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**Collaboration between ECA and National Statistical Offices and other
Institutions for Conducting Continuous Household Surveys and
Applying Gender-aware Modeling in Africa**

A Concept Paper

December 2004

1. Introduction

The 53 countries of Africa do not have a comprehensive system to collect regular statistics from a representative sample of households on a monthly or even a quarterly basis — in stark contrast with the disposition of statistical resources in Australia and in many other developed countries with more adequate provisions for statistics. Thus, regular household surveys are noticeably absent in African countries. Sometimes when household surveys have been conducted, inadequate provision has been made to tabulate and publish results.

However, it is only recently that nation-wide time-use surveys have become more common in developed countries. This follows the recommendations of the UN Statistical Commission that national statistics offices prepare accounts to get better measures of women's unpaid work and help to implement the UN System of National Accounts (1993 SNA). In Africa, since 1995, time-use surveys to generate gender disaggregated data (GDD) were tested only in Benin and Morocco in 1998, Nigeria, in 1999, South Africa in 2000 and Madagascar in 2001. Thus, GDD are lacking in Africa.

The lack of (GDD) on the household sector is a major bottleneck, both at national and regional levels, in the process of designing, monitoring and evaluating gender-responsive policies and strategies including poverty reduction. Consequently, the economic and social development discussions and policy decisions in each country fail to account for all economic activity. Generally, conventional economics and most economic statistics exclude the undeniably valuable output of services by the household or “care” economy and the enormous volume of unpaid non-market work (NMW). Both the non-market work and the household care services constitute household production for which women provide most of the labour.

Household production includes:

- The unpaid reproductive or “care” work involved in childcare, care of the elderly and disabled, cooking, meals preparation, cleaning, laundry and voluntary community work, which are mistakenly regarded as “non-economic” because they are not sold;
- Subsistence work, especially in agriculture, where the household produces goods primarily for its own consumption;
- Informal sector work, where household members produce for the market, but their “business” is counted as part of household activities.

The production of services for own consumption by households is a continuing large and growing part of the total economic system. It is most usefully considered as a separate economy, which is on an equal footing with the market economy. A household economist, Prof. Duncan Ironmonger, describes “the total economy as a two-legged animal, with a market leg and a household leg. Both are necessary for the economy to stand up, to walk and to run”. It is therefore worrying that existing macroeconomic frameworks including national accounts, budgets and policies are based on only market economy, which is known now to constitute just about 50% of the total economy.

Moreover, it is now no secret that the household economy provides most of the human capital to the public sector economy and the private sector economy. And, according to the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), from the household economy, women

are known to comprise 60% of the informal sector (including informal trade), provide about 70% of the total agricultural labour, and produce about 90% of the food in Africa. Thus, ignoring the value added from this large household economy indeed means that African countries are missing a great opportunity for exploiting its full potential in economic and social development.

Nevertheless, given sufficient resolve and a modest amount of resources, accurate and reliable gender statistics on employment, unemployment and work in Africa could be obtained through sample surveys of households, avoiding the high collection and processing costs of censuses.

To address these challenges, the African Centre for Gender and Development (ACGD) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) developed a medium-term programme (2001 – 2005) on “*Mainstreaming Gender in National Accounts and National Budget*”. The programme acknowledges lack of recognition of the contribution of household production to poverty reduction, lack of funding, and lack of technical awareness and tools in the national statistical Bureau (NSB) as well sectoral ministries, as the main factors behind the large gap between supply and demand of statistical information on the household sector.

The programme aims to develop capacity in African countries to provide a unique value-added to current poverty reduction strategies using gender-aware national system of accounts (SNA) and national budgets as entry points. The programme will generate new and more accurate figures of the complete economic system, together with household survey data that would greatly improve modelling and forecasting of African economies.

2. What are Continuous Household Surveys (CHS)?

Although most African countries have censuses of their populations every five or ten years, these complete enumerations of the population are expensive and are unable to provide timely data on economic participation. The modern, scientific and cost-effective way to obtain timely statistics is by sample surveys of households. The institution of regular (initially quarterly and now monthly) household sample surveys has been the major development of the past 30 years in Australia enabling the production of gender-disaggregated statistics on a wide range of issues.

Continuous household surveys (CHS) are quarterly, six monthly or annual national studies on time use and other household data of a representative sample size of not more than 5,000 households per country. In most developed countries, CHS are conducted monthly. The surveys are used to generate gender-disaggregated data to understand the short-term dynamics between the household economy and the market economy over the fluctuations of the business cycle, and for constructing gender-aware macroeconomic models.

Being a representative sample of a few thousand households, CHS are only a fraction of the cost of a national census but are sufficiently accurate, often more accurate, than other survey forms covering millions of households¹. Thus, the data could be available within three months

¹ To give some order of magnitude, a national sample survey of 5,000 households might cost approximately \$US 50,000-100,000. Such a survey could provide accurate data about an entire population of 5 million households of a country

(that is, June statistics available by the end of September and December statistics by the end of March, etc.).

A programme of action to establish CHS throughout all African countries is the essential starting point for the creation of modern, vigorous and up-to-date national statistical systems throughout Africa. The programme proposes that in 2005 an initial set of six to ten countries would start a harmonised programme of continuous, six-monthly surveys of time-use and other household data. These surveys would then provide the basis in 2005 -2006 for making the first estimates in of National Time Accounts (NTA)², National Satellite Accounts of Household Production (NSAHP)³ and Gross Household Product (GHP)⁴ for the year 2005 for these initial programme countries.

These NTA, NSAHP and GHP estimates would be on a comparable basis across countries. By mid 2006 the countries in the CHS programme would be able to prepare gender-responsive government budgets for 2007 based on the initial CHS, NSAHP and GHP data for 2005. Simultaneously in 2006, the gender disaggregated time-use and household data from the initial CHS could form the basis for the construction of both gender-aware macroeconomic models of the total economy – both household and market – and for gender-based micro-simulation models of household production.

However, NSAHP and GHP depend on the collection of reliable data on the use of time. Unless surveys of time-use are conducted every year, it will not be possible to extend the SNA on an annual basis to cover the productive activities of women (and men) in households. In many countries estimates of GNP and GDP are produced quarterly. This means that to produce estimates of GHP with a comparable frequency to GNP and GDP, time-use data will need to be collected on a quarterly basis – hence the need for continuous household surveys.

The principle aim of this programme being to mainstream gender perspectives and household production in national accounts, budgets and policies, the regular preparation of NSAHP and integrating them into standard Input-Output tables, which are based on market economy alone would actually be the beginning of achieving this noble objective.

The new household-survey-based modern statistical system should spread across Africa, as countries re-adjust budgets to provide adequate resources to their national statistical organizations. Thus, as part of this programme the African countries should produce two new statistical systems – NTA and NSAHP in addition to the existing National Accounts.

much faster than other forms of large-scale household surveys (Ironmonger, 1994). This would obviously vary from country to country for a range of reasons.

² National Time Accounts (NTA), which are a set of estimates of our total income and expenditure of time, similar to the estimates of national income and expenditure, which account for our market transactions in monetary units.

³ National Satellite Accounts of Household Production (NSAHP) is a set of accounts derived from NTA as an expanded version of the Household Sector of the 1993 SNA . It follows the general structure of the SNA but includes other transactions that are outside the SNA but still connected with the household economic activities.

⁴ Gross Household Product (GHP) is the total economic value added by households in household production.

3. Application of Continuous Household Surveys

Continuous Household Surveys (CHS) measure how people balance their time between work, family, and other activities. The survey will help policy makers understand competing demands on people's time. Time-use surveys measure the amount of time people spend doing various activities, such as market work and non-market work (childcare, housework, watching television, volunteering, and socializing).

Current concern with time-use in developed countries is generally motivated by two objectives: the national accounting approach and the welfare approach. The national accounting approach aims to arrive at a better estimate of the value of goods and services to construct more complete national accounts. The welfare approach aims to develop a better picture of the quality of life. A 1995 OECD report (OECD, 1995) lists eight member countries (Australia, Canada, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Britain, United States and Germany) for which there are estimates of household production through satellite accounts based on time-use data.

As for developing countries, time-use surveys are an invaluable tool to help us understand more about how unpaid work, and more generally household production, can contribute to poverty reduction strategies using national planning instruments as entry points. The other aim is to assess the underestimation of female participation in the labour force and to give an estimate of their contribution to the industrial sectors where they are often engaged in secondary activities, which are not recorded by regular labour force surveys (especially in the processing of agricultural and food products, and also in textiles-clothing activities).

Thus, the CHS can significantly deepen understanding about the quality of life in African countries through provision of GDD and information on economic, social and policy aspects as follows.

Economic aspects: CHS collects information about time spent doing both paid and unpaid activities. The survey produces new and continuous data on time spent working at home and working on weekends, enabling analyses of trends over time. Information collected in the CHS on time spent working also will provide alternative measures of hours worked to existing measures collected in other surveys. Additionally, in conjunction with earnings data, it might be possible for economists to estimate the value of non-market production such as housework, volunteer work, and child care and take into account such measures when developing aggregate output estimates, including GDP.

Social aspects: Not only does CHS describe *how* people spend their time on various activities, but it also provides information on with *whom* they spend their time. For example, researchers can determine how much time, on average, a mother or father spends with his or her children, regardless of whether they are socializing, eating, shopping, or doing housework or something else. Likewise, the time spouses spend together, the time people age 15 and older spend with their parents or other family members, and the time people spend with their colleagues or friends can be measured. The CHS also indicates *where* people are while working: at a workplace, at home, or somewhere else.

Policy and business aspects: By having information about how people use their time, national decision makers are able to more fully understand the non-economic, as well as economic, effects of their policy decisions. They also are better able to determine when to develop new policies or change existing policies to address the changing needs of our society.

The gender-disaggregated hours of work statistics derived from these work and employment surveys would correct the distorted view of the work that is usually presented from the census of population. The census counts heads according to a priority ranking that puts paid work ahead of 'village work' and both of these ahead of childcare, housework and education. The surveys would provide the governments and people of each of the African countries with an invaluable picture of the use of human resources in their own countries. As a consequence the economic and social development discussions and policy decisions in each country would be based on much better information. For example, time allocation can be a key determinant of the health and education of children.

Unless there is an adequate awareness of the inter-relationships among alternative uses, specific policies may have counter-productive secondary effects. It is stated that UNICEF should:

... actively advocate those policies and programme approaches that protect children and vulnerable groups in times of economic hardship. It is essential to ensure that any restructuring of the economy does not neglect the interests of children whose survival and development cannot be postponed without causing irreparable damage [emphasis in the original]. (INSTRAW 1995b, p. 103)

Once established, the continuing survey organisation could be used by the national statistical offices to collect a variety of other statistical information relevant to government policy and community interest such as health, nutrition, housing conditions, expenditure and income.

All of this information will help researchers understand how people in African countries today are coping with childcare, the demands of their jobs, their work commutes, their need to relax or exercise, and their religious, volunteer, and other commitments.

4. Who will Use Continuous Household Survey Data?

When a national statistical office is considering a new data request, there are a number of questions that require answers to justify funding. These include: 'What needs to be measured?' 'Who requires it?' 'For what purpose?' and, 'What are the policy implications?'

The CHS would be a valuable tool for different users, and it would target both producers and users of micro- and macroeconomic statistics as follows:

- National statistical offices involved in the collection of micro- and macroeconomic statistics and the preparation of the national accounts. Statisticians will find the CHS particularly useful in terms of the new methodologies and tools that will be introduced for collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated data in time-use surveys. They need to appreciate that sound data collection is crucial to policy formulation and to public action.
- Policy analysts will find both the NTA and NSAHP useful for the extension of the monetary accounts to cover non-market transactions for policy formulation, analysis of

policy impacts on women, growth and poverty reduction and hence for informed decisions.

- National accountants who prepare and are concerned with national accounts of good quality, which try to cover all levels of economic production including value added as a result of applying the NSAHP with central national accounts for policy formulation.

5. Specific Applications of Continuous Household Surveys

5.1 *National Time Accounts (NTA)*

A system of national time accounts through GDD generated from CHS would provide a basis for international comparisons and for greatly improved modelling of our economic and social systems (Table 1). Two new sets of data follow from the regular estimate of sets of national time accounts. These are: (i) Regular household *Input-Output tables*, which are the *National Satellite Accounts of Household Production (NSAHP)*; and (ii) Regular estimates of GHP derived from NSAHP, equivalent of GDP in National Accounts.

The principal benefit from the provision of regular national time accounts would be a more complete perspective and understanding of the role of households in the total economy, not only in regard to household productive activities, but also in relation to leisure activities and the interactions between the household and the market. The enhanced understanding of the dynamics of the economic and social systems in every country should provide a better basis for making policy decisions over a wide range of business and public affairs.

However, the development of NTA should be an interactive process between the model builders, the policy makers and official statistics offices, as it was in the development of the national income accounts and the uses of these accounts in model building and policy-making. Apart from the insights derived from international comparisons, comparisons over time of changes in the NTA aggregates will serve three main purposes (Ironmonger, 1993).

First, they provide a more complete understanding of households than is available from accounts, which focus solely on the use of money. The detailed activity classifications of the use of time available from the national time accounts will reveal changes in household work and leisure associated with the major changes in household technology, household demography, market incomes and market prices.

Second, national time accounts provide a better understanding of the total economy which comprises not only market production from the formal sectors but also non-market production from the informal or household sector. As we know, non-market production by households is a very large aggregate and uses at least as much labour as market production. Unpaid work is at least as large as paid work. The work input for the total economy is thus twice as large as what is currently measured as work.

Finally, national time accounts, since they cover all of work and leisure, give a better basis for economic and social policy decisions than incomplete measurements, which concentrate solely on paid work in the market economy. A wide range of policies covering human resources, labour compensation and benefits, safety and health, retirement benefits, income

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distribution and financial settlements need to be re- examined in the full light of what a complete accounting of time shows us (Ironmonger, 1993).

Millions of hours per week

[illegible]

Entertainment, Friends									
Active Leisure									
TV, Radio, Stereo									
Reading									
Other Passive									
Leisure Travel									
TOTAL LEISURE TIME									
SLEEP & PERSONAL CARE									
Sleep									
Personal Care									
Personal care travel									
TOTAL SLEEP & PERSONAL CARE									
TOTAL FREE TIME									
TOTAL HOURS									

Source: ECA Guidebook on Mainstreaming Gender Perspectives and Household Production in National Accounts, Budgets and Policies in Africa (2003).

5.2 *National Satellite Accounts of Household Production (NSAHP)*

Another output of CHS is the NSAHP. The limitations due to the definition of the production boundary⁵ of the SNA do not preclude making estimates of the values of household production. The SNA 1993 has recommended compilation of satellite accounts with the SNA as the central framework for concepts and various types of analysis that are additional to or differ from those in the central framework. A satellite account provides a framework linked to the central accounts, and it enables focused attention on an aspect of economic or social life (for example, household production, tourism, environment and natural resources) in the context of the national accounts. Satellite accounts for the latter two have been developed for international use, while for household production is yet to be developed, especially for Africa, which needs special attention owing to its unique constraints and needs, hence the impetus for this programme.

The NSAHP or Input-Output tables of household production, which are derived from NTA, belong to the family of satellite accounts that are described by the 1993 UN System of Accounts (SNA) as accounting statements that are separate from, but conceptually consistent, with the core national accounts. *Input-Output accounts* of the household economy provide estimates of the total values of the inputs of labour, capital, energy and materials into the several sectors of household production. Household input-output tables extend the Leontief input-output framework of the national production accounts to show the complex interdependence between household and market activities in a more realistic way.

⁵ Regarding productive activities, the 1993 SNA introduced two fundamental boundaries: the *general production boundary* and the *SNA production boundary*. The *general production boundary* includes any human controlled activity resulting in outputs capable of being exchanged. And the *SNA production boundary* describes the range of productive economic activities that should be included in GDP estimates and is thus the relevant boundary for this purpose.

NSAHP are sets of accounts developed to cover household production. They follow the general structure of the SNA but include other transactions that are outside the SNA but still connected with the household economic activities. The SNA generally recognizes that household production is a part of economic activity.

Construction and analysis of the outcome of National Satellite Accounts of Household Production (NSAHP) - Input-Output tables of household production using gender disaggregated data, as well as the integration of satellite accounts of NSAHP into standard Input-Output tables or social accounting matrix (SAM) to make these frameworks not only gender responsive, but representative of the total economy of both non-market and market work is and analysis is the actual process of mainstreaming gender in national accounts, budgets and policies.

The first NSAHP ECA prepared based on the South African economy, for the first time in Africa attempted to bring together market economy and household economy in a common framework to measure the contribution of household production to the national economy, as would subsequent NSAHP do.

The main purpose of the NSAHP is to obtain separate estimates of GHP through estimate of the value of household production. These estimates can then be used to trace the joint evolution and interaction of the two economies – the monetary Market Economy and the non-monetary Household Economy. If we wish to add the two economic magnitudes together to get a total measure of Gross Economic Product (GEP), we have to make a large reduction to the GNP/GDP estimates on account of imputed value of owner occupied housing which rightly falls in the non-monetary estimate, GHP. In Australia this adjustment is about 10 per cent of GDP to give another entity named Gross Market Product (GMP) (Ironmonger 1998).

Some researchers in this field have referred to the sum of SNA and non-SNA production as “extended production” (Goldschmidt-Clermont 1995). GEP is the name for this extended value. $GEP = GHP + GMP$.

NSAHP present data in such a way that they can be aggregated across the various categories of household production activities, and that they are compatible with national accounts data in order to describe and analyse the extended economy.

Examples of analyses that can be done with NSAHP

- Determining the respective orders of magnitude of household production and of the market sectors of the economy.
- Comparing the share of the market and of households in supplying given goods and services, and respectively, determining the shares of market production and household production in extended private consumption.
- Comparing the share of market-generated income and of income generated by own-account production of households.
- Analysing the trade-off between household production and market production, and the impact of one on the other (for example, which market products become available or disappear from the market and how this is reflected in the composition of goods and

services that households produce, the dynamics of this impact over time and across different socio-economic groups).

- Increasing the comparability of measures of extended production within a country at different points in time, also enabling the analysis in the perspective of long-term growth, productivity, distribution, and capital formation.
- Improving the comparability of the size of the economy across different countries by including both market and all non-market production. This calls for developing transparent methods that are harmonized to a sufficient degree – which is a desirable long-term goal.
- Policy makers can benefit from information provided by SAHP and its integration into extended economic analysis.
- SAHP draws attention to unpaid work and may constitute a first step to a modified and wider concept of labour.

5.3 Extended Gender-aware Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) and Gender-aware Macroeconomic Model

Continuous household surveys provide GDD for regular preparation of NSAHP, which policy analysts could also use for integration into standard Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) to make this framework not only gender-responsive but to incorporate half of the total economy (household economy), which traditionally have been omitted in macroeconomic analysis. The 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA93) defines a SAM as “the presentation of SNA accounts in a matrix which elaborates the linkages between Supply and Use tables and institutional sector accounts”. It is a consistent quantitative macroeconomic data framework of an economy in a specified period of time, usually one year. Therefore, the first step in developing a gender-aware macroeconomic model such as the Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model is to build a SAM that integrates traditional market activities, non-market production and consumption exclusive to households, and leisure time activities of its members.

The standard SAM presents a single labour account that is usually disaggregated by skill, region and/or other non-explicitly gender criteria. Most standard CGE models make the implicit assumption that male and female workers are perfect substitutes in market production. Yet, many studies including, a recent ECA study on a gender-aware modelling mention segmentation in the labour market between men and women, and different levels of market work flexibility according to the domestic tasks they perform.

By integrating GDD in a standard SAM, the labour accounts (which might include more than one category of workers) are disaggregated into male and female labour accounts. Workers receive income from services provide to industries in the form of wages. Male and female wages then constitute labour income for households.

Furthermore, by integrating NSAHP into the gender-aware SAM, we are incorporating non-market activities (household production and leisure activities) in the standard structure of the SAM as suggested by the 1993 SNA. This process does not interfere with market activities.

6. How Do We Conduct Continuous Household Surveys?

6.1 *Proposals for Africa*

Regular household sample surveys were started in Australia in 1965 as the means to obtain regular and accurate estimates of employment and unemployment when it was realised that establishment-based surveys such as labour surveys were inadequate. The setting up of a permanent household survey organisation within the Australian Bureau of Statistics was perhaps the most significant step in enabling the bureau to become the second most highly regarded statistical office in the world, after Statistics Canada, which also has an excellent permanent household survey organisation.

Because regular household surveys are noticeably absent in African countries, this programme recommends that the national statistical offices of Africa commence a series of half-yearly employment surveys of a sample of both urban and rural households. The data should be collected and processed within three months — that is, June figures should be available by 30 September and December figures by 31 March. In addition to covering paid work in the ‘market economy’ the surveys should cover unpaid work in subsistence agriculture, in childcare and in household duties and participation in education. The extent of participation in all major spheres of activity could be collected in terms of hours of work last week using what is known as the ‘stylised’ approach of direct questions (INSTRAW 1995b, p. 61):

This is the most widely used approach to obtaining data on time allocated to specific activities. The questions require the respondent to recall the amount of time they allocate, or have allocated, to specified activities over a specified period such as a day, week or year.

The African countries have different population sizes and household numbers (ranging from Nigeria with 23 million households down to Seychelles with 13 thousand households). To achieve country estimates with the same reliability it will not be necessary to have the same sample size or sampling fraction. Large countries can have smaller sampling fractions than small countries. Thus in Nigeria the sample could be say 6,000 households (a sampling fraction of one in 4,000), but in Seychelles the sample could be 1,000 households (one in 13). With the survey being every six months, it is suggested that a one-third-sample rotation be adopted so that each selected sample household would be interviewed initially, again in six months time and finally six months later again. Each household is only in the survey for just over one year.

To provide a more comprehensive and more detailed picture of the economic contribution of women in Africa it will be necessary to use a diary-based survey. This would measure the time spent by women in various economic activities within the formal, informal and domestic sectors and would then use the methodology developed to value women’s contribution to gross economic product, both SNA and non-SNA activities.

Although the focus of this survey would be the time spent by women, the study should also examine the time spent by men and possibly by children below the age of 15 years. The diary based time-use survey in India collected data for all the population aged six years and older. The objective of the African survey would to provide benchmark estimates of the average

hours per week spent by women and by men in each sector of economic activity. To enable these time inputs to be given appropriate economic values, the time-use survey should also collect data on the main subsistence and household sector commodity and service outputs.

The survey in each country should be across representative samples of households in both urban and rural areas and across the seasons of the year. Pilot surveys would be needed to test survey methodologies and to train the field collection staff. The survey should involve the official statistical office in each country, which would need technical and financial support to conduct the survey.

The survey methodology for collecting time-use data from representative samples of households in developed countries is now quite well established. Over the past five years a consensus about methodology has been developed between the national statistical offices of several countries.

Recently this has been refined by the countries of the European Union, who have conducted pilot surveys and agreed on common classifications in preparation for the harmonised survey of time use in Europe. Diary-based surveys of all persons in sample households aged 12 years and more reporting their activities for two diary days (one week day and one weekend day) has been used. Samples of at least 5000 households in each country were recommended. These surveys are almost identical in methodology to the 1992 survey of time use in Australia. Australia conducted its second nationwide time-use survey in 1997 and New Zealand conducted its first in 1998.

An African time-use survey would be expected to build on these now quite well established methods and apply them to the circumstances of African countries. In the few urban areas, and in rural areas with high literacy levels, the usual method of a fieldwork interviewer distributing diaries to be completed by household respondents over the coming week would be applicable. In other areas it would be necessary for the field staff to collect time-use information by direct interviews, covering recall of the previous day's activities by respondents.

Cooperation between the African statistical offices should enable economies of scale to be achieved in coding, editing, tabulation, publication and preparation of unit record files for research. A central operations centre and processing facility could be established to facilitate the successful conduct of the first continent-wide time-use survey in Africa.

A range of staff would need to be involved. Survey field staff would be needed in all countries, both to pilot test the survey instruments and to do the actual collection of household diaries. To capture seasonal variations in activity, especially in rural areas, it is expected the survey would take place over 12 months. Sample households would report on their activities during only one survey week. The editing and coding of data would be done at a central processing centre to ensure that classifications of activities are treated consistently.

A three-year time frame would be needed - the initial consultation with national statistical offices and pilot studies in the first year, the collection of data in the second year and coding, editing and preparation of publications in the third year.

6.2 Notes on the Topics to be Covered in African Continuous Household Surveys

The following topics could be used to construct questionnaires for conducting CHS.

Household residents

- Personal demographics
- Age, sex, education level

Dwelling

- Characteristics owned/rented, area sq m, no of rooms, structure of walls roof materials
- Basic facilities water cooking laundry latrine/toilet
- Basic household equipment, tools & garden equipment, sheds
- Transport equipment bicycles, motorbikes, cars, and trucks

Land and subsistence production

- Characteristics of land areas cultivated, for grazing
- Animal numbers –Cattle, Goats, Pigs, Chickens and production
- Milk, eggs, meat, skins
- Gardens, trees vines and crops production fruit, vegetables
- Fishing, hunting catch

Personal activities

- For both Adults and Children
- Broad time use by list of activities
 - Gardens and crops
 - Animal husbandry
 - Manufacture-clothing, household articles
 - House construction, maintenance
 - Household production – meals, laundry, collecting wood, water
 - Paid work, self-employment, informal trading
 - Education – school, homework, study
 - Travel times –by purpose (& distances)
 - Socializing, leisure, sport, sleeping, resting

Money incomes

- Paid work
- Self-employment, informal activities

Money expenditures

- Broad categories – food, clothing, dwelling rent, land rent, Fuel, water, utilities electricity

Financial assets and liabilities

6.3 *How will Continuous Household Surveys affect the workload of National Statistics offices?*

Like any other additional statistical work, CHS would need more human and financial resources for the national statistics offices. As alluded to in Chapter 2 of this paper the cost of conducting CHS is modest, approximately (US\$ 50,000-100,000) as compared to census or nation-wide time use studies, which cost over US\$ 1.0 million. The cost of CHS may even be less if the surveys are not only incorporated as part of the normal work of national statistics offices, but also as part of other regular surveys such as income and expenditure surveys with comparable frequency.

The good news is that most national statistics offices have the required survey statisticians and national accountants for collecting and analysing GDD and information from CHS. Thus done judiciously, CHS would greatly enhance Africa's statistical system through generation of GDD and information, which until now have been omitted in analytical work to represent total economic system. Overall, it is anticipated that the benefits of CHS would greatly outweigh the costs involved.