) being recorded in 1955.

This levelling oil in the geographical income in 1956 reflects the fall in the availability of purchasing power resulting from the departure of British troops from Kenya, the reduction in the numbers employed in the security departments of Government and in Emergency expenditure by Government, and the impact of the credit squeeze. All these factors resulted in money becoming scarcer and in the curtailment or postponement of both public and private plans for development.

The amount of geographical income received in the form of salaries and wages remained constant between 1955 and 1956 at approximately £66 million, although it must be remembered that the figure for 1955 was inflated by the inclusion of arrears of salary paid to public servants in that year following the acceptance by Government of the recommendations of the Lidbury Report. Profits in the private sector, including the earnings of self-employed persons, fell slightly from just over £49 million in 1955 to £48.5 million in 1956.

Agriculture (including subsistence agriculture) continued to make the largest single contribution to net product, although its share fell from 39.5 per cent in 1955 to 38.5 per cent in 1956. Considering the cash sector alone (non-African and African marketed produce) the net product of agriculture declined by about £2.5 million over the two years. The smaller coffee crop in 1956/57, compared with the bumper crop of the previous year, and a disappointing maize crop affecting mainly the African farmers in Nyanza Province, were largely responsible for the fall. Commerce, finance and insurance in 1956 showed a slight improvement over 1955, the position of manufacturing industry remained virtually unchanged whilst the net output of transport declined from £11.3 million in 1955 to £10.7 million in 1956. The effects of the credit squeeze on building for commercial use and the slowing down of building by Government did not make themselves felt until the end of 1956 and over the year as a whole the net output of the building and construction industry increased by over half a million pounds and its contribution to total net product rose from 5 1/2 per cent to over 6 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

The cost of living in Kenya remained relatively static during 1956 and the Nairobi cost of living index, which excludes rent, recorded an increase of only 4 points, or 1 1/2 per cent, during the year. The food, drink and tobacco group and the domestic servants' wages group were mainly responsible for the increase in the cost of living in Kenya, the latter following the general upward trend in wages. In the food group meat prices increased during the year while prices of tea and coffee also rose in sympathy with the trend in world movements. Clothing prices fell slightly over the year but the transport group was affected by the increase in oil prices following the closing of the Suez Canal. The position in other groups remained virtually unchanged during 1956. By the 30th April, 1957, the Nairobi cost of living index had risen by a further 6 points since the end of 1956, largely as a result of further increases in servants' wages and rises in the price of certain locally produced commodities and services.

There is at present no index available which measures the change in the cost of living of the African labourer. It appears, however, from the prices collected for the purpose of calculating the statutory minimum wage that the price of goods mainly consumed by this class of African showed little change over the year in Nairobi, although some increases, largely resulting from seasonal shortages, took place in certain provincial centres.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

In the field of employment and wages, 1956 proved to be a year of consolidation rather than one of progress. The total number employed fell by 18,000 in 1956, due entirely to a reduction in the numbers of Africans employed. There was also a decrease of the order of 1,000 in the number of Europeans employed, but this was offset by a similar rise in the number of Asians employed. The decrease in employment took place chiefly in the public services, owing to reductions in the size of the security forces, and in agriculture, where the number of casual workers employed on non-African farms decreased by 25,000. This, together with an increase in the number of regular employees in agriculture, suggests a return to more normal conditions after the record coffee crop of 1955 rather than a permanent decline in the demand for labour by agriculture. In private industry the only appreciable rise in numbers employed occurred in the building and construction industry.

The total numbers employed in towns decreased by nearly 9,000. Among men employed full-time in Nairobi, the number of Africans fell by 1,100 but the position with regard to non-Africans remained virtually unchanged, a fall of 500 in the number of Europeans employed being offset by a corresponding rise among Asians. In Mombasa there was a drop of 4,300 in the numbers employed, resulting both from a reduced demand for dock labour and a lower level of employment in the public services.

Despite this recent fall in the numbers employed, there were still 54,000 more persons in employment in 1956 than were recorded in 1954. This increase has been spread over the whole field of employment and among all races. The number of Europeans in employment rose by about 2,000, the corresponding increases for Asians and Africans being 3,000 and 50,000 respectively.

The total wage bill rose by just over £11 1/2 million between 1955 and 1956, compared with an average annual increase of about £5 million between 1949 and 1954, and of £17 million in 1955. There were only minor changes in the wage bills of individual industries in the private sector, the overall result being a rise of just over £2 million. The total wage bill of the public services fell by half a million pounds largely as a result of the smaller numbers employed by the Kenya Government. In the individual towns of Kenya the wage bill changed very little, and the total wage bill for all towns remained the same as in 1955, at just under £45 million.

The net effect of the decrease in the numbers employed and the small increase in the wage bill was to increase average wages over the whole field of employment between 1955 and 1956 by about 2 to 3 per cent.

The statutory minimum adult wage in the nine towns of Kenya where the Minimum Wage Order is in force was increased by 10 per cent as from 1st January, 1956. This increase was in furtherance of the Government's declared policy, following the recommendations of the Report of the Carpenter Committee on African Wages (1954), of advancing from a basic "youth" minimum wage (calculated in accordance with the formula recommended in the Carpenter Report) to a "family" minimum wage fixed at 1.67 times the "youth" wage over a period of five years by annual increases determined in the light of prevailing circumstances, economic and otherwise. A further advance of Sh. 2/50, applicable to all nine towns, was granted with effect from the 1st January, 1957. Further increases in the basic "youth" minimum were introduced in four provincial towns as from the 1st June, 1957, following increases in the cost of certain commodities entering into the formula used for the calculation of the wage. The "adult" wage in those towns was adjusted accordingly, and this wage now ranges from Sh. 79/50 per month in Mombasa to Sh. 85 per month in Nairobi. In addition to the minimum basic wage, a housing allowance is payable by all employers who do not provide free housing, based on the average economic rent of accommodation in local authority African housing locations.

EDUCATION

There is compulsory education for European children of Kenya residents between the ages of seven and fifteen. In addition, the schools at present provide facilities for European children from certain other East African territories and also for the children of members of H.M. Forces in East Africa. In 1956 there were 59 European schools in Kenya catering for over 10,000 children, over a quarter of whom were receiving secondary education. Two-thirds of the students were at Government schools and over one-third were boarders.

Government expenditure in 1955/1956 on European education amounted to £935,000, of which more than £100,000 was spent on school buildings. Government revenue in boarding and tuition fees amounted to £488,000 during the year.

It is compulsory for Asian boys in townships to attend school from seven to fifteen years of age. Nine new Asian primary schools were opened during 1956, bringing the total number of such schools to 119; the number of Asian secondary schools remained unchanged at 20. There were altogether over 40,000 pupils enrolled at Asian schools in 1956, of which 14 per cent were being taught at secondary level. Nearly twice as many boys as girls were receiving secondary education during that year, although the number of Asian girls at teacher training schools increased to 114, compared with only 76 boys. Of the total of 119 Asian primary schools 85 were Government-aided, catering for 17,000 or 50 per cent of all Asian pupils at that level; of the secondary schools 8 were Government-aided, with a total enrolment of 1,140 pupils or about one-fifth of all Asian secondary pupils. In 1956 there were only 11 private and unaided Asian schools (nine primary and two secondary), catering for less than 3 per cent of Asian pupils. The educational system is identical with that followed in European schools.

Government expenditure on Asian education in 1955/1956 was £1,038,000 of which nearly £300,000 was spent on buildings either directly or in the form of grants-in-aid. £127,000 was received in boarding and tuition fees.

Arab education, which is mainly centred in Mombasa, is provided separately, but education for Arab children is not compulsory. There are now nine primary schools for Arabs and one secondary school with a total enrolment of just over 2,400 children. The Government spent £74,000 on Arab education in 1955/1956.

There is no compulsory education for Africans, which is now organized into three stages of schooling, primary, intermediate and secondary, each stage being of four years' duration. In 1956 there were 3,527 African schools with nearly 450,000 children attending. Less than 1 per cent of African pupils were receiving secondary education, compared with 12 per cent at the intermediate stage and 87 per cent at the primary stage. Rather more than one quarter of the African pupils were girls.

Of the 3,500 primary and secondary schools for Africans, 28 were Government schools and 450 were managed by District Education Boards. The Central Government spent approximately £1,900,000 on African education in 1955/1956, of which £1,200,000 consisted of grants-in-aid and a quarter of a million pounds was devoted to buildings. Fees amounting to £445,000 were collected from Government and Government-aided schools.

There were 49 teacher training establishments for Africans in Kenya in 1956, with nearly 3,000 Africans under training. A further trade and technical school was opened during the year, bringing the total of such institutions to 4, with almost 1,000 students enrolled.

The Royal Technical College of East Africa, situated in Nairobi, was officially opened in October, 1956, although students had been attending introductory courses since April of that year. The College provides advanced training in technical and professional subjects for students of all races from all East African territories. 136 students from Kenya were in residence in 1956. 222 students from Kenya were attending Makerere College, Uganda, and a further 1,195 students were following courses of higher education overseas in 1956.

Under the 1957/1960 Development Programme it is planned to spend over £2 million on education, of which £750,000 will be allocated to buildings. A new feature in this programme is the emphasis being placed on technical and trade education, and for the first time development funds are being made available for expanding facilities for the training of skilled artisans and supervisory technical staff.

The East African Literature Bureau, administered by the East Africa High Commission, was established in 1948 with the purpose of fostering and meeting the demand for books of all kinds among the literate Africans. This is done by the publication of books and the distribution of general literature through a postal service and a network of bookbox and static libraries. The extent to which the activities of the Bureau have expanded may be gauged from the fact that the number of volumes published has increased from 10,000 in 1948 to nearly a quarter of a million in 1955/1956 and that the number of books issued through the library service has more than trebled between 1952 (the first effective year of operation) and 1955/1956.

LAND AND CLIMATE

KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE

AREA

Table 1

Land Area	219,789 sq. miles
Water Area	5,171 " "
TOTAL AREA	224,960 " "

AREA OF PROVINCES AND DISTRICTS

(as at 31st December, 1955*)

Table 2

PROVINCE	District	Area	PROVINCE	District	Area
		<i>Sq. miles</i>			<i>Sq. miles</i>
Rift Valley	Baringo	3,511	Nyanza	Kericho	1,615
	Elgeyo	1,144		Kisumu-Londiani	766
	Laikipia	3,192		North Nyanza	2,684
	Naivasha	1,783		Central Nyanza	2,420
	Nakuru	2,087		South Nyanza	3,755
	Nandi	735			
	Ravine	498		TOTAL	11,240
	Tran Nzoia	1,155			
	Uasin Gishu	1,676			
	West Suk	1,821			
	TOTAL	17,602			
Central			Coast	Kilifi	4,957
	Embu	1,308		Kwale	3,052
	Fort Hall	721		Lamu	2,549
	Kiambu	757		Mombasa	106
	Meru	3,286		Tana River	9,968
	North Nyeri	2,019		Teita	6,019
	South Nyeri	1,476			
	Thika	966		TOTAL	26,651
	TOTAL	10,533			
			Southern	Kajiado	8,257
				Kitui	17,545
Nairobi Extra Provincial District				Machakos	5,450
				Narok	7,202
				TOTAL	38,454
			Northern Frontier		
				Northern Frontier	95,635
				Turkana	24,677
				TOTAL	120,312

Source: Lands Department.

*A number of changes in district boundaries came into force in May, 1956, but the new areas have not yet been computed.

LAKES, MOUNTAINS AND NATIONAL PARKS

Table 3

LAKES	<i>Sq. Miles</i>	MOUNTAINS	<i>Feet</i>	NATIONAL PARKS	<i>Sq. Miles</i>
Victoria	26,000*	Mount Kenya	17,040	Tsavo	8,069
Rudolf	3,300	Mount Elgon	14,000	Aberdare	228
Amboseli	48	Aberdare Range	12,000	Mount Kenya	176
Naivasha	44			Nairobi	45
Baringo	44			Gedi	0.17
Hannington	18			Olorgasale	0.08
Nakuru	13				
Elmenteita	9½			Total	8,518

Source: Lands Department.

*Of which 1,447 sq. miles is a part of Kenya.

LAND CLASSIFICATION

(as at 31st December, 1956)

Table 4

NATIVE LAND UNITS AND RESERVES	Sq. Miles	Percentage	OTHER AREAS	Sq. Miles	Percentage
Native Land Units+ including:-	49,590	22.56	Forest Reserves+	5,065	2.30
Forest Reserves	730	0.33	Royal National Parks	8,517	3.88
Townships and Township Reserves	55	0.02	Unsurveyed Crown Land	139,709	63.57
Government, Agricultural, Veteri- nary and Outspan Reserves	9		Northern Frontier	90,910	41.36
Alienated Land	37	0.02	Turkana	23,407	10.65
Crown Land (Surveyed)	24	0.01	Other§	25,392	11.56
Native Reserves	917	0.42	Crown Land (Surveyed)	355	0.16
Temporary Native Reserves	506	0.23	Alienated Land+	12,833	5.84
Native Leasehold Area	1,012	0.46	Coastal Freehold	212	0.10
Communal Reserve (Crown Land)	44	0.02	Government, Agricultural, Veteri- nary and Outspan Reserves+	424	0.19
Native Settlement Areas	116	0.05	Townships, and Township Re- serves+*	489	0.22
TOTAL NATIVE LAND UNITS AND RESERVES	52,185	23.74	Total Other Areas	167,604	76.26
			TOTAL LAND AREA	219,789	100.00

Source: Lands Department.

†Under "Native Lands Trust Ordinance".

‡Under "Crown Lands Ordinance".

§Not including that in Native Land Units.

§Includes Roads, Railways, National Reserves, Riparian Reserves and Swamps. Excludes 44 sq. miles of Communal Reserve,

*includes Nairobi City and Municipalities.

RAINFALL: MAIN STATIONS, 1956, COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE

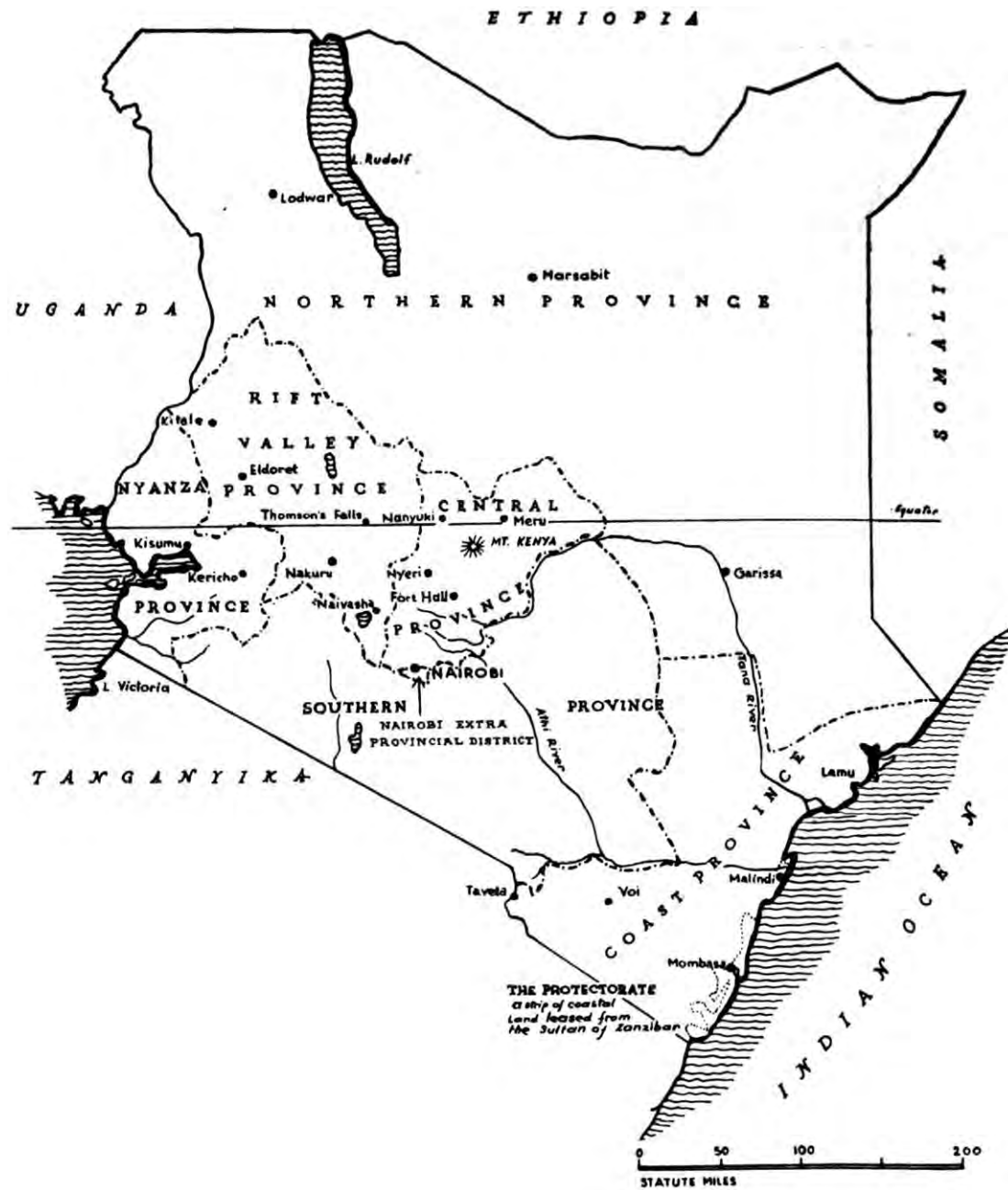
Table 5

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
NAIROBI												
Mean rainfall	1.07	1.14	3.08	7.31	4.03	1.60	0.56	0.87	1.23	1.96	4.12	2.89
Mean No. of days	4	3	8	16	14	6	4	6	5	6	15	11
1956 rainfall	5.13	1.43	3.44	4.64	1.30	0.24	1.08	0.32	0.56	1.65	6.78	1.03
1956 No. of days	13	6	12	13	14	3	2	3	6	7	19	8
NAKURU												
Mean rainfall	0.59	1.32	2.34	5.31	4.49	3.38	4.27	4.29	2.73	2.22	2.37	1.26
Mean No. of days	3	4	8	17	16	14	15	16	12	12	13	8
1956 rainfall	2.93	2.56	1.53	5.86	4.99	3.80	4.50	6.60	4.78	4.21	1.22	0.95
1956 No. of days	16	5	12	24	22	14	17	22	19	19	13	12
MOMBASA												
Mean rainfall	0.95	0.59	1.57	6.25	11.11	1.90	2.64	2.69	3.52	4.09	2.43	3.20
Mean No. of days	5	2	8	16	20	14	14	16	14	14	11	10
1956 rainfall	4.35	1.33	2.34	4.15	5.94	3.04	1.03	0.40	1.58	2.20	3.19	1.87
1956 No. of days	16	5	7	17	23	14	8	15	13	13	15	9
ELDORET												
Mean rainfall	1.04	1.01	1.58	6.72	4.42	3.89	6.42	6.87	3.50	1.99	1.06	1.79
Mean No. of days	4	4	7	15	14	14	22	21	12	9	6	6
1956 rainfall	5.18	1.13	1.67	6.11	3.79	4.72	8.11	7.97	4.22	2.70	0.24	0.26
1956 No. of days	14	6	9	18	15	13	25	25	11	12	4	1
NANYUKI												
Mean rainfall	0.56	0.92	1.80	4.71	3.16	1.89	2.64	2.69	2.02	2.57	3.26	1.51
Mean No. of days	3	4	8	16	15	8	9	9	10	13	14	9
1956 rainfall	2.89	0.42	4.61	5.53	2.21	1.19	3.07	2.14	1.79	3.35	2.00	3.12
1956 No. of days	9	5	12	18	11	9	7	6	8	14	12	8
KISUMU												
Mean rainfall	2.04	2.72	6.10	7.68	6.84	4.08	2.71	3.91	2.93	2.39	3.70	3.92
Mean No. of days	7	7	12	17	17	13	9	13	11	10	11	10
1956 rainfall	6.36	1.23	6.35	6.90	4.50	7.57	1.08	2.31	3.55	2.03	2.84	5.93
1956 No. of days	17	8	11	16	18	15	5	13	19	10	10	12

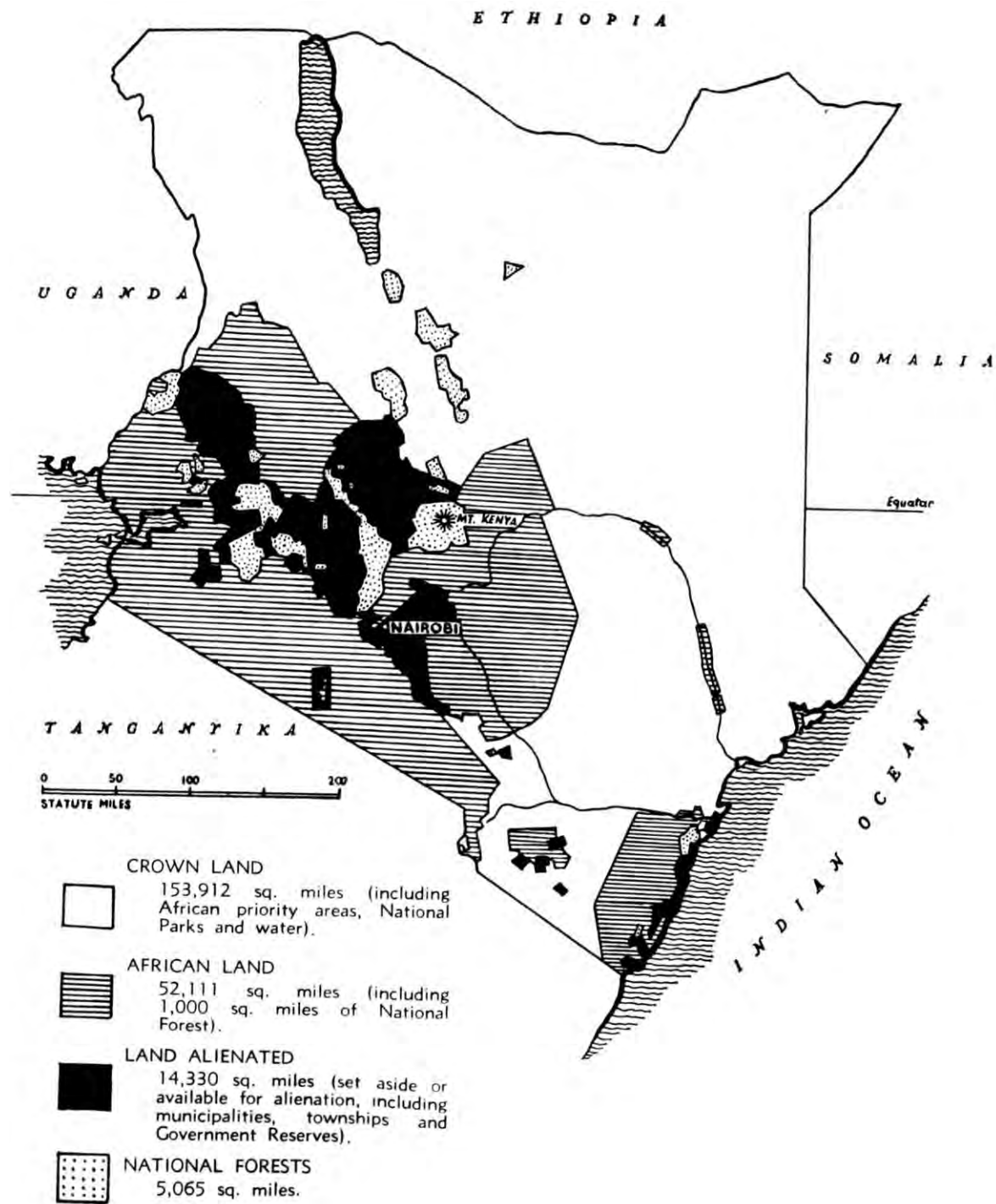
Source: E.A. Meteorological Department.

Rainfall shown in inches.

ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS—1956



LAND UTILIZATION—1956



TEMPERATURE: MAIN STATIONS, 1956, COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE

Table 6

° Fahrenheit

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
NAIROBI												
Mean Max. Temperature	80.0	82.4	81.2	78.3	76.0	74.3	72.6	73.3	77.6	79.4	76.3	76.6
Mean Min. Temperature	55.6	56.1	58.1	59.8	58.5	55.4	53.3	53.9	54.6	56.9	58.3	57.1
1956 Mean Max. Temp.	75.5	79.2	80.8	78.0	75.7	74.7	72.7	74.9	76.6	79.7	74.0	75.6
1956 Mean Min. Temp.	56.6	56.5	58.8	59.2	58.1	55.0	51.1	53.4	53.5	56.0	58.0	57.0
NAKURU												
Mean Max. Temp.	83.2	85.0	84.1	80.1	78.0	77.0	75.4	75.7	78.6	79.5	78.4	79.7
Mean Min. Temp.	47.6	48.5	50.3	52.8	52.7	51.0	50.7	50.3	48.3	48.4	49.2	48.9
1956 Mean Max. Temp.	76.7	82.0	82.0	77.9	77.8	75.7	74.2	74.5	75.7	76.4	74.9	77.9
1956 Mean Min. Temp.	51.0	48.5	46.1	49.8	49.9	43.8	47.6	48.0	44.3	43.5	45.6	43.5
MOMBASA												
Mean Max. Temp.	89.8	90.2	91.1	88.4	84.5	83.7	82.1	82.5	84.4	85.8	87.5	89.2
Mean Min. Temp.	73.7	74.4	75.5	75.2	72.6	70.3	68.6	68.5	69.7	71.4	73.3	74.1
1956 Mean Max. Temp.	87.2	89.0	91.3	87.8	84.2	82.5	82.2	84.3	85.3	86.4	86.6	89.0
1956 Mean Min. Temp.	73.8	73.9	75.3	75.2	71.8	69.3	67.0	66.7	68.9	71.0	73.5	73.7
ELDORRET												
Mean Max. Temp.	76.4	78.0	78.3	75.1	73.3	71.6	69.7	70.2	72.6	73.8	74.1	74.2
Mean Min. Temp.	48.3	48.5	50.1	52.0	50.6	48.5	48.8	48.8	47.7	49.1	50.4	49.7
1956 Mean Max. Temp.	72.5	76.1	78.0	76.6	73.8	72.1	69.7	71.0	73.0	73.4	73.5	75.3
1956 Mean Min. Temp.	49.2	48.2	48.9	50.9	50.6	46.1	48.2	48.9	47.1	48.6	50.1	48.5
NANYUKI												
Mean Max. Temp.	77.1	78.8	78.0	74.8	73.4	73.4	72.0	72.4	75.0	74.5	72.1	73.3
Mean Min. Temp.	44.6	45.1	47.8	50.6	49.6	47.5	47.3	47.2	46.2	47.3	48.4	46.7
1956 Mean Max. Temp.	73.6	77.8	76.6	73.2	72.4	72.5	72.5	73.4	75.1	74.4	72.3	73.2
1956 Mean Min. Temp.	47.5	45.7	46.9	51.7	48.9	46.1	46.8	46.2	46.8	46.3	47.5	45.4
KISUMU												
Mean Max. Temp.	87.1	88.2	87.2	83.7	82.4	81.7	81.3	82.2	84.5	87.1	86.8	86.0
Mean Min. Temp.	62.6	63.9	64.5	64.6	63.6	61.9	61.3	61.5	61.5	63.0	63.5	63.2
1956 Mean Max. Temp.	81.0	86.2	88.0	82.7	82.5	81.3	80.8	82.5	83.5	85.9	87.4	85.6
1956 Mean Min. Temp.	61.1	62.1	63.0	63.7	63.4	60.7	60.8	62.7	61.6	62.9	63.0	62.8

Source: E.A. Meteorological Department

In mid.March readings changed from D.C.'s Office to air field.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY: MAIN STATIONS, 1956, COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE

Table 7

Percentage

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
NAIROBI												
Mean R.H. at 08.30	74	73	81	86	86	84	84	84	81	79	86	83
Mean R.H. at 14.30	41	35	41	52	57	54	53	52	43	40	52	50
1956 Mean R.H. at 09.00	78	78	80	82	83	79	80	80	77	73	86	80
1956 Mean R.H. at 15.00	55	44	43	51	53	46	48	49	45	37	55	50
NAKURU												
Mean R.H. at 08.30	64	64	68	78	80	81	82	82	77	73	74	71
Mean R.H. at 14.30	30	28	32	46	52	49	51	53	45	45	47	40
1956 Mean R.H. at 09.00	79	68	76	81	80	82	80	82	80	75	80	75
1956 Mean R.H. at 15.00	49	35	39	57	59	46	50	55	52	54	54	41
MOMBASA												
Mean R.H. at 08.30	80	79	81	86	90	88	89	89	86	84	83	82
Mean R.H. at 14.30	63	62	62	69	74	68	68	68	65	65	68	67
1956 Mean R.H. at 09.00	84	81	79	83	90	88	83	82	77	78	80	76
1956 Mean R.H. at 15.00	71	68	65	70	78	71	64	61	60	61	69	68
ELDORRET												
Mean R.H. at 08.30	61	58	61	74	76	79	82	81	73	66	67	67
Mean R.H. at 14.30	34	30	33	47	51	54	60	63	53	46	43	42
1956 Mean R.H. at 09.00	71	59	58	69	77	76	83	82	74	68	69	65
1956 Mean R.H. at 15.00	50	35	35	43	53	49	62	66	56	54	47	41
NANYUKI												
Mean R.H. at 08.30	62	59	66	75	76	74	76	76	69	71	77	72
Mean R.H. at 14.30	35	33	41	59	63	53	53	54	50	53	59	51
1956 Mean R.H. at 09.00	69	60	68	75	75	70	74	73	69	65	74	68
1956 Mean R.H. at 15.00	51	37	48	63	62	52	51	53	51	57	56	53
KISUMU												
Mean R.H. at 08.30	60	62	67	75	77	76	75	74	67	61	62	64
Mean R.H. at 14.30	40	39	43	53	55	53	50	50	47	41	42	44
1956 Mean R.H. at 09.00	74	64	62	75	74	74	71	72	68	61	58	63
1956 Mean R.H. at 15.00	55	42	42	54	52	51	50	50	50	40	39	45

Source: E.A. Meteorological Department

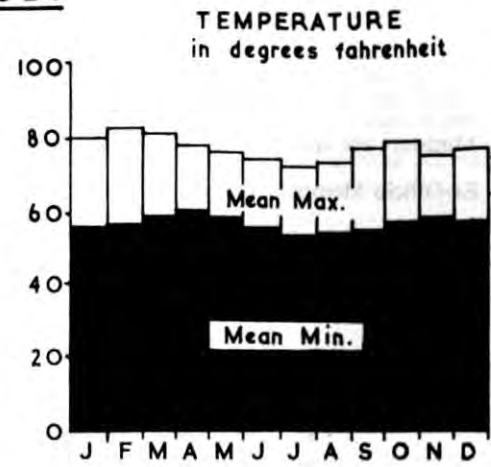
SUNSHINE: MAIN STATIONS, 1956, COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE

Table 8

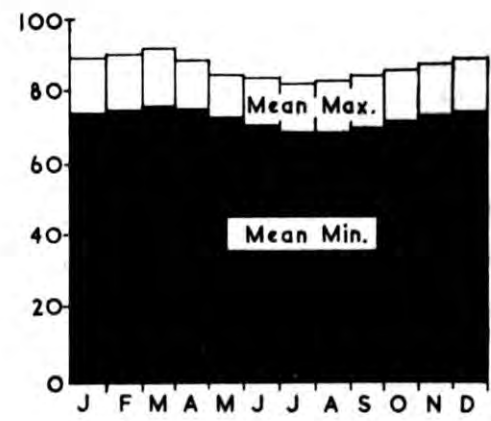
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
NAIROBI												
Mean hours per day of sunshine	9.8	9.5	8.5	7.2	6.2	4.7	4.2	4.1	5.7	7.4	7.1	8.4
1956 mean hours per day of sunshine	6.9	9.4	8.2	6.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.7	7.4	5.9	8.6
MOMBASA												
Mean hours per day of sunshine	8.8	9.2	9.4	7.3	6.5	8.0	7.2	7.8	8.5	8.9	9.5	9.1
1956 mean hours per day of sunshine	6.7	8.9	9.6	8.2	6.6	8.1	7.9	8.8	8.5	9.6	9.0	9.5
NANYUKI												
Mean hours per day of sunshine	7.6	7.7	6.4	5.1	5.9	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.3	4.1	5.5
1956 mean hours per day of sunshine	5.4	7.3	5.4	5.3	6.2	7.3	5.7	6.4	5.3	5.2	4.2	5.5
KISUMU												
Mean hours per day of sunshine	8.0	8.2	7.6	6.8	7.1	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.3
1956 mean hours per day of sunshine	7.2	9.0	8.5	7.3	7.6	8.1	7.7	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.5	8.6

Source: E.A. Meteorological Department.

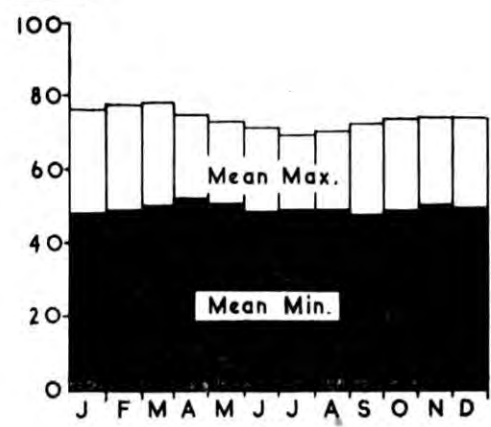
NAIROBI



Month	Precipitation (mm)
J	1.0
F	0.5
M	1.5
A	6.2
M	11.2
J	2.0
J	2.5
A	2.7
S	3.5
O	4.2
N	2.5
D	3.2



Month	Number of Fish Caught
J	1
F	1
M	1.5
A	6.5
M	4.5
J	4
J	6.5
A	7
S	3.5
O	2
N	1
D	1.8



CONSTITUTION

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: COMPOSITION

Table 9

The Governor (President).
 The Speaker (Vice-President).
 8 Ex-Officio Members.
 20 Nominated Members.
 29 Elected Members.
 1 Representative Member.

Ministers are appointed by Royal Warrant.

Ex-Officio Members are persons holding Public Office.

Nominated Members are appointed by Instrument by the Governor. Elected Members qualify and are elected in accordance with the Laws of Kenya. Representative Members are persons not holding public office appointed by Instrument by the Governor.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: ANALYSIS OF MEMBERSHIP

(March, 1957)

Table 10

	Euro- pean	Asian	Arab	Afri- can	Vacan- cies	Total
Ex-Officio	8					8
Nominated	14	2	1	2	1	20
Elected	14	6	1	8	—	29
Representative		—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	36	8	3	10	1	58

Note.—The above total excludes the President and the Speaker.

Government Side of Council

MINISTERS:

Ex-Officio Members (European)	8	
European Elected Members	3	
Asian Elected Members	2	
	—	13

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES TO MINISTERS:

African Nominated Member	1	
Arab Representative Member	1	
	—	2

NOMINATED MEMBERS:

European	12	
Asian	1	
African	1	
Vacancy	1	
		17

Total		32
-------	--	----

Non-Government Side of Council

European Nominated Members	2	
European Elected Members	11	
Asian Elected Members	4	
Arab Elected Member	1	
African Elected Members	8	

Total		26
-------	--	----

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Notes and Definitions

Population statistics for the 1948 census relate to the *de facto* civil population only. Wives and families of members of the armed forces are included, and in previous censuses it is believed that this same breakdown was followed. The non-native population count was made on the night of the 25th February, 1948, but the African population was enumerated during the week commencing 23rd August, 1948. For areas in the Northern Frontier Province, Samburu District and the East Suk Area of Baringo District, estimates have been made in lieu of a census enumeration.

In developing territories, intercensal changes are due partly to increases in population and partly to improvement in the organization of census taking. The improvement in the general organization since 1911 must be taken into consideration when studying the percentage increase in the population since that date. No quantitative appreciation of the increase due to this improvement can be made.

The statistics have for simplicity been shown to the nearest unit in most instances, but this degree of accuracy is not assumed.

Race

The term "Indian" when applied to a race refers to those persons whose ancestors were resident in the sub-continent of India. It is a purely descriptive term, but excludes persons from the Portuguese territory of Goa.

Townships

The statistics of the urban population are based on those householders reporting residence within township boundaries, which, due to frequent changes, are not always well known by residents. For this reason, the statistics quoted for certain townships may be only approximate.

Population Estimates

Estimates of the population for years following 1948 were made as follows. The results of the 1948 census were used as a base: a natural increase of 1 per cent for Europeans, 2 1/2 per cent for Asians and 1 1/2 per cent for Africans per annum was added to the census totals. Estimated immigration and emigration for each of the non-native races was then computed and used to adjust the base figures allowance being made for the under-enumeration of emigrants. Persons who entered as visitors and later became permanent residents were included. The number of unknown factors involved make these estimates subject to some error, but it is believed that they furnish a reasonable indication of the changes in population in the years since the 1948 census.

Vital Statistics

The statistics of births and deaths maintained by the Registrar-General may be considered reliable in respect of European and of Asian births, but those of Asian deaths undoubtedly understate the true position to a serious degree. Statistics of late registrations i.e., registrations of birth made more than six months after the event and of death more than one month after the event, are excluded. The coverage by the Registrar-General of vital statistics of the African community is at present virtually non-existent.

The tables of births and deaths in Nairobi are compiled from notifications of births and deaths to the City Medical Officer of Health; the figures shown relate only to residents of Nairobi.

POPULATION IN CENSUS YEARS

Table 11

RACE	CENSUS YEAR									
	1911		1921		1926		1931		1948	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
European	3,175	13.1	9,651	21.1	12,529	23.3	16,812	22.7	29,660	19.2
Indian	10,651	44.1	22,822	50.0	26,759	49.9	39,644	53.6	90,528	58.5
Goan	1,136	4.7	2,431	5.3	2,565	4.8	3,979	5.4	7,159	4.6
Arab	9,100	37.7	10,102	22.1	10,557	19.7	12,166	16.5	24,174	15.6
Other	99	0.4	627	1.5	1,259	2.3	1,346	1.8	3,325	2.1
Total Non-African	24,161	1000	45,633	1000	53,669	1000	73,947	1000	154,846	100-0
African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,251,120	—

Source: East African Statistical Department and census reports.

CIVIL POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1946-56

(De Facto Population as at Mid-Year by Race)

Table 12

YEAR	NON-AFRICAN					AFRICAN	TOTAL ALL RACES
	European	Indian and Goan	Arab	Other	Total		
1946	24,900	88,400	23,300	3,000	139,600	5,087,000	5,227,000
1947	27,500	93,400	23,800	3,200	147,900	5,163,000	5,311,000
1948	30,800	100,000	24,400	3,400	158,600	5,240,000	5,399,000
1949	33,800	107,200	25,200	3,700	169,900	5,319,000	5,489,000
1950	36,200	114,400	26,100	3,900	180,600	5,398,000	5,579,000
1951	38,600	120,300	27,000	4,100	190,000	5,479,000	5,669,000
1952	40,700	126,200	28,000	4,300	199,200	5,561,000	5,760,000
1953	42,200	131,100	29,200	4,500	207,000	5,644,000	5,851,000
1954	47,900	136,600	30,000	4,700	219,200	5,729,000	5,948,000
1955	52,400	144,100	31,600	5,100	233,200	5,815,000	6,048,000
1956	57,700	151,900	33,000	5,300	247,900	5,902,000	6,150,000

Source: East African Statistical Department.

POPULATION CENSUS, 1948
CIVIL POPULATION BY SEX, AGE, NATIONALITY, RELIGION, INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

Table 13

CATEGORY	European	Indian	NON-AFRICAN		Coloured	Other	Total
			Goan	Arab			
Male	15,120	52,077	4,393	13,596	492	1,238	86,916
Female	14,540	38,451	2,766	10,578	472	1,123	67,930
TOTAL	29,660	90,528	7,159	24,174	964	2,361	154,846
AGE CLASS—PER CENT.—							
0-14	24.8	43.7	34.2	36.3	56.5	34.1	
15-59	67.0	54.4	64.0	56.8	40.2	61.9	—
60 and Over	8.2	1.9	1.8	6.9	3.3	4.0	
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—
NATIONALITY—							
British Born	26,347	69,739	2,471	7,081	740	1,663	108,041
British Protected	195	20,685	237	15,168	199	197	36,681
British Naturalised	394	10	50	6		2	462
Alien	2,391	67	4,400		23	498	9,262
Stateless	155			1,883		1	155
Unspecified	178	27	1	36	2		245
RELIGION—							
Christian	28,231	468	7,145		284	1,596	37,728
Hindu	1	45,238	8	4	55	2	45,304
Moslem		27,583	2		560	669	52,957
Jain	12	6,149		24,131			6,149
Sikh		10,621			41		10,663
Parsee	1	334					334
Other		135	4	39	24	94	1,711
INDUSTRY*—							
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	3,411	460	42	826	19	49	4,807
Mining and Quarrying	102	131	4	4	2	32	275
Manufacturing	1,152	6,610	741	757	29	241	9,530
Building and Construction	424	3,458	50	88	7	24	4,051
Transport and Communications	974	2,368	321	677	23	43	4,406
Commerce	2,116	9,657	608	3,099	39	90	15,609
Hotel and Personal Services	641	872	236	599	22	164	2,534
Public and Other Services	4,764	3,731	943	457	20	159	10,074
Not Stated	395	1,045	149	807	18	33	2,447
TOTAL	13,979	28,332	3,094	7,314	179	835	53,733
OCCUPATION*—							
Agriculture and Fishing	3,252	309	10	847	13	26	4,457
Mining and Quarrying	62	71		1		13	147
Metal Workers (excluding below)	498	2,162	100	187	19	237	3,203
Workers in Precious Metal and Electro-plate	3	198		13		20	234
Electrical Apparatus Makers, Fitters, Electricians	65	282	20	13	1	11	392
Textile and Garment Makers	62	1,678	550	374	4	43	2,711
Food, Drink and Tobacco Makers	136	277	22	139	8	7	589
Wood and Furniture Workers	73	2,636	30	81	5	52	2,877
Builders and Contractors	118	2,329	1	70	2	9	2,529
Other Productive Workers	176	630		138	2	9	992
Government Service, Local Government and Military	3,407	3,064	37	236	18	102	7,733
Transport and Communications and Railways and Harbours	776	2,427	906	568	19	22	4,051
Commercial, Financial, Insurance (excluding Clerks)	1,152	7,531	239	2,874	26	39	11,722
Professional (excluding Clerks)	1,940	543	100	207	4	32	2,809
Personal Service	565	777	83	592	22	158	2,337
Clerks and Draughtsmen (not Civil Service)	1,523	3,187	223				
Other	236	184	756	286	18	53	5,823
TOTAL	14,044	28,285	3,102	7,417	181	878	53,907

Source: East African Statistical Department.

*Includes only persons gainfully occupied. Excludes housewives, students, etc.

POPULATION CENSUS, 1948
POPULATION OF MAIN TOWNSHIPS*

Table 14

TOWNS			NON-AFRICAN				AFRICAN	TOTAL ALL RACES
	European	Indian	Goan	Arab	Other	Total		
Nairobi†	10,830	37,935	3,875	626	1,313	54,579	64,397	118,976
Mombasa†	2,027	23,847	1,733	13,485	801	41,893	42,853	84,746
Nakuru	1,159	2,912	335	173	201	4,780	12,845	17,625
Kisumu	374	4,725	248	186	30	5,563	5,336	10,899
Eldoret	888	1,761	84	31	21	2,785	5,408	8,193
Kitale	666	1,259	55	3	11	1,994	4,344	6,338
Lamu	9	347	12	3,123	85	3,576	2,292	5,868
Kakamega	56	563	41	24	2	686	4,292	4,978
Thika	163	1,353	30	65	18	1,629	2,806	4,435
Nanyuki	244	702	29	38	36	1,049	3,041	4,090
Voi	14	237	22	23	8	304	3,328	3,632
Malindi	129	326	14	1,199	9	1,677	1,615	3,292
Kericho	211	709	49	5	1	975	2,243	3,218
Nyeri	220	534	70	—	23	847	1,858	2,705
Kisii	56	332	16	10	6	420	2,006	2,426
Fort Hall	17	685	13	—	—	715	1,381	2,096
Machakos	50	396	26	26	6	504	1,524	2,028

Source: East African Statistical Department.

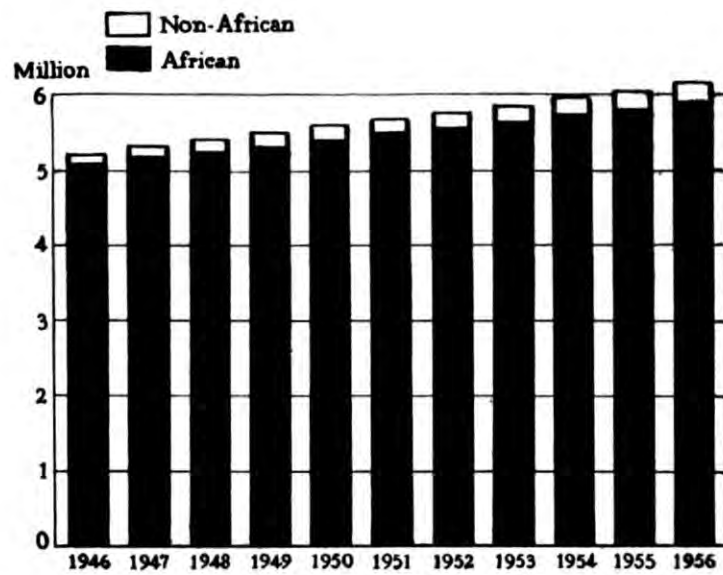
*The statistics of the population residing within township boundaries are based on those census schedules showing residence in towns. As boundaries are not always known by householders it is possible, especially in the case of the African population, that the statistics are not entirely consistent.

†Estimated population of Nairobi as at mid-1956: Europeans 20,000; Asians 70,000; Africans 120,000; total 210,000.

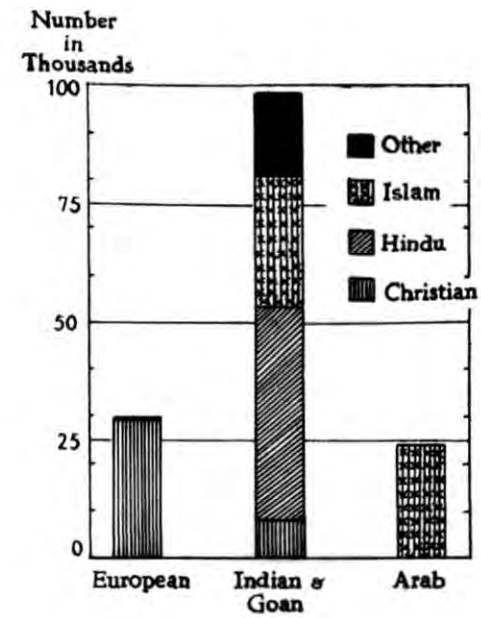
Estimated population of Mombasa as at mid-1956: Europeans 2,330; Asians 30,670; Arabs 15,600; Africans 49,500; total 96,300.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

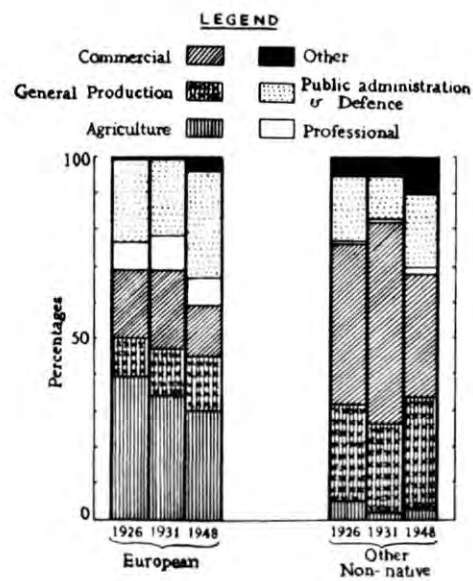
DE FACTO CIVIL POPULATION
ESTIMATES AS AT MID-YEAR



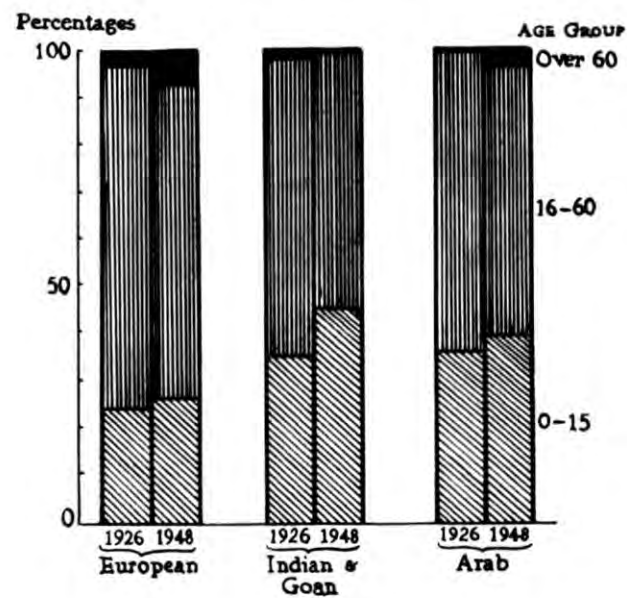
RELIGIONS, 1948



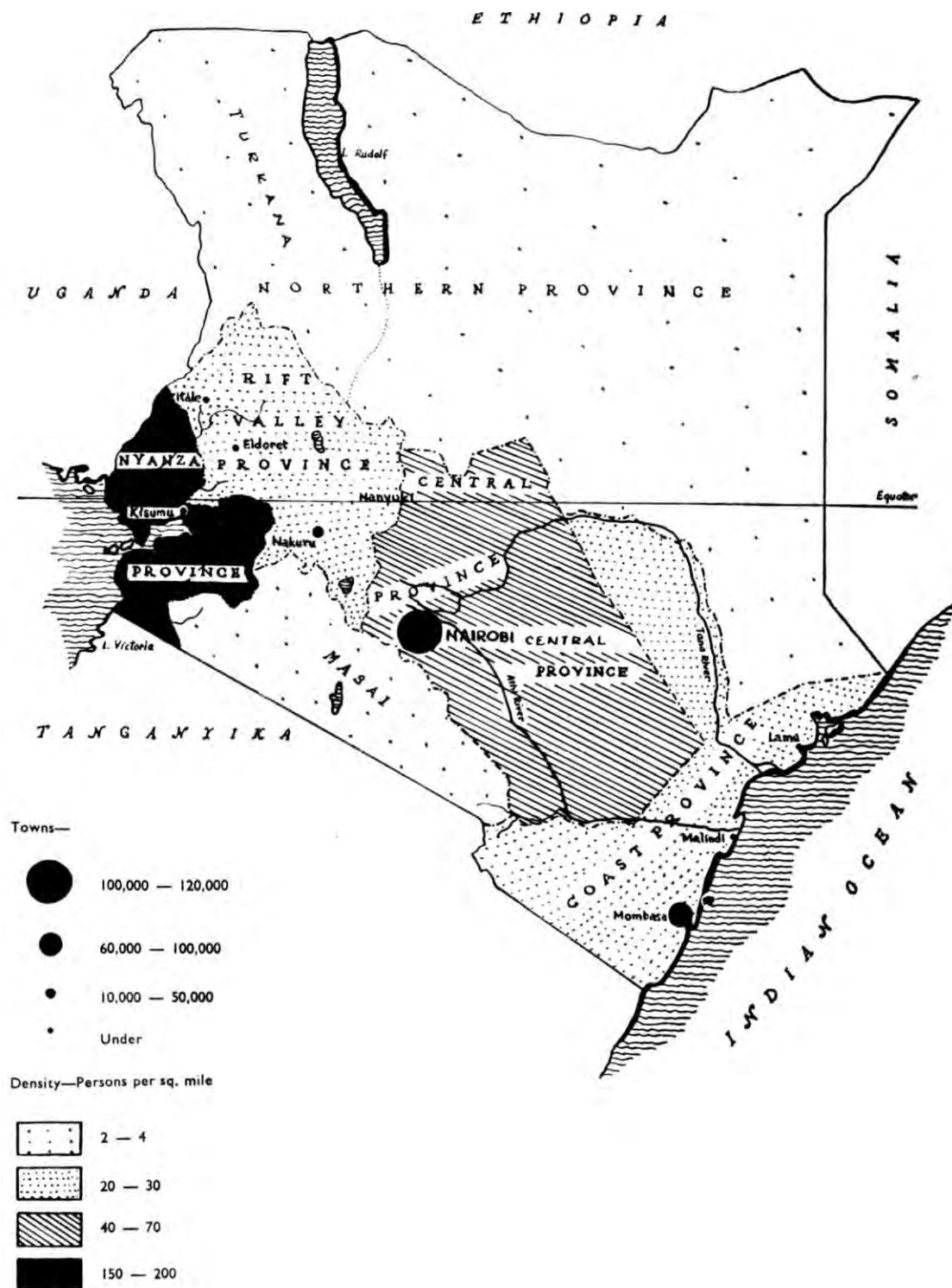
OCCUPATION



AGE DISTRIBUTION



POPULATION DENSITY—1948



POPULATION CENSUS, 1948

POPULATION DENSITY BY PROVINCE, DISTRICT AND RACE

Table 15 (a)

Province and District	Area in sq. miles †	European	Density per sq. mile	Other Non- African	Density per sq. mile	African	Density per sq. mile	Total Population	Total Density per sq. mile
CENTRAL—									
Nairobi	431	14,049	32.59	44,864	104.09	109,428	254	168,341	391
Thika	894	726	.81	1,851	2.07	66,475	74	69,052	77
Kiambu	615	75	.12	447	.73	258,085	420	258,607	421
Fort Hall	739	112	.15	699	.95	303,646	411	304,457	412
Nyeri	673	294	.43	1,012	1.50	183,057	272	184,363	274
Embu	1,657	41	.02	445	.27	202,125	122	202,611	122
Meru	3,740	112	.03	673	.18	312,917	84	313,702	84
Machakos	5,614	279	.49	978	.17	356,545	64	357,802	64
Kitui	13,207	31	—	435	.03	210,788	16	211,254	16
Nanyuki	2,432	989	.41	948	.39	32,784	13	34,721	14
Total	30,002	16,708	.56	52,352	1.74	2,035,850	68	2,104,910	70
NYANZA—									
North Nyanza	2,684	261	.10	1,751	.65	633,568	236	635,580	237
Central Nyanza	2,507	521	.21	6,455	2.57	462,772	185	469,748	187
South Nyanza	3,753	225	.06	1,081	.29	545,284	145	546,590	146
Kericho	2,157	632	.29	1,519	.70	212,608	99	214,759	100
Total	11,101	1,639	.15	10,806	.97	1,854,232	167	1,866,677	168
RIFT VALLEY—									
Trans Nzoia	1,155	1,281	111	1,382	1.20	61,424	53	64,087	55
Uasin Gishu	1,676	2,433	1.45	2,549	1.52	79,492	47	84,474	50
Nakuru	4,468	3,981	.89	5,752	1.29	199,179	45	208,912	47
Nandi	630	82	.13	152	.24	80,562	128	80,796	128
Elgeyo Marakwet	1,144	20	.02	22	.02	64,455	56	64,497	56
*Baringo	3,511	18	.01	95	.03	72,034	21	72,147	21
Laikipia	2,994	628	.21	339	.11	33,926	11	34,893	12
West Suk	1,821	18	.01	36	.02	42,777	23	42,831	24
*Samburu	8,223	6	—	34	—	26,000	3	26,040	3
Total	25,622	8,467	.33	10,361	.40	659,849	26	678,677	26
COAST—									
Mombasa	106	2,186	20.62	39,921	376.61	55,438	523	97,545	920
Kwale	3,052	120	.04	995	.33	115,136	38	116,251	38
Kilifi (including Malindi)	4,957	222	.04	3,341	.67	181,425	37	184,988	37
Lamu—Tana River	10,605	14	—	5,476	.52	34,796	3	40,286	4
Taita	6,019	117	.02	471	.08	61,463	10	62,051	10
Total	24,739	2,659	.11	50,204	2.03	448,258	18	501,121	20
NORTHERN FRONTIER*— Total	116,782	57	—	894	—	186,500	2	187,451	2
MASAI—									
Kajiado	7,902	76	.01	419	.05	28,987	4	29,482	4
Narok	7,330	54	.01	150	.02	37,444	5	37,648	5
Total	15,232	130	.01	569	.04	66,431	4	67,130	4
GRAND TOTAL	223,478	29,660	.13	125,186	.56	5,251,120	24	5,405,966	24

Source: East African Statistical Department.

*No census of Africans was taken in the Northern Frontier Province, Samburu District and the East Suk Area of Baringo District. These figures are District Commissioner's estimates.

†It should be noted that the areas of Provinces and Districts are quoted as at the time of the 1948 Census. Since then, several revisions have been made, see Table 1 for latest data. The difference in the total area of 223,478 sq. miles and that of 224,960 sq. miles quoted in Table 1 is mainly accounted for by the exclusion of 1,447 sq. miles of Lake Victoria which lies in Kenya.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF DISTRICTS BY DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE

Table 15 (b)

		NUMBER OF		PEOPLE PER	SQUARE MILE: DISTRICT DENSITY				
	0-9	10-49	50-99	100 149	150-199	200-249	250-299	300-399	400-500 and over
Population Percentage	367,553 7	1,045,239 19	1,074,424 20	872,835 16	462,772 9	633,568 12	292,485 5	39,921 1	617,169 11

Source: East African Statistical Department.

Total 5,405,966.

POPULATION CENSUS, 1948

MAIN TRIBES

Table 16

Tribe	Male	Female	Total	PERCENTAGE OF GRAND TOTAL
Kikuyu	513,008	513,333	1,026,341	19.5
Luo	375,887	381,156	757,043	14.4
Baluhya	323,202	330,572	653,774	12.5
Kamba	294,579	317,146	611,725	11.7
Meru	154,284	170,610	324,894	6.2
Nyika	144,594	151,660	296,254	5.6
Kisii	125,002	130,106	255,108	4.9
Embu	95,244	108,446	203,690	3.9
Kipsigis	78,999	80,693	159,692	3.0
Nandi	59,119	57,562	116,681	2.2
Other Tribes	427,224	418,694	845,918	16.1
TOTAL	2,591,142	2,659,978	5,251,120	100

Source: East African Statistical Department.

POPULATION CENSUS, 1948
MAIN TRIBES BY DISTRICT

Table 17

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT	KIKUYU	Luo	BALUHYA	KAMBA	EMBU	MERU	OTHERS	TOTAL
Central—								
Nairobi	51,475	18,895	10,731	10,483	4,238	2,715	10,891	109,428
Thika	22,328	9,722	7,441	23,099	1,181	425	2,279	66,475
Kiambu	252,487	967	1,019	1,355	154	534	1,569	258,085
Fort Hall	300,795	350	46	1,895	143	70	347	303,646
Nyeri	180,642	153	173	226	247	739	877	183,057
Embu	4,234	184	190	768	195,995	675	79	202,125
Meru	1,015	20	46	615	59	310,539	623	312,917
Machakos	1,594	990	808	351,405	145	44	1,559	356,545
Kitui	935	103	17	203,861	248	5,101	523	210,788
Nanyuki	23,287	148	131	321	424	2,921	5,552	32,784
Total	838,792	31,532	20,602	594,028	202,834	323,763	24,299	2,035,850
	Samia	Luo	Baluhya	Kisii	Kipsigis	Itesio	Others	Total
Nyanza—								
North Nyanza	179	27,902	534,997	80	8	41,396	29,006	633,568
Central Nyanza	43,009	395,780	19,419	395	96	270	3,803	462,772
South Nyanza	7	237,294	457	237,030	721	14	69,761	545,284
Kericho	44	25,798	4,640	9,738	152,391	160	19,837	212,608
Total	43,239	686,774	559,513	247,243	153,216	41,840	122,407	1,854,232
	Kikuyu	Baluyha	Nandi	Elgeyo	Kamasia	West Suk	Others	Total
Rift Valley—								
Trans Nzoia	3,559	30,673	2,038	75	15	891	24,173	61,424
Uasin Gishu	13,921	21,217	24,338	6,826	650	51	12,489	79,492
Nakuru	130,303	15,521	1,226	424	4,473	6	47,226	199,179
Nandi	259	1,003	78,693	8		1	598	80,562
East Marakwet	606	138	21	33,588	24		30,078	64,455
*Baringo	40	16	8	119	61,500	3	3,848	65,534
Laikipia	28,068	909	69	62	13		4,805	33,926
West Suk	116	484	693	22		38,248	3,214	42,777
Samburu								
Total (excluding Samburu) ..	176,872	69,961	107,086	41,124	66,675	39,200	126,431	627,349
	swahili	Luo	Nyika	Teita	pokomo	Kamba	Others	Total
Coast—								
Mombasa	1,841	4,132	23,530	3,435	364	5,500	16,636	55,438
Kwale	4	2,916	100,847	437	18	4,141	6,773	115,136
Kilifi	3,204	644	118,881	19	23	2,189	2,097	127,057
Malindi	2,120	175	50,429	4	21	66	1,553	54,368
Lamu-Tana River ..	5,805	8	1,686	1	16,514	30	10,752	34,796
Teita	8	2,451	330	52,164	18	1,952	4,540	61,463
Total	12,982	10,326	295,703	56,060	16,958	13,878	42,351	448,258
	Somali	Turkana	Galla	Rendille	Gurreh	Bantu	Others	Total
Northern Frontier (Estimated)	56,000	70,900	26,750	9,500	7,000	6,250	10,100	186,500
	Baluyha	Masai	Kipsigis	Kisii	Ikoma	Others	Total	
Masai—								
Narok		34,810	411	134		2,089	37,444	
Kajiado	589	25,478		118	235	2,567	28,987	

Source: **East** African Statistical Department.

*Excluding East Suk (Estimated)

+ Samburu (Estimated)

{Numbers negligible.

East Suk (tribe)

6,500

Turkana

4,000

Dorobo

2,000

Others

—

Total

26,000

POPULATION CENSUS, 1948
NON.AFRICAN POPULATION
Average Number of Live Births per Woman Ever Married
Table 18

Age Group of Women	Race			
	European	Indian	Goan	Arab
Years—				
10-4 ..				0.3
15-9 ..	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9
20-4	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.5
25-9	1.1	3.1	2.1	2.0
30-4	1.6	4.4	3.1	2.4
35-9	1.7	5.6	4.0	3.0
40-4 ..	1.7	6.0	4.5	2.7
45-9	1.7	5.8	4.6	2.9
50-4	1.9	4.9	4.3	2.3
55-9 ..	2.0	4.5	4.3	2.3
60-4	2.1	3.8	2.2	2.4
65-9	2.5	3.4	*	2.6
70-4	2.6	3.0	1.7	2.6
75-9 ..	2.8	3.5	4.5	1.9
80+	3.0	2.9	—	2.5
Not Stated	1.1	3.8	3.8	1.1
TOTAL OF ALL WOMEN	1.7	3.5	2.8	2.1

Source: East African Statistical Department.
'Number of women in this age group negligible.

POPULATION CENSUS, 1948
AFRICAN POPULATION
Average Number of Live Births per Woman
Table 19

Age Group	Percentage of Women Having Number Children												
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total	Average Size
14.45	23	14	13	11	10	8	7	5	4	2	3	100	3.2
46 +	12	5	7	9	10	11	10	9	9	6	12	100	5.3

Source: East African Statistical Department.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS REGISTERED
Table 20

YEAR	EUROPEANS			ASIANS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1946 ..	303	293	596	3,174	2,620	5,794
1947 ..	354	360	714	3,326	3,054	6,380
1948 ..	450	394	844	2,823	2,558	5,381
1949	475	486	961	3,579	3,304	6,883
1950	504	462	966	2,864	2,502	5,366
1951 ..	520	494	996	2,987	2,674	5,661
1952	542	539	1,081	3,275	2,898	6,173
1953 ..	575	546	1,121	3,440	3,048	6,488
1954 ..	716	628	1,344	3,157	2,928	6,085
1955 ..	628	625	1,253	3,386	3,007	6,393
1956	676	674	1,350	3,693	3,398	7,091

Source: Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED

Table 21

YEAR	EUROPEANS			ASIANS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1946 ..	144	53	197	392	290	682
1947	122	76	198	388	242	630
1948	139	65	204	396	260	656
1949	166	81	247	413	252	665
1950	142	81	223	436	295	731
1951	170	91	261	403	276	679
1952 ..	172	95	267	438	282	720
1953 ..	211	124	335	476	245	721
1954	215	77	292	453	334	787
1955 ..	183	110	293	476	299	775
1956 ..	200	110	310	518	310	828

Source: Registrar General.

NAIROBI—LIVE BIRTHS NOTIFIED (RESIDENTS)

Table 22

	EUROPEANS			ASIANS			AFRICANS AND OTHERS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1946			165			1,526			1,294
1947			236			1,668			1,346
1948 ..			226			2,250			1,554
1949 ..			326			2,656			1,703
1950			286			2,891			1,794
1951 ..			304			3,117			1,979
1952 ..			326			3,416			1,711
1953 ..			295			3,256			1,636
1954 ..	192	174	366	1,639	1,635	3,274	818	839	1,657
1955 ..	188	199	387	1,806	1,656	3,462	1,233	1,284	2,517
1956 ..	230	222	452	1,918	1,888	3,806	1,505	1,430	2,935

Source: Medical Officer of Health, Nairobi.

NAIROBI—DEATHS NOTIFIED (RESIDENTS)

Table 23

	EUROPEANS			ASIANS			AFRICANS AND OTHERS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1946	51	27	78	156	79	235	455	234	689
1947	49	46	95	198	145	343	566	340	906
1948	70	38	108	202	138	340	493	314	807
1949	65	53	118	174	158	332	595	327	922
1950	71	53	124	221	139	360	655	327	982
1951	96	52	148	263	174	437	872	478	1,350
1952	76	38	114	260	182	442	891	562	1,453
1953	74	37	111	214	162	376	1,072	688	1,760
1954	71	42	113	246	171	417	903	460	1,363
1955	62	49	111	231	150	381	769	445	1,214
1956	71	47	118	251	164	415	705	412	1,117

Source: Medical Officer of Health, Nairobi.

MIGRATION

Notes and Definitions

Immigration statistics are collected under an Immigration Ordinance and emigration statistics are collected under the Statistics Act, 1949. Every person entering the territory is obliged by law to complete a form except, since August, 1948, visitors to East Africa passing through the E.A. High Commission Territories and between these territories and Zanzibar. These visitors are required to complete a form only on their first entry into one of the E.A. High Commission Territories or Zanzibar. There are immigration officers at seaports and main airports, but there is no strict land frontier control. Statistics of migration by sea and air are relatively accurate but those of land migration are liable to considerable error.

The categories for migrants used in the compilation of migration statistics are not legally defined. In general the attempt has been made in practice to define visitors so as to satisfy the requirements of the International Tourist Travel Association and "permanent" migrants for the purposes of population studies. Since entry permits and passes are issued with a different purpose, there are cases where it is slightly doubtful into which category a migrant should be placed. The number of such cases is, relatively, very small, however.

OLD RESIDENTS:

Persons returning to the territory are classified as old residents if—

- (a) they have a Certificate of Permanent Residence; or
- (b) they have a valid Re-entry Pass; or
- (c) if they have been resident in the territory (other than as a visitor or person in transit as defined below) and have been absent for a period of less than one year.

NEW PERMANENT IMMIGRANTS:

Persons entering the territory are classified as new permanent immigrants if they are not old residents as defined above and—

- (a) they have an Entry Permit. (This allows them to become residents of the territory); or
- (b) they have a Dependant's Pass; or
- (c) they have a Temporary Employment Pass; or
- (d) they have a Pupil's Pass; or

- (e) they enter the territory as visitors and later obtain permits to become residents.

PERSONS IN TRANSIT:

Persons entering or leaving the territory are classified as this if they have an In Transit Pass. These passes are issued when persons are passing through the territory to a destination outside it and are valid for a period of up to one month. This pass is not required for anyone who does not stay overnight in the territory, or crews of aircraft and ships. These are not recorded in the migration statistics. As from 1st July 1957 an In Transit Pass is valid for only two weeks.

VISITORS:

Persons classified thus are those who have—

- (a) a Visitor's Pass; or
- (b) a Special Pass.

Visitors Passes are valid for up to six months and allow the visitor to pursue temporarily his business or profession as well as covering holiday visits. Special Passes are valid for up to two months and cover a number of short emergency visits as well as cases where further investigation has to be made before another pass is issued. Certain people who enter as visitors later obtain permits which allow them to become residents. These are then required to fill in a further immigration schedule and statistics of the change overs to new permanent immigrants are produced.

A permanent emigrant is defined as a person who has resided in the territory concerned (other than as a visitor or person in transit) and who on departure states that he is leaving permanently.

Indigenous Africans are not obliged to fill in migration forms, so the short-distance movement of natives to and from neighbouring territories is not covered by the statistics. Thus the number of Africans covered is very small, and refers largely to sea and air travellers from further afield.

Owing to the introduction of new migration schedules it was difficult to provide statistics of visitors and total migrants for Kenya for 1950 onwards in a form strictly comparable with those for previous years. The relatively small numbers of visitors to East Africa who entered Kenya from one of the other East Africa High Commission Territories or Zanzibar are included in the statistics for the years before 1949, but not subsequently.

Table 24 **TOTAL REPORTED IMMIGRATION BY ALL ROUTES** Numbers

YEAR	OLD RESIDENTS RETURNING		NEW PERMANENT IMMIGRANTS		VISITORS*		PERSONS IN TRANSIT*		TOTAL IMMIGRATION		
	European	Other Races	European	Other Races	European	Other Races	European	Other Races	European	Other Races	Total
1938†									10,029	18,572	28,601
1946	3,258	9,182	3,509	3,040	4,628	11,461			11,395	23,683	35,078
1947	5,056	11,797	5,040	4,792	7,902	11,833			17,998	28,422	46,420
1948	4,637	11,060	6,501	5,827	9,890	10,745			21,028	27,632	48,660
1949	4,901	9,704	4,968	6,988	11,498	6,057			21,367	22,749	44,116
1950	5,362	7,780	3,503	4,187	6,301	1,170	9,121	7,463	24,287	20,600	44,887
1951	7,904	9,633	3,719	4,281	8,416	1,713	13,044	10,266	33,083	25,893	58,976
1952	7,344	8,779	3,827	4,349	9,785	2,151	14,805	9,267	35,761	24,546	60,307
1953	8,566	10,632	4,781	3,797	8,028	1,979	11,934	10,212	33,309	26,620	59,929
1954	9,554	11,574	4,904	4,102	8,726	2,512	11,312	10,678	34,496	28,866	63,362
1955	10,548	13,532	5,715	5,969	10,550	2,997	13,951	12,040	40,764	34,538	75,302
1956	11,898	11,666	4,553	5,433	11,440	3,189	14,950	10,880	42,841	31,168	74,009

Source: East African Statistical Department.

+No breakdown available.

*1946-1949 (incl.) Persons in Transit are included with Visitors.

Table 25 **TOTAL REPORTED EMIGRATION BY ALL ROUTES** Numbers

YEAR	TEMPORARY EMIGRANTS (Old Residents)		PERMANENT	EMIGRANTS	VISITORS AND PERSONS IN TRANSIT		TOTAL EMIGRATION		
	European	Other Races	European	Other Races	European	Other Races	European	Other Races	Total
1938	—	—		—	—	—	8,037	15,188	23,225
1946	2,790	8,559	1,581	1,090	2,020	5,552	6,391	15,241	21,632
1947	3,797	9,047	2,230	1,063	2,888	4,829	8,915	14,939	23,854
1948	4,056	9,359	2,973	1,252	3,890	4,078	10,919	14,689	25,608
1949	5,054	9,726	2,658	808	8,151	4,055	15,863	14,589	30,452
1950	5,131	7,591	963	219	10,980	4,719	17,074	12,529	29,603
1951	6,925	8,906	1,642	423	17,384	7,306	25,951	16,635	42,586
1952	10,525	13,134	2,409	906	18,070	5,847	31,004	19,887	50,891
1953	12,272	14,803	2,621	1,687	13,831	6,291	28,724	22,781	51,505
1954	13,573	16,913	2,358	1,103	13,803	6,761	29,734	24,777	54,511
1955	14,509	15,207	3,090	1,122	16,527	7,591	34,126	23,920	58,046
1956	16,501	15,616	2,709	1,038	18,446	7,737	37,656	24,391	62,047

Source: East African Statistical Department.

TOTAL REPORTED IMMIGRATION
Analysis by Method of Entry and Race

Table 26 Numbers

YEAR	EUROPEAN				INDIAN, GOAN AND ARAB				TOTAL (INCLUDING "OTHER" RACES)			
	Sea	Air	Other	Total	Sea	Air	Other	Total	Sea	Air	Other	Total
1949	8,147	11,533	1,687	21,367	20,452	845	773	22,070	29,095	21,484	2,537	44,116
1950	8,304	14,495	1,488	24,287	17,562	1,470	989	20,021	26,205	16,117	2,565	44,887
1951	9,925	21,314	1,844	33,083	21,590	2,337	803	24,730	32,143	24,121	2,712	58,976
1952	9,863	23,945	1,953	35,761	19,808	2,608	1,062	23,478	30,247	26,956	3,104	60,307
1953	9,562	21,677	2,070	33,309	20,895	3,738	843	25,476	31,028	25,888	3,013	59,929
1954	9,945	22,229	2,322	34,496	22,244	3,814	1,514	27,572	32,955	26,442	3,965	63,362
1955	11,329	27,033	2,402	40,764	26,519	4,459	2,216	33,194	38,477	31,966	4,859	75,302
1956	11,133	28,913	2,795	42,841	22,192	4,688	2,668	29,548	34,159	34,099	5,751	74,009

Source: East African Statistical Department.

REPORTED NEW PERMANENT IMMIGRATION

(Excluding Visitors and Persons in Transit)

Table 27

Numbers

YEAR	EUROPEAN			INDIAN, GOAN AND ARAB			AFRICAN AND OTHER -			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1946	1,663	1,846	3,509	1,425	1,546	2,971	25	44	69	3,113	3,436	6,549
1947	2,373	2,664	5,040	2,567	2,143	4,710	38	44	82	4,981	4,851	9,832
1948	3,893	2,608	6,501	3,343	2,395	5,738	49	40	89	7,285	5,043	12,328
1949	2,588	2,380	4,968	4,111	2,774	6,885	64	39	103	6,763	5,193	11,956
1950	1,727	1,776	3,503	2,121	1,990	4,111	48	28	76	3,896	3,794	7,690
1951	1,889	1,830	3,719	2,041	2,167	4,208	30	43	73	3,960	4,040	8,000
1952	2,084	1,743	3,827	2,305	1,981	4,286	26	37	63	4,415	3,761	8,176
1953	2,677	2,104	4,781	1,888	1,861	3,749	35	13	48	4,600	3,978	8,578
1954	2,584	2,320	4,904	2,068	1,953	4,021	41	40	81	4,693	4,313	9,006
1955	3,315	2,400	5,715	3,145	2,728	5,873	52	44	96	6,512	5,172	11,684
1956	2,349	2,204	4,553	2,854	2,488	5,342	56	35	91	5,259	4,727	9,986

Source: East African Statistical Department.

REPORTED CHANGE OF STATUS

Visitors who are Accepted as New Permanent Immigrants

Table 28

Numbers

YEAR	EUROPEAN			INDIAN, GOAN AND ARAB			AFRICAN AND OTHER			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1949	—	—	602			87			2			691
1950	556	601	1,157	137	167	304	3	8	11	696	776	1,472
1951	870	940	1,810	236	185	421	14	9	23	1,120	1,134	2,254
1952	988	1,044	2,032	182	190	372	8	13	21	1,178	1,247	2,425
1953	1,116	932	2,048	180	241	421	30	19	49	1,326	1,192	2,518
1954	1,311	1,090	2,401	230	321	551	15	23	38	1,556	1,434	2,990
1955	1,166	1,117	2,283	325	444	769	19	30	49	1,510	1,591	3,101
1956	1,083	1,049	2,132	357	390	747	36	47	83	1,476	1,486	2,962

Source: East African Statistical Department.

REPORTED PERMANENT EMIGRATION

(Excluding Visitors and Persons in Transit)

Table 29

Numbers

YEAR	EUROPEAN			INDIAN, GOAN AND ARAB			AFRICAN AND OTHER			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1946	784	797	1,581	689	313	1,002	57	31	88	1,530	1,141	2,671
1947	1,315	915	2,230	639	289	928	103	32	135	2,057	1,236	3,293
1948	1,701	1,272	2,973	744	330	1,074	147	37	178	2,586	1,639	4,225
1949	1,570	1,088	2,658	540	231	771	23	14	37	2,133	1,333	3,466
1950	540	423	963	153	53	206	9	4	13	702	480	1,182
1951	827	8,115	1,642	328	58	386	21	16	37	1,176	889	2,065
1952	1,108	1,301	2,409	611	242	853	42	11	53	1,761	1,554	3,315
1953	1,282	1,339	2,621	1,164	479	1,643	30	14	44	2,476	1,832	4,308
1954	1,203	1,155	2,358	708	334	1,042	40	21	61	1,951	1,510	3,461
1955	1,592	1,498	3,090	666	380	1,046	59	17	76	2,317	1,895	4,212
1956	1,410	1,299	2,709	588	407	995	22	21	43	2,020	1,727	3,747

Source: East African Statistical Department.

EXCESS OF NEW PERMANENT IMMIGRANTS OVER PERMANENT EMIGRANTS

Table 30

Numbers

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
*Total New Permanent Immigrants	12,647	9,162	10,254	10,601	11,096	11,996	14,785	12,948
Total Permanent Emigrants	3,466	1,182	2,065	3,315	4,308	3,461	4,212	3,747
Inward Excess	9,181	7,980	8,189	7,286	6,788	8,535	10,573	9,201

Source: East African Statistical Department.

*Includes Visitors becoming Permanent Immigrants.

TOTAL REPORTED NEW PERMANENT IMMIGRATION, 1956

(Including Visitors Becoming Permanent Immigrants)

ANALYSIS BY RACE, SEX AND AGE GROUP

Table 31

Numbers

AGE GROUP	EUROPEAN			INDIAN, GOAN AND ARAB			AFRICAN AND OTHER			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0- 4 years	397	352	749	371	330	701	7	4	11	775	686	1,461
5-14	469	454	923	748	477	1,225	15	5	20	1,232	936	2,168
15-19	89	102	191	354	432	786	10	18	28	453	552	1,005
20-29	1,025	1,012	2,037	960	874	1,834	28	27	55	2,013	1,913	3,926
30-39	788	782	1,570	382	341	723	10	13	23	1,180	1,136	2,316
40-49	438	322	760	196	197	393	12	11	23	646	530	1,176
50 and Over	178	190	368	164	197	361	7	4	11	349	391	740
Not Stated	48	39	87	36	30	66	3	—	3	87	69	156
Total	3,432	3,253	6,685	3,211	2,878	6,089	92	82	174	6,735	6,213	12,948

Source: East African Statistical Department.

TOTAL REPORTED NEW PERMANENT IMMIGRATION, 1956

(Including Visitors Becoming Permanent Immigrants)

ANALYSIS BY RACE, SEX AND MAIN OCCUPATION

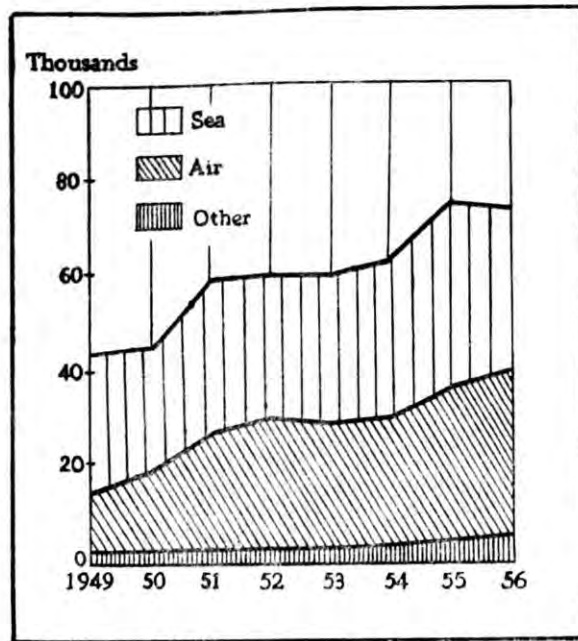
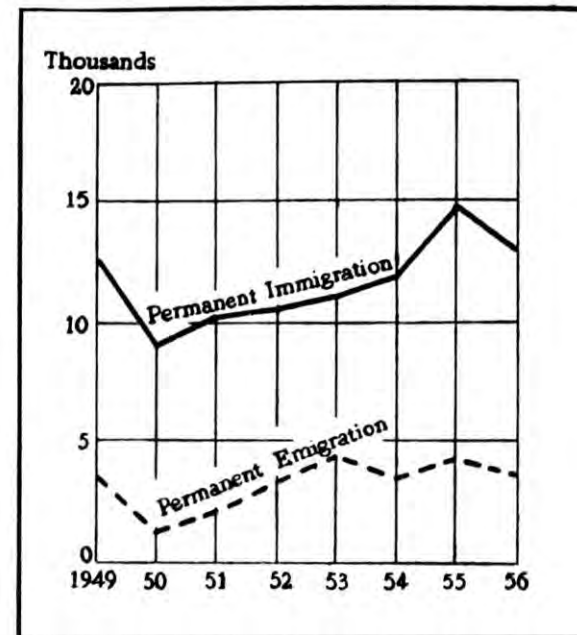
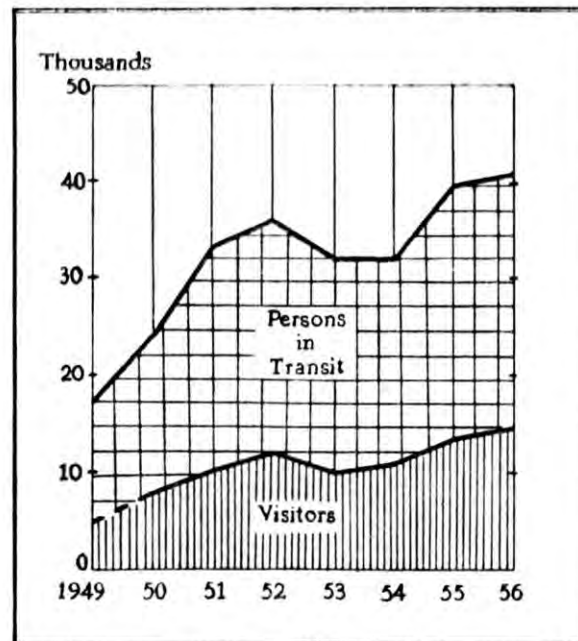
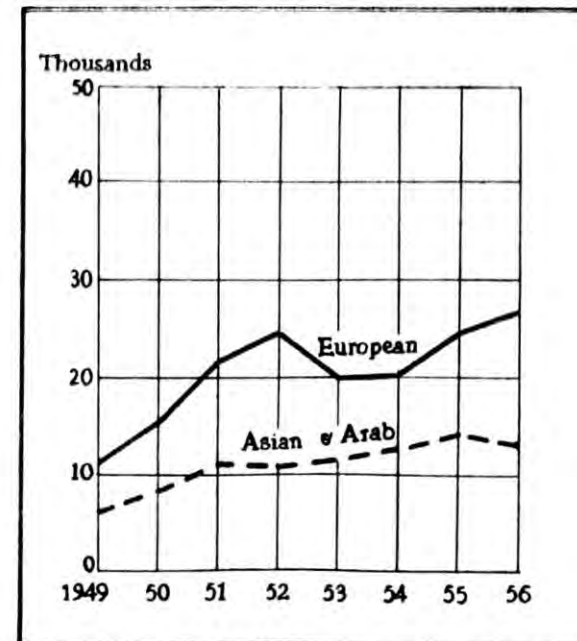
Table 32

Numbers

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	EUROPEAN			INDIAN, GOAN AND ARAB			TOTAL (including "Others")		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agricultural Occupations	182	1	183	22	—	22	205	1	206
Metal Workers (not Electro-Plate or Precious Metals)	203	1	204	123	—	123	352	1	353
Workers in Wood and Furniture	25	—	25	304	1	305	331	1	332
Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers, Contractors	61	—	61	129	2	131	191	2	193
Persons Employed in Government Service	745	75	820	83	—	83	833	76	909
Persons Employed in Military Service	57	9	66	—	—	—	57	9	66
Commercial, Financial and Insurance Occupations	330	16	346	358	5	363	693	22	715
Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical)	363	254	617	108	24	132	473	280	753
Clerks, Draughtsmen, Typists (not in Government Service)	146	140	286	151	4	155	300	145	445
All Other Workers	314	74	388	183	3	186	512	104	616
Retired or Not Gainfully Occupied (including women and children)	967	2,661	3,628	1,619	2,826	4,445	2,617	5,537	8,154
No Occupation Stated	39	22	61	131	13	144	171	35	206
TOTAL	3,432	3,253	6,685	3,211	2,878	6,089	6,735	6,213	12,948

Source: East African Statistical Department.

MIGRATION

TOTAL IMMIGRATION
(By Method of Entry)PERMANENT IMMIGRATION AND
EMIGRATIONVISITORS AND PERSONS IN
TRANSITVISITORS AND PERSONS IN
TRANSIT
(By Race)

REPORTED PERMANENT EMIGRATION, 1956

Analysis by Race, Sex and Main Occupation

Table 33

Numbers

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	EUROPEAN			INDIAN	GOAN AND ARAB		TOTAL (including "Others")		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Agricultural Occupations	29	1	30	2		2	31	1	32
Metal Workers (not Electro-Plate or Precious Metals)	40	—	40	21	—	21	67	—	67
Workers in Wood and Furniture	6	—	6	13	—	13	19	—	19
Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers, Contractors	10	1	11	9	—	9	19	1	20
Persons Employed in Government Service	157	10	167	13	—	13	170	10	180
Persons Employed in Military Service	6	—	6	1	—	1	7	—	7
Commercial, Financial and Insurance Occupations	140	4	144	109	—	109	251	4	255
Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical)	111	48	159	20	3	23	132	51	183
Clerks, Draughtsmen, Typists (not in Government Service)	32	34	66	36	-	36	68	34	102
All Other Workers	110	9	119	57	2	59	170	12	182
Retired or not Gainfully Occupied (including women and children)	431	1,085	1,516	173	389	562	607	1,488	2,095
No Occupation Stated	338	107	445	134	13	147	479	126	605
TOTAL	1,410	1,299	2,709	588	407	995	2,020	1,727	3,747

Source: East African Statistical Department.

NEW PERMANENT IMMIGRATION AND PERMANENT EMIGRATION

Analysis of European Aliens by Nationality

Table 34

Numbers

	NEW PERMANENT IMMIGRANTS *						PERMANENT EMIGRANTS					
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
American	97	74	83	83	79	124	21	42	29	25	38	53
Austrian	7	14	16	10	7	5	2	—	3	4	6	2
Belgian	5	19	9	13	24	10	1	11	1	3	2	1
Danish	48	68	60	68	112	114	23	18	31	16	23	20
Dutch	71	59	111	112	86	114	3	19	35	28	23	36
French	76	45	107	116	34	54	2	18	46	38	55	56
German	6	24	45	55	60	56	3	7	9	19	27	14
Greek	39	47	48	42	59	36	3	7	7	15	10	13
Italian	209	296	261	320	379	323	82	91	104	65	66	42
Norwegian	6	18	3	7	10	4	—	2	7	5	1	1
Israeli	15	19	7	6	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Swedish	25	14	37	38	26	20	1	12	14	5	11	14
Swiss	18	18	19	26	27	38	8	6	11	2	10	13
Other and Not Stated	32	62	107	85	54	106	10	16	33	15	39	26
TOTAL ALIENS	654	777	913	998	962	1,004	160	250	330	240	311	291

Source: East African Statistical Department.

*Includes Visitors Becoming new Permanent Immigrants.

VISITORS AND PERSONS IN TRANSIT

Table35

Analysis by Race and Reason for Visit

Numbers

YEAR	EUROPEAN				INDIAN, GOAN AND ARAB				TOTAL (Including Other Races)				TOTAL
	Persons in Transit	Visitors on Business	Visitors on Holiday	Other Visitors	Persons in Transit	Visitors on Business	Visitors on Holiday	Other Visitors	Persons in Transit	Visitors on Business	Visitors on Holiday	Other Visitors	
1951	13,044	1,567	4,474	2,375	9,597	134	885	486	23,310	1,774	5,447	2,908	33,439
1952	14,805	1,930	5,009	2,846	8,744	146	1,156	590	24,072	2,123	6,305	3,508	36,008
1953	11,934	1,906	3,596	2,526	9,528	179	1,097	506	22,146	2,128	4,800	3,079	32,153
1954	11,312	1,952	3,863	2,911	10,045	224	1,255	747	21,990	2,251	5,282	3,705	33,228
1955	13,951	1,917	5,540	3,093	11,454	190	1,426	982	25,991	2,200	7,210	4,137	39,538
1956	14,950	1,762	6,665	3,013	10,191	218	1,557	905	25,830	2,112	8,549	3,968	40,459

Source: East African Statistical Department.

VISITORS AND PERSONS IN TRANSIT

Table36

Analysis of Europeans by Reported Nationality

Numbers

NATIONALITY	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
British Subject and British Protected	15,760	18,129	14,700	13,976	16,758	17,994
American	1,411	1,637	1,301	1,655	2,140	2,444
Austrian	58	52	43	55	82	71
Belgian	733	674	423	487	651	570
Danish	237	233	225	213	317	346
Dutch	282	361	255	323	415	487
French	512	600	625	541	644	686
German	196	270	217	298	387	513
Greek	584	601	444	451	492	432
Italian	753	806	672	842	1,128	1 389
Norwegian	87	86	67	51	110	147
Israeli	82	76	70	137	107	98
Swedish	163	257	199	213	275	250
Swiss	287	311	262	302	421	406
Other and Not Stated	315	497	459	494	574	557
TOTAL EUROPEANS	21,460	24,590	19,962	20,038	24,501	26,390

Source: East African Statistical Department.

VISITORS AND PERSONS IN TRANSIT LEAVING KENYA DURING 1956

Analysis by Race and Length of Stay in East Africa

Table 37

Numbers

LENGTH OF VISIT	PERSONS IN TRANSIT		VISITORS ON BUSINESS		VISITORS ON HOLIDAY		OTHER VISITORS		TOTAL		Total
	Euro- peans	Others	Euro- peans	Others	Euro- peans	Others	Euro- peans	Others	Euro- peans	Others	
0 days	5	3	6	—	3	2	—	—	14	5	19
1 day	4,146	602	26	2	35	4	9	1	4,216	609	4,825
2 days	1,569	654	45	2	42	7	7	—	1,673	663	2,336
3 days	988	390	93	i	92	15	13	3	1,186	410	1,596
4 days	590	582	99	6	114	5	24	2	827	595	1,422
5 days	407	278	96	—	158	9	13	2	674	289	963
6 days	268	153	67	3	228	7	31	3	594	166	760
7 days	273	178	105	8	360	3	38	2	776	191	967
1 week to 3 weeks	1,101	539	409	34	990	59	169	19	2,669	651	3,320
3 weeks to 6 weeks	292	112	278	36	836	79	185	54	1,591	281	1,872
2 months	20	6	83	24	378	50	106	18	587	98	685
3 months	17	8	57	12	201	50	73	8	348	78	426
4 months	7	1	28	6	87	24	41	13	163	44	207
5 months	1	3	12	5	51	14	21	5	85	27	112
51/2months and over	10	12	37	4	104	101	48	20	199	137	336
TOTAL	9,704	3,521	1,441	144	3,679	429	778	150	15,602	4,244	19,846

Source: East African Statistical Department.

Note.—The length of visit is given as the mid-point of a range except where it is in weeks. Thus "2 months" stands for 11/2 to 21/2 months.

EXTERNAL AND INTERTERRITORIAL TRADE

Historical Note

1. In the valuation of East African trade it must always be remembered that valuation is at the point of entry or exit. When looking at East Africa as a whole, this makes no difference, but when studying the trading position of each territory, it results in Uganda's exports being over-valued and her imports under-valued; the same applies to a considerable volume of trade conducted by the northern provinces of Tanganyika, which almost exclusively make use of the port of Mombasa. The result is an inflation of the balance of trade, the figures in Annual Trade Reports for many years being biased in Uganda's and Tanganyika's favour. An accurate statistical picture, were such an exercise worth doing, would show a different story. It should also be noted that into Kenya's statistics of external trade are added many of the imports used on an East African basis, whether by public utilities, headquarters of industrial and commercial concerns, hotels, or other organisations.

2. Prior to 1949, when the customs of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika were unified, Annual Trade Reports were prepared for Kenya and Uganda as a single unit and Tanganyika as a separate unit. Trading between the two separate units was treated on the basis of foreign trade.

3. From 1949, all trade was valued at the point of entry into or exit from East Africa and credited to the territory to or from which the goods were consigned.

4. From 1950 to 1955, imports have been recorded on a "NET IMPORTS" basis, which allows for adjustments of transfers of imported goods from one East African territory to another, so that the final territory of destination is shown as the importing territory. Furthermore, the transfer of local produce and manufactures between the three territories has been excluded from the external trade statistics from that year.

5. In order to speed up the production and allow for the expansion of the East African Monthly Trade and Revenue Reports, from 1956, imports have been recorded on a "DIRECT IMPORTS" basis (see definition 2 below). It is not possible, therefore, to compare 1956 and later countrywise data with earlier years for territorial imports, but "NET IMPORTS" totals by individual articles have been made available in order to allow for comparison back to 1950.

Notes and Definitions

1. **Net Imports.**—Imports received direct from countries outside East Africa, *plus* imported goods transferred from Uganda/Tanganyika, *minus* imported goods transferred to Uganda/Tanganyika. This basis produces negative quantities and values in certain instances (*see* note 18 below).

2. **Direct Imports.**—i.e. goods entered at the time of importation for consumption or *warehousing* in the East African territories, including, in both cases, goods which are subsequently re-exported. Goods warehoused at the Port of Mombasa on behalf of Uganda and the Northern Province of Tanganyika are recorded as "DIRECT IMPORTS" of Kenya.

3. **Re-exports.**—Imported goods subsequently re-exported without change of form to countries outside the East African territories or re-exported as aircraft and ships' stores.

4. **Domestic Exports.**—Kenya produce and manufactures exported to countries outside the East African territories or as aircraft and ships' stores.

5. **Retained Imports.**—Net imports, minus re-exports.

6. **Transfers.**—Goods originating from outside the East African territories which are consigned from one East African territory to another. These transactions are *not* included in re-exports, but, as stated in the historical note (4) above, result in the presentation of imports on a "NET IMPORTS" basis.

7. **Interterritorial Trade.**—The exchange of local produce and manufactures between the three East African territories only. The details for this type of trading can be regarded as approximate only, due to the long lines of communication and the small number of customs posts. Included in the value of goods entering this trade is the customs duty on excisable commodities and imports duty on imported raw materials used in locally manufactured products. The value is thus overstated for many items.

8. **Values.**—

(a) *Imports:* Imports are valued at the point of entry into Kenya. The value includes cost, insurance, freight and any commission except buying commission up to five per cent and *excludes* customs duty and any landing charges payable within Kenya.

(b) *Re-exports and Domestic Exports:* Valued free on board ship or aircraft. The amount of any Kenya levy, cess or export tax to which goods are liable is *included* in the value.

9. **Specie and Currency Notes.**—Included at their intrinsic value as base metals and paper respectively.

10. **Gold.**—Import and export values of gold are *included* in the external trade statistics.

11. **Country of Origin.**—The country in which the goods were grown or produced; in the case of manufactured goods, the country in which the manufacturing process was substantially completed. When the country of origin cannot be determined, the goods are shown as originating in the country from which they were consigned.

12. **Country of Destination.**—The country of final destination as far as can be ascertained at the time of export. If, however, the country of final destination is unknown, the country to which immediately exported is used.

13. **British Countries.**—All the countries of the Commonwealth including Protectorates, Mandated Territories and Condominions.

14. **Sterling Countries.**—All British countries and Burma, Eire, Iceland, Libya, Iraq and Jordan, but *excluding* Canada and Newfoundland and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (now the Sudanese Republic).

15. Government Imports and Exports.—Imports and exports made direct by Kenya Government Departments, East Africa High Commission Departments (including the Railways and Harbours and Posts and Telecommunications Administrations), the Colonial Development Corporation and Foreign Consular Services, when shown as destined for or originating from Kenya are *included* in all the tables in this publication. Details are separately recorded under each article of imports in the Annual Trade Reports. Naval, Military and N.A.A.F.I. (E.F.I.) imported stores (except goods imported by N.A.A.F.I. (E.F.I.) on which duty is collected) are *excluded*.

16. Aircraft and Ships' Stores.—Shown as a separate item in domestic exports and re-exports. Details are recorded under each commodity of exports in the Annual Trade Reports.

17. Parcel Post Imports.—Prior to 1st August, 1952, goods imported by parcel post and valued over £50 were shown under the respective articles of imports; those valued under £50 were allocated to a special parcel post category. Since 1st August, 1952, *all* imports by parcel post have fallen under the special category as they are not analysed by article. The quantity and value of specific articles of imports is therefore understated to the extent of trading by means of parcel post; this must particularly apply to cotton and silk piece goods. The value of overseas parcel post entries into Kenya for the years 1950-1956 was as under:—

1950: £0.4 million, representing 1.1 % of total net imports.

1951: £0.6 million, „ 1.2% „ „ „

1952: £2.4 million, „ 4.1% „ „ „

1953: £4.0 million, „ 7.8% „ „ „

1954: £5.4 million, „ 8.9% „ „ „

1955: £6.6 million, „ 9.2% „ „ „

1956: £5.5 million, „ 7.9% „ „ „

18. Negative Quantities and Values—Net Imports.—Are caused by the transfer, from one territory to another, of goods imported in a previous year or at a higher value than when originally imported.

19. External Trade Indices.—Notes on the method of compilation of the External Trade Indices are given in an introductory article in the March, 1954, issue of the "Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin," published by the E.A. Statistical Department. Further information will be given on request.

20. Introduction to East Africa of the "Standard International Trade Classification".—With effect from 1st January, 1954, the new "Official Import and Export List" of the E.A. Customs and Excise Department, which is based on the "Standard International Trade Classification" approved by the United Nations and amended slightly to cater for specific East African needs, took the place of the local trade classifications previously in use. Comparisons in respect of certain individual articles for the years 1954/1955 and earlier years are therefore not always possible. Assistance in overcoming any difficulties experienced can be obtained from the E.A. Statistical Department.

21. Rounding to £'000.—In many instances throughout the trade tables, individual figures will not add to totals because of rounding to £'000.

22. More detailed definitions and notes relative to East African trade are to be found in the Annual Trade Reports of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, published by the East African Customs and Excise Department.

VOLUME AND VISIBLE BALANCE OF EXTERNAL TRADE

Table 38

£ '000

DETAILS	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
NET IMPORTS—							
Commercial	27,952	49,145	53,352	43,300	49,002	57,439	61,789
Government	3,754	4,674	5,910	8,381	11,316	14,064	8,032
Gold Bullion	16	48	37	37	10	20	2
TOTAL NET IMPORTS.	31,722	53,867	59,299	51,718	60,329	71,523	69,823
DOMESTIC EXPORTS—							
Excluding Gold	16,826	23,755	25,606	19,389	20,172	25,545	28,814
Gold	356	313	186	132	88	122	170
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	17,182	24,068	25,792	19,521	20,260	25,667	28,983
Re-exports	2,532	3,293	3,912	3,417	2,509	2,350	4,051
Volume	51,436	81,228	89,004	74,656	83,098	99,540	102,858
Visible Balance	-12,008	-26,506	-29,595	-28,780	-37,560	-43,506	36,789

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY QUANTITY AND VALUE

Table 39

COMMODITY	Unit of Quantity	1951		1952		1953	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		000	£000	000	£000	000	£'000
Coffee, Not Roasted	Cwt.	199	4,096	338	7,123	296	6,713
Sisal Fibre and Tow	Ton	39	6,948	35	4,470	35	2,482
Tea	Cwt.	82	1,397	86	1,316	60	928
Cotton, Raw	100 lb.	39	986	61	1,098	42	512
Maize, Unmilled	Cwt.	406	667	1,365	2,385	215	306
Oilseeds and Nuts	Ton	5	274	10	576	8	485
Pyrethrum Flowers	Cwt.	26	357	38	512	26	396
Meal and Flour of Wheat	"	255	515	269	647	223	574
Wattle Bark Extract	"	444	1,264	480	1,686	442	1,545
Hides and Skins	"	94	2,163	75	1,087	104	1,618
Timber (Species Only)	Cu. ft.	1,198	536	424	196	656	318
Sodium Carbonate	Ton	124	1,184	112	1,207	74	799
Gold	Oz. Troy	27	313	16	186	12	132
Other	—	—	3,368	—	3,303	—	2,713
TOTAL		—	24,068	—	25,792	—	19,521
		1954		1955		1956	
Coffee, Not Roasted	Cwt.	215	5,711	388	8,904	533	13,653
Sisal Fibre and Tow	Ton	32	2,042	34	1,959	35	2,075
Tea	Cwt.	97	2,063	116	2,761	139	2,616
Cotton, Raw	100 lb.	61	796	52	692	69	852
Maize, Unmilled	Cwt.	918	1,013	1,543	1,665	85	89
Oilseeds and Nuts	Ton	9	344	8	312	9	443
Pyrethrum Flowers	Cwt.	23	334	19	285	26	390
Meal and Flour of Wheat	"	103	269	15	41	2	5
Wattle Bark Extract	Co. ,,	485	1,668	664	2,261	436	1,501
Hides and Skins	"	88	1,427	100	1,302	92	1,166
Timber (Species only)	Cu." ft.	114	53	89	44	43	22
Sodium Carbonate	Ton	102	1,139	117	1,277	137	1,528
Gold	Oz. Troy	9	88	12	122	14	170
Other	—	—	3,313	—	4,042	—	4,473
TOTAL		—	20,260	—	25,667	—	28,983

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VALUE

Table 40 Percentage

COMMODITY	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Coffee, Not Roasted	17.0	27.6	34.4	28.2	34.7	47.1
Sisal Fibre and Tow	28.9	17.3	12.7	10.1	7.6	7.2
Tea	5.8	5.1	4.8	10.2	10.8	9.0
Cotton, Raw.	4.1	4.3	2.6	3.9	2.7	2.9
Maize, Unmilled	2.8	9.3	1.6	5.0	6.5	0.3
Oilseeds and Nuts.	1.1	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.5
Pyrethrum Flowers	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.4
Meal and Flour of Wheat	2.1	2.5	2.9	1.3	0.1	—
Wattle Bark Extract	5.3	6.5	7.9	8.2	8.8	5.2
Hides and Skins.	9.0	4.2	8.3	7.0	5.1	4.0
Timber (Species Only)	2.2	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
Sodium Carbonate	4.9	4.7	4.1	5.6	5.0	5.3
Gold	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6
Other	14.0	12.8	13.9	16.4	15.7	15.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

NET IMPORTS—TOTAL VALUE BY S.I.T.C.* SECTIONS,

Table 41 £)000

S.I.T.C. Section Code	S.I.T.C. SECTION	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
0	Food	2,427	2,799	4,397	4,651	3,208	4,350
1	Beverages and Tobacco	885	1,379	999	772	1,033	936
2	Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels	377	497	374	357	534	621
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	7,091	9,406	6,375	6,856	7,997	9,369
4	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	333	.120	114	238	226	320
5	Chemicals	2,280	3,074	2,076	2,225	3,678	3,476
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	23,305	20,242	17,345	21,061	21,234	21,058
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	12,098	15,871	13,360	16,151	23,610	20,214
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	4,308	3,785	2,727	2,955	3,703	4,094
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities, n.e.s.	763	2,366	3,951	5,064	6,300	5,386
	TOTAL	53,867	59,299	51,718	60,329	71,523	69,823

Source: Annual Trade Reports. Analyses of the 1951.1953 net imports on a S.I.T.C.*—Standard International Trade Classification (see Note 20)—section basis was carried out by the East African Statistical Department.

See Note 1

RETAINED* IMPORTS (i.e. NET IMPORTS MINUS RE.EXPORTS)

Total Value by S.I.T.C. Sections

Table 42 £)000

S.I.T.C. Section Code	S.I.T.C. SECTION	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
0	Food	2,370	2,767	4,293	4,623	3,185	4,315
1	Beverages and Tobacco	833	1,324	966	741	1,004	903
2	Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels	160	126	17	64	131	— 86
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	5,080	6,921	4,571	5,602	6,733	7,081
4	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	332	.120	114	234	221	320
5	Chemicals	2,255	3,036	2,034	2,203	3,629	3,428
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	22,812	19,743	16,946	20,839	21,137	20,750
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	11,854	15,505	12,854	15,609	23,235	19,735
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	4,209	3,720	2,605	2,844	3,604	3,971
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities, n.e.s.	668	2,365	3,901	5,061	6,295	5,356
	TOTAL	50,573	55,387	48,301	57,820	69,173	65,772

Source: Annual Trade Reports. Analysis of the 1951.1953 retained imports on a S.I.T.C. section basis was carried out by the East African Statistical Department.

See Note 5

RETAINED* IMPORTS (i.e. NET IMPORTS MINUS RE-EXPORTS)

Table 43. Percentage Distribution by S.I.T.C. Sections Percentage

S.I.T.C. Section Code	S.I.T.C. Section	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
0	Food	4.7	5.0	8.9	8.0	4.6	6.6
1	Beverages and Tobacco	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.4
2	Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels	0.3	0.2		0.1	0.2	- 0.1
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	10.0	12.5	9.5	9.7	9.7	10.8
4	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	0.7	- 0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
5	Chemicals	4.5	5.5	4.2	3.8	5.2	5.2
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	45.1	35.6	35.1	36.0	30.6	31.5
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	23.4	28.0	26.6	27.0	33.6	30.0
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	8.3	6.7	5.4	4.9	5.2	6.0
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities, n.e.s.	1.3	4.3	8.1	8.8	9.1	8.1
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Annual Trade Reports. Analyses of 1951.1953 retained imports on a S.I.T.C. section basis was carried out by the East African Statistical Department.

*See Note 5.

Table 44. DOMESTIC EXPORTS—VALUE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION £'000

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
United Kingdom	7,113	7,872	6,216	6,281	7,863	7,111
Aden	65	76	136	302	233	414
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Now Sudanese Republic)	252	173	180	160	171	95
Australia	1,013	731	478	508	520	359
Canada and Newfoundland	1,440	652	370	696	461	1,122
Ceylon	55	60	44	45	21	37
Eire	31	28	46	28	62	54
Hong Kong	227	113	34	86	80	106
India	968	1,512	1,193	1,548	1,768	1,799
Malaya	61	65	22	45	53	64
Mauritius	—	69	13	31	22	37
New Zealand	263	108	117	121	111	165
Pakistan	15	38	11	45	66	59
Seychelles	—	59	43	20	14	16
South Africa	1,293	970	709	857	940	1,092
Southern Rhodesia	54	87	105	212	254	368
Zanzibar	378	418	592	434	246	187
British Commonwealth Countries—Other	275	175	104	99	80	115
Total British Commonwealth	13,503	13,206	10,413	11,518	12,965	13,200
Argentina	91	5	92	106	148	115
Belgium	914	327	136	205	409	375
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi†	149	232	190	265	224	281
Denmark	122	62	188	219	209	165
Egypt	231	60	45	102	130	48
France	356	667	311	321	316	294
Germany West§	2,300	3,771	4,030	3,204	4,540	5,493
Greece	17	70	114	112	87	144
Iraq	74	112	95	100	68	58
Italy	564	724	444	469	939	769
Italian Somaliland	243	324	234	121	130	93
Japan	237	329	309	274	448	725
Netherlands	1,444	1,683	587	697	1,239	1,543
Sweden	328	408	107	90	206	302
Switzerland	25	12	13	44	73	70
Syria and Lebanon	152	223	125	166	113	118
United States of America	2,682	2,627	1,435	1,668	2,763	4,553
Foreign Countries—Other	497	767	497	423	506	478
Total Foreign Countries	10,426	12,403	8,952	8,586	12,548	15,624
Ships' Stores	140	183	156	156	153	159
GRAND TOTAL	24,068	25,792	19,521	20,260	25,667	28,983

Source: Annual Trade Reports. † 1956 Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. ‡1951-1952 Belgian Congo only. §1951 Germany as a whole.

IMPORTS—VALUE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Table 45

£'000

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
United Kingdom	22,672	27,254	26,653	26,989	31,725	35,611
Aden	24	38	21	95	718	1,088
Australia	177	244	209	229	289	565
Bahrein Islands	2,892	3,660	2,908	3,363	3,674	4,402
Canada and Newfoundland	220	304	80	107	154	224
Hong Kong	304	263	647	782	841	1,573
India	4,550	3,676	2,247	4,042	3,415	4,336
Malaya	65	51	79	135	205	185
Pakistan	18	15	7	265	208	310
South Africa	1,952	2,444	1,708	1,902	2,381	2,788
Southern Rhodesia	80	232	204	146	87	168
Zanzibar	340	- 1 3 2	85	181	186	248
British Commonwealth Countries—Other	687	1,107	794	275	260	331
Total British Commonwealth	33,981	39,156	35,642	38,511	44,143	51,829
Argentina	9	—	526	383	—	205
Austria	163	61	151	269	303	304
Belgium	2,317	1,096	985	1,993	2,755	2,231
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi*	99	92	188	49	167	233
Burma	108	278	1	52	1	—
Czechoslovakia	629	468	129	160	235	172
Denmark	219	266	145	264	445	678
France	1,578	2,193	1,249	1,803	2,308	2,142
Germany West	2,205	1,868	1,556	3,020	3,661	4,560
Indonesia	87	225	400	166	6	21
Italy	2,628	1,750	1,622	2,087	1,882	2,144
Japan	2,302	1,855	- 9 8	339	1,026	2,217
Mozambique	27	51	239	152	20	40
Netherlands	1,010	1,242	900	1,225	1,741	1,694
Netherlands West Indies	—	—	- 2	494	127	134
Norway	255	145	77	183	311	289
Persia	1,022	- 4 0	6	23	1,862	4,334
Saudi Arabia	—	314	328	615	60	272
Siam	294	20	279	394	63	155
Spain	28	44	29	209	78	123
Sweden	771	551	377	542	623	838
Switzerland	208	255	133	263	270	186
United States of America	1,611	3,732	2,701	1,670	2,682	2,954
Foreign Countries—Other	2,316	1,435	223	266	302	901
Total Foreign Countries	19,886	17,901	12,144	16,621	20,928	26,827
Unallocated (including Parcel Post)		2,243	3,932	5,197	6,452	5,959
TOTAL DIRECT IMPORTS§		—	—	—		84,615
TOTAL NET IMPORTS§	53,867	59,299	51,718	60,329	71,523	69,823

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

*1951-1952 Belgian Congo only.

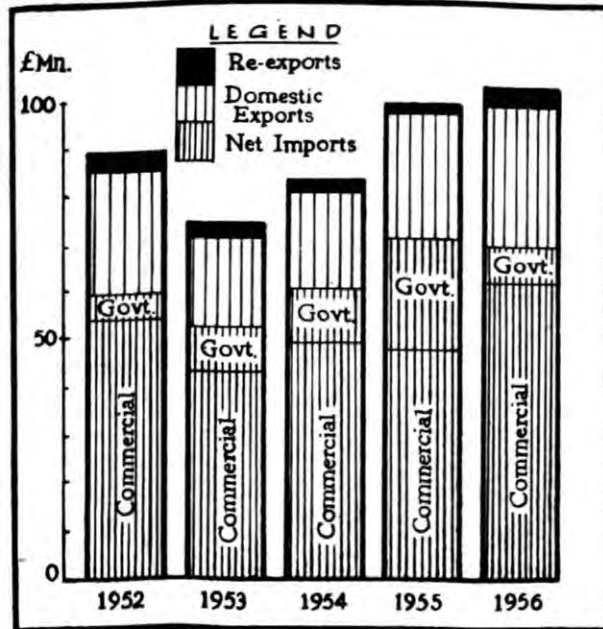
†1956 Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

‡1951 Germany as a whole.

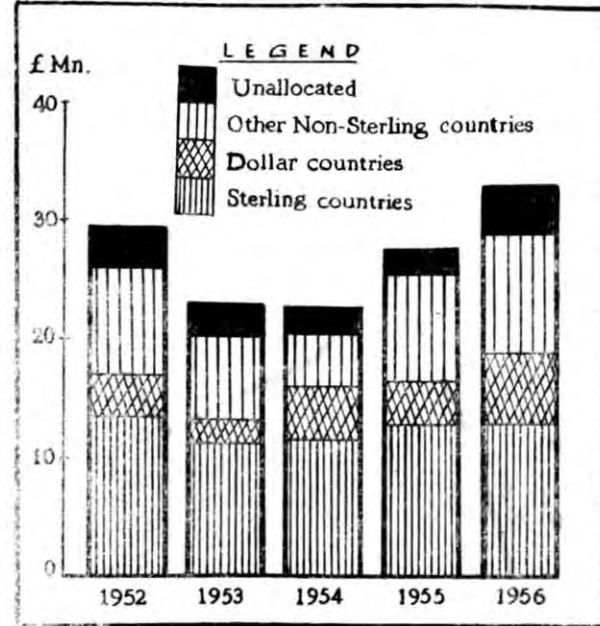
§For definition of "Net Imports" see Note 1. For definition of "Direct Imports" see Note 2.

EXTERNAL TRADE

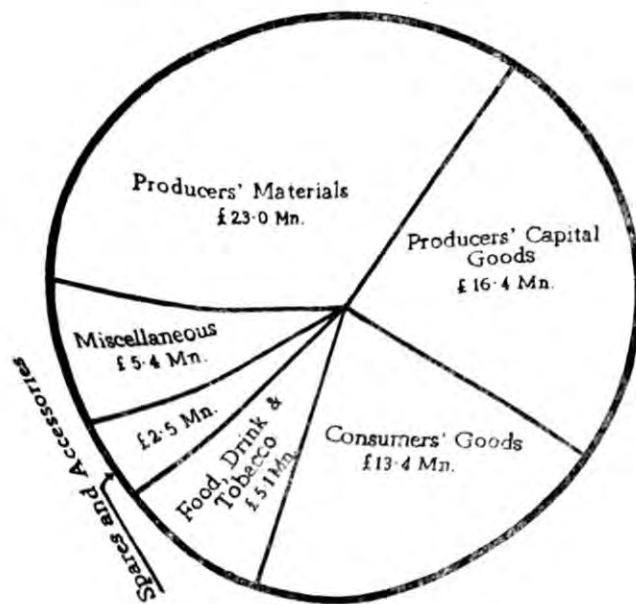
VOLUME OF TRADE



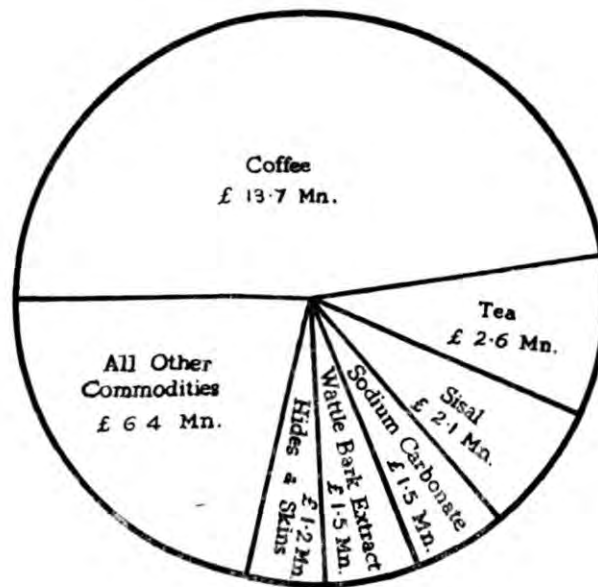
DIRECTION OF EXPORTS



VALUE OF RETAINED IMPORTS BY STAGE OF PRODUCTION AND USE 1956

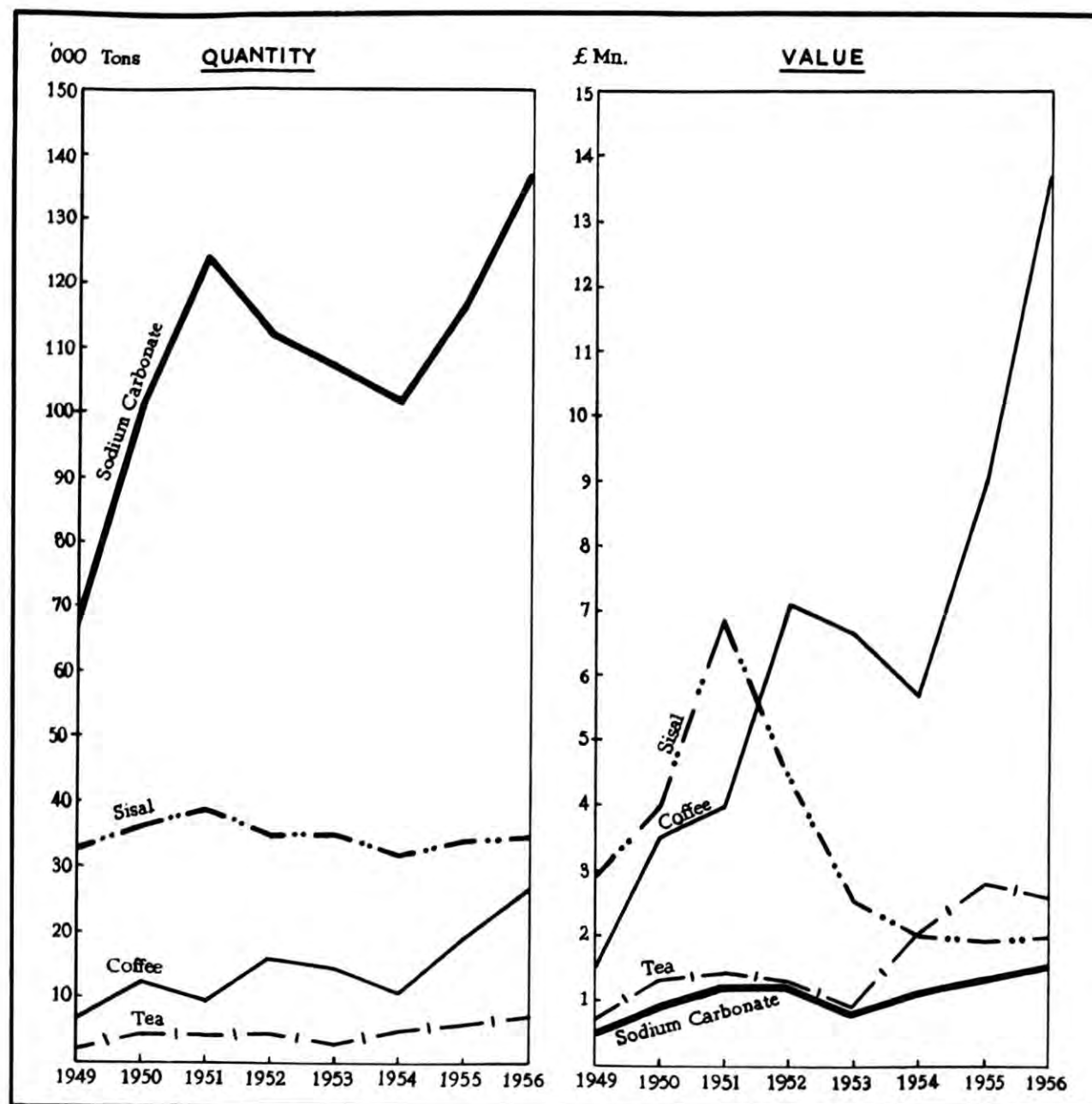


VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS 1956



EXTERNAL TRADE

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS



DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS—VALUE BY CURRENCY GROUP

Table 46 £'000

CURRENCY GROUP	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
United Kingdom	7,539	8,552	6,793	6,619	8,133	7,568
OTHER PARTS OF STERLING AREA—						
(a) Colonial Territories	1,420	1,317	1,461	1,338	1,016	1,260
(b) Others	3,939	3,762	3,014	3,774	3,981	4,294
Total Sterling Area	12,898	13,632	11,268	11,732	13,130	13,122
U.S.A. and Dependencies and Phillipines	2,697	2,644	1,514	1,672	2,771	4,581
Canada and Newfoundland	1,440	652	370	696	462	1,122
Central and South America (excluding Dependent Territories)	165	41	95	111	155	117
NON-STERLING O.E.E.C. COUNTRIES—						
(a) Metropolitan	6,253	7,873	6,030	5,540	8,317	9,441
(b) Overseas	1,055	1,274	995	818	892	949
(c) Total	7,308	9,147	7,026	6,358	9,209	10,391
Other European Countries	105	288	86	86	19	44
Other Asian and African Countries	1,050	978	848	856	1,101	1,477
Unclassified	1,700	2,323	1,731	1,257	1,171	2,182
GRAND TOTAL	27,363	29,704	22,938	22,769	28,017	33,034

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS—VALUE BY STERLING AND NON-STERLING AREAS

Table 47 £'000

CURRENCY GROUP	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Sterling Area	12,898	13,632	11,268	11,732	13,130	13,122
Non-Sterling Area	12,834	13,880	10,118	9,922	13,891	17,992
Aircraft's and Ships' Stores	1,632	2,193	1,552	1,115	995	1,921
TOTAL	27,363	29,704	22,938	22,769	28,017	33,034

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

IMPORTS—VALUE BY CURRENCY GROUP

Table 48 £'000

CURRENCY GROUP	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
United Kingdom	22,672	27,254	26,653	26,989	31,725	35,611
OTHER PARTS OF STERLING AREA—						
(a) Colonial Territories	1,357	1,249	1,593	1,419	2,147	3,350
(b) Others	9,864	10,647	7,335	10,075	10,159	12,669
Total Sterling Area	33,893	39,149	35,581	38,483	44,031	51,629
U.S.A. and Dependencies and Phillipines	1,611	3,732	2,701	1,670	2,682	2,954
Canada and Newfoundland	220	304	80	107	154	224
Central and South America (excluding Dependent Territories)	13	3	526	383	1	207
NON-STERLING O.E.E.C. COUNTRIES—						
(a) Metropolitan	11,427	9,482	7,221	11,670	14,327	15,107
(b) Overseas	145	245	482	705	336	469
(c) Total	11,572	9,727	7,703	12,376	14,663	15,576
Other European Countries	899	656	187	428	387	443
Other Asian and African Countries	3,800	2,405	980	1,632	3,077	7,142
Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	1,859	3,324	3,959	5,250	6,529	6,441
TOTAL DIRECT IMPORTS*	—	—	—	—	—	84,615
TOTAL NET IMPORTS*	53,867	59,299	51,718	60,329	71,523	69,823

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

*For definition of "Net Imports" see Note 1.

For definition of "Direct Imports" see Note 2.

IMPORTS—VALUE BY STERLING AND NON-STERLING AREAS

Table 49

CURRENCY GROUP	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Sterling Area	33,893	39,149	35,581	38,483	44,031	51,629
Non-Sterling Area	19,974	17,907	12,205	16,649	21,040	27,027
Parcel Post		2,243	3,932	5,197	6,452	5,959
TOTAL DIRECT IMPORTS*		—				84,615
TOTAL NET IMPORTS*	53,867	59,299	51,718	60,329	71,523	69,823

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

*For definition of "Net Imports" see Note 1. For definition of "Direct Imports" see Note 2.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—VALUE OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION, 1955

Table 50 (a)

£'000

COMMODITY	U.K.	Germany West	U.S.A.	India	Netherlands	South Africa	Italy	Australia	Canada and New-found-land	Other Countries	Total	Percentage of Total Domestic Exports
Coffee, not Roasted	1,717	3,860	1,048	—	676	188	233	279	261	642	8,904	34.7
Tea	1,762	—	316	—	60	99	—	22	137	365	2,761	10.8
Wattle Bark Extract	532	3	206	590	33	—	2	81	1	813	2,261	8.8
Sisal Fibre and Tow	568	160	102	67	229	43	102	72	37	579	1,959	7.6
Maize, Unmilled	1,028	177	—	—	59	—	389	—	—	12	1,665	6.5
Hides and Skins	352	151	382	12	150	—	90	—	—	165	1,302	5.1
Sodium Carbonate	—	—	—	469	—	571	—	—	—	237	1,277	5.0
Pyrethrum Extract	254	1	543	1	—	2	41	11	—	101	954	3.7
Cotton, Raw	83	65	—	380	—	—	17	—	—	147	692	2.7
Preserved Fruits	489	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25	515	2.0
Butter	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	348	513	2.0
Oilseeds and Nuts	30	54	—	—	24	—	61	7	—	136	312	1.2
Pyrethrum Flowers	—	—	94	—	—	14	—	17	—	160	285	1.1
Wattle Bark	—	19	—	223	—	—	—	—	—	24	266	1.0
Wool, Raw	257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	257	1.0
All Other Commodities	626	50	72	26	8	23	3	31	—	880	1,744	6.8
TOTAL	7,863	4,540	2,763	1,768	1,239	940	939	520	461	4,634	25,667	100.0
Percentage of Total	30.6	17.7	10.8	6.9	4.8	3.7	3.7	2.0	1.8	18.0	100.0	—

Source: Annual Trade Report, 1955.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—VALUE OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION, 1956

Table 50 (b)

£ 000

COMMODITY	U.K.	Germany West	U.S.A.	India	Netherlands	Canada and New-found-land	South Africa	Italy	Japan	Other Countries	Total	Percentage of Total Domestic Exports
Coffee, not Roasted	1,945	5,056	3,104	—	1,102	880	242	274	7	1,043	13,653	47.1
Tea	1,751	—	353	—	1	215	74	—	—	222	2,616	9.0
Sisal Fibre and Tow	481	144	51	103	179	17	73	85	131	811	2,075	7.2
Sodium Carbonate	—	—	—	570	—	—	656	—	—	302	1,528	5.3
Wattle Bark Extract	174	—	179	574	73	3	—	5	184	309	1,501	5.2
Hides, Skins and Fur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skins, Undressed	374	77	219	1	168	—	—	115	6	206	1,166	4.0
Cotton, Raw	165	98	—	220	—	—	6	66	207	90	852	2.9
Pyrethrum Extract	254	9	380	—	—	—	—	61	—	106	810	2.8
Preserved Fruits	691	17	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	53	766	2.6
Butter	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	389	616	2.1
Oil Seeds, Oil Nuts and Oil Kernels	41	41	—	—	14	—	—	90	113	144	443	1.5
Pyrethrum Flowers	5	—	171	10	—	—	13	—	49	142	390	1.4
Wool, Raw	261	1	—	—	—	—	2	16	—	—	280	1.0
Animal Feeding Stuffs	224	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	36	271	0.9
Wattle Bark	—	—	—	186	—	—	—	—	3	4	193	0.7
All Other Commodities	518	49	96	135	6	7	26	52	15	919	1,823	6.3
TOTAL	7,111	5,493	4,553	1,799	1,543	1,122	1,092	769	725	4,776	28,983	100.0
Percentage of Total	24.5	18.9	15.7	6.2	5.3	3.9	3.8	2.7	2.5	16.5	100.0	—

Source: Annual Trade Report, 1956.

NET IMPORTS—VALUE OF S.I.T.C. SECTIONS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1955

Table 51 (a)

£'000

S.I.T.C. Section Code	S.I.T.C. Section	U.K.	Bahrein Islands	Germany West	India	Belgium	U.S.A.	South Africa	France	Italy	Other	Total	Percentage of Total Net Imports
0	Food	814	-	51	184	15	7	206	764	173	994	3,208	4.5
1	Beverages and Tobacco	374	-	17	.10		235	42	228	30	117	1,033	1.4
2	Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels	65	-	9	19	2		19	2	7	411	534	0.8
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	345	3,674	4	201	1	560	244	85	4	2,879	7,997	11.2
4	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	12	-	1	6	-	-		4	3	200	226	0.3
5	Chemicals	1,870	-		61	337	56	469		63	660	3,678	5.1
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	8,390	-	128	2,718	2,174	162	915	34	1,078	3,416	21,234	29.7
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	18,328	-	1,697	57	200	1,578	334	684	464	-782	23,610	33.0
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1,501	-	1,406	179	26	84	152	461	60	1,307	3,703	5.2
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities, n.e.s.	26	-	348	-	-	-	-	46	-	6,274*	6,300	8.8
	TOTAL	31,725	3,674	3,661	3,415	2,755	2,682	2,381	2,308	1,882	17,040	71,523	100.0
	Percentage of Total	44.4	5.1	5.1	4.8	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.2	2.6	23.8	100.0	—

Source: Annual Trade Report, 1955.

*Mainly consists of parcel post.
Note 1.

DIRECT IMPORTS—VALUE OF S.I.T.C. SECTIONS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1956

Table 51 (b)

£'000

S.I.T.C. Section Code	S.I.T.C. Section	U.K.	Germany West	Bahrein Islands	India	Persia	U.S.A.	South Africa	Belgium	Japan	Other Countries	Total	Percentage of Total Direct Imports
0	Food	1,401	31	—	221	—	48	207	95	10	2,807	4,821	5.7
1	Beverages and Tobacco	439	21	—	5	—	212	34	—	—	360	1,071	1.3
2	Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels	80	16	—	28	—	1	37	—	—	494	656	0.8
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	481	12	4,402	19	4,319	668	495	5	—	1,662	12,063	14.2
4	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	16	3	—	12	—		2		—	367	400	0.5
5	Chemicals	2,625	185	—	67	—	56	422	349	3	699	4,406	5.2
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	11,608	1,679	—	3,537	14	89	994	1,525	2,032	5,097	26,574	31.4
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	16,378	2,247	—	88	—	1,766	422	230	36	2,091	23,259	27.5
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	2,575	364	—	358	—	113	176	27	136	1,852	5,601	6.6
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities, n.e.s.	8									5,756*	5,764	6.8
	TOTAL	35,611	4,560	4,402	4,336	4,334	2,954	2,788	2,231	2,217	21,184	84,615	100.0
	Percentage of Total	42.1	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.6	25.0	100.0	—

Source: Annual Trade Report, 1956.

*Mainly consists of parcel post.
See Note 2.

N.B.—This table should not be compared with Table 51 (a) above because of the different bases of recording.

NET† IMPORTS—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES BY QUANTITY AND VALUE, 1955 AND 1956

Table 52

Serial No.	ARTICLE	Unit of Quantity	1955			1956		
			Quantity	Value £'000	Percentage of Total Value	Quantity	Value £'000	Percentage of Total Value
1	Sugar, Beet and Cane, Refined	Ton	21,964	895	1.25	38,130	1,692	2.42
2	Wheat, Unmilled	Ton	—	—	—	15,606	442	0.63
3	Milk and Cream, Tinned	Ton	1,461	181	0.25	2,010	244	0.35
4	Rice	Ton	3,750	207	0.29	3,111	205	0.29
5	Brandy, Gin, Geneva, Whisky and Rum	Proof Gal.	217,543	470	0.66	187,926	422	0.60
6	Tobacco, Unmanufactured	Lb.	753,803	257	0.36	727,009	237	0.34
7	Coal and Coke	Ton	25,227	157	0.22	44,965	335	0.48
8	Aviation Spirit	000 Imp. Gal.	4,836	375	0.52	7,040	589	0.84
9	Motor Spirit	000 Imp. Gal.	39,505	1,845	2.58	39,185	1,906	2.73
10	Kerosene, Power and Illuminating	000 Imp. Gal.	10,018	444	0.62	11,297	540	0.77
11	Gas, Diesel and Other Fuel Oils	000 Imp. Gal.	140,454	4,128	5.77	155,899	4,978	7.13
12	Lubricating Oils and Greases	—	—	814	1.14	—	665	0.95
13	Prepared Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, etc	Ton	2,310	493	0.69	2,717	558	0.80
14	Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	—	—	440	0.62	—	590	0.85
15	Perfumery, Cosmetics, Soaps, etc.	—	—	460	0.64	—	422	0.60
16	Fertilizers, Manufactured	Ton	29,754	841	1.18	19,174	532	0.76
17	Insecticides, Disinfectants, Cattle Dips, etc.	Ton	2,612	535	0.75	1,723	439	0.63
18	Rubber Tyres and Tubes	Thousand	1,031	1,175	1.64	372	931	1.33
19	Paper, Paper Board and Manufactures thereof	—	—	832	1.16	—	839	1.20
20	Paper Bags, Cardboard Boxes and Containers	Ton	2,174	332	0.46	2,768	428	0.61
21	Cotton Fabrics (Piece Goods)	'000 Sq. Yd.	34,687	2,730	3.82	36,802	2,660	3.81
22	Fabrics of Synthetic Fibres (incl. Artificial Silk Piece Goods)	'000 Sq. Yd.	11,292	951	1.33	19,169	1,437	2.06
23	Jute Bags and Sacks for Packing, New or Used	Thousand	9,062	851	1.19	4,586	381	0.55
24	Blankets, Wool, Cotton and Mixed	Thousand	2,949	1,157	1.62	1,570	618	0.89
25	Cement, Manufactured	Ton	71,739	696	0.97	26,244	271	0.39
26	Cement Clinker	Ton	49,125	407	0.57	45,376	375	0.54
27	Glassware	—	—	296	0.41	—	362	0.52
28	Joists, Girders, Angles, Shapes, Sections, Bars and Concrete Reinforcement Rounds	Ton	26,947	1,318	1.84	25,489	1,365	1.96
29	Corrugated Iron Sheets	Ton	13,357	1,098	1.54	7,808	652	0.93
30	Tinned Plates and Sheets	Ton	5,700	447	0.63	7,112	585	0.84
31	Railway Rails and Track Construction Materials	Ton	17,864	757	1.06	8,471	436	0.62
32	Steel Tubes and Fittings	Ton	7,459	621	0.87	7,136	611	0.88
33	Artisans' Hand Tools and Implements	—	—	225	0.32	—	245	0.35
34	Metal Containers for Transport and Storage	—	—	461	0.64	—	464	0.66
35	Agricultural Hand Tools and Implements	—	—	116	0.16	—	190	0.27
36	Agricultural Machinery, Implements and Parts	—	—	752	1.05	—	890	1.28
37	Tractors (including Agricultural)	Number	1,144	893	1.25	648	683	0.98
38	Tractor Parts	—	—	414	0.58	—	388	0.56
39	Conveying, Hoisting, Excavating, Road Construction and Mining Machinery (except Electric)	—	—	1,101	1.54	—	1,087	1.56
40	Power Generating Machinery (except Electric) and Parts	—	—	762	1.07	—	886	1.27
41	All Other Types of Machinery and Parts (except Electric)..	—	—	2,714	3.79	—	4,159	5.96
42	Electric Generators, Alternators, Motors, Convenors, Transformers and Switch Gear	—	—	876	1.23	—	818	1.17
43	Apparatus for Telegraph and Telephony	—	—	205	0.29	—	520	0.75
44	Insulated Cables and Wire for Electricity	Ton	687	255	0.36	1,311	464	0.66
45	Wireless Sets and Radiograms (Domestic)	Number	20,955	219	0.31	13,719	147	0.21
46	All Other Electric Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Parts	—	—	811	1.13	—	1,081	1.55
47	Railway Locomotives (Steam)	Number	89	3,784	5.29	7	267	0.38
48	Railway Coaches	Number	43	525	0.73	—	—	—
49	Railway Wagons	Number	1,055	1,811	2.53	384	813	1.16
50	Other Railway Vehicles and Parts	—	—	978	1.37	—	534	0.77
51	Passenger Road Motor Vehicles, complete	Number	4,983	2,548	3.56	4,971	2,620	3.75
52	Buses, Trucks and Lorries	Number	2,976	1,883	2.63	1,992	1,435	2.06
53	Chassis with Engines Mounted (Commercial)	Number	1,617	1,404	1.96	1,694	1,664	2.38
54	Motor Vehicle Bodies, Chassis, Frames and Parts	—	—	907	1.27	—	952	1.36
55	Bicycles (Complete)	Number	41,785	424	0.59	38,063	417	0.60
56	Sanitary, Plumbing, Heating and Lighting Fixtures and Fittings	—	—	435	0.61	—	573	0.82
57	Clothing	—	—	831	1.16	—	913	1.31
58	Scientific, Medical, Optical and Measuring and Controlling Instruments and Apparatus	—	—	275	0.38	—	345	0.49
59	Refrigerators (Domestic)	Number	4,054	242	0.34	3,728	225	0.32
60	All Other Articles:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61	(a) Parcel Post ex Overseas (not Analysed by Articles)	—	—	6,568	9.18	—	5,538	7.93
61	(b) Other	—	—	12,894	18.03	—	14,758	21.14
62	Total Net Imports	—	—	71,523	100.00	—	69,823	100.00

Source: Annual Trade Reports, 1955 and 1956

†See Note 1.

*Parcelpost imports are not analysed by articles and, therefore, certain individual articles separately shown will be understated, particularly cotton and silk piece goods.

CLASSIFICATION BY STAGE OF PRODUCTION AND USE

Table 53 (a) TOTAL RETAINED IMPORTS (i.e. Net Imports Minus Re-exports) £'000

Category	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total
Food, Drink and Tobacco*	3,169	6	4,045	7	5,222	11	5,069	9	3,985	6	5,050	8
Producers' Materials†	19,653	39	19,387	35	16,166	33	19,382	33	22,728	33	23,006	35
Producers' Capital Goods‡	9,776	19	12,490	22	12,425	26	13,828	24	19,550	28	16,448	25
Spares and Accessories	1,962	4	3,086	6	2,166	5	1,713	3	2,804	4	2,451	4
Consumers' Goods	15,214	30	13,802	25	8,238	17	12,841	22	13,724	20	13,411	20
Miscellaneous§	800	2	2,577	5	4,084	8	4,987	9	6,382	9	5,405	8
Total	50,574	100	55,387	100	48,301	100	57,820	100	69,173	100	65,772	100

Table 53 (b) ESTIMATED DIVISION OF TOTAL RETAINED PRODUCERS' CAPITAL GOODS £'000

GOVERNMENT	2,669	27	2,511	20	4,259	34	7,350	53	9,320	48	4,017	24
COMMERCIAL—												
Industry	5,320	55	7,239	58	6,486	52	4,009	29	6,080	31	8,417	51
Agriculture	1,400	14	1,944	16	1,305	11	941	7	1,710	9	1,609	10
Commerce	199	2	303	2	219	2	1,202	9	1,885	9	1,665	10
Other	188	2	493	4	156	1	326	2	555	3	741	5
Total Commercial	7,107	73	9,979	80	8,166	66	6,478	47	10,230	52	12,432	76
GRAND TOTAL	9,776	100	12,490	100	12,425	100	13,828	100	19,550	100	16,448	100

Table 53 (c) RETAINED IMPORTS £'000

CATEGORY	COMMERCIAL				GOVERNMENT			
	1955		1956		1955		1956	
	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total
Food, Drink and Tobacco*	3,971	7	5,030	9	14		20	
Producers' Materials†	20,380	37	20,838	36	2,348	17	2,168	27
PRODUCERS' CAPITAL GOODS‡ —								
(a) Industry'	6,080	11	8,417	15	8,654	62	3,521	44
(b) Commerce ²	1,885	4	1,665	3	395	3	303	4
(c) Agriculture ³	1,710	3	1,609	3	59		22	
(d) Other ⁴	555	1	741	1	212	1	170	
TOTAL	10,230	19	12,432	22	9,320	66	4,017	50
Spares and Accessories	1,891	3	1,955	3	913	7	497	6
Consumers' Goods	12,398	23	12,305	21	1,326	9	1,101	14
Miscellaneous§	6,239	11	5,180	9	143	1	225	3
GRAND TOTAL	55,109	100	57,740	100	14,064	100	8,032	100

Source: Annual Trade Reports and East African Statistical Department.

¶See Note 5.

*Includes: certain materials for the production of food and also unmanufactured tobacco.

†Includes: feeding stuffs for animals; oilseeds and nuts; processed oils and fats; all aviation and motor spirit; all fuel oils, lubricating oils and greases.

‡Excludes: private motor cars, motor cycles, cycles and domestic appliances, furniture and fixtures; all of which are included under "Consumers' goods".

§Includes: private motor cars, motor cycles, cycles and tyres and tubes for same; domestic appliances including refrigerators, sewing machines, wireless sets and radiograms, wood and metal furniture and fixtures and other household utensils; all cotton and other piece goods; blankets; all articles of clothing and footwear.

§Includes: all imports by parcel post (which are not analysed by articles); livestock not for food; gold and silver.

PRODUCERS' CAPITAL GOODS—

(a) Industry:

Includes: railway rolling stock: rails, sleepers, track construction accessories and signalling apparatus; industrial and mining machinery of all types; hand and portable appliances, tools and implements; machine tools; engines of all types; apparatus for wireless, telegraph and telephone; insulated cables and wire for electricity; wire cables, ropes, fencing; etc.

²(b) Commerce:

Includes: buses, trucks, lorries, trailers and other road motor vehicles (complete) (except private); aircraft; accounting, book-keeping, calculating and other office machines (complete), including typewriters; safes and strong room fittings.

³(c) Agriculture:

Includes: agricultural tractors, machinery and appliances, hand tools and implements; milking machines, cream separators and other farm dairy equipment; barbed wire.

⁴(d) Other:

Includes: prefabricated buildings and their assembled parts; sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings; scientific, medical, optical, measuring and controlling instruments and apparatus.

KENYA TERRITORIAL EXPORTS INDEX—SELECTED COMMODITIES
(1950=100)

Table 54		Index Numbers										
COMMODITY	VOLUME						PRICE					
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Coffee, Not Roasted	97	171	147	104	192	268	119	118	129	155	131	143
Sisal Fibre and Tow	108	96	96	90	94	98	159	115	63	56	51	52
Tea	100	104	73	117	140	169	105	95	96	132	148	116
Cotton, Raw	204	321	223	323	277	366	210	150	101	108	110	102
Maize, Unmilled	66	222	35	149	249	14	140	149	122	94	93	91
Pyrethrum Flowers	115	165	115	101	81	114	94	94	104	100	106	103
Pyrethrum Extract	79	69	78	183	304	255	125	135	139	135	136	138
Wattle Bark Extract	92	100	92	101	138	90	140	173	172	169	168	170
Hides and Skins	77	57	77	68	68	61	146	93	102	103	89	89
Wood and Timber*	138	62	76	36	36	29	117	127	131	146	149	174
Gold	86	51	38	29	40	44	102	102	99	84	86	108
Sodium Carbonate	123	111	73	101	116	136	112	127	127	130	128	131

Source: East African Statistical Department.
*Includes parquet flooring.

KENYA TERRITORIAL EXPORTS INDEX—ALL SELECTED COMMODITIES COMBINED
(1950=100)

Table 55		Index Numbers				
Index	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Volume	106	124	101	102	131	140
Price	133	122	110	115	113	118

Source: East African Statistical Department.

EAST AFRICAN EXPORTS INDEX—ALL SELECTED COMMODITIES COMBINED
(1950=100)

Table 56		Index Numbers				
Index	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Volume	109	126	114	122	143	154
Price	147	137	109	114	104	105
Total Value	159	172	124	139	148	162

Source: East African Statistical Department.

EAST AFRICAN IMPORTS INDEX—SELECTED ARTICLES!
(1950=100)

Table 57		Index Numbers										
GROUPING OF ARTICLES	VOLUME						PRICE}					
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Food Products, Beverages and Tobacco	132	132	196	228	190	192	105	118	116	101	103	101
Textiles and Clothing	135	126	96	174	187	171	129	125	105	89	82	78
Base Metals and Manufactures Thereof	104	97	112	135	162	117	135	152	139	124	128	142
Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances	97	121	100	117	181	157	119	131	135	127	127	140
Building Materials	92	93	107	125	181	119	133	148	130	123	127	136
All Selected Articles Combined as used for the Calculation of this Index	115	122	114	148	177	156	124	133	121	108	109	113

Source: East African Statistical Department.

With the introduction to East Africa of the Standard International Trade Classification (as from 1st January, 1954), it has not been possible to continue to include the complete list of import articles used for the 1950-1953 calculations owing to changed classifications. As an indication, the following is the percentage value of total imports used in the calculations of this index:

1951-81%; 1952-79%; 1953-77%; 1954-66%; 1955-64%; 1956—64%.

in tables 54-57 inclusive, "Price" means "Unit Value."

INTERTER RITORIAL TRADE

LOCAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO TANGANYIKA
Table 58 £'000

COMMODITY	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Wheat Flour	349	517	582	581	493	378
Beer, Ales and Stout	90	287	311	363	436	445
Dairy Products, Eggs and Honey	146	153	138	159	166	164
Tea	134	176	168	242	57	193
Coffee, Roasted	30	35	41	41	52	55
Meat and Meat Preparations	66	70	73	79	69	98
Cigarettes	—	31	41	174	95	1,411
Clothing	118	143	88	120	122	133
Footwear	167	102	94	146	189	220
Household Utensils of Aluminium	75	58	63	68	70	74
Sisal Bags, Sacks and Cordage	90	80	58	38	14	41
Paper, Paper Board and Manufactures	27	35	26	32	43	60
Metal Containers	7	14	135	80	74	125
Cement	—	4	3	23	33	144
Wood and Timber	34	60	38	33	33	65
Other	649	583	646	640	599	802
TOTAL	1,982	2,348	2,505	2,819	2,545	4,408

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

LOCAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO UGANDA
Table 59 £'000

COMMODITY	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Wheat Flour	388	449	669	595	416	81
Beer, Ales and Stout	73	250	213	219	320	235
Dairy Products, Eggs and Honey	98	122	239	292	342	403
Tea	49	56	78	136	10	76
Coffee, Roasted	21	24	35	37	67	36
Meat and Meat Preparations	44	54	72	119	160	156
Salt	39	26	40	41	57	48
Coconut Oil	—	—	82	64	47	49
Cigarettes	—	20	75	92	65	1,233
Clothing	46	42	79	70	125	128
Footwear	108	94	89	169	267	198
Household Utensils of Aluminium	77	16	45	62	82	96
Sisal Bags, Sacks and Cordage	174	158	86	87	138	149
Paper, Paper Board and Manufactures	51	45	50	89	102	127
Metal Containers	6	41	49	91	115	82
Cement	58	90	121	39	61	159
Wood and Timber	15	30	32	89	133	60
Other	493	511	713	698	982	1,253
TOTAL	1,740	2,028	2,767	2,989	3,489	4,569

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

LOCAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM TANGANYIKA
Table 60 £'000

COMMODITY	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Wood and Timber	125	114	66	135	156	172
Beans, Peas and Pulses	52	78	120	90	193	154
Coconut Oil	114	97	70	52	42	58
Copra	30	—	40	74	29	63
Pyrethrum Flowers	41	24	21	42	52	82
Cereals	114	10	23	15	18	71
Sugar	—	—	87	29	43	116
Tinned Meat	22	37	57	40	37	28
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	17	7		17	209	195
Electric Energy	—	—		42	73	81
Other	389	311	341	282	373	497
TOTAL	904	678	825	818	1,225	1,517

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

LOCAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM UGANDA

Table 61

£ 000

COMMODITY	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Cigarettes	1,680	2,435	2,771	2,671	3,138	1,269
Tobacco, Manufactured	71	59	66	68	78	32
Maize, Unmilled	6	—	131	1,122	—	—
Beans, Peas and Pulses	—	—	29	61	44	34
Cottonseed Oil	166	220	264	360	360	235
Hydrogenated Oils and Fats	—	—	18	47	64	73
Cottonseed Cake	44	79	122	20	24	19
Sugar, Unrefined	386	634	353	3	813	509
Beer, Ales and Stout	5	—	—	5	14	26
Other	315	214	214	144	320	318
TOTAL	2,673	3,641	3,968	4,501	4,812	2,515

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

SUMMARY OF TRADE IN LOCAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—EAST AFRICAN TERRITORIES, 1955

Table 62 (a)

£'000

EXPORTS FROM	EXPORTS TO			Total Exports	Percentage of Total Exports
	Kenya	Tanganyika	Uganda		
Kenya		2,545	3,489	6,035	38.6
Tanganyika	1,225	—	477	1,701	10.9
Uganda	4,812	3,068	—	7,879	50.5
TOTAL IMPORTS	6,036	5,613	3,966	15,616	100.0
Percentage of Total Imports	38.7	35.9	25.4	100.0	—

Source: Annual Trade Report, 1955.

SUMMARY OF TRADE IN LOCAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—EAST AFRICAN TERRITORIES, 1956

Table 62 (b)

£'000

EXPORTS FROM	EXPORTS TO			Total Exports	Percentage of Total Exports
	Kenya	Tanganyika	Uganda		
Kenya		4,408	4,569	8,977	57.8
Tanganyika	1,517	—	570	2,087	13.5
Uganda	2,515	1,941	—	4,456	28.7
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,031	6,349	5,139	15,519	100.0
Percentage of Total Imports	26.0	40.9	33.1	100.0	—

Source: Annual Trade Report, 1956.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Notes and Definitions

1. East African Railways and Harbours.—

General statistics relative to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika on a territorial basis are available up to 1950 only, for, as from 1st January, 1951, the Administration adopted the principle of operating the system on an East African basis.

2. Shipping.—

- (a) Details of entry only have been given in this publication.
- (b) Statistics relate to both steam and sailing ships engaged in international or coastwise trade, arriving either with cargo or in ballast. A tug with lighters in tow is counted as a single steamship with a tonnage equal to the combined tonnage of the tug plus the lighters. Naval craft are *not* included.
- (c) Returns are received from the following Kenya ports, each call at a port being counted separately:—
MOMBASA: MALINDI: LAMU: KIPINI: KILIFI: FUNZI and SHIMONI.

3. Air Traffic.—

- (a) From 1952, statistics include all commercial aircraft using Nairobi (Eastleigh), Nairobi West and Mombasa airports.
- (b) R.A.F., Military, Police, training, testing and private aircraft movements are *not* recorded.
- (c) Total number of passengers handled is the number embarking and disembarking, including transit passengers twice.
- (d) Passengers in transit are those continuing their journey in the same aircraft.
- (e) Passengers landing or embarking are mainly those completing or commencing their journey, but the statistics do include a small number changing aircraft or staying over for a few days.
- (f) Freight handled is the weight of freight and mail unloaded from or loaded into aircraft. It does not include aircraft fuel or stores or goods remaining in the aircraft.
- (g) *Movements*: Each touch-down and take-off is counted as a separate movement.
- (h) Tables 78 and 79 are not comparable with table 77.
- (i) Tables 78 and 79 *exclude* passengers and freight in transit and internal air traffic within East African Territories, and to Zanzibar.
- (k) For the purpose of direction of air traffic, countries of origin and destination have been grouped into regions, in order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual companies. The countries included in each region are as follows:—
 - (1) *United Kingdom*—includes Eire.
 - (2) *Continental Europe*—Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.
 - (3) *Middle East*—Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel. Lebanon, Syria, Turkey.
 - (4) *Arabian Peninsula, Pakistan and India*—Aden, Bahrein, Ceylon. India, Kuwait, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen.
 - (5) *Africa North of the Equator (excluding Egypt)*—Algeria, Eritrea, Ethiopia, French Equatorial Africa, Libya, Morocco, Somaliland, Sudan, West Africa, Tunis.
 - (6) *Africa South of the Equator and adjoining Islands*—Angola. Belgian Congo, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Reunion, Union of South Africa.
- (1) 1 Kilogram = 2.205 lb.: 1,000 Kilograms = 2,205 lb. 1 Metric Ton.

4. Roads.—

No early data has been quoted because owing to the lack of information recorded, comparisons of current data with earlier published figures would only be misleading.

5. Motor and Other Road Vehicles.—

- () Detailed analyses of motor and other road vehicles by type, make, horse power, cubic capacity, carrying capacity and method of propulsion are available in the Kenya Inland Revenue Department's published quarterly and annual statistics from 1950 onwards.
- () For Kenya, all Government owned vehicles are *included*, but military owned vehicles are *excluded* from the statistics.

6. Posts and Telecommunications.—

Since the introduction in 1949 of a unified East African service, only certain statistical series relative to the separate territories have been retained and, as far as possible, details relative to Kenya only have been shown in this publication. Other data has had to be shown on an East African basis.

7. In certain of the tables published under the heading of "Transport and Communications", individual figures will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

RAILWAYS—EAST AFRICA
Mileage of Lines Open for Traffic

Table 63. Miles

YEAR	RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION	Main Lines	Principal Lines	Minor and Branch Lines	Total (Single Track including Siding)	Lines Worked but not Owned by the Railway Administration	GRAND TOTAL (Single Track including Siding)
1900	Uganda Railways	450			450		450
1910	Uganda Railways and Tanganyika Railways	1,192	—		1,192	—	1,192
1920	and Harbours	1,688	—		1,688	91	1,779
1930	Kenya-Uganda Railways and Harbours and	1,604	814	316	2,734	91	2,825
1940	Tanganyika Railways and Harbours ..	1,874	886	549	3,309	91	3,400
1950	East African Railways and Harbours	2,148	610	600	3,358	108	3,466
1955	East African Railways and Harbours	2,505	606	599	3,710	110	3,820
1956	East African Railways and Harbours	2,637	603	568	3,808	109	3,917

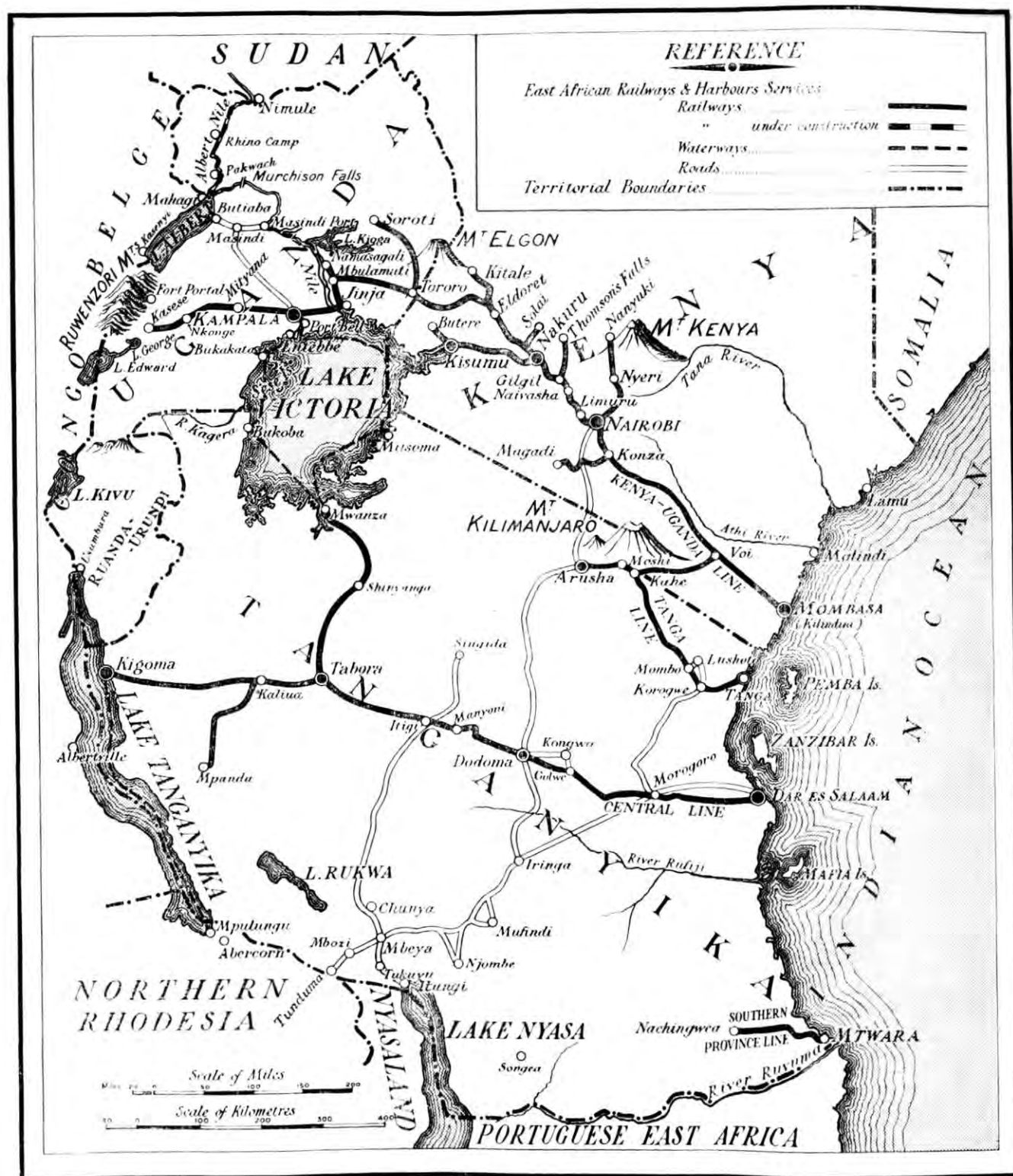
Source: East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS—REVENUE

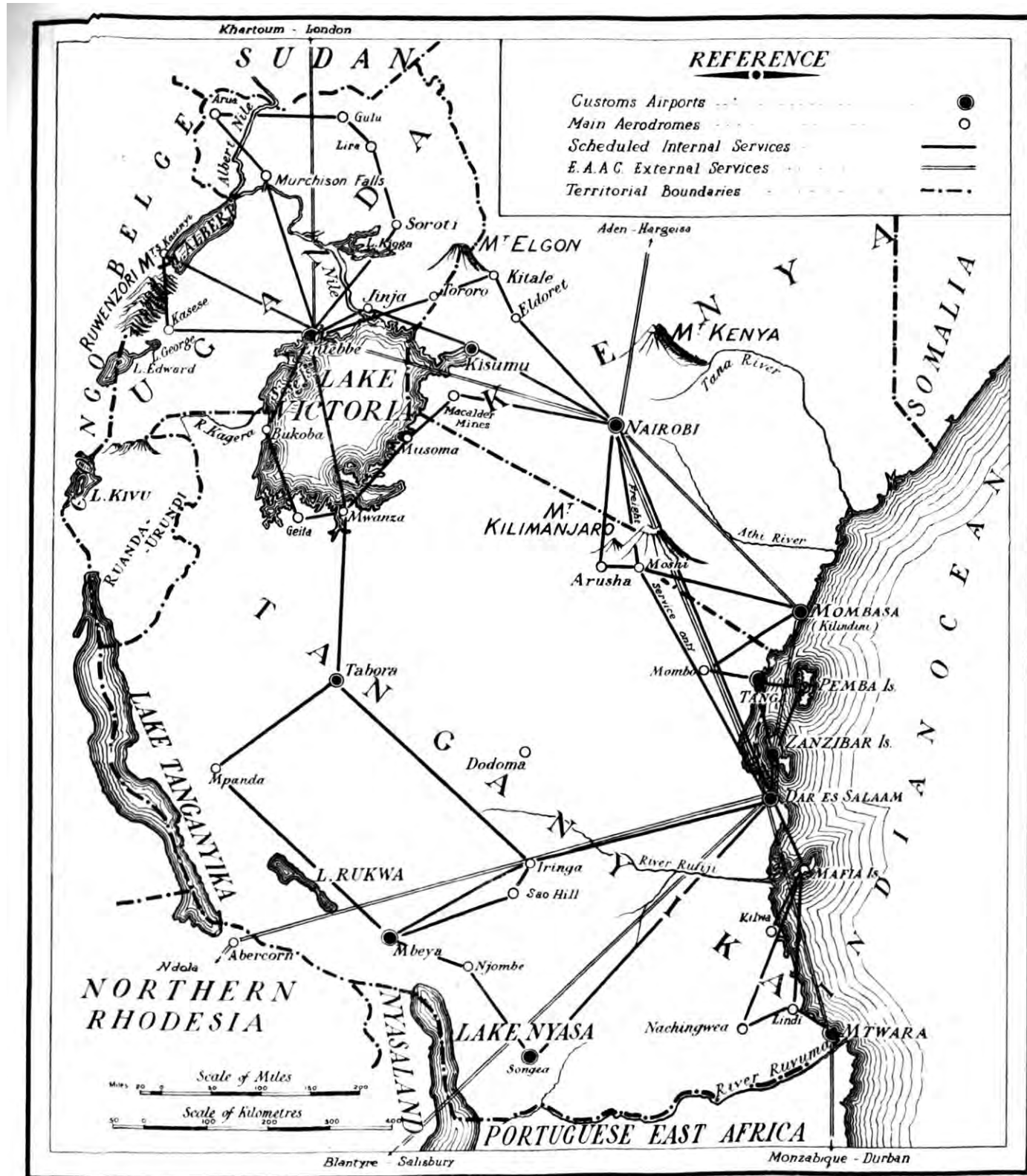
Table 64 £'000

Item	1948	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Railway Coaching	1,149	1,291	1,498	1,708	1,743	1,780	2,006	1,964
Railway Goods	5,473	7,141	8,276	9,740	9,767	12,233	14,007	13,674
Road Services	216	235	247	311	327	375	481	518
Water Transport Services	281	363	372	471	456	556	571	594
Hotel and Catering Services	87	134	141	156	169	163	193	251
Miscellaneous	136	163	152	185	165	229	274	278
Total Earnings—Railways	7,342	9,327	10,686	12,571	12,627	15,336	17,532	17,279
Harbours—Earnings	1,735	2,001	2,555	2,899	2,828	2,939	3,924	4,367
Total Earnings Railways and Harbours	9,077	11,328	13,241	15,470	15,455	18,275	21,456	21,646

Source: East African Railways and Harbours Administration.



EAST AFRICA INTERNAL AIR COMMUNICATIONS



EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS—EXPENDITURE

Table 65

£'000

Item	1948	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Working Expenditure:								
Rail Services	4,615	5,720	6,737	8,004	9,064	10,533	11,858	12,398
Road Services	193	216	280	363	338	364	438	529
Water Transport Services	164	222	255	287	312	377	384	439
Hotel and Catering Services	83	139	154	173	181	189	234	283
Total Railways	5,055	6,297	7,426	8,827	9,895	11,463	12,914	13,649
Harbours:	1,003	1,379	1,682	1,981	2,173	2,415	3,021	3,300
Total Railways and Harbours	6,058	7,676	9,108	10,808	12,068	13,878	15,935	16,949
Renewals Contribution:								
Railways	638	846	933	1,170	1,328	1,427	1,610	1,858
Harbours	79	93	141	182	192	224	229	247
Loan Charges:								
Railways	752	704	717	760	962	1,055	1,522	1,902
Harbours	177	180	189	202	220	329	501	694
Miscellaneous Transactions on Net Revenue Account (Net)	175	96	122	Cr. 5	84	22	Cr. 49	Cr. 156
Total Expenditure	7,879	9,595	11,210	13,117	14,854	16,935	19,748	21,494
Balance Transferred to Appropriation Account	1,198	1,733	2,031	2,353	601	1,340	1,708	152

Source: East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

RAIL, ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT—PASSENGER, LIVESTOCK AND GOODS TRAFFIC
East Africa

Table 66

Item	Unit	1948	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Passenger Traffic:									
Number of Passenger Journeys including Season Tickets	'000	5,511	5,936	6,575	6,442	5,800	5,169	5,588	5,828
Total Passenger Receipts ..	£'000	1,145	1,217	1,394	1,551	1,543	1,535	1,662	1,704
Number of Passenger Train Miles	'000	888	995	1,273	1,289	1,221	1,239	1,578	1,887
Goods Traffic:									
Public Tonnage Hauled ..	'000	2,618	3,064	3,264	3,420	3,394	3,530	3,913	3,881
Railway Tonnage Hauled	'000	897	1,088	1,176	1,300	1,343	1,409	1,636	1,692
Total Goods Traffic Tonnage Hauled	'000	3,515	4,152	4,440	4,720	4,737	4,939	5,549	5,573
Total Goods Traffic Ton Miles	'000	899,815	1,207,046	1,287,215	1,398,605	1,439,535	1,482,368	1,687,675	1,687,263
Revenue from Public and Railway Paying Traffic	£'000	5,723	7,443	8,576	10,111	10,108	12,670	14,547	14,267
Livestock Carried—Revenue	£'000	76	114	134	174	184	211	218	220
Parcels and luggage Carried—Revenue	£'000	151	227	259	362	396	454	463	521
Mails Carried—Revenue	£'000	20	24	23	23	52	65	113	

Source: East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

TRAFFIC DEALT WITH AT MAIN STATIONS*

Kenya

Table 67

Thousands

Station	Year	Outward		Inward
		Passenger Journeysf (Number)	General Goods (Tonnage)	General Goods (Tonnage)
Mombasa (including Kilindini Harbour)	1951	260	762	663
	1952	171	808	618
	1953	129	897	568
	1954	122	907	638
	1955	150	1,038	747
	1956	147	1,415	723
Nairobi	1951	355	290	656
	1952	356	325	711
	1953	332	288	680
	1954	286	283	664
	1955	372	297	757
	1956	418	321	815
Kisumu	1951	216	25	59
	1952	203	40	72
	1953	207	25	72
	1954	202	31	75
	1955	257	41	106
	1956	260	27	104
Nakuru	1951	159	65	84
	1952	160	71	83
	1953	142	63	82
	1954	106	57	81
	1955	116	67	94
	1956	134	— 79	162
Eldoret	1951	66	73	61
	1952	63	66	63
	1953	48	76	79
	1954	41	76	73
	1955	46	87	77
	1956	56	66	121
Kitale	1951	26	44	26
	1952	23	45	31
	1953	21	38	30
	1954	18	48	33
	1955	21	54	35
	1956	20	50	30
Magadi	1951	7	149	24
	1952	7	133	30
	1953	6	97	19
	1954	5	127	27
	1955	6	147	22
	1956	6	167	21

Source: East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

*The figures are approximate only. Military traffic and bookings by passenger agents are omitted.
Return bookings are counted as two journeys.

RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES, ROLLING STOCK AND TRACK MATERIALS—RETAINED IMPORTS*

Kenya

Table 68

Year	Locomotives		Rolling Stock		Rolling Stock Parts £000	Track Construction and Signalling Materials £'000
	Number	£000	Number	£'000		
1951	13	181	730	882	177	653
1952	32	487	348	332	258	675
1953	44	317	341	158	389	1,881
1954	48	1,338	1,787	2,787	389	1,604
1955	109	3,995	1,040	2,333	765	753
1956	17	441	384	813	358	436

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

*These imports are mostly for the E.A.R. and H. Headquarters and some of the equipment is used in other East African territories. see Note 5

RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES, ROLLING STOCK AND TRACK MATERIALS—RETAINED! IMPORTS

East Africa

Table 69

	Locomotives		Rolling Stock		Rolling Stock Parts £000	Track Construction and Signalling Materials £'000
	Number	£'000	Number	£'000		
1951	67	328	1,227	1,122	308	803
1952	108	746	2,087	506	457	1,088
1953	102	413	837	389	547	2,082
1954	65	1,474	2,109	3,375	554	2,082
1955	141	4,554	1,961	3,671	1,025	914
1956	61	990	669	939	556	767

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

See Note 5

STOCKS OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT HELD BY EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

East Africa

Table 70

Numbers

End of Year	Railway Services			Railway Road Services Vehicles	Lake Transport Services	
	Locomotives	Rolling Stock Units*			Lighters	All Other Craft
		Coaching	Goods			
1951 ..	274	981	10,671	197	80	37
1952	314	1,029	10,863	239	79	37
1953 ..	330	1,110	11,235	211	79	37
1954	352	1,334	11,994	231	78	37
1955 ..	429	1,534	15,066	235	79	39
1956 ..	457	1,585	15,598	250	"	42

Source: East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

*Each bogie counted as equivalent to two units.

SHIPPING

KENYA PORTS—NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED

Table 71								Number
YEAR	STEAMSHIP				SAILING SHIPS			TOTAL VESSELS
	Mombasa	Other Ports	Total	Mombasa	Lamu	Other Ports	Total	
1938	711	49	760	1,467	675	1,330	3,472	4,232
1946	610	13	623	1,566	511	1,417	3,494	4,117
1947	701	9	710	1,155	494	929	2,578	3,288
1948	805	15	820	1,169	751	721	2,641	3,461
1949	902	1	903	1,160	668	764	2,592	3,495
1950	965	28	993	1,024	474	520	2,018	3,011
1951	958	37	995	893	515	588	1,996	2,991
1952	942	30	972	1,110	444	726	2,280	3,252
1953	1,057	20	1,077	1,232	506	707	2,445	3,522
1954	1,122	28	1,150	1,186	571	693	2,450	3,600
1955	1,165	11	1,176	1,144	422	642	2,208	3,384
1956	1,266	24	1,290	711	484	428	1,623	2,913

Source: 1938—1946, Annual Trade Reports.
1947—1956, East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

KENYA PORTS—NET REGISTERED TONNAGE ENTERED

Table 72								000 Tons
YEAR	STEAMSHIPS			SAILING SHIPS				TOTAL TONNAGE
	Mombasa	Other Ports	Total	Mombasa	Lamu	Other Ports	Total	
1938	2,254	25	2,279	38	15	22	75	2,354
1946	2,275	4	2,279	57	15	31	103	2,382
1947	2,099	2	2,101	43	14	20	77	2,179
1948	2,432	3	2,435	45	24	15	84	2,519
1949	2,631	—	2,631	50	20	17	87	2,718
1950	2,689	4	2,693	45	14	15	74	2,767
1951	2,771	8	2,778	32	15	14	61	2,839
1952	3,049	5	3,054	43	16	15	74	3,128
1953	3,364	2	3,367	54	19	17	90	3,457
1954	3,487	9	3,496	47	21	15	83	3,579
1955	3,702	2	3,705	48	17	13	78	3,783
1956	3,851	6	3,857	29	18	9	56	3,914

Sources: 1938-1946, Annual Trade Reports.
1947 -1956, East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

KENYA PORTS—NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED BY NATIONALITY AND TYPE OF TRADE

Table 73

Number

Nationality	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	Foreign	Coastal	Foreign	Coastal	Foreign	Coastal	Foreign	Coastal	Foreign	Coastal	Foreign	Coastal
Steamships:												
British	377	255	386	212	390	277	367	312	390	246	444	318
Dutch	55	57	50	50	49	50	66	66	76	44	89	47
French	25		47	—	57	—	64	—	72	—	84	
Italian	57	29	49	25	62	10	55	13	72	24	72	1
Norwegian	39	—	47		57		47	—	49	—	44	—
American	41	—	42	—	51		45	—	40	—	40	—
German	1		2	—	14		24		34		29	—
Indian	—	—	1				10		24		21	—
Swedish	8	—	7		10		16	—	18		21	—
Panamanian	12	—	19	—	7		18		17		20	—
Belgian	18	—	16	—	18		15	—	11	—	11	—
Japanese	4	—	3	—	9		13	—	9	—	32	—
Greek	6	—	3		5		2		8		10	—
Zanzibarian	—	4		3		5		5		3	1	5
Liberian	—	—	—				1		4		3	—
Ethiopian	—	—	—			—			4		3	—
Danish	1	—	6		4	—	5		3	—	5	—
South African	1	—	—	—		—			2	—		—
Portuguese	—	—	1	—	2	—	3		2	—	4	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—		2				3	—
Finnish	3	—	—	—					1		1	
Arabian	—	—	2	—	—		1			21	—	9
South American	1	—	1		—							
Israeli									1		—	
Turkish	1	—				—						
Chinese			—		—				1	—		
Lebanese	—				—						1	—
Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	1	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	1	—
Total Number of Steamships Entered	650	345	682	290	735	342	754	396	838	338	910	380
Sailing Ships:												
British	109	1,745	79	1,993	19	2,081	11	2,195	—	1,880	—	1,371
Arabian	93	7	163	4	208	—	124	—	175	—	120	—
Italian	15	5	11	1	19	2	65	—	97	—	80	—
Indian	9	3	21	1	92	—	17	—	34	—	28	—
Iranian	3	5	6		6	1	10	—	10	—	12	—
Ethiopian	—	—	—	1	16	1	16	—	8	—	3	—
Zanzibarian	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	4	—	—	9
Pakistani	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Number of Sailing Ships Entered	231	1,765	280	2,000	360	2,085	255	2,195	328	1,880	243	1,380

Source: East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

SHIPPING—PASSENGERS AND CARGO HANDLED AT MOMBASA

Table 74

YEAR	PASSENGERS		CARGO			TOTAL
	Number		'000 Bill of Lading Tons			
	Landed	Embarked	Imports	Exports	Transshipment	
1938			605	657		1,262
1946			816	1,729		1,545
1947			1,097	821		1,918
1948	34,919	29,498	1,492	852		2,344
1949	33,958	28,564	1,503	945	70	2,518
1950	35,723	30,414	1,503	989	56	2,548
1951	36,118	28,180	1,668	1,056	47	2,771
1952	34,722	32,160	1,830	1,052	28	2,910
1953	42,169	37,883	1,872	891	25	2,788
1954	44,028	39,301	1,871	924	23	2,817
1955	43,594	34,819	2,146	977	24	3,147
1956	35,020	31,211	2,106	1,027	42	3,175

Source: East African Railways and Harbours Administration

AIR TRAFFIC

KENYA MAIN AIRFIELDS BY TYPE—AS AT JUNE, 1956

Table 75

NAME OF AIRFIELD	Elevation (Feet)*	Dimensions (Feet)†	Class‡
Nairobi (Eastleigh)	5,371	7,980	R.A.F.C.
Mombasa	186	6,000	C.G.
Kisumu	3,780	6,000	C.G.
Nakuru	6,200	5,700	G.
Kitale	6,250	5,400	G.
Nairobi West	5,525	4,800	C.G.
Isiolo	3,336	4,800	G.
Nanyuki	6,140	4,500	G.
Eldoret	7,050	4,500	G.
Mtito Andei	2,430	4,500	G.
Rumuruti	6,000	4,500	G.
Kericho	6,400	4,050	G.
Nyeri	5,380	3,400	G.
Garissa	400	3,000	G.

Source: Commissioner for Transport Annual Report, 1956.

*Elevation—Approximate height in feet above mean sea level.

†Dimensions -Length in feet of main runway.

‡Class of Airfield—G. - Government, C. = Customs

N.B.—In all, there are 45 registered airfields in Kenya.

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION—OPERATING STATISTICS
East Africa

Table 76

Detail	1946	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Aircraft Mileage	581,073	2,433,940	2,355,422	2,605,268		
Passengers Carried	9,403	65,258	73,062	93,427	98,698	106,162
Cargo Carried (Kilos)		826,547	1,395,797	2,333,556	2,891,556	2,638,224
Mail Carried (Kilos)		190,562	216,674	315,828	398,412	438,588
Capacity Ton Miles Offered*	254,200	3,839,109	4,395,138	5,643,464	5,962,743	6,391,578
Load Ton Miles Carried*	157,372	1,869,222	2,198,159	2,880,610	3,318,563	3,512,916
Gross Revenue	£85,862	£959,187	£1,069,262	£1,176,707	£1,357,522	£1,524,647

Source: East African Airways Corporation Annual Reports.

*On scheduled services.
No figures available; negligible quantities.

COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS
Passengers and Freight Handled at Main Airports

Table 77

Year	Number Number of Movements		Passengers '000			Freight '000 kgms.		
		Landed	Embarked	In Transit	Total Passengers Handled*	Landed	Loaded	Total
			Nairobi (Eastleigh)					
1952	3,546	27	26	11	76	735	797	1,532
1953	4,151	27	24	18	88	718	907	1,626
1954	4,706	30	29	27	113	816	1,127	1,943
1955	5,321	35	34	31	130	1,128	996	2,125
1956	5,923	36	37	39	151	1,242	1,029	2,271
			Nairobi West					
1952	6,483	17	18		35	149	456	605
1953	6,320	20	20	—	40	206	588	794
1954	6,891	23	25	—	48	418	805	1,223
1955	7,760	24	25	—	49	696	1,025	1,721
1956	7,466	24	26	—	49	604	1,086	1,690
			Mombasa					
1952	2,701	9	9	4	26	61	43	105
1953	3,538	11	12	7	37	127	253	380
1954	3,900	14	14	7	43	161	255	416
1955	4,044	15	15	9	48	204	184	388
1956	4,278	16	15	11	54	202	105	307
			Nairobi—Eastleigh and Nairobi West (Combined)					
1946	2,736				16			200
1947	3,961				29			378
1948	5,006				44			773
1949	4,991				50			1,025
1950	5,262				63			1,288
1951	6,741	39	38	11	99	563	875	1,438
1952	10,029	44	44	11	111	884	1,253	2,137
1953	10,471	46	44	19	127	924	1,496	2,420
1954	11,597	53	53	27	161	1,234	1,932	3,166
1955	13,081	59	59	31	180	1,825	2,022	3,846
1956	13,389	60	63	39	201	1,846	2,116	3,961

Source: East African Statistical Department.

bTotal Passengers handled, including transit passengers counted twice.

COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT
DIRECTION OF EXTERNAL TRAFFIC
Arrivals

Table 78

Place of Origin	Nairobi*				Mombasa			
	Number of Pas sengers		Freight	'000 Kilo	Number of Passengers		Freight	'000 Kilo
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
United Kingdom	19,107	17,719	700.7	737.2	—	405	—	0.9
Continental Europe	2,671	3,527	57.8	80.0	—	—	—	—
Middle East	250	8	3.0	0.3	—	29	—	—
Arabian Peninsula, Pakistan and India	3,745	4,158	1091	97.2	24	916	0.2	0.2
Africa North of the Equator excluding Egypt	7,319	1,546	204.4	16.7	23	152	—	—
Africa South of the Equator and Adjoining Islands	1,326	8,690	28.9	289.3	—	56	—	—
Total	34,418	35,648	1,104.0	1,220.7	47	1,558	0.2	1.1

COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT
DIRECTION OF EXTERNAL TRAFFIC
Departures

Table 79

Place of Destination	Nairobi*				Mombasa			
	Number of Passengers		Freight	'000 Kilo	Number of Passengers		Freightt	'000 Kilo
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
United Kingdom	18,233	18,292	304.7	358.0	—	418	—	0.2
Continental Europe	2,229	3,249	79.3	119.8	—	—	—	—
Middle East	532	285	8.5	—	—	—	—	—
Arabian Peninsula, Pakistan and India	3,762	5,303	72.9	84.3	72	893	0.5	—
Africa North of the Equator excluding Egypt	1,463	1,605	36.6	511	22	194	—	—
Africa South of the Equator and Adjoining Islands	9,267	10,454	540.2	479.7	—	—	—	—
Total	35,486	39,188	1,042.1	1,092.8	94	1,505	0.5	0.2

Source: East African Airways Corporation and other operators.

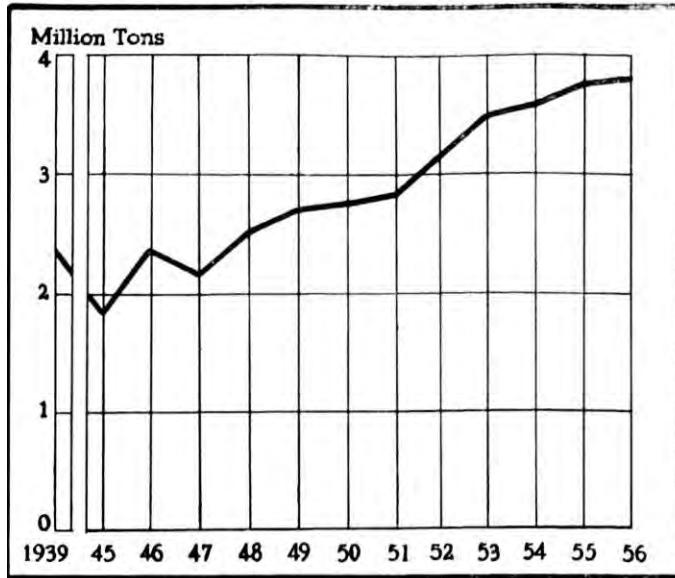
*Includes Nairobi Eastleigh and Nairobi West Airports.

Freight includes commercial freight and mail.

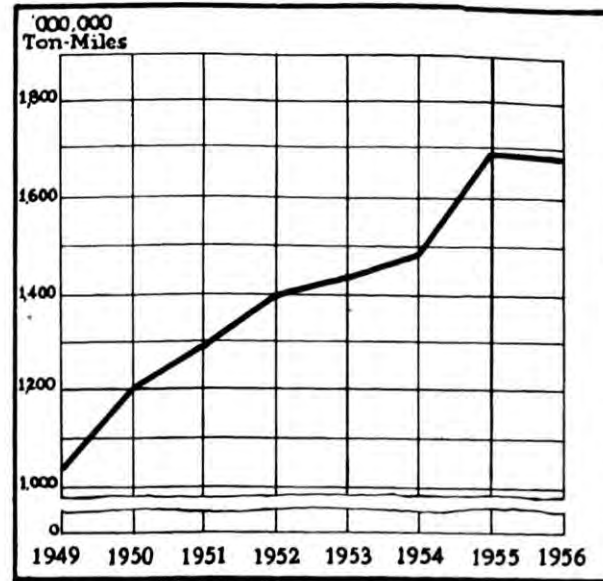
See Notes 3 (h), (i), (k) and (/).

TRANSPORT

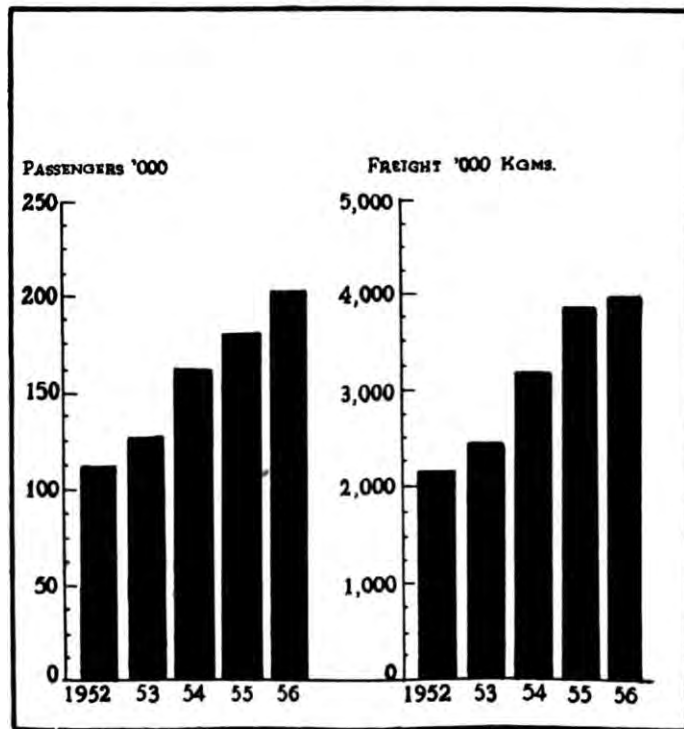
TONNAGE OF SHIPPING ENTERING PORTS



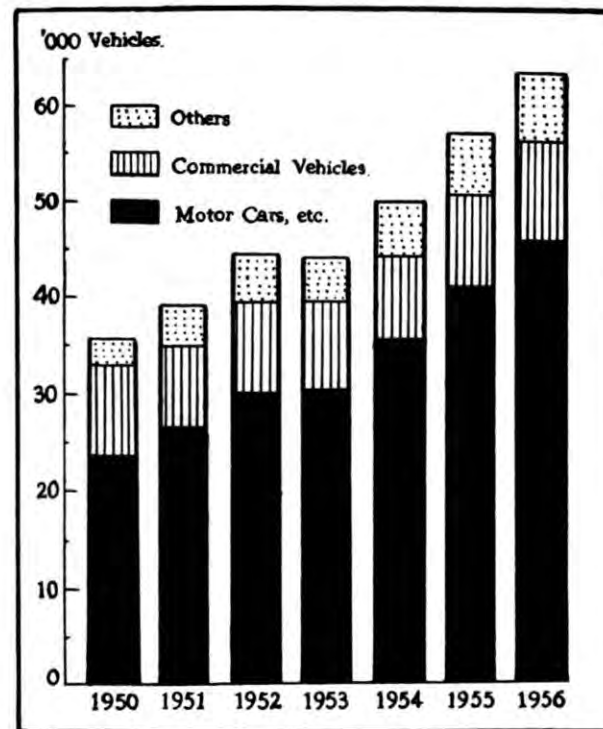
E.A.R. & H.
Total Ton-Miles



COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT
Passengers and Freight Handled at Nairobi Airports



MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED



ROADS

MILEAGE OF CLASSIFIED ROADS AS AT 1st JULY, 1956

Table 80

Miles

Type of Road	P.W.D.	Areas of Local Authorities other than African	Areas of African District Councils and Provincial Administration	Total
Primary System— Bitumen	226	122		348
Gravel and Earth:				
Class I, under 50 vehicles per day	738	18	161	917
Class II, 51-100 vehicles per day	608	41		649
Class III, 101-200 vehicles per day	577	244		821
Class IV, 201-300 vehicles per day	85	27	2	114
Class V, over 300 vehicles per day	26			26
All Classes	2,034	330	163	2,527
Northern Frontier Province (unclassified)	855	—	—	855
Total Mileage Primary System	3,115	452	163	3,730
Secondary System— Bitumen	5	44	—	49
Gravel and Earth:				
Class I, under 50 vehicles per day	176	1,505	1,457	3,138
Class II, 51-100 vehicles per day	4	837	64	905
Class III, 101-200 vehicles per day	11	243	14	268
Class IV, 201-300 vehicles per day	6	119	12	137
Class V, over 300 vehicles per day	5	27	3	35
All Classes	202	2,731	1,550	4,483
Northern Frontier Province (unclassified)	221	—	—	221
Total Mileage Secondary System	428	2,775	1,550	4,753
Minor and Administrative Roads—				
Minor (Earth)			6,695	6,695
Administrative Roads (Earth)	8		3,463	3,471
Northern Frontier Province (Earth)			5,400	5,400
Total Mileage Minor and Administrative Roads	8		15,558	15,566
Total Mileage All Roads	3,551	3,227	17,271	24,049

Source: Kenya Road Authority.

N.B.—The above figures are in respect of public roads grant earning from the Road Fund. In addition, certain roads and tracks are maintained by the Forest Department and the Kenya National Parks Organization, by Local Authorities (other than African) from local resources, and here are also unclassified roads and tracks in African areas maintained from local resources.

ROAD VEHICLES
VEHICLES LICENSED

HUV`Y, %

Number

Year	Motor Cars	Motor Lorries and Deliveries	Omnibuses	Taxicabs	Motor Cycles	Tractors	Trailers, Steam Rollers, Cranes, etc.	Total
1939	8,832	3,225	229	134	822	80	75	13,397
1946	8,904	7,339	375	325	1,424	283	93	18,743
1947	9,301	8,406	437	301	1,339	307	124	20,215
1948	12,228	9,309			1,219			22,756
1949	15,069	11,859	482	352	1,456	365	431	30,014
1950	17,080	14,558	486	271	1,499	755	759	35,408
1951	19,144	15,341	724	332	1,550	867	1,032	38,990

Year	Motor Cars	Utilities, Panel Vans, Pick-ups, etc.	Motor Lorries, Trucks and Heavy Vans	Omnibuses and Coaches	Ambulances and Caravans	Three-Wheelers and Invalid Carriages	Motor Cycles	Tractors, Graders, Rollers, Cranes, etc.	Trailers	Total
1952	19,319	10,739	9,140	908	84	5	1,720	1,038	1,217	44,170
1953	19,834	10,851	8,692	743	89	17	1,520	1,141	1,052	43,939
1954	22,520	12,862	8,725	603	61	30	1,491	1,880	1,606	49,778
1955	25,901	15,348	9,497	648	65	29	1,478	1,878	2,017	56,861
1956	28,717	17,231	10,065	741	86	31	1,934	2,357	2,464	63,626

Sources: (a) 1939-1947, Kenya Police Annual Reports.

(b) 1948-1956, Kenya Inland Revenue Department Reports.

N.B.—Detailed analyses by type, make, horse power, cubic capacity, carrying capacity and method of propulsion are available in Kenya Inland Revenue Department's Annual Statistics from 1950 onwards.

All Government owned vehicles are *included*, but Military vehicles are *excluded*.

VEHICLES—NEW REGISTRATIONS

Table 82 Number

Year	Motor Cars	Motor Lorries and Deliveries	Motor Cycles	Tractors	Trailers, Steam Rollers, Cranes, etc.	Total
1938	1,400	799	141	10	10	2,360
1946	752	3,001	629	169		4,551
1947	1,588	2,111	346	31	34	4,110
1948	3,237	2,065	286	—		5,588
1949	2,871	2,646	306	172	232	6,227
1950	2,897	2,870	244	281	342	6,634
1951	3,180	2,770	341	227	237	6,755

Year	Motor Cars	Utilities, Panel Vans, Pick-ups, etc.	Motor Lorries, Trucks and Heavy Vans	Omnibuses and Coaches	Ambulances and Caravans	Three-Wheelers and Invalid Carriages	Motor Cycles	Tractors, Graders, Rollers, Cranes, etc.	Trailers	Total
1952	3,135	1,903	1,363	70	16		352	236	372	7,447
1953	2,354	1,414	915	37	15	10	242	214	239	5,440
1954	3,425	2,512	1,274	51	12	13	226	960	426	8,899
1955	5,088	3,706	1,802	97	20	1	345	710	411	12,180
1956	5,388	3,179	1,562	136	21	5	589	861	445	12,186

Source: Kenya Inland Revenue Department.

N.B.—Detailed analyses by type, make, horse power, cubic capacity, carrying capacity and method of propulsion are available in Kenya Inland Revenue Department's Annual Statistics from 1950 onwards.

All Government owned vehicles are *included*, but military vehicles are *excluded*.

VEHICLES—NEW REGISTRATIONS BY CENTRES

Table 83 Number

Centre	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Nairobi	4,404	4,439	3,878	4,663	6,158	6,663
Mombasa	941	1,070	1,065	1,450	2,200	2,003
Nakuru	429	439	437	611	818	942
Kisumu	410	520	451	515	954	479
Eldoret	289	266	242	502	554	568
Kitale	149	135	99	517	236	284
Nyeri	129	129	126	146	200	86
Isiolo	—	2	1	1	—	1
O.H.M.S.	447	447	822	1,114	1,495	718
Other						442
Total	7,198	7,447*	7,121	9,519	12,615	12,186

Source: Kenya Inland Revenue Department Annual Reports.

*Includes 423 vehicles re-registered.

NB,—The discrepancies between totals in this table and Table 82 are caused by sales of O.H.M.S. vehicles and re-registrations of other vehicles.

ROAD TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT—RETAINED† IMPORTS QUANTITY

Table 84

Number

ARTICLE	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 *	1956
ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES:						
Private (Complete)	3,282	2,418	2,170	4,120	4,852	4,816
Commercial (Complete)	2,066	1,258	1,101	2,186	2,962	1,988
Chassis with Engines Mounted (Commercial Vehicles)	862	1,027	851	1,068	1,617	1,694
Motor Cycles (Complete)	299	336	120	203	245	532
Bicycles (Complete)	23,119	60,320	11,176	20,237	41,784	38,059
Tractors (including Agricultural), (Complete)	704	861	530	618	1,131	632
RUBBER TYRES:						
Motor Vehicles	66,889	63,132	69,226	98,170	88,330	75,633
Tractors				4,060	3,631	4,230
Bicycles	179,609	74,116	41,438	207,500	427,919	86,186
RUBBER TUBES:						
Motor Vehicles	62,944	61,313	61,971	88,315	93,765	63,890
Tractors				3,905	4,285	3,530
Bicycles	199,197	330,305	-58,373	285,851	410,369	135,531

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

†See Note 5.

ROAD TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT—RETAINED† IMPORTS—VALUE

Table 85

£'000

ARTICLE	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES:						
Private (Complete)	1,492	1,380	1,145	2,122	2,482	2,552
Commercial (Complete)	1,046	845	670	1,178	1,859	1,430
Chassis with Engines Mounted (Commercial Vehicles)	697	811	731	857	1,404	1,664
Motor Cycles (Complete)	32	43	13	22	25	49
Bicycles (Complete)	211	590	138	214	424	417
Tractors (including Agricultural), (Complete)	553	914	522	576	874	662
RUBBER TYRES:						
Motor Vehicles	730	738	596	803	827	714
Tractors				57	54	57
Bicycles	85	30	19	66	140	31
RUBBER TUBES:						
Motor Vehicles	68	66	50	67	84	57
Tractors				6	8	6
Bicycles	32	50	- 1 1	31	43	16

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

†See Note 5.

MOTOR CARS—IMPORTS† BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Table 86

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000
United Kingdom	2,236	1,128	1,843	922	2,735	1,315	2,755	1,362	2,694	1,334
Germany West	242	130	209	128	642	329	890	472	2,164	986
Belgium	—	—	—	—	235	211	166	158	203	187
France	307	166	144	76	313	154	486	254	381	187
Italy	77	34	149	65	308	127	661	247	320	123
United States of America	- 1 8 5	19	53	42	32	46	16	42	87	63
Canada and Newfoundland	- 1 8	4	- 1 9	- 3	8	6	5	10	6	5
Other Countries	37	14	21	18	6	5	4	3	5	5
TOTAL DIRECT IMPORTS†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		5,860	2,890
TOTAL NET IMPORTS†	2,696	1,495	2,400	1,248	4,279	2,193	4,983	2,548	4,971	2,620

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

†For definition of "Net Imports", see note 1; for definition of "Direct Imports", see note 2

BUSES, TRUCKS, LORRIES AND OTHER MOTOR VEHICLES—IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Table 87

Country of Origin	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000
United Kingdom	885	587	853	520	1,708	951	2,132	1,355	1,638	1,203
France	330	183	257	120	322	155	244	113	218	97
Germany West	121	72	53	31	104	70	154	116	275	175
Israel	—	—	6	4	45	29	—	—	—	—
Italy	23	24	9	15	9	13	54	29	38	61
United States of America	- 8 5	- 1 7	- 5 8	- 1 4	20	14	369	255	112	75
Canada and Newfoundland	1	5	- 1 7	- 3	2	2	9	7	87	59
Other Countries	—	2	7	3	3	1	14	8	12	9
Total Direct Imports* ..			—	—	—		—	—	2,380	1,679
Total Net Imports*	1,275	856	1,110	676	2,213	1,235	2,976	1,883	1,992	1,435

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

*For definition of "Net Imports", see Note 1; for definition of "Direct Imports" see Note 2.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Table 88

Description	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
1. Total Number of Accidents	3,911	3,744	3,811	5,663	7,695	8,612
2. Persons Killed and Injured:						
(a) Killed	162	157	150	186	288	302
(b) Seriously Injured	295	370	245	361	554	647
(c) Slightly Injured	936	911	880	1,258	1,804	2,051
Total	1,393	1,438	1,275	1,805	2,646	3,000
3. Prosecutions and Convictions Arising from Accidents :						
(a) Prosecutions	917	939	962	1,699	1,428	2,175
(b) Convictions	634	661	743	1,529	1,010	1,536
4. Vehicles Primarily Responsible:						
(a) Motor Cars	2,113	1,921	2,059	3,214	4,343	4,885
(b) Lorries and Buses	996	992	1,807	1,376	1,917	1,988
(c) Motor Cycles	83	82	60	102	82	81
(d) Pedal Cycles	249	235	257	297	477	566
(e) Animals and Handcarts	29	29	12	91	96	102
(f) Others	—	—	—	583	780	854
5. Persons Primarily Responsible:						
(a) Drivers	2,832	2,618	2,630	4,110	5,588	6,334
(b) Pedestrians	296	248	249	372	461	558
(c) Pedal Cyclists	263	235	217	277	470	561
(d) Motor Cyclists	88	82	53			
(e) Passengers	50	71	41	37	103	108
(f) Other Causes	382	490	621	867	1,073	1,047
6. Responsibility for Accidents:						
(a) Africans	1,778	1,746	1,634	2,432	3,507	4,016
(b) Asians	797	800	922	1,373	1,756	1,988
(c) Europeans	954	866	1,034	1,397	1,827	2,097
(d) Others	382	332	221	461	605	678
7. Times of Accidents:						
(a) Day	3,430	3,271	3,618	5,016	6,798	7,457
(b) Night	481	473	193	647	902	1,145

Source: Kenya Police Annual Reports.

EAST AFRICAN POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—EAST AFRICA

Table 89£ 000

Year	INCOME				EXPENDITURE				Net Revenue
	Operating								
	Postal and Remittance	Telegraph	Telephone	Other	Total	Operating	Other	Total	
1949	845	229	288	10	1,372	1,234	64	1,299	74
1950	885	242	367	16	1,510	1,389	125	1,514	- 4
1951	1,014	528	536	132	2,210	1,994	217	2,211	-1
1952	1,273	637	877	87	2,874	2,330	266	2,596	278
1953	1,383	654	1,054	121	3,212	2,740	410	3,150	62
1954	1,672	691	1,298	191	3,852	3,097	492	3,589	263
1955	1,873	800	1,548	155	4,376	3,888	555	4,443	- 6 8
1956	1,788	770	1,988	79	4,625	4,250	444	4,694	- 6 9

Source: E.A. Posts and Telecommunications Administration Annual Reports.

Table 90ARTICLES HANDLED BY POST OFFICES—KENYA000

Year	Letters, etc.				Parcels	
	Internal	External	In Transit	Internal	External	In Transit
1938	10,131	5,993	Numbers in 92	Thousands 73	85	1
1946	19,557	9,279	798	138	379	1
1947	21,140	9,768	295	138	414	1
1948	25,421	13,951	444	170	415	1
1949	32,203	20,789	607	200	412	2
1950	26,638	14,758	567	206	349	2
1951	35,764	14,309	885	219	419	1
1952	40,782	17,709	1,243	225	501	1
1953	38,024	18,652	1,360	230	461	5
1954	42,971	24,198	1,534	287	588	5
1955	45,259	27,266	1,279	321	691	2
1956	46,802	21,120	795	336	488	2

Source: E.A. Posts and Telecommunications Administration Annual Reports.

TELEPHONE AND INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH SERVICES
TRAFFIC HANDLED—KENYA

Table 91

Year	Telephones in Use					International Telegraph Traffic Handled				
	Call Offices	Direct Exchange Lines	Extension Tele-phones	Private Wires	Other	Via CaDie and Wireless		By Landline and Radio		Total
						Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	
1938	73	2,483	1,644	151	78	52	57	8	3	120
1946..	87	3,821	3,384	161	127	130	160	11	5	305
1947..	92	3,683	3,785	165	617	139	169	4	3	315
1948..	100	3,902	4,229	194	666	192	180	5	8	385
1949..	119	4,705	4,865	213	634	200	213	7	6	426
1950..	126	5,260	6,301	249	768	204	221	9	6	440
1951	126	6,229	7,816	251	974	225	227	9	6	466
1952..	135	6,736	8,910	277	1,228	228	238	14	8	488
1953..	153	8,493	9,972	291	1,942	212	282	17	10	520
1954..	137	9,904	11,333	316	2,760	217	261	18	11	507
1955..	150	11,651	11,990	315	3,350	246	259	18	12	534
1956..	148	12,034	12,891	380	4,345	258	266	15	10	549

Source: E.A. Posts and Telecommunications Administration Annual Reports.

MONEY ORDERS ISSUED
East Africa

Table 92

Year					Country of Destination					
	Internal		U.K. and Eire		India and Pakistan		All Other		Total	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
1949..	106,327	£ 631,934	4,799	£ 47,823	61,290	£ 791,807	6,751	£ 87,369	179,167	£ 1,544,960
1950..	123,712	747,467	4,936	47,369	60,682	754,047	6,425	64,404	195,755	1,613,287
1951..	142,287	842,722	5,292	53,118	67,462	828,190	6,559	71,433	221,600	1,795,463
1952..	152,449	950,931	5,711	60,689	69,299	838,879	6,398	71,093	233,857	1,921,592
1953..	163,074	1,038,693	6,302	67,700	69,418	806,701	5,786	62,719	244,580	1,975,813
1954..	173,406	1,147,140	6,905	75,030	68,602	772,970	5,352	60,103	254,265	2,055,243
1955..	197,894	1,370,823	7,529	84,052	72,501	826,709	5,490	63,380	283,414	2,344,964
1956..	214,907	1,472,383	7,097	82,298	70,319	774,670	5,881	73,062	298,204	2,402,413

Source: E.A. Posts and Telecommunications Administration Annual Reports.

MONEY ORDERS PAID
East Africa

Table 93

Year	Country of Origin									
	Internal		U.K. and Eire		India and Pakistan		All Other		Total	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
1949..	105,756	£ 627,499	4,124	£ 27,375	791	£ 6,299	1,615	£ 13,057	112,286	£ 674,230
1950..	123,171	743,257	4,262	31,032	917	7,012	1,857	15,879	130,207	797,180
1951..	141,936	835,515	4,225	32,456	1,332	7,297	2,143	19,127	149,636	894,395
1952..	151,336	944,057	3,864	32,245	1,487	6,135	2,764	26,335	158,951	1,008,772
1953..	162,687	1,035,191	4,330	33,817	1,452	2,228	2,583	22,314	171,052	1,093,550
1954..	171,557	1,143,372	4,346	36,689	1,679	2,471	2,087	21,777	179,669	1,204,309
1955..	194,171	1,364,184	4,473	39,331	2,435	3,664	2,113	20,275	203,192	1,427,454
1956..	211,101	1,468,531	4,882	46,957	2,783	4,482	2,199	23,763	220,965	1,543,733

Source: E.A. Posts and Telecommunications Administration Annual Reports.

AGRICULTURE

Notes and Definitions

The quantities of agricultural production and exports have been translated from bags, centals, etc., into tons to facilitate comparisons. For the same reason price units have been made uniform in each table.

Data on non-African agriculture are relatively accurate and comprehensive. For the main crops, statistics of production are available, compiled from statutory returns completed by farmers or from deliveries to the various controlling Boards. Prices for some farm produce are guaranteed by Government and for others there is an average payout to producers based on the total receipts of the relevant Board or Control. There are no statistics of total production of African grown crops.

Tables 94, 95 and 106 to 111, as well as certain figures for recent years in tables 98 and 100, are derived from the annual Agricultural Census of non-African farms. This census covers the Highlands and Asian Settled Area of the Colony but excludes farms in Coast Province. This omission has very little effect on the coverage of stock and cereal farming and, with the important exceptions of sisal and sugar, none at all on that of the plantation crops shown in the tables.

Exports

Prior to the amalgamation of the Customs Departments of the three East African territories, goods which were sent abroad **by** one territory via another territory were shown at their amounts and values as emported to the "in transit" territory. This applied in particular to goods from Tanganyika which were sent abroad via Kenya or Uganda. From 1949 onwards, however, all exports abroad were recorded at the port of loading in East Africa. It was necessary therefore to make the exports for the period 1938-1948 comparable with those for the year 1949 and onwards. This has been achieved by studying from the Annual Trade Reports the Kenya and Uganda imports and re-exports of Tanganyika produce and allocating the commodities, whenever possible, to the producing territory as they left East Africa. A similar procedure has been adopted for Kenya and Uganda produce imported into and re-exported from Tanganyika Territory. In certain cases, approximations have had to be made but in all instances the maximum error **which** will be caused by this is small. The export tables exclude interterritorial transfers which, for some produce, are large.

LAND UTILIZATION—NON-AFRICAN FARMS

(Excluding Coast Province)

Table 94

Acres

LAND USAGE	1954	1955	1956*
Plantations	369,600	370,100	379,200
Cereals and Other Crops	658,400	648,700	613,900
Grass Leys	55,200	79,000	252,500
Natural Grazing	4,794,900	4,974,200	4,859,300
Forest (including planted trees)	251,300	254,600	261,900
Other Land†	886,700	758,900	624,100

Source: East African Statistical Department.

*Provisional.

†Includes undeveloped, fallow and unusable land, buildings, roads and land used by African employees.

ACREAGES UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS—NON-AFRICAN FARMS

(Excluding Coast Province)

Table 95

CROP	1954	1955	1956*
Sisal	191,800	188,400	192,600
Tea	23,100	24,500	27,300
Sugar	18,700	19,200	18,400
Coffee	59,100	58,800	60,200
Wattle (for sale as bark)	76,900	79,200	80,700
Pyrethrum	15,600	16,100	18,800
Wheat	291,000	344,900	291,100
Maize	174,000	157,900	166,600

Source: East African Statistical Department.

*Provisional.

PRODUCTION OF CROPS—NON-AFRICAN FARMS

Table 96

Thousand Tons

YEAR	Wheat*	Maize*	Barley*	Oats*	Clean Coffee	Sisal	Pyrethrum	Tea
1938	24.5	81.1			12.4	31.8	1.9	
1946	73.0	70.5	3.6	1.9	9.0	27.0	6.7	5.5
1947	62.2	64.2	4.1	2.2	14.2	28.3	3.9	6.0
1948	90.6	84.4	6.6	5.8	6.6	36.0	1.6	4.5
1949	107.8	92.4	9.5	7.2	6.3	37.0	1.2	5.1
1950	126.9	100.1	9.2	6.4	9.8	38.2	1.8	6.7
1951	111.9	99.1	9.3	4.7	16.1	42.3	1.9	6.8
1952	113.3	82.9	12.7	7.3	12.2	37.2	2.5	6.6
1953	118.8	98.5	14.7	9.6	11.3	38.2	2.0	5.7
1954	132.6	141.7	17.2	10.3	12.3	35.2	2.1	7.8
1955	120.9	111.2	12.6	8.6	23.9	37.9	2.7	8.5
1956	(115.6)	(115.3)	(23.7)	(15.9)	8.5	39.6	3.1	9.5

Sources: Board of Agriculture; Coffee Board of Kenya; Kenya Sisal Growers' Association; Pyrethrum Board of Kenya; Tea Board of Kenya; East African Statistical Department.

*These statistics are shown against the year in which the crop was planted.

†Deliveries to the Coffee Board for twelve months beginning on the 1st July of the year shown. A small amount of African production is included.

‡Statistics for Kenya include the comparatively small amount of sisal produced in Uganda.

§Deliveries of dried flowers to the Pyrethrum Board. The totals for 1948 and earlier years include small amounts produced in Uganda and the Northern Province of Tanganyika.

Table 97

PRICE TO PRODUCER FOR PRINCIPAL CROPS

Shillings per Cwt. (112 lb.)

YEAR	Wheat * §	Maize * ¶	Clean Coffee †	Sisal Fibre ‡	Pyrethrum (Grade 1)
1938	9.7	3.6		15.9	110.0
1946	15.4	9.8	112.0	35.5	141.0
1947	18.3	12.7	149.0	56.7	133.0
1948	19.9	12.7	161.0	78.5	115.0
1949	22.4	14.6	350.0	88.2	189.0
1950	24.1	17.9	373.0	116.0	240.0
1951	28.2	22.4	416.0	188.2	276.0
1952	31.4	23.7	436.0	133.6	290.0
1953	31.4	23.6	509.0	72.1	276.0
1954	30.4	22.6	425.0	64.6	276.0
1955	30.7	22.6	471.0	59.1	293.0
1956	31.0	23.8	517.6	59.9	292.0

Sources: Board of Agriculture; Coffee Board of Kenya; Kenya Sisal Growers' Association; Pyrethrum Board of Kenya.

*These statistics are shown against the year in which the crop was planted and prices include the price of the bag.

†Average pay-out. The 1954.55 values are before deduction of export tax.

‡Average f.o.b. price for exports, all grades of sisal fibre but excluding tow.

§ From 1946 the prices are as guaranteed for best grade grains. For 1938 the average pool pay-out best grains is given.

¶ From 1946 the prices are as guaranteed for the best grade grain and include, for the years 1946, an estimates of the average value of acreage grants and bonuses and for the years 1949 and 1950, subsidies of 2/40 and 4/00 per 200 lb. respectively. For 1938 the average pool pay out for all grains is given and thus this figure is not strictly comparable.

|| The grading system was changed in 1949. For this and subsequent years the price is for flowers with 1.5% pyrethrin content.

Table 98

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS—NON-AFRICAN FARMS*

Thousands

YEAR	CATTLE		Sheep	Pigs	Horses	Poultry
	Cows	All other Cattle				
1946	184	347	243	—	5.7	194
1947	192	357	232	34.9	5.7	236
1948	214	375	263	44.5	6.2	253
1949	222	390	289	55.6	6.5	258
1950	226	395	293	60.7	6.4	271
1951	238	401	294	53.5	6.4	254
1952†						
1953	258	4M	314	42.4	5.4	209
	Dairy	Other				
1954	193	80	336	34.9	5.4	201
1955	204	92	353	35.9	5.5	183
1956‡	208	104	379	40.8	5.3	201
		Dairy Other				
		158 333				

Sources: East African Statistical Department and Board of Agriculture.

*1946.1951 inclusive, estimates of total livestock population from Board of Agriculture and stock-feed rationing records: 1953 1956, complete enumeration of livestock on holdings of 20 acres and over, excluding Coast Province.

†No enumeration was carried out in 1952.

‡Provisional.

Table 99

LIVESTOCK PURCHASED FOR SLAUGHTER*

Thousands

YEAR	NON-AFRICAN OWNED					AFRICAN OWNED			
	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Baconers	pigs Porkers	Larders	Cattle	Sheep and Goals
1946	17.8	1.8	26.1	2.6	26.5	17.8	3.0	77.6	102.7
1947	21.4	1.7	26.9	2.4	25.0	12.1	4.0	30.0	99.0
1948	19.3	3.5	18.5	4.3	20.5	9.6	2.1	44.2	127.7
1949	25.4	3.0	24.0	6.8	21.6	10.6	2.2	49.2	101.0
1950	28.1	2.2	20.1	3.7	31.1	14.1	3.3	23.9	82.9
1951	37.3	2.0	16.1	4.2	43.3	14.6	5.1	13.1	69.1
1952	27.7	1.9	22.0	2.2	43.5	13.5	4.0	16.6	86.0
1953	38.8	2.7	33.5	4.3	41.8	11.8	3.9	19.7	86.7
1954	46.4	2.6	37.0	2.3	40.9	13.3	4.5	29.7	105.2
1955	46.3	2.4	38.7	1.7	34.7	11.5	3.3	42.9	101.6
1956	50.8	2.3	32.2	2.0	31.2	13.6	4.2	34.4	128.6

Sources: Kenya Meat Commission; Pig Industry Hoard.

*Purchase by the Kenya Meat Commission or Pig Industry Board for slaughter, not including animals slaughtered under licence.

†For the twelve months ending on 30th June of the year shown.

PRICE TO PRODUCER FOR FIRST OR "A" GRADE MEAT*

Table 100 Shillings and Cents per Pound

Year	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs	
					Baconers	Porkers
1946	0.50	0.65	0.76	0.95	0.79	0.82
1947	0.50	0.65	0.76	0.95	0.79	0.82
1948	0.55	0.70	0.81	1.00	1.00	0.95
1949	0.55	0.70	0.81	1.00	1.03	0.97
1950	0.73	0.82	0.92	1.23	1.05	0.97
1951	0.85	0.90	1.00	1.40	1.09	0.97
1952	0.99	1.26	1.48	1.97	1.29	1.07
1953	1.10	1.50	1.80	2.25	1.58	1.33
1954	1.10	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.66	1.45
1955	1.10	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.66	1.55
1956	1.18	1.70	1.56	2.50	1.67	1.51

Sources: Kenya Meat Commission and Pig Industry Board.

'Payout. Where prices changed during a year an average was calculated. For the twelve months ending on 30th June of the year shown.
in 1956, a few animals, graded as "Highland", were purchased at Sh. 1,80 per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Table 101

Year	Factory Butter	Factory Cheese	Farm Cheese*	Gheef	Milk
	Million Lb.	Million Lb.	Million Lb.	Million Lb.	Million Gallons
1946	5.7		1.3	1.3	5.5
1947	6.3		0.6	1.1	6.0
1948	5.7		0.6	0.7	6.9
1949	5.9		0.9	0.7	7.6
1950	6.5		1.2	0.9	8.3
1951	7.5		1.2	0.9	9.7
1952	8.6			0.8	
1953	7.7		0.3	1.3	9.9
1954	9.1		0.3	1.6	12.0
1955	9.9		0.3	1.8	13.5
1956	10.7		0.3	1.8	14.6

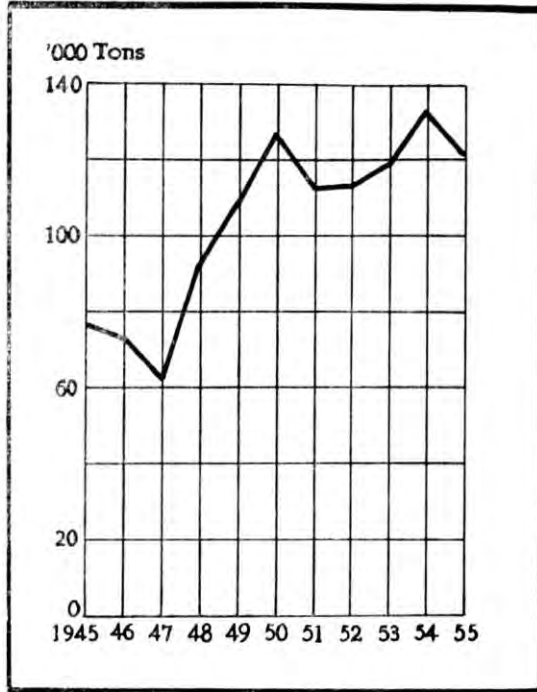
Sources: East African Statistical Department; Kenya Co-operative Creameries; Department of Agriculture.

*Total production on non-African farms; 1956 total is provisional. +Sales, mainly African produce.

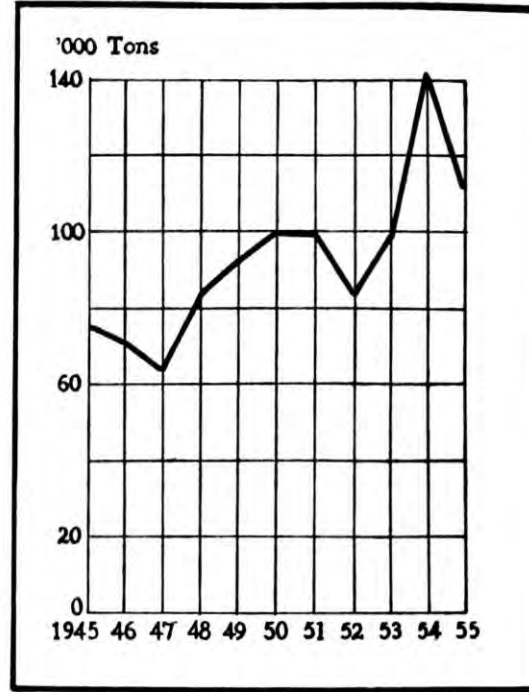
Sales from non-African farms to distributors and consumers for consumption as whole milk; 1956 total is provisional.

AGRICULTURE

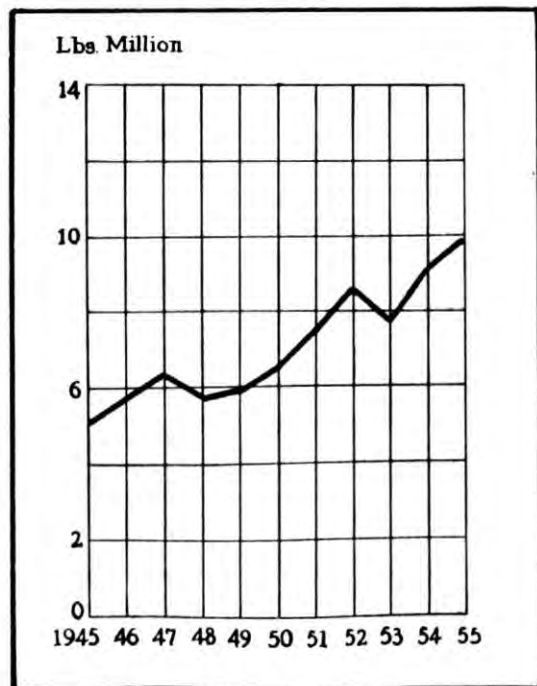
WHEAT PRODUCTION



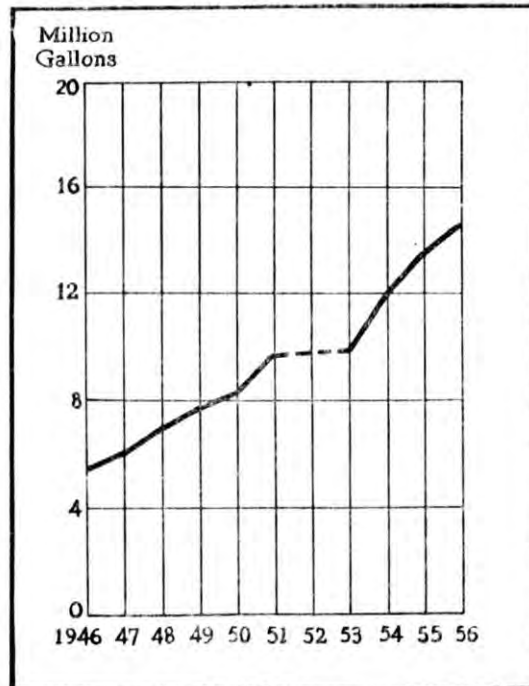
MAIZE PRODUCTION



BUTTER PRODUCTION

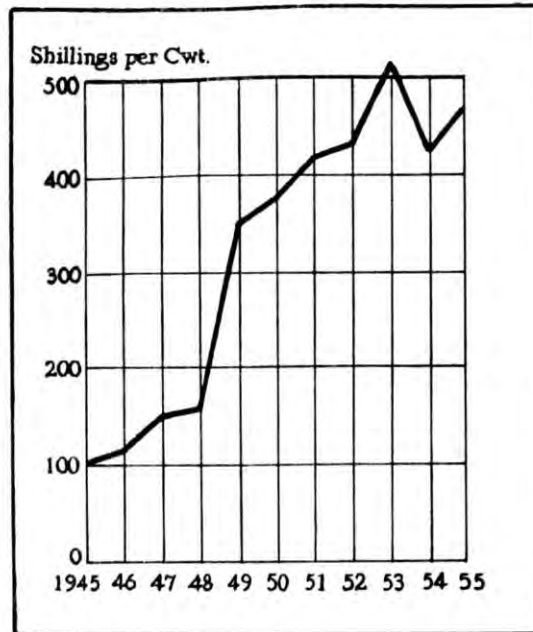


WHOLE MILK SALES

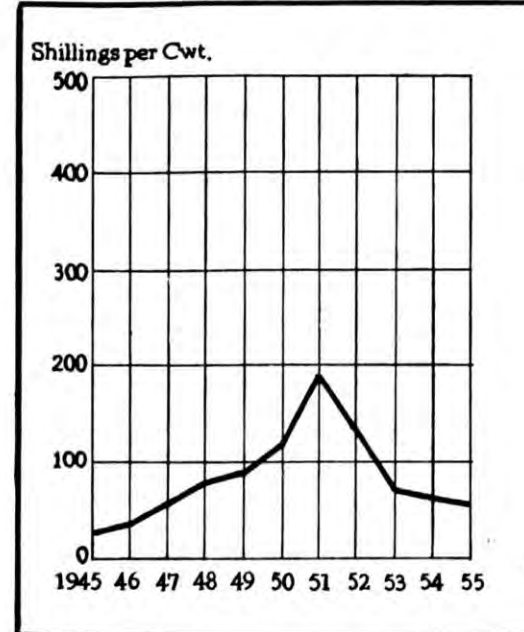


AGRICULTURE—PRICE TO PRODUCER

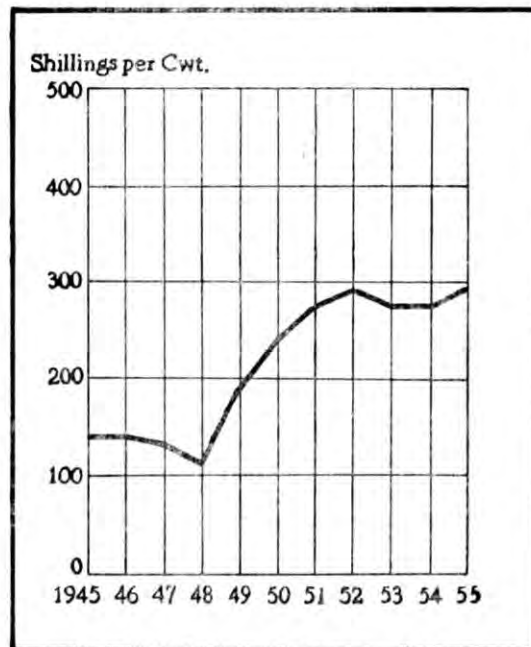
COFFEE



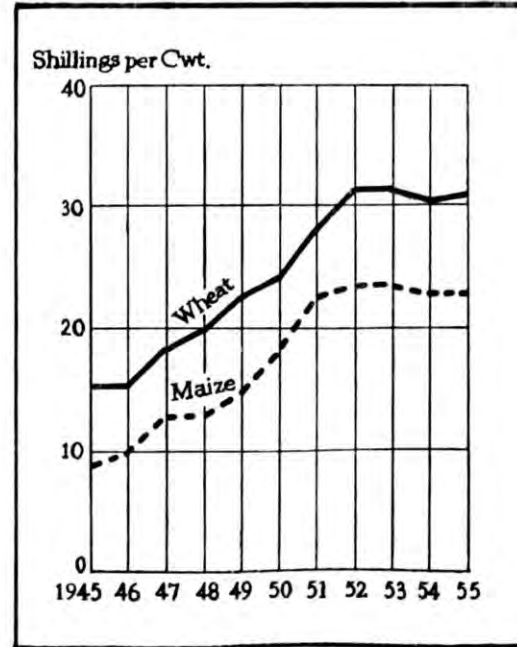
SISAL



PYRETHRUM



WHEAT AND MAIZE



EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE*
(Mainly Non-African)

Table 102

YEAR	WHEAT		WHEAT FLOUR		CLEAN	COFFEE	SISAL FIBRE & TOW		PYRETHRUM FLOWERS	PYRETHRUM EXTRACT		TEA		
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£
1938	—	—	240	—	16,920	768,000	28,080	432,000	1,800	180,000	—	—	4,080	480,000
1946	144		7,320	180,000	7,920	876,000	24,360	852,000	7,440	1,152,000	15	48,654	3,720	492,000
1947	15,840	276,000	6,480	168,000	9,120	1,248,000	24,240	1,356,000	1,680	276,000	18	75,729	4,080	864,000
1948	6,360	144,000	5,400	168,000	13,800	1,980,000	30,600	2,364,000	1,440	180,000	32	134,476	2,280	564,000
1949	7,089	185,374	6,881	226,511	7,205	1,473,253	33,413	2,851,823	3,825	604,620	27	135,651	2,650	716,641
1950	1,521	43,184	6,295	223,016	9,647	3,493,087	35,875	4,061,168	1,147	330,723	40	230,967	4,126	1,333,854
1951	21,362	639,017	12,737	515,377	9,369	4,008,626	38,825	6,948,160	1,324	357,123	32	227,089	4,123	1,397,278
1952	7,393	281,949	13,452	646,735	16,631	7,083,666	35,273	4,469,588	1,893	511,971	28	215,752	4,279	1,315,803
1953			11,168	573,545	14,221	6,632,591	35,334	2,482,469	1,315	395,852	31	250,079	2,996	928,276
1954			5,158	269,096	10,007	5,619,980	32,232	2,041,563	1,156	334,272	74	570,775	4,840	2,062,654
1955			763	40,697	18,640	8,840,016	33,502	1,958,631	928	284,732	122	953,746	5,779	2,761,151
1956	—	—	89	4,770	26,194	13,604,218	35,206	2,075,303	1,310	390,183	102	810,397	6,956	2,615,677

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

*See introductory note on exports at the beginning of this section.

† Pyrethrum Extract. Prior to 1954 Pyrethrum Extract was not shown as a separate item in the Annual Trade Report. The figures for the period 1946-1953 are estimates.

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE*
(Mainly or Partly African Production)

Table 103

YEAR	MAIZE & MAIZE MEAL		POTATOES		BEANS AND PULSES		COTTON LINT		WATTLE BARK		WATTLE EXTRACT	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£		£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£
1938	52,200	234,000	8,040	36,000	3,960	27,600	2,160	104,400	4,440	30,000	6,000	84,000
1946	3,480	34,800	1,800	20,400	4,920	176,400	240	40,800	7,800	78,000	12,000	253,200
1947	59,280	662,400	1,800	20,400	10,320	406,800	720	99,600	10,080	130,800	11,640	313,200
1948	12,720	210,000	1,080	14,400	5,880	210,000	360	97,200	11,520	190,800	12,720	501,600
1949	5,515	83,649	2,492	32,654	2,470	99,301	993	248,374	5,915	111,157	21,986	888,841
1950	35,020	787,360	2,199	30,558	4,493	162,433	843	227,823	1,765	34,544	24,126	978,945
1951	21,131	682,743	1,419	23,613	2,941	116,393	1,735	986,478	2,109	48,064	22,223	1,263,848
1952	69,691	2,422,065	1,311	24,353	9,359	340,786	2,701	1,098,271	2,077	61,034	24,024	1,685,912
1953	12,473	354,384	1,050	18,200	2,447	94,447	2,101	511,527	1,805	58,591	22,091	1,544,720
1954	46,197	1,021,374	687	14,410	647	38,174	2,723	796,041	6,791	219,979	24,249	1,668,037
1955	77,779	1,682,529	800	17,302	645	36,784	2,332	691,649	8,136	265,412	33,223	2,260,853
1956	4,259	90,220	906	18,823	299	18,677	3,082	852,474	5,912	193,438	21,817	1,501,332

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

*See introductory note on exports at the beginning of this section.

EXPORTS OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCE*

Table 104

YEAR	Butter		Hides		Wool		Skins
	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	£
1938	972	80,400	2,520	124,800	612	51,600	61,200
1946	984	126,000	1,680	207,600	300	30,000	171,600
1947	1,224	236,400	2,040	345,600	408	42,000	330,000
1948	684	166,800	2,160	354,000	396	91,200	531,600
1949	508	131,284	2,701	436,476	458	94,619	712,769
1950	551	156,339	3,698	903,133	530	208,661	998,584
1951	635	202,318	2,727	1,165,662	656	379,240	825,224
1952	1,177	391,123	2,587	647,345	537	240,689	416,727
1953	629	239,403	3,700	941,788	649	257,100	618,961
1954	1,287	483,117	3,022	759,217	518	214,530	626,021
1955	1,508	513,575	3,550	586,704	617	256,908	673,598
1956	1,894	615,705	3,348	606,208	744	279,616	519,745

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

*See introductory note on exports at the beginning of this section.

MAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF TRADE WITH UGANDA AND TANGANYIKA

To Uganda

Table 105 (a)

YEAR	Wheat	Flour	Milk, Cream and Dried Milk		Butter and Ghee		Cheese		Eggs		Tea		Coffee (roasted)		Meat and Meat Preparations	
	Qnty.	Value	Qnty.	Value	Qnty.	Value	Qnty.	Value	Qnty.	Value	Qnty.	Value	Qnty.	Value	Qnty.	Value
1950	Tons 7,128	£ 240,561	Tons 30	£ 6,866	Tons 146	£ 40,270	Tons 40	£ 8,040	Doz 17,622	£ 1,139	Tons 31	£ 7,968	Tons 56	£ 17,396	Tons 125	£ 24,392
1951	10,190	388,144	43	10,881	242	75,658	48	11,033	1,312	108	179	48,950	62	20,610	204	43,534
1952	9,324	449,161	53	13,487	297	99,827	29	7,975	1,953	185	137	56,075	72	23,614	229	53,604
1953	14,384	669,322	1,711	88,306	380	141,405	28	8,645	5,479	572	195	77,981	99	35,485	289	72,318
1954	13,738	595,268	2,677	128,760	372	148,784	35	10,554	23,299	3,420	307	136,292	100	37,296	792	119,263
1955	8,467	416,065	3,228	152,689	439	172,390	41	12,382	22,498	4,284	14	10,093	158	66,534	1,074	160,326
1956	1,682	81,469	3,602	164,720	524	211,267	59	17,046	39,122	8,375	149	76,039	86	36,152	946	156,176

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

Maize Meal.—The only significant year was 1951 when the value of Kenya maize meal sent to Uganda was £36,235.

To Tanganyika

Table 105(b)

YEAR	Wheat	Flour	Milk, Cream and Dried Milk		Butter and Ghee		Cheese		Eggs		Tea		Coffee (roasted)		Meat and Meat Preparations	
	Qnty.	Value	Qnty.	Value	Qnty.	Value	Qnty.	Value	Qnty.	Value	Qnty.	Value	Qnty.	Value	Qnty.	Value
1950	Tons 8,053	£ 282,493	Tons 14	£ 2,635	Tons 303	£ 90,292	Tons 62	£ 14,358	Doz 43,940	£ 5,162	Tons 509	£ 124,564	Tons 70	£ 21,187	Tons 328	£ 58,195
1951	9,023	348,771	58	7,173	369	117,602	65	16,074	33,192	5,274	510	133,881	89	30,172	323	65,671
1952	11,490	517,226	26	7,444	372	129,422	51	13,579	18,440	2,563	488	175,914	101	34,958	304	70,321
1953	11,814	581,503	142	12,026	286	108,494	36	10,994	37,863	6,355	498	167,678	101	40,911	288	72,733
1954	11,532	580,930	116	9,092	308	122,638	42	12,585	74,541	14,230	532	241,942	93	40,729	485	79,308
1955	9,761	492,761	560	22,960	309	123,297	61	17,439	10,166	1,546	100	56,624	112	51,984	382	68,923
1956	7,565	377,959	66	9,561	312	126,388	79	23,301	15,100	2,737	492	192,948	122	55,463	378	98,212

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

Maize Meal.—The only significant year was 1950 when the value of Kenya maize meal sent to Tanganyika was £59,791.

TYPE OF FARM (BY PREDOMINANT ACTIVITY), 1955—NON-AFRICAN FARMS
(Excluding Coast Province)

Table 106		Numbers									
AGRICultural	PLANTATIONS*					Cereals	Ranches	Mixed Enterprises (incl Intensive Livestock)	Small Holdings incl residential) under 200 acres	Non-producing or unoccupied farms	Total
	Coffee	Tea	Sisal	Sugar	Wattle						
AREA											
Laikipia ..						8	42	106	7	6	169
Naivasha ..	-	-	-	-	-	38	48	229	50	21	386
Nakuru	13	-	8	-	-	19	21	425	79	12	577
Trans Nzoia	24	-	2	-	1	22	25	338	38	14	464
Uasin Gishu	9	14	5	-	29	67	22	403	30	10	589
Lumbwa/ Songhor..	38	-	7	1	-	-	19	41	1	10	117
Kibos/ Muhoroni	-	-		38	-		1	3	34		78
Kericho	-	33		-	-		2	1		1	37
Sotik	2	7		-	3	2	16	37	2	4	73
Nairobi	102	9	1	-	1	-	10	34	178	6	341
Nyeri	11	-	1	-	-	1	98	55	42	18	226
Thika	144	-	21	1	-	2	11	13	9	9	210
Machakos ..	5	-	4	-	-	-	39	5	2	7	62
TOTAL	348	63	51	40	34	159	354	1,690	472	118	3,329

Source: East African Statistical Department.

*40 acres and over.
ŽExcluding plantations of 40 acres and over.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS, 1955—NON-AFRICAN FARMS
(Excluding Coast Province)

Table 107		NUMBER OF HOLDINGS								Total
AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE	AREA	Under 200 acres	200-499 acres	500-999 acres	1,000 1,499 acres	1,500- 1,999 acres	2,000- 4,999 acres	5,000- 49,999acres	50,000 acres and over	
	Laikipia	7	14	28	19	28	29	37	7	169
	Naivasha	50	46	94	72	36	56	32		386
	Nakuru	79	100	140	102	62	65	29		577
	Trans Nzoia	38	56	129	108	57	69	7	—	464
	Uasin Gishu	30	63	150	121	80	120	25		589
	Lumbwa/Songhor	1	6	24	24	15	40	7		117
	Kibos/Muhoroni	34	30	9	1	1	2	1		78
	Kericho	-	4	8	9	8	7	1		37
	Sotik	2	7	19	16	5	18	6		73
	Nairobi	223	79	27	6	2	3	1		341
	Nyeri	42	36	24	14	14	46	48	2	226
	Thika	19	57	56	15	4	30	29		210
	Machakos	2	3	6	3	1	21	26	-	62
	TOTAL	527	501	714	510	313	506	249	9	3,329
								-1		

Source: East African Statistical Department.

MINERAL PRODUCTION—VALUE

Table 114 (b)

£

MINERALS	1946	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Asbestos	2,752*	6,650	8,700	2,870	4,500	1,632	3,932
Hentonitic Clay	—	10					-
Beryl	—		50†				
Carbon Dioxide	—	21,288	29,602	39,839	21,089	42,682§	49,154
Clay	417						
Copper Concentrates	—	13,800	76,500	79,828			188,980
Columbite	—					90	
Diatomite	1,630	37,080	63,670	48,614	60,214	53,119	95,730
Felspar	140	—					
Gold	257,942	245,458	131,881	122,801	81,500	119,749	172,545
Gypsum	1,863	615	3,584	1,893	1,100	5,105	13,830
Graphite	—	70	1,946	9,112	17,934	10,800	22,112
Kaolin	1,090	4,770	1,512			3,768	6,000
Kyanite	9,482	31,674	9,129				
Lime	51,005	64,636	68,779	72,421	80,945	75,000†	81,512
Limestone (coral)	2,597	1,537	8,529‡				
Magnesite	675	—					
Manganese Ore	—		196				
Meerschaum	—	—				1,600	4,050
Mica	—	867	1,100			1,000	
Mullite	—	192,000	186,875*	129,992	96,432*	75,688*	
Pegmatite	118	—					
Plaster of Paris	871	160	261				
Pyrite	2,308	—					
Quartz	439	—	—	—	—	—	
Salt	59,336	120,230	139,363	164,439	156,137	200,859	186,223
Silver	1,045	669	5,198	6,709	415	569	16,469
Soapstone	1,687	2,772	1,928	1,127	718	—	
Soda Ash, etc.	561,659	1,154,368	1,219,221	790,732	1,249,362	1,308,250	1,590 876
Talc	210		—	—	—		
Vermiculite	4	124	—	365	3,600	2,040	1,776
Zinc Concentrates	—	4,160	33,223	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	£ 957,270	1,902,938	1,991,247	1,470,742	1,773,946	1,901,951	2,433,189

Sources: 1946-52 (inclusive). Bulletin No. 1. "The Geology and Mineral Resources of Kenya" by the Chief Geologist, Geological Survey of Kenya.

1953 to 1956. Annual Reports of Mines and Geological Department.

*Including kyanite.

‡Limestone.

†Estimated.

§Carbonic acid gas.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, 1955—NON-AFRICAN FARMS
(Excluding Coast Province)

Table 110

Agricultural Committee Area	Farm Buildings £'000*	Farmer's Residence £'000	Mechanical Equipment £'000	Other Permanent Improvements £'000	Total £'000	Per Acre Sh.+
Laikipia	45	4	105	50	204	3
Naivasha	85	42	281	69	477	12
Nakuru	138	45	324	111	618	14
Trans Nzoia	85	41	179	95	400	13
Uasin Gishu	146	62	317	157	682	14
Lumbwa/Songhor.	24	5	25	12	66	5
Kibos/Muhoroni ..	17	13	52	19	101	52
Kericho	173	27	132	91	423	149
Sotik	25	5	28	34	92	14
Nairobi	76	47	88	43	254	58
Nyeri	35	13	91	56	195	4
Thika	102	41	137	152	432	17
Machakos	10	4	26	18	58	2
Total	961	349	1,785	907	4,002	11

Source: East African Statistical Department.

*Including housing for African employees. On total area of holdings.

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT, 1955—NON-AFRICAN FARMS

Table 111

(Excluding Coast Province)

Number"

Agricultural Committee Area	Tractors		Total	Combine Harvesters*	Utility and Goods Motor Vehicles
	Wheel	Crawler			
Laikipia	196	56	252	54	244
Naivasha	517	160	677	136	475
Nakuru	872	237	1,109	115	674
Trans Nzoia	633	97	730	18	429
Uasin Gishu	869	135	1,004	152	628
Lumbwa/Songhor	95	46	141	1	126
Kibos/Muhoroni	74	58	132	2	132
Kericho	40	13	53	—	77
Sotik	68	11	79	—	79
Nairobi	115	24	139	—	335
Nyeri	180	33	213	9	263
Thika	259	179	438	—	350
Machakos	69	25	94	—	116
Total	3,987	1,074	5,061	487	3,928

Source: East African Statistical Department.

*Self-propelled only.

EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE. 1956—NON-AFRICAN FARMS

Table 112**Numbers**

Type of Farm	Non-Africans		Africans		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Juveniles
Plantations—					
Coffee	305	20	21,200	26,300	6,900
Tea	133		19,300	3,500	8,700
Sisal	160		11,400	2,000	2,000
Sugar	63		2,100	400	700
Wattle	54	1	2,200	400	700
Not Stated	49	4	3,700	1,200	1,100
Cereals	27		2,400	600	600
Ranches	218	30	11,700	2,100	2,500
Mixed Enterprises	652	63	45,800	15,600	11,500
Others*	159	22	14,500	4,700	3,300
Total	1,820	152	134,300	56,800	38,000

Source: East African Statistical Department.

*Includes Asian holdings (except Asian sugar plantations), smallholdings, and non-producing farms.

FORESTRY

Notes and Definitions

The tables cover licensed timber cutting (excluding fuel) from forest reserves and public lands. Timber cut from private land is not included since reliable statistics are not available. This is only a small proportion of total production, and a very small amount of timber which is issued free is omitted from the totals. The factor 1 -27 is used for converting production in hoppus cubic feet to round timber true volume.

Exports retained in the other East African territories are excluded from the export values. "Timber" is defined as logs, rough hewn or not, or sawn lengthwise or squared. Firewood, poles and railway sleepers are excluded.

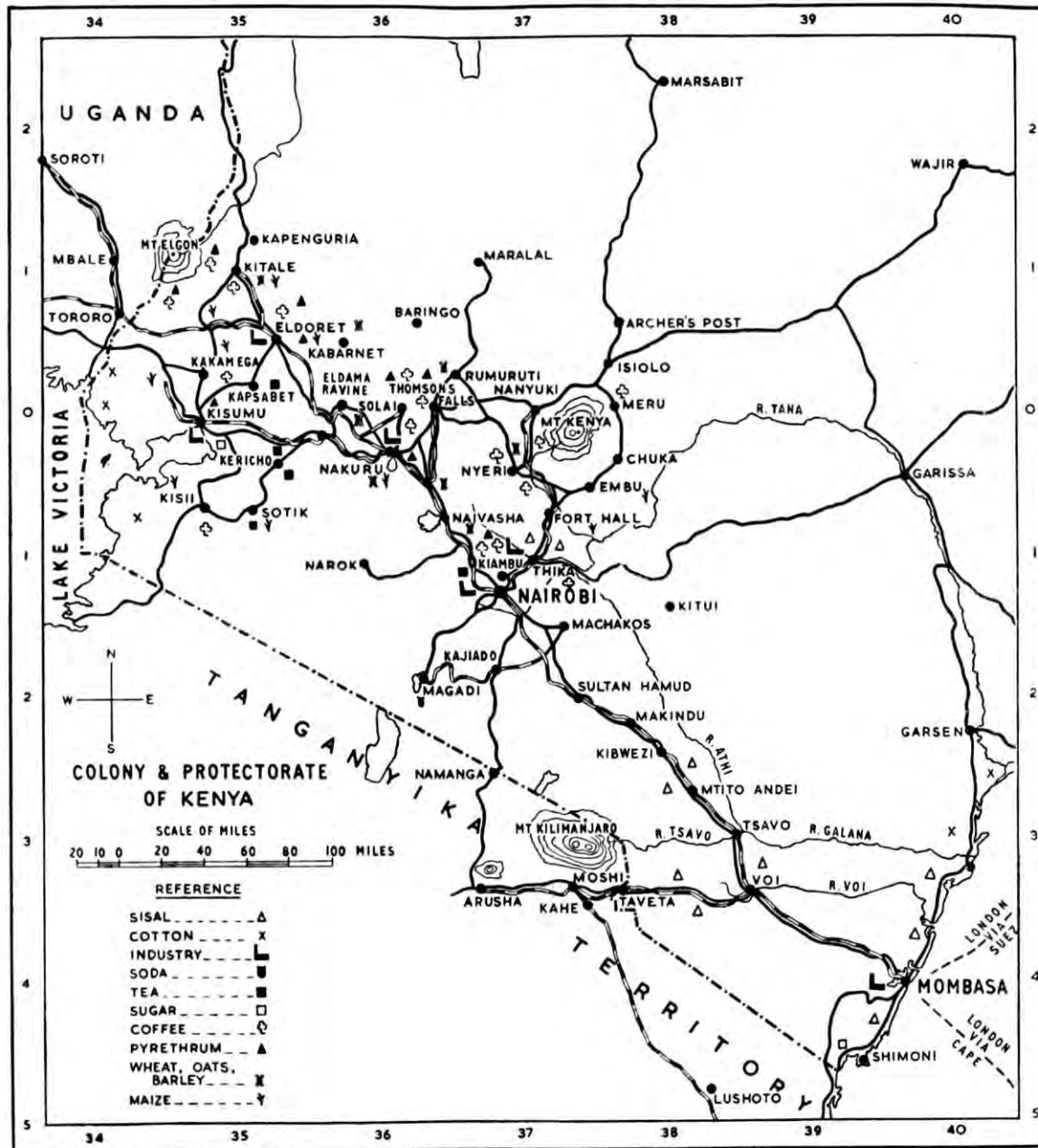
Table 113 ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF TIMBER AND VALUE OF EXPORTS Thousand cu. ft.

Year	Soft Wood				Hard Wood						Total	Value of Exports
	Podo	Cedar	Cyprus	Total including Other	Musheragi	Muiri	Mukeo	Lam-	Musaise	Total including Other		
												£
1946	3,249	939	96	4,284	101	63				1,107	5,391	113,462
1947 ..	2,737	1,099	221	4,057	94	94	—	—		1,042	5,099	431,397
1948 ..	3,476	1,614	398	5,508	139	121	—	—	—	1,151	6,659	510,075
1949 ..	3,272	1,678	691	5,714	141	97	79	203	70	1,249	6,963	291,625
1950 ..	3,589	1,638	681	6,005	124	92	71	230	110	1,397	7,402	518,297
1951 ..	4,129	1,348	993	6,551	143	121	84	283	86	1,714	8,265	824,435
1952 ..	3,897	2,229	1,017	7,213	182	102	72	323	102	1,737	8,950	413,770
1953 ..	4,033	1,448	985	6,568	167	98	28	232	33	1,244	7,812	622,367
1954 ..	4,666	1,686	1,337	7,812	159	76	22	193	12	1,163	8,975	475,938
1955 ..	4,448	1,796	1,427	8,005	83	87	16	234	6	1,197	9,202	286,108
1956 ..	4,070	1,561	1,613	7,346	88	107	16	250	42	1,131	8,477	560,921

Sources: Forestry Department and Annual Trade Reports.

NOTE.—Production in round timber true volume.

AREAS OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY



MINING

Notes and Definitions

Kenya statistics of mineral production are compiled from returns made by mining concerns. For salt and lime commercial output only is covered, but considerable quantities of these items which are mined and used on farms, etc., are not recorded. The values given for gold, lime, kyanite and diatomite are the gross amounts realised by the producers. The production of limestone and gypsum excludes that used as material in the production of local cement.

Minerals	Unit of Quantity	1946	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Asbestos	Long tons	142	373	348	149	200	136	152
Bentonitic Clay	„	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Beryl	„	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Carbon Dioxide	„	—	264	383	510	582	636	677
Clay	„	285	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copper Concentrates	„	—	525	1,614	3,002	—	—	859
Columbite	Lb.	—	—	—	—	—	136	—
Diatomite	„	508	4,218	5,932	4,378	3,258	2,950	4,837
Felspar	„	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gold	Fine oz. troy	29,892	19,765	10,210	9,603	6,607	9,528	13,843
Gypsum	Long tons	500	82	1,593	841	503	851	1,908
Graphite	„	—	1	34	183	310	216	553
Kaolin	„	424	1,908	877	—	—	919	1,499
Kyanite	„	2,631	2,640	961	—	—	—	—
Lime	„	12,832	15,446	11,680	13,901	15,263	18,358	13,281
Limestone (coral)	„	1,709	1,230t	3,156	—	—	—	—
Magnesite	„	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manganese Ore	„	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
Meerschaum	„	—	—	—	—	—	8	27
Mica	„	—	1	2	—	—	1	—
Mullite	„	—	8,000	7,475	5,434*	4,018*	2,706*	—
Pegmatite	„	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plaster of Paris	„	26	6	8	—	—	—	—
Pyrite	„	407	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quartz	„	135	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt	„	15,388	19,084	16,750	20,886	18,795	25,376	21,885
Silver	Fine oz. troy	5,493	2,150	17,315	21,758	1,325	1,770	54,689
Soapstone	Long tons	482	332	231	155	99	—	—
Soda Ash, etc. ..	„	84,633	124,067	118,371	76,032	96,074	124,744	146,326
Talc	„	7 _{1/2}	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermiculite	„	—	23	—	73	720	340	444
Zinc Concentrates	„	—	160	801	—	—	—	—

Sources: 1946-52 (inclusive). Bulletin No. 1 "The Geology and Mineral Resources of Kenya" by the Chief Geologist—Geological Survey of Kenya.

1953 to 1956. Annual Reports of Mines and Geological Department.

*Including kyanite.

Limestone.

MINERAL PRODUCTION—VALUE

Table 114 (b)

£

MINERALS	1946	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Asbestos	2,752*	6,650	8,700	2,870	4,500	1,632	3,932
Hentonitic Clay	—	10					-
Beryl	—		50†				
Carbon Dioxide	—	21,288	29,602	39,839	21,089	42,682§	49,154
Clay	417						
Copper Concentrates	—	13,800	76,500	79,828			188,980
Columbite	—					90	
Diatomite	1,630	37,080	63,670	48,614	60,214	53,119	95,730
Felspar	140	—					
Gold	257,942	245,458	131,881	122,801	81,500	119,749	172,545
Gypsum	1,863	615	3,584	1,893	1,100	5,105	13,830
Graphite	—	70	1,946	9,112	17,934	10,800	22,112
Kaolin	1,090	4,770	1,512			3,768	6,000
Kyanite	9,482	31,674	9,129				
Lime	51,005	64,636	68,779	72,421	80,945	75,000†	81,512
Limestone (coral)	2,597	1,537	8,529‡				
Magnesite	675	—					
Manganese Ore	—		196				
Meerschaut	—	—				1,600	4,050
Mica	—	867	1,100			1,000	
Mullite	—	192,000	186,875*	129,992	96,432*	75,688*	
Pegmatite	118	—					
Plaster of Paris	871	160	261				
Pyrite	2,308	—					
Quartz	439	—	—	—	—	—	
Salt	59,336	120,230	139,363	164,439	156,137	200,859	186,223
Silver	1,045	669	5,198	6,709	415	569	16,469
Soapstone	1,687	2,772	1,928	1,127	718	—	
Soda Ash, etc.	561,659	1,154,368	1,219,221	790,732	1,249,362	1,308,250	1,590 876
Talc	210		—	—	—		
Vermiculite	4	124	—	365	3,600	2,040	1,776
Zinc Concentrates	—	4,160	33,223	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	£ 957,270	1,902,938	1,991,247	1,470,742	1,773,946	1,901,951	2,433,189

Sources: 1946-52 (inclusive). Bulletin No. 1. "The Geology and Mineral Resources of Kenya" by the Chief Geologist, Geological Survey of Kenya.

1953 to 1956. Annual Reports of Mines and Geological Department.

*Including kyanite.

‡Limestone.

†Estimated.

§Carbonic acid gas.

FUEL AND POWER

Electricity.—For the period prior to the second quarter of 1948, sales of the East African Power and Lighting Company **are** given. This company held, until then, a monopoly for the public sale of electricity, but as from that quarter a small amount has been **sold** by the Kenya Government in the Nyeri area. Electric power has been exported by land line from Tanganyika to Kenya since 1949, and is included in the sales at Mombasa.

Lubricants.—Aviation lubricants include oils and greases, in thousand gallons. Railway oils are those sold on contract, e.g. action, motion and steam cylinder oils.

ELECTRICITY—GENERATING CAPACITY

Table 115 kw.

YEAR	GENERATING STATIONS								TOTAL		
	Nairobi	Mombasa	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kisumu	Kitale	Nanyuki	Nyeri	Thermal	Hydro*	Total
1938	7,006	2,600	348	360	—	—	—	—	3,914	6,400	10,314
1946	10,156	4,425	590	780	—	—	—	—	9,301	6,650	15,951
1947	11,786	4,200	580	1,080	—	—	—	360	11,356	6,650	18,006
1948..	11,786	4,200	624	960	400	—	—	360	11,680	6,650	18,330
1949..	15,100	5,400	1,114	1,132	600	450	52	360	17,506	6,702	24,208
1950	16,690	5,470	1,361	1,152	1,000	450	52	360	19,833	6,702	26,535
1951..	21,125	6,570	1,609	1,922	1,000	450	52	360	26,386	6,702	33,088
1952	23,340	6,920	2,497	2,152	1,360	450	502	550	29,869	7,902	37,771
1953	32,480	7,980	2,910	1,702	1,360	450	600	550	32,730	15,302	48,032
1954	38,010	7,980	2,640	1,950	1,460	630	900	550	37,170	16,950	54,120
1955	46,400	9,780	3,840	2,150	1,460	630	1,270	550	41,130	24,950	66,080
1956	49,630	20,880	3,570	2,400	1,965	630	970	550	55,645	24,950	80,595

Sources: The E.A. Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., and Nyeri Electricity Undertaking.
bNairobi produces both thermal and hydro-electricity. Eldoret started producing hydro-electricity in 1949, and Nanyuki in 1952.

ELECTRICITY—PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS

Table 116 000 kwh.

YEAR	GENERATING STATIONS								Total Generated	Imported from Tanganyika into Mombasa	Total Generated and Imported
	Nairobi	Mombasa	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kisumu	Kitale	Nanyuki	Nyeri			
1938 ..	13,291	2,995	299	649	—	—	—	—	17,234	—	17,234
1946 ..	34,968	7,518	1,139	1,295	—	—	—	—	44,920	—	44,920
1947 ..	37,062	8,324	1,325	1,323	—	—	—	—	48,034	—	48,034
1948 ..	45,001	10,247	1,760	1,799	210	—	—	77	59,094	—	59,094
1949 ..	53,899	10,537	2,527	2,507	1,177	147	*	177	70,971	2,678	73,649
1950 ..	70,925	8,186	3,652	3,396	1,743	543	259	339	89,043	6,786	95,829
1951 ..	87,084	4,220	4,609	3,842	2,370	749	344	569	103,787	11,898	115,685
1952 ..	104,024	8,097	5,364	3,513	3,094	1,020	489	1,050	126,651	12,145	138,796
1953 ..	122,001	10,407	6,300	3,863	3,857	1,421	694	1,649	150,192	13,075	163,267
1954 ..	145,330	12,832	7,263	4,214	4,569	1,647	1,148	2,400	179,403	18,758	198,161
1955	166,216	18,305	8,862	4,538	4,957	1,731	1,662	2,652	208,923	22,268	231,191
1956 ..	185,461	27,034	10,207	4,984	5,599	2,010	1,877	3,377	240,549	23,095	263,644

Sources: The E.A. Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., and Nyeri Electricity Undertaking.
bNot metered.

ELECTRICITY—SALES**Table 117****'000 kwh.**

YEAR	GENERATING STATIONS								TOTAL SALES
	Nairobi	Mombasa*	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kisumu	Kitale	Nanyuki	Nyeri	
1938	10,765	2,212	195	569	—	—	—	—	13,741
1946	26,778	5,786	857	1,051					34,472
1947	28,980	6,392	902	1,094					37,368
1948	36,379	8,377	1,208	1,381	165			57	47,567
1949	45,079	11,052	1,886	1,823	945	94	95	148	61,122
1950	54,700	13,228	2,883	2,617	1,446	436	245	278	75,833
1951	67,853	13,985	3,676	3,099	2 002	625	298	465	92,003
1952	82,365	18,351	4,260	2,885	2,688	868	406	851	112,674
1953	96,802	20,972	5,210	3,332	3,305	1,226	578	1,382	132,807
1954	115,503	28,402	6,136	3,668	4,000	1,416	1,016	1,987	162,128
1955	136,830	36,978	7,606	3,940	4,206	1,470	1,460	(2,108)	194,598
1956									

Source: The E.A. Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., and Nyeri Electricity Undertaking.

*Includes sales of electricity imported from Tanganyika.

MOTOR SPIRIT SALES***Table 118**

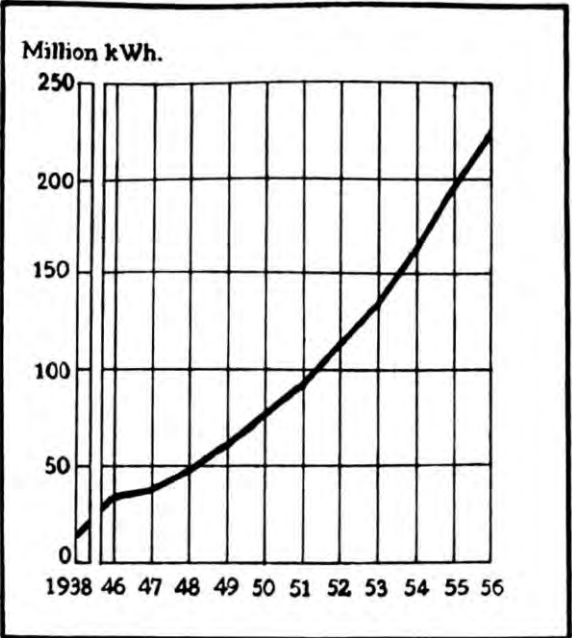
YEAR	MILLION GALLONS
1938	4.8
1946	11.3
1947	14.0
1948	16.1
1949	19.5
1950	22.1
1951	22.6
1952	24.4
1953	25.9
1954	28.0
1955	31 .1
1956	33.0

Source: The Oil Companies.

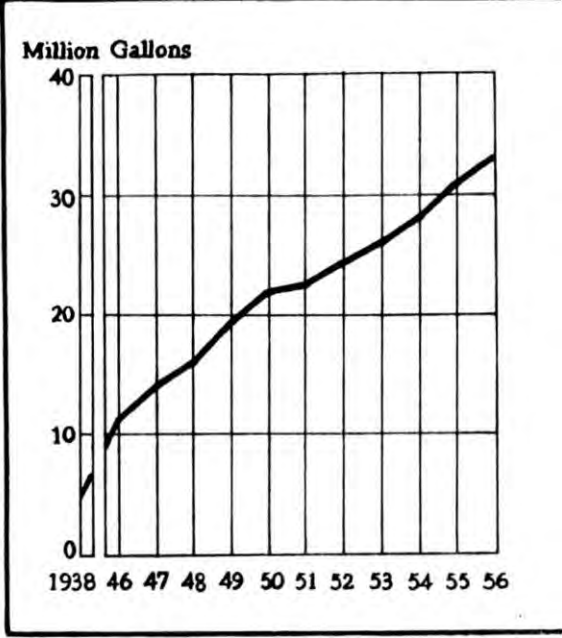
*Excluding sales to military but including sales to Civil Government.

FUEL AND POWER

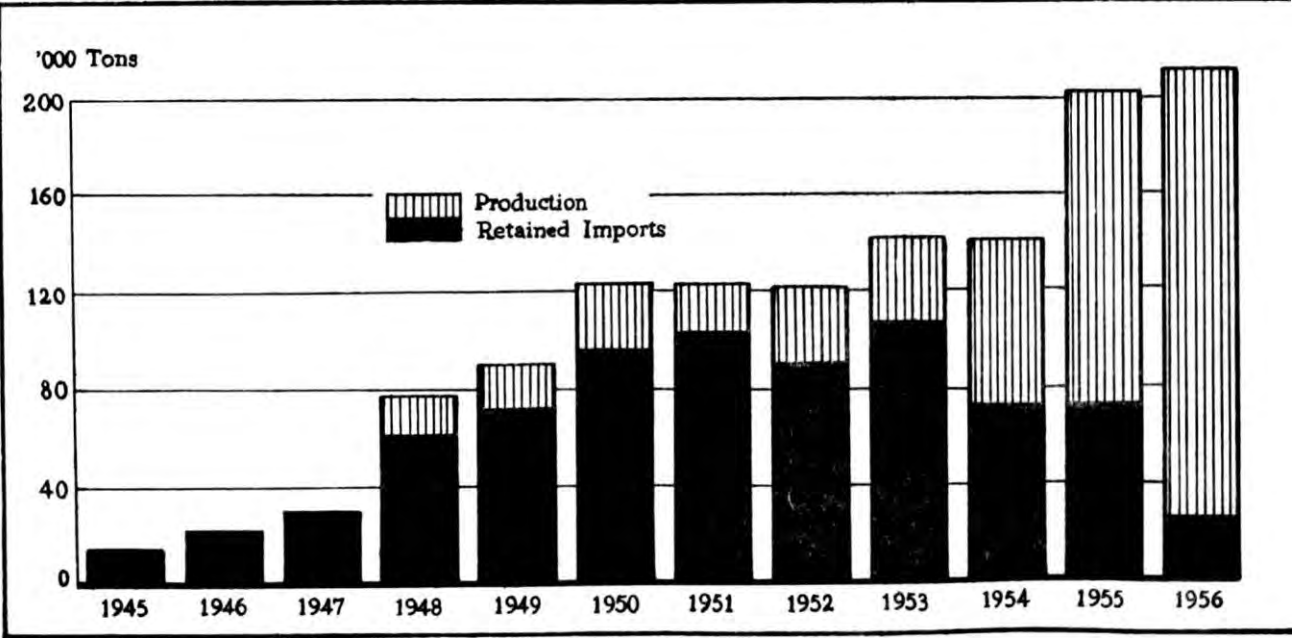
ELECTRICITY SALES



MOTOR SPIRIT SALES



CEMENT



FUEL SALES

Table 119 Thou

YEAR	Aviation Spirit	Lighting Kerosene	Power Kerosene	Light Diesel Fuel	Heavy Diesel Fuel	
1956	4,780	6,128	2,996	14,640	7,257	85
1956—						
1st Qr	974	1,573	947	3,716	1,975	21,0
2nd Qr	1,176	1,348	960	3,839	1,719	22,4
3rd Qr	1,296	1,555	525	3,474	1,829	19,93
4th Qr	1,334	1,653	562	3,612	1,734	21,891

Source: The Oil Companies.

LUBRICANT SALES

Table 120

YEAR	Branded Motor Oils	Un-branded Motor Oils	Aviation Lubricants	Motor Greases	Industrial Oils	Railway Oils	Industrial Greases	Petrolatums
	'000 galls.	'000 galls.	'000 galls.	'000 lb.	'000 galls.	'000 galls.	'000 lb.	'000 lb.
1956	1,470.8	142.7	71.0	1,186.1	453.3	296.7	1375.0	170.9
1956—								
1st Qr.	364.4	36.1	15.3	327.9	113.3	25.6	90.6	41.1
2nd Qr.	365.8	35.1	16.9	282.3	104.4	133.9	102.0	41.0
3rd Qr.	338.0	31.6	18.9	262.1	107.0	110.9	101.0	44.8
4th Qr	402.6	40.0	20.0	313.8	128.6	26.3	81.4	44.1

Source: The Oil Companies.

POWER EQUIPMENT—RETAINED IMPORTS—QUANTITY AND VALUE

Table 121

DETAIL	1951	1952	1953		1954	1955	1956
A—QUANTITY : Electric Generators and Alternators, Motors and Con- verters, Transformers, Switchgear Insulated Cables and Wire for Electricity	12,400	24,308	27,412	20,114	26,971	22,240	
	33,128	61,759	24,639	15,521	10,536	25,739	
		£'000					
B—VALUE: Electric Generators and Alternators, Motors and Con- vertors, Transformers, Switchgear Insulated Cables and Wire for Electricity	267	570	741				
		966	398	555 206	872 239	793 458	

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Notes and Definitions

Company Statistics

Statistics of local companies registered include businesses, already in existence, which are converted into companies of limited liability, while the details of new nominal capital created in a year include capital increases by existing limited liability companies through rights, bonus issues, etc.

Statistics of foreign companies provide details of those companies which are registered outside Kenya but which maintain a place of business in Kenya. The nominal capital of foreign companies is not shown since the total registered capital of these companies gives no indication of the amount of capital they have invested in Kenya.

Bankruptcy statistics do not include companies, winding up under the Official Receiver.

Industrial Production

Statistics for the 1954 survey of industrial production relate only to establishments giving employment to five or more persons. The response of firms to the questionnaire sent to them was less than 100 per cent, but estimates of the costs and output of these non-responding firms are included in the statistics given.

The term "approximate net output" means the value added to the national product by industry and is obtained by subtracting the cost of materials, fuel and work given out from the value of gross production.

Table 122

COMPANIES REGISTERED

YEAR	LOCAL COMPANIES					FOREIGN COMPANIES		
		Registered		Removed From Register	Total Registered as at 31st Dec.	Registered	Removed From Register	Total Registered as at 31st Dec.
	Public	Private	*Nominal Capital £'000					
1938	5	47	763	40	641	7	3	103
1946	12	151	3,518	15	1,036	22	3	199
1947	12	196	4,798	21	1,223	21	2	218
1948	19	270	12,433	17	1,495	30	1	247
1949	12	221	13,808	32	1,696	35	4	278
1950	10	211	8,749	30	1,887	24	4	298
1951	12	237†	12,376	34	2,102	37	5	330
1952	7	237	13,407	55	2,291	33	9	354
1953	4	185	6,113	58	2,422	34	10	378
1954	6	237	9,824	60	2,605	27	5	400
1955	13	339	13,224	47	2,910	47	7	440
1956	12	312	11,344	49	3,185	41	7	474

Source: Registrar General.

*Including increases of capital. †Includes one company restored.

Table 123 BUSINESS NAMES REGISTERED

YEAR	New Names Registered	Names Removed	Total Names Registered end of Period
1938	335	105	3,048
1946	661	50	5,596
1947	777	65	6,308
1948	978	49	7,237
1949	1,008	87	8,158
1950	1,059	88	9,129
1951	1,000	75	10,054
1952	986	93	10,947
1953	912	81	11,778
1954	819	110	12,487
1955	997	103	13,381
1956	1,013	138	14,256

Source: Registrar General.

Table 124 BANKRUPTCIES

YEAR	Bank-ruptcies No.	Estimated	
		Liabilities £'000	Assets £'000
1938	53	105	29
1946	7	4	
1947	7	26	5
1948	8	7	1
1949	13	41	19
1950	14	66	33
1951	36	128	29
1952	28	169	62
1953	67	264	76
1954	47	130	33
1955	46	404	95
1956	70	338*	99*

Source: Official Receiver.

*Statement of affairs in respect of 4 bankruptcies not yet received.

SURVEY OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1954

Summary of Results

Table 125

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	No. of Establishments	Numbers Employed	Labour Costs	Cost of Materials Fuel and Work Given out	Total Costs	Value of Gross Production	Approximate Net Output
			£	£	£	£	£
Mining	34	2,228	214,000	251,000	465,000	316,000	65,000
Quarrying	68	4,742	326,000	100,000	426,000	720,000	620,000
Meat, Dairy, and Canned Products	18	2,351	310,000	4,356,000	4,666,000	5,221,000	865,000
Grain Mill Products	54	2,543	324,000	6,388,000	6,712,000	7,091,000	703,000
Bakery and Confectionery	44	1,326	128,000	870,000	998,000	1,161,000	291,000
Miscellaneous Foods including Sugar	10	2,519	160,000	830,000	990,000	1,320,000	433,000
Beverages and Tobacco	37	2,209	349,000	1,279,000	1,628,000	4,329,000	1,902,000
Textile Products	74	2,477	256,000	698,000	954,000	1,244,000	546,000
Footwear including repair	72	997	173,000	439,000	612,000	720,000	281,000
Wood Products	87	10,194	623,000	579,000	1,202,000	1,778,000	1,199,000
Furniture	118	1,388	249,000	399,000	648,000	802,000	403,000
Paper Products and Printing	57	1,899	468,000	646,000	1,114,000	1,667,000	1,021,000
Chemical Products	48	3,970	608,000	2,561,000	3,169,000	4,603,000	2,042,000
Clay and Glass Products	26	3,376	376,000	1,097,000	1,473,000	2,256,000	1,159,000
Metal Products	49	1,337	237,000	551,000	788,000	937,000	386,000
Machinery	51	1,684	376,000	335,000	711,000	969,000	634,000
Transport Equipment, including Repair	147	4,027	782,000	433,000	1,215,000	1,448,000	1,015,000
Miscellaneous Manufacture	31	556	106,000	468,000	574,000	740,000	272,000
Building and Construction	311	20,412	2,624,000	5,604,000	8,228,000	9,894,000	4,290,000
Electrical Contracting	37	3,623	413,000	675,000	1,088,000	1,568,000	893,000
ALL INDUSTRIAL GROUPS	1,373	73,858	9,102,000	28,559,000	37,661,000	48,784,000	19,020,000

Source: East African Statistical Department.

SURVEY OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1954

Analysis of Numbers Employed in Industry by Race

Table 126

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Europeans	Asians and Others	Africans	Total
Mining	106	58	2,064	2,228
Quarrying	3	128	4,611	4,742
Meat, Dairy and Canned Products	173	77	2,101	2,351
Grain Mill Products	110	205	2,228	2,543
Bakery and Confectionery	34	136	1,156	1,326
Miscellaneous Foods including Sugar	18	125	2,376	2,519
Beverages and Tobacco	131	198	1,880	2,209
Textile Products	51	280	2,146	2,477
Footwear including Repair	18	275	704	997
Wood Products	90	353	9,751	10,194
Furniture	13	432	943	1,388
Paper Products and Printing	146	556	1,197	1,899
Chemical Products	138	289	3,543	3,970
Clay and Glass Products	134	139	3,103	3,376
Metal Products	37	277	1,023	1,337
Machinery	164	351	1,169	1,684
Transport Equipment, including Repair	241	1,295	2,491	4,027
Miscellaneous Manufacture	20	189	347	556
Building and Construction	544	2,932	16,936	20,412
Electrical Contracting	176	212	3,235	3,623
ALL INDUSTRIAL GROUPS	2,347	8,507	63,004	73,858

Source: East African Statistical Department.

SURVEY OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1954

Analysis of Establishments and Employment by Size of Establishment

Table 127

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING 5-19		ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING 20-49		ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING 50 AND OVER	
	No. of Establishments	Nos. Employed	No. of Establishments	Nos. Employed	No. of Establishments	Nos. Employed
Mining	12	143	12	402	10	1,683
Quarrying	11	141	27	916	30	3,685
Meat, Dairy and Canned Products	6	68	6	172	6	2,111
Grain Mill Products	35	333	10	287	9	1,923
Bakery and Confectionery	28	295	11	297	5	734
Miscellaneous Foods including Sugar	2	24	3	87	5	2,408
Beverages and Tobacco	16	171	11	358	10	1,680
Textile Products	56	473	12	410	6	1,594
Footwear including Repair	69	509	3	488	—*	—*
Wood Products	23	239	20	600	44	9,355
Furniture	102	820	13	358	3	210
Paper Products and Printing	29	337	20	574	8	988
Chemical Products	20	223	15	459	13	3,288
Clay and Glass Products	7	117	5	104	14	3,155
Metal Products	39	371	4	152	6	814
Machinery	32	279	12	432	7	973
Transport Equipment, including Repair	83	879	46	1,363	18	1,785
Miscellaneous Manufacture	24	202	4	129	3	225
Building and Construction	133	1,405	89	2,874	89	16,133
Electrical Contracting	27	250	6	164	4	3,209
ALL INDUSTRIAL GROUPS	754	7,279	329	10,626	290	55,953

Source: East African Statistical Department.

*Only one establishment manufacturing footwear employed more than 50 persons and in order not to show the statistics of this establishment separately it has been combined with the 20-49 group.

SURVEY OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1954

Analysis of Establishments, Employment and Production by Size of Establishment

Table 128

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING 5-19			ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING 20/49			ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING 50 AND OVER		
	Per cent of Establishments	Per cent of Employed	Per cent of Production	Per cent of Establishments	Per cent of Employed	Per cent of Production	Per cent of Establishments	Per cent of Employed	Per cent of Production
Mining	35.3	6.4	1.5	35.3	18.0	20.9	29.4	75.6	77.6
Quarrying	16.2	3.0	4.4	39.7	19.3	25.3	44.1	77.7	70.3
Meat, Dairy and Canned Products	33.3	2.9	2.8	33.4	7.3	3.7	33.3	89.8	93.5
Grain Mill Products	64.8	13.1	7.8	18.5	11.3	9.0	16.7	75.6	83.2
Bakery and Confectionery	63.6	22.2	20.5	25.0	22.4	24.2	11.4	55.4	55.3
Miscellaneous Foods including Sugar	20.0	0.9	6.9	30.0	3.5	13.7	50.0	95.6	79.4
Beverages and Tobacco	43.3	7.7	1.7	29.7	16.2	7.2	27.0	76.1	91.1
Textile Products	75.7	19.1	25.2	16.2	16.5	24.8	8.1	64.4	80.0
Footwear including Repair	95.8	51.1	30.8	4.2	48.9	69.2	*	*	*
Wood Products	26.4	2.3	7.5	23.0	5.9	9.4	50.6	91.8	83.1
Furniture	86.4	59.1	61.0	11.0	25.8	30.2	2.6	15.1	8.8
Paper Products and Printing	50.9	17.8	11.2	35.1	30.2	20.6	14.0	52.0	68.2
Chemical Products	41.7	5.6	7.1	31.2	11.6	12.0	27.1	82.8	80.9
Clay and Glass Products	26.9	3.5	0.8	19.2	3.0	1.4	53.9	93.5	97.8
Metal Products	79.6	27.7	18.0	8.2	11.4	15.7	12.2	60.9	66.3
Machinery	62.8	16.6	21.0	23.5	25.6	25.8	13.7	57.8	53.2
Transport Equipment, including Repair	56.5	21.8	23.9	31.3	33.9	38.6	12.2	44.3	37.5
Miscellaneous Manufacture	77.4	36.3	45.2	12.9	23.2	18.3	9.7	40.5	36.5
Building and Construction	42.8	6.9	7.4	28.6	14.1	19.2	28.6	79.0	73.4
Electrical Contracting	73.0	6.9	13.1	16.2	4.5	11.0	10.8	88.6	75.9
ALL INDUSTRIAL GROUPS	54.9	9.8	9.9	24.0	14.4	14.7	21.1	75.8	75.4

Source: East African Statistical Department.

*Only one establishment manufacturing footwear employed more than 50 persons and in order not to show the statistics of this establishment separately it has been combined with the 20-49 group.

SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF FIRMS, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL, 1956

Table 129

Number of Firms

INDUSTRY	NO. OF EMPLOYEES PER FIRM					
	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50 & over	Total
Metal Mining	1			2	3	6
Stone Quarrying, etc	13	12	12	41	44	122
Non-metallic Mining	—	—		1	3	4
Food Manufacturing Industries	63	33	40	32	22	190
Beverage Industries	6	9	6	11	6	38
Tobacco Manufactures	—	—			2	2
Manufacture of Textiles	1	—	2	1	5	9
Manufacture and Repair of Footwear	142	57	9	3	1	212
Manufacture of Wearing Apparel and Made up Textile Goods	293	71	11	10	4	389
Manufactures of Wood and Cork (except Furniture)	11	14	14	15	42	96
Manufacture of Furniture and Fixtures	116	85	46	10	3	260
Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products	1	3		4	1	9
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	3	7	20	20	5	55
Manufacture of Leather and Leather Products	2	—	1	1	2	6
Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	11	11	10	13	16	61
Manufacture of Non-metallic Minerals	5	1	6	6	11	29
Manufacture and Repair of Metal Products	41	28	15	7	6	97
Manufacture and Repair of Machinery, except Electrical Machinery	21	14	10	16	7	68
Manufacture and Repair of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances	14	14	9	2	3	42
Manufacture and Repair of Transport Equipment ..	96	49	51	46	27	269
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	32	18	5	2	1	58
Building and Construction	141	124	148	149	127	689
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,521	766	341	159	65	3,852
Banks and other Financial Institutions	20	8	8	1	6	43
Insurance	29	18	11	12	3	73
Real Estate	43	9	7	2	2	63
Road Transport	247	73	52	20	11	403
Ocean and Water Transport	2	—	1	1	5	9
Air Transport	4	4	2	3	2	15
Services Incidental to Transport, including Storage and Warehousing	28	12	3	10	5	58
Communications	1	i			1	3
Legal and Business Services	151	75	30	14	5	275
Community and Recreational Services	116	48	32	27	9	232
Hotels, Lodging Houses, Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	168	83	64	65	33	413
Laundries, Cleaning and Dyeing	52	16	1	2	4	75
Personal Services, etc.	64	14	5	1	—	84

Source: East African Statistical Department.

() For the purpose of this table, all branch establishments in Kenya have been amalgamated with the head office, and the total number of employees (of all races) obtained in this way is the basis for classification by size.

(b) Only firms reporting employees are included in the table. Self employed persons are excluded.

EXCISABLE COMMODITIES—LOCAL CONSUMPTION AND RETAINED IMPORTS

Table 130

YEAR	REFINED SUGAR		BEER*		CIGARETTES		TOBACCO	
	E. African Produce	Retained Imports	E. African Produce	Retained Imports	E. African Produce	Retained Imports	e. African Produce	Retained Imports
	Tons	000 Imperial Gallons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1951	25,545	3,890	3,142	189	791	38	57	6
1952	27,724	4,045	3,284	89	905	16	49	2
1953	26,859	3,382	3,339	68	1,036	23	44	5
1954	11,068	39,718	4,456	75	964	24	45	3
1955	30,944	21,903	5,849	82	1,116	42	43	6
1956	32,913	38,124	6,572	128	1,135	34	35	3

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

†Retained imports of unrefined sugar have not been included.

*Includes ale, stout and porter. The common conversion factor of 3/2 has been used to convert Standard gallons to Imperial gallons

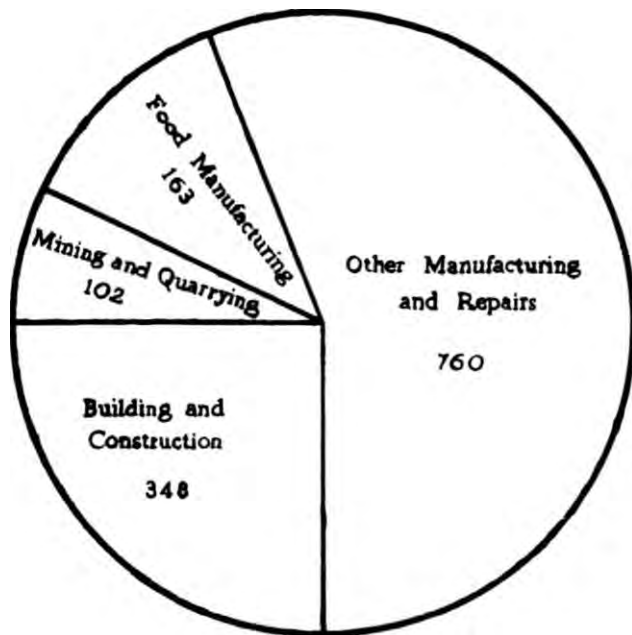
†in respect of local production.

Includes cigars and cheroots,

‡ Includes snuff.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—1954

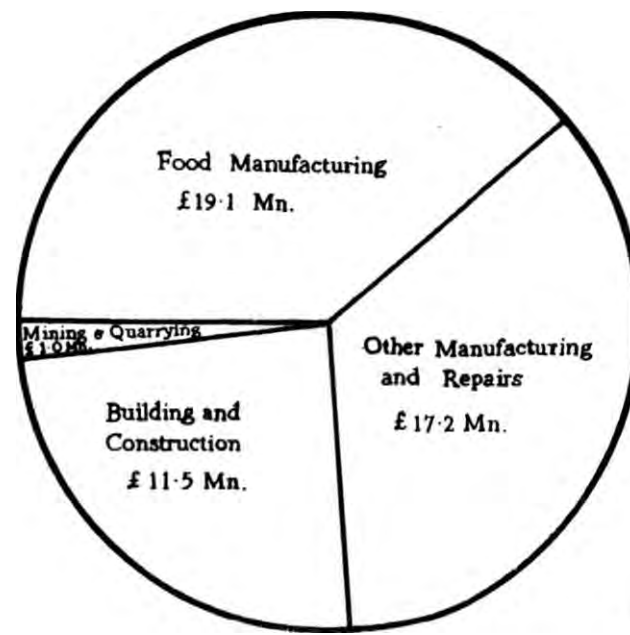
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS



Total Industrial Establishments 1373,

Total

CROSS PRODUCTION

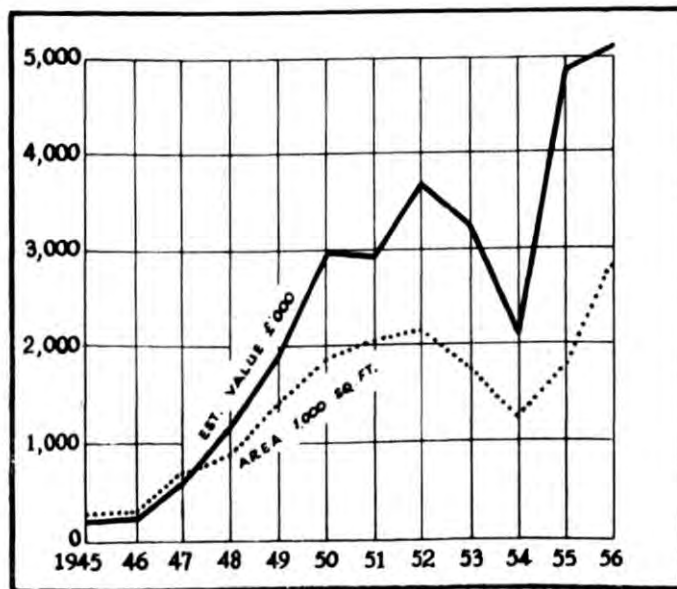


Estimated Production £ 48.8 Mn

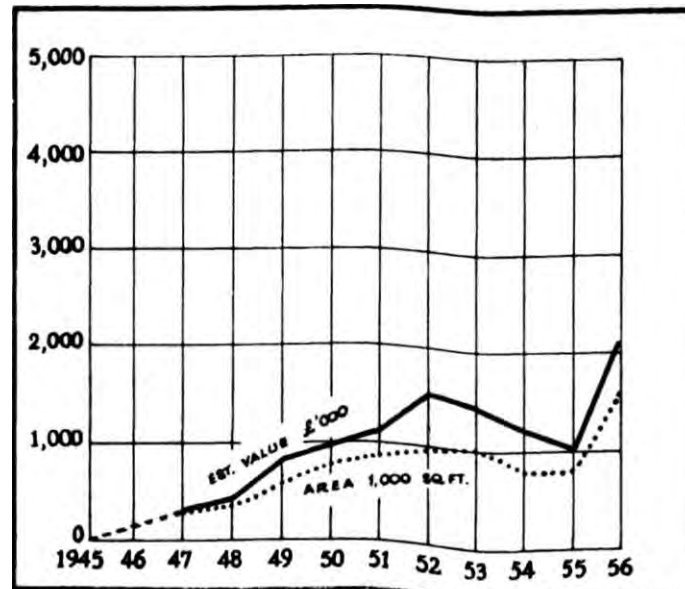
BUILDING

BUILDINGS COMPLETED FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

NAIROBI



MOMBASA



BUILDING

Notes and Definitions

Statistics of private building are compiled from returns received from owners of new buildings and extensions completed in the following towns:

Nairobi. Mombasa. Kisumu. Nakuru. Eldoret. Kitale.

Building outside the city or municipal boundaries is not included.

The term "extensions" includes all alterations and additions to buildings. Extensions are included with the new buildings statistics prior to 1950, but from 1950 onwards they are excluded and their estimated total cost only is shown separately.

Commencing in 1953 buildings which are partly residential and partly non-residential have been allocated under the "number of buildings" according to their main purpose. Previously such buildings were classified as non-residential. Floor area has been divided between residential and non-residential throughout.

A block of flats is counted as a single building.

Floor area is defined as plinth area together with the floor area of any external ancillaries such as garages, servants' quarters, store rooms, lavatories, etc.

VALUE OF NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP*
Table 131 In Main Towns £'000

	Year	Nairobi	Mombasa	Certain Other Towns	Total
1946 ..		228	—		228
1947 ..		624	300	—	924
1948 ..		1,200	420		1,620
1949 ..		1,944	792	—	2,736
1950 ..		3,000	960	204	4,164
1951 ..		2,950	1,096	104	4,150
1952 ..		3,706	1,520	275	5,501
1953 ..		3,210	1,459	678	5,347
1954 ..		2,374	1,220	681	4,276
1955 ..		5,070	1,101	861	7,032
1956 ..		5,608	2,278	864	8,750

Source: East African Statistical Department.

'Including extensions and alterations.

NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP
Table 132 In Main Towns

Details	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Number of Buildings:			1			
Residential	579	643	494	399	561	775
Non-Residential	141	166	142	95	133	220
Mainly Residential	105		23	17	16	52
Mainly Non-Residential'		135	71	36	45	85
Total	825	944	730	547	755	1,132
Floor Area in '000 Sq. Ft.:						
Residential	1,556	1,667	1,424	1,290	1,539	2,756
Servants Quarters	115	148	117	88	135	157
Total Residential	1,671	1,815	1,541	1,378	1,674	2,913
Offices	166	217	199	166	317	297
Shops	203	243	237	209	238	526
Godowns, Stores, etc.	400	417	459	300	400	740
Factories	362	363	366	257	410	477
Other	163	227	358	172	130	112
Total Non-Residential	1,294	1,467	1,619	1,104	1,495	2,152
Total Floor Area	2,965	3,282	3,160	2,482	3,169	5,065
Estimated Total Cost £'000:						
New Buildings	4,025	5,364	5,097	3,882	6,755	8,268
Extensions and Alterations	125	137	250	394	277	482
Total Cost	4,150	5,501	5,347	4,276	7,032	8,750

Source: East African Statistical Department.

NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, 1956

Analysis by Town

Table 133

DETAILS	Nairobi	Mombasa	Nakuru	Kisumu	Kitale	Eldoret	Total Kenya
NUMBER OF BUILDINGS—							
Residential	492	171	45	25	5	37	775
Non-Residential	121	47	19	20	7	6	220
Mainly Residential	20	23	6	3		—	52
Mainly Non-Residential	59	17	3	6			85
TOTAL	692	258	73	54	12	43	1,132
FLOOR AREA IN THOUSAND SQ. FT.—	"000 sq. ft.	"000 sq. ft.	'000 sq. ft.	'000 sq. ft.	'000 sq. ft.	'000 sq. ft.	'000 sq. ft.
Residential	1,491.8	1,008.5	107.0	100.2	11.0	37.3	2,755.8
Servants	121.2	16.5	10.0	6.6	1.8	0.9	157.0
Total Residential	1,613.0	1,025.0	117.0	106.8	12.8	38.2	2,912.8
Offices	249.7	26.0	8.7	11.3	0.6	0.7	297.0
Shops	261.6	199.9	32.7	26.7	3.8	1.8	526.5
Godown, Stores, etc.	390.5	287.8	36.4	12.9	3.7	8.7	740.0
Factories	324.8	65.2	54.8	19.5	12.7		477.0
Other	52.4	14.8	3.3	28.7		12.8	112.0
Total Non-Residential	1,279.0	593.7	135.9	99.1	20.8	24.0	21,52.5
TOTAL FLOOR AREA	2,892.0	1,618.7	252.9	205.9	33.6	62.2	5,065.3
ESTIMATED TOTAL COST £ 000—	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
New Buildings	5,325.2	2,155.2	327.8	330.5	37.9	91.5	8,268.1
Extensions, etc.	282.5	122.5	31.5	36.8	1.9	6.3	481.5
TOTAL COST	5,607.7	2,277.7	359.3	367.3	39.8	97.8	8,749.6

Source: East African Statistical Department.

NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Table 134

YEAR	DETAILS	TOWNSHIPS						Total
		Nairobi	Mombasa	Nakuru	Kisumu	Kitale	Eldoret	
1953	Total Number of Buildings	208	18	62	3	—	5	296
	Total Floor Area '000 sq. ft.	185.6	31.8	68.9	7.2		9.1	302.6
	Total Cost £'000	192.1	41.9	47.5	11.1		17.2	309.8
1954	Total Number of Buildings	172	55	60	38	11	34	370
	Total Floor Area '000 sq. ft.	231.2	149.8	68.8	44.5	7.6	45.9	547.8
	Total Cost £'000	189.7	177.9	59.4	27.0	8.4	58.2	520.6
1955	Total Number of Buildings	444	5	30	1	21		501*
	Total Floor Area '000 sq. ft.	235.2	33.6	26.6	1.1	14.4		310.9*
	Total Cost £'000	272.1	44.0	36.9	1.9	15.5		370.4*
1956	Total Number of Buildings	14	19	66	4	29	4	136
	Total Floor Area '000 sq. ft.	76.7	33.1	117.6	9.8	11.2	4.9	253.3
	Total Cost £ 000	43.4	61.1	139.7	15.4	16.1	7.9	283.6

Source: City Council and Municipalities.

*Total excludes Eldoret Township.

CITY COUNCIL OF NAIROBI

Private Building Plans Approved

Table 135

YEAR	Number of Plans	Estimated Cost
		£'000
1948	1,314	2,803
1949	1,787	4,073
1950	1,897	4,370
1951	1,934	5,275
1952	1,247	4,611
1953	1,162	3,623
1954	1,073	4,437
1955	1,660	8,047
1956	1,575	8,849

Source: Nairobi City Council.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Expenditure on Building

Table 136

£000

YEAR	BY P.W.D. BUILDINGS BRANCH DIRECT			By Contracts let	Estimated Total Cost
	Works Cost	Plus an Allowance of 17 1/2% for Overheads	Estimated Total Cost		
1950	1,152	202	1,354	523	1,877
1951	1,188	208	1,396	651	2,047
1952	1,316	230	1,546	530	2,076
1953	1,954	342	2,296	550	2,846
1954	2,780	486	3,266	500	3,766
1955	2,302	403	2,705	772	3,477
1956	2,207	386	2,593	750	3,343

Source: Public Works Department, Buildings Branch.

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS ADMINISTRATION
Buildings completed in Kenya

Table 137

YEAR	TOWNSHIPS	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS			FLOOR AREA IN '000 SQ. FT.			TOTAL COST £'000			
		Resi- dential	Non- Resi- dential	Total	Resi- dential	Non- Resi- dential	Total	Resi- dential	Non- Resi- dential	Exten- sions	Total*
1952	Nairobi	25	2	27	36.7	14.7	51.4	74.9	1.9	—	76.8
	Mombasa	3	2	5	4.8	7.9	12.8	9.8	10.3	—	20.1
	Nakuru	4	—	4	5.8	—	5.8	11.3	—	—	11.3
	Other	80	8	88	18.4	5.0	23.3	14.4	4.2	—	18.6
	TOTAL	112	12	124	65.7	27.6	93.3	110.4	16.4	—	126.8
1953	Nairobi	27	3	30	34.8	2.4	37.1	75.5	8.3	—	83.8
	Mombasa	4	2	6	9.4	1.0	10.4	14.8	1.5	—	16.3
	Nakuru	6	—	6	5.4	—	5.4	9.6	—	—	9.6
	Kisumu	22	—	22	13.8	—	13.8	18.9	—	—	18.9
	Eldoret	70	—	70	16.9	—	16.9	13.8	—	—	13.8
	Other	14	4	18	5.4	2.7	8.2	5.1	2.2	—	7.3
	TOTAL	143	9	152	85.7	6.1	91.8	137.7	12.0	—	149.7
1954	Nairobi	47	3	50	49.6	4.0	53.7	118.1	5.2	47.2	170.5
	Mombasa+	4	8	12	7.5	175.1	182.6	5.5	195.4	—	200.9
	Nakuru	66	10	76	13.7	32.3	46.0	11.7	9.1	—	20.8
	Kisumu	3	—	3	2.8	—	2.8	4.6	—	—	4.6
	Eldoret	44	—	44	14.1	—	14.1	15.1	—	—	15.1
	Other	69	5	74	20.9	5.2	26.1	22.5	4.9	—	27.4
	TOTAL	233	26	259	108.6	216.6	325.3	177.5	214.7	47.2	439.3
Jan..June	Nairobi	284	2	286	39.2	3.5	42.7	52.6	5.1	—	57.7
	Mombasa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nakuru	6	—	6	4.8	—	4.8	8.3	—	—	8.3
	Kisumu	2	—	2	3.4	—	3.4	8.5	—	—	8.5
	Eldoret	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other	50	7	57	14.7	1.5	16.2	16.5	1.2	—	17.8
	TOTAL	342	9	351	62.1	4.9	67.0	86.0	6.3	—	92.3

Source: East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

*Net department costs, exclusive of overhead costs and customs duty.

†Includes temporary houses.

Totals do not necessarily add due to rounding.

CEMENT*

Supply and Consumption

Table 138

Tons

YEAR	Kenya Production (Gross)	INTERTERRITORIAL TRANSFERS OF E.A. PRODUCED CEMENT			Net Estimated Con- sumption of E.A. Produced Cement	Retained Imports	Total Estimated Con- sumption
		From Uganda	To Uganda	To Tanganyika			
1948	17,748	—	4,220	41	13,487	59,588	73,075
1949	18,529	—	4,276	—	14,253	71,476	85,729
1950	27,134	—	5,908	382	20,844	95,568	116,412
1951	19,973	—	4,515	11	15,447	103,037	118,484
1952	32,474	—	5,734	223	26,517	89,985	116,502
1953	35,118	—	8,663	225	26,230	107,169	133,399
1954	69,428	—	3,031	1,838	64,559	72,490	137,049
1955	128,634	689	5,141	3,096	121,086	71,735	192,821
1956	183,596	5	14,137	13,090	156,374	26,243	182,617

Source: Annual Trade Reports and Producers.

*Excluding cement clinker.

Quantity of Retained Imports**Table 139(a)**

Article	Unit of Quantity	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Cement (excluding Clinker)	Ton	103,037	89,985	107,169	72,490	71,735	26,243
Joises, Girders, Angles, Shapes, Sections, Bars, Concrete Reinforcement Rounds, etc.	Ton	3,177	5,376	7,114	18,409	26,858	25,456
Tubes, Pipes, Gutting and Fittings of Cast Iron and Steel	Ton	9,379	6,589	8,867	15,084	8,941	10,084
Steel Windows and Doors	Ton	1,426	1,951	1,978	729	808	1,273
Sanitary Fixtures and Fittings of all Materials	Ton	1,308	1,406	1,663	454	1,220	1,728
Building Materials of Asbestos, Cement and of unfired Non-metallic Minerals	Ton	4,297	3,434	2,953	4,321	4,904	5,894
Clay Construction and Refractory Materials	Ton	1,542	14,397	15,290			
Sheet (Window) Glass, unworked..	Sq. Ft. (000)	2,727	1,563	1,005	2,297	2,277	2,626

Source: Annual Trade Reports.**BUILDING MATERIALS****Value of Retained Imports****Table 139 (b)****£ 000**

Article	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Cement (excluding Clinker)	1,226	1,146	1,141	729	696	271
Joists, Girders, Angles, Shapes, Sections, Bars, Concrete Reinforcement Rounds, etc.	149	319	372	813	1,312	1,363
Tubes, Pipes, Gutting and Fittings of Cast Iron and Steel ..	904	630	691	1,092	733	835
Steel Windows and Doors	193	293	307	116	129	236
Sanitary Fixtures and Fittings of all Materials	182	205	245	98	263	386
Building Materials of Asbestos, Cement and of unfired Non-Metallic Minerals	137	167	148	160	223	264
Clay Construction and Refractory Materials	85	274	292	81	171	258
Sheet (Window) Glass, unworked	82	55	40	77	75	115

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

CURRENCY AND BANKING

Notes and Definitions.

Currency.—East African Currency circulates in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, British Somaliland and the Aden Protectorate. The standard coin is one Shilling E.A. = 100 cents. This is exchanged in London at the rate of 20/- E.A. for £1 sterling subject to a maximum premium of 1/2 per cent on transfers. Currency notes are used for denominations of 5/- and over, silver or cupro-nickel for 1/- and 50 cents pieces and copper for lower denominations. The currency is supervised by the East African Currency Board established in London. The shilling currency was introduced in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda in 1922, in Zanzibar in 1935, in Somalia, Eritrea, British Somaliland and Ethiopia at various dates subsequent to August, 1941 and was withdrawn from Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somalia during 1949 and 1950. In October, 1951 it was made legal tender in the Aden Protectorate.

Commercial Banking.—The different categories of deposits are defined as follows:

Demand: subject to transfer or cashing by cheque.

Time: usually not subject to transfer by cheque and lodged for a definite period subject to notice of withdrawal.

Saving: lodged for no fixed period of time, and not subject to transfer by cheque.

The Kenya Land Bank was established in 1931. Its main function is to provide financial assistance against security to farmers on long term for purchasing land, discharging existing mortgages, making permanent improvements, buying livestock, seed or agricultural equipment, or on short term for meeting the cost of farming operations or minor improvements. Long term loans may be up to a maximum of £5,000 or up to 60 per cent of the value of the land and are repayable in not more than 30 years.

Under the heading "Loans Reverted to Land Bank on Foreclosure" (Table 145) positive amounts represent farm properties taken over by the Land Bank, and negative amounts arise from the sale under agreement of these properties. A farm property taken over diminishes the balance of loans outstanding, and a farm property sold under agreement increases it.

EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD
Currency in Circulation

Table 140 **£)000**

Year as at 30th June	Total Coins	Total Notes	Total Currency	Distribution of Total Currency by Area	
				East African Territories*	Other Territories
1938..	3,800	2,700	6,500	6,500	—
1946..	7,231	17,317	24,548	20,858	3,690
1947..	7,341	17,029	24,370	20,726	3,644
1948	7,094	16,585	23,679	20,195	3,484
1949..	8,374	18,865	27,239	23,949	3,290
1950..	8,943	20,635	29,578	25,646	3,932
1951..	10,957	28,430	39,387	35,319	4,068
1952..	12,779	35,569	48,349	39,875	8,473
1953..	11,343	37,259	48,602	41,043	7,559
1954..	11,503	41,831	53,334	45,538	7,796
1955..	11,330	49,082	60,412	53,713	6,699
1956..	11,248	49,476	60,724	54,152	6,572

Source: East African Currency Board.

*Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar Protectorate.

Including British Somaliland from July, 1949, and Aden from October, 1951. *See Notes.*

Note.—As at 30th June, 1956 the *Currency Reserve Fund* stood at £61,320,749.

EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD
Denominations of Currency in Circulation.

Table 141 **£)000**

Year as at 30th June	10,000 Shilling Notes	1,000 Shilling Notes	Other	Total
1938	901	65	5,534	6,500
1946	2,833	71	21,644	24,548
1947	4,126	62	20,182	24,370
1948	3,590	61	20,028	23,679
1949	3,083	57	24,099	27,239
1950	2,623	60	26,895	29,578
1951	4,696	132	34,559	39,387
1952	4,799	82	43,468	48,349
1953	5,648	109	42,845	48,602
1954	3,573	71	49,690	53,334
1955	4,821	64	55,527	60,412
1956	4,313	46	56,365	60,724

Source: East African Currency Board.

EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD

Transfers of Currency within the East African Currency Area,
Including Issues from and Redemptions to London, Year Ended 30th June, 1956

Table 142

£'000

To	From	London	Nairobi	Jinja	Dar es Salaam	All Other	Total to
London			3,150	1,950	200	340	5,640
Nairobi		1,100		6,588	2,225	6,474	16,386
Jinja		4,050	5,430		1,630	524	11,634
Dar es Salaam		250	3,452	1,250		2,015	6,968
All Other		370	5,180	2,692	3,170	405	11,818
Total From		5,770	17,212	12,480	7,225	9,758	52,446

Source: Report of the East African Currency Board for the year ended 30th June 1956.

<i>Summary and Reconciliation:</i>	£'000
Total transfers, issues and redemptions	52,446
Of which internal transfers	41,036
Issues from and redemptions to London	11,410
Redemptions to London	5,640
Issues from London	5,770
Less Redemptions to London	5,640
Net issues from London	130
Less Miscellaneous Redemptions (net)	8
Add Cost price of local stock purchased by the Currency Board for cash	189
Increase in Currency in Circulation	311

EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD

Statement of Securities held on 30th June, 1956

Table 143

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITY	Nominal Value	Cost Price	Value at Mean Market Price at 30th June, 1956
	£	£ S. d.	£
National War Bonds, ¹ / ₂ per cent, 1954/56	6,000,000	6,132,366 0 6	5,985,000
Serial Funding, per cent, 1957	5,000,000	4,979,570 15 5	4,875,000
Conversion, 2 per cent, 1958/59	4,800,000	4,814,292 11 8	4,536,000
War Loan, 3 per cent, 1955/59	3,600,000	3,696,880 8 10	3,420,000
Exchequer, 2 per cent, 1960	3,000,000	2,942,199 1 4	2,745,000
Funding Loan, ² / ₂ per cent, 1956/61	7,000,000	7,030,619 10 8	6,370,000
Savings Bonds, 3 per cent, 1955/65	3,500,000	3,588,966 15 11	2,957,500
Nigeria, ³ / ₂ percent, 1964/66	250,000	245,414 5 0	211,250
Savings Bonds, ² / ₂ per cent, 1964/67	4,700,000	4,090,578 12 0	3,642,500
Funding Loan, 3 per cent, 1966/68	3,500,000	3,487,285 6 6	2,747,500
Funding Loan, 3 per cent, 1959/69	7,000,000	6,729,292 13 7	5,495,000
Savings Bonds, 3 per cent, 1960/70	1,750,000	1,770,284 16 3	1,338,750
Northern Rhodesia, ⁴ / ₂ per cent, 1965/70	100,000	99,300 0 0	90,500
Trinidad, 3 per cent, 1967/71	100,000	83,500 0 0	73,500
Savings Bonds, 3 per cent, 1965/75	2,000,000	1,997,600 0 0	1,490,000
Nyasaland, ⁴ / ₂ per cent, 1971/78	100,000	98,300 0 0	88,500
Jamaica, ⁴ / ₄ per cent, 1973/78	100,000	97,300 0 0	86,500
Kenya 5 per cent 1970/72 (Local issue)	£ 52,500,000 £ E.A. 191,000	51,883,750 17 8 E.A. 189,090 0 0	46,152,500 185,270
			46,337,770

Source: Report of the East African Currency Board for the year ended 30th June, 1956.

BANKING

KENYA SAVINGS BANK

Table 144 £)000

Year	Deposits	Withdrawals	Balance*
1938	310	272	560
1946	2,765	2,182	4,882
1947	2,176	1,895	5,284
1948	2,261	1,893	5,777
1949	2,809	2,300	6,432
1950	2,617	2,311	6,896
1951	2,930	2,566	7,428
1952	3,129	2,557	8,186
1953	3,126	2,695	8,819
1954	3,145	2,818	9,361
1955	3,873	3,161	10,310
1956	3,326	4,034	9,841

Source: East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration.

*As at 31st December, including interest credited to depositors' accounts.

KENYA LAND BANK

Table 145 £)000

Year	Balance of loans out-standing as at 31st Dec.*	Loans issued during the year		Repayments during the year	Loans reverted to Land Bank on foreclosure during the year	Bad debts written off during the year
		Long Term	Short term and Chattels Mortgages			
1938 ..	681	78	12	40	16	—
1946 ..	546	138	4	88	1	4
1947 ..	633	169	5	94	—6	1
1948 ..	673	199	7	171	—5	—
1949 ..	894	300	6	86	—2	—
1950 ..	1,036	249	13	127	—6	—
1951 ..	1,062	200	5	182	—2	1
1952 ..	1,184	274	3	156	—1	—
1953 ..	1,370	281	5	105	—5	—
1954 ..	1,604	338	10	114	—	—
1955 ..	1,928	448	6	129	1	—
1956 ..	2,286	487	11	140	—	—

Source: Kenya Land Bank.

*Principal only: excludes interest due. See Notes.

COMMERCIAL BANKS											
Table 146		Liabilities							£'000		
As at 31st December		Balances Due to									
		Deposits				Banks in the Territory	Branches E. Africa	Banks* Abroad	Other Liabilities	Total	
		Demand	Time	Saving	Total						
1938		3,183	1,747	312	5,242	34		1,068	915	7,259	
1946		20,538	2,166	1,132	23,836	285		6,343	587	31,051	
1947		24,600	2,488	1,098	28,186	1,365		7,225	786	37,562	
1948		26,788	2,576	1,114	30,478	301		7,126	715	38,620	
1949		25,532	2,299	1,062	28,893	400		6,088	762	36,143	
1950		30,085	2,505	1,022	33,612	87	8,913	756	969	44,337	
1951		38,650	2,185	953	41,788	754	10,296	1,168	1,344	55,350	
1952		39,350	3,437	1,096	43,883	240	11,663	1,481	1,070	58,337	
1953		37,558	2,809	1,572	41,939	393	12,134	2,109	1,245	57,819	
1954		46,820	3,925	2,168	52,914	501	9,091	2,859	2,376	67,740	
1955		51,932	2,837	3,156	57,924	682	9,318	5,497	4,609	78,030	
1956		43,366	4,083	3,913	51,362	406	12,423	7,772	5,502	77,466	
		Assets							£'000		
AS at 31st December	Balances Due from				Loans and Advances and Bills Discounted				Investments in E. Africa	Other Assets	Total
	Cash	Banks* in the Territory	Branches in E. Africa	B anks Abroad	Industry	Agri-culture	Other	Total			
1938..	1,278	125	2,879					2,921	—	56	7,259
1946..	3,263	277	22,217		41 1	857	1,370	2,812	2,225	257	31,051
1947..	3,397	305	24,697		1,31 1	1,277	2,678	5,480	1,842	1,841	37,562
1948..	1,480	420	25,937		700	1,842	5,373	8,379	1,996	408	38,620
1949..	1,832	543	20,079		1,699	2,230	6,460	10,960	2,006	723	36,143
1950..	1,789	118	3,127	24,153	1,558	1,758	6,454	11,419	2,534	1,197	44,337
1951	2,145	437	7,303	22,063	3,644	2,115	12,538	20,539	1,396	1,467	55,350
1952..	3,054	1,097	6,092	25,110	3,760	2,750	11,018	20,333	1,252	1,399	58,337
1953..	2,341	527	6,725	24,566	2,839	4,798	10,198	20,344	1,335	1,981	57,819
1954	1,959	732	8,816	19,761	4,106	5,245	17,697	30,960	1,642	3,871	67,740
1955..	1,853	1,045	10,696	15,677	4,274	5,724	25,323	41,270	1,642	5,853	78,030
1956..	2,241	820	14,616 1	16,048	3,663	4,879	21,854	35,688	2,092	5,961	77,466

Source: East African Statistical Department.

*In the case of one bank, balances due to and from banks abroad for all its East African branches are shown under Kenya, Including total Bills Discounted: these are not distributed among the other categories.

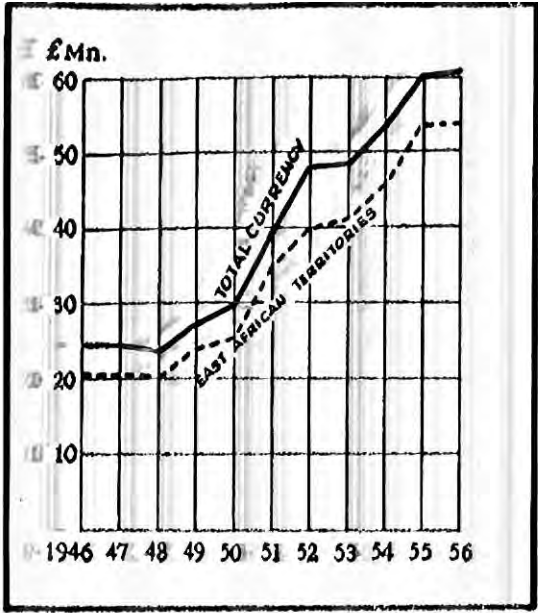
COMMERCIAL BANKS										
Debits to Current Account*										
Table 147										
Quarter Ended	31st March		30th June		30th September		31sr December		Average for the y ear	
Year	Debits £ Million	Index	Debits £ Million	Index	Debits £ Million	Index	Debits £ Million	Index	Debits £ Million	Index
1946..	56.9	49.1	52.4	45.2	53.7	46.3	57.6	49.7	55.2	47.5
1947..	59.0	50.9	59.6	51.4	65.6	56.5	71.9	62.0	64.0	55.2
1948..	77.9	67.2	82.4	71.1	78.2	67.5	79.7	68.7	79.6	68.6
1949..	97.8	84.3	95.2	82.0	98.9	85.2	113.6	98.0	101.4	87.4
1950..	112.0	96.6	114.7	98.9	112.6	97.1	124.6	107.4	116.0	100.0
1951..	149.5	128.9	151.3	130.4	160.3	138.2	165.4	142.6	156.6	135.0
1952..	188.5	162.5	171.4	147.7	172.9	149.1	191.7	165.3	181.1	156.2
1953..	180.7	155.8	157.2	135.6	148.4	127.9	180.9	156.0	166.8	143.8
1954..	216.6	186.8	198.7	171.3	213.1	183.7	243.8	210.2	218.1	188.0
1955..	325.1	280.3	340.0	293.2	313.6	270.4	340.7	293.8	329.9	284.4
1956..	369.7	318.7	351.8	303.3	309.8	267.1	321.3	277.0	338.2	291.6

Source: Commercial Banks in Kenya.

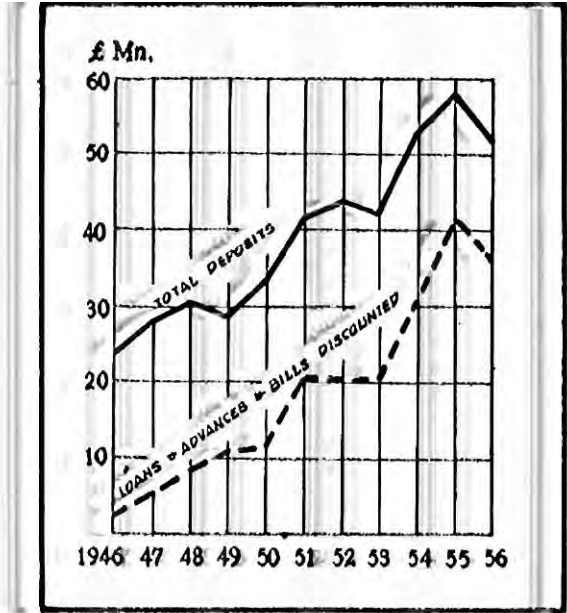
*Excluding inter.bank transactions.
Base of Index: 1950— 100..

CURRENCY AND BANKING

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

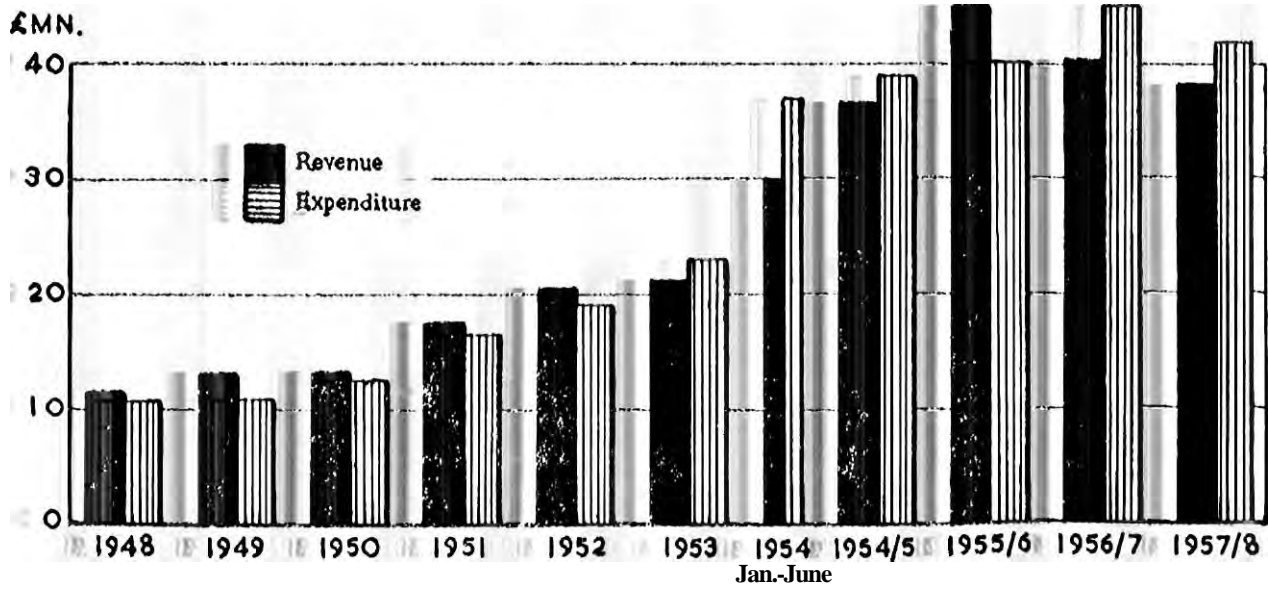


COMMERCIAL BANKS



KENYA GOVERNMENT—COLONY ACCOUNT

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE



PUBLIC FINANCE

Notes and Definitions

The form in which Government accounts are kept and published is determined by the administrative structure and by the requirements of financial control. For some purposes this form does not present the clearest picture and it is convenient to rearrange the accounts on a "functional basis" so that the service or section of the economy upon which money is spent, and the way in which the Government gets its money, can be clearly seen.

The accounts given in this Abstract are arranged on a functional basis.

Government expenditure in Kenya is controlled through two main accounts, the Colony Account and the Development Account. It is possible to describe the Development Account as the capital account of the Colony, but to do so would not be quite correct, for the Development Account includes items not of a capital nature and the Colony Account contains items which are of that nature. The distinction between the two accounts is not related to any separation of capital and current transactions but in general to whether a particular project is included in the Development Plan. The expenditure of the Colony Account and of the Development Account must be taken together in order to see the full extent of Government spending, care being taken to see that transfers from the Colony Account to the Development Account are not counted twice.

Emergency Expenditure

This item does not represent the whole cost of the Emergency, for expenditure on the Emergency is mostly paid from a fund which was set up in order that urgent expenditure could be made speedily and at the same time be controlled from the Treasury. The sums quoted under this head in the following tables represent contributions to the Emergency Fund while there are other expenditures attributable to the Emergency, provision for which is made through the estimates in the usual way.

Development Fund Revenue and Expenditure

The total payments into and out of the Development Account invariably do not even approximately balance in any one year. It is therefore more appropriate to consider cumulative tables, but even totals cumulative to a particular point do not necessarily balance. The difference, whether positive or negative, is reflected in the Colony's assets and liabilities.

KENYA GOVERNMENT
Gross Colony Revenue and Expenditure
Table 148 **£'000**

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1938	3,776	3,649
1946	9,057	8,795
1947	9,877	9,024
1948	11,412	10,967
1949	13,031	10,762
1950	13,244	12,504
1951	17,468	16,437
1952	20,548	18,859
1953	21,352	22,853
1954 Jan.-June	15,081	18,700
1954/55	36,722	39,055
1955/56	45,336	40,280
1956/57*	41,541	45,293
1957/58	38,361	42,074

Source: Colony Estimates and Accounts.

*Revised Estimates. Draft Estimates.

KENYA GOVERNMENT
Gross Colony Revenue
Table 149 **£'000**

Item	1952	1953	Jan/June 1954	1954/55	1955/56	Revised Estimates, 1956/57	Draft Estimates, 1957/58
Direct Taxation:							
Graduated Personal Tax	1,105	1,285	982	1,701	1,965	2,125	2,450
Income Tax	4,369	5,950	4,480	8,123	9,117	10,800	11,800
Estate Duty	187	120	93	162	193	200	185
Indirect Taxation:							
Customs and Excise	8,376	7,465	3,924	10,638	13,947	10,900	11,780
Stamp Duties	444	327	158	455	593	597	650
Entertainment Tax	47	53	29	63	77	79	80
Petrol Tax	409	372	210	434	512	486	510
Liquor Licences	35	37	35	40	47	96	110
Licences under Traffic Ordinance	315	455	369	520	610	672	700
Other Licences	195	192	174	231	269	292	308
Provision of Goods and Services by Govern- ment Departments	1,243	1,632	828	1,700	1,959	162	179
Government Property:							
(a) Government Property and Royalties	620	611	362	554	758	811	815
(b) Interest on Government Funds and Appreciation of Investments	415	442	258	671	518	597	627
(c) Sale of Government Assets	309	164	60	165	209	111	111
Other Revenue:							
(a) Fines and Forfeitures	112	129	65	155	182	193	197
(b) Miscellaneous Revenue	577	179	137	569	2,197	245	16
Total (excluding Reimbursements and U.K. Government's Grant and Loan)	18,758	19,414	12,166	26,181	33,153	28,366	30,518
Grants and Loans by U.K. Government towards Emergency Expenditure REIMBURSEMENTS*	1,790	1,938	2,000 915	9,000 1,541	10,000 2,183	4,000 9,175	7,843
Grand Total	20,548	21,352	15,081	36,722	45,336	41,541	38,361

Source: Colony Estimates and Accounts.

*From 1954/55 onwards this is Appropriations-in-Aid plus Departmental reimbursements.
From 1953 to 1956/57 this includes African poll tax and non-African personal tax.

KENYA GOVERNMENT

Gross Colony Expenditure

Table 150

£'000

Item	1952	1953	Jan.-June 1954	1954/55	1955/56	Revised Estimates, 1956/57	Draft Estimates 1957/58
Administration	1,129	1,212	620	1,507	1,758	2,222	2,342
Maintenance of Law and Order	1,983	2,917	1,426	3,342	4,336	8,665	7,629
Revenue Collection and Financial Control	557	649	351	892	980	851	1,005
Public Debt	991	1,268	804	1,686	1,843	2,518	2,749
Pensions and Gratuities	759	768	333	729	980	976	1,330
Defence	759	782	397	1,617	1,302	1,675	1,598
Economic Services:							
(a) Agriculture	1,554	1,557	890	2,476	2,360	2,763	2,902
(b) Forestry	211	242	145	335	364	534	597
(c) Lands, Mines and Surveys	346	270	133	323	312	370	468
(d) Water Works	339	241	157	281	372	773	697
(e) Transport	933	1,478	661	1,337	1,589	2,026	1,919
(f) Labour	135	145	74	199	216	238	263
(g) Miscellaneous	423	398	214	423	641	629	719
Total Economic Services	3,941	4,330	2,274	5,373	5,853	7,333	7,564
Social Services:							
(a) Social Welfare	61	286	127	83	62	180	174
(b) Housing	84	107	46	27	65	7	13
(c) Education	2,044	2,547	1,395	3,606	3,881	4,650	5,605
(d) Health	1,327	1,613	783	1,796	1,869	2,342	2,519
(e) Labour	17	17	8	2	10	14	14
(f) Miscellaneous	303	62	47	61	16	3	41
Total Social Services	3,837	4,631	2,406	5,576	5,902	7,196	8,365
Public Works Unallocable	1,685	1,295	716	1,098	1,328	1,969	2,095
Other Expenditure Unallocable	1,482	1,404	717	1,593	1,959	3,776	2,747
Emergency Expenditure!	750	3,000	8,500	16,000	14,000	8,000	4,400
Total	17,874	22,255	18,545	38,943	40,168	45,181	41,824
Transfers to Development Fund	984	599	155	112	112	112	250
Grand Total	18,859	22,853	18,700	39,055	40,280	45,293	42,074

Source: Colony Estimates and Accounts.

*Supplementary Estimates No. 1 and 2.
includes Expenditure on Immigration Department and Registrar General's Department.
See Notes.

KENYA GOVERNMENT

Development Revenue*

Table 151

£'000

ITEM	1946-53	Jan.-June, 1954	1954/1955	1955/56	Estimates, 1956/57	Draft Estimates, 1957/58
Colonial Development and Welfare Vote	3,635	299	342	735	718	1,027
Grant by H.M. Government tinder Swynnerton plan	—	—	686	1,344	1,343	1,117
Contributions from General Revenue	6,637	155	112	112	185	382
Special Funds	4,902	78	100	32	—	1,107
Earnings of Undertakings	282	39	13	49	90	301
Miscellaneous, including Reimbursements	1,665	18	208	271	131	—
Loan Funds	18,823	90	480	6,502	2,463	430
Appropriations in Aid	—	—	404	299	516	33
TOTAL	35,945	679	2,345	9,344	5,446	4,397
CUMULATIVE TOTAL	35,945	36,624	38,969	48,313	53,759	58,156

Source: Development Estimates and Appropriation Accounts.

*See Notes.

KENYA GOVERNMENT

Development Expenditure*

Table 152

£'000

ITEM	1946-53	Jan.-June, 1954	1954/55	1955/56	Revised Estimates, 1956/57	Draft Estimates, 1957/58
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION	212	117	83	200	143	99
MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER	953	179	504	792	1,016	350
ECONOMIC SERVICES:						
(a) Agriculture						
(1) Swynnerton			899	1,406	1,735	2,813
(2) Other	7,029	636	1,341	1,026	1,565	777
(b) Forestry	362	18	49	28	58	43
(c) Lands, Mines and Surveys	355	18	24	24	44	45
(d) Water Works	2,320	160	283	319	710	366
(e) Transport	4,976	497	1,444	1,069	1,150	1,610
TOTAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	15,041	1,330	4,040	3,873	5,262	5,654
SOCIAL SERVICES:						
(a) Housing	570	191	337	196	284	674
(b) Education	5,135	277	673	962	1,233	986
(c) Health	1,016	105	234	180	481	474
TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES	6,720	573	1,244	1,338	1,997	2,134
OTHER EXPENDITURE UNALLOCABLE	6,190	553	1,289	1,180	2,269	2,397
GRAND TOTAL	29,116	2,752	7,160	7,383	10,686	10,633
CUMULATIVE TOTAL	29,116	31,868	39,028	46,411	57,097	67,730

Source: Development Estimates and Appropriation Accounts.

*See Notes.

Includes Supplementary Estimates No. 1 and 2.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE

Table 153

£'000

YEAR	Import Duty	Export Duty	Excise	Sugar Consumption Tax	Sundries	Total Customs and Excise
1938	835	—	43	—	—	879
1946	2,594		696	25	—	3,315
1947	3,556	—	691	—	8	4,254
1948	4,194	—	801	27	18	5,040
1949	4,872	—	798	40	10	5,721
1950	4,010	—	1,062	45	14	5,131
1951	5,845	—	1,156	48	12	7,060
1952	6,273	584	1,454	51	13	8,376
1953	5,982	167	1,270	39	8	7,465
Jan.-June, 1954	2,890	99	893	36	6	3,924
1954/55	7,501	965	2,099	65	7	10,638
1955/56	9,366	1,698	2,805	65	13	13,947
1956/57	7,700	120	3,000	80	—	10,900
1957/58	8,500	—	3,200	80	—	11,780

Source: Colony Estimates and Accounts.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE 1954-1957/58

Table 154

£'000

ITEM	Jan.-June 1954	1954/55	1955/56	Revised Estimates 1956/57	Draft Estimates, 1957/58
IMPORT DUTY:					
Food	192	496	482		
Beverages and Tobacco	851	2,119	2,384		
Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels	24	23	33		
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	356	850	1,357		
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	10	18	6		
Chemicals	80	179	322		
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by Materials	915	1,718	2,497		
Machinery and Transport Equipment	254	672	1,012		
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	164	413	583		
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities, n.e.s.	375	1,076	1,011		
Transfers and Adjustments	—330	—62	—319		
Total Import Duty	2,890	7,501	9,366	7,700	8,500
Sundries	6	7	13		
EXPORT DUTY:					
Cotton	33	184	149		
Hides and Skins	28	38	21		
Wattle Bark and Wattle Bark Extract	38	117	102		
Coffee		627	1,426		
Total Export Duty	99	965	1,698	120	
Total Customs Revenue	2,994	8,474	11,077	7,820	8,500
EXCISE REVENUE:					
Beer	357	907	1,029		
Sugar	27	74	216		
Cigarettes	509	1,117	1,558		
Tobacco					
Matches		1	1		
Total Excise Duty	893	2,099	2,805	3,000	3,200
Sugar Consumption Tax	36	65	65	80	80
Total Excise Revenue	930	2,164	2,870	3,080	3,280
TOTAL CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE	3,924	10,638	13,947	10,900	11,780

Source: Colony Estimates and Accounts and Monthly Trade Reports.

PUBLIC DEBT
Kenya Government

Table 155

£'000

Period Ended	Long Term Public Loans ("Funded Debt")	UNFUNDED DEBT					OFFSET BY					Colony Net Debt
		E.A. War Bonds	Colonial Development Fund Loans	"Emergency" Loan	Other	Total Nominal Debt	E.A. War Bonds Re-lent to H.M. Government	E.A. † Railways and Harbours Share of Public Loans	Sinking Fund	Loans* made by Kenya Government	Total Off-setting Items	
31st Dec 1938	17,580.6		123.6	—	—	17,704.2	—	11,295.7	2,125.2	770.2	14,191.1	3,513.1
1946	15,300.6	11,059.8	112.0			26,472.4	11,059.8	8,920.9	2,511.1	1,858.9	24,350.7	2,121.7
1947	15,300.6	8,932.4	101.1			24,334.1	8,932.4	8,812.6	2,682.5	1,835.4	22,262.9	2,071.2
1948	14,010.6	8,872.8	295.1	—	—	23,178.5	8,872.8	8,558.2	1,736.0	1,929.7	21,096.7	2,081.8
1949	13,710.6	8,781.1	272.4			22,764.1	8,781.1	8,462.0	1,845.5	2,505.6	21,594.6	1,169.5
1950	10,210.6	8,692.7	264.7			19,168.0	8,692.7	5,977.8	1,095.3	2,815.5	18,581.4	586.6
1951	16,280.6	3,653.6	256.9			20,191.2	3,653.6	6,236.3	1,160.1	3,216.0	14,266.2	5,925.0
1952	22,395.6	3,642.6	248.7			26,286.9	3,642.6	6,159.4	1,357.9	3,814.0	14,973.9	11,312.9
1953	28,905.6	3,637.8	240.2			32,783.6	3,637.8	6,049.2	1,764.1	5,054.4	16,505.5	16,278.1
30th June:												
1954	31,830.6	—	234.1		1,000.0	33,064.7		5,985.5	1,994.1	5,384.1	13,363.7	19,701.0
1955	31,830.6		227.8	3,000.0	3,990.0	39,048.4		5,873.3	2,395.4	11,940.6	20,209.3	18,839.1
1956	30,555.6		218.6	3,000.0	5,330.0	47,104.2	—	6,774.9	2,778.9	9,379.0	17,932.8	29,171.4

Source: Colony Accounts.

*Loans from Revenue and from Loan Funds.
Net of E.A.R. & H. share of Sinking Fund.

ESTIMATED STERLING ASSETS OF EAST AFRICA*

Table 156

£ Million

ASSETS HELD BY	30th June, 1954			30th June, 1955			30th June, 1956		
	Investments	Liquid Assets	Total	Investments	Liquid Assets †	Total	Investments	Liquid Assets †	Total
GOVERNMENTS :									
Kenya	8.6	4.1	12.7	10.0	1.7	11.7	10.7	0.7	11.4
Uganda	52.3	0.5	52.7	47.2	0.5	47.7	33.2	4.6	37.8
Tanganyika	10.6	2.0	12.6	9.9	0.7	10.6	8.9	Dr 1.5	7.4
Zanzibar	2.9	0.8	3.7	3.5	0.7	4.2	3.4	0.5	3.9
II ADMINISTRATIONS:									
E.A. Railways and Harbours Administration	12.1	5.6	17.7	12.0	3.8	15.8	12.2	Dr. 6.2	12.0
E.A. Posts and Telecommunications Administration	0.9	1.4	2.3	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.7	Dr. 0.3	1.3
E.A. High Commission Non-self contained Services	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.6
III SAVINGS BANKS OF THE TERRITORIES	13.7		13.7	15.0		15.0	16.0		16.0
IV E.A. CURRENCY BOARD‡			49.2			55.0			54.5
V BANKS (BALANCES DUE FROM BANKS ABROAD, NET)			39.7			23.6			20.6
TOTAL§			205.2			186.8			166.5

Sources: I, II and III Governments and Administrations.

IV East African Currency Board.

V East African Statistical Department.

*Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

†Cash at Bank or with Crown Agents, Balances held with Joint Colonial Fund.

‡Estimated proportion of Currency Reserve Fund creditable to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

§Totals may not add exactly to sum of component figures because of rounding.

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION NON-SELF-CONTAINED SERVICES

Revenue and Expenditure

Table 157

£'000

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1948	1,519	1,629
1949	1,163	1,096
1950	1,855	1,817
1951	2,909	3,027
1952	3,234	3,242
1953	3,652	3,589
1954 Jan.-June	1,986	1,948
1954/55	4,803	4,371
1955/56	4,369	4,016
1956/57*	4,728	4,728
1957/58*	4,829	4,829

Source: E.A. High Commission Estimates and Accounts.

, Estimates.

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION NON-SELF-CONTAINED SERVICES

Summary of Estimated Expenditure Showing Sources of Revenue, 1957/58

Table 158

£

Item	Her Majesty's Govt.	Govt. of Kenya	Govt. of Tanganyika	Govt. of Uganda	Govt. of Zanzibar	Other Sources	Total
Office of the Administrator	12,911	58,628	54,446	54,446	750	101,384	282,565
E.A. Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation	72,398	33,437	33,436	33,436	2,871	2,971	178,549
E.A. Central Legislative Assembly	—	5,150	5,150	5,150	—	—	15,450
Desert Locust Survey	104,809	216,703	79,087	44,942	—	40,977	486,518
E.A. Fishery Research	10,001	5,007	5,008	5,008	—	391	25,415
E.A. Industrial Research	19,224	12,419	4,000	12,418	—	1,605	49,666
E.A. Marine Fisheries Research Organisation	11,039	6,624	6,624	—	3,311	345	27,943
Lake Victoria Fisheries Service	—	11,790	11,791	13,712	—	1,127	38,420
E.A. Leprosy Research Centre	—	3,364	3,364	3,364	—	4,211	14,303
E.A. Literature Bureau	16,129	8,001	7,850	7,850	481	939	41,250
E.A. Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases	26,247	10,569	11,668	10,568	935	2,618	62,605
E.A. Medical Survey and Research Institute	38,332	9,076	9,075	9,075	—	1,440	66,998
Royal East African Navy	—	43,089	28,726	21,545	375	1,026	94,761
E.A. Office in London	—	17,717	6,644	6,644	400	6,644	38,049
Department of Economic Co-ordination	—	20,989	20,416	16,917	1,104	1,147	60,573
E.A. Statistical Department	—	61,342	49,841	49,785	1,000	2,864	164,832
E.A. Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation	59,058	28,981	28,982	28,982	—	1,934	147,937
E.A. Veterinary Research Organisation	51,631	28,480	28,480	18,986	—	50,453	178,030
E.A. Virus Research Institute	29,616	8,491	8,490	8,490	629	4,243	59,959
E.A. Directorate of Civil Aviation	256,110	113,797	190,525	47,866	18,285	40,429	667,012
E.A. Meteorological Department	88,191	75,369	65,456	59,507	3,966	4,208	296,697
Miscellaneous Services	—	6,100	6,100	6,100	—	195,687	213,987
E.A. Customs and Excise Department	—	391,306	229,249	207,956	—	37,841	866,352
E.A. Income Tax Department	—	365,401	185,502	166,550	3407	30,609	751,469
E.A. Airways Corporation	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Grand Total	795,696	1,541,830	1,079,910	839,297	37,514	535,103	4,829,350

Source: E.A. High Commission Estimates.

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION NON-SELF-CONTAINED SERVICES

Table 159	Revenue							£
Item	1952	1953	Jan. -June, 1954	1954/1955	1955/56	Estimates 1956/57	Estimates, 1957/58	
H.M. Government:								
Direct Exchequer Grant	151,691	226,231	119,713	158,793	178,219	248,983	238,884	
Grants from C.D. and W. Funds	485,713	572,064	586,953	1,212,363	511,548	490,589	556,812	
Total H.M. Government	637,404	798,295	706,666	1,371,157	689,767	739,572	795,696	
Government of:								
Kenya	1,007,844	1,075,509	523,244	1,276,414	1,532,114	1,475,085	1,541,830	
Tanganyika	703,443	693,089	360,240	954,860	920,666	979,723	1,079,910	
Uganda	537,249	587,943	286,758	810,664	752,984	735,604	839,297	
Zanzibar	13,281	20,253	9,008	22,884	30,830	34,309	37,514	
Somaliland	65,274	35,926	26,203	35,679	41,584	36,040	41,159	
Aden	—	—	—	1,406	9,969	9,668	10,471	
Egypt	2,400	4,769	—	—	4,769	2,400	—	
Sudan	100,000	185,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Kuwait	5,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Governments	1,710	2,752	400	1,236	2,214	2,667	2,500	
E.A. Railways and Harbours Administration	5,553	7,892	7,550	8,913	8,031	9,667	10,297	
E.A. Posts and Telecommunications Administration	700	—	—	1,901	760	2,485	2,485	
British Empire Leprosy Relief Association	—	—	10,500	12,500	5,391	4,000	4,000	
U.S. Department of Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000	
... -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Contributions	3,079,858	3,416,428	1,930,569	4,497,614	3,999,079	4,031,220	4,372,159	
Reimbursements	1,800	2,435	21,324	58,697	77,129	246,946	112,402	
Sales of Products	38,828	36,316	15,335	73,296	88,866	73,957	71,576	
Interest	21,415	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rents Received	38,963	45,000	25,273	64,774	79,103	85,532	114,765	
Contingency Funds	—	—	—	50,016	—	—	—	
Loan Fund	26,196	122,119	—	84,674	109,424	269,640	120,199	
High Commission Fund	14,242	7,858	7,249	—	—	21,129	38,249	
Miscellaneous	13,073	21,476	8,308	28,593	84,883	—	—	
Adjustments	—	—	-21,690	-55,052	-69,963	—	—	
Grand Total	3,234,376	3,651,632	1,986,368	4,802,612	4,368,523	4,728,424	4,829,350	

Source: E.A. High Commission Estimates and Accounts.

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION NON-SELF-CONTAINED SERVICES

Expenditure

Table 160

£

Item	1952	1953	Jan.-June., 1954	1954/55	1955/56	Estimates, 1956/57	Estimates, 1957/58
Office of the Administrator	86,753	101,613	51,284	122,756	128,065	240,539	282,565
E.A. Central Legislative Assembly							15,450
Department of Economic Co-ordination	36,969	39,962	20,576	40,890	45,305	57,427	60,573
E.A. Office in London	17,328	28,282	13,011	31,700	37,150	34,481	38,049
E.A. Airways Corporation	10	5	—	—	—	10	10
E.A. Customs and Excise Department	457,376	501,393	252,643	606,986	644,138	727,750	866,352
E.A. Directorate of Civil Aviation	280,026	294,650	149,487	369,573	436,563	554,472	667,012
E.A. Income Tax Department	244,135	303,363	173,904	430,023	488,128	604,271	751,469
E.A. Industrial Council	426	206	150	240	—		—
E.A. Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases	14,008	23,380	20,270	55,354	56,114	62,431	62,605
E.A. Literature Bureau	45,845	31,513	16,158	38,984	45,179	51,858	41,250
E.A. Meteorological Department	113,621	146,009	79,261	189,898	198,497	249,096	296,697
E.A. Statistical Department	63,521	71,563	35,754	84,744	91,226	143,435	164,832
E.A. Agricultural and Forestry Research Organisation	135,405	141,344	63,011	145,565	154,160	166,928	178,549
E.A. Bureau of Research in Medicine and Hygiene	3,723	3,397	1,921	5,751	3,103	—	—
E.A. Fishery Research	19,311	23,076	10,012	19,325	20,332	27,145	25,415
E.A. Industrial Research	23,254	24,543	12,315	30,219	50,301	89,232	49,666
E.A. Leprosy Research Centre*	3,166	4,207	5,355	22,645	19,910	14,062	14,303
E.A. Marine Fisheries Research Organisation	16,491	24,725	9,523	20,153	21,840	26,010	27,943
E.A. Medical Survey and Research Institute	75,368	60,831	27,624	46,821	40,593	62,867	66,998
E.A. Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation	157,259	216,400	105,885	192,233	181,413	152,941	147,937
E.A. Veterinary Research Organisation	166,056	156,787	53,030	110,229	126,320	175,103	178,030
E.A. Virus Research Institute	35,743	37,424	19,281	55,008	57,553	56,555	59,959
Desert Locust Survey	1,114,260	1,069,574	765,339	1,530,584	898,130	794,101	486,518
Lake Victoria Fisheries Service	22,685	34,881	11,842	29,671	29,925	32,767	38,420
Royal East African Navy	72,803	74,434	44,372	80,142	91,815	85,215	94,761
Miscellaneous Services	36,770	175,791	5,685	111,744	150,124	319,728	213,987
Grand Total	3,242,312	3,589,354	1,947,692	4,371,238	4,015,886	4,728,424	4,829,350

Source: E.A. High Commission Estimates and Accounts.

*Formerly "E.A. Leprosy Specialist."

GEOGRAPHICAL INCOME AND NET PRODUCT

GEOGRAPHICAL INCOME

Value

Table 161

£'Million

TYPE OF INCOME	1947	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956*
1 Profits and Surpluses:								
(a) Profits, Interest and Earnings of Self-employed Persons	14.0	26.9	37.8	35.8	32.4	35.7	49.1	48.5
(b) Public Services	1.1	2.1	2.9	3.0	1.6	3.2	3.3	2.6
Total	15.1	29.0	40.7	38.8	34.0	38.9	52.4	51.1
2. Rentals	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.3
3. Salaries and Wages	18.2	28.1	32.4	37.4	42.9	49.9	66.0	66.0
4. African Marketed Produce	2.5	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.5	6.7	6.5	6.0
5. African Subsistence Agriculture	15.4	19.0	22.1	23.4	24.2	26.8	29.6	30.6
TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL INCOME	53.0	82.7	102.9	107.0	109.4	126.6	159.3	159.0

Percentage

TYPE OF INCOME	1947	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956*
1. Profits and Surpluses:								
(a) Profits, Interest and Earnings of Self-employed Persons	26.4	32.5	36.7	33.5	29.6	28.2	30.8	30.5
(b) Public Services	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.8	1.5	2.5	2.0	1.6
Total	28.5	35.1	39.5	36.3	31.1	30.7	32.8	32.1
2. Rentals	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.3
3. Salaries and Wages	34.3	34.0	31.5	34.9	39.2	39.4	41.5	41.5
4. African Marketed Produce	4.7	5.1	4.6	3.7	4.1	5.3	4.1	3.8
5. African Subsistence Agriculture	29.1	22.9	21.5	21.9	22.1	21.2	18.6	19.3
TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL INCOME	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: East African Statistical Department.

*Preliminary Estimates.

NET PRODUCT

Value

£ Million

Table 162

NET PRODUCT OF	1947	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956*
1. Agriculture:								
(a) Non.African	7.2	13.4	21.1	17.8	16.5	18.1	26.7	24.7
(b) African Marketed Produce..	2.5	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.5	6.7	6.5	6.0
(c) African Subsistence	15.4	1.0	22.1	23.4	24.2	26.8	29.6	30.6
Total	25.1	36.6	47.9	45.2	45.2	51.6	62.8	61.3
2. Commerce, Finance, Insurance ..	8.7	13.6	16.1	17.8	16.7	19.3	23.6	24.6
3. Manufacturing	4.5	8.9	10.0	11.5	12.7	16.0	20.6	20.8
4. Government	4.6	6.4	7.7	9.3	12.3	14.2	20.0	18.3
5. Transport (including E.A.R. & H.)	4.2	6.1	6.9	7.8	7.4	8.4	11.3	10.7
6. Building (including P.W.D.)	1.5	4.1	5.7	6.5	6.3	6.8	9.1	9.8
7. Rentals	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.8	5.3
8. Mining and Quarrying	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.9
9. Other Services	1.9	3.5	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.6	5.4	6.3
TOTAL NET PRODUCT	53.0	82.7	102.9	107.0	109.4	126.6	159.3	159.0

Percentage

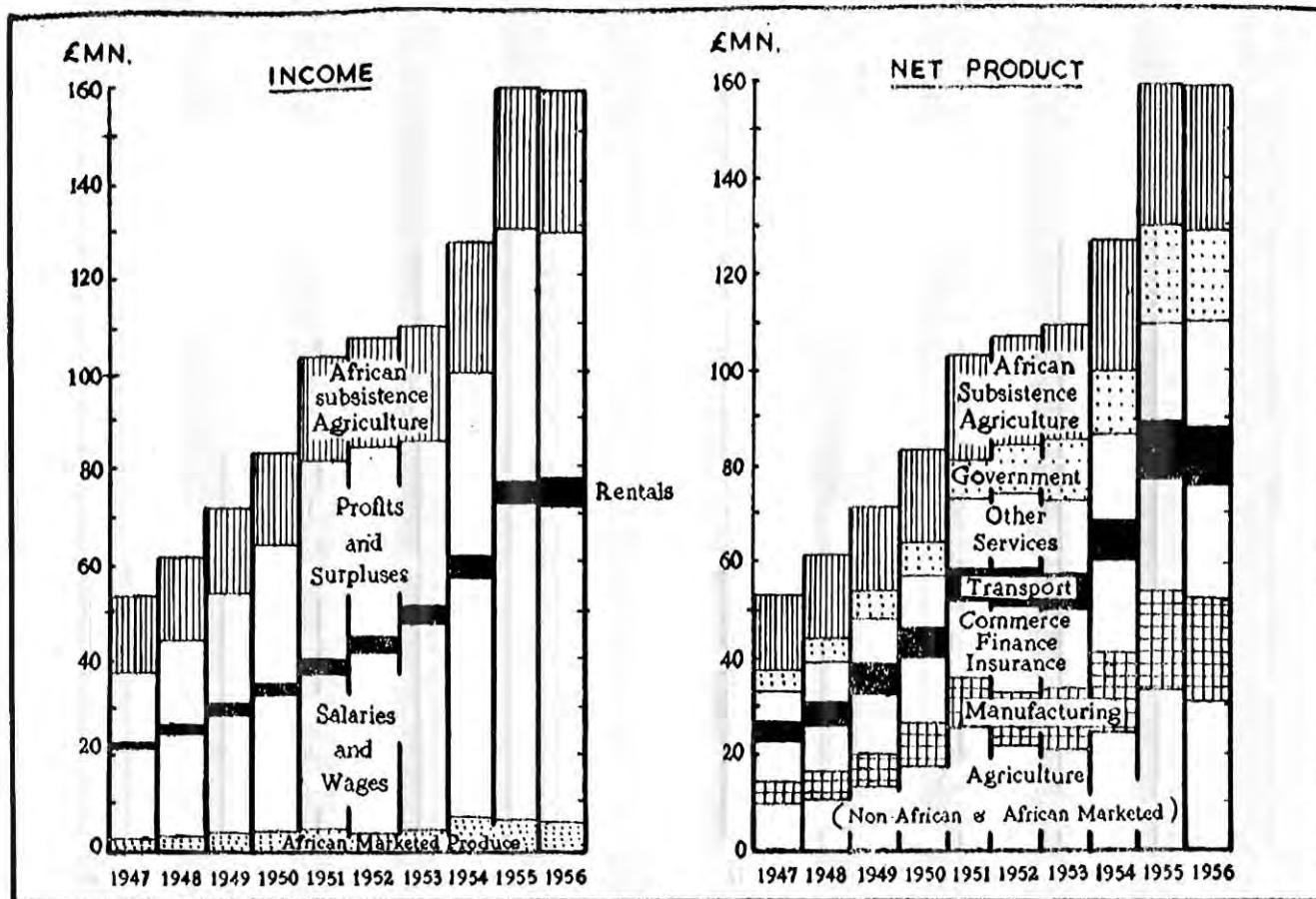
NET PRODUCT OF	1947	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956*
1. Agriculture:								
(a) Non.African..	13.6	16.2	20.5	16.6	15.1	14.3	16.8	15.5
(b) African Marketed Produce..	4.7	5.1	4.6	3.7	4.1	5.3	4.1	3.8
(c) African Subsistence	29.1	23.0	21.5	21.9	22.1	21.2	18.6	19.2
Total	47.4	44.3	46.6	42.2	41.3	40.8	39.5	38.5
2. Commerce, Finance, Insurance ..	16.4	16.4	15.6	16.6	15.3	15.3	14.7	15.5
3. Manufacturing	8.5	10.8	9.7	10.8	11.6	12.6	12.9	13.1
4. Government	8.7	7.7	7.5	8.7	11.2	11.2	12.6	11.5
5. Transport (including E.A.R. & H.)	7.9	7.4	6.7	7.3	6.8	6.6	7.1	6.7
6. Building (including P.W.D.)	2.8	5.0	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.7	6.2
7. Rentals	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.3
8. Mining and Quarrying	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
9. Other Services	3.6	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.4	4.0
TOTAL NET PRODUCT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: East African Statistical Department.

For detailed notes on the estimates, sources of information and estimates of error, see the report "Estimates of the Geographical Income and Net Output for the years 1947 to 1951" published by the East African Statistical Department, 1953. Sh. 2.

*Preliminary Estimates.

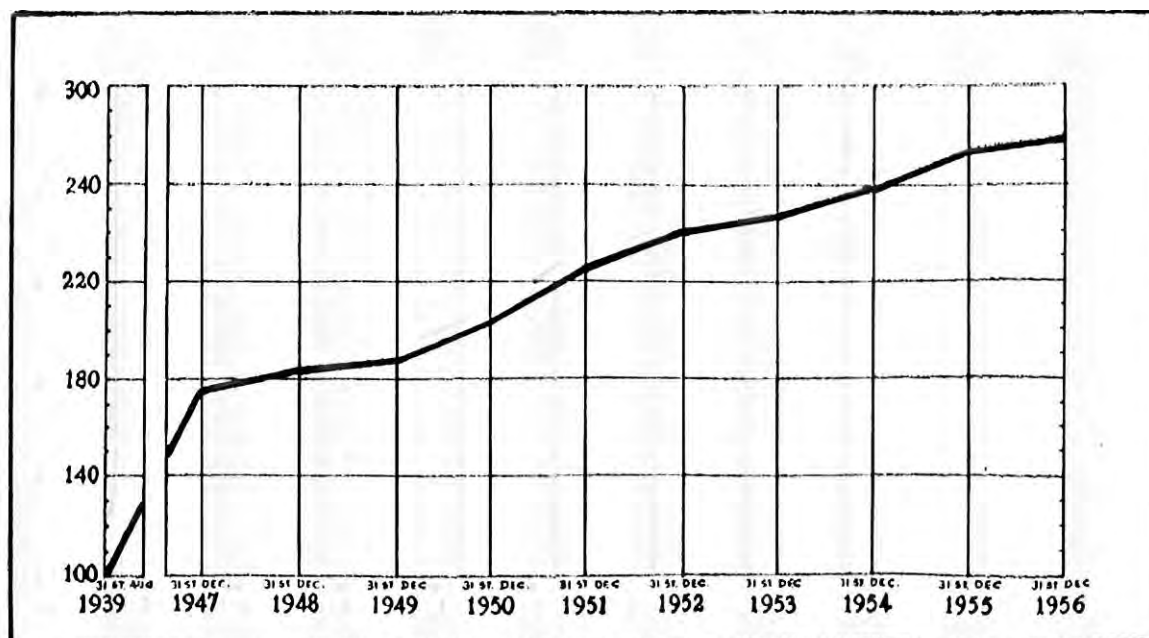
GEOGRAPHICAL INCOME AND NET PRODUCT



NAIROBI

COST OF LIVING (EXCLUDING RENT)

(Base—1939 = 100)



RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Notes and Definitions

The Nairobi cost of living index (excluding rent) measures, with a base August, 1939, the cost of maintaining a standard of living prevailing among European Government servants with a basic salary of less than £500 per annum in 1947. The weights used were based on a family budget survey carried out at that time.

Prices are collected from 84 representative dealers for 200 articles.

The weights used for this index are as follows:

	Weight		Weight
(1) Food, Drink and Tobacco	43	(5) Papers and Periodicals	1
(2) Household	11	(6) Wages	13
(3) Pharmaceutical Products	3	(7) Transport	11
(4) Clothing and Footwear	10	(8) Amusements	3
		(9) Miscellaneous	5

The weights adopted in the food, drink and tobacco group are set out below. The items in the food, drink and tobacco group number 42.

	Weight		Weight
(1) Groceries	24	(5) Fruits	7
(2) Meat and Fish	18	(6) Vegetables	6
(3) Dairy Produce	14	(7) Beverages and Tobacco	25
(4) Bakery	6		

The wage adjustment index is a recalculation of cost of living index as shown in Table 151, excluding all increases in duties on alcohol and tobacco since August, 1939. As the alcoholic beverages and tobacco group has a weight of ten in the cost of living index the removal of increases due to duty changes has a considerable effect on the movement of this index.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX OF CONSUMER GOODS—NAIROBI, 1940-1947

(Base: August, 1939 = 100)

Table 163

As AT 31st December	Group							Average Weighted Index of all Groups
	Groceries	Clothing and Footwear	Household Requisites	Motor Transport	Pharma- ceutical Products	Milk	Meat and Fish	
1940	121.4	145.8	123.4	123.3	116.1	107.7	102.4	123
1941	129.9	175.3	136.3	123.6	119.3	118.8	103.8	133
1942	142.3	207.8	149.5	130.6	123.7	120.8	106.3	146
1943	156.6	227.2	151.6	129.0	128.3	121.2	107.6	156
1944	159.5	232.5	166.9	135.0	136.1	141.4	115.5	162
1945	160.8	233.5	159.5	132.8	135.3	141.4	116.9	162
1946	161.9	228.0	160.2	132.6	135.1	163.4	139.7	165
1947	176.5	233.2	167.5	138.9	137.8	163.4	139.1	174

Source: East African Statistical Department.

COST OF LIVING INDEX (EXCLUDING RENT) .NAIROBI

(Base: August, 1939 .100)

Table 164

As at 31st December	Group									Weighted Index of all Groups
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Clothing and Footwear	House- hold	Domestic Servants' Wages	Transport	Pharma- ceutical Products	Amuse- ments	Papers and Period- icals	Mis- cellaneous	
1947	175	240	169	180	138	125	135	127	192	175
1948	185	253	176	188	143	122	139	133	198	183
1949	191	248	182	192	148	122	138	158	195	187
1950	211	265	180	216	168	125	140	158	202	203
1951	229	283	226	240	193	135	147	158	226	225
1952	257	273	233	260	192	140	155	158	236	240
1953	269	272	232	277	195	142	157	158	240	248
1954	277	275	240	320	199	145	159	158	242	259
1955	292	274	245	368	215	147	161	158	252	275
1956	298	271	249	384	213	149	68	158	254	279

Source: East African Statistical Department.

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS INDEX NAIROBI

(Base: August, 1939=100)

Table 165

	Date					
	28th February	30th April	30th June	31st August	31st October	31st December
1947	159	159	161	161	163	166
1948	171	173	174	174	175	174
1949	174	174	175	176	176	178
1950	184	186	189	192	193	194
1951	198	199	204	207	209	214
1952	217	217	224	226	228	229
1953	232	233	235	236	236	237
1954	239	238	241	243	245	247
1955	251	252	255	256	261	262
1956	264	265	264	264	265	266

Source: East African Statistical Department.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF CERTAIN CONSUMERS GOODS—NAIROBI

Table 166

Article	Unit	December, 1947	December, 1953	December, 1954	December, 1955	December, 1956
		Sh. cts.	Sh. cts.	Sh. cts.	Sh. cts.	Sh. cts.
Bread, White	1 lb. loaf	0 42	0 60	0 60	0 65	0 65
Butter	1 lb.	1 85	3 85	3 85	3 85	3 85
Coffee, J.G.	1 lb.	2 00*	6 50	7 89	6 99	8 14
Tea "Brooke Bond", Green Label	1 lb.	2 00	4 24	4 94	6 00	5 92
Sugar	1 lb.	0 26	0 53	0 58	0 61	0 56
Milk (delivered in sealed bottle)	1 pt.	0 35	0 53	0 55	0 55	0 55
Beef, Sirloin, Standard Grade	1 lb.	1 25*	2 25	2 25	2 34	2 59
Mutton, Leg, "B" Grade	1 lb.	1 44*	2 50	2 30	2 44	2 70
Potatoes	1 lb.	0 10	0 19	0 25	0 24	0 26
Cabbages	1 lb.	0 16	0 15	0 27	0 25	0 28
Eggs, 1st Grade	1 dozen	2 75	4 85	4 29	4 97	4 96
Beer, East African (excluding Bottle)	1 bottle	1 30	1 65	1 65	1 66	1 64
Cigarettes, East African "Clipper"	pkt. of 50	2 75	3 75	3 75	4 15	4 15
Cigarettes, East African "Pilot"	pkt. of 50	2 50	3 25	3 25	3 75	3 75
Khaki Drill, Stockport	1 yd.	3 17	5 00	4 77	5 00	5 00
Dress Material, Tobralco	1 yd.		7 50	7 83	7 92	8 00
Handkerchiefs, Gents, Pyramid	1 dozen	28 91	36 00	42 00	42 00	42 00
Paraffin	4 gal. tin	7 94	10 69	10 97	12 05	13 01
Petrol	1 gal.	2 50	3 18	3 23	3 56	3 63
Sheets, Dorcas, 70* x 90"	1 pair		48 00	48 00	48 00	55 00
Sheets, Dorcas, 90* x 100"	1 pair		67 50	67 50	67 50	67 50
Towels, Dorcas, 24" x 48'	1 pair		16 00	16 00	16 00	16 00
Shirts, Van Heusen, "Harding"	each		50 00	50 00	62 50	62 83
Ladies Slips, Keyser Bondor, silk	each		26 25	26 25	26 25	24 25
Furnishing Fabrics:						
Tootal printed Satin Chintz	1 yd.		13 50	13 00	13 00	12 50
Dry Cleaning Charges:						
Gents Suit, Two Pieces		5 75	7 08	7 50	8 00	8 00
Ladies Costumes		5 50	7 00	7 25	7 50	7 50
Refrigerators:						
Electrolux, L.K. 700			2,360 00	2,360 00	2,360 00	2,360 00
Prestcold L. 71			1,915 00	2,028 25	2,300 00	

Source: East African Statistical Department (prices collected from dealers).

•The 1947 article was a different brand or quality from that for which later prices are shown.

AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER EUROPEAN HOUSEHOLD*, MARCH AND JUNE, 1952

Table 167

Item	Income Range £882.£1,243 p.a. 1,470/. to 2,072/. p.m.		Income Range £1,260.£1,840 p.a. 2,100/. to 3,066/. p.m.	
	Shillings Per Month	Percentage	Shillings Per Month	Percentage
Food.	376 98	19.2	410 72	17.6
Drink and Tobacco	110 08	5.6	149 96	6.4
Fuel, Light and Water	81 16	4.1	91 79	3.9
Household Stores	59 16	3 0	70 80	3.0
Servants' Wages and Food	144 81	7.4	198 06	8.5
Doctors', Dentists' and Hospital Fees	96 60	4.9	56 22	2.4
Pharmaceutical Products	37 26	1.9	32 62	1.4
Transport (including Licences and Insurance)	179 36	9.1	225 89	9.7
Clothing	109 20	5.6	144 96	6.2
Miscellaneous (including Entertainments)	142 05	7.2	165 16	7.0
Capital Goods (including Hire Purchase)	154 32	7.8	196 30	8.4
Total of Above	1,490 98	75.8	1,742 48	74.5
Pensions and Insurance	134 93	6.9	141 96	6.0
Taxes and Licences	100 34	5.1	163 54	7.0
Rent, Rates and House Repairs	208 10	10.6	216 71	9.3
Education	32 21	1.6	62 23	2.7
Remittances to Dependents	—	—	12 03	0.5
Grand Total	1,966 56	100	2,338 95	100

Source: Report on the European Family Budget Survey carried out during March and June, 1952. Published by the East African Statistical Department, April, 1953. Sh. 2/50.

*The average number of persons in a household was 3.55

AFRICAN LABOURERS IN NAIROBI
AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1950
Standardised by Tribe and Family Status

Table 168

TOTAL MONTHLY INCOME			TOTAL MONTHLY EXPENDITURE			FOOD EXPENDITURE ONLY		
ITEM	Sh. per Month		ITEM	Sh. per Month	%	ITEM	Sh. per Month	%
Wages	43 91		Food	30 52	59.1	Maize Flour	9 86	26.7
			Hotel Food	6 40	12.4	Wheat Flour	0 65	1.8
			Alcoholic Drinks ..	0 51	1.0	Maize and Beans	0 83	2.2
Rations	2 34		Tobacco	1 96	3.8	Beans	0 78	2.1
			Soft Drinks	0 23	0.4	Dengu	0 40	1.1
			Clothes	1 30	2.5	Cow Peas	0 54	1.5
Overtime	1 71		Household Goods..	1 33	2.6	Cabbage	2 21	6.0
			Furnishing	0 99	1.9	Onions	0 25	0.7
			Charcoal	2 26	4.4	English Potatoes	1 55	4.2
Back Pay	0 73		Paraffin	0 64	1.2	Meat	7 31	19.8
			Soap	0 68	1.3	Fish	0 39	1.1
			Rent	0 54	1.0	Cooking Oil	1 45	3.9
Gifts	0 60		Remittances:			Bread	0 72	1.9
			(a) Clothing	1 31	2.5	Milk	0 71	1.9
			(b) Other	0 97	1.9	Tea	0 43	1.2
Beer Sales	0 07		Gifts	0 87	1.7	Sugar	1 10	3.0
			Transport	0 24	0.5	Salt	0 19	0.5
			Medicine	0 40	0.8	Curry Powder	0 54	1.5
Excess Loans and Credit	1 71		Football	0 18	0.3	Bananas	0 09	0.2
			Other	0 35	0.7	Other	0 52	1.4
						Hotel Food	6 40	17.3
Total	51 07		Total	51 68	100.0	Total	36 92	100.0

Source: "The Pattern of Income, Expenditure and Consumption of African Labourers in Nairobi, October-November, 1950." Published by the East African Statistical Department, February, 1951.

AFRICAN LABOURERS IN NAIROBI
AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, NOVEMBER, 1955
Standardized by Tribe and Family Status

Table 169

TOTAL MONTHLY INCOME		TOTAL MONTHLY EXPENDITURE			FOOD EXPENDITURE ONLY		
Item	Sh. per month	Item	Sh. per month	Per cent	Item	Sh. per month	Per cent
Wages	107 67	Food	73 95	51.6	Maize Meal	16 34	19.6
		Hotel Meals	9 40	6.6	Wheat Flour	3 35	4.0
		Paraffin	1 26	0.9	Maize and Beans	1 08	1.3
Rations	0 72	Charcoal	3 82	2.7	Beans	2 24	2.7
		Other Light and Fuel	0 18	0.1	Dengu	0 81	0.9
		Soap	1 19	0.8	Cow Peas	1 65	2.0
Overtime	0 69	Alcoholic Beverages	4 94	3.5	Cabbage	3 06	3.7
		Soft Drinks	1 05	0.7	English Potatoes	2 36	2.8
		Tobacco	5 47	3.8	Meat	17 65	21.5
Contributions	12 47	Entertainment	0 02	—	Fish	1 39	1.6
		Medicines	1 02	0.7	Milk	6 61	7.9
		Other Personal Items	1 62	1.1	Bread	3 87	4.6
Gifts	2 27	Household Goods	0 88	0.6	Cooking Fats	2 75	3.3
		Furnishing	0 25	0.2	Tea	1 94	2.3
		Clothing	11 04	7.7	Sugar	3 86	4.6
Sales	3 95	Remittances:			Salt	0 24	0.3
		(a)Clothing	1 21	0.8	Curry Powder	0 37	0.4
		(b) Other	9 81	6.9	Bananas	0 69	0.8
Excess Loans and Credits	12 98	Gifts	0 26	0.2	Other Foods	3 69	4.4
		Transport	7 42	5.2	Hotel Meals	9 40	11.3
		Rent	8 42	5.9			
TOTAL	140 75	TOTAL	143 21	100.0	TOTAL	83 35	100.0

Source: "The Pattern of Income, Expenditure and Consumption of Lower Paid Africans in Nairobi", (unpublished). East African Statistical Department.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Source

The Annual Enumeration of Employees, carried out by the East African Statistical Department in co-operation with the Labour Department, Kenya. This enumeration took place on the 30th November each year, up to and including 1955, and on the 30th June, 1956

Note and Definitions

- 1 *Public Services* include Kenya Government, High Commission (Kenya only), E.A. Railways and Harbours (Kenya only), E.A. Posts and Telecommunications (Kenya only), Defence (civilians only), Local Governments and African District Councils.
- 2 Private employers engaged in several activities were asked to state their main activity, and this was the basis of industrial classification. Agricultural and domestic employers are included under the general heading of "*Private Employment*," unless shown separately.
- 3 In Private Employment, "*Other Services*" includes domestic service, education, medical and health, religious, legal and business, community and personal services.
- 4 Overtime the coverage has improved, particularly in 1954 and 1955, and therefore the figures are not always strictly comparable.
- 5 *Employment Figures* include all apprentices and part-time workers, but exclude directors and partners without basic salary.
- 6 *Earnings or Wages* cover all cash payments, including basic salary, cost of living allowances, profit bonus, together with the value of rations and free board, and an estimate of the employer's contribution towards housing. Non-cash benefits such as retirement benefits and passage assistance are excluded.
- 7 The *Annual Wage Bill* is an estimate from monthly data. The reported earnings for the month are multiplied by twelve.
- 8 All tables of numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred, and wages bills to the nearest £100,000.

Table 170		TOTAL REPORTED EMPLOYEES							Numbers Employed	
	1946	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956		
In Agriculture										
European	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,700	1,800	1700		
Asian	500	400	500	400	300	600	400	400		
African	197,000	201,900	203,200	202,700	211,300	220,800	245,700	233,100		
In Private Industry and Commerce										
European	4,100	6,800	7,300	7,800	8,400	9,200	10,600	10,500		
Asian	10,400	16,900	17,100	17,500	18,600	22,100	23,600	24,700		
African	101,000	123,800	115,800	130,300	123,700	141,600	157,400	158,300		
In Public Service										
European	3,600	4,800	5,300	5,600	7,000	7,900	10,000	8,900		
Asian	7,300	8,200	8,100	8,400	9,500	10,000	10,600	10,400		
African	78,800	96,500	93,400	101,600	118,000	130,500	155,000	148,700		
All Employees										
European	8,700	12,800	14,000	14,800	16,900	18,800	22,400	21,100		
Asian	18,200	25,500	25,700	26,300	28,400	32,700	34,600	35,500		
African	376,800	422,000	421,400	434,600	453,000	490,900	558,100	540,100		
Total	403,700	460,500	452,100	475,700	498,300	544,400	615,100	596,700		

Source: East African Statistical Department.

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED EMPLOYEES

Table 171		Numbers Employed					
Industry	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
In Private Employment							
Agriculture and Forestry:							
Non-African	1,600	1,900	1,800	1,800	2,300	2,200	2,100
African	201,900	203,200	202,700	211,300	220,800	245,700	223,100
Total	203,500	205,100	204,500	213,100	223,100	247,900	235,200
Mining and Quarrying:							
Non-African	200	200	300	200	200	300	300
African	8,300	5,500	5,900	4,700	5,500	7,400	8,700
Total	8,500	5,700	6,200	4,900	5,700	7,700	9,000
Manufactures and Repairs:							
Non-African	6,800	6,900	7,000	7,800	8,900	9,700	9,400
African	34,800	38,300	41,900	37,300	41,100	45,500	46,000
Total	41,600	45,200	48,900	45,100	50,000	55,200	55,400
Building and Construction:							
Non-African	2,900	2,600	2,500	2,500	3,200	3,300	4,200
African	16,300	12,700	15,600	13,700	19,400	22,100	25,300
Total	19,200	15,300	18,100	16,200	22,600	25,400	29,500
Electric Light, Power, and Water supply:							
Non-African	400	400	400	400	400	400	500
African	1,400	1,100	1,300	1,300	1,600	1,800	1,800
Total	1,800	1,500	1,700	1,700	2,000	2,200	2,300
Commerce:							
Non-African	8,600	9,300	9,800	10,400	12,200	13,300	13,300
African	18,700	15,200	17,100	18,000	21,300	22,400	22,600
Total	27,300	24,500	26,900	28,400	33,500	35,700	35,900
Transport and Communications:							
Non-African	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,400	2,500
African	5,200	7,800	7,900	8,000	7,600	11,900	11,400
Total	7,100	9,800	9,900	10,100	9,800	14,300	13,900
Other Services:							
Non-African	2,900	3,000	3,300	3,600	4,200	4,800	5,100
African	39,100	35,200	40,600	40,700	45,100	46,300	42,600
Total	42,000	38,200	43,900	44,300	49,300	51,100	47,700
Total Private Industry:							
Non-African	25,300	26,300	27,100	28,800	33,600	36,400	37,300
African	325,700	319,000	333,000	335,000	362,400	403,100	391,400
Total	351,000	345,300	360,100	363,800	396,000	439,500	428,700
In Public Service							
All Services except Railways:							
Non-African	9,300	9,600	9,800	12,200	13,000	15,800	14,300
African	75,400	71,300	77,900	92,000	103,700	125,300	119,800
Total	84,700	80,900	87,700	104,200	116,700	141,100	134,100
E.A. Railways and Harbours:							
Non-African	3,700	3,800	4,200	4,300	4,900	4,800	5,000
African	21,100	22,100	23,700	26,000	26,800	29,700	2,8900
Total	24,800	25,900	27,900	30,300	31,700	34,500	33,900
Total Public Services:							
Non-African	13,000	13,400	14,000	16,500	17,900	20,600	19,300
African	96,500	93,400	101,600	118,000	130,500	155,000	148,700
Total	109,500	106,800	115,600	134,500	148,400	175,600	168,000

Source: East African Statistical Department.

REPORTED EMPLOYMENT IN TOWNS—1956

Table 172

								Numbers Employed	
	Nairobi City	Thika	Nyeri and Nanyuki	Kisumu	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kitale	Mombasa	Total (Towns Only)
Europeans Full Time:									
Men	6,700	100	300	200	700	200	100	1,500	9,800
Women	3,900	—	100	100	300	100	100	500	5,100
Asians Full Time:									
Men	15,600	200	400	1,000	1,300	500	300	8,000	27,300
Women	1,200	—	—	100	—	—	—	600	1,900
Non.Africans:									
Part Time and Apprentice	1,900	—	100	100	100	100	—	600	2,900
Africans Regular:									
Men	66,400	3,700	6,000	10,200	15,100	3,600	2,300	34,200	141,500
Women	2,400	200	200	200	200	—	100	400	3,700
Juveniles	300	100	100	—	—	—	—	400	900
Africans:									
Casual, Part Time and Apprentice	3,900	100	1,900	700	1,400	300	100	4,800	13,200
Total Employed	102,300	4,400	9,100	12,600	19,100	4,800	3,000	51,000	206,300

Source: East African Statistical Department.

In some towns, such as Nakuru, Nyeri and Nanyuki, a large number of government personnel are included, who are paid from these towns, but are working in the surrounding areas.

TRIBAL DISTRIBUTION OF AFRICAN EMPLOYEES—1956

Table 173

Tribe	Percentages			
	Agriculture (excluding Domestic)	Private Industry and Commerce	All	Public Services
Luo, Kisii, Maragoli, Abuluhya and other Nyanza Tribes	31.2	36.9	38.7	30.1
Kipsigis, Nandi	14.4	3.1	6.9	5.3
Kikuyu, Embu, Meru	35.3	21.0	29.1	31.7
Kamba	6.5	18.9	13.2	15.6
Coast Province Africans	1.9	11.0	4.5	6.8
Other Kenya Africans	8.3	5.4	2.1	7.3
Non.Kenya Africans	2.4	3.7	5.5	3.2
	1000	1000	100.0	100.0

Source: East African Statistical Department.

REPORTED ANNUAL WAGE BILL IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT—1956

Private Employment

Table 174

£'000

Race	Agri- culture and Forestry	Mining and Quarry- ing	Manu- factures and Repairs	Building and Con- struction	Electric Power, Light and Water Supply	Com- merce	Private Transport and Communi- cations	Other Services	Total Private Industry
Europeans (All)	1,600	100	2,800	800	200	4,100	1,100	1,900	12,600
Asians (All)	200	100	3,000	1,600	200	4,300	600	900	10,900
Africans (All)	7,800	700	3,300	2,000	100	1,700	1,000	2,600	19 200
Total	9,600	900	9,100	4,400	500	10,100	2,700	5,400	42,700

Public Services

£'000

Race	Kenya Government	E.A. Railways and Harbours	E.A. Posts and Telecommuni- cations	E.A. High Commission	Dcfence (Civilians Only)	Local Government	Total Public Services
Europeans (All)	5,900	1,700	400	700	400	600	9,700
Asians (All)	1,900	2,000	500	200	400	300	5,300
Africans (All)	6,400	2,500	300	200	300	1,400	11,100
Total	14,200	6,200	1,200	1,100	1,100	2,300	26,100

Source: East African Statistical Department.

REPORTED ANNUAL WAGE BILL IN TOWNS-1956

Table 175

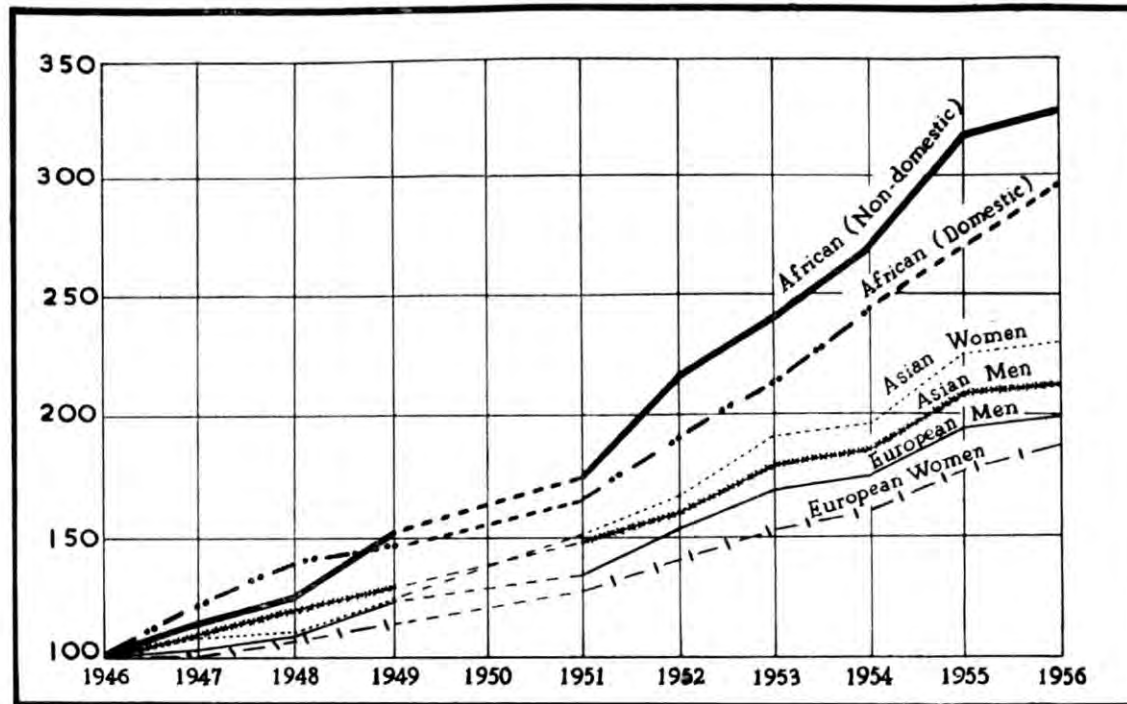
£'000

Race	Nairobi City	Thika	Nyeri and Nanyuki	Kisumu	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kitale	Mombasa	Total
European (All)	12,500	100	400	300	1,000	300	200	2,400	17,200
Asian (All)	8,600	100	200	600	600	300	100	3,700	14,200
African (All)	6,500	300	600	800	1,300	300	200	3,300	13,300
Total	27,600	500	1,200	1,700	2,900	900	500	9,400	44,700

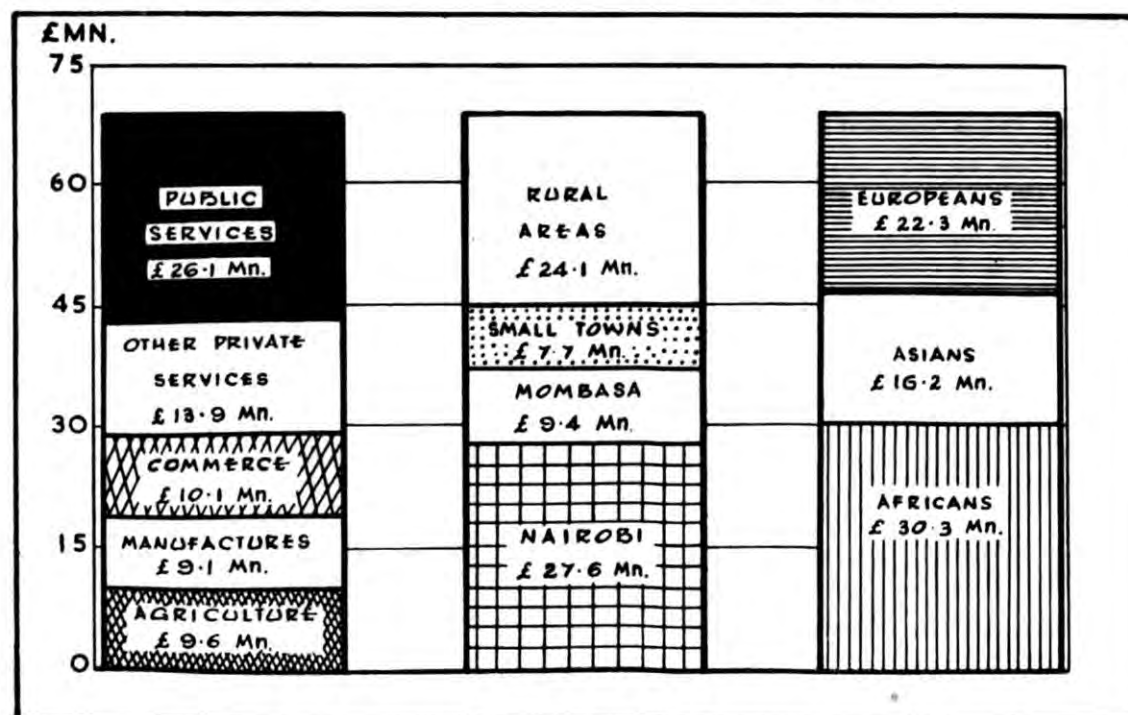
Source: East African Statistical Department,

WAGES

INDEX OF AVERAGE WAGES
Private Industry and Commerce



DIVISION OF KENYA'S WAGE BILL, 1956



REPORTED AVERAGE EARNINGS, 1946-1956

Table 176

£'s per annum

A. Agriculture							
European (Full-time)	1946	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
MEN	509	803	883	887	968	1,039	1,083
Women	242	328	386	458	518	486	535
Asian, etc. (Full-time):							
Men	208	358	444	469	448	504	488
African (Regular and Casual):							
Men, Women and Juvenile	13	20	22	24	25	31	32

B. Private Industry and Commerce

	1946	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
EUROPEAN (Full-time):							
Men	701	940	1,073	1,186	1,225	1,366	1,396
Women	328	419	431	498	525	581	617
ASIAN, ETC. (Full-time):							
Men	219	325	350	391	405	458	467
Women	140	175	233	267	275	315	335
AFRICAN (Regular and Casual, Men, Women and Juvenile):							
Non-Domestic	23	35	50	55	62	73	75
Domestic	23	38	44	49	56		68

C. Public Services (including Local Government)

	1946	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
EUROPEAN (Full-time):							
Men	669	919	1,032	1,046	1,114	1,229	1,256
Women	346	531	606	617	646	685	721
ASIAN, ETC. (Full-time):							
Men	219	356	380	389	409	533	516
Women	177	245	286	309	314	362	400
AFRICAN (Regular and Casual):							
Men, Women and Juvenile	22	47	52	61	62	72	74

Source: East African Statistical Department.

- (1) In agriculture, the number of Asian women employed is very small indeed. Their average earnings have been omitted.
 (2) For definition of earnings, *see* notes.

REPORTED AVERAGE EARNINGS OF AFRICAN EMPLOYEES, 1956

Table 177

£'s per annum

	REGULAR EMPLOYEES			CASUAL EMPLOYEES			ALL
	Men	Women	Juveniles	Men	Women	Juveniles	Employees
AGRICULTURE (excluding domestic workers on farms)	40	23	23	36	16	16	32
PRIVATE INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE (excluding domestic workers)	79	59	29	67	28	21	75
DOMESTICS (all)	65	52	33	—	—	—	63
PUBLIC SERVICES (including Local Government Authorities)	79	65	32	50	18	14	74

Source: East African Statistical Department.

The majority of women and juveniles in the public service are employed in the Agricultural and Forestry Departments,

DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS

European Men

Vc d ng"39: Percentages

Earnings Group £'s per Annum	Private Employment						Public Service					
	1947	1951	1952	1953	1954	1956	1947	1951	1952	1953	1954	1956
Up to £599	46.0	31.6	19.9	12.1	9.2	4.7	36.8	11.8	8.3	8.2	2.3	1.9
£600.£1,199	44.0	50.6	53.5	54.7	53.3	41.2	57.4	71.8	67.1	66.9	67.0	49.8
£1,200.£ 1,799 ..	6.9	120	17.2	22.6	25.2	36.6	5.1	13.7	20.5	20.9	26.1	35.5
£1,800.£2,399 ..	2.0	3.2	5.2	6.0	7.3	10.6	0.5	2.1	3.2	3.3	3.9	9.5
£2,400 and Over	1.1	2.6	4.2	4.6	5.0	6.9	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	3.3
Total	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

Asian Men

Percentages

Earnings Group £'s per Annum	Private Employment							Public Service				
	1947	1951	1952	1953	1954	1956	1947	1951	1952	1953	1954	1956
Up to £179	27.8	17.8	13.3	8.3	8.4	5.7	16.7	5.4	4.8	2.5	3.1	1.8
£180—£359	58.7	47.6	45.4	39.7	34.0	25.2	65.3	54.2	50.0	51.9	43.5	16.6
£360.£539	10.7	25.8	29.5	36.2	39.1	37.0	16.8	28.6	27.8	27.9	30.9	43.1
£540.£719	1.7	5.6	7.5	10.2	13.2	21.1	1.1	10.1	15.0	14.1	16.2	25.1
£720 and Over	1.1	3.2	4.3	5.6	5.3	11.0	0.1	1.7	2.4	3.6	6.3	13.4
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: East African Statistical Department.

MOVEMENT IN STATUTORY MINIMUM WAGES									
Table 179		Shillings per Month							
Dateeffective	Nairobi City		Thika		Nyeri		Nanyuki		
	Minimum Wage	Housing Allowance	Minimum Wage	Housing Allowance	Minimum Wage	Housing Allowance	Minimum Wage	Housing Allowance	
April 1st, 1954	62 50	1 00	60 50	11 00	61 00	11 00	61 50	11 00	
Jan. 1st, 1955	71 50	13 00	66 00	11 00	66 00	11 00	67 00	11 00	
May 1st, 1955	75 00	3 00	72 50	11 00	72 50	11 00	73 00	11 00	
Nov. 1st, 1955									
Under 21	75 00	3 00	72 50	11 00	72 50	11 00	73 00	11 00	
Over 21	75 00	17 50	72 50	14 50	72 50	14 50	73 00	14 50	
Jan. 1st, 1956:									
Under 21	75 00	3 00	72 50	11 00	72 50	11 00	73 00	11 00	
Over 21	82 50	17 50	80 00	14 50	80 00	14 50	80 50	14 50	
Jan. 1st, 1957:									
Under 21	75 00	13 00	72 50	11 00	72 50	11 00	73 00	11 00	
Over 21	85 00	20 00	82 50	17 00	82 50	17 00	83 00	17 00	
June 1st, 1957:									
Under 21	75 00	3 00	72 50	11 00	72 50	11 00	73 00	11 00	
Over 21	85 00	20 00	82 50	17 00	82 50	17 00	83 00	17 00	

Date Effective	Kisumu		Nakuru		Eldoret		Kitale		Mombasa		
	Minimum Wage	Housing Allowance	Minimum Wage	Housing Allowance	Minimum Wage	Housing Allowance	Minimum Wage	Housing Allowance	Minimum Wage	Housing Allowance	
April 1st, 1954	57 00	9 00	60 00	10 00	59 00	9 00	61 00	8 00	64 75	12 00	
Jan. 1st, 1955	65 00	9 00	68 00	10 00	67 50	9 00	65 00	8 00	68 50	12 00	
May 1st, 1955	69 00	9 00	70 50	10 00	70 00	9 00	72 00	8 00	70 00	12 00	
Nov. 1st, 1955											
Under 21	69 00	9 00	70 50	10 00	70 00	9 00	72 00	8 00	70 00	12 00	
Over 21 ..	69 00	12 00	70 50	13 50	70 00	12 00	72 00	10 50	70 00	16 00	
Jan. 1st, 1956											
Under 21	69 00	9 00	70 50	10 00	70 00	9 00	72 00	8 00	70 00	12 00	
Over 21 ..	76 00	12 00	77 50	13 50	77 00	12 00	79 00	10 50	77 00	16 00	
Jan. 1st, 1957											
Under 21	69 00	9 00	70 50	10 00	70 00	12 00	72 00	8 00	70 00	12 00	
Over 21 ..	78 50	14 50	80 00	16 00	79 50	18 50	81 50	13 00	79 50	18 50	
June 1st, 1957											
Under 21	72 50	9 00	73 50	10 00	72 50	12 00	72 50	8 00	70 00	12 00	
Over 21 ..	82 50	14 50	83 50	16 00	82 50	18 50	8? 50	13 00	79 50	18 50	

Source: Labour Department.

NOTE. "Over 21" applies to male workers only

PUBLIC HEALTH

Notes and Definitions

The statistical table giving the number of doctors and dentists in Kenya (Table 180) must be read with caution. Because there is a single fee for registration, and no annual licence, the register may include a number of doctors who do not practice or who have left the country. Thus in 1953, the number of doctors in Kenya appears to have fallen from 700 to 480, and dentists from 60 to 30. This was due entirely to the removal from the register of a number of names.

The statistics of diseases and deaths reported in Government hospitals must also be read with caution. The bare statistics imply that relatively little progress is being made. In fact, the increased availability of services is maintaining the figures and obscuring the real progress which is taking place. Apart from increased services, the population is increasing and transport facilities have improved. Since 1946 the number of mortalities per 1,000 in-patients has apparently increased. The reason appears to be that improved transport now permits an increasing number of very serious cases to enter the hospitals, which previously would never have reached a hospital.

REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS, NURSES AND MIDWIVES

Table 180

Year	Medical Practitioners		Dentists	Pharmacists	Nurses	Midwives
	Registered	Licenced				
1938 ..	319	37	32	—	—	—
1946 ..	395	40	33	29	—	—
1947 ..	452	40	41	38	—	—
1948 ..	501	48	48	42	—	—
1949 ..	536	51	53	46	—	—
1950 ..	549	51	56	47	—	—
1951 ..	582	51	60	49	—	—
1952 ..	698	52	63	61	239	187
1953 ..	482	55	33	71	372	264
1954 ..	510	58	36	71	442	294
1955 ..	587	59	33	82	518	332
1956 ..	648	62	44	108	637	394

Source: Official Gazettes and Medical Department.

NOTE.—Registration of nurses and midwives started in July, 1952 and the figures represent the number on the register at 31st December of each year
This is a cumulative total as yearly registration is not required.

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS BY RACE AND CATEGORY

Table 181

Race and Category	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
European						
Government:						
General	88	88	88	16	16	16
Infectious	18	18	21	12	9	22
Mental	17	17	17	32	32	32
Total Government	123	123	126	60	57	70
Total Private	289	289	355	463	463	463
Total	412	412	481	523	520	533
Asian						
Government:						
General	121	121	203	128	132	262
Infectious	24	24	49	3	9	22
Mental	51	51	51	51	51	51
Total Government	196	196	303	182	192	335
Total Private	53	73	73	73	86	103
Total	249	269	376	255	278	438
African						
Government:						
General	4,520	4,581	4,671	4,357	4,321	4,197
Infectious	926	930	693	904	936	932
Mental	509	509	507	529	529	471
Total Government	5,955	6,020	5,871	5,790	5,786	5,600
Private	67	67	67	67	90	67
Mission*	1,174	1,173	1,173	1,173	1,173	1,173
Total	7,196	7,260	7,111	7,030	7,049	6,840
Grand Total All Races	7,857	7,941	7,968	7,808	7,874	7,811

Source: Medical Department.

*Returns from missions are incomplete and totals are understated.

Beds in local authority dispensaries and health centres are now excluded.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS—CASES TREATED

(All Races Combined)

Table 182

Year	In-Patients	Out-Patients	Total Cases	In-Patients Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 In-Patients
1946	130,267	752,592	882,862	4,110	31
1947	160,345	811,053	971,398	4,467	28
1948	194,227	1,074,177	1,268,404	5,754	30
1949	194,355	926,241	1,120,596	5,598	28
1950	174,047	955,010	1,129,057	6,387	36
1951	178,164	1,095,232	1,273,396	6,677	37
1952	174,159	1,126,947	1,301,106	6,501	37
1953	162,523	1,256,511	1,419,034	6,691	41
1954	175,181	1,246,330	1,421,511	7,950	45
	146,900	1,216,912	1,363,812	6,300	42
1956	173,277	1,313,041	1,486,318	7,120	41

Source: Medical Department.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS—RETURN OF DISEASES

All Races—In-Patients and Out-Patients Combined

Table 183

Disease	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
General Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	296,550	336,813	241,528	277,110	276,772	271,060
New Growths	4,216	2,062	2,203	2,593	1,917	3,708
Allergic, Metabolic and Blood Diseases	15,533	14,764	13,031	17,126	19,302	24,724
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	76,066	84,851	91,989	85,349	70,808	100,427
Circulatory Diseases	5,243	3,823	2,374	2,748	2,528	3,470
Respiratory Diseases	253,262	255,046	298,178	319,841	246,874	299,922
Alimentary Diseases	206,551	147,549	189,386	191,137	182,402	202,603
Genito-Urinary Diseases	15,793	8,057	15,478	15,236	14,774	19,560
Diseases of Pregnancy and Puerperium..	21,587	27,533	22,607	21,876	26,863	33,906
Skin and Musculo-skeletal Diseases	160,667	169,559	223,681	187,518	221,907	154,756
Diseases of the New-Born	1,726	680	1,320	2,216	218	1,936
Ill-defined Diseases	51,404	74,085	159,964	147,175	174,600	120,410
Injuries	164,798	176,284	157,295	151,586	124,847	249,836
Total	1,273,396	1,301,106	1,419,034	1,421,511	1,363,812	1,486,318

Source: Medical Department.

NOTE.—The above figures include only very small numbers of Europeans and Asians.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—NAIROBI CITY

Table 184

Disease						1956			Total
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	European	Asian	African	
					11				
Anthrax	16	10	7	6				9	9
Beri-beri	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackwater Fever	2	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	11	2	1	30	153	—	4	102	106
Chickenpox	531	55	238	70	106	103	7	54	164
Diphtheria	16	30	13	5	5	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, Amoebic	57	75	56	31	18	1	—	26	27
Dysentery, Bacillary	316	344	564	562	466	81	13	297	391
Encephalitis		—	—	5	4	—	2	—	2
Erysipelas	1	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	—
Infective Hepatitis		5		18	21	20	1	12	33
Kala-Azar		1	—	4		—	—	—	—
Malta Fever	4	6	4	5	6	—	—	5	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	19	23	55	77	—	—	66	66
Para-typhoid	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis .	9	32	20	116	19	3	3	1	7
Puerperal Fever	5	6	1	1	4	—	2	17	19
Relapsing Fever	8	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Salmonellosis .				31	9	6	—	3	9
Scarlet Fever .	1	2	4	—	1	11	—	—	11
Smallpox	1		—	—		—	—	28	28
Tick Typhus	15	24	4	9	18	15	—	—	15
Trypanosomiasis	2	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	405	361	472	303	283	6	14	328	348
Typhoid	74	38	151	339	173	1	2	146	149
Leprosy	13	—	9	3	2		1	5	6
Total	1,500	1,039	1,569	1,600	1,383	247	49	1,099	1,395

Source: Nairobi Medical Officer of Health.

EDUCATION

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BY RACE AND CATEGORY
(Excluding Post-Secondary and Teacher Training)

Table 185

Year	European		Asian		Arab and Other		African	
	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary*
1938	6	27	9	69	1	9	3	1,805
1946	7	21	12	69	1	7	5	2,259
1947	5	25	10	75	1	7	6	2,153
1948	8	23	17	86	1	6	8	2,287
1949	7	24	12	80	1	6	13	2,818
1950	8	24	18	88	1	10	13	3,082
1951	7	33	18	93	1	10	15	2,860
1952	9	37	20	90	1	13	15	2,955
1953	9	39	20	100		13	15	3,319
1954	10	40	23	111	1	9	16	3,230
1955	12	45	20	110	1	9	18	3,424
1956	13	46	20	119	1	9	21	3,506

Source: Education Department.

In 1952, after the publication of the Beecher Report, the African school system was changed. Adjustments have been necessary to make the series comparable and in some cases figures may be only approximate.
, Including intermediate grades.

PUPILS ENROLLED BY RACE AND CATEGORY
(Excluding Post-Secondary and Teacher Training)

Table 186

YEAR	European		Asian		Arab and Other		African	
	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary
1938	326	1,683	375	8,062	11	906	184	128,823
1946	772	2,439	809	15,861	24	1,000	395	218,185
1947	1,262	2,663	1,059	18,980	22	993	450	226,547
1948	1,306	3,052	1,306	22,203	85	975	600	256,485
1949	1,502	3,588	3,023	21,881	39	950	1,450	300,020
1950	1,945	3,841	3,484	22,176	163*	1,538	1,500	337,115
1951	1,744	4,598	4,584	23,002	256*	1,715	1,643	358,312
1952	1,991	5,075	4,301	25,409	232*	2,257	1,624	330,547
1953	2,009	5,508	4,401	26,566	310*	3,316	1,729	330,190
1954	2,061	6,041	4,882	30,285	90	1,993	2,099	347,892
1955	2,283	6,762	5,448	30,871	99	2,166	2,167	392,879
1956	2,559	7,200	5,570	34,572	141	2,292	2,586	442,873

Source: Education Department.

, Pupils in special schools included,
Including intermediate grades.

TEACHERS BY CATEGORY AND RACE OF SCHOOLS

Table 187

Year	European		Asian		Arab and Others		African	
	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary
1938	47	111	100	189	2	3	17	3,340
1946*	77	137	55	480	7	34	33	4,861
1947*	92	143	60	486	7	42	36	5,769
1948*	116	125	100	528	6	37	36	5,708
1949	109	192	156	551	4	37	120	6,210
1950	145	175	197	635	6	66	120	6,915
1951	142	197	238	664	20	57	130	6,901
1952	97	306	283	728	8	98	145	8,549
1953	163	250	343	769	35	106	150	8,104
1954	172	274	272	966	7	76	163	8,614
1955	168	312	361	1,028	8	76	233	9,484
1956	211	291	308	1,118	10	96	171	9,547

Source: Education Department.

*Estimates. Only totals are available,
Including intermediate grades.

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS AND THEIR ENROLMENT, 1956

Table 188 European

	Primary				Secondary			
	Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	15	2,496	2,190	4,686		1,052	790	1,842
Aided Schools not included above	16	438	454	892			161	161
Unaided Schools	15	785	837	1,622	7	216	340	556
Total	46	3,719	3,481	7,200	13	1,268	1,291	2,559

Asian (including Goan and Mixed Races)

	Primary				Secondary				Teacher Training			
	Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	25	1 1,821	4,814	16,635	10	2,873	960	3,833	3	76	114	190
Aided Schools not included above	85	6,114	11,281	17,395	8	530	610	1,140				
Unaided Schools	9	402	140	542	2	271	326	597				
Total	119	18,337	16,235	34,572	20	3,674	1,896	5,570	3	76	114	190

Arab

	Primary				Secondary			
	Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	8	1,582	543	2,125	1	129		129
Aided Schools not included above	1	138	29	167*		2	10	12*
Unaided Schools								
Total	9	1,720	572	2,292	1	131	10	141

*Includes 67 primary and 12 secondary pupils in Asian and special Schools.

African

	Primary				Intermediate				Secondary			
	Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	8	471	3	474	11	1,077	211	1,288	9	1,196		1,196
Aided Schools not included above	2,500	251,897	98,059	349,956	361	42,726	9,670	52,396	10	1,114	226	1,340
Unaided Schools	620	30,232	8,065	38,297	6	397	65	462	2	50		50
Total	3,128	282,600	106,127	388,727	378	44,200	9,946	54,146	21	2,360	226	2,586
	Teacher Training				Technical and Vocational							
	Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	11	769	108	877	4	947						947
Aided Schools not included above ..	38*	1,306	748	2,054						—		
Unaided Schools												
Total	49	2,075	856	2,931	4	947						947

Source: Education Department.

*Includes 4 centres running a one year in service course.

EAST AFRICAN LITERATURE BUREAU
BOOKS PUBLISHED, BY SUBJECT
Number of New Titles

Table 189(a)

Subject	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954/5*	1955/6	Totals
1. Primers and Language Study		2		3	4	3	5		17
2. Fiction	—	1	2	10	5	5	9	7	32
3. Education General	1		5	4	5	13	8	9	45
4. Agriculture and Veterinary	1	—	8	4	5	7	1	3	29
5. Health	—	3	13	3	5	2	8	8	42
6. Civics and Moral	1	5	9	4	10	7	13	3	52
7. History and Biography	—	2	3	3	7	8	25	5	53
8. Tribal Customs, Lore and Anthropology		3	5	3	5	5	5	1	27
9. For Women		1	4	3	3	2	8	4	25
10. Money and Trade: Crafts	—	1	1				9	11	24
	3	18	50	39	49	52	91	44	346

Table 189 (b)**Number of Volumes (including reprints)****000**

Subject	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954/5*	1955/6	Totals
1. Primers and Language Study	—	11.0	3.0	36.0	48.8	61.0	17.6	3.0	180.4
2. Fiction	—	5.0	10.0	51.1	24.5	31.0	56.3	17.5	195.4
3. Education General	0.5		36.0	13.1	18.2	91.8	37.1	40.2	236.9
4. Agriculture and Veterinary	5.0		59.5	30.0	17.9	53.5	15.0	25.0	205.9
5. Health	—	15.0	89.0	18.2	57.2	8.5	108.8	40.0	336.7
6. Civics and Moral	5.0	17.0	35.8	30.0	32.5	30.0	75.0	23.2	248.5
7. History and Biography	—	8.0	12.0	13.2	37.5	55.8	123.8	32.5	282.8
8. Tribal Customs, Lore and Anthropology	—	10.0	27.5	15.0	21.0	29.0	13.0	15.0	130.5
9. For Women		5.0	25.5	13.0	15.0	13.0	63.0	18.5	153.0
10. Money and Trade: Crafts	—	5.0	10.0	7.5	—	—	23.8	22.8	69.1
	10.5	76.0	308.3	227.1	272.6	373.6	533.4	237.7	2,039.2

Source: East African Literature Bureau Annual Report.

*Eighteen-month period.

Language	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954*	1955*
Swahili	1	3	19	17	11	12	7	14
Luganda	2	3	4	2	12	15	1	3
Kenya Vernaculars	—	4	14	5	4	2	13	8
Uganda Vernaculars other than Luganda	—	3	3	3	7	5	1	5
Bilingual—English and East African Languages	—	4	3	1	3	3	10	17
Language Studies	—	—	1	—	2	4	2	3
English	-		7	11	10	11	14	17

*These columns are not comparable with those in the table above. These show the totals for the calendar year while in table 189 the totals for 1954 onwards have been shown against the departmental year, which runs from July to June.

Table 191

Source: East African Literature Bureau.

*18 month period.

JUSTICE

CASES FILED FOR HEARING

Table 192		Numbers				
Year	RESIDENT MAGISTRATES Courts		Supreme Court		H.M. Court of Appeal*	
	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
1938	8,353	18,365	660	1,377	8	71
1946	3,704	21,032	751	2,331	16	82
1947	4,783	23,359	1,211	2,688	24	66
1948	7,435	22,651	1,585	2,805	20	78
1949	8,316	31,496	2,005	2,471	44	86
1950	10,134	33,895	2,342	2,690	44	90
1951	10,470	45,308	2,860	2,668	50	93
1952	11,730	48,025	3,535	2,800	85	96
1953	14,648	50,392	3,734	5,484	49	430
1054	17,170	50,938	2,811	3,767	43	854
1955	16,405	63,259	3,014	2,097	56	355

Source: Judicial Department.

bKenya only.

SUPREME COURT

Cases Filed by Type

Table 193		Numbers			
Type	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Civil Cases	2,245	2,765	2,869	1,941	1,970
Probate and Administration Causes	378	423	482	515	514
Bankruptcy Causes	37	40	73	61	53
Trust Causes	5	3	8	4	4
Divorce Causes	53	85	91	99	106
Lunacy Causes	—	3	2	1	1
Miscellaneous	86	105	140	130	226
Civil Appeals	56	111	69	60	140
Criminal Appeals	747	874	2,117	599	553
Criminal Revision	94	154	155	108	219
Criminal Confirmation	1,517	1,448	2,920	2,723	1,052
Original Criminal Cases	310	324	292	311	261
Misc. Criminal Applications		—	—	26	12
Total	5,528	6,335	9,218	6,578	5,111

Source: Judicial Department.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS

Cases Filed by Type

Table 194					Numbers
Type	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Civil	10,435	11,686	14,190	16,684	15,703
Criminal	44,772	47,480	50,177	50,479	62,759
Divorce	10	9	10	7	10
Inquest	116	136	215	459	500
Lunacy	420	409	357	325	339
Maintenance	17	3	14	27	16
Miscellaneous	8	32	77	127	337
Total	55,778	59,755	65,040	68,108	79,664

Source: Judicial Department.

CONVICTIONS FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES—ALL COURTS

Table 195

All Races Combined

Numbers

Offences	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Against the Person	1,599	1,444	1,115	1,322	1,705
Malicious Injury to Property	164	207	142	235	296
Against Stock and Produce Theft Ordinance	968	1,068	554	687	413
Against Property	9,495	9,921	5,596	6,012	6,631
Against the Administration of Lawful Authority, Social Economy, etc.	22,698	26,784	1,073	2,004	1,103
Against Employment of Natives Ordinance, and Domestic Servants	803	878	765	723	716
Against Township and Municipal Corporation Rules	13,544	14,412	19,754	13,424	10,814
Against Native Poll Tax Ordinance	110	2,208	1,330	438	48
Against Native Registration Ordinance	205	360	2,563	444	588
Against Resident Labourers Ordinance	566	604	2,027	214	252
Traffic Offences	12,535	9,757	11,346	8,473	16,430
Unlawful Assemblies, Riots and Other Offences against Public Order and Tranquillities, etc.	580	1,776	11,615	9,763	5,373
Other Offences under Local Laws, Ordinances and Proclamations, Rules, Regulations, etc.	994	2,290	50,160	24,099	27,130
Against Emergency Regulations	—	205	268	16,598	15,362
	64,261	71,914	108,308	84,436	86,861

Source: Judicial Department.

CONVICTIONS FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES—ALL COURTS—BY RACE AND SEX, 1955

Table 196

offences	Europeans			Asians			Africans			Total
	Male	Female	Juvenile	Male	Female	Juvenile	Male	Female	Juvenile	
Against the Person	38	2	—	81	—	4	1,439	63	78	1,705
Malicious Injury to Property	6	—	—	7	—	—	249	14	20	296
Against Stock and Produce	—	—	—	2	—	—	375	5	31	413
Against Property	54	1	—	125	2	10	5,437	100	902	6,631
Against the Administration of Lawful Authority, Social Economy, etc.	14	—	—	75	—	—	940	37	37	1,103
Against Domestic Servants Ordinance	26	2	—	117	8	—	555	5	3	716
Against Township and Municipal Corporation Rules	678	270	—	1,600	30	1	7,636	474	125	10,814
Against Native Poll Tax Ordinance..	—	—	—	1	—	—	47	—	—	48
Against Native Registration Ordinance	15	—	—	28	—	—	536	2	7	588
Against Resident Labourers Ordinance	3	—	—	1	—	—	229	16	3	252
Against Traffic Ordinance and Rules	1,799	331	—	4,423	33	6	9,798	24	16	16,430
Unlawful Assemblies, Riots, Other Offences against Public Order and Tranquillity, etc.	6	1	—	46	1	1	4,017	1,233	68	5,373
Other Offences under local laws, Ordinances, Proclamation, Rules and Regulations, etc	233	16	—	1,191	16	3	20,622	2,645	2,404	27,130
Against Defence Regulations	24	3	—	96	1	1	7,130	5,614	2,493	15,362
Total	2,896	626	—	7,793	91	26	59,010	10,232	6,187	86,861

Source: Judicial Department.

Table 197 PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED BY ALL COURTS

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Fine paid	38,661	39,121	32,977	33,018	45,432
Detention camp or simple imprisonment in default of fine or sureties	5,151	9,349	17,514	10,191	9,585
Imprisonment in default of fine or sureties	1,743	3,041	6,368	6,161	7,067
Fine and detention camp or simple imprisonment	112	136	2	51	65
Fine and imprisonment	962	704	141	323	550
Detention camp or simple imprisonment	2,098	2,251	5,470	3,362	1,271
Peremptory imprisonment	9,167	9,496	18,529	17,298	9,607
Bound over or otherwise disposed of	329	318	3,343	3,459	1,697
Cautioned or warned	236	152	395	183	148
Deported	1		6	2	4
Repatriated or returned home or asked to leave the town	2,323	2,642	17,462	5,249	4,225
Committed to approved school or house of detention		255	400	438	358
Tax and costs compensation and wages as ordered, paid	146	1,668	1,466	896	223
Bail estreated, bond cancelled or forfeited or articles confiscated, etc.	1,781	1,401	1,270	1,204	794
Detained pending H.E. Governor's order	6	8	16	22	22
Whipping with approved school	1	2	2	4	2
Whipping only	630	622	876	1,084	3,293
Whipping with fine or detention camp or both	18	13	2	5	28
Whipping with fine and/or peremptory imprisonment	90	42	67	44	56
Imprisonment for life ..	—	2	9	12	6
Death sentences	40	50	160	72	84
Probation	757	641	1,831	1,355	2,234
Committed to prison for failure to find security	—	—	2	3	—
Total	64,251	71,914	108,308	84,436	86,751

Source: Judicial Department.

Table 198 PRISON POPULATION Numbers

Number of Persons Committed					Length of Stay			Number Previously Convicted	Daily Average in Prison	Deaths (excl. executions)
Year	Total No. of persons committed	For debt	For safe custody*	For imprisonment	For 2 years or more	For 1 month to 2 years	For less than 1 month			
1938..	13,186	237	5,566	7,383		7,383		1,783	3,005	151
1946..	21,953	82	10,786	11,085	602	9,953	523	2,248	5,683	102
1947..	24,864	115	12,404	12,345	679	10,997	661	2,784	6,799	81
1948..	29,547	60	13,649	15,838	717	14,407	700	3,232	8,214	78
1949..	28,679	58	12,635	15,986	676	14,641	665	3,411	8,471	127
1950.	31,825	52	13,817	17,956	812	16,259	885	3,487	9,315	142
1951..	32,378	44	15,661	16,673	696	15,337	640	3,659	9,269	89
1952..	40 535	69	19,840	20,626	1,705	18,283	638	4,553	9,954	66
1953..	63,714	72	21,060	42,582	7,716	34,070	796	5,150	20,251	166
1954. .	55,031	43	15,585	39,403	8,592	29,561	1,250	4,976	28,630	364
1955..	47,657	47	16,807	30,803	2,672	26,345	1,786	6,112	27,134	343
1956..	38,821	59	14,223	24,539	1,965	20,587	1,987	5,953	19,320	109

Source: Prisons Department.

bIncludes subsequently discharged and lunatics.

CRIME KNOWN TO THE POLICE

Reported Cases

Table 199

Numbers

Offence	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Murder (including Attempt)	228	347	861	1,035	631	446
Manslaughter..	—	—	—	—	59	52
Rape (including Attempt)	44	21	39	82	70	179
Assault	1,286	1,301	1,414	1,820	2,274	3,214
Other Offences Against the Person	115	129	165	144	734	450
Robbery	506	736	1,462	940	645	732
Breakings	3,400	3,660	2,713	2,605	3,228	4,528
Cattle Theft	994	1,040	972	1,195	1,156	1,045
Theft of other Stock	479	470	476	418	469	444
Theft over Sh. 400	895	1,123	717	853	635	931
Other Thefts	8,117	8,606	6,382	5,870	4,613	6,505
Theft from Vehicles	553	983	1,597	1,304	1,419	1,145
Theft of Bicycles	630	1,048	1,888	1,365	1,088	2,027
Theft of Produce	505	573	664	557	403	535
Other Offences Against Property	505	586	4,870	3,867	4,580	3,893
All other Penal Code Offences	2,912	3,165	1,253	1,985	6,258	6,177
Total	21,169	23,788	25,473	24,040	28,262	32,353

Source: Kenya Police.

PERSONS ARRESTED AND DISPOSAL, 1956

Table 200

Offence	Number		of Persons Arrested			Awaiting Trial	Convictions	Dismissed, Discharged, Withdrawn, Acquitted	Other Disposals
	European	Asian	Other	African	Total				
Murder (incl. attempt)	7	3	1	338	349	142	88	61	58
Manslaughter	—	4	—	53	57	11	18	23	5
Rape (incl. attempt)	—	—	1	134	137	40	50	31	16
Assault	96	151	14	3,259	3,520	12	2,959	452	97
Other offences against the Person	21	17	1	402	441	70	287	76	8
Robbery	8	14	—	490	512	30	374	102	6
Breakings	8	49	19	1,735	1,811	132	1,455	212	12
Cattle Theft	1	1	—	653	655	1	538	104	12
Theft of other Stock	—	7	—	383	390	12	338	28	12
Theft over Sh. 400	4	23	3	261	291	1	247	39	4
Other Thefts	25	95	15	3,827	3,962	16	3,418	476	52
Theft from Vehicles	19	33	2	250	304	25	243	35	1
Theft of Bicycles	2	15	4	494	515	51	373	82	9
Theft of Produce	—	5	1	552	558	2	485	61	10
Receiving	4	76	11	1,224	1,315	259	869	174	13
Oath Taking	—	—	—	1,104	1,104	18	1,062	23	1
Theft by Servant	23	55	9	2,603	2,690	531	1,875	252	32
Other Offences against Property	67	100	7	912	1,086	119	751	193	23
All other Penal Code Offences	46	257	27	4,421	4,751	19	4,200	456	76
Total	131	907	115	23,095	24,448	1,491	19,630	2,880	447

Source: East African Statistical Department.

POLICE FORCE STRENGTH

Table 201

Numbers

Year	European		Asian		African					Total All Races
	Officers	Inspectors	Officers and Inspectors	Sergeants and Constables	Inspectors	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Recruits	
1938	28	86	35	3	—	60	105	1,598	118	2,033
1946	39	129	35	20	57	482		3,918	163	4,843
1947..	42	135	35	21	62	465		3,672	269	4,701
1948..	70	163	39	17	68	480		3,727	407	4,971
1949..	80	183	40	18	32	448		4,366	571	5,788
1950..	79	181	38	22	109	416	147	4,740	189	5,921
1951..	89	190	41	41	156	356	446	4,470	94	5,883
1952..	118	252	47	48	206	331	681	4,599	1,421	7,703
1953..	174	825	60	55	268	500	995	6,995	1,070	10,942
1954..	219	912	105	—	345	547	1,085	7,708	980	11,901
1955..	231	1,304	118	—	356	618	1,221	8,542	543	12,933
1956..	225	1,116	106		337	630	1,244	8,506	328	12,492

Source: Kenya Police.

POLICE RESERVE STRENGTH

Table 202

Numbers

Year	Europeans				Asians and Arabs of Asian Status		Arab/Africans		Total		Total All Races
	Men		Women		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time							
1948 ..											1,100
1949											2,857
1950..											3,129
1951..											3,514
1952											6,032
1953	490	3,988	102	206	234	910	1,333	1,340	2,159	6,444	8,603
1954	547	3,475	151	242	480	853	3,413	998	4,591	5,568	10,159
1955	238	3,068	144	176	243	731	4,209	587	4,834	4,562	9,396
1956	31	2,535	13	115	7	700	2,017	564	2,068	3,914	5,982

Source: Kenya Police Reserve.

EMERGENCY

A State of Emergency, to deal with the *Mau Mau* uprisings by the Kikuyu tribe, was declared on October 20th, 1952. Only about one fifth of the total African population of Kenya was affected and the terrorists were mainly confined to the Central Province and the eastern half of the Rift Valley Province, where the Kikuyu are mostly found. But the impact on the economy of Kenya was widespread, as can be seen by comparing figures for pre-Emergency and Emergency years in almost all the tables of this Abstract. By 1956 the rebellion was being brought well under control.

Expenditure on the Emergency is made from an "Emergency Fund" set up in 1952 to enable urgent needs to be met speedily while yet retaining Treasury control.

EMERGENCY FUND		
Table 203	£	
Year	Contributions from Revenue	Expenditure from Fund
1952	750,000	271,277
1953	3,000,000	4,352,011
Jan./June, 1954	8,500,000	6,731,006
1954/55	16,000,000	15,552,176
1955/56	14,000,000	15,021,941
1956/57	8,000,000	8,000,000*
1957/58	4,400,000	4,400,000*
	54,650,000	54,328,411

Source: Appropriation Accounts and Colony Estimates.

bThere are no published estimates of the expenditure from the Fund in 1956/57 and 1957/58 and it is assumed that they will be approximately equal to the contributions from revenue in those years.

The Fund has had other miscellaneous revenues which up to 30th June, 1956 amounted to £313,624 at which time the balance remaining in the Fund was £635,213.

REPORTED EMERGENCY CASUALTIES AND ARRESTS

Table 204

	Race	1952/53		1954		1955		1956	
		Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded
Security Forces	European Asian African	10 2 221	22 6 186	27 244	37 6 205	20 1 48	34 64	6 11	9 10
Loyal Civilians	European Asian African	16 13 646	8 19 370	14 8 662	17 9 391	2 5 364*	1 8 144	2 161*	13
Terrorists	Africans	3,135		4,522		2,524		346	
		Captured 289	Surren- dered	Captured 839	Surren- dered 745	Captured 1,162	Surren- dered 1,473	Captured 333	Surren- dered 170
Number of persons arrested in connexion with Emergency	Africans	159,376		102,643		78,364		34,402	

Source: Kenya Police.

1952: November and December only.

bThe majority of these were bodies discovered as a result of confession *Barazas*, the victims having been murdered during previous years, mainly 1953

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