



STATISTICAL AWARENESS TO THE YOUNG PEOPLE ACROSS LESS DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

The International Statistical Institute (ISI) has been playing a great role across the world to promote and support the statistical undertakings through the provision of significant technical and knowledge support to those less and developing countries especially the Africans. We have been participating in different online surveys that aimed to understand the ideas of young statisticians across all the teaching colleges and hence enabling the necessary strategies to be made and therefore building statistical capacity among young statisticians. By referring to the fundamental objectives of ISI that; Firstly, to define and institute constructive roles (efforts) in supporting the development of young statisticians and Secondly; building statistical capacity (power) in developing countries, these roles are therefore not only assessing the contributions under the criteria of statistical originality or innovations and significant contribution to statistical progress in governments, businesses and industries in developing countries but also it provides essential power of statistical growth within the hearts of young children and hence make statistics professional endure. As a challenge, low statistical motivations and promotions to young people and statisticians among less and developing countries is the big barrier of statistical capacity building. This problem can be observed especially when the statistical awareness and integration to the social economic fields seem to be low. (Ben Kiregyera, Africa development Bank (2005), Awe & Vance (2014). As a result the developing countries are reported to have less experts in statistics and therefore led to the poor quality data collected that in fact could not tell the reality of the developing nations. This paper therefore will raise and promote statistical awareness not only to the governments but also to primary and young individuals in this professional to undertake and use statistics in various parts of economy and I believe the efforts will foster development.

Keywords: statistics, capacity building and statistical awareness.

1. Introduction

The statistical capacity building of the statistical tendencies in all spheres of social economic activities should be rooted from down in the family level to create statistical interests to the father, mother and children, and therefore being enhanced to the country level in primary schools, regionally and to the global level.

2. Building statistical awareness

The following are the hypothetical explanations of how statistics and their contribution to the economic and environmental wellbeing can be implanted to young children as a story of a mother and her son.



Statistical conversation between mom and her son;

Son: What is statistics mom?

Mom: Oh my son, that is wonderful interesting question

Son: why mom?

Mom: let me define statistics to you first then I shall tell you the concept.

Mom: statistics my son, are the aggregated data, summarized and presented in a precise manner that anybody can get a real picture of the situation of something.

Mom: And those who deal with these statistics are known as statisticians, will you like this professional my son?

Son: yes mom, I need to be a statistician.

Mom: I love you my son, you know developing country like Tanzania has to employ these Statisticians to give report on all socioeconomic areas for better development.

Mom: many people here in Tanzania don't know what statistics are all about even though statistics touch their everyday life, such as health, mortality, environments, nutrition habit, housing facilities, education quality, production, trade and so on my son.

Son: now tell me mom, you know I'm interested to know statistics because seem to touch even my future life.....

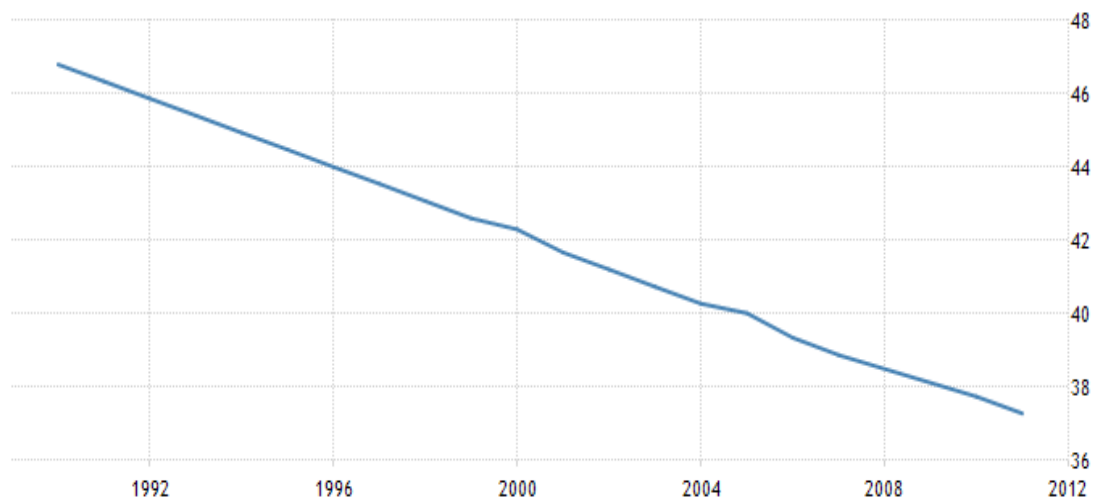
Mom: Exactly son, you understand when we destroy our forest by cutting down many trees we going to experience drought and attacked by environmental diseases.

Mom: so, statistics can tell us where we come from, where we are and where we are heading to by monitoring, evaluation and forecasting.

Son: thank you mom, now I love statistics

Mom: Nice son, but you need more time to understand them more but have a look on the following graphs;

FOREST AREA (% OF LAND AREA) IN TANZANIA



Source: <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/tanzania/forest>

Son: waoo! Mom, the graph is impressive, but why is looked sloping down as the number of years rise?

Mom: Don't worry my son, I'm going to tell you what is message about.

Son: tell me mom!



Mom: the right down sloping line graph indicates that the forest area in Tanzania was decreasing from almost 46% of the whole land in 1992 to almost 36% in 2012.

Son: what is this therefore...?

Mom: this decrease implies increase in other social economic activities that force more cutting down tree and reduce forest area. For example transport, construction of buildings, bush fires and so on.

Son: thank you mom!

Mom: Don't worry son, tomorrow I shall tell you what must be done to protect our forests.

Son: okay thank you mom.

3. Conclusions

This paper therefore recommend the very potential areas that will enable statistics to be grown and developed among the developing nations.

Use of mass Medias

The use of Medias like TV, radio programs, Newspapers and different shows to the children will spread up easily the awareness of statistics and its role to the development and as a result the interests to undertake statistics studies will rise among the primary students and on other scholars.

Participation of the young statisticians

Participation of the young statisticians (Undergraduates and Graduates) in those statistical projects as well as social economic programs could also rise and build the statistical capacity of the statisticians in the sense that; Firstly, the young statisticians will be assured of the employment and retain their availability in this professional. Secondly, Quality data/statistics will be collected and prepared in the manner that is well presentable and understandable to facilitate policy-making processes. This therefore requires us all to mobilize the use of modern computerized ways of collecting, compiling, analyzing and therefore giving emphasis on the use of current statistical packages that meet the requirements. This participation is therefore highly needed in these less and developing economies especially across Africa where poverty is not yet overthrown.

References

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