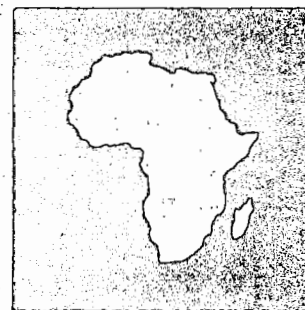




STATISTICAL

newsletter


No. 2
JANUARY 1961

NOTE BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Absence from the headquarters of the Commission prevented me from contributing a foreword to the first issue of this Statistical Newsletter, to express my hope that readers would approve of this new venture. Since then, however, numerous letters and requests for extra copies have made it clear that my hope was well founded and I take this opportunity of thanking readers for their kind comments. Requests for the inclusion of additional names in the mailing list for future issues have received attention.

The emphasis in this issue is on field surveys and censuses. The necessity for much work of this kind in present day Africa is evident to everyone acquainted with African conditions. I therefore welcome the emphasis placed on the task of promoting co-operation among African countries in this field and I thank those Heads of Statistical Offices who, drawing upon their experience, have contributed material for this issue of the Newsletter.

Mekki Abbas

ECA ACTIVITIES

Executive Secretary's Visit to West Africa

The Executive Secretary visited the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Dahomey, Niger and Cameroun in September and October 1960 as head of a four-member UN mission to assess the best ways in which the UN could assist the economic and social development of these states under the programme of aid to newly independent countries.

Staff Visits to Countries

Since the first issue of this Newsletter appeared, the statistical staff of the Secretariat have had the opportunity of visiting a few countries in relation to preparation of programmes of statistical development. Mr. Mahajan spent nine days in Somalia in June and a fortnight in September to assist a UN Technical Assistance team in assessing the needs of that country in the statistical field. Mr. Royer visited Sudan for a week at the end of September and Mr. Mahajan has just returned from a month's assignment there. Mr. K. Petersen, UN Regional Statistical Adviser seconded to the Secretariat, visited Libya in December.

Meeting of North African Statisticians

At the instance of the Executive Secretary an informal meeting of North African Statisticians and Statistical Staff of the Secretariat was held at Cairo from 21st to 24th November, 1960 under the chairmanship of the UAR Under-Secretary for Statistics. Representatives of Ethiopia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and the UAR attended, together with two statisticians of the Secretariat of the Commission and the UN Regional Adviser on Statistics. The Tunisian Statistical Office was

unable to send a representative but submitted documents. The purpose of the meeting was to examine current and future programmes of statistical development with a view to fostering co-operation among countries concerned and with the Secretariat, particularly in the spheres of training and dissemination of field survey experience.

Among the proposals considered was one to organize visits to the agricultural and crafts and household surveys in June in Tunis (immediately after the Second Conference of African Statisticians) and visits to Moroccan and UAR surveys in the last quarter of 1961. Furthermore, a programme of co-operation in the training of statistical staff was initiated, so as to make use of facilities offered by Ethiopia, Morocco and UAR.

Training Course in Population Census Techniques

In collaboration with the Government of Ghana and other West African Governments, the Secretariat has developed a scheme for three months' intensive training in population census techniques. This training course has been devised for English-speaking personnel with an administrative background who will be called upon to provide planning and executive direction at intermediate levels in censuses and demographic surveys to be held in West Africa during 1961 and 1962. The programme of instruction is fairly evenly divided between theory and practice; about forty per cent of the time being allotted to lectures, forty per cent to field and office exercises and the remainder to specific problems. The Secretariat is investigating the possibility of organizing a similar course for participants from French-speaking countries.

Training Centres for Middle-Grade Statistical Staff

Three training centres for middle-grade statistical staff, to be operated with United Nations assistance, have now been approved in principle by the governments of the countries concerned, viz., Morocco, Ethiopia and Ghana. The three centres are planned to start in or about September 1961. The detailed arrangements for the Ethiopian centre are under review and it is expected that the UN Director of this Centre will visit countries of North and East Africa during the first six months of 1961.

Working Group on National Accounts

A working group on the use of National Accounts in the formulation of economic policy and development planning was convened by the Executive Secretary at Addis Ababa, meeting from the 10th to 12th January, 1961. It had previously been arranged with the International Association for Research in Income & Wealth that that Association should hold its annual conference in Addis Ababa from the 4th to 10th January, so that the working group could draw on the Association's wide range of experience. This arrangement was made in accordance with paragraph 53 (b) of the report of the first Conference of African Statisticians and the working group's conclusions will be submitted to the second Conference of African Statisticians in June.

Food Balance Sheets

By arrangement between the Secretariat of the Commission and FAO, Mr. C.J. Martin, Director of Statistics of the East African High Commission, has visited nine African countries for the purpose of compiling food balance sheets.

Bibliography of African Statistical Publications

The Secretariat has now compiled a draft bibliography of African statistical publications. It is to be submitted to the Third Session of the Commission and will be circulated as soon as possible.

Statistical Handbook on Population

The Secretariat is preparing a handbook bringing together the various statistical series which are available in the field of population and man-power for the countries of Africa. It is hoped that such an examination of existing information will provide a clear picture of the gaps that exist in demographic data and the limitations of such data as are now available.

The Handbook will contain the following chapters: methods used in collection of demographic data; total population and population density; the age and sex distribution; rural-urban distribution and demographic patterns of selected cities; other structural data (including civil condition, school age population, polygamy and its relationship to social structure etc.); fertility; mortality; migration; labour and future population trends.

Any unpublished material on these subjects that countries can supply will be greatly welcomed. It should be addressed to:

The Executive Secretary,
Economic Commission for Africa,
P. O. Box 3001,
Addis Ababa.

and marked "Attention Chief Statistician". Requests for published material on these subjects will be addressed

to countries when the draft bibliography of African statistical publications prepared by the Secretariat has been circulated.

The Second Conference of African Statisticians

Discussions between the Secretariat and countries in 1960, particularly at the Nairobi and Cairo meetings, have indicated that there is a general consensus of opinion that the Conference of African Statisticians should be a policy-making body with the following assignments:-

to decide on the regional programme of co-operation (working groups of experts to be held in the following months or following year, training centres, study tours, etc.);

to review and adopt the work of the preceding period (e.g. adopt reports made by working groups of experts);

to make recommendations to Governments on statistical policy in Africa and discuss matters referred to it by the UN Statistical Commission or other international bodies.

Working groups of experts should in principle consist of specialists working under Heads of Statistical Offices, but the Conference of African Statisticians should normally be attended by the Heads themselves. It has been suggested in many countries that delegations attending should consist of two or three persons.

The second Conference will be held in Tunis, beginning 26th June, 1961. If the trend indicated by the first Conference is followed by the second Conference, the duration should be about ten days. Documents will be circulated by the Secretariat in February — March

Correspondence in connexion with the programme should be addressed to:

The Chief Statistician,
Economic Commission for Africa,
P. O. Box 3001,
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Mr. Sadok Bahroun, Head of the Tunisian Statistical Office, has kindly agreed to arrange hotel reservations for participants who inform him of their requirements and their date and time of arrival. (The flight number should be indicated.)

His address is:

B. P. 65,
TUNIS.

The provisional agenda will probably consist of the following subjects:-

A review of the preparation of programmes of statistical development (ref. paragraph 64 of the report of the first Conference). The Secretariat will circulate, in English and French, outlines of country programmes received by the 1st April, 1961, after which date efforts will be made to circulate summaries of further programmes received;

Training programmes for 1961-62 (ref. paragraph 64 of the report of the first Conference);

Trade statistics (ref. paragraph 105, report of the second session of ECA);

Adoption of the reports of meetings on National Accounts held in June 1960 and January, 1961;

Programme of work (including working groups of experts for 1961-62 and 1962-63, regional training

centres, study tours, matters referred by the UN Statistical Commission to regional conferences, etc.). The Cairo meeting indicated interest in including in the agenda a discussion on the status of statisticians.

NEWS FROM COUNTRIES

The Statistical Survey of Africa Preparation of Country Programmes

Information received by the Secretariat on the preparation of country programmes is summarized below.

A five-year programme of statistical development has been drawn up for Chad, including necessary surveys.

In Ethiopia, the inter-ministerial committee of statisticians mentioned in the first issue of the Newsletter has reported on the development of statistical services and its recommendations include a five-year statistical programme for the period 1961-65.

In Ghana the subject of statistical development has been under detailed examination by a committee set up by the government. This committee has now reported and the government has accepted its report, which makes wide-ranging recommendations covering staffing, training and finance. In investigating statistical requirements the committee used as its initial working document the list of items agreed at the first Conference of African Statisticians.

In Libya a UN statistical adviser arrived recently and is assisting in the preparation of a statistical programme.

A chapter devoted to statistical needs has been incorporated in the Moroccan development plan. The statistical programme has been reviewed by a committee and a five-year programme of development of statistics and economic and demographic studies has been produced.

Portugal has prepared a programme for the period ending 1964 in respect of its overseas provinces.

In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland a systematic review of existing statistical data has been carried out by the Central Statistical Office. After consultation between that Office and the governments of the Federation agreement has been reached on a five-year plan of statistical development.

Sudan is receiving the assistance of the Secretariat in an assessment of its statistical needs in connexion with its seven-year development plan.

The UAR has produced a provisional five-year programme of statistical development which is under consideration in the Central Statistical Office.

A complete review of programmes will be given in the next issue of this Newsletter, following discussion of them at the second Conference of African Statisticians.

Census Results

Ghana and Morocco

Provisional population totals of Ghana and Morocco are as follows:

Ghana	6,690,730
Morocco	11,598,070

Appointments and Secondments

Mr. E.N. Omaboe has been appointed Government Statistician of Ghana, vice Mr W.L. Booker.

Messrs. M. Makramalla, E. H. Abdel Rahman and F. Raynal have joined the statistical staff of the Commission.

The following statistical experts are on UN technical assistance missions to the African countries indicated below in connexion with the subjects stated:

- S. W. Dajani (Libya),
Statistical Organization.
- B. Z. Gil (Ghana),
Population Census.
- S. B. Jonhagen (Guinea),
Economic and Financial Statistics.
- R. Oswald (Ghana),
National Accounts.

Changes in Statistical Organization

Ghana

A recent decision of the Ghana Government to expand its existing statistics office to form a Central Bureau of Statistics involves the establishment of a permanent field organisation which will cover the whole country continuously. This will replace the mobile staff used for field surveys in the past.

The field organisation will have the following functions:

- (1) The conduct of household surveys.
- (2) The collection of regular information from the larger business establishments throughout the country.
- (3) The collection of market price statistics and the maintenance of a few produce movement checks at ferries and other points.
- (4) The provision, on a limited scale, of a service for carrying out miscellaneous ad hoc field enquiries.

Miscellaneous News

Ghana

A Central Bureau of Statistics, under the President's Office, has been constituted in Ghana. The title of the Government Statistician and his address (P.O. Box 1098, Accra) remain unchanged.

Nigeria (Federation).

A new publication, "Annual Abstract of Statistics", has been launched, the first issue being published in October, 1960.

The report of a team of experts appointed by the Federal Government to enquire into the National Income of Nigeria over the period 1951-58 will be published shortly.

Nigeria (Western Region).

A draft statistics law for the Region has been prepared and is under consideration by the Regional Ministry of Justice.

RECENT AND CURRENT SURVEYS

The following recent and current sample surveys have been reported in correspondence from countries. For some of them detailed particulars have been supplied and these are given on pages 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Ethiopia

- Agricultural Survey, Shoa Province.
Finished April, 1960.
- Agricultural Survey, Ada District.
Current: to finish in March, 1961.

Ghana

- Population Census.
1960.
- Post-Enumeration Demographic Survey.
1960.

Kenya

- Agricultural Survey (African areas).
Current: to finish early in 1961.

Liberia

- Pilot survey of population and agriculture.
1959-60.
- Survey of Rubber Farms.
1960.

Libya

- Agricultural Census.
1960.

Morocco

- Population Census.
March, 1960.

Nigeria (Federation).

- Agricultural Survey (Western Region).
1960-61 crop year.
- Lagos Household Budget Survey.
Twelve months ending October, 1960.

Rhodesia & Nyasaland

- Socio-Economic Survey of African Townships in Southern Rhodesia.
Completed 1960.
- Socio-Economic Surveys in the 8 main towns of Northern Rhodesia.
Field work completed 1960.
- Sample Census of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia.
Completed 1960.
- Federal Household Budget Survey.
Field work completed 1960.

Senegal

- Demographic Survey.
1960. Analysis to begin February 1961.
- Agricultural Survey.
Began 1st September 1960. Analysis to begin February, 1961.
- Urban Family Budget Survey (Dakar).
Began June, 1960: to finish in May 1961.

South Africa

- Population Census.
September, 1960.
- Agricultural Census.
September, 1960.
- Census of Industrial Establishments.
- Census of the Motor Industry.
- Census of Transport.
- Census of Accommodation Establishments.
1960.

Sudan

- Demographic Pilot Study.
November 1959 — October 1960.
- Wadi Halfa surveys; household, population, industries.
March 1960 — April 1961.

Tanganyika

- Census of non-African type farming.
November, 1960.
- Sample surveys of African-grown coffee and tobacco.
1960.

Tunisia

- Urban Household Survey.
Field work to finish July 1961.
- Cap Bon Agricultural Survey.

Uganda

- Family Budget Survey of unskilled workers in Gulu, Northern Province.
January — February 1961.

UAR (Egypt)

- Family Budget Survey.
Tabulation completed December, 1960.
- Sickness Sample Survey.
Pilot survey, 1960.
- Current Survey Nov. 1960 — Oct. 1961.
- Labour Force Survey.
A periodical survey last conducted in August, 1960; resumed January, 1961.

Upper Volta

- Sample demographic survey, Oct. 1960 - Mar. 1961
(Details will be given in the next issue of the Newsletter).

ETHIOPIA

The Shoa Agricultural Survey 1959-1960

An agricultural sample survey in Shoa Province was undertaken at the beginning of 1959. Field work continued through April 1960, and the analysis of results was completed in August 1960.

The Survey had two stages, with sub-districts and households as the first and second stage sampling units. 19 out of a total of 163 sub-districts in the Shoa Province were selected at random. Within sub-districts the voters' or taxpayers' lists were utilized to select at random the households to be included in the sample.

A summary of the analysis of the survey results is available from the Division of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Addis Ababa.

The main defect of the Shoa Agricultural Survey lay in having the questionnaire filled by the selected households in the sub-district Governors' offices. In case this prejudiced somewhat the replies given, a survey in the Ada District of the Shoa Province has been initiated to find more suitable techniques and methodology.

The Ada Agricultural Survey, 1960-61

Ada is a district some 50 kms. away from Addis Ababa in the Province of Shoa. It has an area of 1,600 sq. kms. and an estimated population of 80,000.

The aim of the survey is to test sampling methods and techniques, and to provide estimates of agricultural population areas under cultivation, crop yields etc., in

the district. The field work started in September 1960, and is expected to be completed in March 1961.

The sample is a multi-stage one, with the sub-district, the village and the household as sampling units. The 5 sub-districts of the Ada area form the strata, within which a total of 31 villages are selected, the number being in proportion to the area of the respective sub-districts. In each selected village, 3 households are chosen at random.

A total of 93 households will be interviewed. The overall sampling fraction for the agricultural population in the district will be some 1/100. The sampling frame is provided by a house-to-house counting and mapping of the 31 villages selected.

GHANA

1960 Population Census

The processing of the 1960 Ghana Population Census information began in July, 1960. The mechanical processing is being performed by I.B.M. electronic statistical machines 101 and 421. It is intended to publish the census results in four main volumes supplemented by a number of monographs. The first volume, due to be published by September 1961, will be a Ghana Gazetteer — a reference index in alphabetical order of the 30,000 localities enumerated in the census. It is proposed to show in this index the number of houses and population in each locality. Volume II (publication date: August, 1961) will give data of sex, on broad age groups, birthplace, education and type of activity in respect of the major locality in each Enumeration Area (E.A.). Volume III will contain the detailed tables on demographic and educational characteristics, tabulated in general by Local Authority and large towns. Volume IV will contain the tables on economic characteristics with a similar geographic classification. Volumes III and IV are not expected to be out before the end of 1962 but it is proposed to make available to the public by April 1961, an Advance Report containing preliminary tabulations of main characteristics based on a 10% sample (partly of punched cards and partly of census satchels).

The General Report containing the description of the census preparations, actual enumeration, processing, the appraisal of methods and procedures adopted as well as some preliminary evaluation of census information will be published by the end of 1961.

Post-enumeration Survey 1960

The post-enumeration survey in Ghana was designed to test the reliability of the main census data and to enquire into certain characteristics of the population which could not be investigated in the census. A 5% sample of houses was selected. The sample design was a two-stage, stratified systematic sample, using as first stage frame the 6,882 Enumeration Areas (E.A.'s) into which Ghana was divided for the purposes of the census. The stratification factor was type of E.A., i.e., rural, sub-urban, semi-urban, and urban. Different sampling fractions were used for the different strata of E.A.'s but the overall sampling fraction was 1/20 of the houses. Questions asked in the survey included all but two of the census questions. In addition, subjects such as internal migration, religion, literacy and language, degree of employment, marriage and marital

status, fertility and mortality and housing conditions were enquired into. The field enumeration of the survey was followed by the matching of survey and census replies on a sub-sample of 1% of the population. Discrepancies were graded and Enumeration Areas in which there were severe discrepancies both in coverage and in replies were canvassed again using special investigators, mainly under-graduates of the Ghana University College. Coding of the survey questionnaires has already started but tabulation and analysis of the results will be tackled simultaneously with the preparation of the third and fourth main Census Volumes i.e. in 1962 and 1963.

NIGERIA

Agricultural Survey

The sample agricultural survey of Nigeria for which field work was completed in 1960 was started in 1955. Because of limited resources the whole country could not be surveyed in one crop year. It was therefore decided to divide the country into five areas and to cover one area during a crop year.

In general the Provinces which into Nigeria is administratively divided formed domains of study and each province was stratified by the pattern of cropping in the province. Villages formed the first stage sampling units. In each stratum the sampling units (villages) were classified into two or three size groups, and a 1½% sample of villages was selected at random from each size group. Within each village the taxpayers, or male electors, who constituted the second-stage sampling units, were stratified into compound heads on the one hand and other taxpayers or electors on the other. A uniform 5% sample was chosen from each group, with a minimum of 30 selected persons per village.

The farmers in the 5% sample were all included for the measurement of crop acreages and crop yields. A 10% sample of taxpayers or electors was selected for household livestock count. The village land area was estimated from a traverse survey of paths radiating from the centre of each village settlement to the village land boundary. Each village settlement area was measured to provide data for estimating area under settlement in each stratum.

In order to bring estimates of crop production up-to-date in areas previously covered by the survey teams, a follow-up scheme was introduced during the 2nd year of the main scheme. With the co-operation of the Regional Ministries of Agriculture, crop yields were taken annually from all the strata.

The analysis of the field data is still in progress. The results are intended for Nigeria's contribution to the 1960 World Census of Agriculture.

The four governments of the Federation have provisionally agreed that the collection of agricultural statistics should become permanent and on an expanded scale. In order to overcome the shortage of professional staff, the International Co-operation Administration of the U.S.A. is hoping to be able to provide agricultural statisticians who will help to get this expanded scheme started, and to train Nigerians to take over the scheme themselves. To this latter end, four Nigerians, one nominated by each government, have already undergone six months training in the United States of America under the auspices of the I.C.A.

Lagos Consumer Survey

A household budget survey in Lagos over a 12 month period has just been concluded. It covered the low income group of workers and also the 'middle' income group with maximum income of not more than £ 1,000 per annum. The latter was studied separately as it is proposed to construct a separate retail price index for this group.

SUDAN

Demographic Pilot Study

A demographic pilot study in the Sudan has been carried out jointly by the Government of Sudan and the United Nations since November 1959. The United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs provided the services of a demographer for one year to work in the Sudan on this study; the Government of Sudan supplied a professional counterpart to work with him.

The main topics studied so far include comprehensive analysis of demographic, economic and social factors of population and economically active population at national as well as provincial level. Projections of population and economically active population (by sex, detailed age, industry, mode of living and province) have been carried out up to 1971.

The analysis on the spot was completed in September, 1960. The final report will be ready for publication by about April 1961 and will be published as one of the United Nations Population Studies series, the cost being shared by the two parties.

UAR (Egypt)

Family Budget Sample Survey

The Central Statistical Committee decided in 1957 to carry out a nation-wide sample survey on family living conditions. The study was conducted on the basis of a representative sample of 6,373 households from both rural and urban areas, the ultimate sample fraction being equal to about 1.35 per thousand.

The plan of the general survey was intended to serve the following two objectives:-

1. To provide sets of weights based on consumption patterns for the construction of cost-of-living index numbers for each of the rural and urban populations.
2. To provide measurements for income elasticity of expenditure on principal items of domestic consumption.

The data were collected from the sample households in monthly visits by interviewers over a period of 12 consecutive months, November 1958 — October 1959. Information on household income was sought indirectly through a schedule designed to estimate the increase or decrease in the household assets and liabilities between the beginning and the end of the survey year.

In rural areas a three-stage sampling system was adopted, the first stage being the district, the second the village and the third the household. The first stage was introduced only for simplification of the field work and to limit expenses. Half the districts of each of the 16 provinces were selected at random. The villages belonging to the selected districts were stratified into small villages (with less than 1,000 households) and

large villages (with 1,000 and over). The equivalent of one per thousand households was divided between the two strata in proportion to total number of households in each. 2.5 per cent of the villages were selected at random from each stratum. The sample size allotted was then spread over the selected villages in proportion to size of the village, and the requisite number of households were finally selected at random. A total of 3,090 households were thus selected from rural areas; 1,629 from the selected 16 large villages and 1,461 from the selected 38 small villages.

The urban area was divided into two parts. The governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, Canal and Suez formed one part, where a single-stage sampling system was adopted. From each one of the precincts of each governorate a number of households were directly selected in proportion to size of the unit. The sampling fraction was two per thousand. A total of 2,067 households were sampled from these four governorates.

Capitals of provinces and districts form the other part of urban Egypt. These towns were broken down into two strata.

A systematic sample of 577 households, equal to two per thousand, was selected from the capitals of provinces and large provincial towns.

The other stratum contained the remaining capitals of districts. Half these towns were selected at random from each province. The sampling fraction was two per thousand of households of the province, and the equivalent portion of households were selected from the selected towns according to size. This amounted to 639 households from small towns.

The total urban sample thus contained 3,283 households.

For field organisation, the Egyptian Region was divided into twenty blocks, one in each of the governorates and provinces. The field work was carried out on a part-time basis. The total number of investigators was 646.

Sickness Sample Survey

The Central Statistical Committee, in co-operation with a group of technicians in the medical and hygienic fields, worked out early in 1960 a design for a sickness sample survey. The basic purpose of the survey was to provide information on prevalence of disease.

A random sample of about 9,000 households was selected from both rural and urban areas in the proportion of 2-1. The data were collected on an experimental basis from the same sample of households investigated for the family budget survey and an additional fresh sample of about 3,000 households from the rural areas selected according to the same design adopted for the said survey.

The field work started in June 1960. Three monthly rounds have since been completed, ending in August 1960. On the basis of the findings of this pilot survey, the Committee has decided to launch the nation-wide survey for twelve successive months starting from November 1960.

The field work is entrusted to the technical staff of the medical zones of the Ministry of Public Health. The local physicians carry out the investigation through the interview method under the supervision of the directors and assistant directors of the zones. The field

work is carried out on a part-time basis. The total number of investigators is about 185 medical doctors.

Current Labour Force Sample Survey

The main purpose of this survey is to provide adequate information on the distribution of the labour force, geographically and according to status, sex, age, education, occupation and industry. The sample includes both the urban and rural population, but excludes the nomads of the desert areas; the ultimate sampling unit being the household.

For the collection of data, the interview method is adopted. 230 investigators on an average are recruited each round to fill schedules by questioning the head of each sampled household. The field work load is organised for ten schedules per investigator per day as an average. About 60 scrutiny inspectors check the accuracy of the field work. Moreover, 16 superintendents, one for each of the governorates and provinces, supervise and co-ordinate the field work.

The survey was conducted for the first time in November 1957. It was repeated at first on a quarterly basis for four rounds during 1958. In 1959 and 1960 it was continued in such a way as to include in coverage all calendar months. So far thirteen rounds have been completed, ending in August 1960.

After the completion of the fourth round, the sampling design was revised in the light of the experience gained and the results obtained. The design adopted for the Fifth Round was as follows:

1. The region was divided into five strata.
 - (i) Cairo.
 - (ii) Alexandria, Canal and Suez.
 - (iii) Capitals of provinces and large towns.
 - (iv) Capitals of districts.
 - (v) Villages.
2. A random sample of 1% of households was selected from the blocks constituting each one of the first two strata. A sample of 0.5% was similarly selected from the 3rd stratum.

SURVEYS PROPOSED OR IN PREPARATION

Information received by the Secretariat about surveys in preparation or proposed for the near future has so far been rather sparse. A number of countries have indicated, however, that they will be in a better position to provide this information for the next issue of the Newsletter. The following are the surveys of which the Secretariat has been notified: details available are on page 8.

Ethiopia

- A multi-purpose survey in selected districts.
- Family budget surveys in some provincial towns.
- Survey of handicraft trades in selected centres.

Ghana

- Households survey, early 1961.

Kenya

- Survey of distribution, 1961.

Liberia

- Combined census of population and agriculture, 1961.
- Household Budget Survey, Monrovia, 1961.

3. For capitals of districts (4th stratum) half the towns were directly selected at random, then 1% of households were selected from each sampled town, thus bringing the sampling fraction to 0.5%.

4. In rural areas, villages were classified into two types:
 - a) Large villages with a population of 2,500 households and over.
 - b) Other villages.

From type (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the villages were selected at random. A sample of households was then selected from each sampled village, bringing the ultimate sampling fraction to 0.5%. From type (b) 5% only of the villages of each province were selected at random. A sample of 4% of the households of each sampled village were selected to bring the sampling fraction for this sub-stratum to 0.2%. This sub-stratification lead to more homogeneity within population groups investigated.

Starting from the seventh round, a rotating sampling design was adopted. Two independent samples of households were selected according to the same design as the fifth round. Each of these was then divided into three systematic sub-samples, thus resulting in a total of six rotation groups. Three of these subsamples were selected at random, and the households therein were interviewed for the seventh round of the survey. Starting with the eighth round, one rotation group, selected at random, was dropped from the sample at each consecutive round, and was replaced by another group.

This system of rotation provides some continuity in the series of data, which facilitates the measurement of fluctuations in the characteristics studied. It also helps in the reduction of sampling error.

The Central Statistical Committee has decided to resume the rounds of this survey in January 1961 according to a new design which takes into consideration the findings and experience already gained.

The Committee is also considering a new sample survey to study in detail agricultural labour conditions; with special regard to seasonality, under-employment and wages.

Morocco

- Multi-purpose sample survey (national scale).

Nigeria

- Continuing agricultural survey, with U.S. ICA assistance initially, to commence when ICA statisticians are available.
- Continuing household budget surveys in three centres simultaneously, 1961.

Rhodesia & Nyasaland

- Quinquennial Census of Europeans, Asians and of Africans in employment; proposed for September, 1961.
- African head-count in Rhodesia, September 1961 and in Nyasaland in June 1962.

Senegal

- Survey of movement of population in the villages covered by the Demographic Survey referred to under "Recent and Current Surveys", 1961.
- Survey of trade movements with neighbouring countries, 1961.

South Africa

Annual censuses, in particular censuses of Agriculture, Industrial Establishments and the Motor Industry.

Census of Wholesale and Retail Trade.

Sudan

A further household survey in the Wadi Halfa area, January — April, 1961.

Tunisia

Agricultural, Household & Crafts Surveys.

Uganda

Rural surveys of incomes and expenditure of peasant farmers are under consideration; also sample survey of vital registrations.

Sample survey of acreages under cultivation will continue in 1961.

UAR (Egypt)

A further sample survey of living conditions, in continuation of the Family Budget Sample Survey referred to above under "Recent and Current Surveys". This is to be put into effect as early as possible in 1961.

Upper Volta

Sample survey of agriculture, 1961.

Census of Ouagadougou, 1961.

Surveys of nutritional levels and budgets, 1961.

(Details will be given in the next issue of the Newsletter).

GHANA

Forthcoming Household Survey

This enquiry will be in two stages, the first being a sample of enumeration areas drawn from the frame provided by the geographical organisation used in the recent population census. All persons in the areas selected will be enumerated on a household basis on a simple census-type schedule, which will also contain questions to permit a broad income stratification. The second stage sample of households, for which records will be maintained over a period of several months, will be drawn from those enumerated in the preliminary enquiry, a constant number being selected in each enumeration area. To enable a reasonably large number to be included, the value of transactions will be recorded under broad headings for all families throughout the survey by means of weekly visits, while detailed quantity and value records for individual items will relate to a sub-sample of the families which will be visited daily. This sub-sample will be changed every month so that, by the end of the enquiry, one month's detailed record will be available for every family. The preliminary enumeration is now commencing in the northern, eastern and western regions and budget recording is expected to start in these areas early in 1961.

TUNISIA

Proposed Agricultural Survey

The proposed agricultural survey is designed to fit in with the World Census of Agriculture (1960) conducted under the auspices of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

A pilot survey has already been conducted in the Cap Bon area for the purpose of elaborating working methods.

This survey is to cover the entire territory of Tunisia and will be conducted by the sampling method.

Observations will be spread over two crop years, four areas being studied in the first year and five in the second. These two groups of areas have about the same total population, but, as the urban centres are eliminated from the survey, the rural population is higher in the zone to be studied during the second year.

In the first year, after a one-month's training course for investigators and supervisors, a period of 2½ months will be devoted to the preparation of the sampling frame (list of farmers from which the sample will be drawn at random) and calculating the total number of farmers. For 6½ months thereafter the investigators will take measurements of area, and for two months measurements of yield.

The same plan of campaign will be observed in the second year, as a further course will be necessary to enable the methods used in the first year to be adapted to the other zone.

Proposed Survey of Trades and Crafts

The proposed survey is intended:

- (a) to furnish data for economic accounting calculations in this sector, about activities in which little is known (only global estimates), and
- (b) to furnish detailed information on the economic activities of the small firms concerned for the Planning Commission (Commission du Plan) and the administrative organs interested.

In more detailed form, the topics to be studied will be as follows:

- Labour employed (members of family, apprentices, workmen);
- Wages paid;
- Equipment;
- Production (quantity, price, value);
- Analysis of production costs;
- Investments;
- Taxes;
- Services;
- Purchase of raw materials (type, source, amounts, price);
- Marketing;
- Stocks;
- Seasonal nature of the activity.

The survey will be conducted by the sampling method. The card-index now available at the Trades and Crafts Service can serve as the sampling frame. A sample of craftsmen will be drawn by lot from the card-index for the 20 activities involving the largest or economically most important trade and craft categories. The sampling ratio for most categories will be 1/20 or 1/10 or, in a few cases, 1/40. Arrangements have been made for 930 returns.

In order to obtain fuller information as to the number of craftsmen, a few questions will be added to the questionnaires prepared for the agricultural survey that is about to begin, e.g. on trades or crafts plied by heads of families in the sample sheikhdoms and on trades or crafts plied by members of the households of the farmers investigated.