



COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1955



1957

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1955

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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.

" . . " means figures not available.

"()" means estimated.

FOREWORD

It gives me great pleasure to be able to write this Foreword to the first issue of the Kenya Statistical Abstract.

Kenya cannot have too much economic and statistical information available for study by those who are interested in its growth and its future. If the development of the country in both the public and private sectors is to be guided correctly, that knowledge is needed, and by means of such publications as this the basic information will be made available to those who wish to seek it. It is not on general opinions but on quantitative knowledge, accurately assessed, that we should base our economic plans.

The Kenya Statistical Abstract will be a companion volume to the East African Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin which will now change its function and attempt to deal more with current series, omitting wherever possible the annual series which will be contained in Abstracts of the various territories. I know that the Department hopes that in the years to come the information contained in this publication will improve in coverage, and will include many of those series which are at present lacking, and which are so important for our general economic and political knowledge. This Abstract will be an annual publication and I hope it will be made available as soon as possible after the close of the year to which it refers, in order that the statistical information will be as current as possible.

I wish to express my gratitude to all those business houses, farmers, and other people who have helped the East African Statistical Department by providing information, and I do hope that in the future, as the Department asks for more and more, they will be as willing to provide it. This information is required for government policy and for government purposes, and I can assure you that it would not be requested if it was not vital.

I commend this publication to all those who are interested in the economic and social life of Kenya, and I hope that those who wish to speak authoritatively on the subject will study the pages of the Abstract.

E. A. VASEY,
Minister for Finance and Development.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Statistical Abstract, which will be published annually, is to assemble such series as are considered of value for the proper appreciation of economic and social policy concerning Kenya. It is possible to obtain from many sources statistical series of one sort and another, but it is a weakness that no one document provides, in a satisfactory form, the main series concerning the general activities of the Colony.

The East African Quarterly Economic and Statistical Bulletin, which has been published now for over eight years, is an attempt to collate series which are not of an annual nature. But owing to the absence of any other publication, the Bulletin does, in fact, contain many annual series and many basic statistics, such as population data, which change at infrequent intervals. It is intended that with the development of the Annual Statistical Abstract some of the series in the Quarterly Bulletin will be omitted and more current series will be included.

It was also thought that, in addition to the bleak tables of statistical material, it would be useful for those interested in studying the development of Kenya to have a number of charts which would demonstrate to the reader what had been happening in the Kenya economy.

It was further decided that a brief commentary on the growth of the economy might be useful to certain readers and this has been included as text. In the main it covers more than the last few years, and gives certain background information for the benefit of those in overseas territories who have little knowledge of Kenya. To bring into prominence the activities of 1955, permission has been given by the Minister of Finance and Development to reproduce the section of his budget speech of 26th April, 1956, which gave an economic survey of the Colony.

The compilation of the Statistical Abstract has been undertaken by the staff of the Kenya and East African Units of the Department. I wish to thank departments of Government, the commercial and industrial communities and all private individuals for their help in providing information for this publication, and the Government Printer for his patience in printing the Abstract.

Office of the Statistical Adviser,
East African Statistical Department.
November, 1956.

C. J. MARTIN,
Director.

**EXTRACT FROM THE BUDGET SPEECH OF THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT,
THE HON. Mr. E. A. VASEY, C.M.G., PRESENTED TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON 26th APRIL, 1956**

1. It has been my custom at the time of the Budget statement to give the Council a review of economic conditions during the past year, using it as a guide to the possible changes and trials which may face the Colony in the future. From time to time I have in these speeches declared my belief in the future economy of Kenya and stated that I am convinced that, once the Emergency has been concluded successfully and the problems connected with it moved towards solution, the economy of Kenya will evolve at a speed which may surprise many people.

2 There are some who have challenged this view and protested that many of the economic and statistical data which have been presented for consideration do not deal with real achievement. I hope later in this speech to prove, by means of yet more examples, the fallaciousness of these arguments. It is encouraging to find that an independent body of experts have confirmed the views of myself and of my advisers on the future of Kenya. The Economist Intelligence Unit which was commissioned by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration to carry out a survey to establish the likely trends in trade and industry in British East Africa, with special reference to the future programming of the transport industry, assessed the economic growth potential of Kenya to be extremely soundly based. These experts realized, as most of us do, that Kenya is an agricultural country and they calculated that it will be from agriculture that we can expect to achieve our greatest increase in exports, while it will be from our industry that we can hope to reduce our overseas expenditure on imports.

3 To all those interested in the possible development of our economy, I would recommend a perusal of the report of the Economist Intelligence Unit and, in recommending this, would say that I am encouraged that those of us who are studying these current problems and trying to chart the future, have had our bench marks and our own forecasts confirmed.

4 The most simple and all-embracing assessment of the economic progress of any country is to be found in those social accounts which are aggregated to form the national income. In Kenya we are fortunate in having available a series of geographical income estimates which start in 1947. For to-day, I have been able to obtain the first preliminary estimate of our geographical income for the year 1955. One must realize that such an estimate is of a very approximate nature, for 1955 is but four months past and we cannot expect to be as current in our knowledge as in more developed countries. There are some who presume that it is mainly price changes which have formed the basis of our economic growth. There is no known way of converting tons of wheat and soda and adding them to the real value of services from hotels and tourism except in money terms. This method of using money terms is in force in calculating our geographical income, but to satisfy the wishes of all of us, I have arranged for these income statistics to be deflated by the best price index available, which is the cost of living index for Nairobi. I have taken only the cash section of the geographical income into account in the calculation. The results are most interesting. Based on 1948, with an index of 100, the index of the geographical income in 1954, deflated for price change, was 60 per cent above the 1948 level and our first estimate for 1955 is over 85 per cent higher than the base year. We, therefore, increased our income, after allowing for price movements, at least 85 per cent over the last seven years.

5 But, in the presentation of these figures, there is much more of value than merely a comparison with eight years ago. The increase between 1954 and 1955 has been 15 per cent, the estimate being made at constant 1948 prices. For comparison, I give the changes from 1950 to 1951, the years before the Emergency, and 1952 to 1953. Between 1950 and 1951, the increase at constant prices was 17 per cent, while between 1952 and 1953, it was a fall of 3 per cent.

6 It seems, therefore, that the trend of economic progress is again upwards following the pattern of the pre-Emergency period and we seem to have taken another step towards our goal of an increased national income through diversified industries and increased output, with the prize of success being a higher standard of living.

7 To ensure that all possible advantages are eliminated from the statistics I have presented, I have had this information re-assessed to allow for the increases in population which occur annually. Taking into account these population changes, the cash output per capita has increased in real terms from £8 in 1948 to about £13 1/2 in 1955, so that we can say that on the average the real geographical income per head has increased by over two-thirds in cash terms from 1948 to 1955.

8 The preliminary estimate for 1955 is calculated to be £150,000,000, an increase of over £23,000,000 compared with 1954. This is a considerable increase and in percentage form represents about 19 per cent or the equivalent of the average expansion from 1948 to 1951.

9 In agriculture, in spite of a fall in income from cereals, there has been an overall expansion of some £7,000,000 or a 13 per cent rise. Most of this has come about from an expansion in the coffee sales. I am giving a more detailed statement on agricultural production in volume terms and I shall, therefore, not give other than national income figures at the moment. The African cash income from agricultural sales, including livestock, has gone up by about £0.3 million, in spite of the reduction in incomes from the sale of maize. There was an expansion in coffee sales, in African cattle for slaughter, as well as an increased income from wattle.

10 The return to commerce in national income terms has increased by about 17 per cent, much of it being from changes in wages and salaries. There have been increased imports into the Colony and the year 1955 was a good year for many of the business houses. Our manufacturing industry has continued to grow, and later I will give details in terms of manpower and materials which shows the extent of this expansion in what may be called real terms. In value terms the accretion to the manufacturing industry is estimated to have been in the order of £3-4 million and the total contribution to the geographical income is thought to amount to £19.4 million. This means that as a proportion of the total geographical income the manufacturing industries represent some 13 per cent: in 1949 the proportion was less than 10 per cent and in 1952 it was only 10.8 per cent. There has been a steady expansion ever since 1947 and we look to the manufacturing industries to grow in size in the years to come.

11 The Government sector has shown a considerable expansion partly as a result of the increased numbers employed. I said last year that my advisers did not consider that the back payments which were provided to civil servants as a result of the acceptance of the recommendations of the Lidbury Report should enter into the geographical income for 1954. This amount was left out of the figures, although it was my opinion that there had been some anticipation of this increase and that the expectancy had entered into consumption expenditure. We have, therefore, had to include in the present geographical income figures the arrears of salary granted to members of the public service. In 1955 the Government account as a proportion of the geographical income represented 13 per cent or a total of £20.0 million.

12 The building and construction industry had a very satisfactory year with increases, both in the number of employees and work done. It is only a little while ago that we were lamenting the fall in the activities of the building industry, but the building and construction trades are now stretched almost to, if not beyond, capacity.

13 It is also my custom to give an indication of the advantages which came to the recipients of the incomes arising from these agricultural, industrial and commercial activities. In 1954 wages and salaries totalled £49.9 million or nearly 40 per cent of the geographical income. In 1955 the total was £64.0 million and the relative importance had risen to 42 per cent of the geographical income. Overall profits and surpluses rose in absolute terms by some £9.0 million. I will repeat what I have said earlier that in real terms, allowing both for changes in prices and for increases in the population, the geographical income of Kenya had risen by about 15 per cent during the year 1955. This is indeed a satisfactory expansion and cannot be considered to be purely the result of inflationary trends.

14 Agriculture is one sector of the economy which we can express in volume as well as value terms. It is possible to compare changes from year to year in terms of tons or bags of produce. The wheat production for the crop year 1955/56 was unfortunately poor. We have had serious and adverse effects on our wheat production because of weather conditions in the past, but this year the extent has been greater than for some time. As a result of the increase in acreage, it was expected that the total production of wheat would be greater than in the 1954/55 crop year, when it amounted to over 132,000 tons. The final out-turn of the present crop, it is believed will be much smaller. The shortfall, compared with last year, may be in the region of 25,000 tons and, if that is so, we shall have to import during the coming year a quantity of wheat to meet the demands of the population. These demands are, of course, increasing as the standard of living of the majority of our population improves. This is the type of problem which constantly faces agriculture and, in spite of every care and attention, weather factors will still have their outstanding effect and seriously influence and jeopardize the plans and activities of any farming community. The maize production is also likely to be lower than in the past year and total production is believed to amount to about 113,500 tons, compared with 142,000 tons in the previous crop year.

15 Our sisal production has been of roughly the same order as in 1954, there being a 2,700-ton increase which, though small, is welcome. Pyrethrum production, although not impressive in terms of tonnage, is of considerable value to us as an export crop, and the production is estimated to have increased from 2,100 tons in 1954 to 2,700 in 1955. The production of tea has shown a steady expansion over the last few years, and with improved prices, total value of output is now about 100 per cent higher than in 1951. Our volume of production is estimated to have been 8,500 tons in 1955, an increase of 9 per cent over the previous year.

16 But it is coffee, the description of which I have left until the last, which has been the most outstanding of all our agricultural products in 1955. The production this year has been the highest on record. It has topped the 23,500-ton mark and the nearest production in the past was 18,500 tons in 1941 and 18,000 tons in 1935. Out of this total, the African production amounted to 800 tons; small but increasing and encouraging to all who hope to see an expansion of the cash output of the African farmer.

17 In agriculture it has been coffee which has given us that boost which we have so much needed. The coffee market throughout the world is, unfortunately, at present in a very unstable state. There are many producers of coffee in the world, and Kenya, although important in some ways, has little influence on the total volume of production. It is the decisions of other Governments which are affecting the activities of the world coffee trade and, since these cannot be forecast with any certainty, the business men are keeping their stocks small. When one runs down stocks, immediate demands hand over the initiative to the seller who can raise the current price and gain from the availability of supplies, compared with the urgency of demand. Kenya has gained in this way from the early picking of her crop and the availability of supplies, but it is a difficult and dangerous task to try to forecast what is in store during the next year. The highest price which Kenya received for her coffee was paid in the early months of 1954 when the average price for coffee rose to over £700 per ton. During the auctions last year the export price was running at about £460. We have reason to believe, on the best evidence which is available to us, that prices will be lower during the coming year and that we shall not receive as good a return per ton as we did in 1954 or 1955. We are also told that we can hardly expect such a bumper crop two years running. It is likely then that production will be lower which means with lower prices we shall, of necessity, receive a much smaller return.

18 I have dealt with cereal production and also with the plantation crops, but what of our dairy industry which has been expanding and which, according to the Troup Committee on the best estimates available, will expand by some 70 per cent by the year 1961. During 1955 the production of wholemilk increased by 12 per cent; these figures are based on the sales to the Kenya Co-operative Creameries during the last year. Butterfat delivered to the Kenya Co-operative Creameries increased by about 11 per cent and butter manufactured increased by roughly the same amount. The dairy industry is an industry which has developed quickly and whose products are required for the well-being of the population.

19 Meat production in European areas has not expanded during 1955 compared with 1954, the total of slaughter cattle from European farmers delivered to the Kenya Meat Commission was almost unchanged. We must, of course remember the effect of the Emergency in some areas. There was also a fall away in the production by the pig industry in 1955 the number of baconers handled declined from some 39,000 to 31,000 while pigs of other types remained roughly the same in total number.

20 What of the cash crop production in African areas? We realize that many of the problems of agriculture in the African areas are connected with subsistence activities of the individual farmer to maintain his family with the basic foodstuffs of life from his own plot of land. But, in addition, there has been production of crops for sale, excluding livestock, amounting to £5.0 million during the year, compared with £5.3 million in 1954. There has been a fall in the sale of maize, particularly in the Nyanza area, for the same reasons as in the European areas. It is expected that the 1955/56 cotton crop will not be more than about 16,000 bales, which will be 20 per cent greater than in the previous season, but still below the 1952 and 1954 pickings. Wattle production has continued to increase and to bring in a higher return to the African producer.

21 The figures I have given of agricultural production have covered the whole of the Colony, but within the Colony the changes have not been uniform, it is not easy to make a quantitative appreciation of the total economic effects of the Emergency in the troubled areas.

22 There has been the effect on those European farmers in the troubled areas who, in lonely places, have had to guard their homesteads and tried to maintain their incomes, in spite of the activities of marauding gangs. Some farmers have had to leave their homesteads because of the dangers and the inability of the defence forces to protect them in their outlying farms or homes. As a result of the concentration of labour, the denial of food crops and the close herding of livestock, there has been a reduction in output in various areas. The Troup Commission on the dairy industry has shown that milk production in the areas affected by the Emergency fell slightly between 1952 and 1955, but the total production rose by 11 per cent as a result of a rise in output of 70 per cent in West Kenya. Without the Emergency dairy producers in the troubled areas may have been able to increase production at a similar rate and to have increased their incomes.

23 The Kikuyu, Embu and Meru tribes in the Central Province have suffered economically as a result of the Emergency. A rough calculation from such figures of cash crop sales as are available shows that whilst in the Gyanja Province there has been a large increase in the value of sales of maize, millets and ghee, the expansion in the Central Province has been very small between 1952 and 1954, whilst in 1953 there was a drop which was not experienced in Nyanza. It would seem that maize was required internally in the Central Province and was not available for sale and in the case of such crops as vegetables there was a considerable decline. This effect of the Emergency was, in part, a decline in production, but mostly a failure to expand at the rate we wished. In the troubled areas the rate was lower than in other parts of the Colony.

24 I wish now to describe the major changes which took place in our external trade during 1955. Both our imports and exports are vital to our well-being and are more important to our economy than possibly in many developed countries. As a ratio of the geographical income, the total value of our external trade was some 66 per cent, a high ratio, but not one out of line with that found in countries at a similar stage of growth.

25 The value of our exports shows an encouraging increase during 1955, the total of domestic produce which we sent overseas being £25.7 million, an expansion of £5.4 million over 1954. This increase was mainly due to the large coffee crop, which resulted in exports valued at £8.9 million. It is encouraging to note also that by the end of the year not all the coffee of the 1955/56 crop had been exported through Mombasa and, therefore, we should expect a good value figure from coffee to be returned in our export list in 1956. In value terms, coffee represented 35 per cent of our total domestic exports, leaving well behind those other agricultural products which enter into our export trade. Second in order of importance was tea, which now represents nearly 11 per cent of domestic exports. In 1954, tea rose to second place and, in 1955, it maintained its standing. Fourth in the list is sisal, the price of which for Grade 1 continued to fluctuate around £80 per ton. It is a pity that these 33,500 tons of sisal brought in only £2 million, but sisal represents 7.6 per cent of the total value of our exports and is an important industry. Some six export items are always jockeying for position in the export race, and each year they change places. In 1954, wattle bark and extract together were fourth, hides and skins fifth, sodium carbonate sixth, maize seventh, and pyrethrum eighth. Last year, wattle had moved to third place, ousting sisal, with 9.8 per cent, followed by sisal and then by maize, hides and skins, sodium carbonate and pyrethrum. Although these eight items represent 84.3 per cent of our total exports, we have others too. We have 38 main groups of exports and over fourteen which represent individually more than 1 per cent of total exports in 1955 or more than £250,000 each.

26 The average unit price of our exports fell during 1955. Taking the average of all the prices of agricultural produce, the index for 1955 stood at 113, compared with a base of 100 in 1950. In 1951 the comparable figure was 133, while in 1954 it was 115. We are, therefore, getting less money for a unit of exports than we did in the past, and we can only maintain or increase our total value of exports by increasing the volume, should the present trend continue. This, we have done in 1955, particularly from our coffee production. Compared with the volume index of 102 in 1954, the index stood at 131 in 1955, 1950 being taken as the yardstick.

27 Our imports continued to rise in volume and total value. Retained imports were valued at £69.2 million. I have heard a great deal from certain people in Kenya, whose criticisms are, I feel, sometimes based on political grounds rather than objective economic analysis, that the adverse balance of trade is enormous and demonstrates that Kenya is living on credit and not supporting itself. We have heard strong remarks from those whose classification could, at the best, be termed neutral. I said last year:—

28 "It is necessary to emphasize the statistical inadequacy of the information and express my belief that until we have firm figures of balance of payments statistics, we should not gaze too deeply into the balance of trade figures of individual territories, but keep in mind that it is the East African balances which are of primary importance."

The port of Mombasa is the major port of East Africa, dealing with some 70 per cent of the total volume of trade which enters East Africa. Many of these goods, which flow through the port, enter into Kenya and are used here for interterritorial purposes and on occasions are sent to other territories without alteration in the trade statistics. An examination of the trade report for 1955, an admirable document produced with great efficiency and rapidity by the East African Commissioner of Customs and Excise, gives some illuminating examples. A study of the importation of transport equipment for Railways and Harbours shows that only some £20,000 has been allocated to Uganda as comprising this equipment, and over £7 million to Kenya.

29 Now, I am making no criticism, actual or implied, either of the East African Commissioner of Customs or of the General Manager of the Railways Administration, when I bring this example to the notice of the Council. The Railways and Harbours Administration is East African and its central workshop and stores are in Kenya. It would be a headache indeed, and a lot of unnecessary work and waste of time to decide what items of rolling stock and what locomotives should be allocated to the Kenya or Uganda accounts, as these locomotives pull their loads over the stretch of track from Mombasa to Kampala. I would not wish for anyone to change the classification, and it would be of no advantage to Uganda, since these imports are on Government account and come in duty free. I am quite happy to have these imports allocated to Kenya, but I would ask that others understand that the total of Kenya's imports include many items which are of use to other territories and are even used in other territories. The removal of these figures, and others which I shall give later, from the total of our imports would reduce not only our import totals, but also improve considerably the trade balance.

30 There are many other examples which a study of the trade accounts, coupled with general economic knowledge, bring to light. I will not trouble honourable Members with many of these, but we should remember that a number of our schools, buildings of interterritorial organizations, and other things are paid for, at least in part, by other than Kenya residents. I am informed that at least 70 per cent of the aviation spirit which enters into the Kenya import list is used for refuelling aircraft of international air lines and, if a balance of payments was struck between the various territories, I do not think Kenya would come out too badly.

31

We must not forget that Nairobi is a centre of trade and tourism for the whole of East Africa. Last year there were nearly 40,000 persons who came as visitors and persons in transit. Many of these people came to Nairobi, not only to buy local produce but imported goods. In addition to these numbers who came from overseas, there were visitors from neighbouring territories who travel to shop in Nairobi. We all know of friends in those territories who regard, with a certain amount of trepidation, the visits of their wives to the capital of Kenya because of the effect on their bank account. When these ladies return, laden with their private purchases, they do not fill in any forms, nor does the shopkeeper ask for the destination of the goods. These imported items form an export trade and earn money, reducing still further our adverse balance of trade. I hope I have, by means of this simple exposition, enlightened those who desire to give comment, and I suggest that there are some who should study the economic problems a little more deeply, for there is more to the study of external trade and the balance of payments than simple arithmetic.

32

A developing country should not be ashamed of an excess of imports over exports. It is only by these means that its economy can get the stimulus for rapid growth. If, in the past, the United States of America and the great Dominions of the Commonwealth had not maintained large adverse balances with the United Kingdom, they would never have grown into important economic units in world trade. Last year I stated that:—

"Kenya is importing more than she exports, and someone else is paying for those imports. We pay partly for the excess by means of our invisible exports, but these do not finance the whole difference. The remainder is made up of capital inflow, an inflow which has been maintained since the beginning of the post-war period. In part, it is an inflow of capital as a result of moneys raised on the London market. Some of our imports are at present being financed by Her Majesty's Government from the grants and loans which have been made to us, while capital equipment is being imported by firms and organizations with headquarters overseas, part of whose investments take this form."

33

If no one from overseas was prepared to invest in this Colony, our imports would fall quickly to somewhere around the value of our exports. An examination of pre-1939 trends proves that a fall in exports was quickly followed by a decline in imports, for unfortunately in those days very little capital flowed into Kenya. We have managed to persuade the overseas investor, either by the purchase of equipment or by the employment of local inhabitants, to help in developing this Colony.

34

Of the total value of retained imports in 1955, it is estimated that 28 per cent could be classified as producers' capital goods. This is not a very enlightening title perhaps, but it includes, among other things, all the machinery for industry and for basic services, tractors for agriculture, rolling stock for railways, cables and telephone equipment for telecommunications and electric generators for power. About half of these imports were on behalf of public authorities, and about a third were purchased for private industrial concerns. About a third of the total of all retained imports was in the form of producer materials, which includes feeding stuffs, oils and petrol, as well as the multifarious items which go to form the materials for industrial production. It can be said, as a result of these analyses, that some two-thirds of our imports have very little to do with direct consumer demand.

35

£13.7 million, or 20 per cent, is estimated to have represented consumer goods. If anything, this total is an over-statement, since included in the aggregate are all private motor-cars, wireless sets, refrigerators and metal furniture and fixtures. It is impossible from the returns to allocate some of these items between hotels and private residences, or to discover whether the saloon cars were imported for business or for pleasure. The benefit of the doubt has been given to the consumer, in order that no extravagant claims are made about imports of capital goods. We can, therefore, be confident that the income earned by our domestic exports and by our invisible exports is not being spent on luxury goods. I said last year that:—

"In dealing with the items imported for direct consumption, we must remember that there are over 6,000,000 people in the Colony whose individual demands, in other needs as well as in food, have to be met and, at present met largely through imports. Cotton piece-goods of all sorts still represent the highest percentage of all consumer goods and are equivalent to some Sh. 12 per head of the African population."

36

The cotton piece-goods, the bicycles and the small wireless sets for the African farmer or urban employee are essential incentives. We cannot expect increased output and higher wages without an increase in imports of consumer goods. A growth of less than £1 million between 1954 and 1955 is not phenomenal.

37

I would like to end this summary of trade by commenting on a number of import items, the change in which between 1954 and 1955 has been of the order of 100 per cent. We had a considerable reduction in our importation of food, mainly due to a reduction in the importation of sugar by 85 percent from £1,650,000 to £900,000 and in rice, which fell by 300 per cent from £800,000 to £200,000. There was a considerable increase in the importation of manufactured fertilizers, which increased by nearly 140 per cent or by some £500,000. Importation of copper producer materials rose by some £140,000 or by over 300 per cent, while agricultural machinery and implements were valued at 107 per cent higher than in 1954. Metal working machinery was 120 per cent higher in value terms, while the importation of bicycles was 100 per cent in number and value.

38

I hope, by now, I have reassured the Council that Kenya is not on the slippery slope to bankruptcy, as some people seem to wish to make the world believe. I reiterate, however, that we must do our best to increase by every possible means the volume and value of our exports, taking the initiative by venturing into new fields and discovering new markets. The latter will require the use of salesmanship, marketing and market research, but we are surrounded by many countries whose agricultural potentials are not as great as that of Kenya. Their populations are growing, their incomes are rising and, if production can be developed, I believe there are markets to absorb the produce.

39

As I have said, a developing country such as Kenya depends, in part, on its capital formation for its economic progress. There is, in some quarters, a theory that the population of a country can improve its conditions entirely by its own efforts. Where a population has such a low standard of living that savings are rarely possible, it is to outside capital resources that the Government has to turn, if it wishes to plan expansion. Kenya has been very fortunate since 1946 in finding many industrialists and organizations from the United Kingdom wishing to invest money. I speak now of the private investor who has brought in either money or machinery for use in this Colony, for many of our imports are really importations of capital.

40

Last year, in 1955, our imports of capital equipment totalled £19.6 million against £13.8 million in 1954. These figures are valued c.i.f. and an extra allowance must be made for installation and other charges. During 1955, it is estimated that construction added to the value of capital formation of the order of £12,000,000. Included in the total are the costs of water supplies, electric power schemes, dock and railway development and many other works.

41 It is most difficult for interterritorial services to provide detailed estimates for one territory and almost impossible to say how a division should be made. The best estimate we have been able to make and, if anything, it is on the conservative side, is that the grand total, for all schemes private and public, during the year amounted to about £38,000,000. This is equivalent to 25 per cent of the geographical income. In providing this estimate, I have eliminated completely rolling stock, etc., which must be considered entirely interterritorial.

42 I would like to illustrate my point by mentioning some of the development programmes which have been progressing since the beginning of the Emergency. We have had large East African Power and Lighting Company and Kenya Power Company development programmes which, from 1952 to 1957, are estimated to total nearly £16,000,000. The City Council of Nairobi's capital development programme, from 1952 to 1957, includes £3,250,000 for water development, so essential to the City. The programme of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration for the whole of East Africa, from 1954 to 1957, is placed at some £41,000,000 and a considerable proportion of the construction will take place in Kenya, since Mombasa is such an important port for the whole of East Africa. The Posts and Telecommunications Administration will be spending nearly £9,000,000, from 1954 to 1958, on capital projects. The other municipalities have also increased their capital expenditure, while the Government expenditure itself, for the planning period 1954 to 1957, is estimated to be running at over £6,200,000 per annum for the 3 1/2 years, or nearly £21,800,000 in total for the period. This accounting of development is not intended to be comprehensive.

43 There are some who say that we are trying to do too much all at once, with the result that we are causing an inflationary spiral in the Colony. We are straining the resources of the Colony too far, with the result that, in some cases, we are merely getting higher prices and less production. There is, of course, in a developing country, some truth in this remark and it is necessary to study, not only the desired capital expenditure and the amount of money which we can afford to borrow or persuade others to bring in, but also the actual amount of labour and material and the possible organization which exists to bring plans to fruition. This is a major problem in a developing territory and we, therefore, plan our own programmes, taking all these and other factors into consideration.

44 One of the problems facing most countries in the world at the present time is that of the inflationary spiral, with the value of money slowly depreciating as money is put into circulation at a more rapid rate than goods. The whole world is suffering from this inflationary spiral and Kenya, as a dependent territory, has been caught up, to some extent, in this dust-devil. It is not surprising, therefore, that the price level in this country has risen and, in an earlier debate on another subject, I stated:—

"What, therefore, I think must be the Government's policy is one of continuous watching, a flexibility, the willingness to step in if there appears to be in this country any great slide towards dangerous inflation. To recognize that a country, as small as we are, with an economy as buoyant as ours is to-day, must not be afraid of prosperity and that the Government, and the people, must be prepared to accept a small proportion of inflation as the price they pay for the rapid development which has characterized the progress of this country in the last few years."

45 I repeat that statement here to-day. In my last Budget speech, I made the remark that the increase from December, 1951, was nearly 11 per cent, while that between 1952 and 1953 was just over 3 per cent. I had previously stated that during last year the cost of living index had risen by about per cent. The increase in the cost of living index from December, 1954, to December, 1955, based on the prices current in Nairobi, was 6 per cent. In the first two months of 1956, there was another increase of 1 per cent. We, therefore, had a change of 7 per cent since December, 1954. This is a higher increase than has been experienced in Nairobi since 1952.

46 What have been the main changes which have taken place in this index from December, 1954, to December, 1955, and what has caused this upward movement of prices? Included in the cost of living index, which attempts to show the pattern of living of a lower range of European employee, there is a weighting of 13 per cent of the monthly budget for the wages of servants. Servants' wages have increased greatly during the last year, for reasons which I explained in my last Budget speech. The increase in this part of the index accounts for nearly two-fifths of the total increase of 6 per cent in the overall index. The food, drink and tobacco group has increased by 5 per cent in 1955, and the increase in the transport index was 8 per cent. Many of the other items have been fairly stable and there has been only one decline.

47 How are we progressing, compared with other parts of the world? I shall make comparisons between 1947 and the latest figures which are available to me. The Nairobi index rose by 57 per cent, while in the United Kingdom the interim retail price index rose by 54 per cent. In South Africa the increase was 46 per cent, in Northern Rhodesia, 37 per cent, and in Southern Rhodesia, 52 per cent. These indices are not strictly comparable, but are the best which are available to me for the making of comparisons. Over 1955 the Kenya index rose, as I said, by 6 per cent compared with a similar figure in the United Kingdom, a rise of 3 per cent in Southern Rhodesia and a rise of 2 per cent in South Africa.

48 I usually give at this time the change in value of our money compared with the changes in other countries. These estimates are only approximations, but the change does not seem to have been greatly different in Kenya, the United Kingdom and South Africa. If we take December, 1947 as the base of Sh. 20, by December, 1955, our currency had depreciated to about Sh. 12/50, while in South Africa the comparable figure was Sh. 13/50 and in Southern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom about Sh. 13. Over the past year, Kenya and the United Kingdom had lost roughly the same value, of the order of 80 cents, while in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia the fall is of the order of 40 cents. These estimates are based on the retail price indices, which I have quoted.

49 The East African Currency Board, at the 30th June, 1954, had currency in circulation in Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar of some £45.5 million. By June, 1955, the currency in circulation had risen to £53.7 million, an increase of £8.2 million. I said last year that since June, 1953, there had been an increase of almost 25 per cent in the currency in circulation in East Africa, and between 1954 and 1955 the increase has been 18 per cent. I would like to reiterate that this expansion can only come by the placing of the equivalent amount of money in the East African Currency Board in the United Kingdom, and to remind honourable Members that our currency here in East Africa must be backed 100 per cent by sterling. Honourable Members are always interested in the size of our sterling balances. Since East Africa is an economic unit and it is impossible to provide comprehensive estimates for individual territories, I give these for East Africa as a whole. Our current sterling balances fell from June, 1954, to June, 1955 from £205 million to £187 million. In these figures there is a pointer to the need to keep a careful watch in the future on our overseas position and not draw any more than is necessary on our overseas assets.

50

The effect of a credit squeeze in the United Kingdom must be felt here. I am assured that there is no directive overseas to the East African branches of the Banks to restrict lendings. However, the restrictions in the United Kingdom inevitably have their repercussions throughout the sterling area and the resulting pressure on the overseas Banks for advances brings into play the point beyond which they cannot go without exceeding their recognized ratio of liquidity. Banks can only lend a certain proportion of their depositors' money by way of agricultural, commercial and industrial advances. A proportion must be invested in short-dated and readily marketable Government securities and the balance, called the liquidity ratio, held in cash, money at call and Treasury Bills. As far as East Africa is concerned, the latest statistical returns show that the Banks were lending £56 million against total deposits of £90 million, which can be regarded as a high proportion and an indication that the Banks have been helpful in their general assistance towards development. We have not yet a large money market in East Africa or, indeed, a ready market for Government securities and Bills in very large amounts, so that proportion of the Bank's resources which must be kept liquid has to be invested in the United Kingdom. Money, therefore, flows between East Africa and London as the requirements of the Banks necessitate and there is broadly speaking, a seasonal movement. Provided, and I emphasize this, provided that the legitimate seasonal requirements of agriculture and industry can be met and provided that the policy is not so quickly and drastically imposed as to restrict sound development, tighter credit conditions can have a salutary effect. Greater attention will have to be paid to the collection of accounts and the reduction of stocks to reasonable levels, whilst competition instead of being in terms of the amount of credit will have to be based upon quality, price and service. I am confident that the Banks, conscious of their responsibilities in this matter, will not carry that policy to the point where, as I said, sound development will be unduly hampered.

51 In my Budget speech for 1954/55, I told honourable Members that, while we could regard agriculture as the life blood of the economy, it might well be from industry that we should find our best measure of rapid growth. Industrial production, as a percentage of our geographical income, has been constantly rising in importance since the series commenced. In 1947 it represented some 8 1/2 per cent and by 1955, this percentage had risen to about 13 per cent. The number employed in November, 1955, in manufactures and construction totalled over 80,000. Even this classification is not comprehensive, as many people employed in other industries, such as the Railways, are engaged in industrial production and maintenance. The list of our industries is becoming longer and our reliance on imports of manufactured goods of certain types will decline as output increases.

52 The East African Statistical Department has been undertaking, for the last eighteen months, an industrial census of some 1,600 firms throughout the Colony. These are of different sizes and importance and cover all types of industry including building and construction. The final figures for the first year are not yet to hand, but it has even surprised those, whose task it is to calculate our geographical income estimates, to find how many small firms exist whose total production is of significance. The consumption of electricity is a good indicator of industrial development. During the year, sales increased from over 160 million kilowatt hours to nearly 195 million and, of this latter figure, nearly 40 per cent is estimated to have been consumed by industrial concerns. A new and important industry is the production of cement and, from an infinitesimal production in 1945, our output has more than topped the 100,000-ton mark, being nearly 130,000 tons in 1955.

53 I have explained, in considerable detail, the development of agricultural production, both in the European and African areas. I have given some indication of what has happened to industry which is mainly centred in our urban areas.

Nairobi has been expanding. In 1955 the value of building plans which had been passed by the City Council was just over £8,000,000, compared with £4,500,000 in 1954. How was this grand total made up? Some 50 per cent represented domestic dwellings, flats and similar buildings, 23 per cent were commercial premises, 16 per cent were industrial buildings, factories, godowns, etc., and 11 per cent represented public and other buildings. This is a good cross section for the capital of Kenya and shows that the development is varied.

The development of Mombasa has gone forward at a considerable pace. It has developed a large water supply and water has been one limiting factor to their progress. This water supply has cost £5,000,000 and, although much of it has not been spent in the Municipality itself, the effects have been for the good of the town. Private buildings, completed in 1955, totalled £1,000,000 and some 70 per cent of these were residential. In addition, there were over £100,000 of development works carried on by the municipal authorities on behalf of the population of that area. New construction works at the port by the Railways and Harbours Administration and the construction of the cement works at Bamburi, all helped to increase the activities, prestige and prosperity of Mombasa.

The expansion of construction activities in Nakuru, the centre of the agricultural industry of Kenya, has been most encouraging. During the year the total of private buildings completed amounted to £400,000, compared with £211,000 in 1954. In addition, there have been large development plans carried out by the Municipality itself. The value of these during the year has amounted to some £300,000, while there are two or three large schemes which, from 1953 and planned to continue into 1956, amount to £600,000. Nakuru is progressing at a rapid rate and should develop in the future at a rate at least equal to that of other urban centres.

In the other municipalities of Kenya development has been continuous. One indicator of this is the building statistics of private buildings completed on behalf of firms and private individuals which totalled £340,000 in 1955.

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 per cent of the total area of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.

Kenya shares with her neighbours, Uganda and Tanganyika, Lake Victoria, the most 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 hugh 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 225,000 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. In addition, 5,000 square miles are forest areas and 120,000 square miles are considered to be of little use economically.

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, 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.

In the present Legislative Council there are 14 ministers, consisting of eight official, three European elected, two Asian elected, and one African nominated. The Legislative Council consists of 40 members of whom six are official, 18 nominated and 16 elected.

Local Government in the City of Nairobi and other municipalities and townships has been established for many years, but the last five 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 first met in 1926. The East Africa High Commission consists of the Governors of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and controls 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 and 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 four 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 AND MIGRATION

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 Indian and Goan 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 Indian and Goan population was 88,000 rising to 100,000 by 1948 and it is estimated that in 1955 the population was 144,000. This is a 63 per cent increase over the last nine 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 Indian 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 nearly 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 Indian and Goan 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 realised 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

Immigration statistics have played an important part in population estimates over the last ten years, and they give some indication of the age and nationality, etc., of people settling in the Colony. Farmers of British stock have ceased to be predominant among new permanent immigrants now that commercial and professional people of many nationalities are entering Kenya in large numbers to reside in the towns.

The tourist trade is of considerable importance to the country's economy. As might be expected, the Emergency was responsible for a falling off in the number of visitors to Kenya, and during 1953 and 1954 there was a drop of more than eight per cent compared with 1952. However, during 1955 tourism made a good recovery and the number of visitors rose by some 6,000 to the record figure of nearly 40,000.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The growth of trade in Kenya can be divided into four main periods, which are common to the neighbouring territories also. First came the Pioneer Stage, which saw the building of the main railway system and lasted until 1914. The early Development Period lasted from World War I to about 1930. The Period of Depression lasted from 1931 to about 1937 and finally the Second Development Period started around 1947 and has extended to the present day. Economically, Kenya is developing as quickly today as ever before in its history, in spite of minor setbacks during the Emergency.

During both the First and Second World Wars, trading was on a very restricted scale, and was limited by the shipping available, war supplies having priority. Up to 1914, ivory was the most important export.

After World War I more than 1,200 farms in Kenya were allocated to ex-servicemen. There followed an increase in the demand for European consumer and capital goods to parallel the previous demand for rice and provisions. In three years imports of agricultural implements and machinery trebled. The African also began slowly to acquire a taste for imported articles such as blankets and bicycles, while the 1920's saw the development of imports of motor vehicles and motor spirit. The emphasis on development can be seen in the statistics which show that by 1925 half the imports were of producers' materials and producers' capital goods. Of the exports during the 1920's the main items were coffee, sisal, hides and skins and maize; together in 1925 they amounted to 77 per cent of a total of £2.7 million. This period also saw the development of Kenya's only important mineral, soda, from the soda lake at Magadi.

During the 1930's tea and gold bullion also became major items of export, but coffee was paramount during this period. In 1930, for example, coffee accounted for 42 per cent of Kenya's exports.

Total exports in 1928 were valued at £3.3 million, while in 1935 they were valued at £3.0 million, or a decline of 9 per cent. The decrease in the unit price of exports was more than one-third, but this fall was offset by an increased volume of exports throughout the 1930's.

During the depression years the unit price of imports fell much less than that of exports and the result was a sharp fall in the volume of imports.

After World War II there was a period of rising prices of both imports and exports. Until 1950 many goods were in short supply throughout the world and Kenya's imports were restricted accordingly. After 1950 the demand for goods in Kenya and the other East African territories far outstripped supply with the result that the authorities had to restrict the shipping using the port of Mombasa to avoid congestion. The phasing, as it was called, has now ended with the development of new port facilities.

The heavy demand for imported goods can be attributed to several causes, particularly to capital development and the increase in living standards. The increased population, increased incomes and the inflow of capital, brought in their train greater demand for goods of all types. But in spite of the greater demand for consumer goods, 28 per cent of all imports in 1955 were for capital purposes.

Since 1946 all the basic exports of Kenya, with the exception of gold, have increased in value and value and new agricultural products such as wattle bark and pyrethrum extract have come forward in importance. In 1955 Kenya's exports were valued f.o.b. at £25 million compared with £5 million in 1945, £3 million in 1935 and £2 3/4 million in 1925. It is partly the increasing volume and value of these agricultural exports which have sustained trading in Kenya and helped to develop the Colony.

A developing Colony requires a high rate of capital imports and Kenya has achieved this. An examination of trade balances is difficult to make since many goods for East African purposes enter into the Kenya import statistics.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Railways and Harbours

Since the formation of the East Africa High Commission in 1948, the railway system in Kenya has been managed as an integral part of an East African system covering Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The East African Railways and Harbours Administration also controls the harbours of Kenya and Tanganyika, and a road and inland lake system which is designed to link and extend the railway network.

For obvious geographical reasons, the railways of Kenya and Uganda have always been under a single authority, originally called the Uganda Railway Administration. The railway line started from the port of Mombasa in 1895 and reached Lake Victoria at Kisumu in 1901, a distance of 587 miles. Thereafter a number of railway extensions were built. Before 1914 the Germans constructed the railway from Tanga to Arusha in northern Tanganyika, and the Tanga line was linked to the Kenya railway system in 1924. It was not until the completion of the Nile bridge in 1931 that there was an unbroken rail connection between Kampala in Uganda and the port of Mombasa, a distance of 871 miles by rail.

In recent years the railway has been extended from Kampala to Lake George in the west of Uganda, reaching close to the border of the Belgian Congo. In Kenya, railway development since World War II has concentrated upon the improvement of existing facilities to permit a greater and heavier flow of traffic, rather than upon the construction of new lines. Since 1946, over 2,000 new goods wagons, nearly 200 new locomotives and many new passenger coaches have been placed in service. One of the questions of the future, with which the railway administration is already concerned, is the possibility of changing from steam locomotion to either electric or diesel power.

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Except for the harbour at Tanga, which serves northern Tanganyika, the whole of this single track railway system in Kenya and Uganda, with its connecting links by road and water, is served by the port of Mombasa. There are now eight deep-water berths at Mombasa, with others under construction or planned. In addition there are lighterage and oil wharves. In 1955, some 44,000 passengers landed at Mombasa, while the cargo handled exceeded 3,000,000 bill of lading tons of which two-thirds were imports and one-third exports. More than 1,000 steamships, the majority of them British, and a further thousand sailing ships use Mombasa port each year. The Arab dhows, which make use of the trade winds, have been engaged in coastal traffic with Asia for many centuries, and the dhow sailing vessel is still a familiar sight along the Kenya coast.

Airways

Air transport has developed rapidly in Kenya since World War II. The number of civil air movements at the two airports in Nairobi is more than four times as great as ten years ago. The Nairobi airport of Eastleigh is the only international airport in Kenya, and handles nearly half the air traffic. Eastleigh can accommodate all but the largest of modern jet aircraft. It will be replaced in a few years by the new Nairobi airport under construction at Embakasi, which will provide runways for every type of international aircraft as well as accommodation for the internal lines of East Africa which at present operate from Nairobi West.

Since the formation of East African Airways as a public corporation in 1946, the number of passengers and cargo carried on internal routes has increased tenfold. There are also a number of private companies operating charter and other services, and their activities have been growing.

Motor Vehicles

There are now nearly 60,000 motor vehicles registered in Kenya. In 1955, over 12,000 new registrations were made, but the total number of vehicles on the roads increased by only 7,000, indicating a high replacement rate from accidents and obsolescence. In 1954 and 1955 the supply position of motor vehicles eased, and imports increased rapidly. The increase in the number of vehicles in recent years has been mainly in motor-cars, which have nearly doubled in number in the last five years. By comparison, the number of commercial vehicles has increased much less rapidly. Today commercial vehicles represent only 20 per cent of total registrations, compared with 25 per cent five years ago.

Roads

The very rapid increase in the number of vehicles in Kenya has presented tremendous problems in the maintenance and construction of roads, most of which have yet to be solved. It is not so much a question of the quantity as the quality of roads. This is illustrated by the fact that of the 23,000 miles of roads in Kenya only some 550 miles have a tarmac or bituminous surface. However, such statistics can be misleading, since there is a great difference in traffic densities over the various sections of roadway. Only on a small proportion of the roads is the traffic sufficient to justify the highest quality construction. The Public Works Department, which is responsible for some 4,000 miles of main routes, has for many years been widening, realigning, draining and bridging the existing gravel roads. This is one of the necessary prerequisites to further improvement of the surface. Owing to the nature of the soil in many areas and the rainfall distribution, Kenya has to spend a high proportion of its limited road finances upon maintenance.

Postal Services and Telecommunications

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

There are nearly 200 post offices and postal agencies in Kenya, more than half of them being agency offices. In 1955 these offices dealt with nearly 73 million letters and similar articles, two out of three letters representing internal movements. Of the external mail, about three quarters of the movements were with British Commonwealth countries. Parcel traffic in Kenya amounted to over one million articles, of which half were despatched to Kenya from Great Britain. Internal traffic in parcels represented only one-third of the total.

The statistics for telegrams and telephones are not normally published for Kenya alone, but the figures for East Africa give a fair indication of the trends in Kenya. Since 1950, the number of telegrams has remained steady at about 2 1/2 million per year. Both the number of telephones in service and the number of telephone calls have increased rapidly during this period, with a very considerable increase in long distance calls. Since 1950 the number of telephones installed has more than doubled, rising from 20,000 to 48,000 by the end of 1955. During the same period the number of telephone calls per year increased from 28 million to 45 million. There is still a long waiting list for telephones and also for post box facilities at post offices.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Agriculture

Before the advent of the European farmer, agriculture in Kenya was entirely in the hands of Africans who tried to grow enough food to support themselves and their families. They cultivated the land until it would no longer support crops and then moved elsewhere to clear new land for cultivation. So long as land was plentiful and the population small in number, this system of shifting cultivation was adequate, but with the growth in population serious limitations were imposed on the extent to which it could continue in its original form. Certain tribes, such as the Luo and the Kikuyu, combine cultivation with the grazing of cattle on the surrounding land; others, the Masai and the Nandi for example, are predominantly pastoralists who lead a nomadic life driving their cattle over large areas of scrub and grassland.

With the opening up of the Highlands to European farming, and the development of other agricultural areas a new pattern of agriculture began to emerge. The building of the railway at the end of last century was followed by the arrival of the European farmer who sought an outlet for his products in the markets of the world. The development of these overseas markets led in turn to the opening up of new agricultural areas, the improvement of communications and the establishment of commercial centres which in turn gave rise to an increase in local demand.

Although African agriculture has continued on a mainly subsistence basis, it has to some extent been drawn into the cash economy, and in certain areas the production of cotton and wattle has been developed for overseas markets. The African also produces hides and skins for export, together with a very small amount of coffee, the acreage of which is being gradually extended. For the home market he produces cattle, maize, ghee, vegetables and other products. Although the total estimated value of African cash sales is only one third of the sales from non-African farms, the entry of the African farmer into the market economy is gaining momentum and is likely to be accelerated further by the implementation of the Swynnerton Plan which envisages the investment of some £5 million in the improvement of African agriculture over the next few years. Many of the African areas have extremely fertile soil and enjoy climatic conditions suitable for plantation crops as well as for cereal crops and cattle.

For the most part, the non-African farms are owned by Europeans and cover a total area of about 7 million acres. There are some 3,000 farms, of which 1,000 are smaller than 500 acres each and of these about 400 can really be considered small-holdings rather than farms. Of the 2,000 large farms and plantations, more than two-thirds are mixed farms, the most usual size being between 500 and 1,000 acres. The 700 farms which are larger than 2,000 acres are in general either estates growing crops such as tea, wattle or sisal, or ranches situated in the low rainfall area.

Although some of the farming areas were occupied by early pioneers before World War I, it was during the 1920's that much of this land was occupied and developed for farming. The early farmers were faced with the problems of uncleared land and forest, and had to find out by costly experiment what crops and what animals would thrive in each area. The absence of an adequate labour supply added to their difficulties. Much capital had to be sunk into the preparation of the land and into capital assets such as buildings, fencing and wiring, and over the years a great deal of this was lost.

The depression of the 1930's hit Kenya farmers in the same way as it did those in other countries. Many managed to survive and, in spite of the drastic reduction in world prices, succeeded in maintaining the value of Kenya's exports through an increased volume of production. During World War II the need to provide food for the Allied forces based in Kenya and for Italian prisoners of war, forced farmers to grow a greater quantity and variety of crops. This development has continued during the period of rapid expansion since the war.

About one million acres are now used for growing crops of which one half is devoted to cereals and one-third to plantation crops. But by far the greatest part of the farming area, amounting to between 4 1/2 and 5 million acres out of a total of 7 million acres, is used for grazing; less than half this land has been fenced and watered. The large area devoted to grazing is an indication in part of the limitations imposed by lack of rainfall on the production of crops. At the beginning of 1955 there were nearly 700,000 cattle, approximately half of which were dairy cattle, more than 300,000 sheep and 200,000 poultry on non-African farms. These figures exclude all animals belonging to the African population resident on European farms.

The level of capital expenditure by Kenya farmers gives some indication of the efforts being made by the farmers to achieve the objective of high quality mixed farming and to ensure that they will be in a position to meet future demands for agricultural produce both from overseas and from within Kenya. Capital expenditure during 1954 amounted to £4 million of which nearly £2 1/2 million was spent on buildings and other permanent improvements such as dams, roads, and fencing, and the remainder on machinery.

Today the plantations provide the most valuable export crops, in particular coffee, tea and sisal. In 1955 the total acreage of plantations under these crops amounted to 270,000 acres, while their export value was £13.6 million. Coffee, tea, sisal, wattle, hides and skins and pyrethrum are the principal exports, and there are a further 14 groups of agricultural items which, although not important individually, each contribute more than one per cent of the total value of exports.

Forestry

It is not always realised that the forest estate of Kenya covers only three per cent of its total land surface. This figure is just over a third of what is usually accepted as being sufficient to maintain perpetual stream-flow and to ensure optimum land utilisation. Thus although the indigenous forests hold great potential wealth, the value of timber exported annually is little over a million. The Forest Department ensures that sufficient acreages of trees are planted to replace what is cut for export or local consumption.

During the Emergency, field work, such as cutting firebreaks, was severely curtailed and large areas of valuable timber were destroyed by fire as a result of bombing or Mau Mau arson.

Of the 150,000 acres of forest plantations about one-fifth has been planted with indigenous trees, one-fifth with firewood, and the remainder almost entirely with exotic softwoods (e.g. cypress). Podo and cedar, both indigenous softwoods, are the principal timbers exported.

MINING

Kenya is poor in natural mineral wealth. For a short period during the 1930's valuable quantities of gold were produced, but production was never on a large scale. The value of production has halved since World War II. The only mineral now produced on a large scale is soda ash, which is worked in a low-lying part of the Rift Valley, at Magadi. During the past twenty years, following the building of a branch railway, the production of soda ash has increased steadily. In 1955 production was valued at £1.3 million, nearly all of it for export.

Much of Kenya has still to be surveyed geologically, and there is always the possibility of fresh discoveries being made. A mining company is at present investigating the mineral resources of Mrima Hill on the coast near the Tanganyika border, where it is thought that the deposits of niobium and other rare earths are considerable. The company is studying whether the extraction of these deposits is likely to be a commercial proposition.

FUEL AND POWER

With no oil or coal deposits of her own, Kenya's power requirements are met by electricity and imported oil fuel, which have now replaced wood as the main source of power.

Since World War II the demand for electricity has increased phenomenally, and consumption in 1955 was five times greater than in 1946. During this period installed capacity increased fourfold. In the early post-war years, the increased demand was met

mainly by the use of oil fuel to provide thermal electricity. During the past five years, however, the hydro-electric capacity has increased fourfold and now meets some 90 per cent of Nairobi's requirements. Nairobi's demand for electricity accounts for two-thirds of the total demand of the towns of Kenya.

Hydro-electricity for use in Mombasa is imported from Tanganyika. It is anticipated that by 1958 hydro-power from the Owen Falls Dam in Uganda will be supplementing supplies in Western Kenya.

Imports of aviation and motor spirit have trebled since World War II, to keep pace with the increasing number of vehicles on the road, and the expansion of air travel.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Apart from the processing of local agricultural products and some small factories engaged in light repairs and manufacture, there were few manufacturing industries in Kenya before 1939.

World War II gave an impetus to secondary manufacturing based on local raw materials. Since 1946 the expanding economy and markets of Kenya and the neighbouring territories have encouraged the further development of secondary industries, and many are now based upon imported materials as well as upon local materials. All the larger towns in Kenya now provide industrial areas for the erection of factories. Electrical power is mainly used, supplemented in some cases by oil fuels. Unless oil or base metal deposits are discovered it is not likely that heavy industry will develop in Kenya. But the development of secondary industry since 1945 has been extremely rapid, and shows every sign of continuing.

Some 3,000 companies are now registered in Kenya. About ten per cent are public companies, the rest being private companies. In addition, over 400 foreign companies have offices registered in Kenya, while a total of over 13,000 business names are registered. The number of companies registered in Kenya has trebled since 1946, and the number of business names has doubled over the same period.

The size of these firms varies considerably. Since 1945 the main development has been an increase in the number of larger firms. By 1955 there were over 150 manufacturing firms in Kenya each reporting the employment of more than 50 people. Some of them employ several hundred people, but as yet there are few private firms employing over 1,000 workers. In addition to the manufacturing firms there were about 150 firms in the building and quarrying industries employing more than 50 persons. The growth of these larger units has not been at the expense of the smaller firm, which still predominates in such industries as clothing, footwear and furniture.

In commerce, the small trader continues to dominate the scene. There are probably 15,000 retail outlets in Kenya, of which only one-fifth reported having employees in 1955. The remainder are run on a family basis, mainly owned by Asians, but with an increasing number of African proprietors entering the industry. The development of business services since 1945 has been rapid, parallel to the growth in industry and trade.

Between 1947 and 1954 the net output of the manufacturing and repair industries of Kenya increased from £4.5 million to £16.0 million. Preliminary estimates show a net output of about £19.4 million in 1955. This is an increase of 330 per cent in eight years, or an average rate of increase of over 40 per cent annually. This rate of growth is high compared with many other countries. These estimates include the value of wages and profits, but exclude the value of materials and other costs which can be attributed to another industry. The value of turnover, if given, would be much higher than the net output figures quoted.

The rate of growth in trading enterprises is not as spectacular as in secondary manufacturing and repairs, but is nevertheless impressive. Comparing 1947 and preliminary estimates for 1955, there was an increase in net output of 160 per cent in the eight years. The estimated value of net output was £8.7 million in 1947 and £22.6 million in 1955. These figures cover commerce, banking and insurance.

CURRENCY AND BANKING

Currency

The currency in circulation in Kenya is the East African shilling which is issued together with other denominations by the East African Currency Board in London. The Currency Board works on similar principles to other colonial currency boards in that it issues East African currency in East Africa against sterling in the United Kingdom. There is, therefore, a rigid and automatic relationship between sterling and the East African shilling, and in fact the currency system of the East African territories is a sterling standard.

The history of the East African Currency Board has been somewhat chequered, and before World War II it was in severe financial straits. As a result of changes in the currency systems, the withdrawal of the rupee and the introduction of the shilling in 1922, a considerable loss was incurred by the East African Currency Board. Currency in circulation remained at a very low level in the inter-war years, reaching its lowest point in 1932 when it was about £31/2 million. During World War II and after, there has been a continual expansion in the currency in circulation. During the war the Currency Board issued currency to occupied territories and East African currency has also been in circulation in Aden, since 1951, and in British Somaliland since 1949. Estimates can be made of the amounts circulating in East African territories, including Zanzibar, and the amounts circulating in Aden, British Somaliland and other countries. From 1946 to 1955 the currency circulating in East Africa increased from £21 million to about £54 million.

The tremendous increase in currency, at an average rate of over 15 percent per annum since the war, has been met with more than proportionate increases in the reserves of the Currency Board. At the present time the currency of the East African Currency Board is backed by more than 100 per cent in sterling. The reserves are mostly held in gilt-edged Government stock.

It is almost impossible to make any estimate of the currency circulating in any individual territory on the East African mainland. The currency is issued in one territory but it moves freely, without legal restrictions, between all the mainland territories. Full details of the method of working of the Currency Board are given in the reports of the East African Currency Board.

Banking Facilities

There has been a considerable increase in the banking facilities available in Kenya since World War II. At the present time there are six banks in operation in Kenya. The number of branches in Kenya of these banks amounted to 48 in 1955, and the number of agencies to ten. Although banking statistics are given separately for each East African territory, in fact the banking system works on an East African basis. The demand deposits with banks in Kenya increased from £201/2 million in 1946 to £52 million at the end of 1955. There has been an almost continuous increase in both deposits and also in loans and advances. The amounts owing from banks abroad have fluctuated over the years, since this is the amount which is held by local banks abroad as assets against deposits.

Territorial Savings Banks

The territorial savings banks are controlled by each territory but the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration acts as their agent and controls the banking facilities. The amount of money deposited in the savings accounts of the Kenya private banks has increased rapidly to over £3 million, while deposits in territorial savings banks, which are used to a great extent by Africans, has shown an increase from £5 million in 1946 to £10 million at the end of 1955. In recent years the increases have been at a slower rate and the territorial savings banks have lost some of their attraction with the increase in the bank rate and the higher rates offered for money deposited with other organizations.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The growth of Kenya's budget from 1921 to the present day has been considerable, even allowing for the change in the value of money. From 1921 until the beginning of the war, revenue and expenditure fluctuated around £21/2 million per annum. Since that date it has increased regularly until, by 1956, the estimates had reached the sum of £41 million. From 1938 to 1956 revenue increased elevenfold.

In the pre-war years the Colony was in its pioneering stage, and during the depression, especially, there was little money available for anything more than the maintenance of the essentials of Government. Revenue and expenditure were extremely closely linked to the basic economy of the country which was agriculture, and which was not prosperous.

An analysis of Kenya Government expenditure over the last ten years shows that it is made up of three main groups: current expenditure on basic services, non-recurrent expenditure on development, and, since 1952, expenditure on the Emergency.

The aim of the Government's financial policy has been a continuous improvement in, and expansion of, the basic services provided by the Government. In spite of the heavy drains of Emergency expenditure in recent years, this aim has been achieved, due in part to the generous financial assistance provided by Her Majesty's Government. Government expenditure on social services has been devoted mainly to education and health; on economic services to agriculture and roads; on law and order mainly to police and prison establishments.

Expenditure on these basic services has to take into account, and include annually, the recurrent costs of maintaining other services originally provided under the development (capital) budget. Development expenditure can be seen to have increased year by year under the impetus of Central Government development planning to the point where expenditure in 1954/55 was some four times more than it was in 1947.

Emergency expenditure, which began in the last quarter of 1952, reached a peak of nearly £16 million in the 1954/55 financial year, becoming a substantial drain on the Colony's financial resources. Such expenditure was met not only by generous financial assistance from Her Majesty's Government, but also by using up all the cash balances carefully accrued by the Kenya Government in the years 1946 to 1951, and by substantial increases in the rates of taxation imposed in the Colony.

The overall effect of the Emergency was to increase the annual rate of Government expenditure from some £20 million to £40 million per annum within two-and-a-half years. This, as stated above, not only exhausted the Kenya Government's reserves, but could not have been met without financial assistance from Her Majesty's Government which became necessary in the first half of 1954. In the following year the British Government contributed £9 million towards the Kenya Government's expenditure of £39 million, and £10 million in the year 1955/56 towards expenditure of some £41 million.

The two main items of revenue in Kenya are customs and excise duties, and income tax receipts. In 1946 customs and excise duties amounted to some £3 million compared with £1 million from income tax receipts. By 1954/55 the revenue of the former had increased to £101/2 million and the income tax receipts to £8 million. A fundamental change had therefore taken place since 1946. While income tax represented 24 percent of the revenue from these two taxes in 1946, it represented 43 percent in 1954/55. This change was in part due to the collection of arrears of income tax.

The general pattern of expenditure was seriously altered by the Emergency. One notable achievement was that, throughout the Emergency, expenditure on basic services continued to expand. Superimposed on normal Government expenditure of this essential type was the special Emergency expenditure on police, prisons, defence and closer African administration. At the height of the Emergency this type of expenditure reached an annual rate of £16 million compared with basic service expenditure of some £20 million. It is planned that Emergency expenditure will be reduced to £8 million in the year 1956/57.

In 1946 the Kenya Government embarked on a development plan to cover the years 1946 to 1956, envisaging the expenditure of £39 million. Experience has shown that a ten-year planning period is too long to carry out planning successfully. A revised plan was drawn up for the three years of 1954 to 1957 envisaging a capital expenditure of £24 million. Of the £29 million spent by 1953, £7 million was spent on agriculture, £21/2 million on water works, £5 million on transport, £51/2 million on education and £1 million on health services.

In the current plan a further £4 million will be spent on agriculture, over £11/2 million on water works, £4 million on transport and communications, 11/2 million on housing of all types, £31/2 million on education and £1 million on health services. In view of the shorter planning period Government capital expenditure will be running at a considerably higher rate in the second plan.

In addition to expenditure by the Central Government authority there is expenditure by Local Government Authorities and Municipalities. In addition to these there is also expenditure by the East Africa High Commission, some of the services of which are stationed in Kenya. Two of the largest of these departments, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration and the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration are self-financing, but their budgets are submitted to Central Legislative Assembly. The finance of the non-self-contained services, as they are called, is provided by contributions from the East African Governments and other authorities, the contributions not being equal for all departments. The total expenditure of the East Africa High Commission on non-self-contained services in 1949 was £1.2 million and in 1955/56 it was estimated to be £4.9 million. The contributions from Kenya during that period had increased from £0.3 million to £1.3 million.

GEOGRAPHICAL INCOME

Geographical income measures the value of production and services, and is equivalent to the total of incomes received by those in employment and by self-employed persons together with business profits and certain other items. Excluded are all payments made by one business unit to another, whether for the purchase of goods or of services. New capital expenditure is included under the general heading of profits, but the income is calculated net of depreciation. Geographical income differs from national income in that no account is made of the flow of income into and out of the country. Before national income calculations can be made for Kenya it will be necessary to complete a full study of East Africa's balance of payments, which is a difficult undertaking.

The first firm estimate of Kenya's geographical income was made for the year 1947. The cash income of Kenya in that year was under £38 million. By 1954 the cash income was estimated at just under £100 million. This represents an increase of 165 per cent in seven years. There are few countries which can show as high a rate of economic expansion. The percentage increase in Kenya's cash income each year is shown below:—

1948 + 18%	1952 + 3%
1949 + 21%	1953 + 2%
1950 + 19%	1954 + 17%
1951 + 27%	1955 + 23%

When the estimated value of subsistence agriculture is added to the cash economy the record is still most impressive, although subsistence agriculture has increased in value much more slowly, its recorded increase being due to population growth and price increases alone. The total income increased from £53 million in 1947 to nearly £127 million in 1954. In the 1956 Budget speech it was announced that preliminary calculations for 1955 showed Kenya's income to be about £150 million, of which the cash element was over £120 million.

After allowing for the increases in population and in prices, the real income per head has increased substantially in the post war period. Price change is difficult to assess precisely, but using the Nairobi cost-of-living index as a measure it is seen that about one-third of the increase in cash incomes has been due to price changes. Thus, allowing for price changes, the average rate of increase in cash incomes is reduced from 15 per cent (geometric) to about ten per cent each year. Making further allowances for population increase, the real income per person (as opposed to money income) would appear to have increased by about eight per cent per year.

The rate of expansion has not been regular. During 1952 and 1953, when the economic effects of the Emergency were at their most severe, the real income per head dropped by some ten per cent in two years. Since 1953 this fall has been made good and the increase accelerated.

During the years 1947 to 1954 there were four movements of particular interest. Firstly there was a slight decrease in the contribution of agriculture to Kenya's income. This was due mainly to a decline in subsistence agriculture, since agricultural production for the market increased in importance relative to other activities.

Secondly, the manufacturing industries accounted for a steadily growing proportion of Kenya's annual income. Throughout the worst of the Emergency period the increase in manufacturing was sustained.

Thirdly, the proportion of Kenya's income which was taken for the public services increased rapidly after 1953. Previously the public service share of the geographical income has been declining. This was a direct effect of the Emergency.

Fourthly, a greater proportion of the total income was being paid in the form of salaries and wages. This was not so during the period of the Korean war when exceptionally high prices were being paid for agricultural products on the world market. But the long term trend has been towards employed persons receiving a higher proportion of the total income. In particular, African employees have been receiving an increasing share of the real income of Kenya. This is clear from the increase in average wages discussed in the section on employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Of the total European population of men, women and children, four out of ten are in employment, and a further one out of ten is self-employed. In the case of the Asian community, two out of ten are in employment and more than one out of ten is self-employed. These differences are explained by two facts; firstly, few Asian women have entered employment to date, although the number is increasing secondly, the proportion of children to adults is much greater in the Asian community than in the European. Only one out of ten Africans is in paid employment. It is not possible to give any meaningful statistics about self-employed Africans, because so many families are peasant farmers who with their wives and children are engaged in subsistence farming with a small cash element.

Africans constitute over 90 per cent of the total employed population, which is in keeping with general population totals. Of the 550,000 Africans reported in employment in 1955, about 250,000 were employed in agriculture, about 150,000 in other private employment, and about 150,000 in the public services, which include local Government. Since 1946 the number of Africans in paid employment has increased overall by more than 50 per cent, with a higher rate of increase recorded in the towns. During the last six years employment of Africans in manufacturing and repair industries has nearly doubled. The public services also increased very rapidly during 1954 and 1955.

Although the absolute number of Europeans and Asians in employment is small compared with the Africans, their number has increased rapidly since 1946. The number of Europeans in employment increased by two-and-a-half-times, and the number of Asians doubled. Of the employed Europeans an almost equal number are in the public services and in private employment in industry and commerce, while many fewer are engaged in agriculture. Most of the Europeans engaged in agriculture are self-employed rather than employees. One third of the Asians in employment are in the public services; of the remainder, the majority are in industry and commerce, with commerce predominating. Few Asians are engaged in agriculture.

Whereas only 30 per cent of African employees were working in the nine main townships of Kenya in 1955, 70 per cent of the European employees and 80 per cent of Asian employees were reported from townships. The higher rate of increase in town employment since World War II has created housing problems for local authorities. In general, most local authorities have to plan for nearly a ten per cent increase in African housing each year merely to maintain the position against increasing employment, and without making good any previous deficiencies.

Since 1946 wages and salaries have increased rapidly. Between 1946 and 1955 average European wages increased by 50 to 90 per cent and during the same period Asian wages increased by 110 to 140 per cent, and African wages by about 220 per cent.

The minimum wages payable to African employees in towns are subject to control, in accordance with a minimum wage formula based on the essential basic needs of an urban African. It is stated Government policy to raise this minimum standard by two-thirds, for adult workers, over a period of five years from 1955.

The annual wage bill in Kenya has grown since 1946 and has had a very marked effect upon the purchasing power of the community as a whole. The growth is due to an increase in average wages and an increase in numbers employed. In 1955 the reported wage bill amounted to £67 million, of which nearly £45 million was paid in the nine main towns of Kenya. In order to assist market research workers, separate statistics are given for each town in Table 164. It is to be remembered that the incomes of self-employed people and of companies are excluded from these totals.

It will be seen that 25 per cent of the purchasing power of employees is in Nairobi alone, and seven per cent in Mombasa.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Since 1900 there has been a gradual expansion in medical facilities, with a very rapid increase since 1946. For perhaps a generation the majority of Africans were extremely cautious in accepting European medical treatment, preferring to keep to their tribal customs, and their acceptance is by no means complete today.

During the 1930's the African attitude to European medicine began to change. After the war, the return of large numbers of soldiers who had learnt to trust modern medicine, together with the effectiveness of new drugs and the greater availability of medical services helped to accelerate the change of attitude. And today, in spite of the continued expansion of medical services, the demand has become such that facilities are inadequate.

By 1955 there were 8,000 hospital beds in Kenya available to Africans. These beds were mainly provided by the Medical Department of the Kenya Government, but some 14 per cent of the total were provided by missions. However, medical facilities are mainly required in the form of out-patient treatment; for every hospital case, ten patients receive treatment at dispensaries. Until 1955 all medical services in Government institutions were provided without charge to Africans. At the end of 1955 a fee of one shilling was introduced for out-patients at Government dispensaries in Nairobi, with provision for free treatment in cases of need. At a later stage hospital fees for African will be introduced, but these will be designed to cover only a small proportion of the cost, and will be waived if the patient cannot afford the fee.

In recent years the European community has taken over from the Government the financial and management responsibilities for European hospitals. The capital and recurrent charges are the responsibility of the European community, but Government has agreed to pay pound for pound up to certain specified limits. The running costs of these hospitals are met by fees charged and by donations. A compulsory scheme has been established which reimburses most of the hospital fees to individual patients. With assistance from the Government, a Fund has been built up, since 1947, through an annual and graduated tax on the incomes of Europeans, collected for the Fund by the income tax authorities. Of the 500 hospital beds for Europeans, 90 per cent are now under private control.

The Asian community has fewer hospital beds than the Europeans. In 1955, two-thirds of these beds were provided by the Government. Plans are being made to start an Asian Hospital Fund similar to the European Fund, and to build two large Asian hospitals. These hospitals will be financed by the communities with assistance from the Government.

At present, the Medical Department is giving priority to improving medical training in Kenya. Before 1920 few Africans had received even cursory medical training. By 1930, the first formal training had begun, with insistence on primary education for students and the ability to speak English—necessary for purposes of instruction. Most of the Africans trained were men, the women being held back by tribal prejudices. Only in 1955 was the first nurses' training school opened in Nairobi for African and Asian female trainees. Previously a number of small training schools were in operation throughout Kenya but for men only. These schemes are to be amalgamated in Nairobi, and plans have been approved for building a training centre at a cost of £150,000. During 1955 there were over 300 students training as hospital assistants, compounders, laboratory assistants, nurses, health inspectors and assistants, midwives and health visitors.

The statistical table giving the number of doctors and dentists in Kenya (Table 165) 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.

The statistics of diseases indicate that parasitic diseases are a major problem, although in the towns increased sanitation has already reduced the number of cases of this type, in spite of a rapidly increasing town population. In rural areas, health education has begun to make progress during the last five years. Among the respiratory diseases pneumonia and tuberculosis are the main problems. Discussions are taking place with the World Health Organization who are to assist the Medical Department in carrying out a comprehensive campaign against tuberculosis throughout Kenya. There is a comparative absence of rheumatic conditions. With the diseases of new growth, the Africans show a quite different cancer pattern from European countries. Cancer of the stomach and breast appear to be rare, while cancer of the liver and gullet seem more common, but the absence of diagnosis at death means that comprehensive figures are not available and existing ones may be misleading.

In Nairobi and Mombasa, public health is in the hands of the local councils. They control sanitation, water supplies, food inspection including meat slaughter, and health standards of housing. It is anticipated that as the county council system develops, these authorities will gradually take over responsibilities for public health in other areas. A chain of health centres are planned, to raise the present figure of 20 up to 250.

EDUCATION

The development of education is made difficult by lack of finance and of skilled personnel and the large numbers who must be catered for. There is compulsory education for European children of Kenya residents between seven and fifteen years of age. In addition, the schools at present provide facilities for European children from Uganda and Tanganyika, and also for the children of members of H.M. Forces in East Africa. In 1955 there were 57 European schools in Kenya catering for over 9,000 students, more than one-third of whom were receiving secondary education. Two-thirds of the students were at Government schools and nearly half the students were boarders, which gives some indication of the problem of distance. In primary schools, the average number of pupils per teacher was 22, and in secondary schools 14.

Government expenditure in 1955 on European education amounted to £750,000 of which £330,000 was received in fees and other revenue. £100,000 was spent on school buildings in 1955.

It is compulsory for Asian boys in townships to attend school from seven to fifteen years of age. Because most of the Asian population live in urban areas, many of the Asian children attend day schools. But plans have been approved for the establishment of boarding hostels at selected secondary schools. In 1955 there were 130 Asian schools catering for more than 36,000 students, of whom 15 per cent were being taught at secondary level. Nearly twice as many boys as girls were receiving secondary education during that year. More than half the students were at Government schools, and most of the others were educated at Government-aided schools. This is particularly true of Asian primary school girls. Whereas there are 24 private and unaided European schools, there are only ten Asian schools of this type, catering for only three per cent of Asian pupils. In Asian primary schools the average number of pupils per teacher was 30, and in secondary schools it was 15. The educational system is identical with that followed in European schools.

Government expenditure on Asian education in 1955 was £750,000 of which £120,000 was collected in fees. Expenditure on buildings was £400,000. 1955 was a year of considerable progress and saw the provision of a new secondary school for 560 pupils, and the start of extensions to the teacher training colleges.

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. Although the proportion of girls at these schools is still only a quarter of the total of 2,200 pupils, the number is increasing. The Government spent £50,000 on Arab education in 1955.

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 1955 there were 3,442 African schools with over 395,000 students attending. About one 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. About one-quarter of the African pupils were girls. The average number of pupils per teacher was 39 at the primary and intermediate stages and nine at the secondary stage.

Of the 3,400 primary and secondary schools for Africans, only 17 are Government schools, 270 are under local Government control and 2,340 are managed by missions with financial aid from Government sources. The central Government contributed more than £1 million towards African education in 1955, while African District Councils contributed over £300,000. Fees amounted to £380,000, all of which was credited to the revenue of the appropriate authorities. Over £300,000 was spent on building African schools in 1955.

There were 43 teacher training establishments in Kenya, including mission centres, with 2,450 African teachers under training. The three trade and technical schools for Africans had 900 pupils in 1955. A fourth school of this type is nearing completion at the Coast. About half the students were under training as masons or carpenters.

About 200 Africans from Kenya were students at Makerere College, Uganda, and a further 110 were at universities overseas during 1955.

JUSTICE, PRISONS AND POLICE

Justice

The Supreme Court of Kenya was established in 1921 with full jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. The Supreme Court sits in Nairobi and Mombasa continuously throughout the year. Circuit sessions are held every three months at Kisumu, Eldoret, Nakuru, Nyeri and other places as required. When Europeans are being tried for serious criminal offences the Supreme Court sits with the aid of a jury of 12 which has similar powers and duties as a jury in England. For lesser offences the number of the jury is reduced to five. When trying non-Europeans the Court sits with assessors who give their opinion on the guilt or innocence of the accused after the judge has summed up. The judge is not bound by the opinion of the assessors, and finally he delivers judgment.

The subordinate courts consist of three classes of magistrates' courts and Muslim subordinate courts. First class courts are held ex officio by provincial commissioners and resident magistrates. Second class courts are held ex officio by district commissioners, and third class courts by district officers. The Governor may make additional appointments, and all appointments are published in the Kenya Gazette. The Muslim subordinate courts are confined to areas where the local population is predominantly Muslim.

There are 141 African courts in the African Land Units and in the larger towns. The courts exercise jurisdiction over Africans only, and consist of a bench of elders appointed by the provincial commissioner. In civil matters the courts administer Native Customary Law, and they also have certain criminal jurisdiction. Fines up to Sh. 500 and imprisonment up to six months may be imposed, although there are some African courts with more extensive powers.

During the past ten years the number of civil cases filed for hearing in the resident magistrates' courts has risen from less than 4,000 to over 16,000 per year, and in the Supreme Court from less than 1,000 to over 3,000. Criminal cases in the resident magistrates' courts trebled during the ten years, and in 1955 amounted to over 63,000 cases. The probation service dealt with more than 2,300 orders in 1955, of which more than a third were juvenile cases. The probation system has claimed a success rate of 80 per cent during the last ten years, and has recently been transferred from the Judicial Department to the Ministry of Community Development.

Prisons

Between 1952 and 1955 the staff of the Prisons Department increased by 740 per cent, i.e. an increase of eight-and-a-half times within three years. The increase was made up as follows:

	1952	1955
Europeans	42	422
Asians	28	95
Africans	1,406	11,850

During the same three years there was the following increase in the prison population:—

	1952	1955
Persons committed to prison or prison camps during the year	20,626	30,803
Persons committed to detention camps (ordinary) during the year	23,201	30,247
Average daily population in prisons and prison camps	9,954	27,134
Average daily population in detention camps (ordinary)	2,475	4,247

At the end of 1955 there were 46 prisons, 20 prison camps, 62 detention camps (ordinary) and 49 detention camps (Emergency). Statistics are not available for persons detained in the Emergency detention camps, which are not included in the figures above. During 1955 the number of persons detained under Emergency regulations decreased, and by the end of 1955 several large camps had been closed.

Persons detained in the detention camps, mainly for minor offences such as tax evasion and trespassing, were employed on public health work and construction. One of the main tasks on which they are engaged is work on the runways for Nairobi's new airport at Embakasi. On an average working day some 3,000 prisoners are employed on this project.

Police

The Kenya Police Force was being expanded even before the Emergency, particularly in 1949 and 1950. Nevertheless it was still considered inadequate to deal with the increasing amount of crime among urban Africans, particularly in Nairobi. The rise in crime was partly due to the fact that during the war many Africans left their reserves for the first time to serve in the army. On demobilization, relatively few were content to return to the reserves and preferred to live in the towns, even if they did not have work or any apparent income. It was several years after the war before industrial development in the towns expanded sufficiently to provide jobs for all who wished to work in the towns.

The expansion of the Police Force before and after the beginning of the Emergency is shown in the following figures which give the strength of the police in round numbers.

	Europeans	Asians	Africans
1946	170	55	4,600
1952	370	95	7,200
1953	1,000	120	9,800
1955	1,500	120	11,300

Full-time reservists are included in the above figures, but not part-time police.

The Police Reserve increased from 3,500 in 1951 to 9,400 in 1955 of whom 1,200 were on a full-time basis. By the end of 1955 large numbers of the police reserve were already being released from active police duties, which was a measure of the success achieved in bringing the Emergency under control. This was in marked contrast to the position two years earlier when not only was the demand for policemen greater than the supply, but many other aspects of police work were stretched to the limit.

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	
Rift Valley	Baringo	Sq. miles 3,511	Nyanza	Kericho	Sq. miles 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		TOTAL	11,240	
	Ravine	498				
	Trans Nzoia	1,155		Coast	Kilifi	4,957
	Uasin Gishu	1,676			Kwale	3,052
	West Suk	1,821			Lamu	2,549
Central	TOTAL	17,602	Mombasa		106	
	Embu	1,308	Tana River		9,968	
	Fort Hall	721	Taita		6,019	
	Kiambu	757	TOTAL	26,651		
	Meru	3,286				
	North Nyeri	2,019	Southern	Kajiado	8,257	
	South Nyeri	1,476		Kitui	17,545	
	Thika	966		Machakos	5,450	
	TOTAL	10,533		Narok	7,202	
	Nairobi Extra Provincial District	168	Northern Frontier	Northern Frontier Turkana	95,635	
					24,677	
				TOTAL	120,312	

Source: Lands Department.

*A number of changes in district boundaries will come into force as from May, 1956.

LAKES, MOUNTAINS AND NATIONAL PARKS

Table 3

Lakes	6T10 IOW	Mountains	) HW	National Parks	6T10 IOW
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			Olorgasaile	0.08
Nakuru	13				
Elmenteita	9 1/2			Total	8,518

Source: Lands Department.

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

LAND UTILISATION
(D/V/DW/ W/ H/F/ E/H/)

Table 4

	6T/0 LOM/	3 H/F/HQ/DJ/H/		6T/0 LOM/	3 H/F/HQ/DJ/H/
NATIVE AREAS—			SURVEYED AREAS—		
Native Land Units	49,674	22.08	Alienated Land	12,183	5.42
Native Reserves	915	0.41	Coastal Freehold	212	0.09
Temporary Native Reserves	507	0.22	Surveyed Crown Land	884	0.40
Native Leasehold Area	1,012	0.45	Government Agricultural, Veter-		
Native Settlement Areas	116		inary and Outspan Reserves	378	0.17
			Township, Township Reserve	500	0.22
TOTAL NATIVE AREAS	52,224	23.16	TOTAL AREA SURVEYED	14,157	6.30
ROYAL NATIONAL PARKS	8,518	3.79			
FOREST AREAS—			UNSURVEYED CROWN LAND—		
In Non-Native Land	4,156	1.85	Northern Frontier	91,825	
In Native Land	734*	0.33	Turkana	23,407	
			Other Areas	25,588	
TOTAL FOREST AREAS	4,890	2.18	TOTAL UNSURVEYED	140,820	62.64

Source: Lands Department.

*Included under native areas.

RAINFALL: MAIN STATIONS, 1955, COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE

Table 5

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
NAIROBI												
Mean rainfall	1.40	1.84	4.75	7.98	5.07	1.65	0.58	0.94	0.89	2.07	3.90	2.58
Mean No. of days	4	4	9	14	13	6	3	4	5	7	13	8
1955 rainfall	0.62	4.17	2.31	5.86	3.82		1.07	0.99	2.93	2.80	2.55	7.44
1955 No. of days	4	8	8	14	20		5	7	7	6	12	11
NAKURU												
Mean rainfall	0.60	1.32	2.38	5.32	4.53	3.38	4.30	4.22	2.71	2.15	2.37	1.23
Mean No. of days	3	5	9	15	14	13	15	14	11	11	12	6
1955 rainfall	0.37	1.56	0.55	4.68	2.81	3.12	2.77	7.24	3.69	5.61	1.96	2.66
1955 No. of days	6	10	6	20	20	12	17	27	23	22	18	19
MOMBASA												
Mean rainfall	0.91	0.42	1.72	6.18	11.36	1.76	2.81	2.90	3.87	4.39	2.33	3.21
Mean No. of days	3	2	8	16	19	13	14	17	16	14	10	10
1955 rainfall	1.32	2.17	0.21	6.87	8.87	3.12	1.12	0.87	0.40	1.37	3.36	3.10
1955 No. of days	6	3	2	14	26	14	12	10	9	10	9	13
ELDORET												
Mean rainfall	1.05	0.89	1.66	6.82	4.73	3.96	6.43	6.54	3.08	2.23	0.88	1.77
Mean No. of days	3	5	7	12	15	14	18	19	10	6	6	4
1955 rainfall	0.89	1.96	0.88	5.90	1.99	3.35	6.28	9.54	6.67	0.10	2.54	1.94
1955 No. of days	4	6	3	9	9	11	19	25	16	4	6	10
NANYUKI												
Mean rainfall	0.50	0.90	1.82	4.66	3.23	1.99	2.65	2.58	1.87	2.51	3.36	1.48
Mean No. of days	3	4	8	16	14	9	7	10	10	12	12	
1955 rainfall	1.44	1.30	1.49	5.43	2.12	0.27	2.46	4.36	4.23	3.46	1.86	1.99
1955 No. of days	6	5	7	15	15	4	11	16	14	17	11	12
KISUMU												
Mean rainfall	1.99	2.62	6.21	7.89	6.95	4.27	2.60	3-80	2.76	2.43	3.79	3.73
Mean No. of days	6	8	13	16	18	12	10	13	9	9	12	7
1955 rainfall	2.88	4.21	4.50	4.36	5.10	1.07	4.44	5.72	5.57	1.73	2.31	7.05
1955 No. of days	6	10	9	15	19	8	14	18	14	14	9	17

Source: E.A. Meteorological Department.

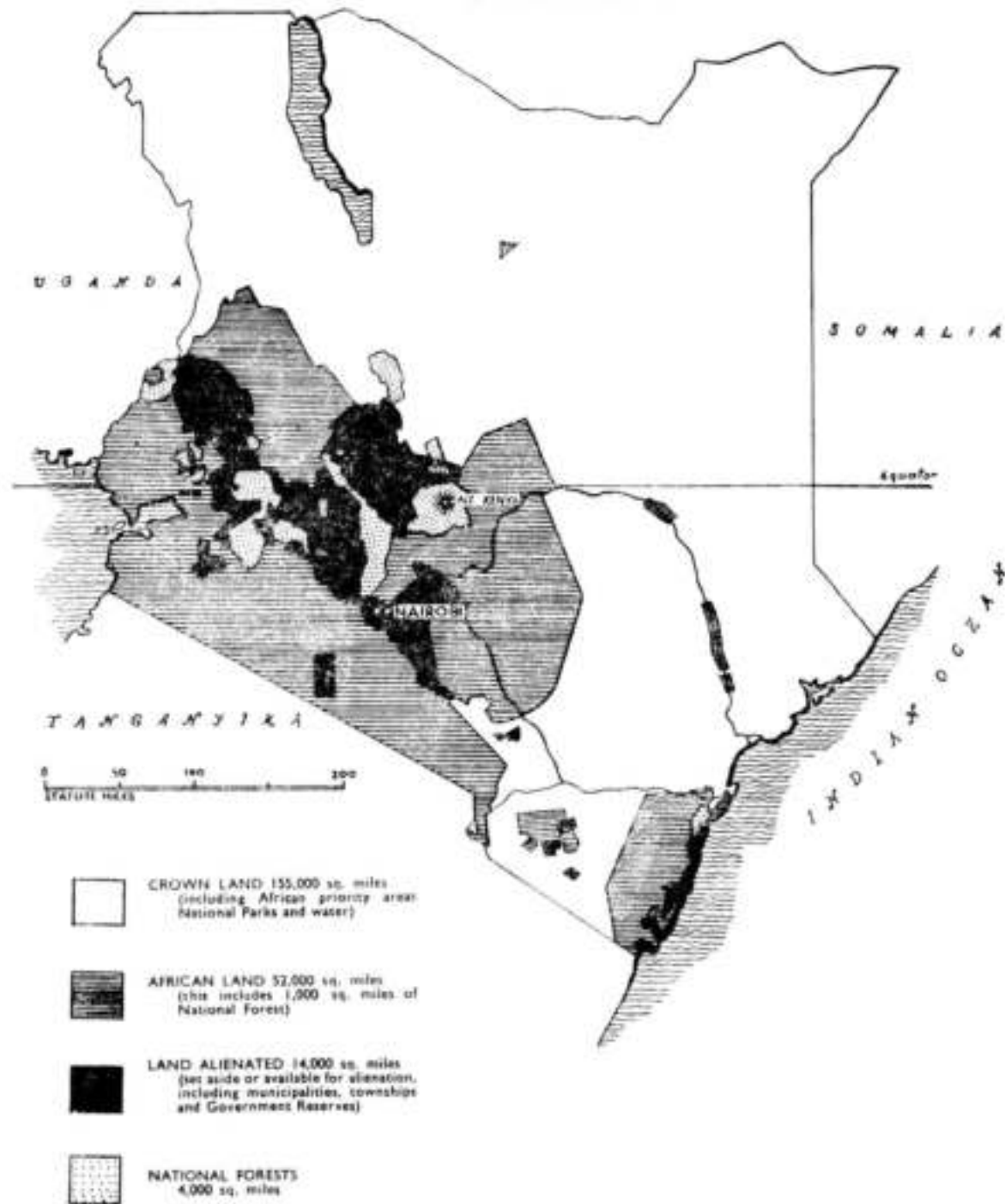
Rainfall shown in inches.

KENYA

ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS, 1955



LAND UTILISATION—1955



Prepared by the Central Office of Information

TEMPERATURE: MAIN STATIONS, 1955, COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE

Table 6 ° Fahrenheit

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
NAIROBI												
Mean Max. Temperature	80.3	82.8	81.2	78.4	76.1	74.2	72.5	73.0	77.7	79.4	76.4	76.6
Mean Min. Temperature	55.4	56.0	58.2	59.9	58.7	55.5	53.5	53.9	54.7	56.9	58.4	57.1
1955 Mean Max. Temp.	79.7	80.2	81.1	77.8	75.1	74.8	73.8	76.0	77.4	78.6	76.9	77.7
1955 Mean Min. Temp.	56.5	56.4	57.2	58.9	57.5	54.7	53.9	53.6	54.5	57.8	56.5	57.0
NAKURU												
Mean Max. Temp.	83.1	85.0	84.0	80.0	78.0	76.9	75.3	75.7	78.6	79.5	78.4	79.7
Mean Min. Temp.	47.6	48.4	50.4	52.9	52.8	51.1	50.8	50.2	48.3	48.3	49.2	48.9
1955 Mean Max. Temp.	84.1	83.7	86.8	81.6	79.2	79.2	77.4	76.2	77.3	77.7	79.1	79.2
1955 Mean Min. Temp.	47.5	50.4	48.7	50.7	50.1	48.5	49.2	51.7	49.3	48.9	48.9	49.4
MOMBASA												
Mean Max Temp.	89.9	90.5	91.1	88.4	84.7	84.1	82.1	82.3	84.2	85.8	87.6	89.1
Mean Min. Temp.	73.6	74.5	75.6	75.3	72.8	70.5	68.8	68.8	69.8	71.5	73.3	74.1
1955 Mean Max. Temp.	90.9	89.1	91.4	88.7	82.6	81.8	82.6	83.2	85.6	86.7	87.4	89.4
1955 Mean Min. Temp.	75.0	73.7	74.9	74.6	72.0	69.7	68.4	67.6	69.1	71.6	73.4	74.5
ELDORET												
Mean Max. Temp.	76.8	78.4	78.0	74.7	72.9	71.2	69.4	70.1	72.5	73.7	74.1	74.0
Mean Min. Temp.	48.1	48.6	50.4	52.3	50.9	49.1	49.1	48.8	47.7	49.1	50.5	49.9
1955 Mean Max. Temp.	77.1	76.7	80.3	76.4	75.8	74.4	72.1	70.8	72.7	74.9	74.5	74.6
1955 Mean Min. Temp.	49.2	48.1	49.3	50.3	48.1	46.2	47.1	48.9	48.3	49.4	49.9	49.1
NANYUKI												
Mean Max. Temp.	77.4	79.0	78.0	74.9	73.3	73.5	72.1	72.4	75.2	74.5	72.0	73.3
Mean Min. Temp.	44.5	45.1	48.1	50.7	49.9	47.9	47.4	47.2	46.1	47.4	48.6	46.8
1955 Mean Max. Temp.	75.7	77.0	79.2	74.3	76.3	73.4	69.9	70.8	72.9	73.1	73.0	73.7
1955 Mean Min. Temp.	44.0	44.8	44.3	47.7	46.2	42.9	45.9	48.2	47.4	47.2	47.3	46.2
KISUMU												
Mean Max. Temp.	87.3	88.5	87.1	83.6	82.4	81.6	81.3	82.3	84.7	87.3	86.7	86.0
Mean Min. Temp.	62.7	64.0	64.6	64.7	63.6	62.0	61.3	61.3	61.5	63.1	63.5	63.2
1955 Mean Max. Temp.	88.8	84.7	88.1	85.9	82.9	84.3	82.5	81.0	82.3	85.9	87.6	85.3
1955 Mean Min. Temp.	63.4	63.2	64.3	63.6	62.4	60.8	61.5	62.3	61.3	62.4	63.9	63.6

Source: E.A. Meteorological Department

RELATIVE HUMIDITY: MAIN STATIONS, 1955, 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	87	86	85	85	84	81	80	86	83
Mean R.H. at 14.30	41	34	41	52	57	55	54	53	43	40	52	51
1955 Mean R.H. at 09.00	75	69	78	85	84	80	79	76	79	81	80	80
1955 Mean R.H. at 15.00	39	43	38	50	58	47	50	45	45	43	50	48
NAKURU												
Mean R.H. at 08.30	64	64	69	78	80	81	82	81	76	72	75	71
Mean R.H. at 14.30	30	27	32	46	52	49	52	52	46	44	47	39
1955 Mean R.H. at 09.00	66	70	61	74	78	75	78	84	79	78	72	71
1955 Mean R.H. at 15.00	33	35	27	44	47	40	47	56	54	55	50	49
MOMBASA												
Mean R.H. at 08.30	80	79	82	87	90	88	90	90	88	85	84	83
Mean R.H. at 14.30	62	60	62	69	74	67	69	70	66	66	67	67
1955 Mean R.H. at 09.00	76	78	78	80	87	86	87	83	80	78	79	76
1955 Mean R.H. at 15.00	62	66	60	66	78	73	70	62	65	65	68	65
ELDORET												
Mean R.H. at 08.30	61	57	63	76	77	81	83	82	73	67	68	68
Mean R.H. at 14.30	32	28	33	48	51	55	60	62	52	45	42	42
1955 Mean R.H. at 09.00	58	59	51	64	64	68	73	80	72	63	65	64
1955 Mean R.H. at 15.00	32	42	28	42	41	48	55	65	63	42	44	41
NANYUKI												
Mean R.H. at 08.30	61	58	66	76	76	75	76	76	69	71	77	73
Mean R.H. at 14.30	34	32	41	59	63	53	54	54	49	52	59	50
1955 Mean R.H. at 09.00	64	61	60	70	71	65	70	74	72	73	71	66
1955 Mean R.H. at 15.00	45	39	38	55	60	46	49	56	61	61	58	54
KISUMU												
Mean R.H. at 08.30	59	61	67	76	78	77	76	74	67	61	62	64
Mean R.H. at 14.30	39	38	43	54	56	54	51	50	46	41	43	44
1955 Mean R.H. at 09.00	60	70	62	67	73	67	70	74	68	62	56	63
1955 Mean R.H. at 15.00	36	48	42	45	54	44	49	54	54	44	39	44

Source: E.A. Meteorological Department

SUNSHINE: MAIN STATIONS, 1955, 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
1955 mean hours per day of sunshine	9.4	7.9	8.9	7.6	6.4	6.0	4.6	5.1	5.1	6.8	7.8	8.3
MOMBASA												
Mean hours per day of sunshine	9.2	9.2	9.4	8.0	7.1	8.1	7.0	7.7	8.6	9.0	9.6	8.8
1955 mean hours per day of sunshine	9.7	8.2	9.4	8.1	4.4	6.4	7.4	8.9	9.3	9.0	9.6	9.3
NANYUKI												
Mean hours per day of sunshine	7.6	7.6	6.5	5.2	6.1	6.6	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.3	5.1	5.5
1955 mean hours per day of sunshine	7.0	7.6	7.2	5.7	6.4	7.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.4	4.6	5.4
KISUMU												
Mean hours per day of sunshine	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.0	6.1	7.0	7.2	6.5	7.6
1955 mean hours per day of sunshine	9.1	8.0	8.9	7.9	8.0	8.4	7.7	6.5	7.5	8.4	8.0	8.5

Source: E.A. Meteorological Department.

CONSTITUTION

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: COMPOSITION

Table 9

The Governor (President).
The Speaker (Vice-President).
8 Ex-Officio Members.
18 Nominated Members.
21 Elected Members.
7 Representative Members.

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, 1956)

Table 10

	Euro- pean	Asian	Arab	Afri- can	Vacan- cies	Total
Ex-Officio	8	—	—	—	—	8
Nominated	10	2	1	2	3	18
Elected	14	—	1	—	—	21
Representative	—	—	1	6	—	7
Total	32	8	3	8	3	54

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	
African Representative Member	1	
	—	14
"BACK BENCHERS":		
(a) Parliamentary Secretaries to Ministers:	1	
African Nominated Member	1	
Asian Elected Member	1	
Arab Representative Member	1	
African Representative Member	—	
		4
(b) European Nominated Members	10	
Asian Nominated Members	2	
Arab Nominated Member	1	
African Nominated Member	1	
	—	14
(c) Vacancies—Nominated Members		3
TOTAL		35

OPPOSITION SIDE OF COUNCIL

European Elected Members	11
Asian Elected Members	3
Arab Elected Member	1
African Representative Members	4
TOTAL	19

POPULATION

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 of February, 1948, but the African population was enumerated on 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.

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 were then computed and used to adjust the base figures, allowance being made for under-enumeration of emigrants. Persons who entered as visitors and later became permanent residents were included. The number of unknown factors involved made these estimates subject to some error, but it is believed that they furnish a reasonable indication of the change in population in the years since the 1948 census.

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	—	45,633	—	53,669	—	73,947	—	154,846	—
African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,251,120	—

Source: East African Statistical Department and census reports.

CIVIL POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1946-55
(De Facto Population as at Mid-Year by Race)

Table 12

YEAR	NON- AFRICAN					AFRICAN	TOTAL
	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	5,398,100	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	232,200	5,815,000	6,048,000

Source: East African Statistical Department.

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

Table 13

CATEGORY	RACIAL ORIGIN						
	NON-AFRICAN						
	European	Indian	Goan	Arab	Coloured	Other	Total
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 PER CENT—							
British Born	24.7	55.8	84.6	75.9	90.3	52.2	50.3
British Protected	26.7	28.4	54.0	75.6	71.9	53.8	48.4
British Naturalised	2.8	30.0	18.0	—	—	—	5.0
Alien	7.1	1.5	9.8	24.5	30.4	22.1	12.7
Stateless	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	3.2
Unspecified	4.5	—	—	30.6	—	—	7.8
RELIGION							
Christian	28,231	468	7,145	4	284	1,596	37,728
Hindu	1	45,238	8	—	55	2	45,304
Moslem	12	27,583	2	24,131	560	669	52,956
Jain	—	6,149	—	—	—	—	6,149
Sikh	1	10,621	—	—	41	—	10,663
Parsee	—	334	—	—	—	—	334
Other	1,415	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	37	138	2	9	992
Government Service, Local Government and Military	3,407	3,064	906	236	18	102	7,733
Transport and Communications and Railways and Harbours	776	2,427	239	568	19	22	4,051
Commercial, Financial, Insurance (excluding Clerks)	1,152	7,531	100	2,874	26	39	11,722
Professional (excluding Clerks)	1,940	543	83	207	4	32	2,809
Personal Service	565	777	223	592	22	158	2,337
Clerks and Draughtsmen (not Civil Service)	1,523	3,187	756	286	18	53	5,823
Other	236	185	25	791	20	45	1,301
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, 194S
POPULATION OF MAIN TOWNSHIPS*

Table 14

Towns	RACIAL ORIGIN							Total All Races
	NON-AFRICAN						African	
	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 ease of the African population, that the statistics are not entirely consistent.

POPULATION CENSUS, 1948

POPULATION DENSITY BY PROVINCE, DISTRICT AND RACE

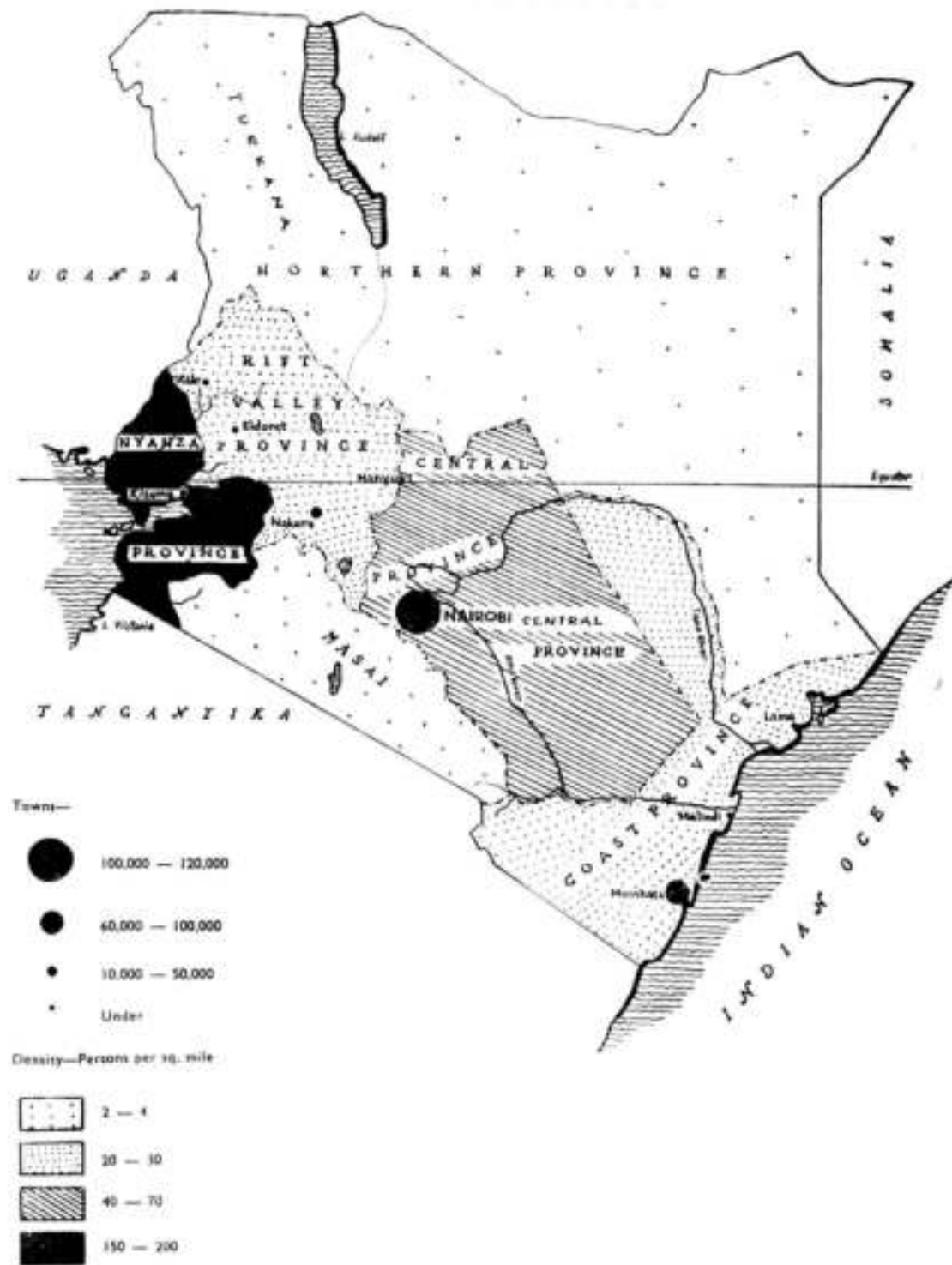
Table 15(a)

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 persq.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	1.11	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
Teita	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.

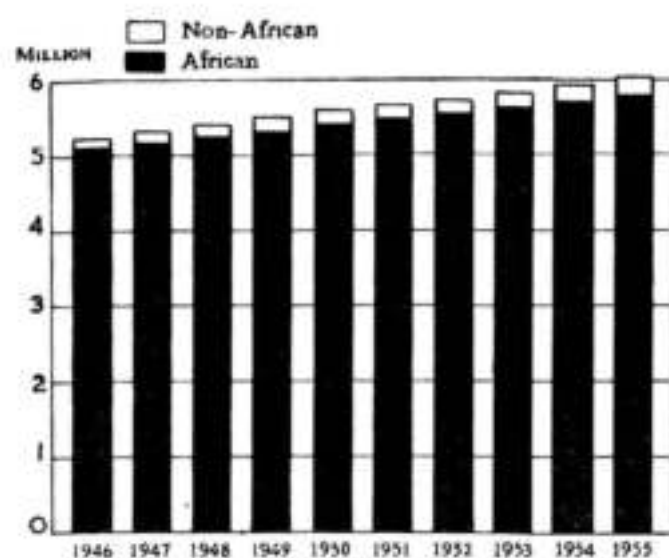
*No census of Africans was taken in the Northern Frontier Province, Samburu District and the East Suk Area of Baringo District. These figures are District Commissioner's estimates.

POPULATION DENSITY—1948



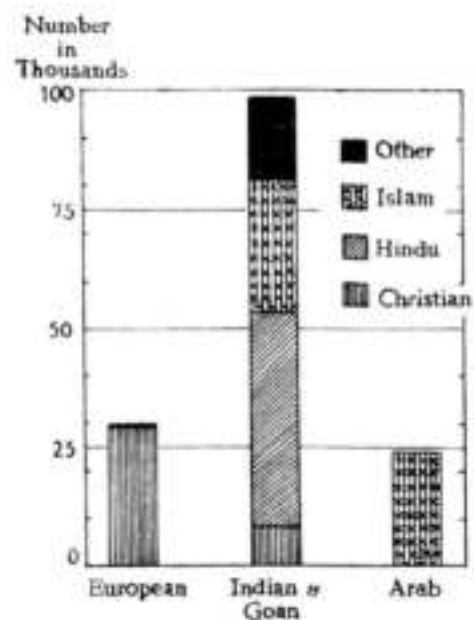
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

DE FACTO CIVIL POPULATION ESTIMATES
AS AT MID YEAR

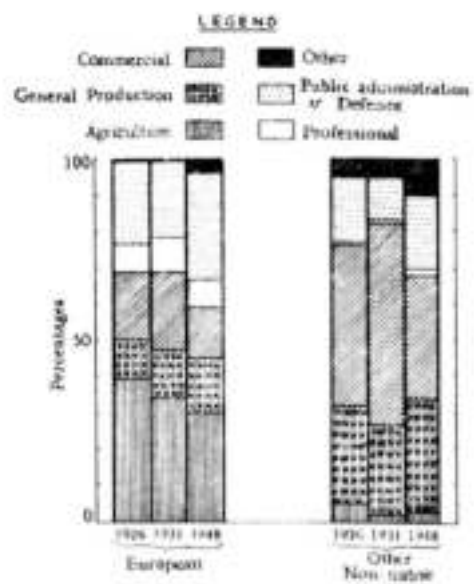


NOTE:—1966 Figures are Preliminary

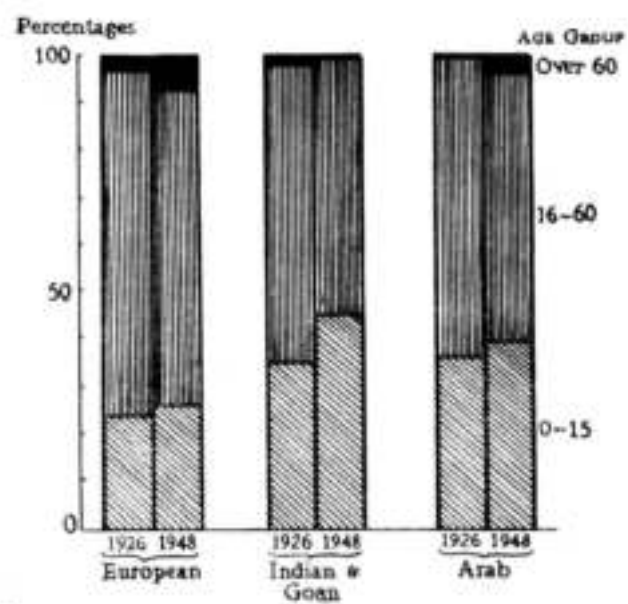
RELIGIONS, 1948



OCCUPATION



AGE DISTRIBUTION



DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF DISTRICTS BY DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE

Table 15(b)

Population Percentage	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
	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	617,169 11

Source: Fast African Statistical Department.
Total 5,405,966.

POPULATION CENSUS, 1948

MAIN TRIBES

Table 16

Tribe	Male	Female	Total	Percentageof 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	16.7
TOTAL	2,591,142	2,659,978	5,251,120	100

Source: Fast African Statistical Department.

POPULATION CENSUS, 1948
MAIN TRIBES BY DISTRICT

Table 17

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT	KIKUYU	LUO	LUHYA	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
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
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
TOTAL (excluding Samburu)	176,872	69,961	107,086	41,124	66,675	39,200	126,431	627,349
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	138,784	42,351	448,258
NORTHERN FRONTIER (Estimated)								
SOMALIS		TURKANA	GALLA	RENDILLE	GURREH	BANTU	OTHERS	TOTAL
TOTAL	56,000	70,900	26,750	9,500	7,000	6,250	10,100	186,500
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)

Turkana

Dorobo

Others

Total

6,500

4,000

2,000

—

26,000

POPULATION CENSUS, 1948

NON-AFRICAN POPULATION

Average Number of Live Births per Woman Ever Married

Table 18

AGE GROUP OF WOMEN	RACE			Arab
	European	Indian	Goan	
YEARS				
10-14				0.3
15-19	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9
20-24	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.5
25-29	1.1	3.1	2.1	2.0
30-34	1.6	4.4	3.1	2.4
35-39	1.7	5.6	4.0	3.0
40-44	1.7	6.0	4.5	2.7
45-49	1.7	5.8	4.6	2.9
50-54	1.9	4.9	4.3	2.3
55-59	2.0	4.5	4.3	2.3
60-64	2.1	3.8	2.2	2.4
65-69	2.5	3.4		2.6
70-74	2.6	3.0	1.7	2.6
75-79	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.

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.

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.

TOTAL REPORTED IMMIGRATION BY ALL ROUTES

Table 20

Numbers

YEAR	OLD RESIDENTS		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

Source: East African Statistical Department from records of Immigration Department.

No breakdown available.
1946-1949 (incl.) Persons in Transit are included with Visitors.

TOTAL REPORTED EMIGRATION BY ALL ROUTES

Table 21

Numbers

YEAR	Old RESIDENTS (Temporary Emigrants)		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

Source: As above.

EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS

Table 22

Numbers

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Total Immigrants	44,116	44,887	58,976	60,307	59,929	63,362	75,302
Total Emigrants	30,452	29,603	42,586	50,891	51,505	54,511	58,046
Inward Excess	13,664	15,284	16,390	9,416	8,424	8,851	17,256

Source: As above.

REPORTED NEW PERMANENT IMMIGRATION

(Excluding Visitors and Persons in Transit)

Table 23

(Excluding Fishers and Persons in Transit)

Numbers

Y YEAR	RACIAL ORIGIN									TOTAL		
	European			Indian, Goan and Arab			African and Other					
	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

Source: As above.

REPORTED CHANGE OF STATUS

Visitors who are Accepted as New Permanent Immigrants

Table 24

Numbers

YEAR	RACIAL ORIGIN									TOTAL		
	European			Indian, Goan and Arab			African and Other					
	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

Source: As above.

REPORTED PERMANENT EMIGRATION

(Excluding Visitors and Persons in Transit)

Table 25

(Excluding Visitors and Persons in Transit)

Numbers

YEAR	RACIAL ORIGIN									Total		
	European			Indian, Goan and Arab			African and Other					
	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

Source : As above.

EXCESS OF NEW PERMANENT IMMIGRANTS OVER PERMANENT EMIGRANTS							Numbers
Table 26.	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
*Total New Permanent Immigrants	12,647	9,162	10,254	10,601	11,096	11,996	14,785
Total Permanent Emigrants	3,466	1,182	2,065	3,315	4,308	3,461	4,212
Inward Excess	9,181	7,980	8,189	7,286	6,788	8,535	10,573

Source: As above.

*Includes Visitors becoming Permanent Immigrants.

TOTAL REPORTED NEW PERMANENT IMMIGRATION OF ALL TYPES 1955
(Including Visitors Becoming Permanent Immigrants)
ANALYSIS BY RACE, SEX AND AGE GROUP

Table 27

Numbers

AGE GROUP IN YEARS	RACIAL ORIGIN									Total		
	European			Indian, Goan and Arab			African and Other					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0- 4 years	487	431	918	383	359	742	3	4	7	873	794	1,667
5-14 "	489	500	989	870	500	1,370	2	4	6	1,361	1,004	2,365
15-19 "	95	95	190	465	529	994	6	12	18	566	636	1,202
20-29 "	1,551	997	2,548	988	955	1,943	32	31	63	2,571	1,983	4,554
30-39 "	1,004	892	1,896	388	372	760	17	14	31	1,409	1,278	2,687
40-49 "	576	360	936	176	198	374	4	5	9	756	563	1,319
50 and Over	211	191	402	149	189	338	5	3	8	365	383	748
Not Stated	68	51	119	51	70	121	2	1	3	121	122	243
Total	4,481	3,517	7,998	3,470	3,172	6,642	71	74	145	8,022	6,763	14,785

Source: As above.

TOTAL REPORTED NEW PERMANENT IMMIGRATION OF ALL TYPES 1955
(Including Visitors Becoming Permanent Immigrants)
ANALYSIS BY RACE, SEX AND MAIN OCCUPATION

Table 28

Numbers

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	RACIAL ORIGIN						Total (including "Others")		
	European			Indian, Goan and Arab					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agricultural Occupations									
Metal Workers (not Electro-Plate or Precious Metals)	236	5	241	27	—	27	264	5	269
Workers in Wood and Furniture	246	2	248	75	1	76	340	3	343
Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers, Contractors	23	2	25	152	—	152	180	2	182
Persons Employed in Government Service	59	—	59	64	1	65	124	1	125
Persons Employed in Military Service	1,424	69	1,493	59	2	61	1,483	71	1,554
Commercial, Financial and Insurance Occupations	161	5	166	—	—	—	161	5	166
Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical)	448	15	463	542	2	544	992	17	1,009
Clerks, Draughtsmen, Typists (not in Government Service)	301	272	573	122	19	141	426	302	728
All Other Workers	126	197	323	156	4	160	286	207	493
Retired or Not Gainfully Occupied (including women and children)	355	68	423	168	4	172	545	94	639
No Occupation Stated	1,078	2,864	3,942	1,745	3,085	4,830	2,835	5,983	8,818
	24	18	42	360	54	414	386	73	459
TOTAL	4,481	3,517	7,998	3,470	3,172	6,642	8,022	6,763	14,785

Source : As above.

REPORTED PERMANENT EMIGRATION, 1955

ANALYSIS BY RACE, SEX AND MAIN OCCUPATION

Table 29

Numbers

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	RACIAL ORIGIN						TOTAL (including "Others")		
	European			Indian. Goan and Arab					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agricultural Occupations	41	3	44	1	—	1	43	3	46
Metal Workers (not Electro-Plate or Precious Metals)	65	—	65	22	1	23	91	1	92
Workers in Wood and Furniture	4	—	4	25	—	25	31	—	31
Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers, Contractors	12	—	12	16	—	16	28	—	28
Persons Employed in Government Service	157	8	165	20	—	20	178	8	186
Persons Employed in Military Service	22	—	22	1	—	1	23	—	23
Commercial, Financial and Insurance Occupations	119		121	124	2	126	248	4	252
Professional Occupations (excluding Clerical)	208	64	272	52	3	5	263	70	333
Clerks, Draughtsmen, Typists (not in Government Service)	44	28	72	57	1	58	101	29	130
All Other Workers	109	15	125	70	5	75	182	22	204
Retired or not Gainfully Occupied (including women and children)	519	1,303	1,822	200	364	564	726	1,677	2,403
No Occupation Stated	292	75	367	78	4	82	403	81	484
TOTAL	1,592	1,498	3,090	666	380	1,046	2,317	1,895	4,212

Source: As above.

NEW PERMANENT IMMIGRATION OF ALL TYPES AND PERMANENT EMIGRATION

ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN ALIENS BY NATIONALITY

Table 30

Numbers

NATIONALITY	NEW PERMANENT IMMIGRANTS *						PERMANENT EMIGRANTS					
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
American	50	97	74	83	83	79	3	21	42	29	25	38
Austrian	1	7	14	16	10	7	—	2	—	3	4	6
Belgian	4	5	19	9	13	24	1	1	11	1	3	2
Danish	44	48	68	60	68	112	1	23	18	31	16	23
Dutch	45	71	59	111	112	86	3	3	19	35	28	23
French	16	76	45	107	116	34	—	—	18	46	38	55
German	14	6	24	45	55	60	1	3	7	9	19	27
Greek	22	39	47	48	42	59	6	3	7	7	15	10
Italian	184	209	296	261	320	379	182	82	91	104	65	66
Norwegian	7	6	18	3	7	10	2	—	2	7	5	1
Israeli	—	15	19	7	6	5	—	1	1	—	—	—
Swedish	24	25	14	37	38	26	—	1	12	14	5	11
Swiss	30	18	18	19	26	27	1	6	6	11	2	10
Other and Not Stated	68	32	62	107	85	54	19	10	16	33	15	39
TOTAL ALIENS	509	654	777	913	998	962	219	160	250	330	240	311

Source: As above.

*Includes Visitors Becoming new Permanent Immigrants.

MIGRATION

TOTAL IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

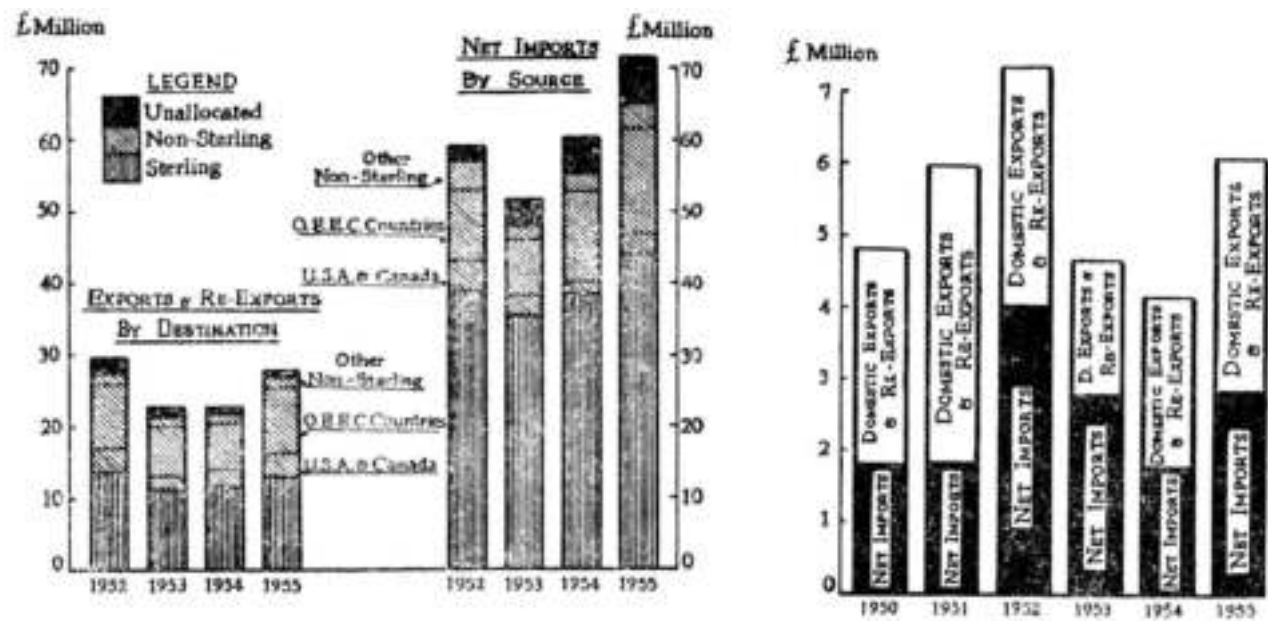


VISITORS AND PERSONS IN TRANSIT

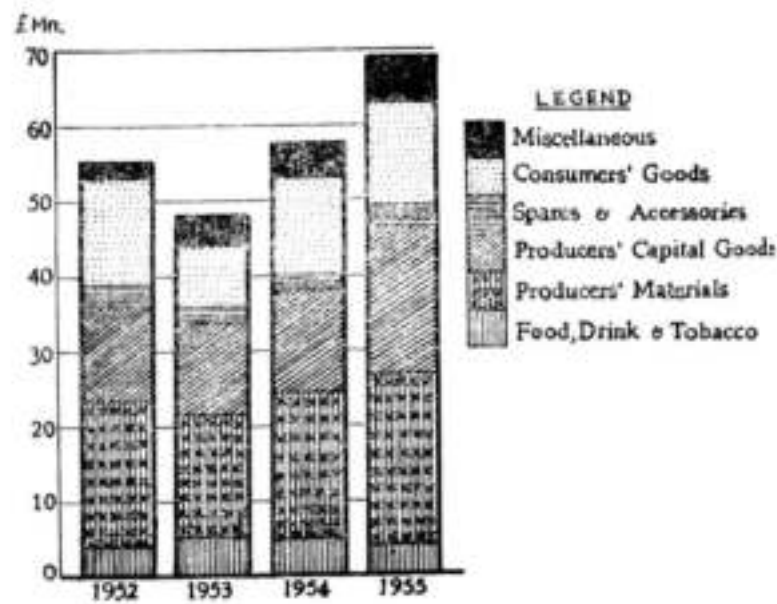


EXTERNAL TRADE

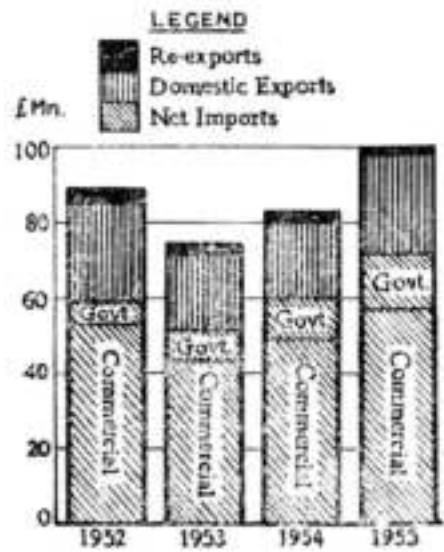
DIRECTION OF TRADE VOLUME OF TRADE WITH U.S.A. CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND



CLASSIFICATION BY STAGE OF PRODUCTION AND USE OF RETAINED IMPORTS



VOLUME OF TRADE



VISITORS AND PERSONS IN TRANSIT

REPORTED IMMIGRATION BY ALL ROUTES

Table 31

Numbers

YEAR	RACIAL ORIGIN									Total		
	European			Indian, Goan and Arab			African and Other					
	Persons in Transit	Visitors	Total	Persons in Transit	Visitors	Total	Persons in Transit	Visitors	Total	Persons in Transit	Visitors	Total
1946	—	—	4,628	—	—	10,944	—	—	517	-	—	16,089
1947	—	—	7,902	—	—	11,254	—	—	579	—	—	19,735
1948	—	—	9,890	—	—	10,136	—	—	609	—	—	20,635
1949	—	—	11,498	—	—	5,701	—	—	356	—	—	17,555
1950	9,121	6,301	15,422	7,239	1,041	8,280	224	129	353	16,584	7,471	24,055
1951	13,044	8,416	21,460	9,597	1,505	11,102	669	208	877	23,310	10,129	33,439
1952	14,805	9,785	24,590	8,744	1,892	10,636	523	259	782	24,072	11,936	36,008
1953	11,934	8,028	19,962	9,528	1,728	11,310	684	197	881	22,146	10,007	32,153
1954	11,312	8,726	20,038	10,045	2,226	12,271	633	286	919	21,990	11,238	33,228
1955	13,951	10,550	24,501	11,454	2,598	14,052	586	399	985	25,991	13,547	39,538

Source: As above.

VISITORS AND PERSONS IN TRANSIT

ANALYSIS OF EUROPEANS BY REPORTED NATIONALITY

Table 32

Numbers

NATIONALITY	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
British Subject and British Protected	11,897	15,760	18,129	14,700	13,976	16,758
American	888	1,411	1,637	1,301	1,655	2,140
Austrian	31	58	52	43	55	82
Belgian	353	733	674	423	487	651
Danish	147	237	233	225	213	317
Dutch	205	282	361	255	323	415
French	237	512	600	625	541	644
German	151	196	270	217	298	387
Greek	302	584	601	444	451	492
Italian	437	753	806	672	842	1,128
Norwegian	73	87	86	67	51	110
Israeli	20	82	76	70	137	107
Swedish	193	163	257	199	213	275
Swiss	178	287	311	262	302	421
Other and Not Stated	310	315	497	459	494	574
TOTAL EUROPEANS	15,422	21,460	24,590	19,962	20,038	24,501

Source: As above.

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 onwards, 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. Because of the difficulties in presenting a comparable series, it was decided to produce summaries of net imports and re-exports from 1950 and domestic exports from 1949 only for this publication. Earlier data is available, however, and can be obtained on request from the E.A. Statistical Department.

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 17 below).

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

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

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

5. **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.

6. **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 and particularly shows a false value in Uganda's favour in respect of transfers of locally manufactured cigarettes.

7. **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.

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

9. **Gold Bullion and Unrefined.**—Gold bars, unworked and partly worked gold and gold ore. Import and export values of gold are included in the external trade statistics.

10. **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.

11. **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.

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

13. **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).

14. **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.

15. **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.

16. **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 1950-1955 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%

17. **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.

18. **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.

19. **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.

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

21. 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, 1950-1955

Table 33

£'000

DETAILS	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
NET IMPORTS—						
Commercial	25,607	49,143	53,352	43,300	49,002	57,439
Government	6,098	4,674	5,910	8,381	11,316	14,064
Gold Bullion	17	50	37	37	10	20
TOTAL NET IMPORTS	31,722	53,867	59,299	51,718	60,329	71,523
DOMESTIC EXPORTS—						
Excluding Gold	16,826	23,755	25,606	19,389	20,172	25,545
Gold	356	313	186	132	88	122
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	17,182	24,068	25,792	19,521	20,260	25,667
Re-exports	2,532	3,293	3,912	3,417	2,509	2,350
Volume	51,436	81,228	89,004	74,656	83,098	99,540
Visible Balance	-12,008	-26,506	29,595	28,780	-37,560	-43,506

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY QUANTITY AND VALUE, 1949 1955

Table 34

COMMODITY	Unit of Quantity	1949		1950		1951		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
		'000	£'000	'000	£'000	000	£'000	
Coffee, Not Roasted	Cwt.	156	1,510	205	3,549	199	4,096	
Sisal Fibre and Tow	Ton	33	2,852	36	4,061	39	6,948	
Tea	Cwt.	53	717	83	1,334	82	1,397	
Cotton, Raw	100 lb.	22	248	29	228	39	986	
Maize, Unmilled	Cwt.	63	46	617	720	406	667	
Oilseeds and Nuts	Ton	3	105	4	137	5	274	
Pyrethrum Flowers	Cwt.	77	605	23	331	26	357	
Meal and Flour of Wheat		138	227	126	223	255	515	
Wattle Bark Extract	"	440	889	483	979	444	1,264	
Hides and Skins	"	89	1,166	117	1,939	94	2,163	
Timber (Species Only)	Cu. ft.	308	107	685	262	1,198	536	
Sodium Carbonate	Ton	68	455	101	861	124	1,184	
Gold, Unrefined	Oz. Troy	31	279	31	356	27	313	
Other	—	—	1,758	—	2,202	—	3,368	
TOTAL		—	10,964	—	17,182	—	24,068	
		1952		1953		1954		1955
Coffee, Not Roasted	Cwt.	338	7,123	296	6,713	215	5,711	388 8,904
Sisal Fibre and Tow	Ton	35	4,470	35	2,482	32	2,042	34 1,959
Tea	Cwt.	86	1,316	60	928	97	2,063	116 2,761
Cotton, Raw	100 lb.	61	1,098	42	512	61	796	52 692
Maize, Unmilled	Cwt.	1,365	2,385	215	306	918	1,013	1,543 1,665
Oilseeds and Nuts	Ton	10	576	8	485	9	344	8 312
Pyrethrum Flowers	Cwt.	38	512	26	396	23	334	19 285
Meal and Flour of Wheat	"	269	647	223	574	103	269	15 41
Wattle Bark Extract	"	480	1,686	442	1,545	485	1,668	664 2,261
Hides and Skins	"	75	1,087	104	1,618	88	1,427	100 1,302
Timber (Species only)	Cu'.ft.	424	196	656	318	114	53	89 44
Sodium Carbonate	Ton	112	1,207	74	799	102	1,139	2,612 1,277
Gold, Unrefined	Oz. Troy	16	186	12	132	9	88	12 122
Other	—	—	3,303	—	2,713	—	3,313	— 4,042
TOTAL		—	25,792	—	19,521	—	20,260	— 25,667

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VALUE, 1949 1955

Table 35

Percentage

COMMODITY	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Coffee, Not Roasted	13.8	20.7	17.0	27.6	34.4	28.2	34.7
Sisal Fibre and Tow	26.0	23.6	28.9	17.3	12.7	10.1	7.6
Tea	6.5	7.8	5.8	5.1	4.8	10.2	10.8
Cotton, Raw	2.3	1.3	4.1	4.3	2.6	3.9	2.7
Maize, Unmilled	0.4	4.2	2.8	9.3	1.6	5.0	6.5
Oilseeds and Nuts	1.0	0.8	1.1	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.2
Pyrethrum Flowers	5.5	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.1
Meal and Flour of Wheat	2.1	1.3	2.1	2.5	2.9	1.3	0.1
Wattle Bark Extract	8.1	5.7	5.3	6.5	7.9	8.2	8.8
Hides and Skins	10.6	11.3	9.0	4.2	8.3	7.0	5.1
Timber (Species Only)	1.0	1.5	2.2	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.2
Sodium Carbonate	4.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.1	5.6	5.0
Gold, Unrefined	2.6	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5
Other	16.0	12.8	14.0	12.8	13.9	16.4	15.7
TOTAL	100.0	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, 1951-1955

Table 36.

£'000

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

Source: Annual Trade Reports. Analyses of the 1951-1953 net imports on a S.I.T.C.*—Standard International Trade Classification (see Note 19)—section basis carried out by East African Statistical Department.

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

Total Value by S.I.T.C. Sections, 1951 1955

Table 37

£'000

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

Source: Annual Trade Reports. Analysis of the 1951-1953 retained imports on a S.I.T.C. section basis carried out by East African Statistical Department.

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

Table 38		Percentage Distribution by S.I.T.C. Sections, 1951-1955				Percentage
S.I.T.C. Section Code	S.I.T.C. SECTION	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
0	Food	4.7	5.0	8.9	8.0	4.6
1	Beverages and Tobacco	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.5
2	Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels	0.3	0.2	—	0.1	0.2
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	10.0	12.5	9.5	9.7	9.7
4	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	0.7	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
5	Chemicals	4.5	5.5	4.2	3.8	5.2
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	45.1	35.6	35.1	36.0	30.6
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	23.4	28.0	26.6	27.0	33.6
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	8.3	6.7	5.4	4.9	5.2
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities, n.e.s.	1.3	4.3	8.1	8.8	9.1
	TOTAL	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 carried out by East African Statistical Department.

Table 39. DOMESTIC EXPORTS—VALUE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION, 1949—1955 £'000

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
United Kingdom	3,360	6,057	7,113	7,872	6,216	6,281	7,863
Aden	30	63	65	76	136	302	233
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Now Sudanese Republic)	119	270	252	173	180	160	171
Australia	300	682	1,013	731	478	508	520
Canada and Newfoundland*	311	705	1,440	652	370	696	461
Ceylon	22	20	55	60	44	45	21
Eire	29	73	31	28	46	28	62
Hong Kong	29	50	227	113	34	86	80
India	654	883	968	1,512	1,193	1,548	1,768
Malaya	61	45	61	65	22	45	53
Mauritius	29	84	—	69	13	31	22
New Zealand	12	74	263	108	117	121	111
Pakistan	46	3	15	38	11	45	66
Seychelles	45	50	—	59	43	20	14
South Africa	697	898	1,293	970	709	857	940
Southern Rhodesia	240	31	54	87	105	212	254
Zanzibar	316	373	378	418	592	434	246
British Commonwealth Countries—Other	179	77	275	175	104	99	80
Total British Commonwealth	6,479	10,438	13,503	13,206	10,413	11,518	12,965
Argentina	2	184	91	5	92	106	148
Belgium	95	175	914	327	136	205	409
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	75	127	149	232	190	265	224
Denmark	97	132	122	62	188	219	209
Egypt	79	27	231	60	45	102	130
France	103	117	356	667	311	321	316
Germany West	671	1,740	2,300	3,771	4,030	3,204	4,540
Greece	7	9	17	70	114	112	87
Iraq	52	66	74	112	95	100	68
Italy	96	190	564	724	444	469	939
Italian Somaliland	125	171	243	324	234	121	130
Japan	151	137	237	329	309	274	448
Netherlands	671	768	1,444	1,683	587	697	1,239
Sweden	47	96	328	408	107	90	206
Switzerland	38	12	25	12	13	44	73
Syria and Lebanon	32	67	152	223	125	166	113
United States of America	1,645	2,267	2,682	2,627	1,435	1,668	2,763
Foreign Countries—Other	399	337	497	767	497	423	506
Total Foreign Countries	4,385	6,622	10,426	12,403	8,952	8,586	12,548
Ships' Stores	101	123	140	183	156	156	153
GRAND TOTAL	10,964	17,182	24,068	25,792	19,521	20,260	25,667

Source- Annual Trade Reports.

* 1949-1950 Canada only.

‡ 1949-1952 Belgian Congo only.

\\ 1949 Southern Somalia.

† 1949-1950 Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union,

§ 1949-1951 Germany as a whole.

¶ 1949-1950 Syria only.

NET IMPORTS—VALUE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1950-1955

Table 40

£'000

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
United Kingdom	19,605	22,672	27,254	26,653	26,989	31,725
Aden	18	24	38	21	95	718
Australia	120	177	244	209	229	289
Bahrein Islands	1,905	2,892	3,660	2,908	3,363	3,674
Canada and Newfoundland	191	220	304	80	107	154
Hong Kong	100	304	263	647	782	841
India	2,744	4,550	3,676	2,247	4,042	3,415
Malaya	39	65	51	79	135	205
Pakistan	12	18	15	7	265	208
South Africa	1,429	1,952	2,444	1,708	1,902	2,381
Southern Rhodesia	11	80	232	204	146	87
Zanzibar	74	340	- 1 3 2	85	181	186
British Commonwealth Countries—Other	90	687	1,107	794	275	260
Total British Commonwealth	26,338	33,981	39,156	35,642	38,511	44,143
Argentina	12	9		526	383	—
Austria	36	163	61	151	269	303
Belgium*	470	2,317	1,096	985	1,993	2,755
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	59	99	92	188	49	167
Burma	5	108	278	1	52	1
Czechoslovakia	263	629	468	129	160	235
Denmark	163	219	266	145	264	445
France	564	1,578	2,193	1,249	1,803	2,308
Germany West	421	2,205	1,868	1,556	3,020	3,661
Indonesia	4	87	225	400	166	6
Italy	568	2,628	1,750	1,622	2,087	1,882
Japan	377	2,302	1,855	- 9 8	339	1,026
Mozambique	—	27	51	239	152	20
Netherlands	362	1,010	1,242	900	1,225	1,741
Netherlands West Indies	—	—	—	- 2	494	127
Norway	82	255	145	77	183	311
Persia	1,634	1,022	- 4 0	6	23	1,862
Saudi Arabia	—	—	314	328	615	60
Siam	292	294	20	279	394	63
Spain	18	28	44	29	209	78
Sweden	303	771	551	377	542	623
Switzerland	72	208	255	133	263	270
United States of America	1,607	1,611	3,732	2,701	1,670	2,682
Foreign Countries—Other	427	2,316	1,435	223	266	302
Total Foreign Countries	7,739	19,886	17,901	12,144	16,621	20,928
Unallocated (including Parcel Post)	—	—	2,243	3,932	5,197	6,452
GRAND TOTAL	34,078	53,867	59,299	51,718	60,329	71,523

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

*1949-1950 Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.
+1949-1952 Belgian Congo only.
+1949-1951 Germany as a whole.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS—VALUE BY CURRENCY GROUP, 1950-1955

Table 41

£'000

CURRENCY GROUP	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
United Kingdom	7,290	7,539	8,552	6,793	6,619	8,133
Other Parts of Sterling Area—						
(a) Colonial Territories	1,116	1,420	1,317	1,461	1,338	1,016
(b) Others	2,911	3,939	3,762	3,014	3,774	3,981
Total Sterling Area	11,318	12,898	13,632	11,268	11,732	13,130
U.S.A. and Dependencies and Phillipines	2,310	2,697	2,644	1,514	1,672	2,771
Canada and Newfoundland	705	1,440	652	370	696	462
Central and South America (excluding Dependent Territories)	310	165	41	95	111	155
NON-STERLING O.E.E.C. COUNTRIES—						
(a) Metropolitan	3,316	6,253	7,873	6,030	5,540	8,317
(b) Overseas	707	1,055	1,274	995	818	892
(c) Total	4,023	7,308	9,147	7,026	6,358	9,209
Other European Countries	34	105	288	86	86	19
Other Asian and African Countries	664	1,050	978	848	856	1,101
Unclassified	1,373	1,700	2,323	1,731	1,257	1,171
GRAND TOTAL	20,737	27,363	29,704	22,938	22,769	28,017

Source: Annual Trade Report?.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS—VALUE BY STERLING AND NON-STERLING AREAS, 1950 1955

Table 42

£'000

CURRENCY GROUP	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Sterling Area	11,318	12,898	13,632	11,268	11,732	13,130
Non-Sterling Area	8,074	12,834	13,880	10,118	9,922	13,891
Aircraft's and Ships' Stores	1,345	1,632	2,193	1,552	1,115	995
Total	20,737	27,363	29,704	22,938	22,769	28,017

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

NET IMPORTS—VALUE BY CURRENCY GROUP, 1950 1955

Table 43

£'000

CURRENCY GROUP	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
United Kingdom..	19,605	22,672	27,254	26,653	26,989	31,725
OTHER PARTS OF STERLING AREA—						
(a) Colonial Territories	285	1,357	1,249	1,593	1,419	2,147
(b) Others	6,253	9,864	10,647	7,335	10,075	10,159
Total Sterling Area	26,143	33,893	39,149	35,581	38,483	44,031
U.S.A. and Dependencies and Phillipines	1,607	1,611	3,732	2,701	1,670	2,682
Canada and Newfoundland	191	220	304	80	107	154
Central and South America (excluding Dependent Territories)	12	13	3	526	383	1
NON-STERLING O.E.E.C. COUNTRIES—						
(a) Metropolitan	3,095	11,427	9,482	7,221	11,670	14,327
(b) Overseas	75	145	245	482	705	336
(c) Total	3,170	11,572	9,727	7,703	12,376	14,663
Other European Countries	373	899	656	187	428	387
Other Asian and African Countries	2,572	3,800	2,405	980	1,632	3,077
Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	10	1,859	3,324	3,959	5,250	6,529
GRAND TOTAL	34,078	53,867	59,299	51,718	60,329	71,523

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

NET IMPORTS—VALUE BY STERLING AND NON-STERLING AREAS, 1950 1955

Table 44 £'000

CURRENCY GROUP	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Sterling Area	26,143	33,893	39,149	35,581	38,483	44,031
Non-Sterling Area	7,935	19,974	17,907	12,205	16,649	21,040
Parcel Post			2,243	3,932	5,197	6,452
TOTAL	34,078	53,867	59,299	51,718	60,329	71,523

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—VALUE OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION, 1954

Table 45 (a) £'000

COMMODITY	U.K.	Germany West	U.S.A.	India	South Africa	Netherlands	Canada and New-found-land	Australia	Italy	Other Countries	Total	Percentage of Total Domestic Exports
Coffee, not Roasted	1,574	2,150	448	—	184	70	398	316	117	454	5,711	28.2
Tea	1,067	—	218	—	163	23	266	—	—	326	2,063	10.2
Sisal Fibre and Tow	659	78	91	83	48	256	19	67	116	625	2,042	10.1
Cotton, Raw	146	105	—	395	—	11	—	—	26	113	796	3.9
Maize, Unmilled	304	570	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	54	1,013	5.0
Oilseeds and Nuts	83	34	—	—	—	19	—	35	27	146	344	1.7
Pyrethrum Flowers	1	—	181	8	34	—	—	30	—	80	334	1.7
Pyrethrum Extract	258	4	203	1	9	—	—	8	57	31	571	2.8
Meal and Flour of Wheat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	269	269	1.3
Wattle Bark Extract	299	10	216	355	—	90	10	34	5	649	1,668	8.2
Hides and Skins	599	153	266	6	—	129	—	—	81	193	1,427	7.0
Wood and Timber	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	31	75	0.4
Sodium Carbonate	—	—	—	536	407	—	—	—	—	196	1,139	5.6
Gold Unrefined	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	0.4
All Other Commodities	1,164	100	45	164	12	14	3	13	40	1,165	2,720	
TOTAL	6,281	3,204	1,668	1,548	857	697	696	508	469	4,332	20,260	100.0
Percentage of Total	31.0	15.8	8.2	7.7	4.2	3.5	3.4	2.5	2.3	21.4	100.0	—

Source: 1954 Annual Trade Report.

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

Table 45 (b) £'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
Raw Wool	257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	257	1.0
All Other Commodities	626	50	72	26	8	23	3	31	25	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: 1955 Annual Trade Report.

NET IMPORTS—VALUE OF S.I.T.C. SECTIONS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1954

Table 46 (a)

£'000

S.I.T.C. Section Code	S.I.T.C. SECTION	U.K.	India	Bahrein Islands	Germany West	Italy	Belgium	South Africa	France	U.S.A.	Other Countries	Total	Percentage of Total Net Imports
0	Food	2,022	103	—	25	152	6	254	13	11	2,065	4,651	7.7
1	Beverages and Tobacco	265	25	—	12	23	—	41	206	22	178	772	1.3
2	Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels	72	26	—	4	5	—	11	1	1	237	357	0.6
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	622	21	3,363	7	599	—	116	9	623	1,496	6,856	11.3
4	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	9	6	—	15	1	—	2	2	—	203	238	0.4
5	Chemicals	1,309	37	—	68	23	122	342	34	38	252	2,225	3.7
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	9,671	3,427	—	1,735	1,021	1,524	874	495	21	2,292	21,060	34.9
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	11,929	41	—	929	224	324	182	1,012	898	612	16,15	26.8
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1,078	356	—	225	39	17	80	31	56	1,073	2,955	4.9
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities, n.e.s.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,052	5,064	8.4
	TOTAL	26,989	4,042	3,363	3,020	2,087	1,993	1,902	1,803	1,670	13,460	60,329	100.0
	Percentage of Total	44.7	6.7	5.6	5.0	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	22.3	100.0	—

Source: 1954 Annual Trade Report.

*Mainly consists of parcel post.

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

Table 46 (b)

£'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	—	128	61	337	56	469	34	63	660	3,678	5.1
6	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	8,390	—	1,697	2,718	2,174	162	915	684	1,078	3,416	21,234	29.7
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	18,328	—	1,406	57	200	1,578	334	461	464	782	23,610	33.0
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1,501	—	348	179	26	84	152	46	60	1,307	3,703	5.2
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities, n.e.s.	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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: 1955 Annual Trade Report.

*Mainly consists of parcel post.

NET IMPORTS—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES BY QUANTITY AND VALUE, 1954 AND 1955

Table 47

Serial No.	ARTICLE	Unit of Quantity	1954			1955		
			Quantity ('000)*	Value £'000	Per-centage of Total Value	Quantity ('000)*	Value £'000	Per-centage of Total Value
1	Sugar, Beet and Cane, Refined	Cwt.	794	1,653	2.74	438	893	1.25
2	Rice, Milled		198	818	1.36	61	207	0.29
3	Brandy, Gin, Geneva, Whiskey and Rum	Proof Gal.	168	368	0.61	218	470	0.66
4	Cotton Fabrics (Piece Goods)	Sq. Yd.	51,304	3,753	6.22	34,688	2,730	3.82
5	Fabrics of Synthetic Fibres (including Artificial Silk Piece Goods)		17,163	1,893	3.14	11,292	951	1.33
6	Blankets	No.	2,934	949	1.57	2,949	1,157	1.62
7	Clothing and Footwear	—	—	1,024	1.70	—	1,046	1.46
8	Jute Bags and Sacks for Packing	No.	7,823	721	1.20	9,062	851	1.19
9	Cement (excluding Clinker)	Ton	72	729	1.21	72	696	0.97
10	Cement Clinker		34	293	0.49	49	407	0.57
11	Iron and Steel (in Primary Form)		100	5,438	9.01	91	5,421	7.58
12	Other Base Metals (in Primary Form)	Cwt.	66	811	1.35	54	768	1.07
13	Manufactures of Metals	—	—	2,190	3.63	—	3,015	4.22
14	Power Generating (except Electric) Machinery	—	—	512	0.85	—	762	1.07
15	Electric Generators and Alternators, Motors and Convertors, Transformers, Switchgear	—	—	561	0.93	—	876	1.22
16	Other Electric Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances	—	—	1,442	2.39	—	1,490	2.08
17	Mining Construction and other Industrial Machinery	—	—	2,408	3.99	—	3,402	4.76
18	Agricultural Machinery, Implements and Parts	—	—	364	0.60	—	752	1.05
19	Tractors (including Agricultural), (Complete)	No.*	641	622	1.03	1,144	893	1.25
20	Tractor Parts	—	—	247	0.41	—	414	0.58
21	Railway Rolling Stock and Parts	—	—	4,514	7.48	—	7,098	9.92
22	Passenger Road Motor Vehicles (Complete)	No*	4,279	2,193	3.64	4,983	2,548	3.56
23	Buses, Trucks, Lorries, Vans (Complete)	No.*	2,213	1,235	2.05	2,976	1,883	2.63
24	Chassis with Engines Mounted (Commercial Vehicles)	No.*	1,068	857	1.42	1,617	1,404	1.96
25	Bodies, Chassis, Frames and Parts for Motor Vehicles	—	—	482	0.80	—	910	1.27
26	Bicycles (Complete)	No.*	20,245	214	0.35	41,785	424	0.59
27	Motor Spirit	Imp. Gal.	31,323	1,443	2.39	39,505	1,845	2.58
28	Gas, Diesel and Other Fuel Oils		123,900	3,388	5.62	140,454	4,128	5.77
29	Lubricating Oils and Greases		—	515	0.85	—	814	1.14
30	Kerosene (Power and Illuminating)	Imp. Gal.	11,475	443	0.74	10,018	444	0.62
31	Rubber Tyres and Tubes	Cwt.	49	1,040	1.72	54	1,175	1.64
32	Prepared Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, Putty, etc.		36	317	0.53	53	510	0.71
33	Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	—	—	271	0.45	—	440	0.62
34	Fertilisers, Manufactured	Ton	13	352	0.58	30	841	1.18
35	Sanitary, Plumbing, Heating and Lighting Fixtures and Fittings	—	—	267	0.44	—	435	0.61
36	Wireless Sets and Radiograms	No.*	12,352	138	0.23	20,955	219	0.31
37	Disinfectants, Insecticides, Cattle dips, etc.	Cwt.	37	328	0.54	52	535	0.75
38	Printing Paper (except Newsprint)		38	214	0.35	49	296	0.41
39	Paper Bags, Cardboard Boxes and Containers		36	272	0.45	43	332	0.46
40	Parcel Post	—	—	4,931	8.17	—	6,127	8.57
41	All Other Articles	—	—	10,119	16.77	—	11,914	16.66
42	TOTAL IMPORTS	—	—	60,329	100.0	—	71,523	100.0

Source: 1954 and 1955 Annual Trade Reports.

*Numbers stated in full.

Parcel post 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—RETAINED IMPORTS, 1951-1955

Table 48

£'000

Serial No.	CATEGORY	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
		Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total	Value	% of Total
	A.—TOTAL RETAINED IMPORTS:										
1	Food, Drink and Tobacco*	3,169	6	4,045	7	5,222	11	5,069	9	3,985	6
2	Producers' Materials	19,653	39	19,387	35	16,166	33	19,382	33	22,728	33
3	Producers' Capital Goods‡	9,776	19	12,490	22	12,425	26	13,828	24	19,550	28
4	Spares and Accessories	1,962	4	3,086	6	2,166	5	1,713	3	2,804	4
5	Consumers' Goods§	15,214	30	13,802	25	8,238	17	12,841	22	13,724	20
6	Miscellaneous	800	2	2,577	5	4,084	8	4,987	9	6,382	9
	TOTAL	50,574	100	55,387	100	48,301	100	57,820	100	69,173	100
	B.—ESTIMATED DIVISION OF PRODUCERS' CAPITAL GOODS BY END USE:										
1	Government	2,669	27	2,511	20	4,259	34	7,350	53	9,320	48
2	Industry	5,320	55	7,239	58	6,486	52	4,009	29	6,080	31
3	Agriculture	1,400	14	1,944	16	1,305	11	941	7	1,710	9
4	Commerce¶	199	2	303	2	219	2	1,202	9	1,885	9
5	Other**	188	2	493	4	156	1	326	2	555	3
	TOTAL	9,776	100	12,490	100	12,425	100	13,828	100	19,550	100
	C.—ESTIMATED DIVISION OF GOVERNMENT PRODUCERS' CAPITAL GOODS: By Department:										
1	Railway Equipment††	1,650	62	1,300	52	2,000	47	5,700	77	7,000	75
2	Posts and Telecommunications Equipment††	500	19	500	20	700	16	500	7	350	4
3	Other‡‡	519	19	711	28	1,559	37	1,150	16	1,970	21
	TOTAL	2,669	100	2,511	100	4,259	100	7,350	100	9,320	100

Source: Annual Trade Reports and East African Statistical Department.

*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 shown under "Consumers' goods."

§Includes private motor cars, motor cycles, cycles and tyres and tubes for same; domestic appliances including refrigerators, wireless sets, sewing machines, 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 parcel post goods (which are not classified by articles); livestock not for food; gold and silver.

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

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

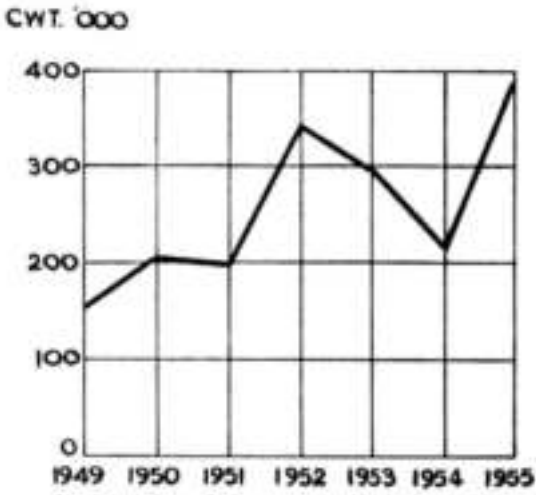
It has not been possible to define all classes of producers' capital goods applicable to the East African Railways & Harbours and Posts & Telecommunications Administrations, and, therefore, the figures must be accepted as a rough estimate only.

‡‡Other "Government" relates to the three territorial governments and the non-self-contained departments of the East Africa High Commission.

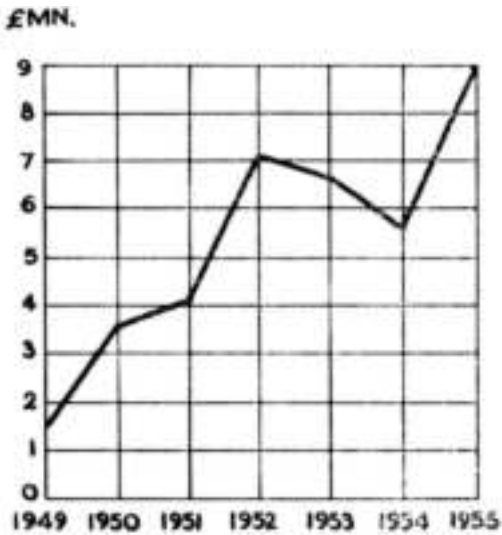
EXPORTS

COFFEE

Quantity

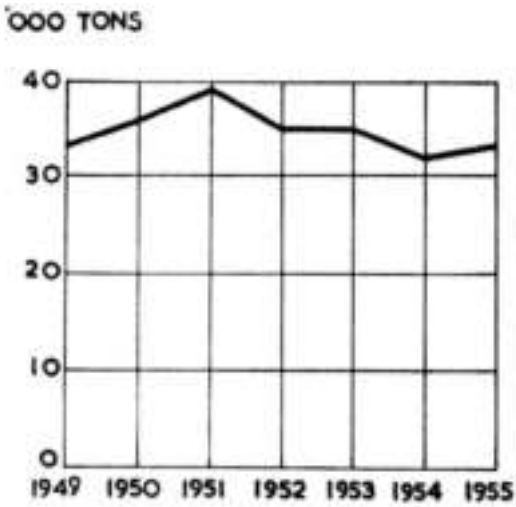


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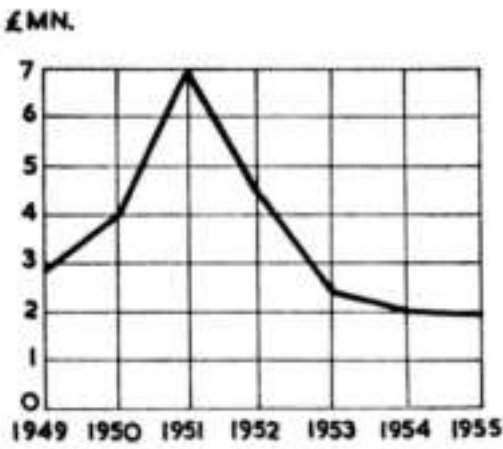


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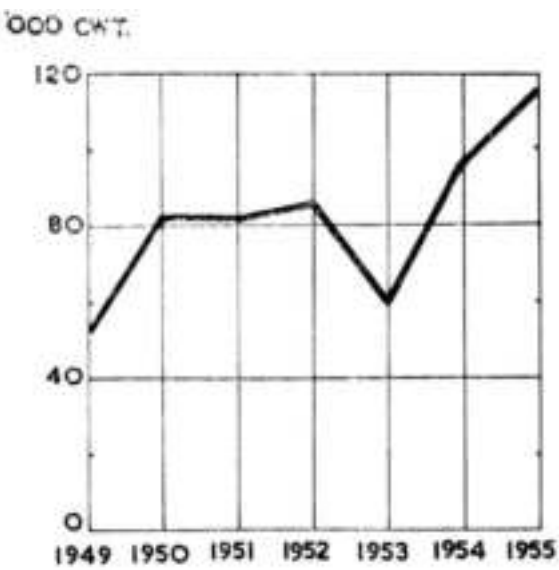


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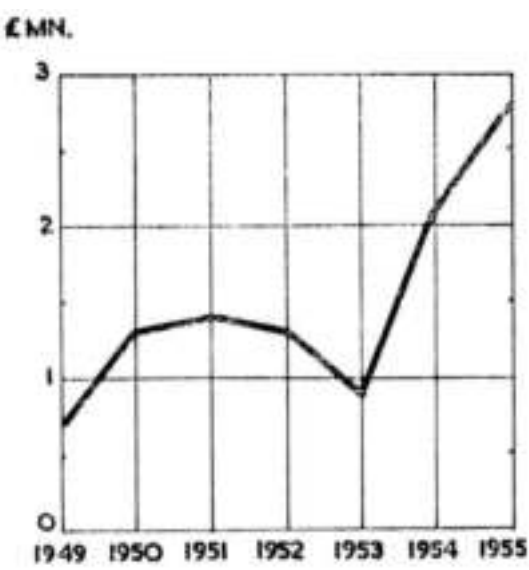


TEA

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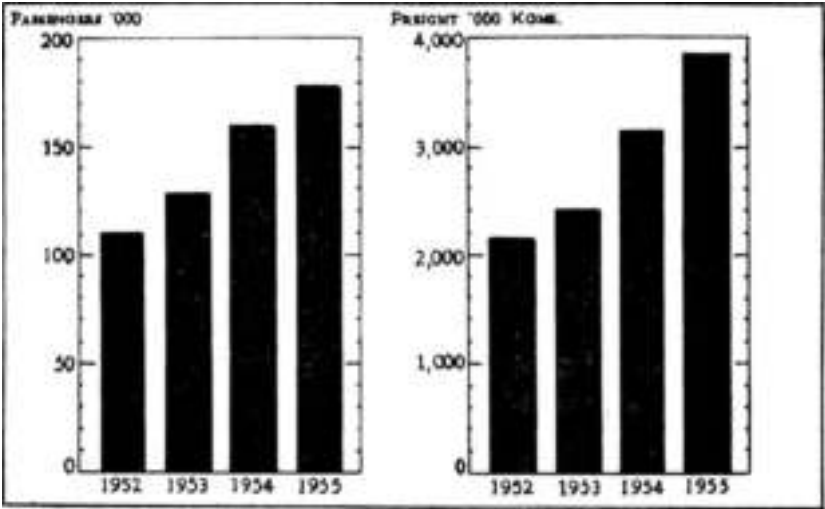
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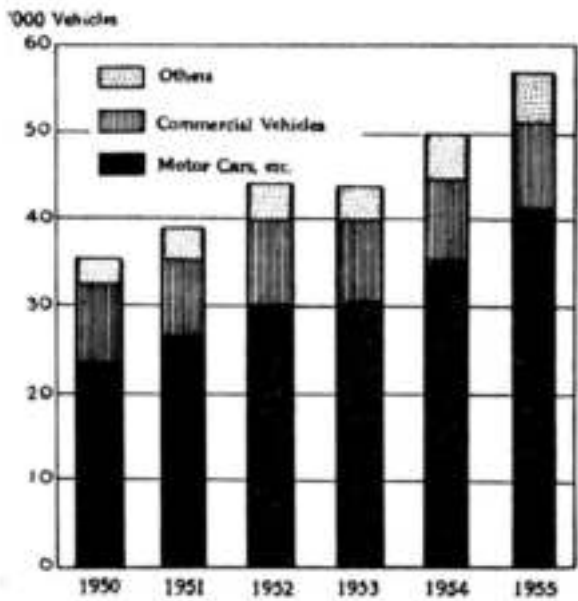
TRANSPORT

COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT

Passengers and Freight Handled at Nairobi Airports



MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED



KENYA TERRITORIAL EXPORTS INDEX—SELECTED COMMODITIES, 1949 - 1955
(1950=100)

Table 49

Index Numbers

Commodity	VOLUME						PRICE ‡					
	1949	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1949	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Coffee, Not Roasted	75	97	171	147	104	192	57	119	118	129	155	131
Sisal Fibre and Tow	92	108	96	96	90	94	76	159	115	63	56	51
Tea	64	100	104	73	117	140	84	105	95	96	132	148
Cotton, Raw	118	204	321	223	323	277	93	210	150	101	108	110
Maize, Unmilled	10	66	222	35	149	249	63	140	149	122	94	93
Pyrethrum Flowers	334	115	165	115	101	81	55	94	94	104	100	106
Pyrethrum Extract	67	79	69	78	183	304	88	125	135	139	135	136
Wattle Bark Extract	91	92	100	92	101	138	100	140	173	172	169	168
Hides and Skins	77	77	57	77	68	68	77	146	93	102	103	89
Wood and Timber*	61	138	62	76	36	36	92	117	127	131	146	149
Gold, Unrefined	101	86	51	38	29	40	78	102	102	99	84	86
Sodium Carbonate	68	123	111	73	101	116	78	112	127	127	130	128

*Includes parquet flooring.

KENYA TERRITORIAL EXPORTS INDEX—ALL SELECTED COMMODITIES COMBINED, 1949 1955
(1950=100)

Table 50		Index Numbers				
INDEX	1949	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Volume	84	106	124	101	102	131
Price	75	133	122	110	115	113

EAST AFRICAN EXPORTS INDEX—ALL SELECTED COMMODITIES COMBINED, 1949 -1955
(1950 = 100)

Table 51		Index Numbers				
INDEX	1949*	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Volume	96	109	126	114	122	143
Price	80	147	137	109	114	104
Total Value	77	159	172	124	139	148

EAST AFRICAN IMPORTS INDEX—SELECTED ARTICLES—1950 1955t
(1950 =100)

Table 52

Index Numbers

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

Source: East African Statistical Department.

*In tables 50 and 51, the 1949 index numbers have been recalculated to include the revised list of export commodities used from 1951 onwards.
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%.

‡In tables 49-52 inclusive, "Price" means "Unit Value."

INTERTERRITORIAL TRADE

LOCAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO TANGANYIKA, 1950-1955
Table 53 £'000

COMMODITY	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Wheat Flour	282	349	517	582	581	493
Beer, Ales and Stout	85	90	287	311	363	436
Dairy Products, Eggs and Honey	113	146	153	138	159	166
Tea	125	134	176	168	242	57
Coffee, Roasted	21	30	35	41	41	52
Meat and Meat Preparations	58	66	70	73	79	69
Cigarettes	—	—	31	41	174	95
Clothing	66	118	143	88	120	122
Footwear	71	167	102	94	146	189
Household Utensils of Aluminium	61	75	58	63	68	70
Sisal Bags, Sacks and Cordage	42	90	80	58	38	14
Paper, Paper Board and Manufactures	23	27	35	26	32	43
Metal Containers	11	7	14	135	80	74
Cement	4	—	4	3	23	33
Wood and Timber	30	34	60	38	33	33
Other	1,394	649	583	646	640	599
TOTAL	2,386	1,982	2,348	2,505	2,819	2,545

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

LOCAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED TO UGANDA, 1950 1955
Table 54 £'000

COMMODITY	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Wheat Flour	241	388	449	669	595	416
Beer, Ales and Stout	71	73	250	213	219	320
Dairy Products, Eggs and Honey	57	98	122	239	292	342
Tea	8	49	56	78	136	10
Coffee, Roasted	17	21	24	35	37	67
Meat and Meat Preparations	24	44	54	72	119	160
Salt	32	39	26	40	41	57
Coconut Oil	77	—	—	82	64	47
Cigarettes	—	—	20	75	92	65
Clothing	14	46	42	79	70	125
Footwear	79	108	94	89	169	267
Household Utensils of Aluminium	50	77	16	45	62	82
Sisal Bags, Sacks and Cordage	87	174	158	86	87	138
Paper, Paper Board and Manufactures	31	51	45	50	89	102
Metal Containers	23	6	41	49	91	115
Cement	66	58	90	121	39	61
Wood and Timber	5	15	30	32	89	133
Other	329	493	511	713	698	982
TOTAL	1,211	1,740	2,028	2,767	2,989	3,489

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

LOCAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM TANGANYIKA, 1950-1955
Table 55 £'000

COMMODITY	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Wood and Timber	94	125	114	66	135	156
Beans, Peas and Pulses	33	52	78	120	90	193
Coconut Oil	37	114	97	70	52	42
Copra	129	30	—	40	74	29
Pyrethrum Flowers	16	41	24	21	42	52
Cereals	41	114	10	23	15	18
Sugar	—	—	—	87	29	43
Tinned Meat	—	22	37	57	40	37
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	27	17	7	—	17	209
Electric Energy	—	—	—	—	42	73
Other	354	389	311	341	282	373
TOTAL	731	904	678	825	818	1,225

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

LOCAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED FROM UGANDA, 1950 1955
Table 56 £'000

COMMODITY	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Cigarettes	1,658	1,680	2,435	2,771	2,671	3,138
Tobacco, Manufactured	59	71	59	66	68	78
Maize, Unmilled	32	6	—	131	1,122	—
Beans, Peas and Pulses	18	—	—	29	61	44
Cottonseed Oil	144	166	220	264	360	317
Hydrogenated Oils and Fats	—	—	—	18	47	64
Cottonseed Cake	57	44	79	122	20	24
Sugar, Unrefined	525	386	634	353	3	813
Beer, Ales and Stout	13	5	—	—	5	14
Other	193	315	214	214	144	320
TOTAL	2,699	2,673	3,641	3,968	4,501	4,812

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

SUMMARY OF TRADE IN LOCAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—EAST AFRICAN TERRITORIES, 1954
Table 57 (a) £'000

EXPORTS FROM	EXPORTS TO			Total Exports	Percentage of Total Exports
	Kenya	Tanganyika	Uganda		
Kenya		2,819	2,989	5,808	40.3
Tanganyika	818		236	1,053	7.3
Uganda	4,501	3,036	—	7,538	52.4
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,319	5,856	3,225	14,400	100.0
Percentage of Total Imports	36.9	40.7	22.4	100.0	—

Source: Annual Trade Report, 1954.

SUMMARY OF TRADE IN LOCAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—EAST AFRICAN TERRITORIES, 1955
Table 57 (b) £'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	1000
Percentage of Total Imports	38.7	35.9	25.4	1000	—

Source: Annual Trade Report, 1955.

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 Eastleigh and Nairobi West 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.

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.—

(a) 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.

(b) 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 58.

							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		2,505	606	599	3,710	110	3,820

Source: East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS—REVENUE

Table 59

£'000

ITEM	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Railway Coaching	1,149	1,260	1,291	1,498	1,708	1,743	1,780	2,006
Railway Goods	5,473	6,439	7,141	8,276	9,740	9,767	12,233	14,007
Road Services	216	238	235	247	311	327	375	481
Water Transport Services	281	317	363	372	471	456	556	571
Hotel and Catering Services	87	119	134	141	156	169	163	193
Miscellaneous	136	152	163	152	185	165	229	274
Total Earnings—Railways	7,342	8,525	9,327	10,686	2,571	12,627	15,336	17,532
Harbours—Earnings	1,735	2,108	2,001	2,555	2,899	2,828	2,939	3,924
Total Earnings Railways and Harbours	9,077	10,633	11,328	13,241	15,470	15,455	18,275	21,456

Source: East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS—EXPENDITURE

Table 60 £'000

ITEM	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
WORKING EXPENDITURE:								
Rail Services	4,615	4,977	5,720	6,737	8,004	9,064	10,533	11,858
Road Services	193	232	216	280	363	338	364	438
Water Transport Services	164	187	222	255	287	312	377	384
Hotel and Catering Services	83	126	139	154	173	181	189	234
Total Railways	5,055	5,522	6,297	7,426	8,827	9,895	11,463	12,914
HARBOURS:	1,003	1,297	1,379	1,682	1,981	2,173	2,415	3,021
Total Railways and Harbours	6,058	6,819	7,676	9,108	10,808	12,068	13,878	15,935
RENEWALS CONTRIBUTION:								
Railways	638	783	846	933	1,170	1,328	1,427	1,610
Harbours	79	91	93	141	182	192	224	229
LOAN CHARGES:								
Railways	752	617	704	717	760	962	1,055	1,522
Harbours	177	168	180	189	202	220	329	501
Miscellaneous Transactions on Net Revenue Account (Net)	175	11	96	122	Cr. 5	84	22	Cr. 49
Total Expenditure	7,879	8,489	9,595	11,210	13,117	14,854	16,935	19,748
Balance Transferred to Appropriation Account	1,198	2,143	1,733	2,031	2,353	601	1,340	1,708

Source: East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

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

Table 61

ITEM	Unit	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
PASSENGER TRAFFIC:									
Number of Passenger Journeys including Season Tickets	'000	5,511	5,994	5,936	6,575	6,442	5,800	5,169	5,588
Total Passenger Receipts ..	£'000	1,145	1,235	1,217	1,394	1,551	1,543	1,535	1,716
Number of Passenger Train Miles	'000	888	1,056	995	1,273	1,289	1,221	1,239	1,578
GOODS TRAFFIC:									
Public Tonnage Hauled ..	'000	2,618	2,861	3,064	3,264	3,420	3,394	3,530	3,913
Railway Tonnage Hauled	'000	897	867	1,088	1,176	1,300	1,343	1,409	1,636
Total Goods Traffic Tonnage Hauled	'000	3,515	3,728	4,152	4,440	4,720	4,737	4,939	5,549
Total Goods Traffic Ton Miles	'000	899,815	1,047,207	1,207,046	1,287,215	1,398,605	1,439,535	1,482,368	1,687,675
Revenue from Public and Railway Paying Traffic	£'000	5,723	6,713	7,443	8,576	10,111	10,108	12,670	14,547
LIVESTOCK CARRIED—REVENUE	£'000	76	92	114	134	174	184	211	218
PARCELS AND LUGGAGE CARRIED—Revenue	£'000	151	185	227	259	362	396	454	463
MAILS CARRIED—Revenue	£'000	20	24	24	23	23	52	65	113

Source: East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

TRAFFIC DEALT WITH AT MAIN STATIONS

Kenya

Table 62

Thousands

STATION	YEAR	OUTWARD		INWARD
		Passenger Journeys (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
Nairobi	1951	355	290	656
	1952	356	325	711
	1953	332	288	680
	1954	286	283	664
	1955	372	297	757
Kisumu	1951	216	25	59
	1952	203	40	72
	1953	207	25	72
	1954	202	31	75
	1955	257	41	86
Nakuru	1951	159	65	84
	1952	160	71	83
	1953	142	63	82
	1954	106	57	81
	1955	116	67	94
Eldoret	1951	66	73	61
	1952	63	66	63
	1953	48	76	79
	1954	41	76	73
	1955	46	87	77
Kitale	1951	26	44	26
	1952	23	45	31
	1953	21	38	30
	1954	18	48	33
	1955	21	54	35
Magadi	1951	7	149	24
	1952	7	133	30
	1953	6	97	19
	1954	5	127	27
	1955	6	147	22

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 63

YEAR	LOCOMOTIVES		ROLLING STOCK		Rolling Stock Parts	Track Construction and Signalling Materials £'000
	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	£'000	
1950	12	129	1,040	510	230	421
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	1,073	2,333	765	753

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

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

RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES, ROLLING STOCK AND TRACK MATERIALS—RETAINED IMPORTS
East Africa

Table 64

YEAR	LOCOMOTIVES		ROLLING STOCK		Rolling Stock Parts	Track Construction and Signalling Materials £'000
	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	£'000	
1950	68	224	2,121	904	373	726
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

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

STOCKS OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT HELD BY EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

Table 65 **East Africa**

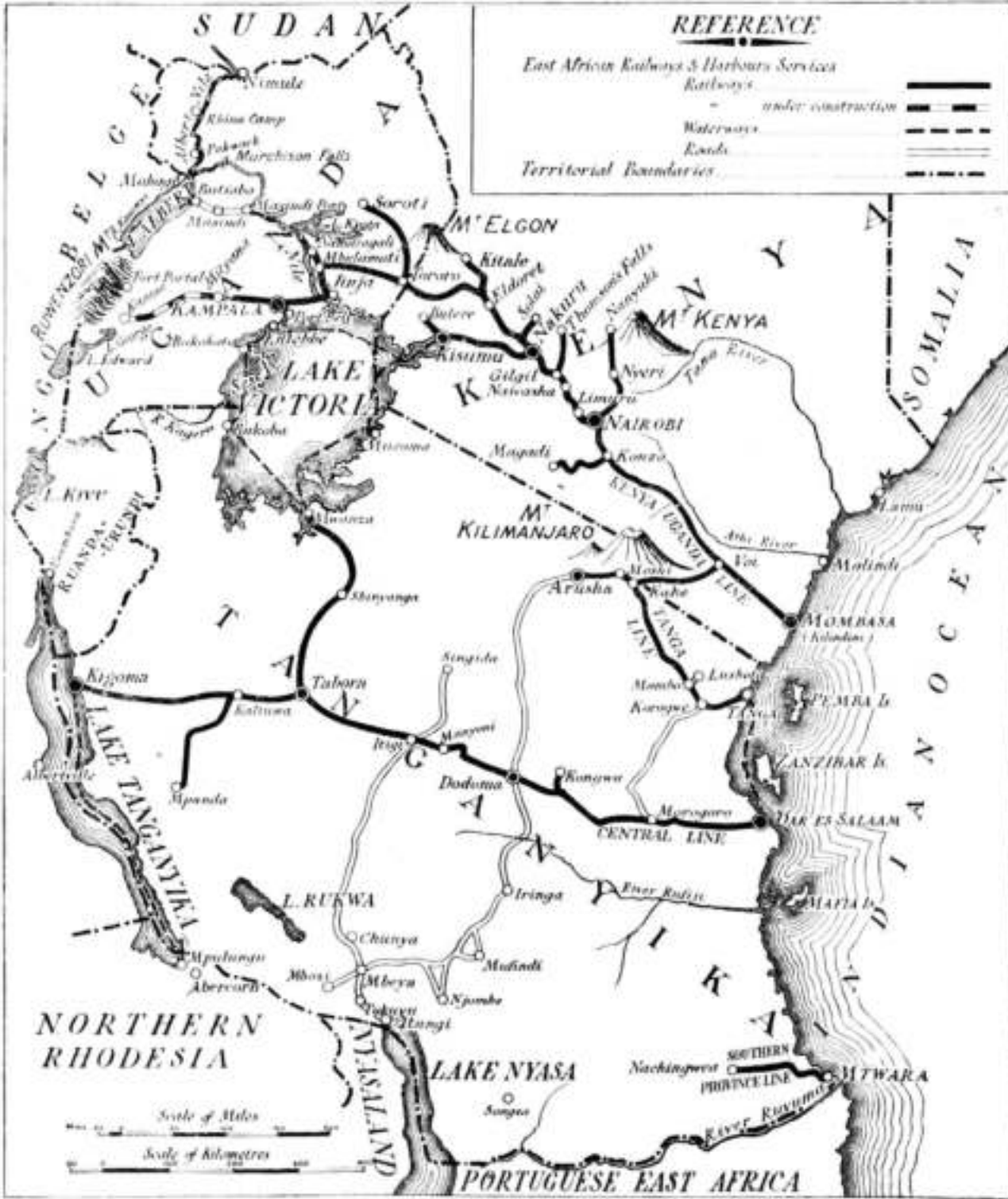
Numbers

END OF YEAR	RAILWAY SERVICES			Railway Road Services Vehicles	LAKE TRANSPORT SERVICES	
	Locomotives	Rolling Stock Units*			Lighters	All Other Craft
		Coaching	Goods			
1948	234	927	8,971		73	26
1949	247	1,087	9,146	312	73	29
1950	286	968	7,861	294	74	30
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	81	38

Source: East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

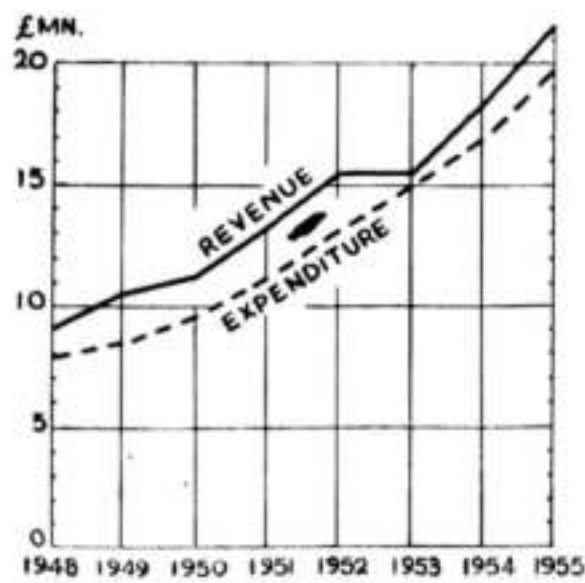
*Each bogie counted as equivalent to two units.

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

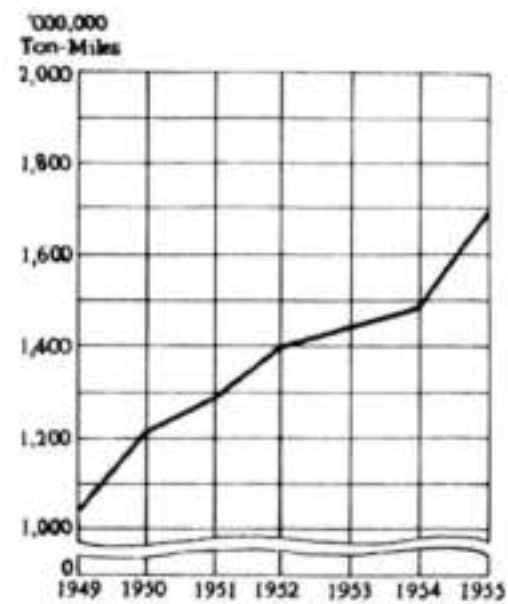


TRANSPORT

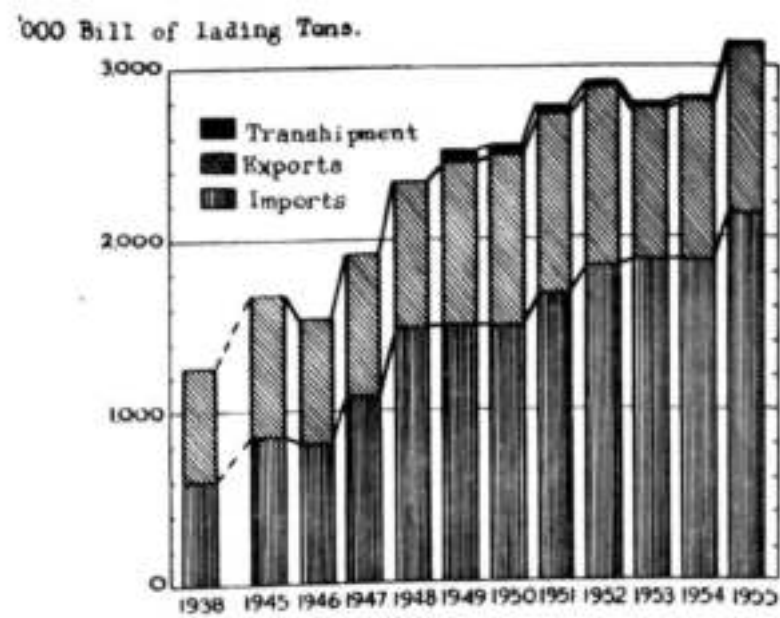
E.A. RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE



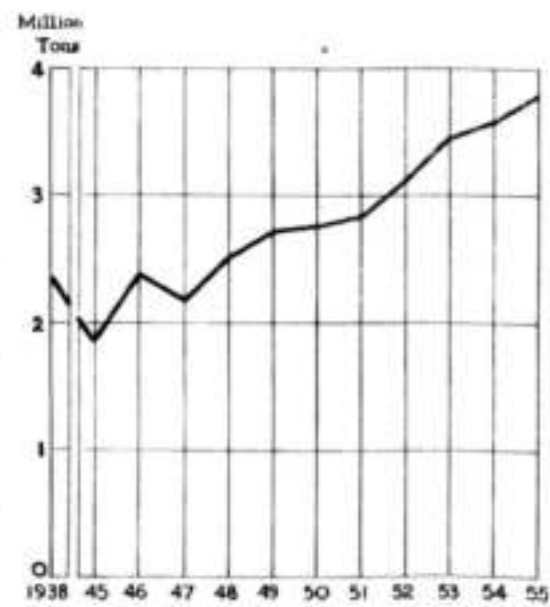
E.A. RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS
TOTAL TON MILES



CARGO HANDLED AT MOMBASA



TONNAGE OF SHIPPING ENTERING PORTS



SHIPPING

KENYA PORTS—NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED

Table 66								Number
YEAR	STEAMSHIPS			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
1939	644	24	668	1,680	537	1,515	3,732	4,400
1940	644	20	664	1,816	541	1,762	4,119	4,783
1941	826	10	836	2,317	618	1,992	4,927	5,763
1942	883	12	895	2,260	723	2,111	5,094	5,989
1943	710	21	731	2,127	540	2,172	4,839	5,570
1944	705	5	710	2,195	524	1,555	4,274	4,984
1945	534	16	550	1,626	438	1,328	3,392	3,942
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

Source: As for Table 67 below,

KENYA PORTS—NET REGISTERED TONNAGE ENTERED

Table 67								'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
1939	2,117	32	2,148	44	15	24	83	2,231
1940	2,239	24	2,264	45	14	32	92	2,355
1941	2,816	6	2,822	52	14	32	98	2,919
1942	2,895	3	2,898	56	19	40	115	3,013
1943	2,142	2	2,144	52	13	43	109	2,253
1944	2,359	—	2,360	72	15	26	113	2,473
1945	1,769	6	1,775	54	12	24	90	1,865
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

Sources: (a) 1938-1946, Annual Trade Reports.

(b) 1947-1955, Special Returns received from East African Railways and Harbours. Port Department. Mombasa.

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

Table 68

Number

NATIONALITY	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	Foreign	Coastal	Foreign	Coastal	Foreign	Coastal	Foreign	Coastal	Foreign	Coastal
A— STEAMSHIPS:										
British	377	255	386	212	390	277	367	312	390	246
Dutch	55	57	50	50	49	50	66	66	76	44
French	25	—	47	—	57	—	64	—	72	—
Italian	57	29	49	25	62	10	55	13	72	24
Norwegian	39	—	47	—	57	—	47	—	49	—
American	41	—	42	—	51	—	45	—	40	—
German	1	—	2	—	14	—	24	—	34	—
Indian	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	24	—
Swedish	8	—	7	—	10	—	16	—	18	—
Panamanian	12	—	19	—	7	—	18	—	17	—
Belgian	18	—	16	—	18	—	15	—	11	—
Japanese	4	—	3	—	9	—	13	—	9	—
Greek	6	—	3	—	5	—	2	—	8	—
Zanzibarian	—	4	—	3	—	5	—	5	—	3
Liberian	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Ethiopian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Danish	1	—	6	—	4	—	5	—	3	—
South African	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Portuguese	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	2	—
Costarican	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Finnish	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Arabian	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	21
South American	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Israeli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Turkish	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF STEAMSHIPS ENTERED	650	345	682	290	735	342	754	396	838	338
B—SAILING SHIPS:										
British	109	1,745	79	1,993	19	2,081	11	2,195		1,880
Arabian	93	7	163	4	208	—	124	—	175	—
Italian	15	5	11	1	19	2	65	—	97	—
Indian	9	3	21	1	92	—	17	—	34	—
Iranian	3	5	6	—	6	1	10	—	10	—
Ethiopian	—	—	—	1	16	1	16	—	8	—
Zanzibarian	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	4	—
Pakistani	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF SAILING SHIPS ENTERED	231	1,765	280	2,000	360	2,085	255	2,195	328	1,880

Source: Special Monthly Returns received from E.A.R. & H. Port Department, Mombasa.

SHIPPING—PASSENGERS AND CARGO HANDLED AT MOMBASA

Table 69

	PASSENGERS		CARGO			
Year	Number		'000 Bill of Lading Tons			Total
	Landed	Embarked	Imports	Exports	Transshipment	
1938			605	657		1,262
1939			584	623		1,207
1940			861	536		1,397
1941			1,126	976		2,102
1942			1,039	865		1,904
1943			1,148	726		1,874
1944			998	797		1,795
1945			859	822		1,681
1946			816	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

Source: East African Railways and Harbours Administration

AIR TRAFFIC

KENYA MAIN AIRFIELDS BY TYPE—AS AT JUNE, 1955

Table 70

NAME OF AIRFIELD	Elevation (Feet)†	Dimensions (Feet) ‡	Class*
Nairobi (Eastleigh)	5,371	7,980	R.A.F. C.
Nairobi West	5,525	4,800	G.C.
Mombasa	186	6,000	G.C.
Kisumu	3,780	6,000	G.
Narok	6,070	6,000	G.
North Horr	1,400	6,000	G.
Nakuru	6,200	5,700	G.
Magadi	2,176	5,700	P.
Kitale	6,250	5,400	G.
Ileret	1,700	5,280	G.
Thomson's Falls	7,400	5,100	G.
Fort Ternan	4,700	4,800	P.
Murka Hill	3,500	4,800	L.P.
Njoro	7,100	4,800	P.
Eldoret	7,000	4,500	G.
Amboseli	3,500	4,500	P.
Mackinnon Road	1,175	4,500	G.
Mtito Andei	2,430	4,500	G.
Nanyuki	6,140	4,500	G.
Rumuruti	6,000	4,500	G.
Todenyang	1,200	4,500	G.
Wajir	1,000	4,500	G.

Source: Commissioner for Transport Annual Report ending June, 1955.

*Legend for Class of Airfield:

Government = G. Private = P.

Licenced = L. Customs = C.

+Elevation- Approximate height in feet above mean sea level,

‡ Dimension — Length in feet of main runway.

N.B.—In all, there are 55 registered airfields in Kenya.

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION—PROGRESS
East Africa

Table 71

DETAIL	1946	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Aircraft Mileage	581,073	2,592,309	2,433,940	2,355,422	2,605,268	
Passengers Carried	9,403	63,594	65,258	73,062	93,427	98,698
Cargo Carried (Kilos)	†	937,309	826,547	1,395,797	2,333,556	2,891,556
Mail Carried (Kilos)	†	154,316	190,562	216,674	315,828	398,412
Capacity Ton Miles Offered*	254,200	3,364,602	3,839,109	4,395,138	5,643,464	5,962,743
Load Ton Miles Carried*	157,372	1,885,707	1,869,222	2,198,159	2,880,610	3,318,563
Gross Revenue	£85,862	£855,279	£959,187	£1,069,262	£1,176,707	£1,357,522

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 72

YEAR	NUMBER OF MOVEMENTS	PASSENGERS '000			Total Passengers Handled*	FREIGHT '000 KGMS.		
		Landed	Embarked	In Transit		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
				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
				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
				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

Source: Returns submitted by East African Airways Corporation and Other Operators.

*Total Passengers handled, including transit passengers counted twice.

ROADS

MILEAGE OF CLASSIFIED ROADS AS AT 30th JUNE, 1955

Table 73

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	265	63	—	328
<i>Gravel and Earth:</i>				
Class I, under 50 vehicles per day	974	18	—	992
Class II, 51-100 vehicles per day	709	30	—	739
Class III, 101 -200 vehicles per day	412	208	—	620
Class IV, 201-300 vehicles per day	16	14	—	30
Class V, over 300 vehicles per day	90	35	—	125
ALL CLASSES	2,201	305	—	2,506
Northern Frontier Province (unclassified)	1,076	—	—	1,076
TOTAL MILEAGE PRIMARY SYSTEM	3,542	368	—	3,910
SECONDARY SYSTEM:				
Bitumen	5	21	—	26
<i>Gravel and Earth:</i>				
Class I, under 50 vehicles per day	—	1,390	1,441	2,831
Class II, 51-100 vehicles per day	—	736	139	875
Class III, 101-200 vehicles per day	—	306	28	334
Class IV, 201- 300 vehicles per day	—	58	21	79
(lass V, over 300 vehicles per day	2	35	21	58
ALL CLASSES	2	2,525	1,650	4,177
TOTAL MILEAGE SECONDARY SYSTEM	7	2,546	1,650	4,203
MINOR AND ADMINISTRATIVE ROADS:				
Minor (Earth)	—	—	6,130	6,130
Administrative Roads (Earth)	—	—	2,429	2,429
Northern Frontier Province (Earth)	—	—	5,400	5,400
TOTAL MILEAGE MINOR AND ADMINISTRATIVE ROADS	—	—	13,959	13,959
TOTAL MILEAGE ALL ROADS	3,549	2,914	15,609	22,072

Source: Kenya Road Authority Annual Report, 1954/1955.

N.B. The above figures are in respect of public roads grant earning from the Road Fund. In addition, there are approximately 1,000 miles of roads and tracks maintained by the Forest Department and the Kenya National Parks organisation, some 350 miles maintained by Local authorities (other than African) from local resources, and a considerable mileage of unclassified roads and tracks in African areas maintained from local resources.

ROAD VEHICLES
LICENSED MOTOR VEHICLES

Table 74								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	
1945	8,251	5,160	262	322	928	115	102	15,140	
1946	8,904	7,339	375	325	1,424	283	93	18,743	
1941	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

Sources: (a) 1939 1947, Kenya Police Annual Reports.
(b) 1948 1955, 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.

MOTOR VEHICLES—NEW REGISTRATIONS**Table 75**

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
1945	91	584	166	3	—	844
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

Source: Kenya Inland Revenue Department Annual Motor Vehicle Statistics.

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.

MOTOR VEHICLES—NEW REGISTRATIONS BY CENTRES**Table 76**

Number

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

Source: Kenya Inland Revenue Department Annual Reports.

*Includes 423 vehicles re-registered.

N.B.—The discrepancies between totals in this table and Table 75 are caused by sales of O.H.M.S. vehicles and re-registrations of other vehicles.

ROAD TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT—RETAINED IMPORTS

Table 77 Number

Article	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES:						
Private (Complete)	2,262	3,282	2,418	2,170	4,120	4,852
Commercial (Complete)	1,122	2,066	1,258	1,101	2,186	2,962
Chassis with Engines Mounted (Commercial Vehicles)	810	862	1,027	851	1,068	1,617
Motor Cycles (Complete)	159	299	336	120	203	245
Bicycles (Complete)	15,176	23,119	60,320	11,176	20,237	41,784
Tractors (including Agricultural), (Complete)	393	704	861	530	618	1,131
RUBBER TYRES:						
Motor Vehicles	70,160	66,889	63,132	69,226	98,170	88,330
Tractors					4,060	3,631
Bicycles	7,430	179,609	74,116	41,438	207,500	427,919
RUBBER TUBES:						
Motor Vehicles	69,297	62,944	61,313	61,971	88,315	93,765
Tractors					3,905	4,285
Bicycles	23,543	199,197	330,305	-58,373	285,851	410,369

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

ROAD TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT—RETAINED IMPORTS—VALUE

Table 78 £'000

ARTICLE	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES:						
Private (Complete)	888	1,492	1,380	1,145	2,122	2,482
Commercial (Complete)	572	1,046	845	670	1,178	1,859
Chassis with Engines Mounted (Commercial Vehicles)	497	697	811	731	857	1,404
Motor Cycles (Complete)	13	32	43	13	22	25
Bicycles (Complete)	130	211	590	138	214	424
Tractors (including Agricultural), (Complete)	335	553	914	522	576	874
RUBBER TYRES:						
Motor Vehicles	521	730	738	596	803	827
Tractors					57	54
Bicycles	2	85	30	19	66	140
RUBBER TUBES:						
Motor Vehicles	51	68	66	50	67	84
Tractors					6	8
Bicycles	3	32	50	- 1 1	31	43

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

MOTOR CARS—NET IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Table 79

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000
United Kingdom	2,707	1,193	2,236	1,128	1,843	922	2,735	1,315	2,755	1,362
Germany West*	130	69	242	130	209	128	642	329	890	472
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	235	211	166	158
France	420	198	307	166	144	76	313	154	486	254
Italy	99	39	77	34	149	65	308	127	661	247
United States of America	80	59	- 1 8 5	19	53	42	32	46	16	42
Canada and Newfoundland	5	5	- 1 8	4	- 1 9	- 3	8	6	5	10
Other Countries	121	44	37	14	21	18	6	5	4	3
TOTAL	3,562	1,607	2,696	1,495	2,400	1,248	4,279	2,193	4,983	2,548

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

* 1951 imports from Germany (prior to division into "East" and "West" Zones)

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

Table 80

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000
United Kingdom	1,425	696	885	587	853	520	1,708	951	2,132	1,355
France	222	103	330	183	257	120	322	155	244	113
Germany West*	46*	29*	121	72	53	31	104	70	154	116
Israel	—	—	—	—	6	4	45	29	—	—
Italy	16	10	23	24	9	15	9	13	54	29
United States of America	184	129	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□	20	14	369	255
Canada and Newfoundland	82	49	1	5	- 1 7	- 3	—	2	9	7
Other Countries	104	39	—	2	7	3	3	1	14	8
TOTAL	2,079	1,055	1,275	856	1,110	676	2,213	1,235	2,976	1,883

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

* 1951 imports from Germany (prior to division into "East" and "West" Zones)

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Table 81

DESCRIPTION	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
1. TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS	3,923	4,007	3,911	3,744	3,811	5,663	7,695
2. PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED:							
(a) Killed	148	159	162	157	150	186	288
(b) Seriously Injured	1,994	1,049	295	370	245	361	559
(c) Slightly Injured			936	911	880	1,258	1,804
TOTAL	2,142	1,208	1,393	1,438	1,275	1,805	2,651
3. PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS ARISING from Accidents:							
(a) Prosecutions	1,259	1,488	917	939	962	1,699	575
(b) Convictions	962	706	634	661	743	1,529	372
4. VEHICLES PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE:							
(a) Motor Cars	1,922	2,206	2,113	1,921	2,059	3,214	4,343
(b) Lorries and Buses	1,456	1,415	996	992	1,807	1,376	1,917
(c) Motor Cycles	120	148	83	82	60	102	82
(d) Pedal Cycles	421	373	249	235	257	297	477
(e) Animals and Handcarts	4	4	29	29	12	91	96
(f) Others	—	—	—	—	—	583	780
5. PERSONS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE:							
(a) Drivers			2,832	2,618	2,630	4,110	5,588
(b) Pedestrians	356	280	296	248	249	372	461
(c) Pedal Cyclists	290	275	263	235	217	277	470
(d) Motor Cyclists			88	82	53		
(e) Passengers			50	71	41	37	103
(f) Other Causes			382	490	621	867	1,073
6. RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACCIDENTS:							
(a) Africans			1,778	1,746	1,634	2,432	3,507
(b) Asians			797	800	922	1,373	1,756
(c) Europeans			954	866	1,034	1,397	1,827
(d) Others			382	332	221	461	605
7. TIMES OF ACCIDENTS:							
(a) Day			3,430	3,271	3,618	5,016	6,793
(b) Night			481	473	193	647	902

Source: Kenya Police Annual Reports.

EAST AFRICAN POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
POST OFFICE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—EAST AFRICA

Table 82 £

YEAR	RECEIPTS FROM SERVICES						Other Receipts	Total Revenue	Total Net Expendi- ture chargeable to Revenue
	POSTAL				Telegraph Telephone				
	Stamp Sales	Money Order Com- mission and Postal Order Poundage	Cash Collections	Other					
1949	544,013	30,273	238,428	12,311	229,486	266,825		1,321,336	1,033,848
1950	550,413	32,061	212,840	19,475	252,178	358,429		1,425,396	1,330,928
1951	626,701	35,961	411,017	23,319	517,732	515,608	46,422	2,176,760	1,946,555
1952	703,997	37,995	426,373	29,862	597,761	697,760	45,855	2,539,603	2,286,799
1953	770,111	40,477	535,756	28,549	650,824	1,008,872	85,859	3,120,448	2,872,417
1954	914,952	42,185	656,654	34,098	683,160	1,204,050	65,473	3,600,572	3,010,699
1955	970,712	48,099	831,545	36,480	804,841	1,529,486	53,581	4,274,744	4,443,112

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

Table 83 '000

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

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

TELEPHONE AND INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH SERVICES
TRAFFIC HANDLED—KENYA

Table 84

TELEPHONES IN USE						INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC HANDLED					
YEAR	Call Offices	Direct Exchange Lines	Extension Tele- phones	Private Wires	Other	Via Cable and Wireless		By Landline and Radio		Total	
						By Cable	By Radio	Landline	Radio		
1938	73	Numbers 2,483	in Full 1,644	151	78	73	Numbers in Thousands 36 7 4				120
1946	87	3,821	3,384	161	127	138	152	13	2	305	
1947	92	3,683	3,785	165	617	138	170	4	3	315	
1948	100	3,902	4,229	194	666	161	211	8	5	385	
1949	119	4,705	4,865	213	634	186	226	9	5	426	
1950	126	5,260	6,301	249	768	190	235	9	6	440	
1951	126	6,229	7,816	251	974	193	259	9	6	466	
1952	135	6,736	8,910	277	1,228	180	285	17	6	488	
1953	153	8,493	9,972	291	1,942	196	298	21	6	520	
1954	137	9,904	11,333	316	2,760	187	292	24	5	507	
1955	150	11,651	11,990	315	3,350	197	307	24	5	533	

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

MONEY ORDERS ISSUED
East Africa

Table 85

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
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

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

MONEY ORDERS PAID
East Africa

Table 86

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
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	2,264	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

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 but for some of these, e.g. cotton and coffee, sales give a good approximation to this. Considerable quantities of basic food crops, grown mainly for subsistence purpose, are also produced for sale either in local markets or to produce merchants, e.g. maize, pulses, groundnuts, potatoes, etc. In Kenya the marketing of most of the main crops is organised and statistics of the quantities sold are available.

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 exported 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.

NON-AFRICAN FARMS, 1954—TYPE OF FARM

Table 87

PREVENTION COMMITTEE AREA	Mixed	Ranches	Mono-	Un-	Small-	Asian	Plantations					Total
	(including			or	(Residential)	holdings	Coffee	Sisal	Tea	Sugar	Wattle	
	Livestock)					Under 200 Acres						
Laikipia	96	46	10	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	169
Naivasha	214	42	37	14	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	351
Nakuru	415	17	20	12	65	—	16	5	—	—	—	550
Trans Nzoia	334	21	18	13	30	—	23	2	—	—	4	445
Uasin Gishu	386	17	69	15	25	—	9	2	13	—	31	567
Lumbwa/Songhor	37	19	—	10	1	—	37	7	—	—	—	111
Kibos/Muhoroni	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	1	—	34	—	73
Kericho	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	35
Sotik	38	14	2	3	3	—	2	—	7	—	3	72
Nairobi	29	11	—	7	141	3	103	1	9	—	—	304
Nyeri	49	100	1	18	42	—	11	1	—	—	—	222
Thika	10	10	1	9	9	—	145	20	—	1	—	205
Machakos	4	38	—	6	2	—	5	4	—	—	—	59
TOTAL	1,613	336	158	118	370	41	351	43	60	35	38	3,163

Source: East African Statistical Department.

NON-AFRICAN FARMS, 1954—SIZE OF HOLDINGS

Table 88

PRODUCTION COMMITTEE AREA	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS								Total
	Under 200 acres	200-499 acres	500-999 acres	1,000-1,499 acres	1,500-1,999 acres	2,000 4,999 acres	5,000-49,999 acres	50,000 and over acres	
Laikipia	8	18	24	22	21	30	40	6	169
Naivasha	44	38	90	61	33	56	29	—	351
Nakuru	65	97	142	90	60	67	28	1	550
Trans Nzoia	30	52	124	107	60	63	9	—	445
Uasin Gishu	25	56	140	123	76	122	25	—	567
Lumbwa/Songhor	1	8	21	22	13	37	9	—	111
Kibos/Muhoroni	39	21	8	1	1	2	1	—	73
Kericho	1	3	7	6	8	9	1	—	35
Sotik	3	7	19	14	5	18	6	—	72
Nairobi	183	82	27	5	4	2	1	—	304
Nyeri	42	33	21	17	12	45	50	2	222
Thika	19	60	49	14	5	30	28	—	205
Machakos	2	2	6	3	1	19	26	—	59
TOTAL	462	477	678	485	299	500	253	9	3,163

Source: East African Statistical Department.

NON-AFRICAN FARMS, 1954—ACREAGES OF PRINCIPLE CROPS

Table 89

Production Committee Area	Sisal	Tea	Sugar	Coffee	Wattle (for sale of bark)	Wheat	Maize
Laikipia	—	—	—	—	72	26,155	1,230
Naivasha	—	—	—	—	281	74,337	518
Nakuru	25,684	23	—	2,182	257	64,541	31,425
Trans Nzoia	4,500	78	27	3,917	2,760	7,429	70,527
Uasin Gishu	23,873	3,528	10	2,007	66,942	87,248	44,403
Lumbwa/Songhor	17,120	7	35	3,809	10	417	5,225
Kibos/Muhoroni	1,750	—	17,968	—	—	—	949
Kericho	—	16,232	—	—	285	56	1,658
Sotik	—	1,906	—	462	2,423	—	3,261
Nairobi	2,500	1,341	—	16,348	3,696	—	—
Nyeri	588	—	—	1,802	50	5,762	1,161
Thika	92,960	—	600	27,561	110	—	1,791
Machakos	20,818	—	—	465	—	55	1,572
Unallocated	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	10,280
TOTAL	189,800	23,100	18,600	58,600	76,900	291,000	174,000

Sources: East African Statistical Department and Board of Agriculture.

NON-AFRICAN FARMS—PRODUCTION OF CROPS

Table 90

Thousand Tons

Year	Wheat (a)	Maize (a)	Barley (a)	Oats (a)	Clean Coffee (d)	Sisal (b)	Pyrethrum (c)
1938	24.5	81.1	—	—	12.4	31.8	1.9
1939	(20.0)	55.2	—	—	10.9	38.1	2.9
1940	(20.0)	(60.0)	—	—	9.7	25.4	5.9
1941	21.4	(45.0)	—	—	18.5	25.5	5.8
1942	37.4	55.7	—	—	8.9	29.8	5.5
1943	63.6	65.2	3.3	3.3	5.0	28.2	4.1
1944	54.0	75.7	4.1	3.0	7.0	30.2	6.5
1945	76.0	74.7	4.3	1.9	7.0	31.7	7.4
1946	73.0	70.5	3.6	1.9	9.0	27.0	6.7
1947	62.2	64.2	4.1	2.2	14.2	28.3	3.9
1948	90.6	84.4	6.6	5.8	6.6	36.0	1.6
1949	107.8	92.4	9.5	7.2	6.3	37.0	1.3
1950	126.9	100.1	9.2	6.4	9.7	38.2	2.0
1951	111.9	99.1	9.3	4.7	16.1	42.3	2.1
1952	113.3	82.9	12.7	7.3	12.2	37.2	2.6
1953	118.8	98.5	14.7	9.6	11.3	38.2	2.3
1954	132.6	141.7	17.2	10.3	12.3	35.2	2.1
1955	(120.3)	(113.5)	(13.0)	(11.2)	23.9	37.9	2.7

Sources: Board of Agriculture; Pyrethrum Board of Kenya; East African Sisal Control; Coffee Board of Kenya.

(a) These statistics are shown against the year in which the crop was planted.

(b) Statistics for Kenya include the comparatively small amount of sisal produced in Uganda.

(c) Deliveries of dried flowers to the Pyrethrum Board. The totals include small amounts produced in Uganda and the Northern Province of Tanganyika.

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

NON-AFRICAN FARMS—LIVESTOCK (a) (b)

Table 91

Thousands

YEAR	CATTLE			Sheep	Pigs	Horses	Poultry
	Cows	Work Oxen	All Other Cattle				
1945	185	102	251	269	—	5.2	181
1946	184	91	256	243	—	5.7	194
1947	192	83	274	232	34.9	5.7	236
1948	214	81	294	263	44.5	6.2	253
1949	222	77	313	289	55.6	6.5	258
1950	226	68	327	293	60.7	6.4	271
1951	238	60	341	294	53.5	6.4	254
1952(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	258	46	368	314	42.4	5.4	209
1954	271	39	397	336	35.1	5.4	202
1955	296	33	436	353	35.9	5.5	183

Sources: East African Statistical Department and Board of Agriculture.

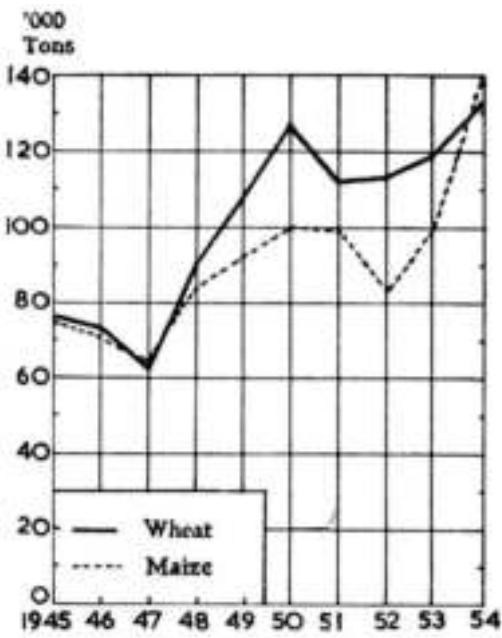
(a) 1945-51 inclusive, estimates of total livestock population from Board of Agriculture and stockfeed rationing records; 1953, 1954 and 1955 complete enumeration of livestock on holdings of 20 acres and over.

(b) As at the end of the calendar year shown,

(c) No enumeration was carried out in 1952.

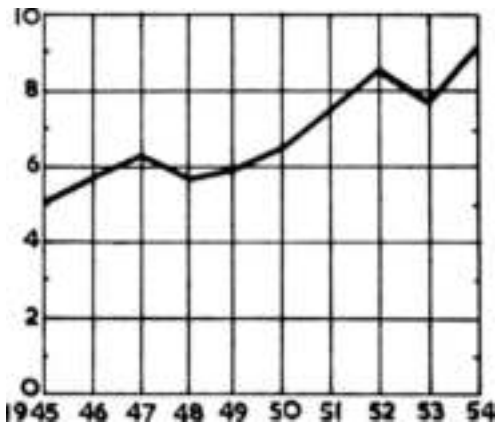
AGRICULTURE—PRODUCTION

WHEAT AND MAIZE



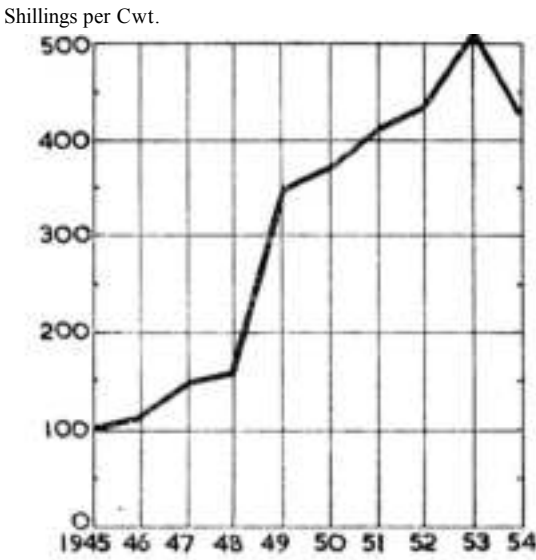
BUTTER

Lbs. Million

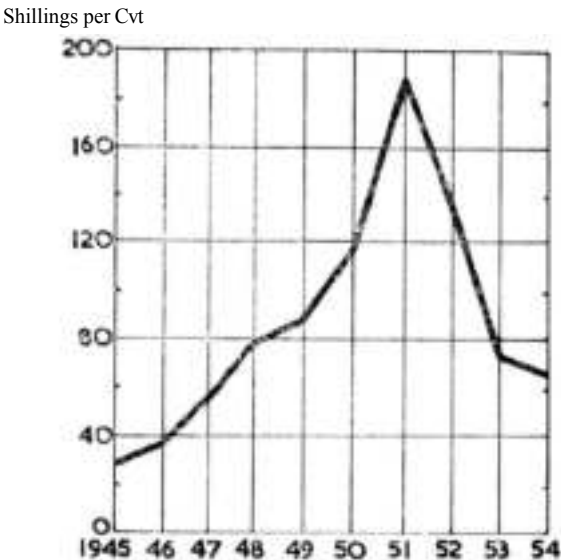


AGRICULTURE—PRICE TO PRODUCER

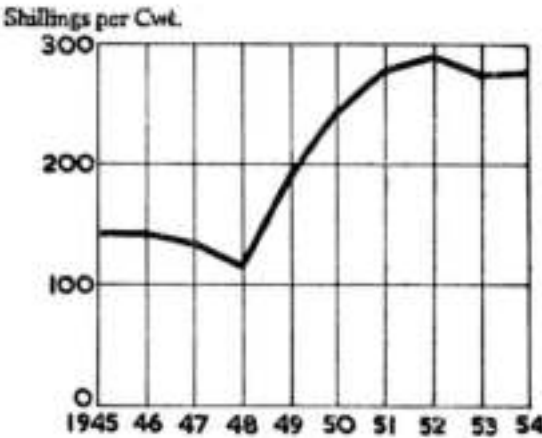
COFFEE



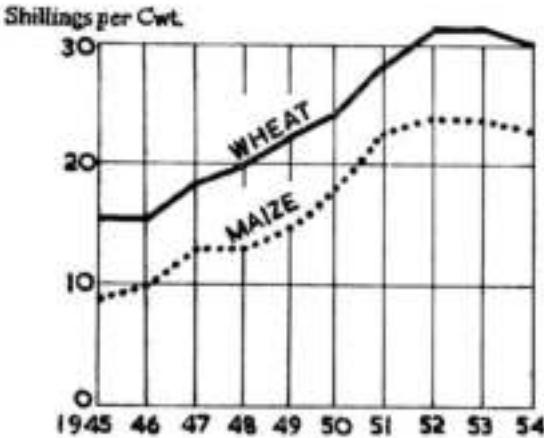
SISAL



PYRETHRUM



WHEAT AND MAIZE



MEAT PRODUCTION (a)**Table 92**

Thousands

YEAR	NON-AFRICAN OWNED							AFRICAN OWNED	
	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	PIGS			Cattle	Sheep and Goats
					Baconers	Porkers	Larders		
1945	21.9	1.6	23.8	3.2	29.1	17.0	1.7	104.7	132.7
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

Sources: East African Statistical Department; Kenya Meat Commission; Pig Industry Board.

- (a) Purchases by the Kenya Meat Commission or Pig Industry Board for slaughter.
(b) For the twelve months ending on 30th June of the year shown.

DAIRY PRODUCE**Table 93**

YEAR	Factory Butter	Factory Cheese	Farm Cheese	Ghee	Milk
	Million Lb.	Million Lb.	(a) Million Lb.	(b) Million Lb.	(c) Million Gallons
1945	5.1	0.3	—	1.2	—
1946	5.7	0.4	1.3	1.3	5.5
1947	6.3	0.4	0.6	1.1	6.0
1948	5.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	6.9
1949	5.9	0.4	0.9	0.7	7.6
1950	6.5	0.5	1.2	0.9	8.3
1951	7.5	0.6	1.2	0.9	9.7
1952	8.6	0.3	—	0.8	—
1953	7.7	0.5	0.3	1.3	9.6
1954	9.1	0.8	0.3	1.6	12.2
1955	9.9	0.8	0.3	1.8	13.5

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

- (a) Total production on non-African farms.
(b) Sales, mainly African produce.
(c) Sales from non-African farms to distributors and consumers for consumption as whole milk.

PRICE TO PRODUCER FOR CROPS

Table 94

Shillings per Cwt. (112 lb.)

YEAR	Wheat (a) (d)	Maize (a) (c)	Clean Coffee (b)	Sisal Fibre (c)	Pyrethrum (Grade 1) (e) (f)
1938	9.7	3.6	—	15 9	110.0
1939	10.1	4.2	—	15.4	100.0
1940	11.5	3.4	—	19.9	140.0
1941	14.0	5.0	52.0	18 9	90.0
1942	15.4	6.7	74.0	18.5	80.0
1943	15.4	7.3	89.0	21.7	75.0
1944	15.4	8.7	94.0	26.6	117.0
1945	15.4	8.7	102.0	27.5	141.0
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	518.0	72.1	276.0
1954	30.4	22.6	425.0	64.6	276.0
1955	30.7	22.6	—	59.1	—

Sources: Board of Agriculture; Coffee Board of Kenya; Annual Trade Reports; Pyrethrum Board of Kenya.

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

(b) Average pay-out.

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

(d) From 1941 the prices are as guaranteed for best grade grains. Prior to 1941 statistics of the average pool pay-out for best grade grains are given.

(e) From 1941 the prices are as guaranteed for best grade grain and include for the years 1944-46 (inclusive) 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. Prior to 1941 the statistics of the average pool pay-out for all grains are given. These latter are thus not strictly comparable.

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

PRICE TO PRODUCER FOR FIRST OR "A" GRADE MEAT (a)

Table 95

Shillings and Cents per Pound

YEAR	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs (b)	
					Baconers	Porkers
1945	0.50	0.65	0.76	0.95	0.79	0.82
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	1.52	1.97	1.66	1.55

Sources: Kenya Meat Commission and Pig Industry Board.

(a) Payout. Where prices changed during a year an average was calculated.

(b) For the twelve months ending on 30th June of the year shown.

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE!
(Mainly Non-African)

Table 96

Year	WHEAT		WHEAT FLOUR		CLEAN COFFEE		SISAL FIBRE & TOW		PYRETHRUM		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
1939	48	—	600	12,000	16,320	792,000	29,160	444,000	2,760	360,000	—	—	4,320	480,000
1940	—	—	1,200	12,000	8,400	408,000	25,440	492,000	4,920	624,000	—	—	4,200	480,000
1941	48	—	720	12,000	11,880	564,000	21,600	396,000	6,360	684,000	—	—	4,560	528,000
1942	48	—	240	12,000	11,520	684,000	32,400	588,000	5,280	516,000	—	—	5,040	612,000
1943	—	—	1,920	48,000	6,960	540,000	25,800	552,000	3,600	456,000	—	—	4,200	491,000
1944	216	—	3,000	72,000	6,120	480,000	26,880	708,000	5,760	840,000	—	—	4,080	504,000
1945	10,080	168,000	3,840	96,000	6,240	600,000	27,960	756,000	5,400	792,000	—	—	4,080	516,000
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

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

*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.

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

EXPORTS OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCE

Table 97

YEAR	Butter		Hides		Wool		Skins
	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	£
1938	972	80,400	2,520	124,800	612	51,600	61,200
1939	900	75,600	2,040	97,200	672	56,400	58,800
1940	840	90,000	3,000	163,200	684	61,200	63,600
1941	552	61,200	3,240	192,000	708	63,600	105,600
1942	552	61,200	2,400	195,600	648	57,600	96,000
1943	72	9,600	3,000	224,400	300	27,600	106,800
1944	180	26,400	2,280	169,200	372	33,600	99,600
1945	600	81,600	1,800	135,600	-	-	58,800
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	286,908	673,598

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 98 (a)

	Wheat Flour		Milk, Cream and Dried Milk		Butter		Cheese		Eggs		Tea		Coffee (roasted)		Meat and Meat Preparations	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Doz.	£	Tons	£	Tons	£		£
1950	7,128	240,561	30	6,866	146	40,270	40	8,040	17,622	1,139	31	7,968	56	17,396	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	1,097	160,326

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 98 (b)

Year	Wheat Flour		Milk, Cream and Dried Milk		Butter		Cheese		Eggs		Tea		Coffee (roasted)		Meat and Meat Preparations	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Doz.	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£
1950	8,053	282,493	14	2,635	303	90,292	62	14,358	43,940	5,162	509	124,564	70	21,187	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

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.

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

(Mainly or Partly African Production)

Table 99

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	£	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
1939	43,680	198,000	7,680	26,400	5,400	36,000	2,640	123,600	11,400	73,200	6,600	91,200
1940	16,920	96,000	840	6,000	3,720	42,000	1,680	116,400	10,200	75,600	8,520	123,600
1941	23,400	128,400	3,960	27,600	6,600	79,200	1,920	120,000	9,360	73,200	7,200	120,000
1942	11,160	61,200	600	4,800	7,920	118,800	1,560	91,200	6,600	48,000	9,600	154,800
1943	2,040	15,600	840	12,000	24	—	1,200	157,200	6,360	50,400	6,960	124,800
1944	3,120	22,800	2,280	27,600	—	—	1,080	163,200	10,800	93,600	9,240	174,000
1945	35,760	300,000	4,440	48,000	2,520	60,000	720	104,400	9,120	88,800	8,520	165,600
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	644	36,784	2,332	691,649	8,136	265,412	33,223	2,260,853

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

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

NON-AFRICAN FARMS, 1954—ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
(Including Replacements but Excluding Repairs)

Table 168

PRODUCTION COMMITTEE AREA	Farm Buildings	Farmer's Residence	Mechanical Equipment	Other Permanent Improvements	Total	Per Acre
	£000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	Sh.
Laikipia	36	16	76	46	174	3
Naivasha	96	43	213	57	409	11
Nakuru	173	63	327	149	712	16
Trans Nzoia	101	45	165	108	419	14
Uasin Gishu	167	66	293	218	744	15
Lumbwa/Songhor	17	9	17	15	58	5
Kibos/Muhoroni	29	10	40	9	88	50
Kericho	81	4	27	100	212	73
Sotik	27	11	33	44	115	18
Nairobi	86	62	58	47	253	61
Nyeri	36	17	82	47	182	4
Thika	124	52	123	81	380	16
Machakos	42	4	11	22	79	3
TOTAL	1,015	402	1,465	943	3,825	11

Source: East African Statistical Department.

NON-AFRICAN FARMS, 1954—AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

Table 101

PRODUCTION COMMITTEE AREA	TRACTORS			Combine Harvesters	Utility and Goods Motor Vehicles
	Wheel	Crawler	Total		
Laikipia	178	46	224	82	201
Naivasha	455	138	593	220	367
Nakuru	775	227	1,002	280	537
Trans Nzoia	542	91	633	79	318
Uasin Gishu	805	117	922	315	511
Lumbwa/Songhor	83	40	123	6	102
Kibos/Muhoroni	53	56	109	3	83
Kericho	31	6	37	1	64
Sotik	61	12	73	1	68
Nairobi	98	26	124	2	280
Nyeri	107	10	117	29	146
Thika	235	183	418	—	300
Machakos	61	22	83	1	75
GRAND TOTAL	3,484	974	4,458	1,019	3,052

Source: East African Statistical Department.

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 incouded 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 value.

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

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	Cam-phor	Musaise	Total including Other			
1938												£	
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	

Sources: Forestry Department and Annual Trade Reports.

Note.—Production in round timber true volume.

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.

MINERAL PRODUCTION—QUANTITY

Table 103 (a)

Minerals	Unit of Quantity	1946	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Asbestos	Long tons	142	373	348	149	200	136
Bentonitic Clay	"	—	5	—	—	—	—
Beryl	"	—	—	1	—	—	—
Carbon Dioxide	"	—	264	383	510	582	636
Clay	"	285	—	—	—	—	—
Copper Concentrates	"	—	525	1,614	3,002	—	—
Columbite	Lb.	—	—	—	—	—	136
Diatomite	"	508	4,218	5,932	4,378	3,258	2,950
Felspar	"	43	—	—	—	—	—
Gold	Fine oz. troy	29,892	19,765	10,210	9,603	6,607	9,528
Gypsum	Long tons	500	82	1,593	841	503	851
Graphite	"	—	1	34	183	310	216
Kaolin	"	424	1,908	877	—	—	919
Kyanite	"	2,631	2,640	961	—	—	—
Lime	"	12,832	15,446	11,680	13,901	15,263	18,358
Limestone (coral)	"	1,709	1,230	3,156	—	—	—
Magnesite	"	60	—	—	—	—	—
Manganese Ore	"	—	—	19	—	—	—
Meerschaum	"	—	—	—	—	—	8
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
Silver	Fine oz. troy	5,493	2,150	17,315	21,758	1,325	1,770
Soapstone	Long tons	482	332	231	155	99	—
Soda Ash, etc.	"	84,633	124,067	118,371	76,032	96,074	124,744
Talc	"	7	—	—	—	—	—
Vermiculite	"	1/2	23	—	73	720	340
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 1955. Annual Reports of Mines and Geological Department.

*Including kyanite.

†Limestone.

MINERAL PRODUCTION—VALUE

Table 103 (b)

£

MINERALS	1946	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Asbestos	2,752*	6,650	8,700	2,870	4,500	1,632
Bentonitic Clay	—	10	—	—	—	—
Beryl	—	—	50†	—	—	—
Carbon Dioxide	—	21,288	29,602	39,839	21,089	42,682
Clay	417	—	—	—	—	—
Copper Concentrates	—	13,800	76,500	79,828	—	—
Columbite	—	—	—	—	—	90
Diatomite	1,630	37,080	63,670	48,614	60,214	53,119
Felspar	140	—	—	—	—	—
Gold	257,942	245,458	131,881	122,801	81,500	119,749
Gypsum	1,863	615	3,584	1,893	1,100	5,105
Graphite	—	70	1,946	9,112	17,934	10,800
Kaolin	1,090	4,770	1,512	—	—	3,768
Kyanite	9,482	31,674	9,129	—	—	—
Lime	51,005	64,636	68,779	72,421	80,945	75,000†
Limestone (coral)	2,597	1,537	8,529‡	—	—	—
Magnesite	675	—	—	—	—	—
Manganese Ore	—	—	196	—	—	—
Meerschaut	—	—	—	—	—	1,600
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
Silver	1,045	669	5,198	6,709	415	569
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
Talc	210	—	—	—	—	—
Vermiculite	4	124	—	365	3,600	2,040
Zinc Concentrates	—	4,160	33,223	—	—	—
TOTAL	£ 957,270	1,902,938	1,991,247	1,470,742	1,773,946	1,901,951

Sources: 1946-52 (inclusive). Bulletin No. 1. "The Geology and Mineral Resources of Kenya" by the Chief Geologist, Geological Survey of Kenya.
1953 to 1955. 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.

Firewood.—These statistics are for licensed firewood cutting, i.e., sales and free issues from forest reserves and public lands. A large quantity of fuel collected by Africans for their own use is unrecorded. The factor 0.75 is used for converting stacked cubic feet to solid cubic feet.

ELECTRICITY—INSTALLED CAPACITY OF GENERATING SYSTEMS AS AT 31st DECEMBER

Table 104

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
1939	7,006	2,400	348	360	—	—	—	—	3,714	6,400	10,114
1940	7,806	2,600	348	360	—	—	—	—	4,714	6,400	11,114
1941	8,056	2,600	348	360	—	—	—	—	4,714	6,650	11,364
1942	8,056	2,600	420	360	—	—	—	—	4,786	6,650	11,436
1943	8,056	3,725	420	610	—	—	—	—	6,161	6,650	12,811
1944	8,056	5,025	420	610	—	—	—	—	7,461	6,650	14,111
1945	10,156	4,425	420	780	—	—	—	—	9,131	6,650	15,781
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

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

*Nairobi produces both thermal and hydro-electricity. Eldoret started producing hydro-electricity in 1949, and Nanyuki in 1952.

ELECTRICITY—PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS

Table 105

'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
1939	15,755	3,303	346	646	—	—	—	—	20,050	—	20,050
1940	17,500	3,451	499	881	—	—	—	—	22,331	—	22,331
1941	21,478	4,637	740	1,295	—	—	—	—	28,150	—	28,150
1942	23,453	5,007	1,096	1,179	—	—	—	—	30,735	—	30,735
1943	25,648	5,865	915	1,466	—	—	—	—	33,894	—	33,894
1944	28,343	7,637	1,001	1,452	—	—	—	—	38,433	—	38,433
1945	32,197	8,722	1,130	1,473	—	—	—	—	43,522	—	43,522
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

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

*Not metered.

ELECTRI CITY—SALES

Table 106'000 kwh.

Year	Generating Stations								Total Sales
	Nairobi	Mombasa*	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kisumu	Kitale	Nanyuki	Nyeri	
1938	10,765	2,212	195	569	—	—	—	—	13,741
1939	12,859	2,450	232	585	—	—	—	—	16,126
1940	14,542	2,617	351	740	—	—	—	—	18,250
1941	17,203	3,610	549	1,080	—	—	—	—	22,442
1942	19,736	4,066	891	969	—	—	—	—	25,662
1943	20,906	4,922	669	1,205	—	—	—	—	27,702
1944	22,813	6,065	716	1,196	—	—	—	—	30,790
1945	25,043	6,932	816	1,111	—	—	—	—	33,902
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

Source: The E.A. Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., Nairobi, and Nyeri Electricity Undertaking.
*Includes sales of electricity imported from Tanganyika.

OUTPUT OF WOOD FOR FUEL

Table 107Thousand solid cubic feet

Year	Firewood	Wood for Charcoal	Total
1946*	—	—	18,980
1947*	—	—	14,763
1948*	—	—	18,035
1949	14,782	153	14,935
1950	13,025	306	13,331
1951	10,650	299	10,949
1952	9,691	757	10,448
1953	6,431	514	6,945
1954	5,248	350	5,598
1955	4,182	437	4,619

Source: Forestry Department.
*Breakdown not available.

MOTOR SPIRIT SALES

Table 108

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

Source: The Oil Companies.

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

POWER EQUIPMENT—RETAINED IMPORTS—QUANTITY AND VALUE

Table 109

DETAIL	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
			Cwt.			
A—QUANTITY: Electric Generators and Alternators, Motors and Con- venors, Transformers, Switchgear Insulated Cables and Wire for Electricity	8,855 28,406	12,400 33,128	24,308 61,759	27,412 24,639	20,114 15,521	26,971 10,536
			£'000			
B—VALUE: Electric Generators and Alternators, Motors and Con- venors, Transformers, Switchgear Insulated Cables and Wire for Electricity	157 322	267 522	570 966	741 398	555 206	872 239

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Notes and Definitions

Company Statistics

The value of subscribed capital of companies registered is not, at present, available and therefore no indication of the volume of investments can be given. The nominal capital gives no guide to this since businesses being converted into limited liability companies and others where the capital is only partially subscribed are included. The nominal capital of foreign companies is not shown as it is the total registered capital of the companies in all countries and therefore does not give any indication of the amount of capital invested in Kenya.

Bankruptcy statistics do not include companies winding up.

Building

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.

COMPANIES REGISTERED

Table 110

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		763	40	641	7	3	103
1939	3	47	297	25	656	43	—	146
1940	2	20	240	26	652	10	—	156
1941	—	41	336	23	670	2	3	155
1942	—	50	393	18	702	5	2	158
1943	1	67	625	13	757	15	1	172
1944	2	63	1,147	11	811	5	1	176
1945	5	88	1,041	16	888	8	4	180
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.

BUSINESS NAMES REGISTERED

Table 111

YEAR	New Names Registered	Names Removed	Total Names Registered end of Period
1938	335	105	3,048
1939	313	91	3,270
1940	249	52	3,467
1941	343	61	3,749
1942	318	83	3,984
1943	339	70	4,253
1944	383	55	4,581
1945	444	40	4,985
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	131,381
1956	1,013	138	14,256

Source: Registrar General.

BANKRUPTCIES**Table 112**

YEAR	Bank- ruptcies No.	Estimated	
		Liabilities £'000	Assets £'000
1938	53	105	29
1939	67	114	41
1940	39	18	3
1941	17	11	—
1942	10	6	4
1943	7	4	2
1944	4	8	1
1945	6	4	—
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.**MANUFACTURES AND REPAIRS****Number of Employers, 1955****Table 113**

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRS GROUP	No. of Employers and Branches*	Average size of Unit (i.e. No. of Employees)	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES		
			European	Asian	African
Manufacture of Food	228	39.2	3.7	6.7	89.6
Manufacture of Beverages	42	61.5	4.8	10.4	84.8
Manufacture of Tobacco	17	58.1	11.4	14.1	74.5
Manufacture of Textiles and Fabrics	7	261.3	1.3	2.9	95.8
Manufacture and Repair of Footwear	211	7.5	2.4	19.2	78.4
Manufacture and Repair of Wearing Apparel, etc.	326	5.9	2.0	23.2	74.8
Manufacture of Wood and Cork (except Furniture)	102	98.5	1.1	3.1	95.8
Manufacture of Furniture and Fixtures	231	8.6	0.8	23.9	75.3
Manufacture and Processing of Paper and Paper Products	9	32.2	2.1	11.7	86.2
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	55	35.3	11.4	29.0	59.6
Manufacture of Leather and Leather Products	5	28.6	4.2	2.8	93.0
Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	72	95.2	2.7	5.1	92.2
Manufacture and Processing of Non-metallic Minerals	28	105.5	4.6	4.6	90.8
Manufacture and Repair of Metal Products	78	23.3	2.7	16.2	81.1
Manufacture and Repair of Machinery	71	47.4	14.1	21.2	64.7
Manufacture and Repair of Electrical Machinery	38	16.1	11.9	26.7	61.4
Manufacture and Repair of Transport Equipment	237	28.9	9.0	29.4	61.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Interests	66	7.2	6.3	43.3	50.4

Source: East African Statistical Department.

*For the purposes of this table, a branch establishment in Kenya has been counted as a separate unit or employer. The average size of the units is correspondingly low. The number of employers is based upon those reporting in 1955.

SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF FIRMS, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL, 1955

Table 114

Number of Firms

INDUSTRY	NO. OF EMPLOYEES PER FIRM					
	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50 & over	Total
Metal Mining	1	—	—	1	3	5
Stone Quarrying, etc.	8	6	13	27	42	96
Non-metallic Mining	—	1	1	3	2	7
Food Manufacturing Industries	45	42	36	40	18	181
Beverage Industries	7	4	6	11	6	34
Tobacco Manufactures	—	—	—	—	3	3
Manufacture of Textiles	—	—	1	3	3	7
Manufacture and Repair of Footwear	120	67	12	3	1	203
Manufacture of Wearing Apparel and Made up Textile Goods	213	67	28	9	4	321
Manufactures of Wood and Cork (except Furniture)	6	6	11	16	40	79
Manufacture of Furniture and Fixtures	86	77	42	21	2	228
Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products	1	2	1	3	2	9
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	2	5	17	21	7	52
Manufacture of Leather and Leather Products	—	2	1	1	1	5
Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	13	11	9	11	19	63
Manufacture of Non-metallic Minerals	3	1	5	3	14	26
Manufacture and Repair of Metal Products	25	26	12	6	7	76
Manufacture and Repair of Machinery, except Electrical Machinery	11	16	13	13	9	62
Manufacture and Repair of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances	11	12	6	3	3	35
Manufacture and Repair of Transport Equipment	53	41	53	51	23	221
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	31	25	5	2	2	65
Building and Construction	87	103	88	128	104	510
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,003	883	409	158	74	3,527
Banks and other Financial Institutions	27	15	5	7	5	59
Insurance	32	21	16	9	2	80
Real Estate	39	21	5	2	1	68
Road Transport	193	74	39	27	10	343
Ocean and Water Transport	2	—	1	1	6	10
Air Transport	1	7	2	4	2	16
Services Incidental to Transport, including Storage and Warehousing	22	12	6	9	4	53
Communications	1	1	—	—	2	4
Legal and Business Services	129	73	43	16	6	267
Community and Recreational Services	90	37	40	22	7	196
Hotels, Lodging Houses, Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	109	77	75	60	36	357
Laundries, Cleaning and Dyeing	43	14	3	2	3	65
Personal Services, etc.	55	18	5	—	—	78

Source: East African Statistical Department.

(a) 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 PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS

Table 115

YEAR	SUGAR		BEER*		CIGARETTES		Tobacco	
	E. African Produce	Imported	E. African Produce	Imported	E. African Produce	Imported	E. African Produce	Imported
	Tons		'000 Imperial Gallons		Tons		Tons	
1950	31,823	9,375	2,175	98	777	33	43	4
1951	25,545	14,674	3,142	211	791	56	57	7
1952	27,724	19,355	3,284	111	905	36	49	5
1953	26,859	23,067	3,339	82	1,036	32	44	6
1954	11,068	39,724	4,456	88	964	31	45	4
1955	30,944	21,964	5,849	93	1,116	49	43	7

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

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

VALUE OF NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP***In Main Towns**

Table 116	£'000			
YEAR	Nairobi	Mombasa	Certain Other Towns	Total
1945	204	24	—	228
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

Source: Returns received from owners of new buildings.

*Including extensions and alterations.

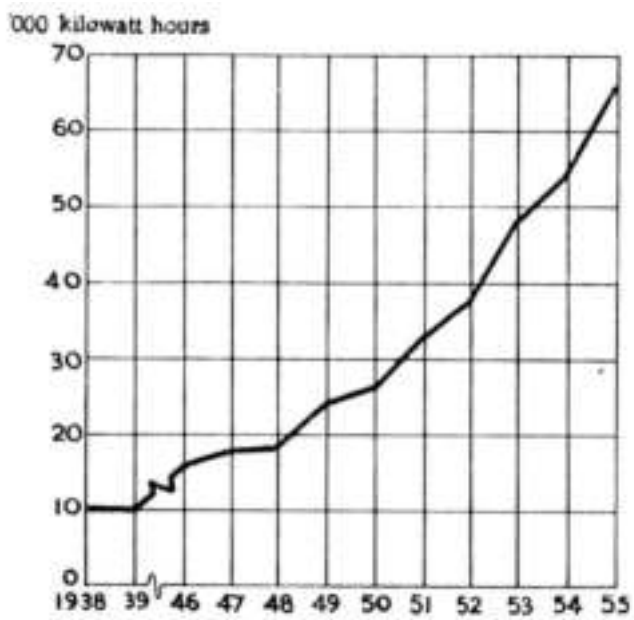
NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP**In Main Towns****Table 117**

DETAILS	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
NUMBER OF BUILDINGS:					
Residential	579	643	494	399	561
Non-Residential	141	166	142	95	133
Mainly Residential			23	17	16
Mainly Non-Residential	105	135	71	36	45
TOTAL	825	944	730	547	755
FLOOR AREA IN '000 SQ. FR.:					
Residential	1,556.4	1,667.4	1,424.0	1,290.2	1,539.3
Servants Quarters	115.3	148.0	116.8	87.7	4134.8
Total Residential	1,671.7	1,815.4	1,540.8	1,377.9	1,674.1
Offices	166.2	217.0	198.8	166.0	317.2
Shops	203.0	242.5	236.7	209.4	237.7
Godowns, Stores, etc.	399.5	417.1	458.9	299.8	400.4
Factories	362.2	362.6	366.6	256.5	409.6
Other	162.7	227.4	358.2	172.2	130.4
Total Non-Residential	1,293.6	1,466.6	1,619.5	1,103.9	1,495.3
TOTAL FLOOR AREA	2,695.3	3,282.0	3,160.3	2,481.8	3,169.4
ESTIMATED TOTAL COST £'000:					
New Buildings	4,025.3	5,364.1	5,096.8	3,882.1	6,755.5
Extensions and Alterations	125.0	137.0	250.3	393.6	277.0
TOTAL COST	4,150.3	5,501.1	5,347.1	4,275.7	7,032.

Source: Returns received from owners of new buildings.

POWER

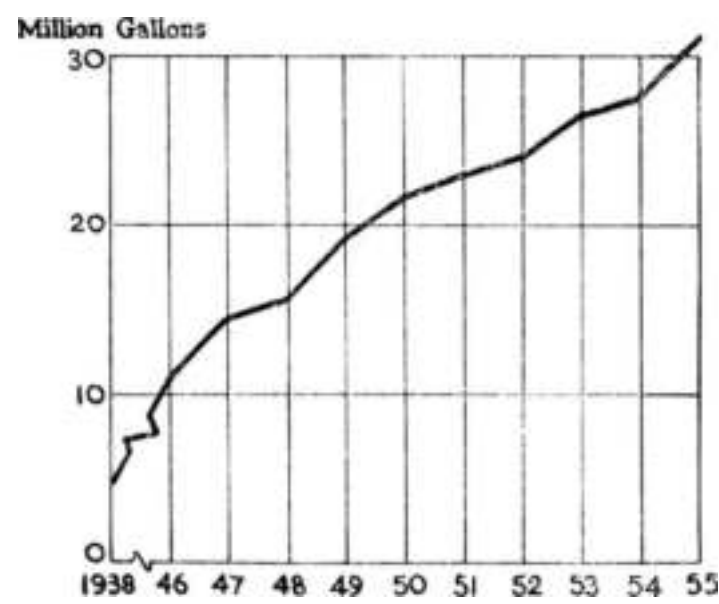
ELECTRICITY INSTALLED CAPACITY



ELECTRICITY SALES



SALES OF MOTOR SPIRIT

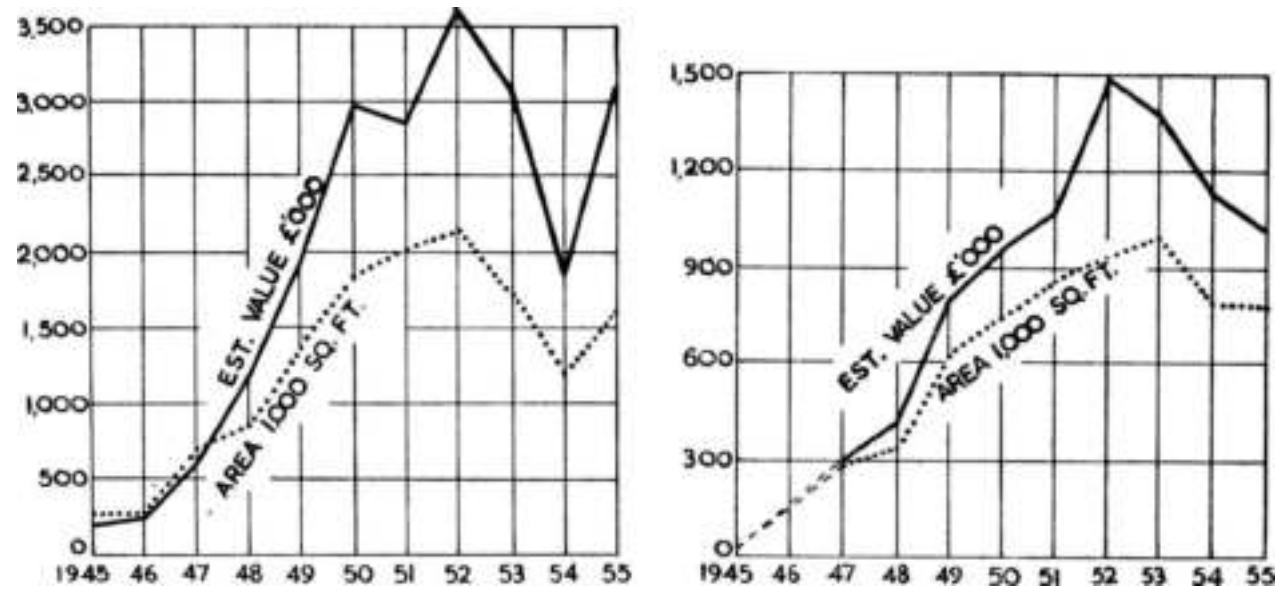


BUILDING

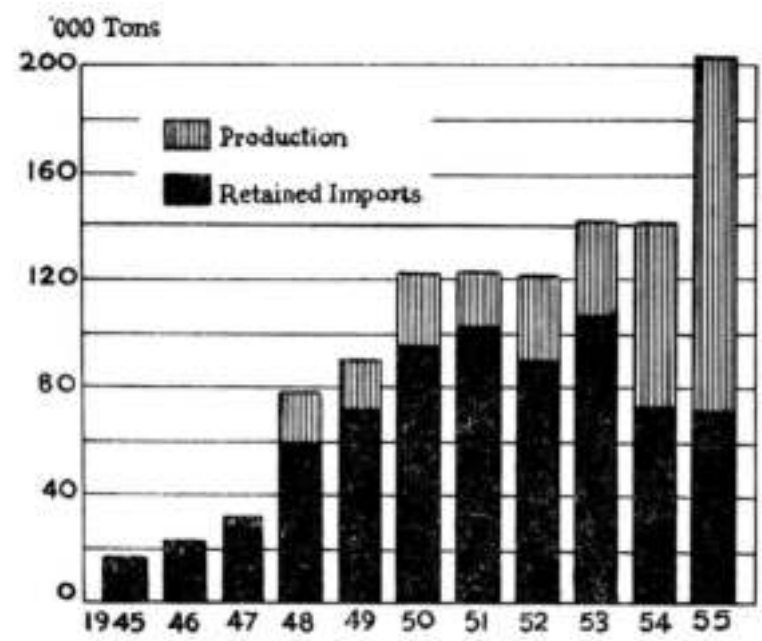
BUILDINGS COMPLETED FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

Nairobi

Mombasa



CEMENT



NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, 1955

Analysis by Town

Table 118

DETAILS	Nairobi	Mombasa	Nakuru	Kisumu	Kitale	Eldoret	Total Kenya
NUMBER OF BUILDINGS:							
Residential	360	113	38	21	5	24	561
Non-Residential	67	32	19	5	3	7	133
Mainly Residential	1	7	3	4	—	1	16
Mainly Non-Residential	27	7	6	4	—	1	45
TOTAL	455	159	66	34	8	33	755
	'000 sq. ft.	'000 sq. ft.	'000 sq. ft.	'000 sq. ft.	'000 sq. ft.	'000 sq. ft.	'000 sq. ft.
FLOOR AREA IN THOUSAND SQ. FT. :							
Residential	794.3	511.4	92.5	73.7	11.9	55.6	1,539.3
Servants	94.2	11.5	10.6	10.1	1.3	7.0	134.8
TOTAL RESIDENTIAL	888.6	522.9	103.1	83.8	13.2	62.5	1,674.1
Offices	216.7	47.9	31.4	20.5		0.7	317.2
Shops	113.1	51.9	46.8	19.3	0.8	5.8	237.7
Godowns, Stores, etc	217.2	84.8	51.5	11.3	—	35.6	400.4
Factories	321.7	39.4	24.3	4.2		19.9	409.6
Other	45.7	52.4	15.6	4.3	9.9	2.4	130.4
TOTAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	914.5	276.5	169.7	59.6	10.7	64.4	1,495.3
TOTAL FLOOR AREA	1,803.1	799.4	272.8	143.3	23.9	126.9	3,169.4
Estimated Total Cost £'000:	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
New Buildings	4,881.4	1,043.5	401.3	210.9	35.9	182.5	6,755.5
Extensions, etc.	188.4	57.3	6.2	9.5	2.8	12.7	277.0
TOTAL COST	5,069.9	1,100.8	407.5	220.4	38.7	195.2	7,032.5

Source: Returns received from owners of new buildings.

NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Table 119

YEAR	Townships	Total No. of Buildings	Total Floor Area	Cost
1953	Nairobi	208	'000sq.ft. 185.6	£'000 192.1
	Mombasa	18	31.8	41.9
	Nakuru	62	68.9	47.5
	Kisumu	3	7.2	11.1
	Kitale	—	—	—
	Eldoret	5	9.1	17.2
	TOTAL	296	302.6	309.8
1954	Nairobi	172	231.2	189.7
	Mombasa	55	149.8	177.9
	Nakuru	60	68.8	59.4
	Kisumu	38	44.5	27.0
	Kitale	11	7.6	8.4
	Eldoret	34	45.9	58.2
	TOTAL	370	547.8	520.6
1955	Nairobi	444	235.2	272.1
	Mombasa	5	33.6	44.0
	Nakuru	30	26.6	36.9
	Kisumu	1	1.1	1.9
	Kitale	21	14.4	15.5
	Eldoret			
TOTAL (excluding Eldoret)		501	310.9	370.4

Source: City Council and Municipalities.

CITY COUNCIL OF NAIROBI
Private Building Plans Approved

Table 120

YEAR	OR MONTH	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		1,518	8,047

Source: Nairobi City Council.

*Provisional.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
Expenditure on Building

Table 121

£'000

YEAR	BY P.W.D. BUILDINGS BRANCH DIRECT			By Contract	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

Source: Public Works Department, Buildings Branch.

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS ADMINISTRATION
Buildings completed in Kenya

Table 122

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
1955 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 123

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

Source: Annual Trade Reports and Producers.

*Excluding cement clinker.

BUILDING MATERIALS
Quantity of Retained Imports

Table 124(a)

ARTICLE	Unit of Quantity	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Cement (excluding Clinker)	Ton	95,568	103,037	89,985	107,169	72,490	71,735
Joists, Girders, Angles, Shapes, Sections, Bars, Concrete Reinforcement Rounds, etc.	Ton	2,662	3,177	5,376	7,114	18,409	26,858
Tubes, Pipes, Gutting and Fittings of Cast Iron and Steel	Ton	9,357	9,379	6,589	8,867	15,084	8,941
Steel Windows and Doors	Ton	1,725	1,426	1,951	1,978	729	808
Sanitary Fixtures and Fittings of all Materials	Ton	1,141	1,308	1,406	1,663	454	1,220
Building Materials of Asbestos, Cement and of unfired Non-metallic Minerals	Ton	3,020	4,297	3,434	2,953	4,321	4,904
Clay Construction and Refractory Materials	Ton	19,719	1,542	14,397	15,290		
Sheet (Window) Glass, unworked	Sq. Ft. ('000)	1,439	2,727	1,563	1,005	2,297	2,277

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

BUILDING MATERIALS
VALUE OF RETAINED IMPORTS

TABLE 124 (b)

£'000

ARTICLE	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Cement (excluding Clinker)	767	1,226	1,146	1,141	729	696
Joists, Girders, Angles, Shapes, Sections, Bars, Concrete Reinforcement Rounds, etc.	91	149	319	372	813	1,312
Tubes, Pipes, Gutting and Fittings of Cast Iron and Steel	627	904	630	691	1,092	733
Steel Windows and Doors	235	193	293	307	116	129
Sanitary Fixtures and Fittings of all Materials	146	182	205	245	98	263
Building Materials of Asbestos, Cement and of unfired Non-Metallic Minerals	116	137	167	148	160	223
Clay Construction and Refractory Materials	277	85	274	292	81	171
Sheet (Window) Glass, unworked	43	82	55	40	77	75

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

A detailed map of the Colony & Protectorate of Kenya. The map shows the country's borders with Ethiopia to the north, Uganda to the west, and Tanganyika to the south. The Indian Ocean is to the east. Major cities and towns are marked, including Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret, and Kitale. The map also shows the Great Rift Valley and the Tana River. A scale bar indicates distances up to 100 miles. A legend identifies symbols for sisal, cotton, industry, soda, tea, sugar, coffee, and pyrethrum.

ETHIOPIA

UGANDA

TANGANYIKA

SOMALILAND

INDIAN OCEAN

COLONY & PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

SCALE OF MILES

0 20 40 60 80 100 MILES

REFERENCE

- SISAL --- Δ
- COTTON --- X
- INDUSTRY --- [factory icon]
- SODA --- [square icon]
- TEA --- [leaf icon]
- SUGAR --- [cane icon]
- COFFEE --- [bean icon]
- PYRETHRUM --- [flower icon]

BANKING AND CURRENCY

Notes and Definitions.

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 131) 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.

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.

EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD

Currency in Circulation

Table 125

£'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	—
1939	3,442	3,058	6,500	6,500	—
1940	3,490	3,437	6,927	6,927	—
1941	3,927	4,297	8,224	8,224	—
1942	4,797	9,258	14,055	10,130	3,925
1943	5,828	15,291	21,119	13,773	7,346
1944	6,581	18,247	24,828	15,709	9,119
1945	7,311	21,067	28,378	18,074	10,304
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

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, 1955 the Currency Reserve Fund stood at £61,813,130.

EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD

Issue of Currency of Various Denominations.

Table 126

£'000

Year as at 30th June	10,000 Shilling Notes	1,000 Shilling Notes	Other	Total
1938	901	65	5,534	6,500
1939	1,280	102	5,118	6,500
1940	920	294	5,713	6,927
1941	857	83	7,284	8,224
1942	773	101	13,181	14,055
1943	1,455	118	19,546	21,119
1944	1,781	121	22,926	24,828
1945	1,041	180	27,157	28,378
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

Source: East African Currency Board.

EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD
Monthly Note Circulation* (excluding Coin)

Table 127 £ Million

Month	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
January	17.5	19.0	27.5	30.9	39.0	42.7	52.3
February	17.7	19.7	28.0	31.5	38.5	42.9	53.9
March	18.3	20.3	28.3	31.6	39.0	42.9	53.5
April	18.7	20.8	28.4	31.9	38.3	43.7	53.1
May	18.7	20.9	28.8	32.2	38.7	43.8	51.5
June	18.5	20.6	28.4	31.1	38.2	41.7	50.1
July	18.1	20.3	28.2	36.0	37.7	41.8	49.2
August	18.3	20.4	28.1	35.7	37.8	42.5	48.2
September	18.3	20.8	28.5	36.3	37.2	42.6	48.4
October	18.4	22.0	28.0	36.6	37.1	43.1	48.2
November	18.4	21.9	27.7	36.6	36.9	43.5	48.7
December	17.9	24.5	29.3	37.7	40.6	46.9	50.6

Source: Monthly Reports of Currency Officer.

End of month. Including former occupied territories in Africa, Aden and British Somaliland.
 These figures do not necessarily agree with those published in the Annual Reports of the Currency Board.

THE EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD
Transfers of Currency within the East African Currency Area.
Including Issues from ami Redemptions to London, Year Ended 30th June, 1955

Table 128 £000

To	From	London	Nairobi	Jinja	Dar es Salaam	All Other	Total to
London			2,200	1,550	350	388	4,488
Nairobi		750		5,738	2,175	4,226	12,889
Jinja		10,225	2,600		350	502	13,677
Dar es Salaam		1,300	2,400	125		1,519	5,344
All Other		170	4,113	625	2,235	401	7,544
Total From		12,445	11,313	8,038	5,110	7,036	43,942

Source: Report of the East African Currency Board for the year ended 30th June 1955.

<i>Summary and Reconciliation:</i>	£'000
Total transfers, issues and redemptions	43,942
Of which internal transfers	27,009
Issues from and redemptions to London	16,933
Redemptions to London	4,488
Issues from London	12,445
Less Redemptions to London	4,488
Net issues from London	7,957
Less Redemption from Somalia (no longer part of E.A. Currency Area)	873
Less Miscellaneous Redemptions (net)	6
Increase in Currency in Circulation	7,078

EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY BOARD

Statement of Securities Held on 30th June, 1955

Table 129

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITY	Nominal Value	Cost Price	Value at Mean Market Price at 30th June, 1955
	£	£	£
Serial Funding, 3 per cent, 1955	3,000,000	3,038,742	2,985,000
National War Bonds, 2 1/2 per cent, 1954/56	5,000,000	5,153,646	4,925,000
Serial Funding, 2 1/4 per cent, 1957	5,000,000	4,979,571	4,825,000
Conversion, 2 per cent, 1958/59	4,800,000	4,814,293	4,488,000
War Loan, 3 per cent, 1955/59	3,600,000	3,696,880	3,474,000
Exchequer, 2 per cent, 1960 ..	3,000,000	2,942,199	2,760,000
Funding Loan, 2 1/2 per cent, 1956/61	7,000,000	7,030,620	6,405,000
Savings Bonds, 3 per cent, 1955/65	3,500,000	3,588,967	3,202,500
Nigeria, 3 1/2 per cent, 1964/66	250,000	245,414	233,750
Savings Bonds, 2 1/2 per cent, 1964/67	4,700,000	4,090,579	3,971,500
Funding Loan, 3 per cent, 1966/68	3,500,000	3,487,285	3,027,500
Funding Loan, 3 per cent, 1959/69	7,000,000	6,729,293	6,055,000
Savings Bonds, 3 per cent, 1960/70	1,750,000	1,770,285	1,496,250
Northern Rhodesia, 4 1/2 per cent, 1965/70	100,000	99,300	101,500
Trinidad, 3 per cent, 1967/71	100,000	83,500	85,500
Savings Bonds, 3 per cent, 1965/75	2,000,000	1,997,600	1,670,000
Nyasaland, 4 1/2 per cent, 1971/78	100,000	98,300	104,500
Jamaica. 4 1/4 per cent, 1973/78	100,000	97,300	98,500
£	54,500,000	53,943,773	49,908,500

Source: Report of the East African Currency Board for the year ended 30th June, 1955.

BANKING
KENYA SAVINGS BANK

Table 130

£000

YEAR	Deposits	Withdrawals	Balance
1938	310	272	560
1939	276	342	507
1940	244	281	481
1941	428	191	732
1942	629	259	1,123
1943	1,040	348	1,849
1944	1,547	587	2,863
1945	2,231	988	4,189
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

Source: East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration.

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

KENYA LAND BANK

Table 131

£'000

Year	Balance of loans outstanding 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	—

Source: Kenya Land Bank.

*Principal only: excludes interest due.
See Notes.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Liabilities and Assets

Table 132

£'000

As at 31st December	LIABILITIES		ASSETS		Total Liabilities or Assets
	Demand Deposits	Balances Due to Banks Abroad*	Balances Due from Banks Abroad*	Loans, Advances and Bills Discounted	
1938	3,183	—	—	2,921	7,259
1946	20,538	—	—	2,812	31,051
1947	24,600	—	—	5,480	37,562
1948	26,788	—	—	8,379	38,620
1949	25,532	—	—	10,960	36,143
1950	30,085	756	24,153	11,419	44,337
1951	38,650	1,168	22,063	20,539	55,350
1952	39,350	1,481	25,110	20,333	58,337
1953	37,558	2,109	24,566	20,344	57,819
1954	46,820	2,859	19,761	30,960	67,740
1955	51,932	5,497	15,677	41,270	78,030

Source: Commercial Banks in Kenya.

*In the case of one bank, balances due to and from banks abroad for all its East African branches are shown under Kenya.

COMMERCIAL BANKS
Balance Sheet as at 31st December

Table 133

£'000

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
TOTAL LIABILITIES OR ASSETS	55,350	58,337	57,819	67,740	78,030
LIABILITIES:					
Deposits:					
Demand	38,650	39,350	37,558	46,820	51,932
Time	2,185	3,437	2,809	3,925	2,837
Saving	953	1,096	1,572	2,168	3,156
Total	41,788	43,883	41,939	52,914	57,924
Balances due to:					
Banks in the Territory	754	240	393	501	682
Branches in East Africa	10,296	11,663	12,134	9,091	9,318
Banks Abroad*	1,168	1,481	2,109	2,859	5,497
Other Liabilities	1,344	1,070	1,245	2,376	4,609
ASSETS:					
Cash	2,145	3,054	2,341	1,959	1,853
Balances Due From:					
Banks in the Territory	437	1,097	527	732	1,045
Branches in East Africa	7,303	6,092	6,725	8,816	10,690
Banks Abroad*	22,063	25,110	24,566	19,761	15,677
Loans and Advances and Hills					
Discounted:..					
Industry	3,644	3,760	2,839	4,106	4,274
Agriculture	2,115	2,750	4,789	5,245	5,724
Other	12,538	11,018	10,198	17,697	25,323
Total	20,539	20,333	20,344	30,960	41,270
Investments in East Africa	1,396	1,252	1,335	1,642	1,642
Other Asset	1,467	1,399	1,981	3,871	5,853

Source: Commercial Banks in Kenya.

*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 134

QUARTER ENDED	31ST MARCH		30TH JUNE		30TH SEPTEMBER		31ST DECEMBER		AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR	
YEAR	Debits £ Million	Index	Debits £ Million	Index	Debits £ Million	Index	Debits £ Million	Index	Debits £ Million	Index
1944	—	—	45.1	38.9	42.6	36.7	45.4	39.1	44.3	38.2
1945	46.1	39.8	43.8	37.8	44.6	38.4	57.0	49.2	47.9	41.3
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

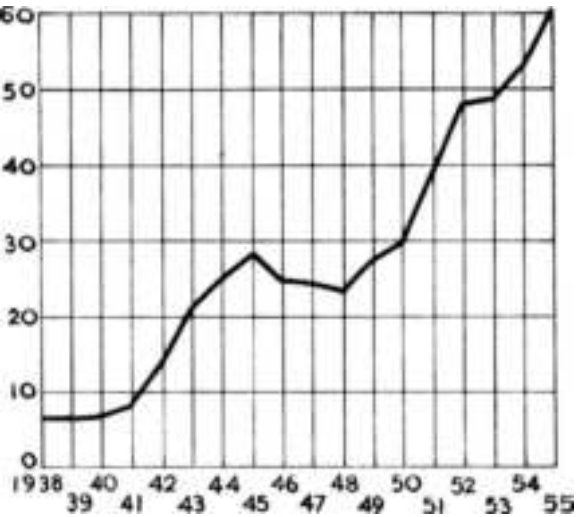
Source: Commercial Banks in Kenya.

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

CURRENCY AND BANKING

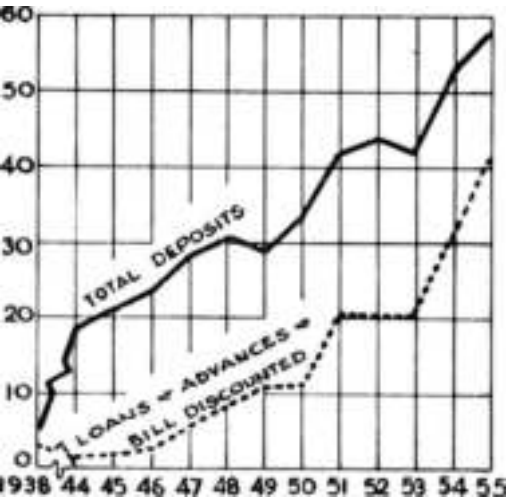
CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

£ M N .



COMMERCIAL BANK STATISTICS

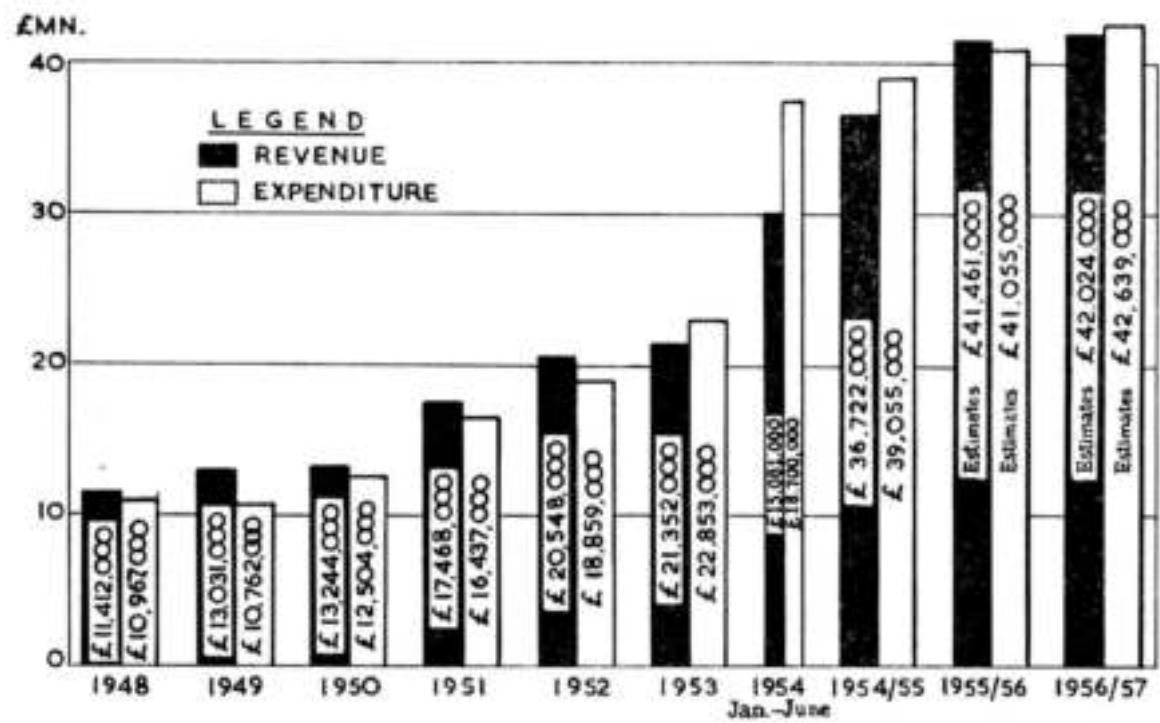
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PUBLIC FINANCE

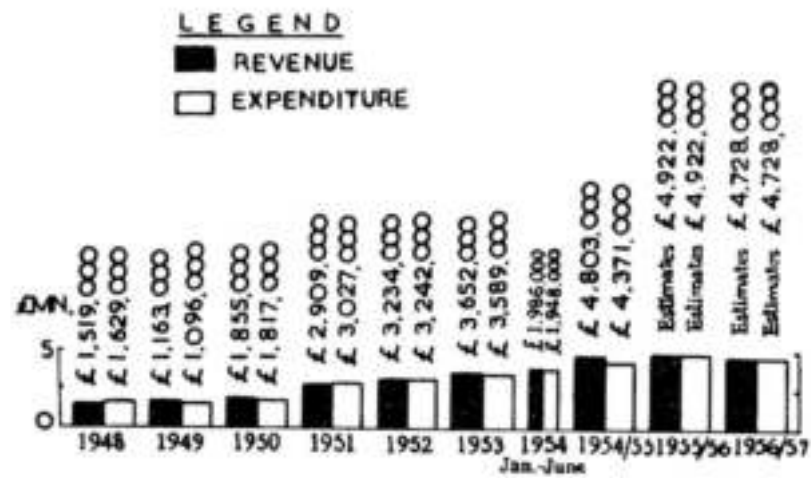
KENYA GOVERNMENT

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1948—1956/57



E.A. HIGH COMMISSION

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1948—1956/57



PUBLIC FINANCE

Notes and Definitions

"Current" Revenue and Expenditure, means Revenue and Expenditure excluding Development Fund Revenue and Expenditure.

Public Finance Statistics

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 re-arrange the accounts on a "functional" basis. That is, to arrange them in such a way 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 problem is put very clearly in Annexure II to the Uganda Protectorate Estimates for 1953:

"The present form of the Protectorate Estimates has been devised so as to facilitate the control of expenditure rather than so as to exhibit expenditure under subject headings. It thus happens that expenditure on a single subject may appear in the Estimates under several different heads of accounts. For example, the figure appearing against the head 'Education' in the 1953 Estimates is £1,552,841. But to obtain the full expenditure on educational activities it is necessary to add to this figure £213,705 from 'Subventions' (grants to Makerere College and other educational institutions), £696,088 from 'Public Works Extraordinary' (school buildings), £10,500 from 'Miscellaneous Services' (Special Scholarship Fund, etc.) and £130,000 from 'Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes,' giving a total expenditure on education of £2,603,134."

The accounts given here are arranged on a functional classification.

Kenya Government Current Expenditure (Table 137), Emergency Expenditure

This item does not represent the whole of the budgetary cost of the Emergency. The sums quoted under this head are those paid into the Emergency Expenditure Fund. This Fund is under the direct control of the Treasury and was set up so that urgent expenditure on the Emergency could be made speedily, and at the same time controlled. There is other expenditure attributable to the Emergency, provision for which is made through the estimates in the usual way.

Grants and Loans from the United Kingdom Government in connection with the Emergency

To help pay for the Emergency, the Government of Kenya had received, as at 30th June, 1956, the undermentioned grants and loans from the Government of the United Kingdom:

U.K. Financial Year		£ million
1954/55	Grant	8
	Loan	<u>3</u>
	Total	<u>11</u>
1955/56	Grant	10
	Loan	<u>4</u>
	Total	<u>14</u>
1956/57	Grant	4
	Loan	<u>2</u>
	Total	<u>6</u>

Kenya had taken up these grants and loans as follows:

Kenya Financial Year		£ million
1/2 1954	Grant	2
1954 55	Grant	6
	Loan	3
1955/56	Grant	<u>10</u>
	Total	<u>21</u>

The Kenya Development Fund

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 Development and the Colony Accounts is not related to any separation of capital and current transactions but in general to whether a particular project was 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.

In any year Development Fund Revenue and Expenditure do not balance; sometimes one is greater and sometimes the other. In considering the revenue and expenditure of the Development Fund it is more appropriate to consider cumulative tables. But even totals cumulative to a particular point in time do not necessarily balance. The difference, whether positive or negative, is carried by the Colony and is reflected in the Colony's Assets and Liabilities. For instance, to June, 1954, the cumulative revenue total is £36,623,526 and the cumulative expenditure total is £31,867,864. The excess of revenue over expenditure £4,755,662, is held by the Colony and appears as a liability in the Colony Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30th June, 1954. Where Estimated Expenditure exceeds Estimated Revenue the deficit will be met by raising loans.

Customs and Excise Revenue

As from the 1st January, 1954, the classification of the East African trade statistics was changed from the old basis to the Standard International Trade Classification. The statistics of customs and excise revenue are therefore tabulated in two parts: up to and including 1953 in Table 140, and 1953 and after in Table 141.

KENYA GOVERNMENT
Current Revenue and Expenditure

Table 135 £'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*	41,461	41,055
1956/57*	42,024	42,639

Source: Colony Estimates and Accounts.

*Estimates Expenditure includes Supplementary Expenditure.

KENYA GOVERNMENT

Revenue

Table 136 £'000

ITEM	1951	1952	1953	Jan.-June 1954	1954/55	Estimates, 1955/56	Estimates, 1956/57
DIRECT TAXATION:							
African Poll Tax	827	898	1,079	783	1,050	1,344	1,343
Personal Tax	194	207	206	199	651	517	700
Income Tax	3,988	4,369	5,950	4,480	8,123	7,500	8,600
Estate Duty	129	187	120	93	162	150	160
INDIRECT TAXATION:							
Customs and Excise	7,060	8,376	7,465	3,924	10,638	11,182	13,650
Stamp Duties	377	444	327	158	455	435	510
Entertainment Tax	41	47	53	29	63	60	71
Petrol Tax	396	409	372	210	434	410	606
Liquor Licences	32	35	37	35	40	35	41
Licences under Traffic Ordinance	275	315	455	369	520	500	645
Other Licences	177	195	192	174	231	214	284
PROVISION OF GOODS AND SERVICES BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS	1,051	1,243	1,632	828	1,700	1,690	146
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:							
(a) Government Property and Royalties	511	620	611	362	554	455	665
(b) Interest on Government Funds and Appreciation of Investments	251	415	442	258	671	420	447
(c) Liquidation of Loans made by Government	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Sale of Government Assets	185	309	164	60	165	88	142
OTHER REVENUE:							
(a) Fines and Forfeitures	102	112	129	65	155	128	157
(b) Miscellaneous Revenue	41	577	179	137	569	67	11
TOTAL (excluding Reimbursements and U.K. Government's Grant and Loan)	15,689	18,758	19,414	12,166	26,181	25,197	28,179
GRANT AND LOAN BY U.K. GOVERNMENT TOWARDS EMERGENCY EXPENDITURE REIMBURSEMENTS*	— 1,779	— 1,790	— 1,938	2,000 915	9,000 1,541	14,000 2,264	6,000 7,845
GRAND TOTAL	17,468	20,548	21,352	15,081	36,722	41,461	42,024

Source: Colony Estimates and Accounts.

*From 1954/55 onwards this is Appropriations-in-Aid plus Departmental reimbursements.

KENYA GOVERNMENT

Expenditure

Table 137

£'000

ITEM	1951	1952	1953	Jan.-June 1954	1954/55	Estimates* 1955/56	Estimates, 1956/57
ADMINISTRATION	1,008	1,129	1,212	620	1,507	1,646	2,042
MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER	1,638	1,983	2,917	1,426	3,342	4,564	8,519
REVENUE COLLECTION AND FINANCIAL CONTROL	516	557	649	351	892	929	928
PUBLIC DEBT	894	991	1,268	804	1,686	2,139	2,518
PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES	629	759	768	333	729	901	976
DEFENCE	656	759	782	397	1,617	1,395	1,399
ECONOMIC SERVICES:							
(a) Agriculture	1,662	1,554	1,557	890	2,476	2,419	2,357
(b) Forestry	175	211	242	145	335	422	539
(c) Lands, Mines and Surveys	237	346	270	133	323	337	348
(d) Water Works	206	339	241	157	281	432	702
(e) Transport	1,163	933	1,478	661	1,337	1,361	1,722
(f) Labour	119	135	145	74	199	246	237
(g) Miscellaneous	812	423	398	214	423	554	571
TOTAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	4,373	3,941	4,330	2,274	5,373	5,771	6,477
SOCIAL SERVICES:							
(a) Social Welfare	128	61	286	127	83	103	136
(b) Housing	18	84	107	46	27	30	21
(c) Education	1,431	2,044	2,547	1,395	3,606	4,209	4,652
(d) Health	1,116	1,327	1,613	783	1,796	1,971	2,335
(e) Labour	20	17	17	8	2	—	14
(f) Miscellaneous	78	303	62	47	61	18	60
TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES	2,790	3,837	4,631	2,406	5,576	6,330	7,218
PUBLIC WORKS UNALLOCABLE	1,312	1,685	1,295	716	1,098	1,669	1,493
OTHER EXPENDITURE UNALLOCABLE	1,046	1,482	1,404	717	1,593	1,601	3,069
EMERGENCY EXPENDITURE}:	—	750	3,000	8,500	16,000	14,000	8,000
TOTAL	14,862	17,874	22,255	18,545	38,943	40,943	42,639
TRANSFERS TO DEVELOPMENT FUND	1,574	984	599	155	112	112	—
GRAND TOTAL	16,437	18,859	22,853	18,700	39,055	41,055	42,639

Source: Colony Estimates and Accounts.

*Supplementary Estimates No. 1 and 2.

Includes Expenditure on Immigration Department and Registrar General's Department.

See Notes.

KENYA DEVELOPMENT FUND

Revenue, 1946-1956/57

Table 138

£'000

ITEM	1946-50	1951	1952	1953	Jan.-June, 1954	1954 55	Revised Estimates, 1955/56	Estimates, 1956/57
Colonial Development and Welfare Vote	1,734	781	610	510	299	1,028	942	718
Contributions from General Revenue	3,480	1,594	984	579	155	112	112	185
Special Funds	3,855	100	899	48	78	100	—	—
Earnings of Undertakings	101	68	58	55	39	13	60	90
Miscellaneous, including Reimbursements	659	75	393	537	18	208	250	131
Loan Funds	1,401	4,867	6,020	6,535	90	480	30	—
TOTAL	11,232	7,485	8,964	8,263	679	1,941	1,394	1,125
CUMULATIVE TOTAL	11,232	18,717	27,681	35,945	36,624	38,564	39,958	41,083

Source: Development Fund Estimates and Colony Accounts.

*See Notes.

Expenditure, 1946-1956/57

Table 139

£'000

ITEM	1946-50	1951	1952	1953	Jan.-June, 1954	1954/55	Revised* Estimates, 1955/56	Estimates, 1956/57
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION	157	40	7	7	117	83	208	47
MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER	490	132	135	196	179	504	875	670
ECONOMIC SERVICES:								
(a) Agriculture	4,166	868	1,016	979	636	1,341	1,335	824
(b) Forestry	230	28	54	51	18	49	50	50
(c) Lands, Mines and Surveys	119	52	129	54	18	24	35	35
(d) Water Works	811	443	441	624	160	283	564	697
(e) Transport	2,395	693	788	1,100	497	1,049	1,422	1,080
TOTAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	7,721	2,085	2,427	2,809	1,330	2,746	3,407	2,687
SOCIAL SERVICES:								
(a) Housing	52	91	175	252	191	337	277	679
(b) Education	2,381	787	1,156	811	277	672	1,232	1,194
(c) Health	430	148	207	231	105	234	262	469
TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES	2,862	1,025	1,539	1,294	573	1,244	1,770	2,341
OTHER EXPENDITURE UNALLOCABLE	2,275	813	1,245	1,857	553	1,289	1,499	2,054
GRAND TOTAL	13,505	4,095	5,352	6,163	2,752	5,866	7,758	7,799
CUMULATIVE TOTAL	13,505	17,600	22,953	29,116	31,868	37,734	45,491	53,291

Source: Development Fund Estimates and Colony Accounts.

*Includes Supplementary Estimates No. 1.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE 1947-1953

Table 174(a)

ITEM	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
IMPORT DUTY:							
Wines, Ale and Beer	58	76	101	59	107	88	98
Spirits	542	538	670	685	847	959	1,073
Tobacco	425	218	484	337	396	671	799
Food	147	137	163	189	242	294	296
Chemicals and Allied Products	—	147	163	132	217	225	164
Rubber	—	99	75	114	128	121	118
Paper	—	64	64	59	124	112	94
Cotton Textiles including Yarns	687	791	935	427	585	832	478
Other Textiles	176	249	272	253	651	304	185
Articles of Clothing of all Materials	—	182	231	206	213	175	102
Products for Heating, Lighting and Power, Lubricants, etc.	520	571	627	709	680	733	655
Non-Metallic Minerals and Manufactures thereof	—	96	95	105	135	111	97
Base Metals and Manufactures thereof	—	274	297	220	459	344	335
Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Vehicles	195	476	408	351	559	674	501
Other	805	275	288	164	503	629	760
Total Import Duty received by Treasury	3,556	4,194	4,872	4,010	5,845	6,273	5,754
Sundries	8	18	10	14	12	13	10
EXPORT DUTY:							
Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	283	
Hides and Skins	—	—	—	—	—	32	
Sisal	—	—	—	—	—	187	
Wattle Bark and Wattle Bark Extract	—	—	—	—	—	83	
Coffee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Export Duty	—	—	—	—	—	584	195
Total Customs Revenue received by Treasury	3,564	4,212	4,882	4,024	5,857	6,871	5,959
EXCISE REVENUE:							
Beer	132	149	186	231	338	547	568
Sugar	57	72	51	71	59	62	61
Tea	22	29	34	26	—	—	—
Tobacco	480	550	529	735	759	845	962
Total Excise Duty received by Treasury	691	801	798	1,062	1,156	1,454	1,591
Sugar Consumption Tax	—	27	40	45	48	51	53
Total Excise Revenue received by Treasury	—	829	838	1,107	1,203	1,505	1,644
TOTAL CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE RECEIVED BY TREASURY	4,254	5,040	5,721	5,131	7,060	8,376	7,603

Source: Colony Estimates and Annual Trade Reports.

*For statistics for 1954 onwards, which are classified differently, see Table 141.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE 1953-1956/57

(New Classification*)

Table 141

£'000

Item	1953	Jan.-June 1954	1954/55	Estimates 1955/56	Estimates, 1956/57
Import Duty:					
Food	287	192	496	480	
Beverages and Tobacco	1,969	851	2,119	2,115	
Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels	13	24	23	30	
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	654	356	850	1,090	
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	13	10	18	20	
Chemicals	167	80	179	180	
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by Materials	1,298	915	1,718	2,127	
Machinery and Transport Equipment	501	254	672	610	
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	211	164	413	375	
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities, n.e.s.	642	375	1,076	970	
Transfers and Adjustments		—330	- 6 2		
Total Import Duty	5,754	2,890	7,501	7,997	10,500
Sundries	10	6	7	10	
Export Duty:					
Cotton..	81	33	184	140	
Hides and Skins	30	28	38	30	
Sisal	2				
Wattle Bark and Wattle Bark Extract	55	38	117	100	
Coffee			627	550	
Total Export Duty	167	99	965	820	240
Total Customs Revenue	5,931	2,994	8,474	8,827	10,740
Excise Revenue:					
Beer	467	357	907	800	
Sugar	48	27	74	50	
Cigarettes	755	509	1,117	1,450	
Tobacco			1		
Matches		-			
Total Excise Duty	1,270	893	2,099	2,300	2,850
Sugar Consumption Tax	39	36	65	55	60
Total Excise Revenue	1,308	930	2,164	2,355	2,910
Total Customs and Excise Revenue .. £	7,240	3,924	10,638	11,182	13,650

Source: Colony Estimates and Accounts.

□See Notes.

PUBLIC DEBT

Kenya Government, 1947—June, 1955

Table 142

£'000

Period Ended	Long Term Public Loans ("Funded Debt")	UNFUNDED DEBT				Total Nominal Debt	OFFSET					Colony Net Debt
		E.A. War Bonds	Colonial Development Fund Loans	"Emergency" Loan	Other		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:												
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

Source: Colony Accounts.

*Loans from Revenue and from Loan Funds.

ESTIMATED STERLING ASSETS OF EAST AFRICA*

Table 143

£ Million

ASSETS HELDBY	30TH JUNE, 1954			31ST DECEMBER, 1954			30TH JUNE, 1955		
	Investments	Liquid Assets†	Total	Investments	Liquid Assets†	Total	Investments	Liquid Assets†	Total
I Governments:									
Kenya	8.6	4.1	12.7	10.1	3.3	13.4	10.0	1.7	11.7
Uganda	52.3	0.5	52.7	50.0	0.2	50.1	47.2	0.5	47.7
Tanganyika	10.6	2.0	12.6	10.0	1.9	11.9	9.9	0.7	10.6
Zanzibar	2.9	0.8	3.7	3.2	0.5	3.8	3.5	0.7	4.2
II Administrations:									
E.A. Railways and Harbours Administration	12.1	5.6	17.7	11.8	6.3	18.1	12.0	3.8	15.8
E.A. Posts and Telecommunications Administration	0.9	1.4	2.3	1.1	1.4	2.4	1.0	1.0	2.0
E.A. High Commission Non-self-contained Services	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.2
III Savings Banks of the Territories	13.7		13.7	14.2		14.2	15.0		15.0
IV E.A. Currency Board			49.2			55.7			55.0
V Banks (Balances due from Banks Abroad, net)			39.7			28.6			23.6
Total			205.2			199.2			186.8

Sources: I, II and III Statistics provided for this purpose by Governments and Administrations.

IV Annual Reports of East African Currency Board, and Monthly Reports of Currency Officer.

V East African Statistical Department, statistics of the Commercial Banks.

*Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

†Cashat 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 144

£'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*	4,922	4,922
1956/57*	4,728	4,728

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

*Estimates.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE SHOWING SOURCES OF REVENUE, 1956/57

Table 145

£'000

ITEM	Her Majesty's Govt.	Govt, of Kenya	Govt, of Tanganyika	Govt, of Uganda	Govt, of Zanzibar	Other Sources	Total
E.A. High Commission and Central Assembly	3	45	42	42	1	8	140
E.A. Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation	76	28	28	28	2	3	167
Desert Locust Survey	37	387	134	64	—	173	794
E.A. Fishery Research	12	5	5	5	—	1	27
E.A. Industrial Research	56	10	4	10	—	10	89
E.A. Marine Fisheries Research Organisation	12	6	6	—	3	—	26
Lake Victoria Fisheries Service	—	11	11	11	—	—	33
E.A. Leprosy Research Centre	—	3	3	3	—	6	14
E.A. Literature Bureau	31	7	7	7	—	1	52
E.A. Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases	19	13	14	13	1	3	62
E.A. Medical Survey and Research Institute	37	8	8	8	—	1	63
Royal East African Navy	—	39	26	19	—	1	85
E.A. Office in London	—	16	6	6	—	6	34
Department of Economic Co-ordination	—	20	19	16	1	1	57
E.A. Statistical Department	—	53	45	41	1	3	143
E.A. Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation	68	28	28	28	—	2	153
E.A. Veterinary Research Organisation	52	23	23	15	—	62	175
E.A. Virus Research Institute	26	9	9	9	1	4	57
E.A. Directorate of Civil Aviation	237	93	157	39	17	11	554
E.A. Meteorological Department	75	62	54	49	3	5	249
Office of Finance Member	—	6	6	6	—	82	101
Miscellaneous Services	—	1	1	1	—	316	320
E.A. Customs and Excise Department	—	316	187	189	—	36	728
E.A. Income Tax Department	—	287	158	128	3	28	604
GRAND TOTAL	£ 740	1,475	980	736	34	764	4,728

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

NOTE.—Values of less than £500 have been omitted as individual items, but included in the totals.

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION

Revenue

Table 146

£'000

ITEM	1951	1952	1953	Jan.-June, 1954	1954/55	Estimates 1955/56	Estimates, 1956/57
H.M. GOVERNMENT:							
Direct Exchequer Grant	319	152	226	120	159	165	249
Grants from C.D. and W. Funds	715	486	572	587	1,212	586	491
TOTAL H.M. GOVERNMENT	1,034	637	798	707	1,371	752	740
GOVERNMENT OF:							
Kenya	815	1,008	1,076	523	1,276	1,279	1,475
Tanganyika	515	703	693	360	955	869	980
Uganda	362	537	588	287	811	730	736
Zanzibar	12	13	20	9	23	26	34
Egypt	2	2	5	—	—	2	2
Somaliland	—	65	36	26	36	36	36
Sudan	—	100	185	—	—	—	—
Aden	—	—	—	—	1	9	10
Other Governments	2	7	8	—	1	2	3
E.A. Railways and Harbours Administration	5	6	8	8	9	9	10
E.A. Posts and Telecommunications Administration	1	1	—	—	2	1	2
British Empire Leprosy Relief Association	—	—	—	10	12	4	4
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	2,748	3,080	3,416	1,931	4,498	3,718	4,031
Reimbursements	2	2	2	21	59	173	247
Sales of Products	45	39	36	15	73	68	74
Interest	9	21	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	9	13	21	8	28	—	—
Rents Received	33	39	45	25	65	76	85
Contingency Funds	53	—	—	—	50	—	—
Loan Fund	11	26	122	—	85	150	270
High Commission Fund	—	14	8	7	—	23	21
Sources not determined	—	—	—	22	55	713	—
Deductions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	2,909	3,234	3,652	1,986	4,803	4,922	4,728

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

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION

Expenditure

Table 147

£'000

ITEM	1951	1952	1953	Jan.-June., 1954	1954/55 1954/55	Estimates, 1955/56	Estimates, 1956/57
E.A. High Commission and Central Assembly	71	76	90	45	108	119	140
E.A. Production and Supply Council	43	37	40	21	41	49	57
E.A. Industrial Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E.A. Airways Corporation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E.A. Directorate of Civil Aviation	243	280	295	149	370	383	554
E.A. Meteorological Department	98	114	146	79	190	195	249
E.A. Statistical Department	51	64	72	36	85	93	143
East African Office in London	15	17	28	13	32	33	34
E.A. Inter-Territorial Languages (Swahili) Committee	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
E.A. Refugee Administration	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Desert Locust Survey	1,125	1,114	1,070	765	1,531	1,607	794
E.A. Literature Bureau	29	46	32	16	39	57	52
Lake Victoria Fisheries Service	21	23	35	12	30	30	33
E.A. Agricultural and Forestry Research Organisation	183	135	141	63	146	132	167
E.A. Fishery Research	17	19	23	10	19	33	27
E.A. Industrial Research	20	23	25	12	30	119	89
E.A. Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation	102	157	216	106	192	201	153
E.A. Veterinary Research Organisation	105	166	157	53	110	109	175
Office of Finance Member	9	10	12	6	15	83	101
E.A. Income Tax Department	200	244	303	174	430	515	604
E.A. Bureau of Research in Medicine and Hygiene	4	4	3	2	6	6	—
E.A. Customs and Excise Department	404	457	501	253	607	623	728
E.A. Medical Research	—	75	61	28	47	47	63
E.A. Medical Survey	103	—	—	—	—	—	—
E.A. Marine Fisheries Research Organisation	20	16	25	10	20	63	26
E.A. Leprosy Research Centre*	3	3	4	5	23	17	14
E.A. Malaria Unit	12	14	23	20	55	57	62
Royal East African Navy	80	73	74	44	80	98	85
Virus Research Institute	33	36	37	19	55	50	57
Miscellaneous Services	30	36	176	6	112	201	320
GRAND TOTAL	3,027	3,242	3,589	1,948	4,371	4,922	4,728

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

*Formerly "E.A. Leprosy Specialist."

Note.—Values of less than £500 have been omitted at individual items, but included in the totals.

G E O G R A P H I C A L I N C O M E A N D N E T P R O D U C T

GEOGRAPHICAL INCOME

Value

Table 148

£ Million

TYPE OF INCOME	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
1. Profits and Surpluses:									
(a) Profits, Interest and Earnings of Self-employed Persons	14.0	16.4	21.6	26.9	37.8	35.8	32.4	35.7	
(b) Public Services	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.0	1.6	3.2	
Total	15.1	17.7	23.3	29.0	40.7	38.8	34.0	38.9	
2. Rentals	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.3	
3. Salaries and Wages	18.2	21.9	24.7	28.1	32.4	37.4	42.9	49.9	
4. African Marketed Produce	2.5	2.8	3.6	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.5	6.7	
5. African Subsistence Agriculture	15.4	16.5	17.2	19.0	22.1	23.4	24.2	26.8	
TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL INCOME	53.0	60.9	71.0	82.7	102.9	107.0	109.4	126.6	26%
		15%	17%	16%	24%	4%	2%	15%	

Percentage

TYPE OF INCOME	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
1. Profits and Surpluses:									
(a) Profits, Interest and Earnings of Self-employed Persons	26.4	26.9	30.4	32.5	36.7	33.5	29.6	28.2	30.8
(b) Public Services	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	1.5	2.5	2.0
Total	28.5	29.1	32.8	35.1	39.5	36.3	31.1	30.7	32.8
2. Rentals	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.0
3. Salaries and Wages	34.3	36.0	34.8	34.0	31.5	34.9	39.2	39.4	41.5
4. African Marketed Produce	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.6	3.7	4.1	5.3	4.1
5. African Subsistence Agriculture	29.1	27.0	24.2	22.9	21.5	21.9	22.1	21.2	18.6
TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL INCOME	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: East African Statistical Department.

NET PRODUCT

Value

£ Million

Table 149

NET PRODUCT OF	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
1. AGRICULTURE:									
(a) Non-African	7.2	7.5	9.5	13.4	21.1	17.8	16.5	18.1	26.7
(b) African Marketed Produce	2.5	2.8	3.6	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.5	6.7	6.5
(c) African Subsistence	15.4	16.5	17.2	19.0	22.1	23.4	24.2	26.8	29.6
Total	25.1	26.8	30.3	36.6	47.9	45.2	45.2	51.6	62.8
2. Commerce, Finance, Insurance	8.7	10.5	12.9	13.6	16.1	17.8	16.7	19.3	23.6
3. Manufacturing	4.5	5.5	6.7	8.9	10.0	11.5	12.7	16.0	20.6
4. Government	4.6	5.5	6.0	6.4	7.7	9.3	12.3	14.2	20.0
5. Transport	4.2	5.0	5.7	6.1	6.9	7.8	7.4	8.4	11.3
6. Building	1.5	2.2	3.0	4.1	5.7	6.5	6.3	6.8	9.1
7. Real Estate	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.8
8. Mining and Quarrying	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.7
9. Other Services	1.9	2.2	3.1	3.5	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.6	5.4
TOTAL NET PRODUCT	53.0	60.9	71.0	82.7	102.9	107.0	109.4	126.6	159.3

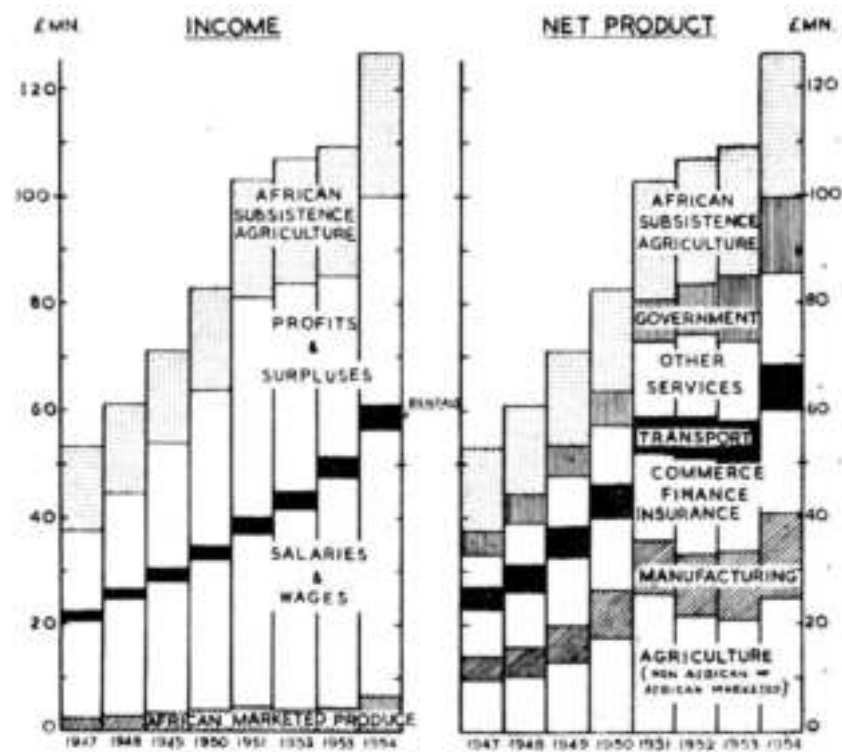
Percentage

NET PRODUCT OF	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
1. Agriculture:									
(a) Non-African	13.6	12.3	13.4	16.2	20.5	16.6	15.1	14.3	16.8
(b) African Marketed Produce	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.6	3.7	4.1	5.3	4.1
(c) African Subsistence	29.1	27.1	24.2	23.0	21.5	21.9	22.1	21.2	18.6
Total	47.4	44.0	42.7	44.3	46.6	42.2	41.3	40.8	39.5
2. Commerce, Finance, Insurance	16.4	17.3	18.2	16.4	15.6	16.6	15.3	15.3	14.7
3. Manufacturing	8.5	9.0	9.4	10.8	9.7	10.8	11.6	12.6	12.9
4. Government	8.7	9.0	8.6	7.7	7.5	8.7	11.2	11.2	12.6
5. Transport	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.4	6.7	7.3	6.8	6.6	7.1
6. Building	2.8	3.6	4.2	5.0	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.7
7. Rentals	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.0
8. Mining and Quarrying	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1
9. Other Services	3.6	3.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.4
TOTAL NET PRODUCT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

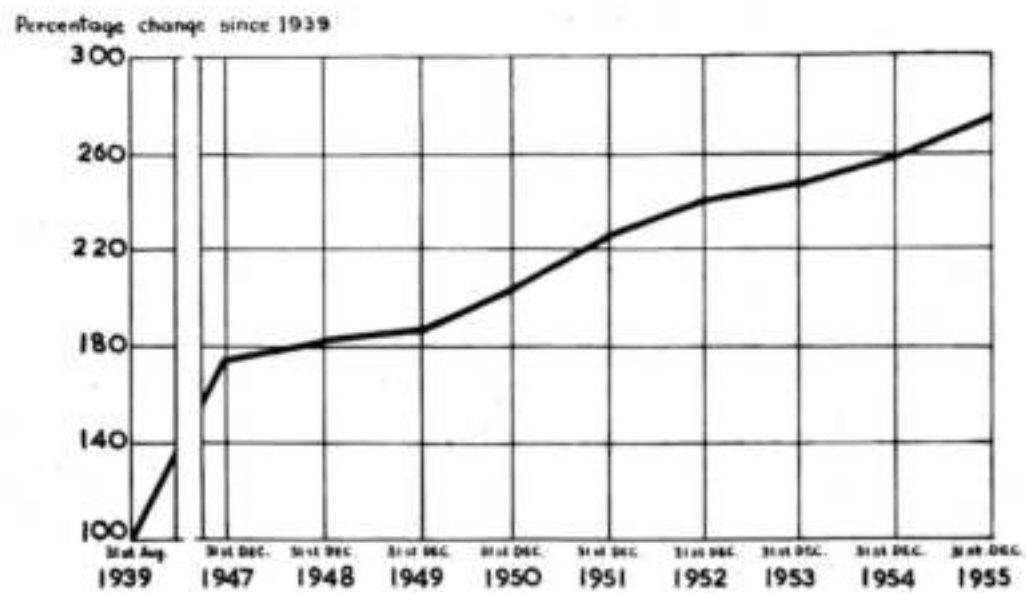
Source: East African Statistical Department.

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.

GEOGRAPHICAL INCOME AND NET PRODUCT, 1947-1954

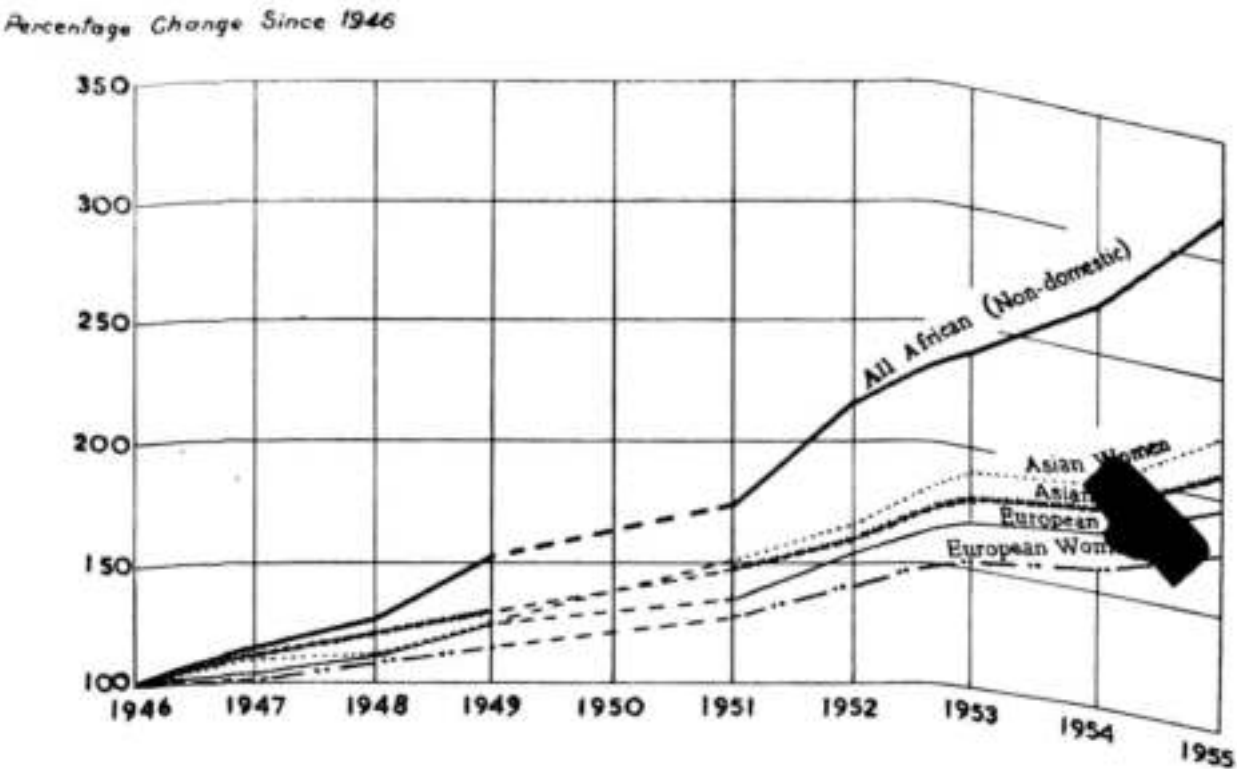


NAIROBI
COST OF LIVING INDEX (EXCLUDING RENT)
(Base Aug. 1939- 100)

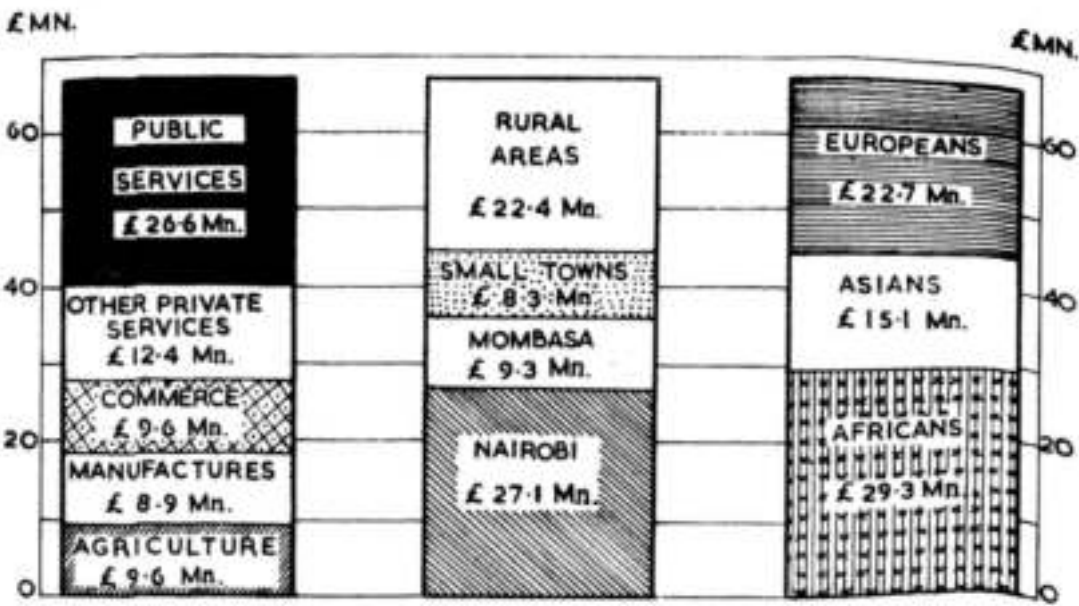


WAGES

INDEX OF AVERAGE WAGES, 1946—55
(Private Industry and Commerce)
(1946=100)



DIVISION OF KENYA'S WAGE BILL, 1955



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 survey carried out at that time.

Prices are collected from 84 representative dealers for 180 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 150

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER	GROUP							Average
	Groceries	Clothing and Footwear	Household Requisites	Motor Transport	Pharma- ceutical Products	Milk	Meat and Fish	Index of all Groups
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 151

AS AT 31ST DECEMBER	Group									Average 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	269
1955	292	274	245	368	215	147	161	158	252	375

Source: East African Statistical Department.

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS INDEX—NAIROBI
(Base: August, 1939=100)

Table 152

YEAR	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	246	236	237
1954	239	238	241	243	245	247
1955	251	252	255	256	261	262

Source: East African Statistical Department.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF CERTAIN CONSUMERS GOODS—NAIROBI

Table 153

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

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

Table 154

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 155

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	5 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.

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 has taken place on the 30th November each year, and excludes military personnel.

Definitions

- (a) *Public Services* include Kenya Government, High Commission (Kenya only), E.A. Railways and Harbours (Kenya only), E.A. Posts and Telegraphs (Kenya only), Defence (civilians only), Local Governments and African District Councils.
- (b) 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."
- (c) In Private Employment:
 - "*Manufactures and Repairs*" includes power and light services.
 - "*Commerce*" includes legal and business services.
 - "*Other Services*" includes domestic service, education, medical and health, religious, community and personal services.
- (d) Over time the coverage has improved, especially since 1954, and therefore the figures are not always strictly comparable.
- (e) *Employment Figures* include all apprentices and part time workers, but exclude directors and partners without basic salary.
- (f) *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.
- (g) The *Annual Wage Bill* is an estimate from monthly data (November). The reported earnings for the month are multiplied by twelve.

Table 156	TOTAL REPORTED EMPLOYEES						Numbers Employed*	
	1946	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT								
European	5,100	6,800	8,000	8,700	9,200	9,900	10,900	12,400
Asian	10,900	15,800	17,300	17,600	17,900	18,900	22,700	24,000
African	298,000	302,300	325,700	319,000	333,000	335,000	360,400	403,000
IN PUBLIC SERVICE								
European	3,600	4,100	4,800	5,300	5,600	7,000	7,900	10,000
Asian	7,300	8,400	8,200	8,100	8,400	9,500	10,000	10,600
African	78,700	92,700	96,500	93,400	101,600	118,000	130,500	155,000
ALL EMPLOYEES								
European	8,700	10,900	12,800	14,000	14,800	16,900	18,800	22,400
Asian	18,200	24,200	25,500	25,700	26,300	28,500	32,700	34,600
African	376,800	395,000	422,200	412,400	434,600	453,000	490,900	558,100
Total	403,700	430,100	460,500	452,100	475,700	498,400	542,400	615,100

SOURCE: EAST AFRICAN STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

*All figures rounded to the nearest 100.

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED EMPLOYEES

Table 157

Numbers Employed*

INDUSTRY	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT							
Agriculture and Forestry:							
Non-African	1,300	1,600	1,900	1,800	1,800	2,300	2,200
African	189,200	201,900	203,200	202,700	211,300	218,800	245,700
TOTAL	190,500	203,500	205,100	204,500	213,100	221,100	247,900
MINING AND QUARRYING:							
Non-African	200	200	200	300	200	200	300
African	8,500	8,300	5,500	5,900	4,700	5,500	7,400
TOTAL	8,700	8,500	5,700	6,200	4,900	5,700	7,700
MANUFACTURES AND REPAIRS:							
Non-African	6,200	7,200	7,300	7,400	8,200	9,300	10,100
African	27,600	36,200	39,400	43,200	38,600	42,700	47,300
TOTAL	33,800	43,400	46,700	50,600	46,800	52,000	57,400
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION:							
Non-African	2,800	2,900	2,600	2,500	2,500	3,200	3,300
African	16,200	16,300	12,700	15,600	13,700	19,400	22,100
TOTAL	19,000	19,200	15,300	18,100	16,200	22,600	25,400
COMMERCE:							
Non-African	7,800	9,200	9,900	10,600	11,200	13,100	14,500
African	18,300	19,300	15,800	17,800	18,700	22,100	23,600
TOTAL	26,100	28,500	25,700	28,400	29,900	35,200	38,100
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS:							
Non-African	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,400
African	3,700	5,200	7,800	7,900	8,000	7,600	11,900
TOTAL	5,600	7,100	9,800	9,900	10,100	9,800	14,300
OTHER SERVICES:							
Non-African	2,400	2,300	2,400		2,800	3,300	3,600
African	38,800	38,500	34,600		40,000	44,300	45,100
TOTAL	41,200	40,800	37,000		42,800	47,600	48,700
TOTAL PRIVATE INDUSTRY:							
Non-African	22,600	25,300	26,300	27,100	28,800	33,600	36,400
African	302,300	325,700	319,000	333,000	335,000	360,400	403,100
TOTAL	324,900	351,000	345,300	360,100	363,800	394,000	439,500
IN PUBLIC SERVICE							
All Services except Railways:							
Non-African	8,900	9,300	9,600	9,800	12,200	13,000	15,800
African	72,500	74,400	71,300	77,900	92,000	103,700	125,300
TOTAL	81,400	84,700	80,900	87,700	104,200	116,700	141,100
E.A. Railways and Harbours:							
Non-African	3,600	3,700	3,800	4,200	4,300	4,900	4,800
African	20,200	21,100	22,100	23,700	26,000	26,800	29,700
TOTAL	23,800	24,800	25,900	27,900	30,300	31,700	34,500
Total Public Services:							
Non-African	12,500	13,000	13,400	14,000	16,500	17,900	20,600
African	92,700	96,500	93,400	101,600	118,000	130,500	155,000
TOTAL	105,200	109,500	106,800	115,600	134,500	148,400	175,600

Source: East African Statistical Department.

*All figures rounded to the nearest 100.

REPORTED EMPLOYMENT IN TOWNS—1955

TDEO 158							Numbers Employed*		
	Nairobi City	Thika	Nyeri and Nanyuki	Kisumu	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kitale	Mom- basa	Total (Towns Only)
EUROPEANS FULL TIME:									
Men	7,200	100	300	400	700	200	100	1,600	10,600
Women	4,000		100	100	300	200	100	500	5,300
ASIANS FULL TIME:									
Men	15,000	200	400	1,000	1,200	500	300	7,300	26,000
Women	1,100	—	—	100	—	—	—	600	1,800
NON-AFRICANS:									
Part Time and Apprentice	2,100	—	—	100	500	100	—	900	3,700
AFRICANS FULL TIME:									
Men	67,500	3,000	10,400	10,500	15,200	4,500	2,500	37,900	151,500
Women	2,000	100	400	300	100	100	100	400	3,500
Juveniles	300	100	100	—	100	—	—	—	600
Casual, Part Time and Appren- tice	3,300	200	1,200	1,000	300	100	100	6,100	12,200
TOTAL EMPLOYED	102,500	3,700	12,900	13,500	18,400	5,700	3,200	55,300	215,200

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.

* All figures rounded to the nearest 100.

TRIBAL DISTRIBUTION OF AFRICAN EMPLOYEES—1954

Table 159				Percentages
TRIBE	Agriculture (including Domestics)	Domestics Outside Agriculture	Private Industry and Commerce	Public Services
Luo, Kisii, Maragoli, Abuluhya and other Nyanza Tribes	40.1	37.9	35.3	32.3
Kipsigis, Nandi	17.4	3.5	2.4	5.7
Kikuyu, Embu, Meru	20.0	31.3	23.3	26.1
Kamba	8.1	15.9	18.2	17.4
Coast Province Africans	3.0	4.8	10.0	7.4
Other Kenya Africans	7.9	0.8	6.5	8.1
Non-Kenya Africans	3.5	5.8	4.3	3.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: East African Statistical Department.

REPORTED AVERAGE EARNINGS, 1946-1955*

A. Private Industry and Commerce

Table 160

£'s per annum

	1956	1946	1947	1948	1949	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
EUROPEAN (FULL-TIME):										
Men	1,396	701	722	770	870	940	1,073	1,186	1,225	1,366
Women	1396	328	331	354	373	419	431	498	525	581
ASIAN, ETC. (FULL-TIME):										
Men	467	219	242	263	285	325	350	391	405	458
Women	335	140	153	156	175	175	233	267	275	315
AFRICAN (FULL-TIME AND CASUAL, MEN, and Juvenile):										
Non-Domestic		23	26	29	35	35	50	55	62	73
Domestic		23	28	32	34	38	44	49	56	

B. Public Services (including Local Government)

	1956	1946	1947	1948	1949	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
EUROPEAN (FULL-TIME):	1,256									
Men		669	712	716	795	919	1,032	1,046	1,114	1,229
Women	721	346	359	389	418	531	606	617	646	685
ASIAN, ETC. (FULL-TIME):										
Men	516		259	272	298	356	380	389	409	533
Women	400		167	171	194	245	286	309	314	362
AFRICAN (FULL-TIME AND CASUAL):										
Men, Women and Juvenile	74		30	35	37	47	52	61	62	72

C. Agriculture

	1956	1946	1947	1948	1949	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
EUROPEAN (FULL-TIME):										
Men	1,083	509	565	593	714	803	883	887	968	1,039
Women	535	242	259	268	302	328	386	458	518	486
ASIAN, ETC. (FULL-TIME):										
Men	488	208	243	299	310	358	444	469	448	504
AFRICAN (FULL-TIME AND CASUAL):										
Men, Women and Juvenile	32	13	16	16	17	20	22	24	25	31

Source: East African Statistical Department.

*No figures are available for 1950.

(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 EARNINGS OF AFRICAN EMPLOYEES

Estimated Average Earnings in 1955

Table 161

£'s per annum

	AVERAGE EARNINGS				
	FULL TIME EMPLOYEES			Casual Employees (All)	All Employees
	Men	Women	Juveniles		
PRIVATE INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE (excluding Domestic Workers)	73	38	28	79	73
PUBLIC SERVICES (including Local Government Authorities)	77	34	16	28	72
AGRICULTURE (including Domestic Workers on Farms)	38	25	23	22	31

Source: East African Statistical Department.

(1) The majority of women and juveniles in the public service are employed in the Agricultural and Forestry Departments.

(2) In agriculture, most of the casual employees are women and juveniles, unlike casual employees in industry.

DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS

European Men

Table 162 (a)

Percentages

EARNINGS GROUP £'s per Annum	PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT					PUBLIC SERVICE				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Up to £599	31.1	31.6	19.9	12.1	9.2	24.5	11.8	8.3	8.2	2.3
£600-£1,199	53.5	50.6	53.5	54.7	53.3	64.5	71.8	67.1	66.9	67.0
£1,200-£1,799	10.2	12.0	17.2	22.6	25.2	9.5	13.7	20.5	20.9	26.1
£1,800-£2,399	3.2	3.2	5.2	6.0	7.3	4.2	2.1	3.2	3.3	3.9
£2,400 and Over	2.0	2.6	4.2	4.6	5.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Asian Men

Table 162 (b)

Percentages

EARNINGS GROUP £'s per Annum	PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT					PUBLIC SERVICE				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Up to £179	18.1	17.8	13.3	8.3	8.4	8.0	5.4	4.8	2.5	3.1
£180-£359	56.4	47.6	45.4	39.7	34.0	63.6	54.2	50.0	51.9	43.5
£360-£539	19.9	25.8	29.5	36.2	39.1	23.8	28.6	27.8	27.9	30.9
£540-£719	3.7	5.6	7.5	10.2	13.2	4.1	10.1	15.0	14.1	16.2
£720 and Over	1.9	3.2	4.3	5.6	5.3	0.5	1.7	2.4	3.6	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: East African Statistical Department.

REPORTED ANNUAL WAGE BILL IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT—1955

Private Employment

Table 163

£'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)	1,500	100	2,900	700	200	3,900	1,100	1,900	12,300
Asians (All)	200	100	3,000	1,100	200	4,100	600	700	10,000
Africans (All)	7,900	600	3,000	1,600	100	1,600	1,100	2,300	18 200
TOTAL	9,600	800	8,900	3,400	500	9,600	2,800	4,900	40,500

Public Services

£'000

RACE	Kenya Government	E.A. Railways and Harbours	E.A. Posts and Telegraphs	E.A. High Commission	Defence (Civilians Only)	Local Government	Total Public Services
Europeans (All)	6,900	(Kenya only) 1,400	(Kenya only) 400	(Kenya only) 700	400	(Kenya) 600	10,400
Asians (All)	1,900	1,900	400	200	400	300	5,100
Africans (All)	6,200	2,600	400	200	300	1,400	11,100
TOTAL	15,000	5,900	1,200*	1,100	1,100	2,300	26,600

Source: East African Statistical Department.

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest £100,000.

REPORTED ANNUAL WAGE BILL IN TOWNS-1955

Table	164								£'000
RACE	Nairobi City	Thika	Nyeri and Nanyuki	Kisumu	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kitale	Mombasa	Total
European (All)	12,800	100	500	500	1,200	400	200	2,500	18,200
Asian (All)	8,100	100	200	500	600	300	100	3,400	13,300
African (All)	6,200	300	800	800	1,200	300	200	3,400	13,200
TOTAL	27,100	500	1,500	1,800	3,000	1,000	500	9,300	44,700

Source: East African Statistical Department.

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest £100,000.

P U B L I C H E A L T H

REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS, NURSES AND MIDWIVES

Table 165

YEAR	DOCTORS		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	507		33	82	518	332

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 166

RACE AND CATEGORY	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
EUROPEAN					
Government:					
General	88	88	88	16	16
Infectious	18	18	21	12	9
Mental	17	17	17	32	32
Total Government	123	123	126	60	57
Total Private	289	289	355	463	463
TOTAL	412	412	481	523	520
ASIAN					
Government:					
General	121	121	203	128	132
Infectious	24	24	49	3	9
Mental	51	51	51	51	51
Total Government	196	196	303	182	192
Total Private	53	73	73	73	86
TOTAL	249	269	376	255	278
AFRICAN					
Government:					
General	4,520	4,581	4,671	4,357	4,321
Infectious	926	930	693	904	936
Mental	509	509	507	529	529
Total Government	5,955	6,020	5,871	5,790	5,786
Private	67	67	67	67	90
Mission*	1,174	1,173	1,173	1,173	1,721
TOTAL	7,196	7,260	7,111	7,030	7,076
GRAND TOTAL ALL RACES	7,857	7,941	7,968	7,808	7,874

Source: Medical Department.

*Returns from missions, especially for the years 1951-4 are incomplete and totals are understated.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS—CASES TREATED

(All Races Combined)

Table 167

YEAR	In-Patients	Out-Patients	Total Cases	In-Patients Deaths	Mortality per 1,000 In-Patients
1946	130,267	752,592		4,110	31
1947	160,345	811,053	882,862	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
1955	146,900	1,216,912	1,363,812	6,300	42

Source: Education Department.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS—RETURN OF DISEASES

All Races.—In-Patients and Out-Patients Combined

Table 168

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

Source: Medical Department.

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—NAIROBI CITY

Table 169

DISEASE	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955			
					European	Asian	African	Total
Anthrax	16	10	7	6	—	2	9	11
Beri-beri	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackwater Fever	2	4	—	2	—	—	—	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	11	2	1	30	1	8	144	153
Chickenpox	531	55	238	70	38	9	59	106
Diphtheria	16	30	13	5	1	1	3	5
Dysentery, Amoebic	57	75	56	31	3	1	14	18
Dysentery, Bacillary	316	344	564	562	102	12	352	466
Encephalitis	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	4
Erysipelas	1	1	2	3	—	—	1	1
Infective Hepatitis	—	5	—	18	5	1	15	21
Kala-Azar	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
Malta Fever	4	6	4	5	3	—	3	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	19	23	55	—	—	77	77
Para-typhoid	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	9	32	20	116	13	1	5	19
Puerperal Fever	5	6	1	1	—	3	1	4
Relapsing Fever	8	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
Salmonellosis	—	—	—	31	—	—	9	9
Scarlet Fever	1	2	4	—	1	—	—	1
Smallpox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tick Typhus	15	24	4	9	17	—	1	18
Trypanosomiasis	2	1	—	1	2	—	2	4
Tuberculosis	405	361	472	303	4	15	264	283
Typhoid	74	38	151	339	7	11	155	173
Leprosy	13	—	9	3	—	—	2	2
TOTAL	1,500	1,039	1,569	1,600	197	64	1,122	1,383

Source: Nairobi Medical Officer of Health.

E D U C A T I O N

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BY RACE AND CATEGORY

Table 170
(Excluding Post-Secondary and Teacher Training)

YEAR	European		Asian		ARABAN 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	3	13	15	3,319
1954	10	40	23	111	1	9	16	3,230
1955	12	45	20	110	1	9	18	3,424

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.

PUPILS ENROLLED BY RACE AND CATEGORY

Table 171
(Excluding Post-Secondary and Teacher Training)

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

Source: Education Department.

*Pupils in special schools included.

TEACHERS BY CATEGORY AND RACE OF SCHOOLS

Table 172

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

Source: Education Department.

*Estimates. Only totals are available.

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS AND THEIR ENROLMENT, 1955

Table 173

European

	Schools	PRIMARY			Schools	SECONDARY		
		Enrolment				Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	14	2,284	1,936	4,220	4	952	669	1,621
Aided Schools not included above	14	411	438	849	1	—	175	175
Unaided Schools	17	807	886	1,693	7*	203	284	487
TOTAL	45	3,502	3,260	6,762	12	1,155	1,128	2,283

This figure includes one school with Secondary Classes. *This figure includes 5 schools with Primary Sections.

Asian (including Goan and Mixed Races)

	Schools	PRIMARY			Schools	SECONDARY			Schools	TEACHER TRAINING		
		Enrolment				Enrolment				Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	23	10,754	4,258	15,012	10*	2,814	895	3,709	3	72	99	171
Aided Schools not included above	79	5,538	9,669	15,207	8	510	717	1,227	—	—	—	—
Unaided Schools	8	426	226	652	2	247	265	512	—	—	—	—
Total	110	16,718	14,153	30,871	20	3,571	1,877	5,448	3	72	99	171

*Includes 2 Secondary Technical Schools.

Arab

		PRIMARY				SECONDARY		
	Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	8	1,557	522	2,079	1	97		97
Aided Schools not included above	1	67	20	87	—	—	2	2
Unaided Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	1,624	542	2,166	1	97	2	99

African

	Schools	PRIMARY			Schools	INTERMEDIATE			School	SECONDARY		
		Enrolment				Enrolment				Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	7	444	7	451	10	1,102	233	1,335	8	977	—	977
Aided Schools not included above	2,247	215,478	75,818	291,296	358	38,471	8,154	46,625	9	1,002	143	1,145
Unaided Schools	796	40,954	11,837	52,791	6	319	62	381	1	45	—	45
TOTAL	3,050	256,876	87,662	344,538	374	39,892	8,449	48,341	18	2,024	143	2,167

		TEACHER TRAINING			TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL			
	Schools	Enrolment			Schools	Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools	13	693	98	791	3	893	—	893
Aided Schools not included above	30	1,120	548	1,668	—	—	—	—
Unaided Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	43	1,813	646	2,459	3	893	—	893

Source: Education Department.

Note.—A school providing education at more than one level is counted as a separate school for each level.

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

Table 174(a)

SUBJECT	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954/5*	1955/6	Totals	% app.
1. Primers and Language Study	—	2	1(1)	3	5(1)	6(3)	6(1)	1(1)	24	% 6
2. Fiction	—	1	2	10	5	5	10(1)	3(3)	36	9
3. Education General	1	—	5	4	5	14(1)	10(2)	11(2)	50	12.5
4. Agriculture and Veterinary	1	—	8	4	5	9(2)	3(2)	4(1)	34	8.5
5. Health	—	3	13	3	7(2)	2	13(5)	9(1)	50	12.5
6. Civics and Moral	1	5	9	5(1)	10	8(1)	15(2)	5(2)	58	14.5
7. History and Biography	—	2	3	3	8(1)	9(1)	28(3)	9(4)	62	15.5
8. Tribal Customs, Lore and Anthropology	—	3	5	3	5	6(1)	5	3(2)	30	7.5
9. For Women	—	1	4	3	3	3(1)	12(4)	5(1)	31	7.5
10. Money and Trade: Crafts	—	1	1	2	—	—	9	11	24	6
	3	18	51	40	53	62	111*	61	399	

Table 174 (b)**Number of Volumes**

'000

SUBJECT	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954/5*	1955/6	Totals
1. Primers and Language Study	—	11	3(3)	36	48.8(17)	60.95(50.7)	17.6(3)	3(3)	180.35
2. Fiction	—	5	10	51.1	24.5	31	56.3(5)	17.5(17.5)	195.4
3. Education General	0.5	—	36	13.1	18.2	91.8(5)	37.1(7.5)	40.25(10)	236.95
4. Agriculture and Veterinary	5	—	59.5	30	17.9	53.5(15)	15(10)	25(5)	205.9
5. Health	—	15	89	18.2	57.2(40)	8.5	108.75(45)	40(5)	336.65
6. Civics and Moral	5	17	35.8	30(5)	32.55	30(3)	75(10)	23.2(12.5)	248.55
7. History and Biography	—	8	12	13.2	37.5(5)	55.8(5)	123.8(11)	32.5(18)	282.8
8. Tribal Customs, Lore and Anthropology	—	10	27.5	15	21	29	13	15(10)	130.5
9. For Women	—	5	25.5	13	15	13(10)	63(25)	18.5(5)	153.0
10. Money and Trade: Crafts	—	5	10	7.5	—	—	23.85	22.75	69.1
	10.5	76	308.3	227.1	272.65	373.55	533.4*	237.7	2,039.2

Source: East African Literature Bureau Annual Report.

*Eighteen-month period.
 Unbracketed figures are totals: bracketed figures are reprints.

BOOKS PUBLISHED, BY LANGUAGE**Table 175**

LANGUAGE	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954*	1955*
New Titles:								
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

Source: East African Literature Bureau.

*These columns are not comparable with those in the table above. These show the totals for the calendar year while in the table 174 the totals for 1954 onwards have been shown against the departmental year, which runs from July to June.

JUSTICE

CASES FILED FOR HEARING

Table 176Numbers

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
1954	17,170	50,938	2,811	3,767	43	854
1955	16,405	63,259	3,014	2,097	56	355

Source: Judicial Department.

*Kenya only.

SUPREME COURT

Cases Filed by Type

Table 177Numbers

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 178Numbers

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 179 All Races Combined Numbers

OFFENCES	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Against the Person	1,456	1,599	1,444	1,115	1,322
Malicious Injury to Property	126	164	207	142	235
Against Stock and Produce Theft Ordinance	1,086	968	1,068	554	687
Against Property	7,310	9,495	9,921	5,596	6,012
Against the Administration of Lawful Authority, Social Economy, etc.	3,324	22,698	26,784	1,073	2,004
Against Employment of Natives Ordinance, and Domestic Servants	451	803	878	765	723
Against Township and Municipal Corporation Rules	11,280	13,544	14,412	19,754	13,424
Against Native Poll Tax Ordinance	640	110	2,208	1,330	438
Against Native Registration Ordinance	208	205	360	2,563	444
Against Resident Labourers Ordinance	631	566	604	2,027	214
Traffic Offences	10,904	12,535	9,757	11,346	8,473
Unlawful Assemblies, Riots and Other Offences against Public Order and Tranquillities, etc.	—	580	1,776	11,615	9,763
Other Offences under Local Laws, Ordinances and Proclamations, Rules, Regulations, etc.	17,925	994	2,290	50,160	24,099
Against Emergency Regulations	—	—	205	268	16,598
	55,341	64,261	71,914	108,308	84,436

Source: Judicial Department.

PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED BY ALL COURTS—BY RACE

Table 180 Numbers

PUNISHMENT	1953				1954			
	Europeans	Asians	Africans	Total	Europeans	Asians	Africans	Total
Fine paid	1,068	3,861	28,048	32,977	1,401	4,468	27,149	33,018
Detention camp or simple imprisonment in default of line or sureties	5	37	17,472	17,514	1	37	10,153	10,191
Imprisonment in default of fine or sureties	58	245	6,065	6,368	27	143	5,991	6,161
Fine and detention camp or simple imprisonment	—	—	2	2	—	8	43	51
Fine and imprisonment	—	—	141	141	3	—	320	323
Detention camp or simple imprisonment	3	1	5,466	5,470	3	12	3,347	3,362
Peremptory imprisonment	27	76	18,426	18,529	13	141	17,144	17,298
Bound over or otherwise disposed of	5	12	3,326	3,343	13	32	3,414	3,459
Cautioned or warned	2	33	360	395	8	33	142	183
Deported	—	4	2	6	—	2	—	2
Repatriated or returned home or asked to leave the town	42	2	17,418	17,462	1	3	5,245	5,249
Committed to approved school or house of detention	2	12	386	400	4	3	431	438
Tax and costs, compensation and wages as ordered, paid	76	609	781	1,466	43	518	335	896
Bail estreated, bond cancelled or forfeited or articles confiscated, etc.	2	59	1,209	1,270	—	23	1,181	1,204
Detained pending H.E. Governor's order	—	—	16	16	—	1	21	22
Whipping with approved school	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	4
Whipping only	—	4	872	876	1	3	1,080	1,084
Whipping with fine or detention camp or both	—	—	2	2	—	—	5	5
Whipping with fine and or peremptory imprisonment	—	—	67	67	—	—	44	44
Imprisonment for life	—	—	9	9	—	—	12	12
Death sentences	—	—	160	160	—	—	72	72
Probation	5	24	1,802	1,831	2	31	1,322	1,355
Committed to prison for failure to find security	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	3
TOTAL	1,295	4,979	102,034	108,308	1,520	5,458	77,458	84,436

Source: Education Department.

PRISON POPULATION**Table 181**

Numbers

YEAR	Total No. of persons committed	For debt	For safe custody*	For imprison- ment	For 2 years or more	For 1 month to 2 years	For less than 1 month	Previously convicted	Daily average in prison	Deaths (excl. exe- cutions)
1938	13,186	237	5,566	7,383	7,383			1,783	3,005	61
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

Source: Prisons Department.

*Includes subsequently discharged and lunatics.

CRIME KNOWN TO THE POLICE**Reported Cases****Table 182**

Numbers

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

Source: Kenya Police.

POLICE FORCE STRENGTH**Table 183** 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
1939	27	88	36	4	—	71	122	1,799	621	2,768
1940	31	99	38	3	—	71		2,613		2,855
1941	32	99	36	3	—	85		2,881		3,136
1942	41	96	26	2	12	147		3,475		3,799
1943	33	95	26	—	20	160		4,511		4,845
1944	36	98	29	—	34	499		4,239		4,935
1945	35	104	30	12	58	496		4,070	142	4,947
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

Source: Kenya Police.

POLICE RESERVE STRENGTH**Table 184** 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

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 1955 the rebellion was being brought well under control.

EMERGENCY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Table 185£

YEAR	Revenue	Expenditure
1952		750,000
1953	—	3,000,000
Jan.-June 1954	2,000,000	8,500,000
1954/55	9,000,000	16,000,000
1955/56	10,000,000	14,000,000
1956/57	6,000,000	8,000,000
TOTAL	27,000,000	50,250,000

Source: Kenya Colony Estimates and Accounts.

Up to 1955/56 Revenue figures are U.K. Grants and Loans as taken by the Kenya Government. The 1956/57 figure is a budgetary one. Kenya Government may not take £1 million. See also notes to Public Finance Section, page 79.

REPORTED EMERGENCY CASUALTIES AND ARRESTS

Table 186

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

Source: Kenya Police.

1952: November and December only.

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

ALLOCATION OF COMPULSORY NATIONAL SERVICEMEN, 1955

Europeans

Table 187

ALLOTTED TO	January	August	September	October	November	December
Field Intelligence Officers	60	58	58	60	63	63
District Officers	107	120	102	103	104	104
Kenya Regiment	197	188	177	209	190	205
Kenya Regt. attached King's African Rifles	67	46	36	34	27	14
Kenya Regiment attached British Infantry	28	28	23	23	27	58
Kenya Regt. attached Special Duties	28	37	36	32	32	30
Survey Department—Military Mapping Unit	12	12	12	12	12	12
Kenya Regt. Training Centre	90	73	73	47	48	—
Kenya Police Reserve (Police Duties)	208	152	143	130	107	90
Prisons	120	59	53	42	32	—
Passbook Control..	48	27	15	12	9	—
African Land Development	7	2	2	2	2	—
	972	802	730	706	653	576

Source: Director of Manpower (European).

In addition some 50 men were called up and directed to remain in their civil employment and 45 redirected back to it.
In addition to the 972 men called up at the beginning of 1955, some 350 men were serving temporarily with the security forces as volunteers.