PROJECT FOR HARMONIZING AND IMPROVING STATISTICS IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA (HISWACA)
SOP 2: P180085

SATISFACTION SURVEY AMONG USERS AND PRODUCERS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS (ESUPSO) IN CAMEROON IN 2025

Data analysis report

May 2026

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FOREWORD

The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) is pleased to present the data analysis report of the satisfaction survey among producers and users of official statistics in Cameroon.

This study, harmonized across countries of the subregion, addresses a crucial need for information about the satisfaction derived by users of official statistics as well as the producers of those statistics.

It is imperative for the National Statistical System (NSS) to ensure that the expectations of primary users are fully met to enable them make sound decisions in formulating, monitoring and evaluating national and sector-specific development policies and strategies.

As Cameroon aims to transition from the Enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS) to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) by 2029, it is imperative for all producers to understand the role that each must play within their area of expertise when it comes to producing and disseminating high quality statistical information in order to guide decision-making.

This report examines the use of official statistics as well as users' perception of their accessibility, rigor, clarity, reliability, coverage, the relevance of their analysis, the frequency of their production and their dissemination. It also focuses on the statistics currently being produced, highlighting certain key aspects of their production and dissemination.

This document will mainly serve as a guide to NSS producers so that they can make the necessary adjustments in the way statistics are being produced to address users' needs (at least the main ones). This implies that the document must be widely disseminated and that awareness and capacity-building campaigns should be rolled out across all stakeholders in the network. The document will also be used to support ongoing advocacy efforts with relevant authorities to ensure that producers are given sufficient resources to carry on and further improve the work that has already been initiated.

This important publication was developed by NIS experts with technical support from relevant departments of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC), which, for the sake of harmonizing approaches across the subregion, provided methodological guidance to conduct the study. May each of them find in this work the satisfaction of a well accomplished mission and NIS's recognition for their efforts.

This is also the opportunity to extend gratitude to all those who contributed to the data collection that served as the basis for this work, including heads of government departments, heads of public and private agencies and institutions, regional and international organizations, members of parliaments, local government bodies, the media, civil society organizations as well as researchers and other stakeholders who responded positively to our request. This gratitude also goes to the entire data collection and supervisory team members who worked tirelessly to ensure the success of the survey.

This survey was fully funded by the HISWACA project, with the World Bank's support, to strengthen the statistical capacity of countries in the subregion through the harmonization of methods, the improvement of access to data and the sustainable modernization of statistical

systems. On behalf of the entire NSS, we would like to express our deepest appreciation to this partner for its unwavering support for statistical production in Cameroon.

The Director General of NIS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

…	Data not available
%	Percentage
AfDB	African Development Bank
BEAC	Bank of Central African States
BOP	Balance of payment
BUCREP	Central Bureau for Census and Population Studies
BUNEC	Central Bureau for National Registration
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTD	Local government authorities
DA	Data Analyst
DCR	Department of Statistical Coordination, Cooperation, and Research
DDS	Department of Demographic, Socioeconomic, and Environmental Statistics
DSI	Department of IT Systems
EHCVM	Harmonized Survey on Household Living Conditions
ESUPSO	Satisfaction survey among users and producers of official statistics
ESUSO	Satisfaction survey among users of official statistics
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
HISWACA	Harmonizing and Improving Statistics in West and Central Africa
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPPI	Industrial Producer Price Index
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
IT	Information Technology
MEPC	Cameroonian Nomenclature of Trades, Jobs and Professions
MINEPAT	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development
MINFI	Ministry of Finances
MINFOPRA	Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform
N/A	Not Applicable
NACAM	Nomenclature of activities and products of Cameroon
NAEMA	Nomenclature of economic activities adapted to AFRISTAT Member States
NCF	Cameroonian Nomenclature of Training Courses
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIC	National Institute of Cartography
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NMAC	Cameroonian Nomenclature of Craft Trades
NQAF	National Quality Assurance Framework

NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSS	National Statistical System
PAPI	Paper and Pencil Interviewing
RGPH	General Population and Housing Census
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SI	Satisfaction Index
TFP	Technical and Financial Partner
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UTS	User Thematic Score
WHO	World Health Organization

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

In an international environment shaped by a growing demand for transparency, accountability and evidenced-based governance, the quality of official statistics is a key element for developing relevant public policies and for making informed decisions. The development, the implementation, the monitoring and evaluation of development policies require reliable, relevant, current and accessible statistical data. Over the years, statistical production has significantly improved in Cameroon and efforts are increasingly made towards enhancing the quality of what is being produced. Various evaluations of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) show that user satisfaction is not adequately taken into account in the statistical production process. Yet, aligning statistical output with users' needs is a key factor that determines the relevance and the value of the data produced. To address this shortcoming, the NSS took advantage of the HISWACA project, implemented with the World Bank's support, to conduct satisfaction surveys among producers and users, the first of which was carried out in the end of 2025.

Methodological Summary

The study basically aims to enhance the quality, the relevance and the value of official statistics produced by the NSS, by assessing the level of satisfaction among users and producers with regard to the availability, the quality and the accessibility of statistical products. It spans across the entire national territory and mainly targets users and producers of official statistics. Topics include accessibility, quality, relevance, coverage, timeliness and the dissemination methods of statistical data. Data were collected through a questionnaire for users and a questionnaire for producers. The PAPI and CAPI collection methods were chosen based on the availability of respondents. In the end, 655 users and 52 producers were interviewed.

Use of official statistics

Official statistics are used in Cameroon in a great number of areas such as: demography, national accounts, prices, currency/finance, companies, labor, external sector, domestic trade, living conditions, health, education, civil registration, gender, environment, agriculture, energy, tourism, public finances, justice/security, transport, ICT, geography/cartography, governance, culture, informal economy and lodging/housing. The most widely used statistics are those concerning demography, education, companies, public finances, labor and living conditions. The frequency of using official statistics sources is 75%. This frequency fluctuates depending on the categories of the sources: 31.2% for government sources (across all sectors) and 26.3% for the NIS. Overall, 89.1% of users resort to statistics produced by the NSS. This percentage depends on the sources: 70.3% for government sources, 53.9% for the NIS, 23.7% for public institutions. There are many reasons for using official statistics: 71.7% of users rely on them to prepare reports, 71.5% for planning purposes, 60.1% to formulate policies and programmes, and 60.0% for the monitoring and evaluation of projects.

Accessibility of official statistics

Users obtain official statistics much more from the documentation service of the producing organ (61.8%), via online sources (53.0%), via correspondence or official request (51.6%). They find it particularly in newsletters, statistical yearbooks and data analysis reports. Half of them receive the statistics on request. Overall, three users out of four have an easy access to data. This percentage is slightly above four users out of five with regard to health, education or civil registration statistics.

Rigor, clarity and reliability of official statistics

Clarity of definitions and methodologies used

Across all categories of official statistics, 7 out of 10 users reported that the definitions and methodological information contained in statistical reports are clear and adequately explained. In several instances of using statistics (18.2%), users do not consult related methodologies.

Impartiality of statistics used

In nearly 5 out of 10 instances of official statistics usage, users stated that access to official statistics is either very impartial or impartial. Much remains to be done to change this opinion: in 1 out 4 instances, users observed that the statistics used are partial (very partial or simply partial). Views differ based on the categories of the statistics.

Accuracy and reliability

Overall, users have a positive view about the accuracy and the reliability of the statistics used. In over 7 out 10 instances of usage, users revealed that the official statistics used are either very accurate or accurate. However, in 15.7% of usage instances, users do not have any opinion. This could be attributed to user's limited knowledge of methodologies for estimating. Efforts to popularize quality assurance tools for production must be stepped up within the network. This positive assessment is even more prominent with regard to the perception of the reliability of official statistics. In nearly 9 out of 10 instances of official statistics usage, users pointed out that the statistics are reliable.

Overall users' satisfaction

Geographic and thematic coverage

Overall, users positively assess the geographic coverage. In more than 7 out of 10 instances of official statistics usage, users are satisfied (very satisfied, satisfied or somewhat satisfied). This is also the case with the thematic coverage of official statistics. In 71.5% of instances where statistics are used, users are satisfied with the topics covered during the usage of official statistics. Users demonstrated the highest satisfaction with regard to the geographic coverage of agricultural statistics (77%). On the contrary, the percentage of satisfaction is the lowest (62.4%) when it comes to users of informal economy statistics. In the specific case of demographic statistics and price statistics, respectively 71.9% and 72.4% of users say they are satisfied with the geographic coverage. With regard to thematic coverage, user satisfaction is generally good. In more than 8 out of 10 cases where official statistics are used, users say they are satisfied (very satisfied, satisfied or somewhat satisfied). A study based on the categories of statistics show that users of civil registration statistics are the most satisfied (76.3% say they are at least satisfied). This percentage is 63.8% for users of energy statistics.

Overall reliability of statistics used

Users show a high level of satisfaction. In nearly 8 out of 10 cases where official statistics are used, users say they are satisfied with their reliability, suggesting a high level of trust among users in the statistics produced by the NSS.

Relevance of statistical analysis in reports

With regard to the relevance of the analyses presented in various statistical reports, users also show a high level of satisfaction. In more than 8 out of 10 cases of official statistics usage, users say they are satisfied with the relevance of these analyses. Based on the categories of statistics, the percentage of users satisfied with the relevance of statistical analyses ranges from 74.7% (energy statistics) to 87.9% (education statistics).

Publication frequency

Despite the non-compliance with the production schedule of certain categories of statistics (population, agriculture, etc.), users are overall satisfied with the publication frequency of official statistics. In nearly 7 out of 10 cases of usage, users say they are happy with the publication frequency. Furthermore, the percentage of users satisfied with the relevance of official statistics ranges from 63.6% (environment statistics) to 76.9% (public finances statistics). In the specific cases of demographic and national accounts statistics, respectively 66.8% and 73.9% of users say they are somewhat satisfied with the frequency of the publications.

Overall quality of official statistics

Overall, 3.8% of users stated that the quality of official statistics used is generally good. Those who believe that the quality of official statistics is good account for 41.1%. These percentage, combined with that of users who believe that the quality of official statistics is somewhat good, brings the percentage of users who stated that the quality of official statistics is good to 93.6%.

Overall user satisfaction index regarding official statistics

According to the aggregated satisfaction index based on four dimensions, the satisfaction level of users of official statistics in Cameroon is 60.9%. The index is driven upward by the “relevance of analyses” dimension for which 67.3% of users are satisfied. The “frequency and official statistics publication” dimension records the lowest satisfaction rate (56.8%).

Official statistics produced by the system

The main users of official statistics identified by producers are largely from the public and institutional sectors. Ministries are the first users identified, according to 26.8% of the producers. They are tailed by public agencies and institutions (22.5%), universities, higher training schools, research institutes and centres (21.1%) as well as international organizations and technical and financial partners (21.1%). Local government authorities are not also left out. Practically, nearly 70% of NSS members systematically refer to international standards to produce statistics under their purview. This good practice is common among major producers like NIS, BUCREP, ministries of education and agriculture.

Frequency and timelines for production and publication

Statistics are generally produced annually (66.4%). Some statistics, such as those on prices and public finances, are produced monthly with an annual summary. Others are produced both quarterly and annually, such as national accounts, company statistics and external sector statistics. Irrespective of the statistics field, nearly two producers out of three state that they comply with the production schedule. The schedule is strictly observed when it comes to

statistics about demography, national accounts, health, civil registration, judicial and security, informal economy, environment, tourism.

Human resources

Overall, human resources are just adequate to guarantee statistical production. About 20% and 40% of producers consider the number of statistics practitioners to be sufficient to enable production, regardless of their profile. Inadequacy is mostly denounced when it comes to statistical work engineers, technical assistants of statistics, and statistics and planning technicians. It is necessary to build the capacity of the human resources to enable production facilities to operate normally.

Publication, dissemination and archiving formats

The printed format remains the preferred medium to disseminate statistical products. Generally, 78.9% of producers publish their products in paper form, including reports, booklets, statistical newsletters. Half of the producers use the electronic medium and online dissemination via websites and portals, whereas the social media is not widely used to publish official statistics. The trend is virtually the same with the publication of statistics.

Key elements of the reliability of data produced

Technical collaboration between producers and the NIS

It is a common practice with most data producing institutions (67.7%). This collaboration is more visible within ministries (81.4%).

Technical support by TFPs, use of methodological documents, consistency and quality checks

Several official statistics producers receive technical support from technical and financial partners (TFP) including in the areas of methodology, capacity building and improving statistical production processes. Results also show that a great number of institutions use methodological documents and implement mechanisms to check the quality and the consistency of the data produced.

Understanding and perception of HISWACA project's activities

Three-quarters of producers are familiar with the HISWACA project. This number is expected to grow over time as the project is still in its early stage. Its actual implementation did not begin until the last quarter of 2025. Channels through which producers became aware of the project show an equal proportion between those who attended a workshop/conference (38.5%) and those who are beneficiaries (38.5%). Producers who expressed awareness of the project were asked to comment about its activities and achievements. Results show that the activities widely known by many are "*Harmonizing and coordinating statistical production*" mentioned by 76.9% of the producers and "*Support for data collection*" by 69.2%. Furthermore, public bodies and institutions such as the NIS and BUCREP appear to be more familiar with the 10 main activities of the project than producers from ministries. This situation could be attributed to the fact that this group comprises major producers of official statistics who are at the forefront of project development at the national level. Producers of official statistics also commented the satisfaction level of each activity of the project. Although, generally-speaking, most producers said they have no opinion on the 10 activities mentioned, it appears that the most positive opinions (at least quite satisfactory) were those regarding the "*Support to the production of national accounts*", or 61.1%, "*Harmonizing and coordinating statistical production*" or 46.7% and "*Support for data collection*" or 37%. Concerning overall satisfaction with the project, the picture remains the same; most producers (nearly half) stated that they have no opinion.

Among those who provided valid feedback, there are still some areas of dissatisfaction: 13% of producers from ministries and 25% from public agencies and institutions.

Producers' expectation regarding the HISWACA project

The major expectation evolved around capacity building. Overall, it accounts for 61.5% of responses collected. This capacity building coalesces the training of personnel in charge of producing statistics, particularly the development of statistics projects, the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of statistical data. It also concerns material, information, and financial logistics that producers need in order to undertake their activities. Secondly, producers highlighted technical issues, particularly the support to enhance the production and the dissemination of official statistics (promptness in issuing the World Bank's "No Objection Letter" (NOL) on activities that have been planned and scheduled, submitted to the project). Overall, producers mentioned this issue 48.7% of the time, with more than half of the times (51.6%) mentioned by heads of statistics departments within ministries. The main activities cited are the production and the dissemination of statistical summaries as well as the development of statistical information systems within ministries and other public bodies/institutions. The issue of funding statistics production activities remains a key concern posed by most producers. It was raised 41% of the time as a whole with nearly 42% of the time by producers from ministries. The last group of expectations concerns improving interactions between the project and producers (beneficiaries). In fact, the latter particularly highlighted the need to improve the selection of project beneficiaries, the need to better coordinate activities within the project so as to ensure that organizations involved in the activities are better informed, and the need to process applications more diligently.

Conclusion and recommendations

As a conclusion, it seems that users of official statistics are overall satisfied with the statistical products of the system. However, significant efforts still have to be made on many aspects to improve this assessment. While a great number of users seem to be swayed by the content of the publications, given the relevance of the analysis outlined, issues of frequency, dissemination, reliability and coverage of the statistics produced are the major concerns that producers of NSS should consider addressing.

In the light of the above, the following recommendations can be formulated to the producers and users of official statistics:

To users

- → Officially and systematically inform the relevant producers about the shortcomings identified in the statistical products published and used;
- → Maintain communication with statistical units of the relevant authorities (correspondences, emails, websites, phone calls, etc.) about the additional needs in statistical data.

To producers

- → Whenever possible, widen the coverage of statistics produced as well as the breakdown levels;
- → Rely on the needs of users to produce statistics;
- → Comply with the quality approach in the production process of official statistics;
- → Regularly publish the schedule of statistical publications and adhere to it;
- → Diversify approaches and channels for publication, dissemination and archiving;
- → Regularly build the capacity of statistical production units and the staff involved;

→ Continuously explore the resources needed for statistical production.

To the NIS in charge of coordinating statistical activities

→ Continue to promote, with increased emphasis, the dissemination of available coordination and quality assurance tools for use within the NSS;
→ Widely disseminate the outcome of this study;
→ Ensure that all producers fully adopt these tools;
→ Review the overall methodology of ESUPSO;
→ Share the revised methodology with CEMAC Experts for incorporation into the subregional harmonization process;
→ Regularly conduct satisfaction survey among users and producers of official statistics.

SUMMARY TABLE OF INDICATORS

Heading of the indicator	2025 value
Percentage of users who reported that the definitions and methodologies used were sufficiently clear and comprehensive.	70.5%
Percentage of users who reported that the official statistics were at least impartial.	54%
Percentage of users who reported that the official statistics were at least accurate.	72.8%
Percentage of users who reported that the official statistics were at least somewhat reliable.	88.3%
Percentage of users who reported that geographic coverage was at least somewhat satisfactory.	71%
Percentage of users who reported that the coverage of the topic was at least somewhat satisfactory.	71.5%
Percentage of users who reported that accessing official statistics was at least somewhat easy.	75%
Percentage of users who are at least somewhat satisfied with the reliability of official statistics.	77%
Percentage of users who reported that the statistical analyses in statistical reports were at least somewhat relevant.	82.3%
Percentage of users who are at least somewhat satisfied with the frequency of official statistics publications.	71.7%
Percentage of users who reported that, overall, the quality of the statistics produced was at least fairly good.	93.6%
User satisfaction index for official statistics.	60.9%
Percentage of producers who consider official statistics to be fully in line with international standards.	69.4%
Percentage of producers who stated that they collaborate with the NIS within the framework of statistical production.	81.6%
Percentage of producers using a methodology document.	76.1%

INTRODUCTION

In a global environment shaped by a growing demand for transparency, accountability and evidenced-based governance, the quality of official statistics is a key element for developing relevant public policies and for making informed decisions.

CEMAC member states are experiencing structural and technical challenges in producing, disseminating and harmonizing statistical data.

In Cameroon, formulating, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating development policies, particularly through the National Development Strategy 2020-2030 (NDS30) and sector-specific strategies, require the availability of reliable, relevant, current, and accessible statistical data. To meet these requirements, the National Statistical System (NSS) relies on the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2021-2030 (NSDS30), the implementation of which enables the conduct of a significant number of statistical activities aimed at making indicators available.

Over the years, the volume of statistical production has increased and efforts are increasingly being made toward enhancing the quality of products. Thanks to the implementation of the National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF) enshrined in the statistical law, producers of official statistics are striving to strengthen cooperation with users to ensure production that is consistent with real needs and good statistical practices.

The users of official statistics are becoming even more numerous and diverse. They include, in particular, government agencies, international organizations, the private sector, the media, civil society, members of parliament, universities and research centres, and the general public.

Despite the progress made in recent years, various evaluations of the NSDS reveal that user satisfaction is not sufficiently taken into account in the statistical production process. Yet the alignment of statistical supplies with user needs is a key factor in the relevance and usefulness of the data produced. Very few satisfaction surveys are conducted within the statistical system. The only survey conducted over the past 20 years is the satisfaction survey among users of official statistics (ESUPSO), conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) in 2022.

It is against this backdrop that the HISWACA project, supported by the World Bank, aims to strengthen the statistical capacities of countries in the subregion by harmonizing methods, improving access to data, and sustainably modernizing statistical systems.

As part of this project, a satisfaction survey among users and producers of official statistics was conducted in Cameroon. It assesses the extent to which the statistics produced meet expectations in terms of reliability, accessibility, relevance, and usefulness. Satisfaction surveys are anticipated throughout the project (initial, interim, and final) to assess the use and impact of the data in decision-making processes. They will also provide valuable insight into the extent to which statistics are integrated into public policy formulation and evidence-based decision-making processes.

This report presents the findings of this survey. It is divided into three chapters: the first outlines the methodological approach used, the second examines the findings regarding users of official statistics, and the third focuses on the producers of official statistics and their production practices.

Chapter I : METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

This chapter is a summary of the methodology used to conduct this study. Topics addressed mainly include definition of some key concepts, survey scope, target population, data collection and processing, as well as challenges encountered.

1.1. Definitions of some key concepts

In this study, the main concepts are defined as follows:

Currentness and timeliness: The timeframe between the publication of a statistical data and the baseline period to which it refers must be reasonable, to ensure reliability. Timeliness refers to the time between the publication of statistical data and its anticipated publication date.

Schedule for the prior release of statistical publications*:* a document that shows in advance the release dates of statistical publications scheduled for the current month and the next three months.

Consistency and equivalence: It is the extent to which data can be paired with other statistical lessons in a broad analytical framework, in time and space.

Accuracy of official statistics*:* The accuracy of statistics reflects how closely the estimates match the actual values.

Reliability of statistics*:* It illustrates the extent to which statistics reflect the reality they are supposed to represent consistently over time.

Impartiality of statistics*:* It refers to the obligation to treat all users fairly when disseminating the statistics produced.

Metadata*:* This is the additional information needed to explain and use the data/statistics. It generally includes information on variables, classifications and underlying concepts used; on data collection and processing methods, and on measures of the accuracy of statistics data.

Relevance: It refers to the requirement for the statistics produced to meet the user's current and/or emerging needs or demands.

Data producers*:* It refers to institutional actors within the NSS in charge of collecting, processing, analyzing and disseminating official data. These actors include the National Institute of Statistics, the Central Bureau for Censuses and Population Studies, the National Civil Status Registration Office and statistics departments of sector-specific ministries.

Statistical quality*:* It refers to the set of features that guarantee the reliability, the relevance and the usefulness of data. It generally has many dimensions: relevance, accuracy and reliability, consistency and comparability, accessibility and clarity, currentness and timeliness, and intelligibility.

Statistical product*:* It refers to a set of information or data collected through a statistical production process. The statistical product results from the collection and exploitation of data obtained from censuses, surveys and administrative sources carried out by statistical authorities.

Users' *satisfaction with regard to statistical products*: It refers to the extent to which the statistical products and services generated by the NSS meet the needs, expectations and demands of their users. It is measured particularly in terms of quality, accessibility, relevance, coverage, frequency, and dissemination.

***Official Statistics*:** They refer to the data produced by the National Statistical System (NSS) and accepted by relevant authorities. They are characterized by: their compliance with classifications, international standards and methodology; their observance of the fundamental principles of statistics: impartiality, reliability, relevance, confidentiality, cost-effectiveness, accessibility and clarity; and their key role in the monitoring or evaluation of public policies and international commitments (SDG, national and sector-specific development strategies, etc.)

***Users of data*:** They are the final recipients of official statistics. They include public authorities (central and local), the private sector (companies, chambers of commerce, economic actors), technical and financial partners (TFP), international and regional organizations, civil society organizations (CSO) and NGOs, universities, researchers and students, media and communication groups.

1.2. Scope of the survey

At the geographic level, the survey was conducted in all the 10 regions of Cameroon.

At the institutional level, the survey targeted the main bodies that use and produce official statistics. The list of these bodies was established from a pre-identified and updated directory during workshops to validate methodological documents.

At the thematic level, the survey covered all the dimensions related to the satisfaction of users and producers with regard to official statistics, namely: accessibility, quality, reliability, relevance, coverage, timeliness and dissemination modality.

1.3. Target Population

The satisfaction survey targets two groups: users and producers. Each group forms a component of the survey.

1.3.1 User component

With regard to the user component, the following entities are concerned: (i) central services of government departments, (ii) public bodies and institutions, (iii) regional services of ministries and other public bodies and CTDs, (iv) universities and research centres, (vi) private companies, (vii) the parliament and political organizations, (viii) civil society organizations, employers' unions and NGOs, and (ix) public and private media groups.

1.3.2 Producer component

For producers, the following entities are concerned: (i) the technical services of the NIS, (ii) the BUCREP, (iii) the BUNEC, (iv) statistics units of ministries, and (v) the Bank of Central African States.

1.4. Data collection

Data was collected via two separate questionnaires respectively targeting users and producers of official statistics. Handbooks were also produced to enable the training and the work of field staff.

The PAPI (Paper and Pencil Interviewing) and CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) approaches were applied depending on the availability of respondents.

"*In-person*" interviews were conducted over a period of 21 days by a team of 75 field agents, 15 controllers, and 17 supervisors.

In some government departments, NIS focal points were called upon to assist with the filling of questionnaires, particularly heads of statistics and planning units.

Results of the data collection are recorded in the following tables:

Table 1: Coverage rate of the user component

User Categories	Projected	Completed	Coverage rate (%)
User services of government departments	87	87	100.0
Public bodies and institutions	67	48	71.6
Local services of the public administration	350	319	91.1
Universities and research centres	68	45	66.2
International, regional organizations and diplomatic missions	40	8	20.0
Private sector	60	31	51.7
Local government authorities	77	66	85.7
Parliaments political organizations	32	6	18.8
Civil society organizations, Trade unions, religious organizations, employers' union and NGOs	30	25	83.3
Public and private media groups	30	16	53.3
Others		4	
Total	**841**	**655**	**77.9**

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

Table 2: Coverage rate of the producer's component

User categories	Projected	Completed	Coverage rate (%)
Ministry	45	40	88.9
Public agency/institution	23	12	52.2
Total	**78**	**52**	**66.7**

Table 3: Breakdown of organizations according to user type

Type of user	Actual	%
Public	529	80.8
Parapublic	38	5.8
Private	56	8.5
Civil society	8	1.2
International organization/Diplomatic mission	11	1.7
Others	13	2.0
Total	**655**	**100.0**

Source : NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

1.5. Data processing and analysis

This phase was about transforming raw data into actionable, reliable, and relevant results. It involved cleaning the data through a quality control process to identify major data collection errors

and make the necessary corrections. This work was carried out collaboratively by the IT manager and the supervisors. In some cases, data collectors were consulted to help identify errors and correct them appropriately.

Subsequently, indicators were produced on the basis of the tabulation plan developed earlier and harmonized at the subregional level. A small team prepared the first draft of the data analysis report that was finalized and validated by a broader technical team during a workshop.

The final document was reviewed and formatted after the workshop, then translated into English and printed in several copies for the purpose of disseminating the results.

1.6. Challenges encountered

Throughout the production of this analysis report, the team encountered some constraints and endeavoured to contain them to the extent possible. These constraints include :

- → The inability to make major changes to the questionnaires (producers and users) because of the harmonization recommended at the subregional level when conducting the same operation;
- → The late return of some questionnaires due to the many appointments at certain facilities;
- → The prolonged absence of some respondents during the entire data collection period;
- → The reluctance of some organizations and some respondents to complete the questionnaires;
- → The difficulty to access some international organizations and members of parliament;
- → The closure, relocation and difficulty of locating some facilities.

Chapter II : USERS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS

This chapter examines how users of official statistics perceive the NSS statistical output, particularly the methodologies used to produce the statistics and the quality of the statistics. It also analyzes the sources of these statistics, their accessibility, and their use.

II.1. Use of official statistics

Within the NSS, the expansion of statistical production is determined by its use. Indeed, statistics that are not used should no longer be produced. For this reason, the NDSS30, in its strategic priority 3 captioned "*managing the statistical ecosystem*," has set a goal to improve the use of statistics and promote a culture of statistics. This subsection presents the main sources and types of statistics used, as well as the activities that underpin their use.

2.1.1. Source of the statistics used

The statistics used in Cameroon come primarily from NSS agencies in charge of producing official statistics (NIS, BEAC, BUCREP, BUNEC, NIC, sector-specific ministries, and other public administrative institutions). However, users also rely on information produced by other organizations that are not part of the NSS (private companies/organizations, international organizations, NGOs, research institutes, and others).

The frequency of using official statistical sources is 75.0%. This means that if users access statistics 100 times for their needs, they turn to official statistics 75 times. This frequency varies by source category. It is 31.2% for government sources and 26.3% for the National Institute of Statistics. This frequency is significant for government sources, as ministries produce and use their own statistics.

Table 4: Frequency (%) of using statistics sources in 2025

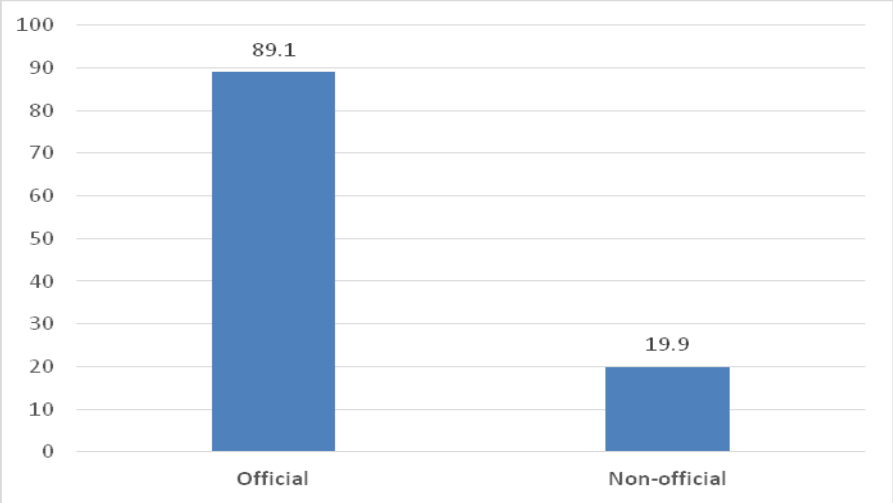
Main sources of statistics	Occurrence	%
NSS organizations		**75.0**
National Institute of Statistics	1966	26.3
Sector-specific ministries	2339	31.2
BUCREP	313	4.2
BUNEC	302	4.0
NIC	95	1.3
Central Bank	152	2.0
Public institutions	451	6.0
Other organizations		**25.0**
Private companies/organizations	273	3.6
International organizations	334	4.5
NGO	254	3.4
Research institutes	120	1.6
Others	888	11.9

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

The frequency of using unofficial sources also varies by source category (7.4% for international organizations, 6% for private companies and organizations, 5.6% for NGOs, and 2.6% for research institutes).

Overall, 89.1% of users turn to NSS agencies to obtain statistics.

Graph 1: Percentage of users based on type of statistical source used



Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

This percentage varies depending on the source. It is 70.3% for government sources, 53.9% for the NIS, and 23.7% for public institutions. This proportion is significant for government sources, as ministries produce and use their own statistics. It is also important for the NIS, given its central role in statistical production within the NSS. Given the usefulness of demographic and civil registration data in thematic analyses across most sectors, the proportions of users who turn to data produced by BUCREP or BUNEC are also quite significant, 20.3% and 20.9%, respectively. The inclusion of the National Institute of Cartography (NIC) among the statistical sources used reflects a clear interest among users in location-referenced data (7.9% of users).

Table 5: Percentage of users based on the source of statistics used

Main sources of statistics	Actual	%
National Institute of Statistics	327	53.9
Sector-specific ministries	427	70.3
Public institutions	144	23.7
Private companies/organizations	97	16.0
Central Bank	51	8.4
International organizations	93	15.3
NGO	68	11.2
Research Institute	40	6.6
BUCREP	123	20.3
BUNEC	127	20.9
NIC	48	7.9
Others	237	39.0

Source : NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

The proportion of users of unofficial sources is significant (16% for private companies and private organizations, 15.3% for international organizations, 11.2% for NGOs, and 6.6% for research institutes).

2.1.2. Frequency of using official statistics

This section analyzes the use of official statistics based on the frequency of use by area and the proportion of users by area.

The frequency of using an area refers to the number of times users accessed that area out of every 100 cases of accessing official statistics. Table 6 shows the various areas of official statistics along

with their relative frequencies of use. Although there are slight differences in the frequencies of use across the various areas, population statistics are used more frequently (6.4%) than other statistics, primarily because they serve as inputs for many NSS indicators.

Apart from demographic statistics, the most frequently used statistics are those on education, company, gender, public finance, labor, living conditions, health, governance, prices, and civil registration (between 4% and 5.3%). On the other hand, statistics on culture, monetary and financial affairs, the judiciary and security, the external sector, housing and living conditions, energy, and tourism are less frequently accessed by users (between 2% and 3%).

Table 6: Frequency of using categories of official statistics over the past 12 months

Types of statistics	**Actual**	**%**
Demographic statistics	292	6.4
Educational statistics	241	5.3
Company statistics	232	5.1
Gender-based statistics	232	5.1
Public finances statistics	220	4.8
Labor statistics	214	4.7
Living conditions statistics	211	4.6
Health statistics	204	4.5
Governance and public administration statistics	206	4.5
Prices statistics	195	4.3
Geographic and cartographic statistics	198	4.3
Civil registration statistics	194	4.2
Agricultural statistics	193	4.2
Informal economy statistics	165	3.6
Environmental statistics	162	3.5
ICT statistics	145	3.2
National accounts	142	3.1
Domestic trade statistics	139	3.0
Transports statistics	137	3.0
Monetary and financial statistics	119	2.6
Energy statistics	119	2.6
External sector statistics	116	2.5
Tourism statistics	108	2.4
Judicial and security statistics	110	2.4
Lodging and housing statistics	111	2.4
Cultural statistics	93	2.0
Others	73	1.6
Total	**4571**	**100.0**

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

At least 15% of users access each area of official statistics. This shows that no area should be ignored in NSS publications. Among users of official statistics during the 12 months leading up to the survey, 49.7% reported using demographic statistics, 39% used educational statistics, 36.0% used gender statistics, 35.3% used labor statistics, and 34.0% used public finance statistics.

Table 7: Percentage of users of official statistics areas over the past 12 months

Types of statistics	Actual	%*
Demographic statistics	269	49.7
Educational statistics	211	39.0
Gender-based statistics	195	36.0
Labor statistics	191	35.3
Public finances statistics	184	34.0
Company statistics	183	33.8
Living conditions statistics	177	32.7
Health statistics	175	32.3
Governance and public administration statistics	171	31.6
Prices statistics	169	31.2
Civil registration statistics	168	31.1
Geographic and cartographic statistics	165	30.5
Agricultural statistics	164	30.3
Informal economy statistics	145	26.8
National accounts	131	24.2
Environmental statistics	131	24.2
ICT statistics	122	22.6
Domestic trade statistics	118	21.8
Transports statistics	114	21.1
Energy statistics	97	17.9
Lodging and housing statistics	97	17.9
Monetary and financial statistics	96	17.7
External sector statistics	93	17.2
Tourism statistics	91	16.8
Judicial and security statistics	87	16.1
Cultural statistics	82	15.2
Others	47	8.7
** For each area, this refers to the ratio of the number of users in that area to the total number of users of official statistics.*		

Source : NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

2.1.3. Reasons for using official statistics

There are various reasons for using official statistics. Most users rely on official statistics for report writing (71.7%), planning (71.5%), policy and program development (60.1%), and project monitoring and evaluation (60.0%). The percentages of users who rely on official statistics for economic modelling and forecasting, education, market research, research projects and studies, electoral purposes are also significant (between 30% and 43%). However, only 13.7% of users rely on statistics for electoral needs.

Table 8: Percentage of users of official statistics based on the reason for use

Reason for use	Actual	%
Report writing	435	71.7
Planning	434	71.5
Policy and progammes formulation	365	60.1
Project monitoring and evaluation	364	60.0
Economic modelling and forecast	259	42.7
Research projects/studies	237	39.0
Educational needs	209	34.4
Market research	187	30.8
Electoral purposes	82	13.5
Others	83	13.7

Source : NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

A general trend emerges from the cross-analysis of official statistics categories and reasons for use. Regardless of the category, official statistics are used much more frequently for report writing (52.7% to 71.4% of users, depending on the category), planning (44.8% to 66.8% of users, depending on the category), formulating policies and programmes (39.6% to 59.7% of users, depending on the category), and project monitoring and evaluating (35.4% to 52.4% of users, depending on the category), and much less frequently for electoral purposes and market research. The use of official statistics for research projects and studies is no less significant (between 30% and 42% of users, depending on the category).

Table 9: Percentage of users of official statistics based on category and reason for use

	Programmes and policy formulation	Economic modelling and forecast	Planning	Project monitoring and evaluation	Educational needs	Electoral purposes	Market research	Research projects/studies	Report writing	Others
Demographic statistics	51.3	24.9	58.4	48.7	28.3	12.3	16.7	36.8	66.5	78
National accounts	46.6	37.4	47.3	38.9	27,5	7.6	21.4	39.7	59.5	8.4
Prices statistics	39.6	38.5	49.1	42.0	21.9	6.5	33.7	30.2	52.7	10.1
Monetary and financial statistics	47.9	42.7	53.1	38.5	27.1	6.3	22.9	35.4	61.5	7.3
Company statistics	48.1	33.3	56.8	43.2	20.8	6.6	30.1	35.0	62.3	6.6
Labor statistics	51.8	29.3	56.0	42.9	28.3	6.8	23.0	33.0	61.8	6.3
External sector statistics	48.4	39.8	50.5	41.9	22.6	6.5	33.3	36.6	62.4	6.5
Domestic trade statistics	48.3	39.0	52.5	37.3	27.1	7.6	37.3	37.3	56.8	7.6
Living conditions statistics	55.4	31.6	61.6	44.1	25.4	11.9	19.2	41.2	62.1	5.6
Health statistics	54.9	26.9	57.7	51.4	24.6	8.0	14.9	37.7	71.4	5.1
Educational statistics	59.7	30.3	66.8	51.2	45.0	9.0	14.2	37.9	65.4	4.3
Civil registration statistics	53.6	28.0	60.7	45.2	29.8	14.3	11.3	32.1	66.1	5.4
Gender-based statistics	52.8	27.7	60.0	49.7	30.8	12.8	14.9	38.5	66.2	4.6
Environmental statistics	50.4	35.1	60.3	48.9	28.2	6.1	13.0	42.0	64.1	8.4
Agricultural statistics	54.3	41.5	60.4	52.4	26.8	9.1	26.2	41.5	67.1	6.1
Energy statistics	44.3	36.1	59.8	42.3	27.8	6.2	23.7	39.2	66.0	8.2
Tourism statistics	50.5	35.2	53.8	42.9	30.8	9.9	14.3	30.8	60.4	11.0
Public finances statistics	56.5	38.0	60.9	48.9	24.5	7.6	17.4	33.2	66.8	7.1
Judicial and security statistics	43.7	18.4	44.8	36.8	25.3	12.6	6.9	28.7	72.4	10.3
Transports statistics	50.0	36.8	54.4	40.4	22.8	9.6	21.1	34.2	67.5	7.0
ICT statistics	50.0	32.8	54.9	48.4	32.0	9.8	21.3	32.8	60.7	7.4
Geographic and cartographic statistics	51.5	30.3	66.1	49.1	27.3	10.3	21.8	42.4	63.0	4.2
Governance and public administration statistics	56.1	26.9	60.8	44.4	27.5	9.4	11.7	31.6	71.3	4.1
Cultural statistics	43.9	26.8	56.1	35.4	26.8	14.6	14.6	35.4	67.1	9.8
Informal economy statistics	52.4	37.9	60.0	50.3	24.8	7.6	29.0	40.0	65.5	5.5
Lodging and housing statistics	49.5	38.1	58.8	43.3	26.8	13.4	22.7	41.2	66.0	8.2
Others	57.4	31.9	76.6	66.0	12.8	2.1	12.8	36.2	70.2	12.8

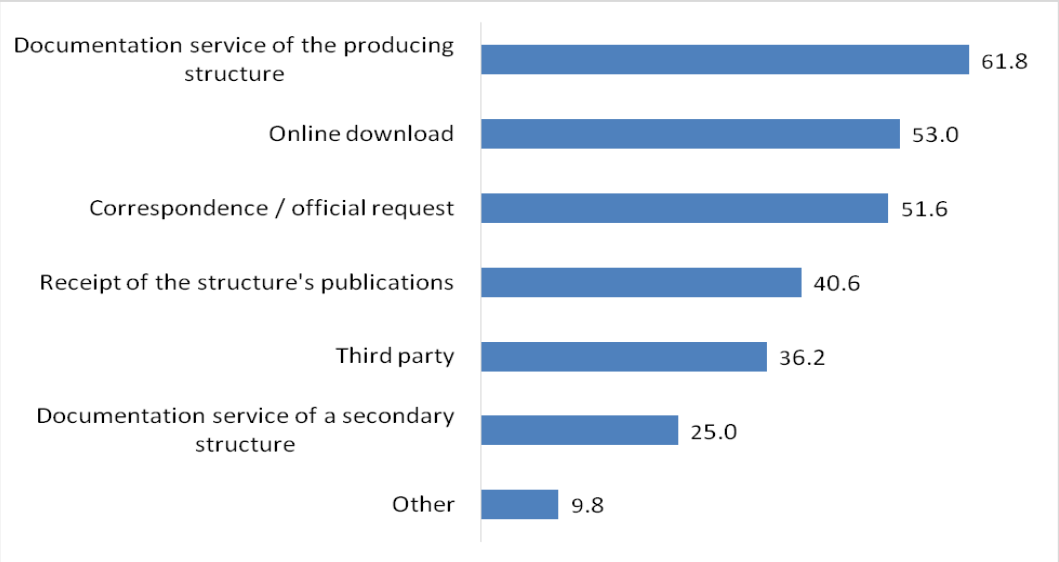
Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

II.2. Accessibility of official statistics

The accessibility of statistics refers to how easily users can obtain, understand, and use data, taking into account the available formats and documentation required. This section describes the channels, formats, and level of accessing official statistics.

Users most frequently access official statistics through the documentation services of the producing agencies (61.8%), online sources (53.0%) and mail or official request (51.6%).

Graph 2: Percentage of users of official statistics according to access channel



Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

Users typically access statistics through newsletters, statistical yearbooks, analytical reports, and the websites of the organizations that produce them.

However, to a limited extent, they also use the websites (19.1%) of agencies outside the NSS to obtain statistics.

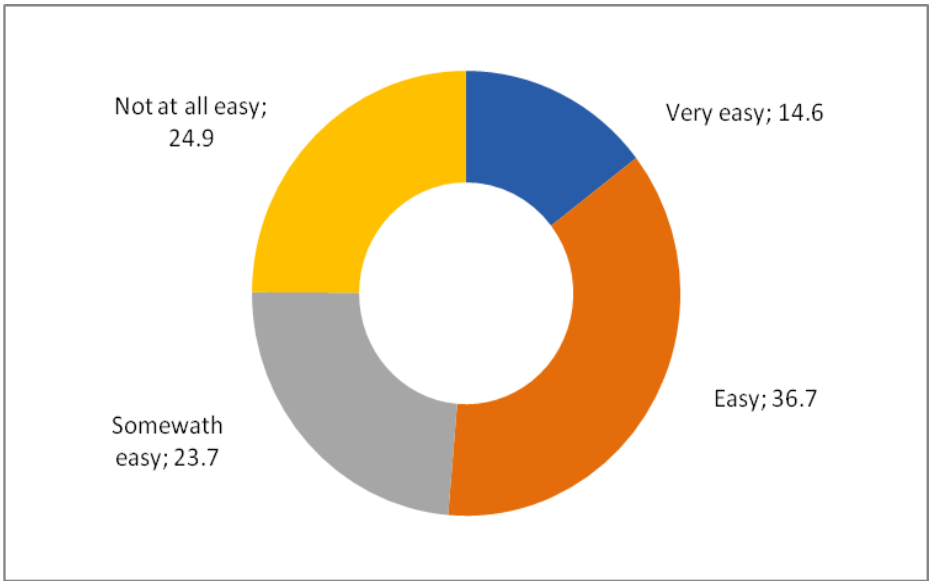
Table 10: Percentage of users of official statistics based on the format used to access the statistics

Access format	Actual	%
Data released upon request	354	54.0
Official documents on economic or general policies	301	46.0
Websites of the producing agency	354	54.0
Physical electronic storage media (CD-ROMs, USB flash drives, etc.)	267	40.8
Data requested and received via email	314	47.9
Newsletters, statistical yearbooks, and analytical reports	410	62.6
Private websites	125	19.1
Websites of news or media organizations	165	25.2
Articles	194	29.6
Newspapers, magazines	202	30.8
Flyers/Leaflets	189	28.9
Others	128	19.5

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

According to findings, 75% of users have a positive view of access to official statistics.

Graph 3: Accessibility of official statistics



Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

Regardless of the area, at least 63% of users report that official statistics are easily accessible.

Table 11: Breakdown (%) of users of areas based on the ease of accessing statistics

Types of statistics	Very easy	Somewhat easy/Easy	Not at all easy	Total
Demographic statistics	14	59.9	26	100
National accounts	16.9	56.3	26.8	100
Prices statistics	14.9	60	25.1	100
Monetary and financial statistics	15.1	62.2	22.7	100
Company statistics	12.9	55.6	31.5	100
Labor statistics	9.8	64.5	25.7	100
External sector statistics	10.3	61.2	28.4	100
Domestic trade statistics	14.4	58.2	27.3	100
Living conditions statistics	13.3	62.6	24.2	100
Health statistics	18.1	63.7	18.1	100
Educational statistics	20.7	62.2	17	100
Civil registration statistics	24.7	57.7	17.5	100
Gender-based statistics	15.9	59.9	24.1	100
Environmental statistics	9.9	60.5	29.6	100
Agriculture statistics	16.1	59.6	24.4	100
Energy statistics	15.1	58	26.9	100
Tourism statistics	1.3	65.8	21.3	100
Public finances statistics	16.8	58.6	24.5	100
Judicial and security statistics	10	60	30	100
Transports statistics	12.4	61.3	26.3	100
ICT statistics	11.7	64.2	24.1	100
Geographic and cartographic statistics	14.6	60.1	25.3	100
Governance and public administration statistics	10.2	62.1	27.7	100
Cultural statistics	12.9	71	16.1	100
Informal economy statistics	12.1	52.7	35.2	100
Lodging and housing statistics	15.3	61.2	23.4	100
Others	16.4	58.9	24.7	100

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

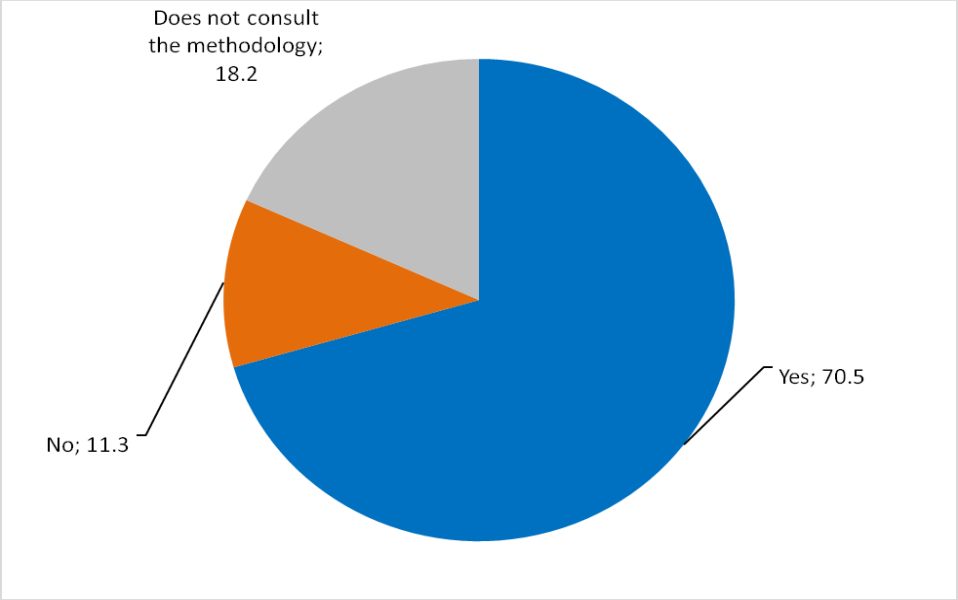
II.3. Rigor, clarity and reliability of statistics

This section examines users' assessments of the clarity and methodological rigor observed in the production process, as well as the impartiality, accuracy, and reliability of the statistics provided to them.

2.3.1. Clarity of definitions and methodologies used

Overall, it was found that, across all areas of official statistics, in 7 out of 10 cases, users reported that the definitions and methodological details provided in statistical publications are clear and adequately explained. In several instances of statistical use (18.2%), users do not consult the related methodology.

Graph 4: Clarity of definitions and methodological aspects mentioned in statistical publications



Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

Furthermore, users' opinions on the clarity of definitions and methodological aspects vary significantly from one statistical area to another, but remain generally positive. The percentage of users who reported that the definitions and methodological aspects are clear and adequately explained ranges from 63.8% (for energy statistics) to 77.7% (civil registration statistics).

However, a relatively high percentage of users of certain categories of statistics do not consult the methodologies used to produce the published statistics. This percentage is particularly high for energy statistics (29%), environmental statistics (25.5%), company statistics (25%), and domestic trade statistics (24.7%).

Table 12: Breakdown of users based on their opinions on the clarity of the definitions and methodological aspects mentioned in statistical publications

Types of statistics	Yes	No	Do not refer to the methodology	Total
Demographic statistics	67.0	16.3	16.7	100.0
National accounts	64.6	13.9	21.5	100.0
Prices statistics	70.6	15.6	13.8	100.0
Monetary and financial statistics	69.4	16.1	14.5	100.0
Company statistics	65.4	9.6	25.0	100.0
Labor statistics	65.9	17.5	16.7	100.0
External sector statistics	67.2	14.1	18.8	100.0
Domestic trade statistics	58.9	16.4	24.7	100.0
Living conditions statistics	76.0	8.5	15.5	100.0
Health statistics	74.0	9.8	16.3	100.0
Educational statistics	76.4	9.3	143	100.0
Civil registration statistics	77.7	6.9	15.4	100.0
Gender-based statistics	75.7	9.0	15.3	100.0
Environmental statistics	68.1	6.4	25.5	100.0
Agricultural statistics	65.9	14.0	20.2	100.0
Energy statistics	63.8	7.2	29.0	100.0
Tourism statistics	69.5	6.8	23.7	100.0
Public finances statistics	71.8	11.5	16.8	100.0
Judicial and security statistics	73.4	7.8	18.8	100.0
Transports statistics	76.9	6.4	16.7	100.0
ICT statistics	69.8	12.8	17.4	100.0
Geographic and cartographic statistics	72.7	10.9	16.4	100.0
Governance and public administration statistics	76.0	8.8	15.2	100.0
Cultural statistics	69.4	10.2	20.4	100.0
Informal economy statistics	64.5	12.9	22.6	100.0
Lodging and housing statistics	72.5	14.5	13.0	100.0
Others	70.5	6.6	23.0	100.0

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

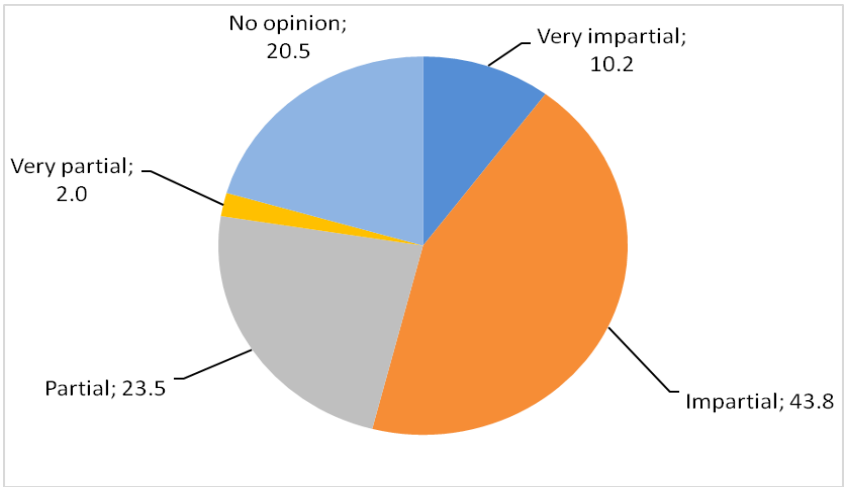
2.3.2. Impartiality of statistics used

Impartiality refers to the NSS's obligation to treat users fairly, particularly with regard to the disclosure of the statistics it produces and information on the production processes.

From the users' perspective, impartiality was valued in terms of their perception of their rights to access the statistics produced, particularly if they believe they have access to the statistics on an equal footing with all other users, regardless of their category.

Overall, according to users, there is a fair access for more than half (54%) of the statistics requested.

Graph 5: Assessment of the impartiality of official statistics



Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

With the exception of company statistics and statistics related to governance, between 23% and 33% of users still complain of unfair treatment in the provision of statistics and believe that they do not have access to them under the same conditions as other users (timeliness, breakdown, coverage, etc.). The preparation and regular publication of a dissemination schedule for NSS reports is essential to building user confidence.

Table 13: Breakdown of users based on their assessment of the impartiality of official statistics

Types of statistics	Very impartial	Impartial	Partial	Very partial	No opinion	Total
Demographic statistics	13.0	38.6	23.3	1.9	23.3	100.0
National accounts	10.1	44.3	22.8	1.3	21.5	100.0
Prices statistics	11.0	43.1	22.9	0.9	22.0	100.0
Monetary and financial statistics	12.9	33.9	25.8	3.2	24.2	100.0
Company statistics	9.6	43.4	18,4	0.7	27.9	100.0
Labor statistics	3.2	50.8	24.6	2.4	19.0	100.0
External sector statistics	9.4	35.9	31.3	0.0	23.4	100.0
Domestic trade statistics	12.3	43.8	24.7	1.4	17.8	100.0
Living conditions statistics	10.1	46.5	24.8	1.6	17.1	100.0
Health statistics	10.6	41.5	23.6	3.3	21.1	100.0
Educational statistics	9.3	44.1	26.1	2.5	18.0	100.0
Civil registration statistics	13.8	40.0	24.6	3.1	18.5	100.0
Gender-based statistics	11.1	44.4	25.7	2.8	16.0	100.0
Environmental statistics	8.5	44.7	23.4	2.1	21.3	100.0
Agricultural statistics	9.3	44.2	23.3	2.3	20.9	100.0
Energy statistics	7.2	49.3	23.2	1.4	18.8	100.0
Tourism statistics	5.1	47.5	25.4	1.7	20.3	100.0
Public finance statistics	11.5	45.0	22.9	1.5	19.1	100.0
Judicial and security statistics	9.4	40.6	23.4	3.1	23.4	100.0
Transports statistics	12.8	39.7	20.5	2.6	24.4	100.0
ICT statistics	8.1	44.2	25.6	1.2	20.9	100.0
Geographic and cartographic statistics	11.8	46.4	21.8	1.8	18.2	100.0
Governance and public administration statistics	11.2	52.0	18.4	0.8	17.6	100.0
Cultural statistics	8.2	38.8	26.5	6.1	20.4	100.0
Informal economy statistics	7.5	51.6	20.4	2.2	18.3	100.0
Lodging and housing statistics	8.7	39.1	27.5	0.0	24.6	100.0
Others	14.8	42.6	18.0	4.9	19.7	100.0

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

2.3.3. Accuracy and reliability

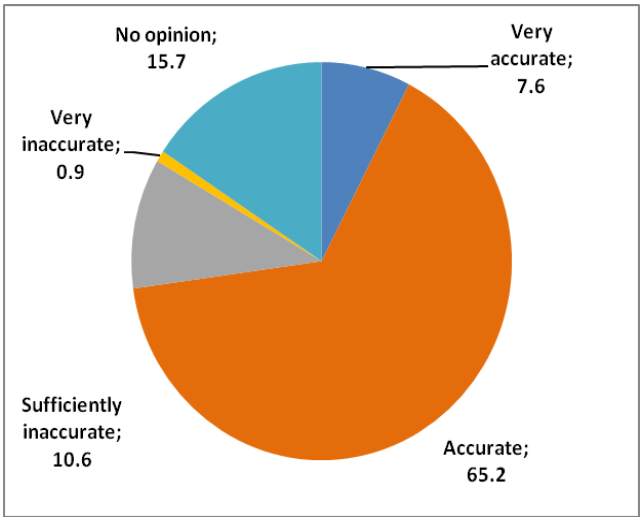
This survey aimed to gather users' opinions on how closely the statistics used align with actual values. At the same time, their assessment of reliability was also examined. Reliability reflects the extent to which the statistics consistently measure the reality they are intended to represent over time.

Overall, users have a positive view of the accuracy and reliability of the statistics used. In more than 7 out of 10 cases, they reported that the official statistics are either very accurate or accurate. In 15.7% of cases, users reported having no opinion on the accuracy of the official statistics. This percentage can be attributed to the lack of knowledge regarding the methodologies used by various statistics producers to generate key indicators.

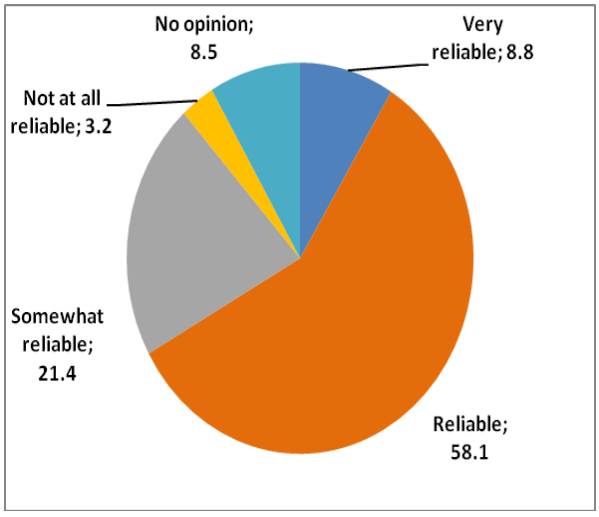
This assessment is stronger when it comes to perceptions of the reliability of official statistics. In nearly 9 out of 10 cases where official statistics were used, users stated that the statistics are reliable.

The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) still needs to make further efforts to raise awareness among other stakeholders in the statistical ecosystem regarding quality assurance tools for the production and dissemination of official statistics.

Graph 6: Assessment of the accuracy of official statistics



Graph 7: Assessment of the reliability of official statistics



Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

Analysis following the category of statistics used shows that the percentage of users who believe the statistics are accurate ranges from 65.1% (demographic and social statistics) to 78.4% (governance and public administration statistics).

In terms of reliability, the percentage of users who believe that statistics accurately reflect reality ranges from 58.1% for company statistics to 76.3% for geographic and cartographic statistics.

Table 14: Breakdown of users according to their opinion on the accuracy of official statistics

Types of statistics	Very accurate	Accurate	Sufficiently inaccurate	Very inaccurate	No opinion	Total
Demographic statistics	7.0	58.6	15.3	2.3	16.7	100.0
National accounts	6.3	68.4	5.1	0.0	20.3	100.0
Prices statistics	10.1	61.5	13.8	1.8	12.8	100.0
Monetary and financial statistics	9.7	67.7	8.1	0.0	14.5	100.0
Company statistics	9.6	56.6	14.7	1.5	17.6	100.0
Labor statistics	5.6	66.7	11.1	1.6	15.1	100.0
External sector statistics	3.1	70.3	6.3	4.7	15.6	100.0
Domestic trade statistics	9.6	63.0	9.6	0.0	17.8	100.0
Living conditions statistics	7.0	65.1	13.2	1.6	13.2	100.0
Health statistics	3.3	74.8	7.3	1.6	13.0	100.0
Educational statistics	6.2	72.0	8.7	0.6	12.4	100.0
Civil registration statistics	12.3	62.3	10.0	1.5	13.8	100.0
Gender-based statistics	8.3	69.4	9.7	0.0	12.5	100.0
Environmental statistics	7.4	60.6	11.7	1.1	19.1	100.0
Agricultural statistics	6.2	58.9	15.5	0.8	18.6	100.0
Energy statistics	2.9	71.0	8.7	0.0	17.4	100.0
Tourism statistics	8.5	61.0	8.5	0.0	22.0	100.0
Public finance statistics	7.6	67.2	6.1	0.8	18.3	100.0
Judicial and security statistics	10.9	60.9	15.6	0.0	12.5	100.0
Transports statistics	12.8	62.8	10.3	0.0	14.1	100.0
ICT statistics	5.8	62.8	12.8	1.2	17.4	100.0
Geographic and cartographic statistics	6.4	71.8	6.4	0.0	15.5	100.0
Governance and public administration statistics	4.8	73.6	7.2	0.0	14.4	100.0
Cultural statistics	6.1	67.3	6.1	0.0	20.4	100.0
Informal economy statistics	7.5	61.3	12.9	0.0	18.3	100.0
Lodging and housing statistics	10.1	68.1	5.8	0.0	15.9	100.0
Others	13.1	59.0	18.0	0.0	9.8	100.0

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

Table 15: Breakdown of users according to their opinion on the reliability of official statistics

Types of statistics	Very reliable	Reliable	Somewhat reliable	Not at all reliable	No opinion	Total
Demographic statistics	7.0	52.1	27.4	6.0	7.4	100.0
National accounts	3.8	59.5	24.1	2.5	10.1	100.0
Prices statistics	11.0	56.0	21.1	4.6	7.3	100.0
Monetary and financial statistics	14.5	50.0	19.4	4.8	11.3	100.0
Company statistics	11.0	47.1	31.6	2.9	7.4	100.0
Labor statistics	6.3	59.5	20.6	3.2	10.3	100.0
External sector statistics	4.7	62.5	18.8	1.6	12.5	100.0
Domestic trade statistics	8.2	57.5	17.8	6.8	9.6	100.0
Living conditions statistics	7.8	60.5	22.5	3.9	5.4	100.0
Health statistics	4.1	62.6	17.9	4.1	11.4	100.0
Educational statistics	6.8	62.7	21.7	1.9	6.8	100.0
Civil registration statistics	11.5	60.8	18.5	3.1	6.2	100.0
Gender-based statistics	9.0	62.5	19.4	2.8	6.3	100.0
Environmental statistics	8.5	60.6	16.0	1.1	13.8	100.0
Agricultural statistics	7.8	53.5	25.6	4.7	8.5	100.0
Energy statistics	7.2	60.9	18.8	2.9	10.1	100.0
Tourism statistics	6.8	59.3	23.7	1.7	8.5	100.0
Public finances statistics	9.2	60.3	19.1	1.5	9.9	100.0
Judicial and security statistics	15.6	50.0	23.4	1.6	9.4	100.0
Transports statistics	12.8	57.7	19.2	1.3	9.0	100.0
ICT statistics	5.8	57.0	24.4	3.5	9.3	100.0
Geographic and cartographic statistics	11.8	64.5	11.8	3.6	8.2	100.0
Governnance and public administration statistics	8.8	65.6	18.4	0.8	6.4	100.0
Cultural statistics	10.2	57.1	22.4	0.0	10.2	100.0
Informal economy statistics	5.4	57.0	24.7	3.2	9.7	100.0
Lodging and housing statistics	13.0	55.1	18.8	5.8	7.2	100.0
Others	19.7	49.2	21.3	3.3	6.6	100.0

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

II.4. Analysis of users' overall satisfaction

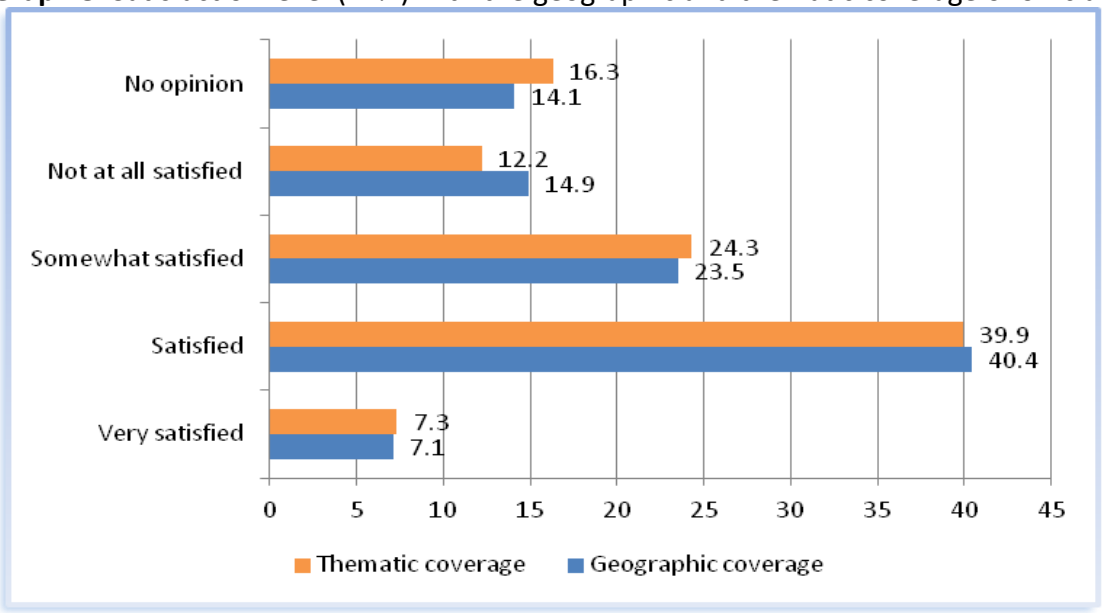
This section examines user satisfaction with official statistics. More specifically, it provides information on key aspects such as geographic and thematic coverage, the reliability of the statistics, and the relevance of the analyses.

2.4.1. Geographic and thematic coverage

Geographic coverage refers to the territorial scope of the data (region, area of residence, municipality). Overall, users rate it highly. In more than seven out of ten instances of use of official statistics, users are satisfied (very satisfied, satisfied, or somewhat satisfied).

The same is true of the thematic coverage (diversity of topics addressed) of official statistics. In 71.5% of cases, users report being satisfied with the topics covered when using official statistics.

Graph 8: Satisfaction level (in %) with the geographic and thematic coverage of official statistics



Source: NIS-CAMEROUN/ESUPSO 2025

Agricultural statistics are the ones for which users are most satisfied with the geographic coverage. In fact, 77% of users of agricultural statistics are satisfied. Meanwhile, among users of statistics on informal economy, the percentage of users satisfied with the geographic coverage is the lowest (62.4%). In the specific cases of demographic statistics and price statistics, 71.9% and 72.4% of users, respectively, report being satisfied with the geographic coverage. However, the relatively high rates of dissatisfaction with geographic coverage in certain statistical areas suggest that the NSS must make efforts to improve it.

With regards to thematic coverage, 76.3% of users of civil registration statistics are at least satisfied. This percentage is 63.8% among users of energy statistics.

Table 16: Breakdown of users according to their satisfaction level with the geographic and thematic coverage of official statistics

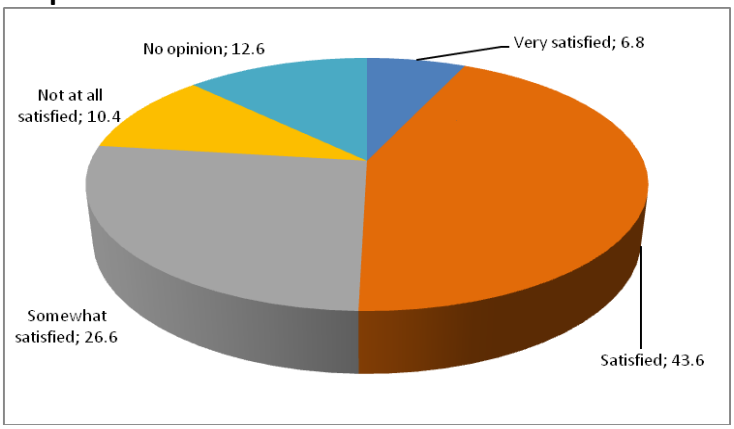
Types of statistics	Geographic coverage						Thematic coverage					
	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat satisfait	Not at all satisfied	No opinion	Total	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not at all satisfied	No opinion	Total
Demographic statistics	7.5	39.4	25.0	17.1	11.0	100.0	5.8	41.8	28.1	11.6	12.7	100.0
National accounts	8.5	45.1	16.2	10.6	19.7	100.0	8.5	43.7	16.9	9.9	21.1	100.0
Prices statistics	7.2	42.1	23.1	15.9	11.8	100.0	6.7	421	24.6	12.8	13.8	100.0
Monetary and financial statistics	9.2	38.7	23.5	10.9	17.6	100.0	11.8	35.3	24.4	9.2	19.3	100.0
Company statistics	7.8	38.4	22.8	15.9	15.1	100.0	5.6	38.8	24.6	12.9	18.1	100.0
Labor statistics	4.2	43.0	25.2	13.1	14.5	100.0	4.2	40.2	26.2	11.7	17.8	100.0
External sector statistics	5.2	36.2	24.1	12.1	22.4	100.0	6.9	39.7	20.7	8.6	24.1	100.0
Domestic trade statistics	5.8	38.1	24.5	13.7	18.0	100.0	3.6	41.7	23.0	12.2	19.4	100.0
Living conditions statistics	9.0	40.8	23.7	14.7	11.8	100.0	7.6	43.1	24.6	12.3	12.3	100.0
Health statistics	7.8	46.1	22.5	12.3	11.3	100.0	8.3	45.1	21.1	10.3	15.2	100.0
Educational statistics	10.0	42.7	23.2	14.5	9.5	100.0	10.0	40.7	23.2	13.7	12.4	100.0
Civil registration statistics	13.9	39.2	21.6	15.5	9.8	100.0	10.3	45.4	20.6	12.9	10.8	100.0
Gender-based statistics	7.3	40.1	22.4	17.7	12.5	100.0	7.8	40.5	25.0	12.1	14.7	100.0
Environmental statistics	3.1	36.4	27.8	14.2	18.5	100.0	6.8	29.6	29.0	14.8	19.8	100.0
Agricultural statistics	5.2	43.0	29.0	11.9	10.9	100.0	5.7	40.9	28.5	11.9	13.0	100.0
Energy statistics	6.7	37.8	21.0	16.8	17.6	100.0	8.4	33.6	21.8	16.0	20.2	100.0
Tourism statistics	4.6	44.4	25.0	11.1	14.8	100.0	6.5	37.0	24.1	11.1	21.3	100.0
Public finances statistics	6.4	40.9	23.6	13.2	15.9	100.0	7.7	40.5	23.6	10.5	17.7	100.0
Judicial and security statistics	8.2	38.2	20.9	18.2	14.5	100.0	9.1	40.9	20.0	13.6	16.4	100.0
Transports statistics	8.8	40.1	22.6	14.6	13.9	100.0	6.6	40.9	23.4	10.9	18.2	100.0
ICT statistics	4.8	38.6	24.1	20.0	12.4	100.0	6.9	39.3	22.8	15.9	15.2	100.0
Geographic and cartographic statistics	5.6	41.4	24.2	14.6	14.1	100.0	5.1	42.9	24.7	11.6	15.7	100.0
Governance and public administration statistics	7.3	39.8	22.8	12.6	17.5	100.0	7.3	40.3	25.7	9.2	175	100.0
Cultural statistics	4.3	40.9	23.7	11.8	19.4	100.0	8.6	344	24.7	8.6	23.7	100.0
Informal economy statistics	4.8	35.8	21.8	20.6	17.0	100.0	6.1	32.1	26.1	18.8	17.0	100.0
Loging and housing statistics	6.3	38.7	22.5	17.1	15.3	100.0	9.9	36.9	20.7	13.5	18.9	100.0
Others	6.8	42.5	27.4	21.9	1.4	100.0	11.0	37.0	35.6	11.0	5.5	100.0

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

2.4.2. Overall reliability of official statistics

Overall, in nearly eight out of ten cases where official statistics are used, users are satisfied with their overall reliability. This reflects a high level of user confidence in the statistics produced by the NSS.

Graph 9: User's overall satisfaction level with the reliability of official statistics



Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

Depending on the area of statistics, the percentage of users satisfied with the reliability of the statistics ranges from 71.3% for tourism statistics to 82.2% for educational statistics.

Table 17: Breakdown of users based on their level of satisfaction with the reliability of official statistics

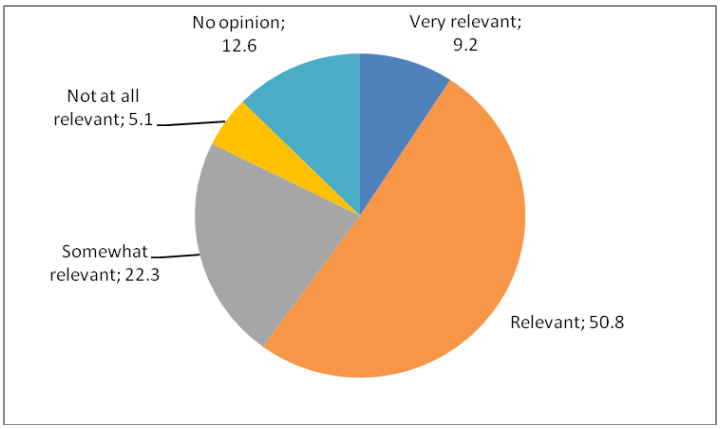
Types of statistics	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not at all satisfied	No opinion	Total
Demographic statistics	7.9	44.5	27.1	12.0	8.6	100.0
National accounts	5.6	48.6	19.7	6.3	19.7	100.0
Prices statistics	6.2	47.2	25.6	10.8	10.3	100.0
Monetary and financial statistics	10.1	37.8	27.7	12.6	11.8	100.0
Company statistics	8.6	44.0	26.3	8.6	12.5	100.0
Labor statistics	4.7	44.9	25.7	11.7	13.1	100.0
External sector statistics	5.2	42.2	29.3	6.9	16.4	100.0
Domestic trade statistics	7.2	40.3	29.5	7.9	15.1	100.0
Living conditions statistics	5.7	46.0	27.5	10.4	10.4	100.0
Health statistics	6.9	48.5	26.5	4.9	13.2	100.0
Educational statistics	9.1	49.4	23.7	7.5	10.4	100.0
Civil registration statistics	13.9	42.8	23.7	9.3	10.3	100.0
Gender-based statistics	7.8	43.5	27.6	9.9	11.2	100.0
Environmental statistics	4.9	38.9	27.8	12.3	16.0	100.0
Agricultural statistics	5.7	42.5	29.5	11.9	10.4	100.0
Energy statistics	8.4	39.5	24.4	14.3	13.4	100.0
Tourism statistics	3.7	40.7	26.9	13.9	14.8	100.0
Public finances statistics	6.4	45.0	25.5	8.2	15.0	100.0
Judicial and security statistics	6.4	40.9	25.5	12.7	14.5	100.0
Transports statistics	8.0	40.1	27.0	13.1	11.7	100.0
ICT statistics	3.4	50.3	20.0	13.1	13.1	100.0
Geographic and cartographic statistics	5.1	45.5	29.3	7.1	13.1	100.0
Governance and public administration statistics	3.4	40.8	29.1	11.2	15.5	100.0
Cultural statistics	4.3	43.0	25.8	9.7	17.2	100.0
Informal economy statistics	5.5	35.8	30.9	14.5	13.3	100.0
Lodging and housing statistics	7.2	38.7	27.9	14.4	11.7	100.0
Others	11.0	42.5	30.1	12.3	4.1	100.0

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

2.4.3. Level of relevance of statistical analyses in publications

As for the analyses presented in various statistical publications, in more than eight out of ten cases where official statistics are used, users find them relevant (very relevant, relevant, somewhat relevant).

Graph 10 : User opinions on the relevance of the analyses



Source: NIS-CAMEROUN/ESUPSO 2025

Depending on the statistical area, the percentage of users satisfied with the relevance of the statistical analyses ranges from 74.7% for energy statistics to 87.9% for educational statistics.

Table 18: Breakdown (%) of users based on their opinion on the relevance of the analyses, according to area

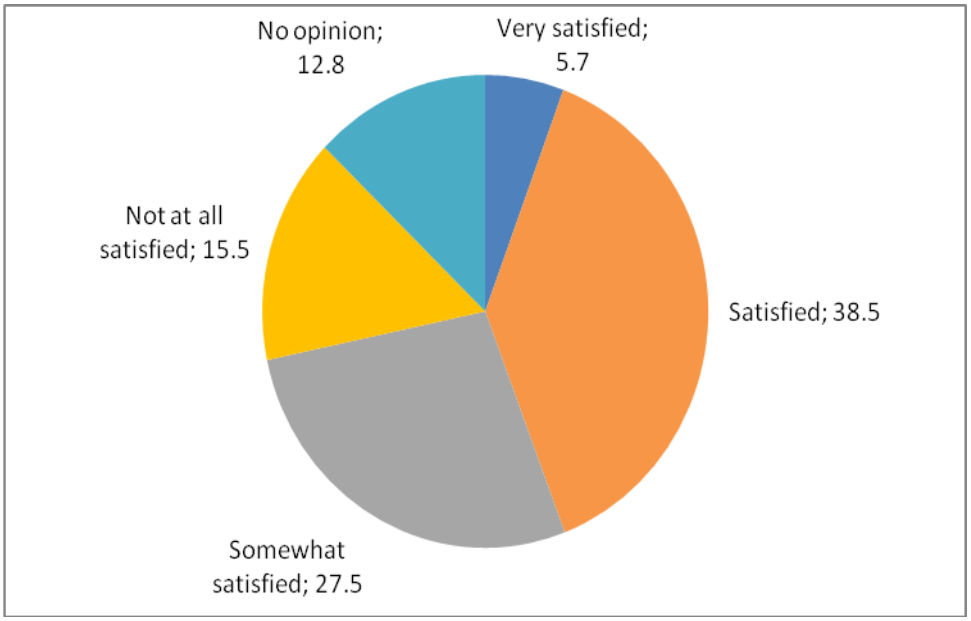
Types of statistics	Very relevant	Relevant	Somewhat relevant	Not at all relevant	No opinion	Total
Demographic statistics	9.2	52.7	23.6	4.8	9.6	100.0
National accounts	8.5	57.7	13.4	1.4	19.0	100.0
Prices statistics	9.7	48.2	24.1	5.1	12.8	100.0
Monetary and financial statistics	10.9	47.1	25.2	5.0	11.8	100.0
Company statistics	9.9	48.7	23.7	6.5	11.2	100.0
Labor statistics	5.6	52.8	23.8	5.1	12.6	100.0
External sector statistics	10.3	46.6	26.7	1.7	14.7	100.0
Domestic trade statistics	10.1	39.6	28.8	3.6	18.0	100.0
Living conditions statistics	9.0	55.9	20.9	4.7	9.5	100.0
Health statistics	9.8	57.4	20.1	2.0	10.8	100.0
Educational statistics	11.6	55.6	20.7	2.9	9.1	100.0
Civil registration statistics	15.5	46.4	21.6	5.7	10.8	100.0
Gender-based statistics	8.6	50.9	22.0	6.0	12.5	100.0
Environmental statistics	7.4	46.3	23.5	8.6	14.2	100.0
Agricultural statistics	8.8	48.2	25.4	6.7	10.9	100.0
Energy statistics	8.4	48.7	17.6	9.2	16.0	100.0
Tourism statistics	8.3	46.3	25.0	3.7	16.7	100.0
Public finances statistics	9.5	52.3	20.0	3.2	15.0	100.0
Judicial and security statistics	12.7	47.3	17.3	6.4	16.4	100.0
Transports statistics	9.5	55.5	19.0	5.8	10.2	100.0
ICT statistics	6.9	55.9	20.7	6.2	10.3	100.0
Geographic and cartographic statistics	7.1	52.0	22.7	5.1	13.1	100.0
Governance and public administration statistics	7.3	49.0	23.3	5.8	14.6	100.0
Cultural statistics	6.5	55.9	18.3	2.2	17.2	100.0
Informal economy statistics	9.1	44.2	24.8	8.5	13.3	100.0
Lodging and housing statistics	9.0	51.4	22.5	6.3	10.8	100.0
Others	8.2	50.7	28.8	6.8	5.5	100.0

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

2.4.4. Frequency of publications

Despite delays in meeting production schedules in certain areas of statistics (Table 25), users generally express a positive opinion regarding the frequency of publication of official statistics. In nearly 7 out of 10 cases where official statistics are used, users report being satisfied with the frequency of their publication.

Graph 11: **User satisfaction with the publication frequency of official statistics**



Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

Depending on the area of statistics, the percentage of users satisfied with the relevance of statistical analyses ranges from 63.6% for environmental statistics to 76.9% for public finance statistics.

In the specific case of demographic statistics and national accounts, 66.8% and 73.9% of users, respectively, say they are satisfied with the publication frequency.

Table 19: Breakdown (%) of users based on their level of satisfaction with the frequency of statistics publication

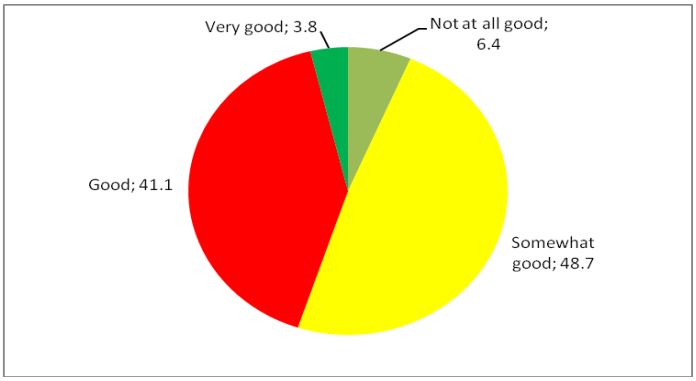
Types of statistics	Satisfied				Not at all satisfied	No opinion	Total
	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Total			
Demographic statistics	4.8	34.9	27.1	66.8	23.3	9.9	100
National accounts	7	45.1	21.8	73.9	12	14.1	100
Prices statistics	7.7	40	28.7	76.4	13.3	10.3	100
Monetary and financial statistics	8.4	39.5	25.2	73.1	13.4	13.4	100
Company statistics	6.9	35.3	29.3	71.5	16.4	12.1	100
Labor statistics	2.8	43.9	25.7	72.4	15.4	12.1	100
External sector statistics	3.4	41.4	25.9	70.7	12.9	16.4	100
Domestic trade statistics	5.8	36.7	27.3	69.8	12.9	17.3	100
Living conditions statistics	5.2	36	29.4	70.6	19.4	10	100
Health statistics	5.4	45.1	26	76.5	9.8	13.7	100
Educational statistics	8.3	36.5	29	73.8	14.9	11.2	100
Civil registration statistics	11.3	40.2	25.3	76.8	12.9	10.3	100
Gender-based statistics	4.3	37.5	30.2	72	15.9	12.1	100
Environmental statistics	4.3	32.1	27.2	63.6	18.5	17.9	100
Agricultural statistics	5.7	37.8	27.5	71	15.5	13.5	100
Energy statistics	5	37	23.5	65.5	19.3	15.1	100
Tourism statistics	5.6	37	25	67.6	16.7	15.7	100
Public finances statistics	5.9	45.5	25.5	76.9	10	13.2	100
Judicial and security statistics	8.2	36.4	23.6	68.2	16.4	15.5	100
Transports statistics	7.3	40.9	26.3	74.5	13.1	12.4	100
ICT statistics	3.4	35.9	29	68.3	17.2	14.5	100
Geographic and cartographic statistics	5.1	41.4	28.3	74.8	11.6	13.6	100
Governance and public administration statistics	2.4	40.8	32	75.2	10.7	14.1	100
Cultural statistics	2.2	39.8	30.1	72.1	12.9	15.1	100
Informal economy statistics	3.6	33.9	27.3	64.8	23.6	11.5	100
Lodging and housing statistics	3.6	32.4	27.9	63.9	23.4	12.6	100
Others	11	31.5	37	79.5	16.4	4.1	100

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

2.4.5. Overall quality of official statistics

Generally speaking, 3.8% of users reported that the official statistics used are, overall, of very high quality. Among them, 41.1% believe that official statistics are of good quality. When combined with the percentage of users who believe that official statistics are of fairly good quality, this brings the total percentage of users who stated that official statistics are of good quality to 93.6%.

Graph 12: Breakdown (%) of users based on their assessment of the overall quality of the statistics



Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

2.4.6. Comparison of the quality of official statistics with statistics from other CEMAC countries

In Cameroon, at least 71% of users of official statistics are unable to compare the quality of the statistics produced with statistics from other countries in the CEMAC region.

Table 20: Assessment of the quality of the country's official statistics compared to statistics from other CEMAC countries

CEMAC Countries	Not as good	Identical	Best	Not sure	Total
Central African Republic comparison	3.1	3.3	22.0	71.6	100.0
Congo comparison	2.6	4.6	18.5	74.3	100.0
Gabon comparison	3.3	6.7	17.0	73.0	100.0
Equatorial Guinea comparison	2.6	4.3	18.2	74.9	100.0
Chad comparison	3.9	3.8	21.0	71.3	100.0

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

2.4.7. Overall user satisfaction index with official statistics.

The User Satisfaction Index (USI) is a composite indicator that measures, as a percentage, user satisfaction with statistical products. It is based on an evaluation framework comprising four dimensions/components: coverage (geographic and thematic), reliability, relevance of the analyses presented in publications, and the frequency and dissemination of statistics.

Four (04) component scores and one overall satisfaction score are calculated for each user of statistical products.

To calculate the component scores, a rating is assigned based on the user's (respondent's) level of satisfaction for each dimension:

100 corresponds to the response category "Very Satisfied," 75 corresponds to the response category "Satisfied," 50 corresponds to the response category "Somewhat Satisfied," and 0 corresponds to the response category "Not at all satisfied."

User Thematic Score (UTS) = (sum of the values assigned to each response option for questions with a response related to the theme) / (number of questions with a response related to the theme)

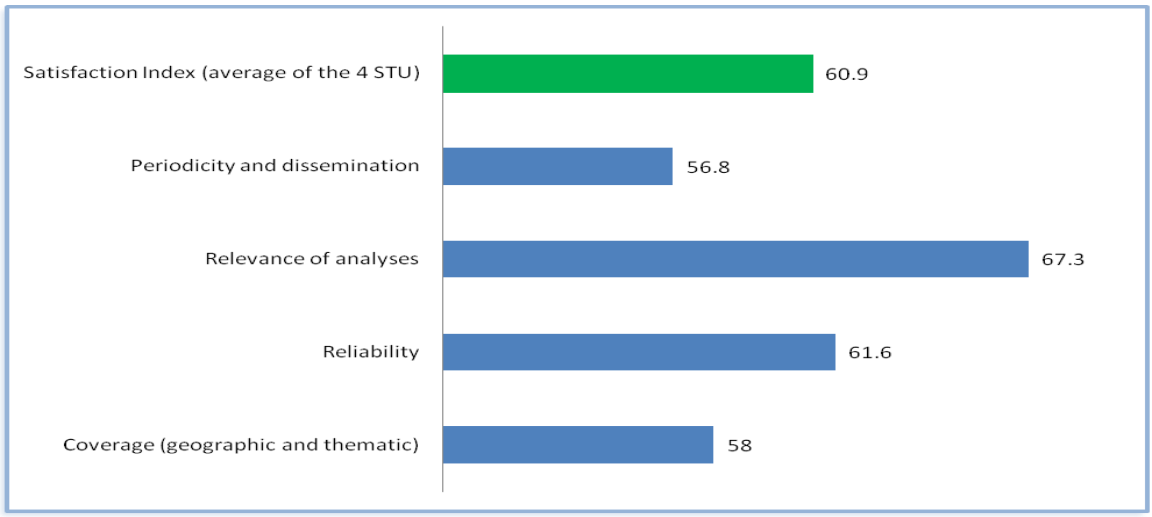
$$UTS_i = \frac{1}{n_j}\sum_j^{n_j} x_j \quad (1)$$

The average value of this index is subsequently calculated for each user.

$$\textbf{User satisfaction Index} = USI = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{4} UTS_i}{4} \quad (2)$$

The overall satisfaction index, based on the four dimensions, shows that user satisfaction with official statistics in Cameroon stands at 60.9%. The index is driven upward by the "relevance of analyses" dimension, for which the satisfaction rate is 67.3%. The "frequency and dissemination of official statistics" dimension has the lowest satisfaction rate (56.8%).

Graph 13: User satisfaction index with official statistics



Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

Chapter III : PRODUCERS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS

This chapter highlights the role of official statistics producers within the NSS. It focuses primarily on the statistics produced, highlighting, among other things, their frequency, reliability, and the timeframes and formats for their publication, dissemination, and archiving. It also examines the resources used for statistical production, as well as the producers' views on their understanding and perception of the HISWACA project.

III.1. Production of official statistics

This section contains detailed information on the official statistics produced. It highlights the nature of the data generated, the production frequency, and the timeframes of compilation and publication. It also specifies the formats used for dissemination and archiving, such as statistical newsletters, periodic reports, digital platforms, and institutional databases. Lastly, it describes the production resources deployed, including human, material, and technological resources, to ensure the quality, reliability, and compliance of the statistics with international standards.

3.1.1. Producers' awareness of users

The main users of official statistics identified by producers are predominantly from the public and institutional sectors, reflecting the key role of official statistics in planning, monitoring public policies, and generating knowledge. Ministries appear to be the primary users identified, known to 26.8% of producers. They are followed by public agencies and institutions (22.5%), universities, higher education institutions, research institutes, and centres (21.1%), as well as international organizations and technical and financial partners (21.1%).

Local and decentralized government authorities are also a substantial category (19.7% and 14.1%, respectively). Meanwhile, private-sector actors, political organizations, diplomatic missions, and other user categories are mentioned relatively less frequently, with percentages below 10%. The media (11.3%), NGOs (12.7%), employers' union/professional organizations (12.7%), and civil society organizations (12.7%) are secondary but still significant users. Finally, religious denominations are the least frequently mentioned (7.0%).

Overall, these results show that the official statistics produced in Cameroon are still primarily geared toward the needs of government agencies, universities, and development partners. They also suggest that the adoption and use of statistics by certain segments of the private sector and civil society could be further strengthened through more inclusive strategies for dissemination, outreach, and the promotion of a culture of statistics.

Table 21: Percentage of producers according to types of known users

Type of user	Actual	%*
Ministry	19	26.8
Public organization/public institution	16	22.5
University/Higher training school/Institute/Research centre	15	21.1
International organizations/TFP	15	21.1
Local government authorities	14	19.7
Regional council, urban council, council	10	14.1
NGO	9	12.7
Employers / professional union	9	12.7
Civil society organization	9	12.7
Trade union	8	11.3
Media	8	11.3
Private company	7	9.9
Parliament/political organization	7	9.9
Diplomatic mission	7	9.9
Religious organization	5	7.0
Other users	7	9.9

** ratio of the number of producers who mentioned a specific type of user to the total number of producers surveyed*

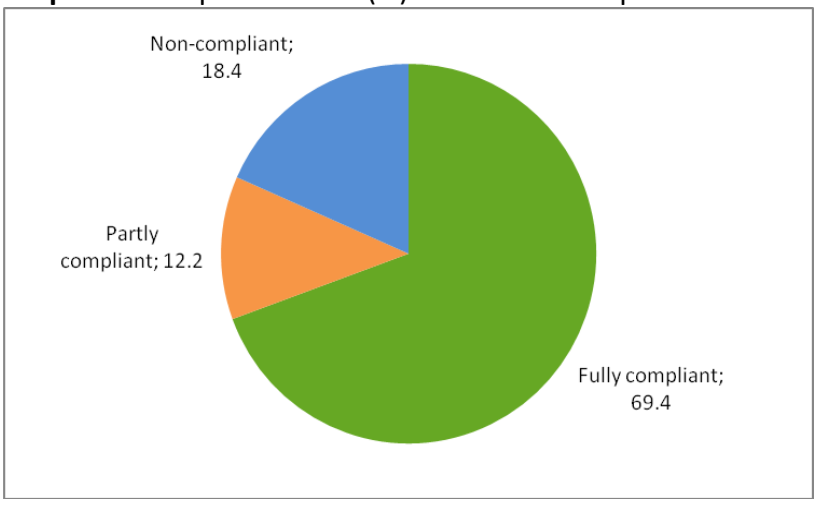
Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

3.1.2. Compliance of the statistics produced with international standards and guidelines

The use of international standards and guidelines for the production of official statistics ensures that these statistics are comparable over time with other countries. In practice, nearly 70% of NSS members systematically refer to international standards when producing the statistics for which they are in charge. This best practice is observed among major producers such as the NIS, BUCREP, and the ministries of education and agriculture.

However, some producers refer to the standards only when producing certain categories of statistics, while others state that they do not comply with them at all. This may reflect not a reluctance of the producers to adhere to international standards, but rather the absence of standards for the production of certain categories of statistics, producers' lack of awareness of their existence, or the fact that these standards are inappropriate for the national context. Coordination within the NSS in this regard needs to be strengthened in order to identify and put international norms and standards into context for the various categories of statistics.

Graph 14: Compliance level (%) of the statistics produced with international standards



Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

Textbox: Compliance of statistics with international standards and guidelines

The compliance discussed in this survey refers to methodological harmonization aimed at aligning the statistics produced with international standards (UN, IMF, WHO, SCN, ISIC, etc.) and ensuring that the data are comparable over time and across regions.

Full compliance is a situation in which all statistics produced comply with international norms and standards.

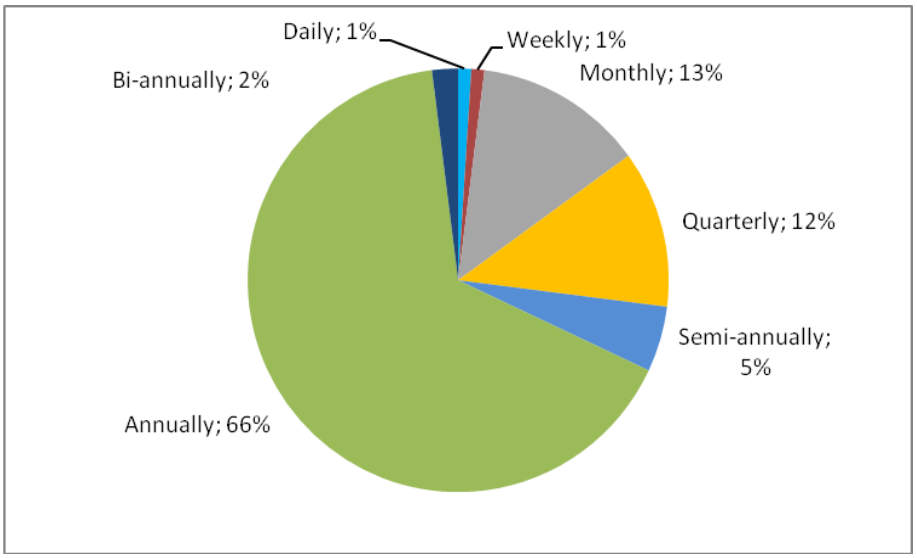
Partial compliance is typical of producers for whom only a fraction of the statistics they produce meet international standards.

Non-compliance refers to situations in which producers do not use international standards and guidelines to compile their statistics.

3.1.3. Frequency and timelines for production and publication

Statistics are primarily produced on an annual basis (66.4%). Some statistics, such as prices and public finances statistics, are produced monthly with an annual summary. Others are produced both quarterly and annually, such as national accounts, company statistics, and external sector statistics.

Graph 15: Breakdown of statistical categories based on production frequency



Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

Table 22: Breakdown of statistical categories based on publication frequency and government department

Frequency	Administration							
	NIS		BUCREP/BUNEC/NIC		Other public bodies		Total	
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Daily	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	0.8
Weekly	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	0.8
Monthly	1	11.1	4	26.7	12	11.5	17	13.3
Bi-monthly	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Quarterly	1	11.1	0	0.0	14	13.5	15	11.7
Semi-annually	0	0.0	1	6.7	6	5.8	7	5.5
Annually	7	77.8	10	66.7	68	65.4	85	66.4
Bi-annually	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.9	2	1.6
Every five year	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Every ten year	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	**9**	**100.0**	**15**	**100.0**	**104**	**100,0**	**128**	**100.0**

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

Compliance with the production schedule is essential to ensuring that the statistics produced are up-to-date and timely. As Cameroon strives to joining the SDDS, several categories of statistics are still facing challenges to meet production schedules.

Producers were asked to state whether they were adhering to their production schedule. The results show that, regardless of the statistical category, about two out of three producers say they are adhering to production schedule.

The production schedule is strictly observed with regard to demographic statistics, national accounts, health, civil registration, judicial and security statistics, informal economy, environment, and tourism.

Compliance with the production schedule is not guaranteed for price statistics, agricultural and energy statistics, cultural statistics, energy statistics, ICT statistics, and housing and living conditions statistics.

For the other categories of statistics, which account for the largest share, the production schedule is partially met. This is due to the diversity of actors involved in producing these statistics, as well as the nature of the sources used. The production of statistics that rely primarily on administrative sources tends to be more consistent, unlike those requiring specific data collection operations, which are subject to various constraints that make it difficult to meet production schedules.

3.1.4. Human resources

A wide range of human resources profiles are involved in the production of statistics. They include professionals in statistics and planning (statisticians, demographers, and economists), as well as personnel with other specializations, such as computer scientists, cartographers, etc.

Overall, human resources are barely enough to ensure statistical production. Between 20 and 40% of producers consider the number of statistical professionals to be adequate for ensuring production, regardless of their specific roles. Shortages are most frequently observed among ITS, technical assistants in statistics, and statistics and planning technicians.

With regard to the other categories, between 20 and 50% of producers believe that the level is inadequate in view of their needs.

It is necessary to build the capacity of human resources to enable statistical agencies to run smoothly. This capacity building is needed not only for statisticians and demographers but also for other professionals (cartographers, IT specialists, etc.), who provide valuable support in the statistical production process.

Table 23: Assessment of staffing level

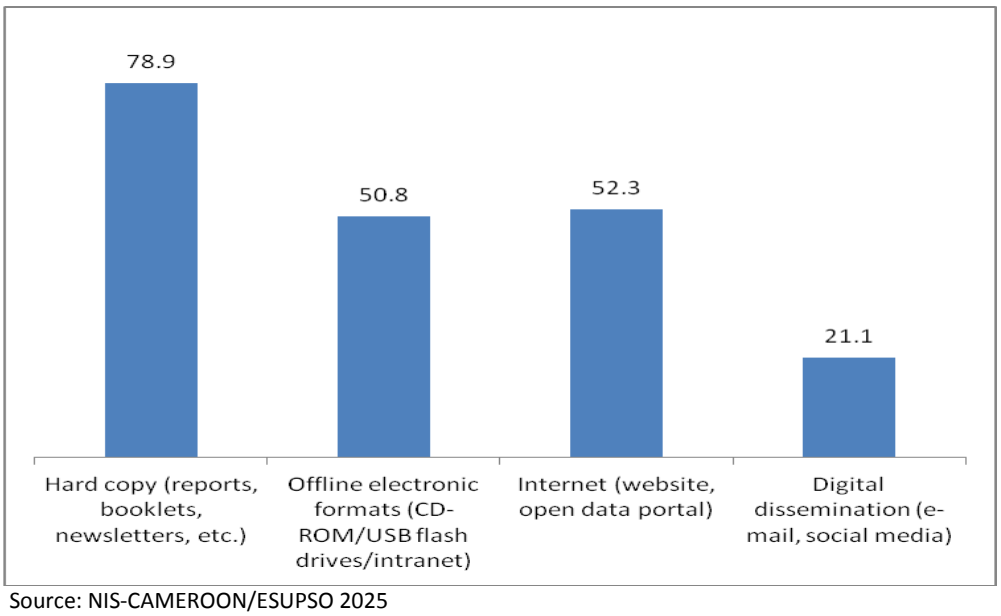
	Sufficient	Fairly sufficient	Not at all sufficient	Total
Statistician Engineer (Economist)	28.1	37.5	34.4	100.0
Demographer	42.1	26.3	31.6	100.0
Statistical Works Engineer	20.0	40.0	40.0	100.0
Data Analyst	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Statistics Technical Assistant	0.0	33.3	66.7	100.0
Senior Technician in Statistics and Planning	23.5	47.1	29.4	100.0
Statistical Technical Officer	0.0	66.7	33.3	100.0
Statistics and Planning Technician	20.0	40.0	40.0	100.0
Computer maintenance technician	50.0	25.0	25.0	100.0
Analyst programmer	29.2	41.7	29.2	100.0
Network IT Specialist	42.1	36.8	21.1	100.0
Cartographer	33.3	33.3	33.3	100.0
Geographer	0.0	66.7	33.3	100.0
Sociologist	33.3	33.3	33.3	100.0
Economist	31.6	31.6	36.8	100.0
Permanent data collectors	20.0	30.0	50.0	100.0
Others	40.0	35.0	25.0	100.0

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

3.1.5. Publication, dissemination and archiving format

The diverse profiles of users require that their specific needs in terms of media and distribution channels be taken into account in order to ensure easy access to the statistics produced. Effective dissemination now requires not only reports and other print publications but also leveraging the advantages offered by digital technology to improve the dissemination of statistics.

Graph 16: Percentage (%) of producers according to publication format used



Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

The printed format remains the primary means of disseminating statistical products. Overall, 78.9% of producers disseminate their products in hard copy, either in the form of reports, booklets or statistical newsletters. Half of the producers use electronic media and online dissemination via websites and portals. Certain modern dissemination channels, notably

interactive digital platforms and social media, still appear to be underutilized. This situation restricts the visibility and adoption of official statistics by certain user groups, particularly the general public and young people.

Table 24: Percentage of producers according to publication formats used and according to type of statistics

Types of statistics produced	Hard copy (reports, booklets, newsletters etc)	Offline electronic formats (CD Rom/ USB flash drives/intranet)	Internet (website, portal. open data)	Direct digital dissemination (e-mail, social media)	Others
Demographic statistics	66.7	66.7	33.3	0.0	7.1
National accounts	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	33.3
Prices statistics	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Monetary and financial statistics	…	…	…	…	…
Company statistics	85.7	57.1	42.9	28.6	0.0
Labor statistics	90.9	45.5	45.5	18.2	6.7
External sector statistics	10.,0	50.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
Domestic trade statistics	100.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
Living conditions statistics	71.4	71.4	57.1	0.0	0.0
Health statistics	33.3	0.0	100.0	33.3	0.0
Educational statistics	62.5	37.5	50.0	25.0	6.7
Civil registration statistics	33.3	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0
Gender-based statistics	71.4	64.3	50.0	42.9	0.0
Environmental statistics	100.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
Agricultural statistics	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Energy statistics	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Tourism statistics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3
Public finances statistics	100.0	28.6	42.9	14.3	6.7
Judicial and security statistics	66.7	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transport statistics	100.0	100.0	75.0	50.0	0.0
ICT statistics	75.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	10.0
Geographic and cartographic statistics	85.7	57.1	42.9	0.0	21.4
Governance and public administration statistics	81.3	50.0	37.5	18.8	5.3
Cultural statistics	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Informal economy statistics	75.0	25.0	75.0	50.0	0.0
Lodging and housing statistics	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0	0.0
Others	88.9	66.7	44.4	22.2	6.7
Total	78.9	50.8	52.3	21.1	4.2

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

The trend is virtually the same when it comes to publishing statistics in various fields, with the printed format being the most widely used.

Table 25: Breakdown of producers according to the existence of an archiving system and according to government department

Archiving System	NIS		BUCREP/BUNEC/NIC		Other public bodies		Total	
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Yes	2	66.7	2	100.0	32	68.1	36	69.2
No	1	33.3	0	0.0	15	31.9	16	30.8
Total	**3**	**100.0**	**2**	**100.0**	**47**	**100.0**	**52**	**100.0**

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

III.2. Reliability of data

This section provides detailed information on the reliability of the official statistics produced. It highlights the mechanisms for collaborating with the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), the implementation of international guidelines and standards, and the technical assistance provided by TFP and other internationally recognized organizations.

It also addresses the use of methodological reference documents and widely accepted nomenclatures and classifications, the implementation of consistency and quality checks, and the official validation of statistical outputs. All of these factors help ensure the credibility, comparability, and relevance of official statistics, thereby strengthening the confidence of users and decision-makers.

III.2.1. Collaboration between producing agencies and the NIS

It is common practice for the majority of data producing agencies (67.7%) to collaborate with the NIS. This collaboration is particularly widespread among ministries (81.4%).

Table 26: Breakdown of producers according to the existence of collaboration with the NIS and according to government department

	BUCREP/BUNEC/NIC		Other public bodies		Total	
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Exist	2	100.0	38	80.9	40	81.6
Does not exist	0	0.0	7	14.9	7	14.3
Total	**2**	**100.0**	**45**	**100.0**	**47**	**100.0**

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

III.2.2. Technical support from TFPs, use of methodological documents and consistency and quality checks

Several agencies that produce official statistics receive technical support from technical and financial partners (TFPs), particularly in the areas of methodology, capacity building, and improving statistical production processes. The results also suggest that a significant number of agencies use methodological documents and implement mechanisms to ensure the consistency and quality of the data they produce.

However, there are disparities depending on the type of agency. Some agencies are not adequately equipped in terms of methodological guidance and quality assurance. These results underscore the need to further harmonize statistical practices and to extend quality control mechanisms to all agencies within the National Statistical System (NSS).

Table 27: Technical support from TFPs, use of methodological documents, and checking the consistency and quality of official statistics according to type of institution.

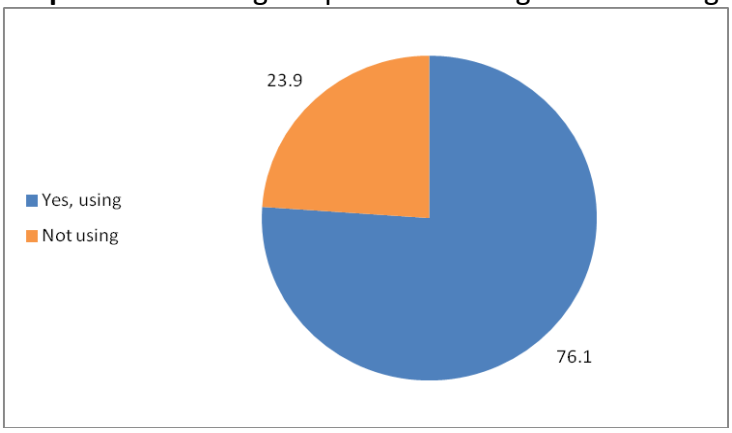
	NIS		BUCREP/BUNEC/NIC		Other public bodies		Total	
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Technical support from TFPs	2	66.7	2	100.0	20	42.6	24	46.2
Use of methodological documents	2	66.7	2	100.0	37	78.7	41	78.8
Consistency and quality checks	2	66.7	2	100.0	42	89.4	46	88.5

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

III.2.3. Use of methodological documents

The use of methodological documents in the production process is common among a large majority of producers, with an overall rate of 76.1%.

Graph 17: Percentage of producers using a methodological document



Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

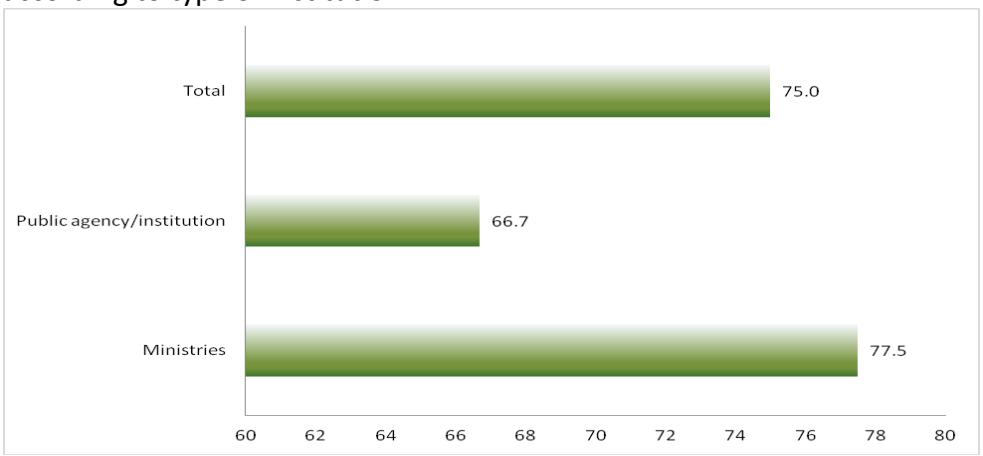
III.3. Awareness and perception of HISWACA project's activities

The HISWACA project was launched with technical and financial support from the World Bank to help Central and West African countries, as well as regional organizations, to develop effective and sustainable statistical systems. Within this framework, the goal is, on the one hand, to improve these countries' statistical performance, promote regional harmonization, and enhance access and use of data and, on the other hand, to further modernize their statistical systems.

As a project, and with a view to achieving its objectives, it is recommended that the primary beneficiary entities be involved from the planning stage through the entire implementation process.

A key factor is the level of awareness that the producers of official NSS statistics, the project's primary beneficiaries, have of the project. Overall, three-quarters of the producers are aware of the project. This indicator is expected to improve over time, as the project is still in its early stage. Its actual implementation did not begin until the last quarter of 2025.

Graph 18: Percentage (%) of official statistics producers aware of the HISWACA project according to type of institution



Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

Looking at the project's sources of information, it shows that producers are primarily split between "*project beneficiaries*" and "*conferences/workshops*." In fact, regardless of the type of organization, it was during a conference or workshop organized by the NSS that about 4 out of 10 producers first heard about the HISWACA project. A significant proportion also said they heard about it as beneficiaries or through other beneficiaries.

Table 28: Breakdown (%) of producers according to the awareness source of HISWACA project and according to types of institution

Type of organization	Awareness source of the HISWACA project						
	Project beneficiaries	Media	Conference/ workshop	Word-of-mount basis	Communique/ Official memos	Other	Total
Ministry	32.3	6.5	38.7	3.2	16.1	3.2	100.0
Public agency/institution	62.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	**38.5**	**5.1**	**38.5**	**2.6**	**12.8**	**2.6**	**100.0**

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

The most widely accepted initiatives are "*Harmonizing and Coordinating Statistical Production*," mentioned by 76.9% of producers, and "*Support for Data Collection*," mentioned by 69.2%.

Furthermore, public agencies and institutions such as the NIS and BUCREP seem to have a better understanding, than producers in ministries, of all 10 main project activities, namely: harmonizing and coordinating statistical production (classifications, methodological guides, etc.), support for data collection, support for the production of national accounts, capacity building, provision of IT equipment and hardware, funding for the production of statistical yearbooks, provision of vehicles, support for data dissemination and archiving, modernizing physical infrastructure (premises, buildings), and modernizing digital infrastructure (servers, networks). This greater familiarity can be attributed to the fact that this group includes major producers of official statistics who are at the forefront of the project development process at the national level.

Table 29: Percentage (%) of producers aware of the activities and achievements of the HISWACA project according to type of institution and type of activity.

Activities / Achievements	Ministry	Public agency/Institution	Total
Harmonizing and coordinating statistical production	74.2	87.5	76.9
Support for data collection	64.5	87.5	69.2
Support for the preparation of national accounts	41.9	62.5	46.2
Capacity building	61.3	87.5	66.7
Provision of IT equipment and supplies	38.7	75.0	46.2
Funding for statistical yearbooks	45.2	50.0	46.2
Provision of rolling stock	35.5	50.0	38.5
Support for data dissemination and archiving	48.4	87.5	56.4
Upgrading physical infrastructure	45.2	62.5	48.7
Upgrading digital infrastructure	35.5	75.0	43.6
Others	3.2	12.5	5.1

Source: NIS-CAMEROUN/ESUPSO 2025

With regard to the level of satisfaction with the project's activities, many producers of official statistics had no opinion on the 10 activities mentioned. However, the most positive opinions ("somewhat satisfied," "satisfied," and "very satisfied") were expressed regarding *"Support for the production of national accounts"* (61.1%), *"Harmonizing and coordinating statistical production"* (46.7%), and *"Support for data collection"* (37%).

The high level of dissatisfaction reported, particularly in the seven other areas of activity, could be attributed to the fact that the said activities had not yet been carried out at the time the study data were collected.

Table 30: Breakdown (%) of producers based on level of satisfaction with HISWACA activities according to type of activities/achievements

Activities / Achievements	Satisfied				Not at all satisfied	No opinion	Total
	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Positive opinion			
Harmonizing and coordinating statistical production	6.7	20	20	46,7	20	33.3	100
Support for data collection	7.4	18.5	11.1	37	11.1	51.9	100
Support for the preparation of national accounts	11.1	22.2	27.8	61.1	11.1	27.8	100
Capacity building	7.7	11.5	15.4	34.6	23.1	42.3	100
Provision of IT equipment and supplies	5.6	5.6	16.7	27.9	33.3	38.9	100
Funding for statistical yearbooks	5.6	5.6	16.7	27.9	22.2	50	100
Provision of rolling stock	6.7	6.7	13.3	26.7	26.7	46.7	100
Support for data dissemination and archiving	4.5	4.5	13.6	22.6	27.3	50	100
Upgrading physical infrastructure	5.3	5.3	10.5	21.1	26.3	52.6	100
Upgrading digital infrastructure	5.9	5.9	11.8	23,6	35.3	41.2	100
Others	0	0	0	0	50	50	100

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

Regarding overall satisfaction with the project, the picture remains the same: many producers (nearly half) stated that they had no opinion. Among those who were able to provide valid feedback, there are still some areas of dissatisfaction: 13% of producers from ministries and 25% from public agencies and institutions.

Table 31: Overall satisfaction with HISWACA project according to institution

Type of organization	Overall satisfaction level					
	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not at all satisfied	No opinion	Total
Ministry	0.0	12.9	19.4	12.9	54.8	100.0
Public agency/Institution	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	100.0
Total	**0.0**	**15.4**	**15.4**	**15.4**	**53.8**	**100.0**

Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

III.4. Producers' expectations with regard to the HISWACA project

Producers' expectations include capacity building, strengthening technical support for production and dissemination, funding statistical activities, and improving the management of relations between beneficiaries and the project.

Capacity building

Overall, it accounts for 61.5% of the proposals received. This category includes training for staff in charge of producing statistics, particularly on approaches to developing statistical projects, as well as the collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination of statistical data. Similar training programs had already been conducted for numerous senior officials and managers in ministries between 2012 and 2015; however, given the high turnover of staff in these organizations, the need for such training remains significant (58.1%). This capacity building also refers to the logistical, material, informational, and financial resources that producers need in order to carry out their activities. Some highlighted the acquisition of IT equipment and supplies (computers,

tablets, software, copying machines, printers, etc.), while others mentioned rolling stock (cars, motorcycles, etc.).

Strengthening technical support for production and dissemination

Overall, producers raised this issue 48.7% of the time, with more than half of those instances (51.6%) coming from heads of statistical units within ministries. In reality, the request here is for the project to expedite the issuance of the World Bank's "*No Objection Letters*" (NOL) regarding the planned and scheduled activities, submitted to the project by the data producers, which are directly related to the production and dissemination of statistics. Activities highlighted, for instance, include those related to the production and dissemination of statistical summaries (sector-specific and government statistical yearbooks, data analysis reports, economic outlook notes, policy briefs, etc.) and the development of statistical information systems within ministries and other public agencies and institutions.

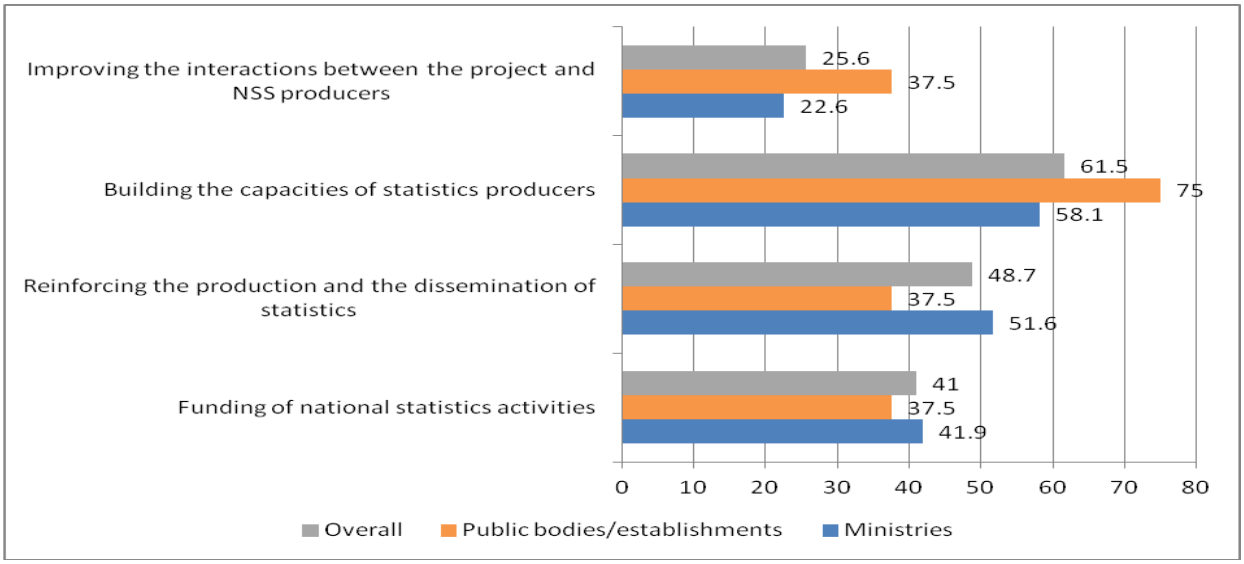
Funding of statistical activity

The funding of statistical production activities is still a major concern for several producers. It was mentioned 41% of the time overall. In this context, this need is consistent with the issues raised earlier regarding the production and dissemination of official statistics. The HISWACA project's focus in this regard therefore involves securing the funding needed not only for the effective implementation of the activities already included in the project but also for those that have not yet been included.

Managing interactions between the beneficiaries and the project

Last but not least, this set of expectations refers to the NSS stakeholders' adoption of the project's implementation approach, the coordination of activities within the project to better inform the organizations involved in those activities, and prompt processing of files (NOL, payments, and availability for support).

Graph 19: Percentage (%) of official statistics producers' expectations regarding the HISWACA project, according to type of organization



Source: NIS-CAMEROON/ESUPSO 2025

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Previous analyses suggest that users of official statistics are generally satisfied with the system's statistical products. However, significant efforts are still needed in many areas to improve this satisfaction. While the publications appear to satisfy a large number of users with regard to the relevance of the analyses contained, issues relating to the frequency, dissemination, reliability, and coverage of the statistics produced remain major concerns that NSS producers should be able to address. Although current production covers a wide range of important areas of the national economy, users remain dissatisfied with the lack of coverage in many other areas. Furthermore, the issue of breaking down statistics to facilitate more detailed analyses remains a pressing concern.

The results of the analyses also raise questions regarding the coordination of national statistical activities, which is vital for mobilizing and disseminating the quality assurance tools needed to improve statistical production processes within the NSS, which is already being projected into the SDDS.

Consequently, the following recommendations can be made to producers and users of official statistics:

To users

- → Officially and systematically report to the relevant producers any shortcomings identified in the published and used statistical data;
- → Maintain communication (through correspondence, email, websites, phone calls, etc.) with the statistical units of the relevant government departments regarding additional needs for statistical information.

To producers

- → Expand, to the extent possible, the coverage of the statistics produced as well as the levels of breakdown;
- → Base statistical production on users' needs;
- → Adhere to quality assurance procedures in the production of official statistics;
- → Regularly publish the schedule of statistical publications and adhere to it;
- → Diversify publication, dissemination, and archiving approaches and channels;
- → Regularly build the capacity of statistical production units and their staff;
- → Continuously identify and secure the financial resources needed for statistical production.

To the NIS in charge of coordinating statistical activities

- → Continue to promote, and further expand, the dissemination of coordination and quality assurance tools available for use within the NSS;
- → Disseminate the results of this study as widely as possible;
- → Ensure that all producers fully adopt these tools;
- → Review the overall methodology of ESUPSO;

→ Share the revised methodology with CEMAC experts for consideration in the harmonization process within the subregion;

→ Conduct regular surveys to assess the satisfaction of users and producers of official statistics.

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