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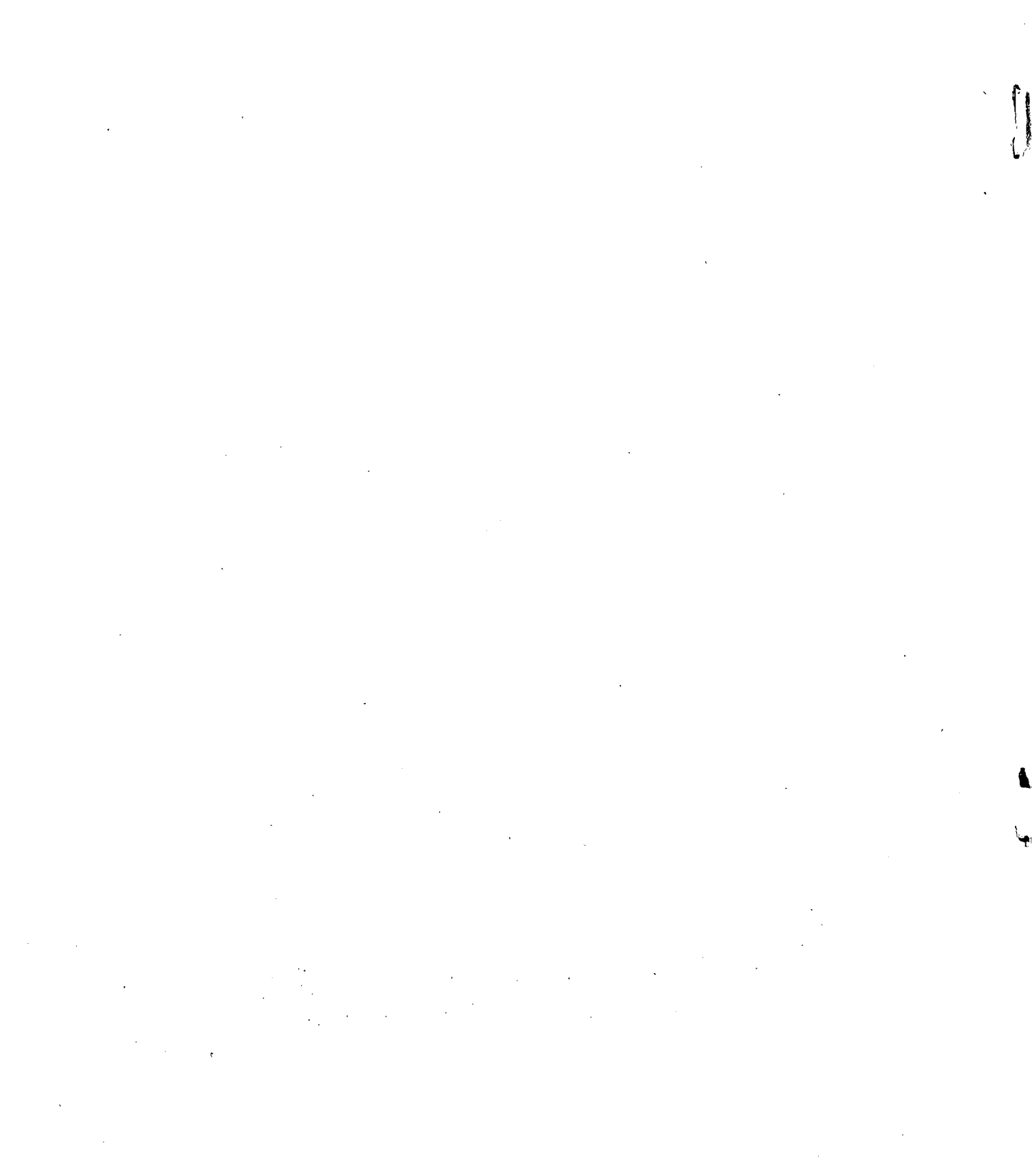
International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
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A DATA FILE ON INCOME DISTRIBUTION BASED ON HOUSEHOLD  
SURVEYS IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES \*/

by  
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\*/ This paper originates in a research project on the Measurement of Income Distribution in Latin American Countries carried out jointly by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Development Research Center of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.



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A. INTRODUCTION x/

The first stage of the joint ECLA/World Bank Project on the Measurement of Income Distribution in Latin American countries has been the systematic arrangement of available data deriving from household surveys on the distribution of income and consumption and their relationship with outstanding socio-economic characteristics.

Household surveys are one of the main sources for the measurement of income distribution, and in addition they make it possible to relate income to a number of characteristics of households and individual income recipients. These two facts alone largely account for the attention paid in this project to household surveys, in view of (a) the interest in obtaining comparable information on the size distribution of income in Latin American countries, (b) the desire to establish a link between these distribution patterns and the productive processes through the occupational characteristics of the income recipients, and (c) the need to relate income to other socio-economic characteristics that also help to define the living conditions of households.

Throughout the 1960's, there has been a steady rise in the number, frequency and quality of household surveys carried out for various purposes in Latin American countries. ECLA's recent inventory [1] of household surveys containing information on incomes identified about 120 surveys, most of them since 1966. Naturally, however, there are big differences in the coverage, quality, variety and availability of the data contained therein. The systematization of this information for multiple analytical purposes therefore requires the preliminary evaluation and subsequent selection of the surveys to be considered.

Subject to the availability of facilities for rapid and complete access to the microdata files corresponding to the surveys selected, consideration may be given to the possibility of establishing a

x/ This file is the result of several months of daily work by the project personnel: Antonio Camberos, Jorge Pessis, Ruth Rama and María Isabel Seguel.

Latin American bank of microdata from household surveys. An encouraging factor in this respect is the progressive establishment in Latin American countries of continuing multi-subject household surveys. Building up methods of co-ordination with each national agency in order to establish the requisite conditions for access to the microdata they generate is, however, inevitably a slow process. For the time being, it is considered more feasible to build up a data file on income distribution, consumption and other socio-economic characteristics of households on the basis of published or readily available information from surveys conducted in Latin American countries.

A data bank would have to offer the user the possibility of associating and inter linking data by means of the free selection of cross references. In contrast, the file designed here provides access to statistical information that has already been arranged in pre-established tabulations. The organization of the file therefore depends on the uniform system of tabulations employed for selecting and systematizing the information deriving from the surveys on which it is based.

The object of this paper is to provide a synthesis of the criteria adopted in the organization of the file and, at the same time, to serve as a guide for its utilization.

D. A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF TABULATIONS ON INCOME DISTRIBUTION  
AND RELATED ASPECTS

1. Purposes and coverage

The organization of the large volume of information available from household surveys requires a uniform system of tabulations to identify the same combinations of characteristics throughout the surveys considered. Such a procedure serves to systematize the information that each survey presents in its own way and, at the same time, to rationalize the selection of the data to be included in the file according to its analytical interest. Moreover, it facilitates comparisons between countries or between different periods in the same country for the purpose of analysing variations in distribution patterns or in the socio-economic characteristics connected with income distribution.

Valuable precedents exist for this kind of statistical systematization, and they provide a useful conceptual frame of reference. The United Nations Statistical Office has devised a System of Statistics on the Distribution of Income, Consumption and Accumulation [2], complementary to the System of National Accounts (SNA), and it is developing a System of Demographic and Social Statistics [3], with income distribution as one of its sub-systems. The Complementary System of Income Distribution is an ambitious and balanced framework for the tabulation of survey data on income and consumption. The System of Social Statistics, for its part, provides a conceptually articulate framework for the construction of socio-demographic models on the basis of data that can be largely generated by household surveys and provides an appropriate link between these statistics and those concerning the distribution of income and consumption.

The purpose of the uniform system of tabulations which has been designed for the data file is, firstly, to cover all aspects of income distribution on which household surveys are able to provide information. It includes the distribution and composition of consumption of households, where this subject was canvassed.

/The system

The system further sets out to cover a wide range of socio-economic aspects connected with income distribution; on the one hand, the occupational characteristics of persons, which serve to link size distribution of income with the productive process and the remunerations it generates; on the other hand, the socio-economic characteristics that are needed to complete the picture of living conditions and the economic behaviour of households. It is considered, however, that the coverage of these characteristics by the system should not attempt to go beyond what is indispensable for the substantive analysis of the relationship between income distribution and the aspects indicated.

Insofar as it makes a posteriori use of the results of surveys and, furthermore, is restricted in many cases to tabulations already carried out by national agencies, the uniformity of the system of tabulations is limited to the selection of characteristics and of their combinations, and to the introduction of a common nomenclature into the results of each survey, together with uniform procedures for the treatment of variables. The definitions of the attributes and the classifications utilized in each survey have to be accepted, along with the limitations imposed on data-processing in each case.

## 2. Fields of analysis

As already pointed out, the system of tabulations covers information relating to various branches or fields of analysis. Data deriving from household surveys may include the following fields:

- (i) incomes
- (ii) demographic characteristics
- (iii) occupational characteristics
- (iv) education
- (v) housing conditions
- (vi) consumption

Each of the classifications on which the system is based therefore fits into one of these fields.

## /3. Statistical



3. Statistical units and aggregates

(a) Statistical units

The household is the appropriate statistical unit of observation and classification for analysing the composition of family incomes and their redistribution, as well as the distribution and patterns of consumption, the behavioural patterns of households in terms of saving and expenditure, and the various relationships with other socio-economic indicators of well-being. The individual, on the other hand, insofar as he is an actual or potential recipient of income, is the appropriate unit of observation and classification for analysing the relationship between the distribution of income and the productive process.

The uniform system of tabulations must accommodate both types of statistical unit.

When the unit of classification is the household, it is desirable to compute the number of members in each group of households as well: that is to say, to classify the whole set of individuals along with the households to which they belong. Where this is feasible, it may later permit the calculation of per capita averages for the households in each class.

The individual is the statistical unit of the population and of its segments. When these segments or subsets are classified (especially the income recipients subset), a distinction should be made between two units of classification: heads of households and other individuals. Their separate classification facilitates the analysis of the links between the incomes of individuals and the formation of household incomes, and moreover the head of household may sometimes be used as a proxy of the household when the requisite household classifications are not available.

Some surveys entail the inclusion of a third statistical unit insofar as they use the dwelling as the unit of observation in the classifications corresponding to housing conditions.

/The specific

The specific definitions of these statistical units (households and individual income recipients) are, of course, those utilized in each survey.

(b) The recording of aggregates

The tabulations may naturally consist of the mere distribution of the statistical units according to the categories of each specific classification. For a series of classifications, however, - particularly those corresponding to incomes and consumption - it is desirable also to record the monetary value of the transactions carried out by these units of observation in respect of their income and their consumption. Where possible, joint distributions of these statistical units (households or persons) and of the main aggregates should be obtained, so as to provide a possibility of calculating the corresponding average values.

This type of presentation comes closer to the requirements of the Complementary System [2, Annex II] and facilitates comparisons with national accounts estimates. However, it is not the practice most frequently followed in survey tabulation plans, which more often than not are restricted to the classification of the statistical units, even though in most cases the records needed for the simultaneous computation of aggregates were available.

4. Organization of the system in sections

The set of tabulations deemed to be of analytical interest for establishing the data file covers the classification of both households and persons and the computation of both income and consumption expenditure.

It was felt that the file would be easier to use if the system of tabulations was divided into sections that were homogeneous as far as statistical units and aggregates were concerned (see table 2).

Section A consists of the tabulations referring to incomes and characteristics of households. In each case the statistical unit is the household. Where possible, they are designed for the simultaneous recording of the number of members of the households: total, adults, minors, income recipients. The aggregates considered correspond to various components [2] of the family income.

/Section B

Section B contains the tabulations referring to the incomes and socio-economic characteristics of individuals. In each case, the statistical unit is the individual. It is desirable, however, to classify heads of households separately from other persons. Only the components of personal income are computed as aggregates.

Section C contains the tabulations referring to consumption by households. Here again, the statistical unit is the household and provision is made for the simultaneous recording of the number of members of the household. The aggregate distributed is the final consumption expenditure of the households.

There is no section with tabulations relating to accumulation by households, since transfers of capital and the disposition of savings are seldom canvassed in the surveys and, even where they are, the results are not sufficiently reliable to justify their publication.

The three sections of the system also take account of a subject-matter differentiation that is frequently found in household surveys. Even though the unit of enumeration in every case is the household, some surveys ignore it as a unit of analysis, and in such cases the primary purpose of the survey means that the analytical effort is concentrated on the individuals identified through the household. At the opposite extreme, household budget surveys do not usually devote much attention to the individual as a unit of analysis, nor do they often analyse the social characteristics of the household at length.

##### 5. Classifications used for each field of analysis

Table 1 lists the 31 characteristics on which the system of tabulations is based. Each of these gives rise to a classification and corresponds to one of the fields of analysis which the uniform system of tabulations is designed to cover.

As far as possible, the criterion applied has been fairly restrictive, limiting the number of classifications in each field to those which are most frequently used and which may, at the same time be of substantive value for analysing the relationship to the distribution of income.

/(a) Income

(a) Income

The central field of the system, income, has four classifications: "household income groups", "number of income recipients (in each household)", "individual income groups" and "source and type of income".

"Income group" means any classification into income size intervals which has been used in the survey and which meets the minimum requirements as regards the number and relative dimension of the class intervals. The class intervals may be defined in absolute terms or on the basis of an absolute module (for example, minimum wage) or in terms of quantile groups of statistical units.

The concept of income on which the definition of the income groups is based may also vary. The desideratum in this respect is to have alternative classifications of the households in terms of available income and of distributed factor income, as well as alternative classifications of individual income recipients in terms of their distributed factor income and of the total of their primary incomes. However, surveys rarely attain such degree of precision in the definition of income.

Classification by source and type of income has been included with a view to computing different flows of income. The ideal for this classification would be the income items from the income and expenditure account of the Complementary System [2] which appears in Annex I. However, the tabulations of the surveys utilize less specific classifications by source of income, sometimes subclassified according to form of payment.

(b) Socio-economic group

Classification by socio-economic group is designed to furnish an objective and synthetic characterization of the socio-economic position of households and individuals on the basis of attributes investigated in the survey; it accordingly excludes possible answers to questions on class auto-identification.

Few surveys include tabulations with this kind of grouping (see table 1). However, it is almost invariably possible to construct classifications by socio-economic group by means of different combinations of attributes investigated in the units of observation. The Conference

/of European

of European Statisticians has recommended a classification of socio-economic classes for use in population censuses [4]. A variation of this classification (which appears in Annex II) has been proposed for the Complementary System. Both classifications are based on the combination of type of activity, occupational status, industrial identification by kind of economic activity and occupation. All the surveys included in table 1 theoretically accept the combination of these attributes, even though it may not have been used when making the tabulations.

For these combinations, the term "socio-economic group" has been preferred to "socio-economic class", because the concept of social class tends, in sociological theory, to have analytical implications that go beyond the usual statistical definitions.

(c) Demographic characteristics

The demographic characteristics are limited to "sex and age", "size of household" and "type of household". They exclude such frequent classifications as "relationship to head of household" and "marital status", which are deemed to be of minor interest in an analysis of the distribution of income and its inter-relationships. The frequently-encountered classification by "national or ethnic origin", whose application in most Latin American countries is somewhat dubious, is also excluded.

(d) Occupational characteristics

Classifications relating to occupational characteristics are included at some length in view of their explanatory value for distribution of income. The classification according to "type of activity" has been included in order to establish a simple distinction between those that participate in the labour force and those that do not. Some surveys, however, enlarge this classification by distinguishing, among non-active elements, different forms of non-activity that may in turn be associated with the sources of livelihood.

The classification by "occupational status" serves to record the different institutional relationships between the members of the labour force and their jobs through the ownership of the means of production,

/while at

while at the same time providing a functional match with the flows of remuneration computed in the national accounts. The classifications by "kind of economic activity" used in the surveys coincide with or closely resemble that of the ISIC [5.7]. The classifications by "occupation" of most of the surveys utilize the ISCO [6.7] or some version assimilable to this standard classification.

Classifications 13 to 18 (table 1), which have to do with the employment situation, conditions of work and duration of unemployment, depend on the definitions of employment and unemployment used in each survey. Finally a classification has been included to compute the number of occupations of the income recipients, together with two others for recording the occupational characteristics of the secondary occupation.

(e) Education

The educational characteristics covered are restricted to "literacy" and "educational level attained". Some surveys include both characteristics under a single classification.

(f) Housing conditions

Six basic characteristics (classifications 24 to 29, table 1) were selected to summarize the housing conditions of the households. The surveys utilize a wide variety of classifications for these characteristics, especially as regards "type of dwelling" and "type of structure", but it is considered that, with these two classifications, it should be possible in each case to establish the characteristics of the different types of dwelling units.

(g) Consumption

To compute the final consumption of households, classifications by "household consumption groups" (with a similar meaning to that indicated in the case of income groups) and "object of expenditure" have been included. Although the classifications by "object of expenditure" utilized in the household budget surveys vary somewhat, for reference and comparison purposes it is possible to use the classification recommended in the SNA [7, table 6.1] and adopted for the Complementary System.

## 6. Tabulations

### (a) Design criteria

The file is designed to draw its material both from tabulations that already exist and from those resulting from the processing of microdata requested or carried out for that particular purpose. In the first case, the function of the system is to select from each survey, in a uniform manner, those tabulations that best serve the analytical interests involved. In the second case, the system should be used as a plan of tabulations for the uniform retrieval of the basic information available with a view to serving the same analytical objectives. If it is to be useful in both cases, the system of tabulations must be sufficiently comprehensive and of a manageable size at the same time.

The reciprocal integration of all the classifications considered is as impracticable as it is unnecessary, while it would also seem unwise to go to the other extreme and build up a file in which the possibility of relating the chosen variables was very limited. To avoid both extremes and minimize the arbitrariness of the criteria adopted, it was decided to use the technique of linking the various classifications to one another by means of a small number of common classifications, after the manner of the System of Social Statistics [3].

These classifications were as follows:

1. Household income groups
2. Socio-economic group
3. Sex and age
4. Size of household.

In addition, characteristic classifications were adopted in each section which played a similar role to that of the common classifications but only for the tabulations of the section in question.

The characteristic classifications for section A are actually the same as those that were chosen as common classifications for the whole system. In section B, however, the characteristic classifications selected were:

6. Personal income groups
10. Occupational status
11. Kind of economic activity.

/While the

While the individual classifications for section C are:

- 30. Household consumption groups
- 31. Object of expenditure.

The cross-references incorporated in the system of tabulations (table 2) mostly represent the interaction of the specific classifications of each area with the set of common classifications in the system or with the characteristic classifications of each section. The remaining tabulations consist of the crossing of the specific classifications of a particular field of analysis whose association offers greater analytical interest.

The specific classifications of the different fields of analysis are thus linked together within a given section by means of the interaction or crossing of each one of them with the set of common classifications of the system and with the set of characteristic classifications of the section. Linking between sections is achieved through the common classifications of the system. In essence, the system of tabulations is built up around the common and the characteristic classifications that have been selected for that central role for their particular relevance to the analytical purposes of the file.

Most of the tabulations that have been designed are binary or double as a result of the interaction of two classifications. Some single tabulations based on a single classification have been included, however, to serve as a summary of the respective characteristics. A considerable number of triple tabulations, based on the reciprocal interaction of three classifications, have also been included, but in no case was it deemed advisable to exceed this degree of interaction.

(b) Standard code

Each tabulation in the system bears a standard code number composed of letters and number (see table 2). Each specific or common classification is identified by a number (table 1). The tabulation code consists of a capital letter identifying the section (A, B or C) and as many numerical indicators as classifications are interacting in the tabulation. For purposes of the code, these numerical indicators are placed in straightforward ascending order.

/Thus, for



Thus, for example:

- A.1 is the code number for the simple tabulation classifying households and household incomes by household income group;
- A.1.8 is the code number for the double tabulation classifying households and household incomes, by household income group, according to type of household;
- A.1.4.8 is the code number for the multiple tabulation classifying households by household income group, according to size and type of household.

To simplify interpretation, Annex III gives a complete list of the tabulations in the system, with the standard code number and denomination of each tabulation.

(c) Dimensions of the system of tabulations

Table 2 shows the generation and code numbers of the single and double tabulations contained in each of the three sections of the system, which were designed in accordance with the criteria indicated. Table 3 contains the complete list of tabulations, including the multiple tabulations.

The complete system of tabulations comprises:

- 22 single tabulations (summaries)
- 140 double or binary tabulations, and
- 97 multiple (triple) tabulations.

However, this total includes crossings that become redundant when the file is properly utilized. Each of the 97 multiple tabulations naturally contains three double tabulations, and these duplicate a fair number of the system's double tabulations. Each of the single tabulations, in turn, is a marginal vector of the sums in several of the matrixes corresponding to binary tabulations.

These duplications have been retained deliberately, so that the file can be used indifferently through one or another type of tabulation without losing any possibilities of establishing links between variables. If the redundant single or double tabulations were excluded, the system could be reduced to 144 different tabulations instead of the 259 indicated in table 3.

/This fairly

This fairly considerable number of interactions serves the stated purpose of permitting a multi-variate analysis of the distribution of income. The adequate coverage of a wide range of socio-economic aspects connected with income distribution further entailed the inclusion of a series of tabulations that do not utilize any income classifications but only classifications from other fields of analysis whose interaction is, however, considered relevant to a more detailed study of income distribution or to the corroboration of the results of the surveys vis-à-vis those of other sources.

(d) The central tabulations on income and consumption

As already mentioned, the system of tabulations is built up around the common classifications by income, socio-economic class and consumption. The tabulations in which these classifications occur consequently form the nucleus of the whole system. This set of tabulations is geared, more directly than the others, to the measurement of the distribution of income and consumption and their immediate inter-relationships. It consists of the following series of tabulations:

- A.1.g.h, A.2.g.h and A.7.g.h, corresponding to household incomes;
- B.1.g.h, B.2.g.h, B.6.g.h and B.7.g.h, corresponding to the income of individuals;
- all the tabulations of section C, corresponding to household consumption.

The aforementioned desideratum of obtaining simultaneous distributions of the statistical units and of the main aggregates applies specifically to this set of central tabulations. In point of fact, it applies only to the single and double tabulations of the series indicated, since the recording of aggregates in the multiple tabulations is considered too cumbersome.

Most of the tabulations in section C really apply only if final consumption expenditure is recorded together with the households, for when household classifications alone are available, these tabulations are identical to those of section A.

/The published

The published tabulations from household surveys that record aggregates in the manner indicated are fairly few. Insofar as the system can serve as a plan of tabulations for the incorporation of data into the file, however, this desideratum is fully justified (cf. the standard denominations of these tabulations (Annex III) which indicate "households (or persons) and income (or final consumption expenditure), by ...").

(e) Relationship with the Complementary System of Statistics on the Distribution of Income and Wealth

The central tabulations of the data file serve analytical purposes similar to those pursued by the Complementary System of Income Distribution, but they display notable differences in design compared with the tables of that System.

Each of the tabulations planned for the data file is a formal mould designed to accommodate the different definitions and treatments of statistical units and aggregates and the specific classifications used in each survey.

The tables of the Complementary System, in contrast, were designed with the precision which their status as international guidelines requires. They concentrate on measuring the aggregates in accordance with each of the different concepts of income, on classifying them by income groups on the basis of alternative forms of defining income class intervals and on specifying the preferred forms of presentation of the aggregates to be classified. In contrast, they take into account only a relatively small number of interactions between income and consumption and other characteristics of households and persons.

Table 3 aims to present a synthesis of the classifications which interact in the main tables of the Complementary System appearing in 2, Annex II. In this presentation, the tables have deliberately been grouped in such a way as to facilitate their comparison with the central tabulations of the data file.

A broad group of tables of the System present single classifications of different aggregates of household income and consumption by income groups and socio-economic class. Tables 10-20

/give the

give the structure of the final consumption expenditure of households of different income groups, socio-economic groups and sizes. The majority of the remaining tables of the System represent, in terms of the interactions between variables considered up to this point, cross-classifications of households or individuals and their incomes, by the flows which compose them - i.e.: sources and types of income - and by socio-economic or income groups. As these latter are defined alternatively for each of the different concepts of income used in the System (Annex I) and according to fractile groups or size classes, they constitute variants of the corresponding tabulations in the data file. This is particularly obvious, for example, in tabulations A.1.2, A.1.7 and B.6.7 (cf. tables 2 and 3).

The tabulations system of the data file does not explicitly cover these variants, because the income definitions and the recording procedures of the majority of the surveys do not provide the means of obtaining them. The inclusion of the tables of the Complementary System in the data file is, however, contemplated, the idea being to include these tables as variants of the corresponding tabulations of table 2, in the cases where and to the extent to which this is possible. This would both contribute to greater conceptual precision in the utilization of the data in the file, and also to specific evaluation of the importance of and the problems raised by the utilization of the results of household surveys to build up the Complementary System, as indicated in [8].

#### 7. Spatial classifications

The possible spatial classifications of the data from each survey vary with the geographical coverage, the characteristics and the sample size of each survey.

The following is a non-exhaustive list of spatial classifications which are useful for the analysis of intra-national differences in socio-economic conditions:

- (i) urban vs. rural ambit (in terms of areas or population);
- (ii) classification according to major administrative jurisdictions (states, provinces), or regions made up of jurisdictions of this type;
- /(iii) metropolitan

- (iii) metropolitan area of the main city vs. rest of the country or rest of urban areas;
- (iv) classification according to size of localities or urban areas;
- (v) classification by each of the main cities covered.

Table 5 gives the spatial scope of each of the surveys selected, while table 1 indicates which of the spatial classifications mentioned can be used in each survey. Between them, they provide a broad picture of the spatial ambits for which disaggregated information from each survey could theoretically be available. If applied to the limit, each spatial classification would imply the reproduction of the entire system of tabulations for each of the spatial ambits within which the sampling universe could be classified. There are two reasons, however, why this would be inadvisable: firstly, the fact that the validity of each spatial breakdown depends on the size of the sample and its stratification, and secondly, the rapid multiplication of the physical effort of transcription required to build up the data file.

The solution adopted consists of including in the data file the available spatial classifications which are also acceptable in the light of the design of each sample and which seem to be most useful from the analytical point of view, bearing in mind the coverage of the survey and the characteristics of the country. The combined application of both these criteria means that not all the tabulations need to be spatially disaggregated, nor must they necessarily be disaggregated in accordance with the same spatial classifications.

In this context, the "urban-rural" classification is considered to be the most important and that which has the widest application in surveys covering both ambits. In such cases, it could be taken as an additional common classification of the system of tabulations, with the other classifications interacting with it; the urban-rural sub-classification would be made in all the tabulations where the technical characteristics of the sample so permitted.

/C. ORGANIZATION

C. ORGANIZATION OF THE DATA FILE

1. Selected surveys

In order to make up the data file on income distribution, 31 household surveys for 13 countries have been selected in principle out of approximately 120 figuring in the permanent inventory of household surveys which ECLA maintains [17].

In table 5, the surveys selected for each country are identified and their geographical coverage and year of reference are indicated. The data file was initially constituted on the basis of these surveys, the information of which is readily available. There is another series of household surveys (listed in table 6) which have been completed or are being processed, and although the information from these surveys is still not available, when it is it would be desirable to include it in the data file.

In the selection of the surveys to make up the data file, various circumstances were taken into account. In the first place, the geographical coverage of each survey had to be broad or analytically important for the study of income distribution in the country concerned. The ideal solution would have been to build up the file with nationwide surveys covering all urban and rural areas of each country, but as may be seen from table 5, this has been achieved in only a few cases, and many of the best surveys available only cover the urban areas or even the main cities.

A second consideration, related to the first, was that the size and stratification of the sample should be adequate, in keeping with the geographical coverage of the survey and the conditions of the country.

Thirdly, account was taken of whether or not the available inter-relations of each survey were adequate for and relevant to the multivariate analysis of income distribution which is the central aim of the data file.

/Fourthly, the

Fourthly, the selection was limited to relatively recent surveys: surveys previous to 1965 were excluded regardless of their quality and coverage. It was considered that the changes that have taken place in the socio-economic conditions of the Latin American countries reduce the validity - except for retrospective analysis - of the multivariate analysis of situations previous to this date.

Another circumstance which has had an unquestionable influence on the choice of surveys has been the desire to achieve the fullest possible representation of the countries in the data file.

Lastly, the "prima facie" quality of each survey was taken into account. Although the analysis of the technical characteristics of the selected surveys, referred to below, has not yet been completed, it is expected that they will confirm the initial evaluations of the general quality of each survey. The desire to obtain comparable measurements over time from the same sample was a main reason for the inclusion of several waves of some continuing surveys.

#### 2. Tabulations available for the data file

Table 4 indicates which tabulations from the planned uniform system are available in each of the surveys selected to make up the data file.

There is an obvious imbalance between the surveys in which there is access to the processing of microdata (circumstance indicated in table 5) and those for which only the published tabulations are available. The planned system of tabulations goes far beyond the necessary economy of the plans of tabulations for publication, for its function is to supply a data file to which access will be by electronic means. The surveys for which it is possible to subject the microdata to special processing so as to obtain the tabulations intended for the data file, in contrast, satisfy almost all these requirements. They do not, however, show appreciable differences of design in comparison with the other surveys.

This imbalance is one more reason why the data file should be favoured as a method of access to the statistical information, compared with the traditional publication of statistical tables.

/The group

The group of surveys selected includes different types of survey. Although all provide some data on income distribution they do not cover the different sections of the data file in the same fashion, as may be seen from table 5.

Naturally, only the household budget surveys provide data on household consumption for the tabulations of section C.

Some surveys - frequently those on employment - are not really multipurpose surveys. Their design, or sometimes only their publication plan, is oriented towards their main objective, which takes individuals as the unit of analysis; they therefore give no data on the households, or do so only in summary form, even though the information has been asked for (table 1).

Table 4 includes all the tabulations available in principle for the data file. Analysis of the size of the samples and of sampling errors may reveal that the minimum acceptable accuracy has not been reached in certain tabulations or, more probably, in some cells of certain tabulations. In the first case, it is advisable to exclude the tabulation in question from the data file, but in the second case it is more logical to retain the data in question simply in order to present a complete tabulation, but with a note indicating that these data are not representative.

### 3. Analysis of surveys

There are two classes of analyses which can enable the quality and reliability of the results of the surveys included in the data file to be judged.

On the one hand there are the analyses based on the comparison of these results with those from other sources, mainly demographic censuses, national accounts and economic censuses. The project on the Measurement of the Distribution of Income also provides for this type of analysis - i.e., external validation of the surveys - whose conclusions will unquestionably condition the multivariate analyses to be made using the data from the file.

/On the



On the other hand, it is considered that the data file itself would be incomplete without the analysis of the technical characteristics of the surveys included in it. In order to attain minimum methodological vigour in the utilization of the data from the surveys, the user should have available a summary of the main characteristics of the samples, the survey procedures and the definitions employed. These summaries, made up for each survey on the basis of a standard scheme, is just as much an essential part of the data file as the tabulations, since the data stored cannot be correctly interpreted without it.

The scheme used for the description and analysis of the surveys included in the file comprises the following sections:

- (a) General aspects (in summary form)
  - (i) purposes and background of the survey;
  - (ii) subjects investigated;
  - (iii) scope and coverage;
  - (iv) period of survey operation;
  - (v) reference periods;
  - (vi) basic sample design (summary of "b").
- (b) Sample design
  - (i) sampling frame;
  - (ii) sampling units;
  - (iii) stratification;
  - (iv) methods of selection;
  - (v) phases;
  - (vi) sample size;
  - (vii) reporting period;
  - (viii) reference periods of each of the main groups of variables;
  - (ix) other outstanding features of the sample design.
- (c) Methods of estimation and levels of accuracy
  - (i) estimators utilized for each type of variable;
  - (ii) adjustments made to the estimators;
  - (iii) errors in estimators;
  - (iv) minimum levels of acceptability.

/(d) Operational

- (d) Operational aspects
  - (i) method of data collection;
  - (ii) questionnaire;
  - (iii) interview design and technique;
  - (iv) general organization of field work;
  - (v) data processing;
  - (vi) pilot survey (if one was held).
- (e) Definitions used
- (f) Possible sources of non sampling errors
  - (i) coverage errors
  - (ii) response errors;
  - (iii) other detected sources of possible errors.
- (g) Bibliographical references connected with the survey.

D. BASIC DEFINITIONS USED IN THE SURVEYS

1. Definitions of the household

Table 7 attempts to systematize the characteristics of the definitions of "household" used in each of the surveys selected, in terms of the population covered, the concept of household actually used as the unit of enumeration and observation, and the specific definition of this concept.

Nearly all the surveys selected cover the population in both one-person and multi-person private households: only in one case are one-person households explicitly excluded. Few surveys, on the other hand, also include the population in collective households; in these cases, the institutional population is explicitly excluded.

There are differences in the concept of household actually used as the unit of enumeration and observation. In most cases these differences are connected with the main purpose pursued in each survey.

The commonest practice, for reasons of operational convenience, is to use the housing unit as sampling unit. In surveys where the individual is the unit of analysis of most interest, as is the case where the dominant aim is the analysis of employment, a specific definition of the households is usually dispensed with and the housing unit is kept as enumeration unit. In contrast, when it is the household which is of interest as the unit of analysis, specific criteria are applied to identify the households - one-person and multi-person - which may be included in each housing unit selected.

These disparities in procedure explain the majority of the differences in the concept used as unit of enumeration which appear in table 7. In a number of cases the unit of enumeration is in fact the housing unit, but in the other surveys it is the household. When this is the case, the concept of the household used in practically all cases is the housekeeping concept, which includes the persons, related or not, who occupy jointly the whole or part of one housing unit and make joint provision for food and other essentials of living. Only one survey (table 7) uses the family concept, limited to individuals actually related to one another by blood, marriage or adoption.

/The use

The use of one or other concept as the operational unit of enumeration indicates which persons are excluded from or included in the unit. Table 7 also indicates the explicit criteria used in each survey as regards the inclusion or exclusion of borderline cases. There is general agreement among the criteria that persons who are normally resident members of the unit but are absent temporarily should be included, while persons temporarily present normally resident elsewhere should be excluded. In all cases, domestic servants living in the household are included. Boarders who share the housing unit and meals against payment are generally included, although some surveys do not give sufficiently precise instructions in this respect. Lodgers who do not share meals with the host household are naturally included when the unit of enumeration is the housing unit, while they are excluded from the household.

#### 2. Definitions of the head of the household

The definition adopted to identify the head of the household is very important. It is instrumental in identifying the remaining members of the household, through their relation with the person individualized as the head, while it is also of strategic significance for interpreting the results from the point of view of the distribution of income. Moreover, the head of the household is important for the socio-economic identification of the household as a whole.

Half the surveys selected explicitly lay down the criterion that the identification of the head of the household should be by consensus: the head should be the person whom the components of the unit generally recognize as such. Only two surveys (7.20 (Argentina) and 2 (Uruguay)) preferred to select as the head the person administering the major share of family expenditure (Argentina) and the person contributing the larger part of the household income, (Uruguay).

In the remainder of the surveys no precise criteria for identifying the head of the household were indicated. It is to be supposed that in such cases the final selection was made by the interviewer, either by using the consensus method or by following local usage and custom.

#### 3. Definitions

3. Definitions of income

(a) Sources of income covered

The majority of the surveys selected endeavour to record the total income of each income recipient in the household with enquiries as to the income coming from different sources. As may be seen from table 3, however, there are differences as regards the sources actually included in each survey.

In all cases, details of at least incomes from wages and salaries are requested. In nearly all, enquiries are also made about the amount of entrepreneurial income. The number of occupations covered for determining these primary incomes varies, however. Some surveys only ask for information on the main occupation, while the others ask for information on all occupations. Only a few of the surveys, however, make a complete inquiry as regards income from each of the occupations, although this procedure can be expected to give greater accuracy in the response than when the question involves all the occupations.

A number of the surveys limit their questions to these primary incomes. Only a few (table 3) include property income but not current transfers. The majority include these transfers so as to record current receipts in their entirety. In a few cases capital transfers are also recorded; this possibility helps towards a more accurate statement - by contrast - of the amounts of income from property and from current transfers.

(b) Wages and salaries

The measurement of wages and salaries is mainly affected by possible deductions from the regular wage payments and by possible payment in kind.

Only one survey (3, for Colombia) enquires as to the manner - regular or irregular, in cash or in kind - in which remuneration for employment may be paid, the receipts (insurance benefits, compensation for injury or legal damages, tax refunds) which wage-earners may receive but which should not be regarded as income, and the various deductions regularly made from the pay roll.

/The other

The other surveys simply ask for the total amount of earnings from employment. In some cases the questions specifically refer to gross earnings (before deductions), while in others the opposite is meant, i.e., net earnings after deductions. Where the exact meaning is not clearly specified it is to be expected that the answers will tend to register net receipts, which are more readily present in the memory of the respondent.

Some surveys state that it should be indicated whether compensation is received in kind in addition to cash receipts. Others, however, request the estimated value of all types of compensation in kind. In some cases it is requested that this estimated value should be included in the amount stated for total earnings from employment.

(c) Entrepreneurial income

The general practice in recording this type of income is to request details of the proceeds or profits from the business or profession, less the expenditure incurred.

In a couple of cases 3 (Colombia) and 1 (Honduras) the amount requested represents the net receipts after the payment of direct taxes.

Table 1

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNIFORM SYSTEM OF TABULATIONS INVESTIGATED IN THE SELECTED SURVEYS a/

Countries	Ar-	Bra-	Colombia	Costa	Chi-	Ecuador	Hon-	Me-	Panamá	Dom-	Uruguay	Vene-						
	gen-	zil		ta-	le		du-	xico	Rep.			zuela						
Surveys b/	7.20	4.12	3	4.1	2	5.6	2.1	2.4	1	1.4	2.8	3	1	2	3.1	10	5.12	6.4
<b>I. Common classifications of the system</b>																		
1. Household income						x		x			x	x						
2. Socio-economic group c/																		
3. Sex and age	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4. Size of household	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>II. Specific classifications of each field</b>																		
<u>Income</u>																		
5. Number of income recipients	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
6. Income of recipients	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
7. Source and type of income	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<u>Demographic</u>																		
8. Type of household	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<u>Occupational</u>																		
9. Type of activity	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
10. Occupational status	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
11. Kind of economic activity	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
12. Occupation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
13. Employment situation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
14. Duration of unemployment	x	x		x	x	x	x			x			x					
15. Weeks employed in the year																		
16. Type of working day		x		x	x					x								
17. Hours worked per week	x	x		x	x	x	x			x								
18. Earnings per complete working period																		
19. Number of occupations	x	x	x	x			x	x	x				x		x			
20. Occupational status in the secondary occupation	x												x		x			
21. Kind of economic activity in the secondary occupation	x												x		x			
<u>Educational</u>																		
22. Literacy		x	x	x									x					
23. Educational level attained	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<u>Housing conditions</u>																		
24. Type of dwelling		x	x	x	x	x							x		x		x	
25. Type of structure		x	x	x	x	x							x		x		x	
26. Number of rooms		x	x	x	x	x							x		x		x	
27. Tenure		x	x	x	x	x							x		x		x	
28. Sanitary facilities		x	x	x	x	x							x		x		x	
29. Electricity supply		x	x	x									x		x		x	
<u>Consumption</u>																		
30. Final consumption of the household													x		x			
31. Object of expenditure													x		x			
<b>III. Spatial classifications</b>																		
i) Urban-rural		x			x	x							x					
ii) Major administrative jurisdictions		x			x								x					
iii) Metropolitan area of the main city																		
iv) Rest of country					x													
v) By cities	x		x															
v) By size of cities																		

a/ Includes only the selected surveys for which the questionnaire or recording code is available.

b/ The code number corresponds to that of the permanent inventory of household surveys. The surveys are identified in table 5.

c/ Coded on the basis of questions on socio-economic characteristics.

Table 2

STRUCTURE OF THE UNIFORM SYSTEM OF TABULATIONS...

SECTION A: INCOMES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Statistical units: Households (and their members)

Aggregates: Household incomes

	Single tabulations	Cross-tabulations				Between specific classifications
		With common classifications of the system				
		GY <sub>F</sub>	GSE <sub>F</sub>	Sex and age of head	Size of household	
<b>I. Common classifications</b>						
1. Household income groups (GY <sub>F</sub> )	A.1		(A.1.2)	(A.1.3)	(A.1.4)	
2. Socio-economic group (of head and of household) (GSE <sub>F</sub> )	A.2	A.1.2			(A.2.4)	
3. Sex and age (of head)		A.1.3			(A.3.4)	
4. Size of household	A.4	A.1.4	A.2.4	A.3.4		
<b>II. Specific classifications</b>						
5. Number of income recipients		A.1.5	A.2.5		A.4.5	
6. Recipients' income groups						
7. Source and type of income	A.7	A.1.7	A.2.7			A.7.10
8. Type of household	A.8	A.1.8		A.3.8	A.4.8	A.8.24
9. Type of activity		A.1.9	A.2.9			
10. Occupational status	A.10	A.1.10	A.2.10			(A.7.10)
11. Kind of economic activity			A.2.11			
12. Occupation						
13. Employment situation			A.2.13			
14. Duration of unemployment						
15. Weeks employed in the year						
16. Type of working day						
17. Hours worked per week						
18. Earnings per complete working period						
19. Number of occupations		A.1.19				
20. Occupational status in the secondary occupation						
21. Kind of economic activity in the secondary occupation						
22. Literacy						
23. Educational level attained		A.1.23	A.2.23		A.4.23	
24. Type of dwelling	A.24	A.1.24	A.2.24		A.4.24	(A.8.24) A.24.26 A.24.28 A.24.29
25. Type of structure						A.25.20 A.25.29 (A.24.25)
26. Number of rooms		A.1.26			A.4.26	A.26.27 (A.24.26)
27. Tenure		A.1.27	A.2.27			(A.26.27)
28. Sanitary facilities		A.1.28				(A.25.28) (A.24.28)
29. Electricity supply		A.1.29				(A.25.29) (A.24.29)
30. Household consumption groups			A.1.30			
31. Object of expenditure						



SECTION B: PERSONAL INCOME AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS  
 Statistical units: Individuals  
 Aggregates: Individual incomes

Single tabular item	Cross tabulations						Between specific classifications
	With common classifications of the system	With classifications characteristic of section B				Between specific classifications	
	CV	CS	Sex and age	Size of household	6	10	11
I. Common classifications							
1. Household income groups					(B.1.6)	(B.1.10)	
2. Socio-economic group (CS)					(B.2.6)	(B.2.10)	(B.2.11)
3. Sex and age			B.3.4	(B.3.4)	(B.3.6)	(B.3.10)	(B.3.11)
4. Size of household					(B.4.6)	(B.4.10)	
II. Specific classifications							
5. Number of income recipients					B.5.6	(B.5.10)	
6. Recipients' income groups		B.2.6	B.3.6	B.4.6	B.6.7	(B.6.10)	(B.7.9)
7. Source and type of income		B.2.7				B.7.10	B.7.19
8. Type of household			B.3.9	B.4.9		(B.7.10)	
9. Type of activity		B.2.10	B.3.10	B.4.10	B.6.10	(B.10.11)	B.10.11
10. Occupational status	B.1.10					(B.10.11)	
11. Kind of economic activity		B.2.11	B.3.11	B.4.11	B.6.11	B.11.12	B.12.13
12. Occupation			B.3.12	B.4.12	B.6.12	B.11.12	B.12.18
13. Employment situation	B.1.13		B.3.13	B.4.13		(B.12.13)	B.12.23
14. Duration of unemployment			B.3.14	B.4.14		B.11.13	(B.12.14)
15. Weeks employed in the year			B.3.15	B.4.15	B.6.15	B.10.15	
16. Type of working day			B.3.16	B.4.16	B.6.16	B.10.16	B.16.17
17. Hours worked per week			B.3.17	B.4.17	B.6.17	B.10.17	(B.16.17)
18. Earnings per complete working period			B.3.18	B.4.18	B.6.18	B.11.18	B.17.18
19. Number of occupations			B.3.19	B.4.19	B.6.19	B.10.19	(B.12.18)
20. Occupational status in the secondary occupation			B.3.20	B.4.20	B.6.20	B.10.20	(B.12.19)
21. Kind of economic activity in the secondary occupation			B.3.21	B.4.21	B.6.21	B.10.21	
22. Literacy			B.3.22	B.4.22		B.11.21	
23. Educational level attained	B.1.23	B.2.23	B.3.23	B.4.23	B.6.23	B.10.23	(B.12.23)
24. Type of dwelling							(B.12.23)
25. Type of structure							(B.12.23)
26. Number of rooms							
27. Tenure							
28. Sanitary facilities							
29. Electricity supply							
30. Household consumption groups							
31. Object of expenditure							

SECTION C: HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION  
 Statistical units: Households (and their members)  
 Aggregates: Final consumption expenditure

	Single tabula tions	Cross tabulations					
		With common classifications of the system			With classifications characteristic of section C		
		GY <sub>f</sub>	GSE <sub>f</sub>	Sex and age of head	Size of household	30	31
<b>A. Common classifications</b>							
1. Household income groups (GY <sub>f</sub> )	C.1		(C.1.2)	(C.1.3)	(C.1.4)	(C.1.30)	(C.1.31)
2. Socio-economic of head group (GSE <sub>f</sub> )	C.2	C.1.2			(C.2.4)	(C.2.30)	(C.2.31)
3. Sex and age of head		C.1.3					
4. Size of household	C.4	C.1.4	C.2.4			(C.4.30)	(C.4.31)
<b>B. Specific classifications</b>							
5. Number of income recipients							
6. Recipients' income groups							
7. Source and type of income							
8. Type of household	C.8	C.1.8			C.4.8	C.8.30	
9. Type of activity							
10. Occupational status		C.1.10					C.10.31
11. Kind of economic							
12. Occupation							
13. Employment situation							
14. Duration of unemployment							
15. Weeks worked in the year							
16. Type of working day							
17. Hours worked per week							
18. Earnings per complete working period							
19. Number of occupations							
20. Occupational status in the secondary occupation							
21. Kind of economic activity in the secondary occupation							
22. Literacy							
23. Educational level attained		C.1.23	C.2.23		C.4.23	C.23.30	C.23.31
24. Type of dwelling						C.24.30	
25. Type of structure							
26. Number of rooms							
27. Tenure						C.27.30	
28. Sanitary facilities						C.28.30	
29. Electricity supply						C.29.30	
30. Household consumption groups	C.30	C.1.30	C.2.30		C.4.30		(C.30.31)
31. Object of expenditure	C.31	C.1.31	C.2.31		C.4.31	C.30.31	

Table 3  
 FUNCTION OF THE INTERACTIONS IN THE FLOW OF THE COMPLEMENTARY SYSTEM OF STATISTICS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AND WEALTH 2/b/

Single classifications of:			Cross-classifications with 9/:				31:	
Income aggregates			7: Components of:				Object	
1: Distrib- uted factor income	2: Avail- able income	3: Current income	4: Size of house- hold	5: Number of income recipi- ents	6: Prim- ary income	7: Distrib- uted factor income	8: Avail- able income	9: Final consump- tion expendi- ture
A. Household								
5a	5a	5a	22a	24a	5a	8a		
5b	5b	5b	22b	24b	5b	8b		
		16a	25a	26a			16a	19a
		16b	25b	26b			16b	19b
6a	6a	6a	6a:17a		6a		17a	
6b	6b	6b	6b:17b		6b		17b	
1:4	1:4	4	1:4:15a		1:4	7	15a:15b	18a
B. Individual income recipients								
					12			20
		23a					8a	
		23b					8b/	
							9a/	
							9b/	
							10a/	
							10b/	

For comparison with the tabulations of the household surveys: tables 2 and 3, which classify trans-  
 actions in table 12a and 12b, which classify jobs and are supplementary to the System; table 14, which sum-  
 marizes table 10b, which refers to the total consumption of the population, and table 21, which refers  
 to those used in the tables of Annex II of [2].  
 Items in that used in tables 1 and 2.  
 Items under agriculture or non-agricultural activities.









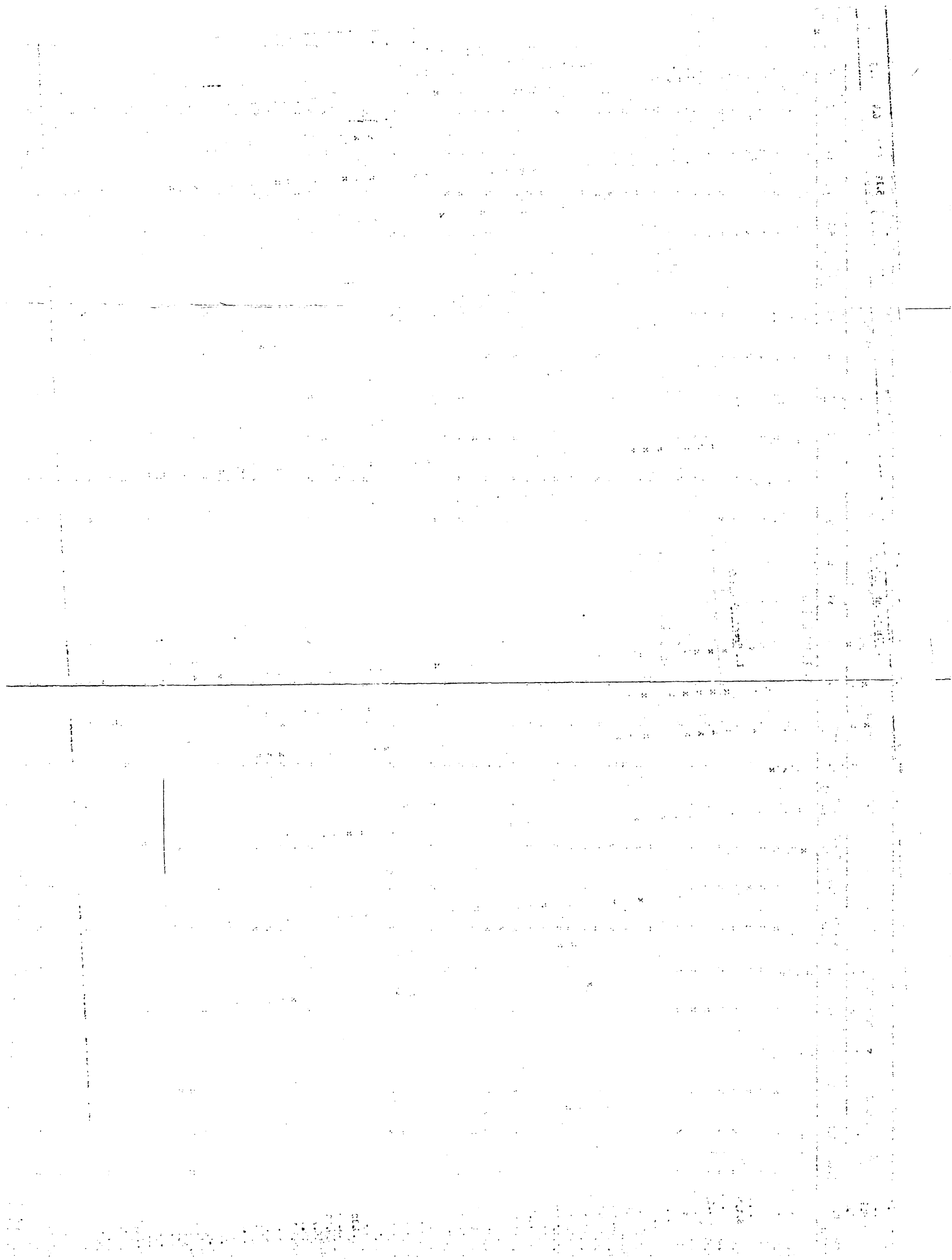








Table 4  
AVAILABLE TABULATIONS FROM THE SURVEYS SELECTED FOR THE DATA FILE (continued)  
SECTION C

Country Survey s/ Code number	Argentina		Brazil		Colombia		Costa Rica		Chile	Ecuador		Honduras	Mexico	Panama	Peru	Uruguay		Venezuela							
	7.20	4.12	5.2	4.2	4.1	3	2.1 and 2.2	2.4	2.6 and 2.7 (land)	2.1	2.2 and 2.3	1	1.4	6	3	4.1	2	3.1	3.4 (land)	5.12	5.13	6.4	6.5	10	
G.1																									
G.2																									
G.4																									
G.8																									
G.30																									
G.31																									
G.1.2																									
G.1.3																									
G.1.4																									
G.1.8																									
G.1.10																									
G.1.23																									
G.1.30																									
G.1.31																									
G.2.4																									
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G.2.23																									
G.2.31																									
G.4.8																									
G.4.23																									
G.4.30																									
G.4.31																									
G.8.30																									
G.10.31																									
G.23.30																									
G.23.31																									
G.24.30																									
G.27.30																									
G.28.30																									
G.29.30																									
G.30.31																									
G.1.2.30																									
G.1.2.31																									
G.1.4.30																									
G.1.4.31																									

a/ The code number corresponds to the permanent inventory of household surveys. The surveys are identified in table 5.



Table 5  
HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS CONSTITUTING THE DATA FILE ON INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Code number in the permanent inventory of household surveys	Countries and surveys	Identifications in document [1]	Bibliographical reference [2]	Geographical coverage [3]	Reference year of data	Origin of data [4]	Supply data for		
							A	B	C
7.20	Argentina Employment and unemployment survey	A-9	[9]	AM	1970	TE		X	
4.12	Brazil Household sample national survey (FHAB)	A-6	[10]	T	1970	TE		X	
5.2	Brazil Household sample national survey (FHAB)	-	[11]	T	1972	TE		X	
4.1	Colombia Household budget survey (H.I.4.)	A-5	[12]	4 CP	1967-1968	TE		X	X
4.2	Colombia Household survey	A-6	[13]	T	July 1970	TE		X	
	Colombia Household income and expenditure survey	A-7	[14]	7 CP	November 1970	TE		X	X
2.1	Costa Rica Household sample survey	A-4	[15]	T	1966-1967	RMD		X	
2.2	Costa Rica Household sample survey	A-5	[16]	U	1967-1968	RMD		X	
2.4	Costa Rica Fourth household sample survey	-	[16]	U	1968	TE		X	
2.6	Costa Rica Sixth household sample survey	-	[18]	U	1970	RMD		X	
2.7	Costa Rica Seventh household sample survey	-	[17]	U	1972	RMD		X	
5.6	Chile National survey on household income, supplementary to the continuing labour survey	A-6	[19; 20]	T	1968	TE		X	
2.1	Ecuador Urban area household survey (1st stage)	A-2	[21]	U	1968	RMD		X	
2.2	Ecuador Urban area household survey (2nd stage)	-	-	2 CP	1968	RMD		X	
2.3	Ecuador Urban area household survey (3rd stage)	-	-	CC	1968	RMD		X	
2.4	Ecuador Urban area household survey	-	-	U	1969	RMD		X	
1	Honduras Household budget survey	A-2	[22]	T	1967-1968	TE		X	X
1.4	Mexico Income and expenditure of families in Mexico	A-9	[23]	T	1959	TE		X	X
6	Mexico Household budget survey	A-7	[24]	CC	1968	TE		X	X
2.8	Panama Labour survey	A-4	[25]	T	1970	TE		X	
3	Panama Income survey	A-5	-	T	1970	RMD		X	
4.1	Peru National multi-subject household survey	A-9	[26]	T	1970	TE		X	



Table 5 HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS CONSTITUTING ... (concludes)

Code number in the permanent inventory of household surveys	Countries and surveys	Identification in document [1]	Bibliographical references	Geographical coverage	Reference year of data	Origin of data	Supply data to:		
							A	B	C
Dominican Republic									
1	Household income and expenditure survey	A-1	[27]	AM	1969	TE	x		x
Uruguay									
2	Household budget survey (ICIEL)	A-2	[28]	CC	1967-1968	TE	x	x	x
3.1	Household survey - employment and unemployment	-	[29]	CC	1968	TE	x	x	x
Venezuela									
3.4	Survey of the metropolitan area of Caracas (MCEL)	A-8	[30]	AM	1966	TE	x		x
5.12	12th national household sample survey	A-6	[31]	T	April 1971	TE	x	x	x
5.13	13th national household sample survey	A-6	-	T	July 1971	MD	x	x	x
6.4	IV households sample survey in the metropolitan area of Caracas	-	[32]	AM	1970	TE	x		x
6.5	V households sample survey in the metropolitan area of Caracas	-	-	AM	1971	MD	x		x
10	Housing market survey	-	[33]	U	1970	TE	x		x

U/ T: Whole of country.

U: Entire population or population of the urban areas of the country.

AM: Metropolitan area of the capital or of the main city.

CC: Capital city.

(M)CF: (number of) main cities in the country.

b/ TE: Existing tabulations (published or unpublished).

MD: Processing of microdata.

Table 6  
HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS WHICH MAY BE INCLUDED IN THE DATA FILE <sup>a/</sup>

Code number in the permanent inventory of household surveys	Country and survey	Identification in documents [1]	Geographical coverage	Reference year of data
<u>Argentina</u>				
6	Household budget survey (ECIEL)	A.8	AM	1969-1970
9	Family health survey	A.11	T	1969-1971
10	Continuing household survey	-	AM	1972
<u>Brazil</u>				
3	Household budget survey (ECIEL)	A.5	ZP	1967-1968
<u>Colombia</u>				
4.3	Continuing household survey - EH-3	-	T	1971
4.4	Continuing household survey - Income and expenditure - EH-4	-	T	1971
4.5	Continuing household survey - sk-5	-	T	1971
4.6	Continuing household survey - EH-6	-	T	1972
<u>Costa Rica</u>				
4	Household budget survey	-	-	1971
<u>Chile</u>				
6	National household budget survey (ECIEL)	-	T	1968-1969
7	National employment survey	-	T	1972
<u>Ecuador</u>				
3	Household budget survey (ECIEL)	A.3	ZP	1967-1968
<u>El Salvador</u>				
2	Household budget survey	A.6	T	1969
<u>Mexico</u>				
8	National household survey	-	AM y ZP	1972
<u>Panama</u>				
2.9	Labour survey	-	T	1971
<u>Peru</u>				
2.4	Household survey in Metropolitan Lima and Callao	A.4	AM y ICP	1967
3.2	Labour survey in Metropolitan Lima	-	AM	1970
3.3	Urban labour surveys	-	U	1971-1973
7	Household budget survey (ECIEL)	A.5	CC	1968-1969
8	National survey of food consumption	-	T	1971-1972
<u>Uruguay</u>				
4	Survey of living conditions	-	...	1970-1971

<sup>a/</sup> These surveys have already been executed, but the data from them is not yet available.



Table 7  
DEFINITIONS OF THE HOUSEHOLD IN THE SELECTED SURVEYS

Countries and surveys <sup>a/</sup>	Coverage <sup>b/</sup>		Concept used as unit of enumeration or observation <sup>c/</sup>	Specific inclusions (x) and exclusions (o) from the concept used				
	Collective households	Private households		Persons temporarily absent	Domestic servants	Boarders who take meals with the household	Lodgers who do not take meals with the household	Persons temporarily present
Argentina (7,20)		x	HD	x	x	x	o	o
Brazil (4,12)	x	x	UV	x	x	x	x	o
Brazil (5,2)	x	x	UV	x	x	x	x	o
Colombia (2)		x	HD	x	x	x	o	o
Colombia (4,1)		x	HD	x	x	x	x	o
Colombia (4,2)		x	HD <sup>d/</sup>	x	x	x	x	o
Costa Rica (2)		x	HD	x	x	x	x	<u>e/</u>
Chile (5,6)		x	UV	x	x	x	x	o
Ecuador (2)		x	UV	x	x	x	o	o
Honduras (1)		x	HD	x	x	x	o	o
Mexico (1,4)		x	HD	...	x	x	o	...
Mexico (5)		x	HF	x	o	o	o	o
Panama (2,8)		x	UV	x	x	x	x	o
Panama (3)		x	UV	x	x	x	x	o
Peru (4,1)		x	UV	x	x	x	x	o
Dominican Republic (1)			HD <sup>f/</sup>	x	x	x	o	o
Uruguay (2)			HD	x	x	x	o	o
Venezuela (5)			HD	x	x	x	x	o
Venezuela (6)			HD	x	x	x	x	o
Venezuela (10)			UV	x	x	...	...	...

<sup>a/</sup> The code number corresponds to the permanent inventory of household surveys. The surveys are identified in table 5.

<sup>b/</sup> Excluding the institutional population in all cases.

<sup>c/</sup> HD = Domestic household concept.

HF = Family household concept.

UV = Housing unit.

<sup>d/</sup> Persons who are not relatives of the head of the household, e.g. friends, lodgers, servants, etc. are classified as part of a separate economic family if they are considered to be economically independent.

<sup>e/</sup> Including persons temporarily in the sampling unit who do not normally reside elsewhere.

<sup>f/</sup> The survey only investigates private multi-person households.

Table 8  
INCOMES RECORDED IN THE SELECTED SURVEYS

Country and survey		Occupations considered for the calculation of personal income			Types of income enquired about <sup>a/</sup>				
		Princi- pal	Each	All	Wages and Salaries	Entre pre- neurial income	Property income	Transfers	
								Cur- rent	Cap- ital
Argentina	(7.20)			x	E	E	E	E	E
Brazil	(4.12) (5.2)	x			M	M	M		
Colombia	(3) (4.1)		x		M	M	M	M	M
Costa Rica	(2)	x			M	M			
Chile	(5.6)		x		M	M	M	M	M
Ecuador	(2)			x	M	M			
Honduras	(1)		x		M	M	M	M	M
Mexico	(1.4)			x	M	M	M	M	
Panama	(2)	x			M				
Dominican Republic	(1)		x		M	M	M	M	M
Uruguay	(2) (3.1)		x		M	M	M	M	
Venezuela	(5) y (6)			x	M	M			

<sup>a/</sup> M: Indicates that the actual amount was recorded.

E: indicates that the income was recorded within a pre-established scale.

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Annex I

INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT OF THE COMPLEMENTARY SYSTEM  
OF STATISTICS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF  
INCOME AND WEALTH

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	1. Compensation of employees
	i. Wages and salaries
	ii. Employers' contributions to social security and similar schemes
	iii. Employers' contributions to private pension funds, family allowance, insurance and similar schemes <sup>1/</sup>
	2. Income of members from producers' co-operatives
	3. Entrepreneurial income
	i. Net rents from owner-occupied dwellings
	ii. Net rents from other structures
	iii. Net proceeds from other unincorporated enterprises
4. Primary income	iv. Withdrawals from quasi-corporate enterprises

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Disbursements	Receipts
7. Property income paid	5. Primary income
8. Distributed factor income	6. Property income received
	i. Interest
	ii. Dividends
	iii. Land rents, royalties, etc.

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<sup>1/</sup> Includes imputed employers' contributions to private unfunded pension, family allowance and similar schemes.

Annex I (conclusion)

Disbursements	Receipts
14. Casualty insurance premiums	9. Distributed factor income
15. Unrequited current transfers paid	10. Casualty insurance benefits
i. Direct taxes	11. Unrequited current transfers received
ii. Social security contributions <sup>2/</sup>	i. Social security benefits
iii. Current transfers to private non-profit institutions	ii. Social assistance grants
iv. Other current transfers	iii. Unfunded employee welfare benefits
16. Net private pension fund contributions	iv. Other current transfers
17. Net premiums in respect of annuity policies of life insurance companies	12. Private pension fund benefits
18. Available income	13. Benefits from annuity policies of life insurance companies

<sup>2/</sup> Where items 1, 4 and 5, and 8 and 9 of the account reflect only wages and salaries, item 15 (ii) excludes that part of social security contributions paid by employers on behalf of their employees.

Disbursements	Receipts
22. Final consumption expenditure	19. Available income
23. Saving	20. Net contributions <u>less</u> benefits, private pension funds
	21. Net premiums <u>less</u> benefits, annuity policies of life insurance companies

Source: <sup>2/</sup>, pp. 21-22.



Annex II

CLASSIFICATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSES <sup>1/</sup>

Major group	Group
1. Employers and own-account workers in agriculture	11. Employers Head of unincorporated enterprises classified in major division 1 of the ISIC (Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting) who have one or more employees, not including family workers <sup>2/</sup> . 111. Mainly own the land they cultivate 112. Mainly rent the land they cultivate 12. Own-account workers Heads of unincorporated enterprises classified in major division 1 of the ISIC (Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting) who have no employees, excluding family workers <sup>2/</sup> . Some countries may wish to include employers with one or two employees in this, instead of the immediately preceding category. 121. Mainly own the land they cultivate 122. Mainly rent the land they cultivate

Source: <sup>1/</sup>, pp. 54-57.

<sup>1/</sup> The ISIC referred to in this table is the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Series M, No 4, Rev. 2; Statistical Office of the United Nations, New York, 1968. The ISCO referred to in this table is the International Standard Classification by Occupations, Revised 1968, International Labour Office, Geneva.

<sup>2/</sup> Family workers who work a minimum of one-third of the normal working time are classified to the same socio-economic class as the owner of the enterprise in which they work. The owner will usually be the head of the household of which the family workers are members.

Annex II (continuation 1)

Major group	Group
2. Employers and own-account workers outside agriculture	<p>13. Members of agricultural producers' co-operatives</p> <p>Members of producers' co-operatives classified in major division 1 of the ISIC (Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting). Persons working in the co-operatives, who are not members but receive wages and salaries only, are classified in major group 3 below.</p>
	<p>21. Employers</p> <p>Heads of unincorporated enterprises classified in major division 2 to 9 of the ISIC who have at least one employee, not including family workers.</p> <p>22. Own-account workers in the professional, technical, consulting and similar fields</p> <p>Own-account workers with occupations belonging to major group 0/1 of the ISCO (Professional, technical and related services). Some countries may wish to include employers in these occupations who have one or two employees in this, instead of the immediately preceding, category. Employees with similar occupations are classified in group 31 below.</p>
	<p>23. Other own-account workers and members of producers' co-operatives in non-agricultural activities</p> <p>Heads of unincorporated enterprises classified in major divisions 2 to 9 of the ISIC, except those classified in class 22 above, who have no employees, not including family workers 2/. Some countries may wish to include employers in these activities who have one or two employees in this category instead of in group 21. Members of producers' co-operatives outside agriculture are included. Persons working in such co-operatives who are not members, but receive wages and salaries only, are classified in major group 3 below.</p>

Annex II (continuation 2)

Major group	Group
3. Employees in agriculture	31. Employees in agriculture Employees of establishments classified in major division 1 of the ISIC who fall into major groups 0/1 (Professional, technical and related workers), 2 (Administrative and managerial workers) and 3 (Clerical and related workers) of the ISCO. Also, labourers, farm managers and supervisors of establishments who are classified to major group 6 (Agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters) of the ISCO and labourers who fall into group 9-8 (Transport equipment operators) of the ISCO.
4. Employees outside agriculture	41. Managers, supervisors and professional employees Employees of establishments and public administration, classified in major divisions 0/1 (Professional, technical and related workers, 2 (Administrative and managerial workers), in groups 3-0 (Clerical supervisors), 3-1 (Government executive officials), 3-5 (Transport and communication supervisors), 4-0 and 4-1 (Managers and working proprietors, catering and lodging services), 5-2 (Housekeeping and related service supervisors) and 7-0 (Production supervisors and general foremen), and in minor group, 4-21 (Sales supervisors), all of the ISCO. 42. Clerical, sales and service workers Employees of establishments and public administration classified in major division 2 to 9 of the ISIC who fall into major groups 3 (Clerical and related workers), 4 (Sales workers) and 5 (Service workers), of the ISCO excepting those who belong to groups 3-0, 3-1, 3-5, 4-0, 4-1, 5-0, 5-1 and 5-2 and minor group 4-21 of the ISCO, who are classified in group 41 above.

Annex II (conclusion)

Major group	Group
	43. Manual workers Employees of establishments and public administration classified in major divisions 2-9 of the ISIC, who fall into major groups 7 to 9 of the ISCO (Production and related workers), and (Transport equipment operators and labourers); excepting those belonging to group 7-0, who are included in group 41 above.
	44. Members of the armed forces Persons who are members of the armed forces as a regular occupation; and other persons who are in the armed forces, either for the first time, for training or on recall for a duration of at least six months.
	441. Officers
	442. Others
5. Economically inactive persons living in households	51. Persons living from pensions, social assistance benefits, etc. Persons in households, living mainly from old age, superannuation, survivors, disability and invalidity or other pensions, scholarships, relief payments, family allowances or other benefits and assistance paid by general government, co-operatives, enterprises or institutions; and from support by another person or persons.
	52. Persons living from property income Persons in households, living mainly from interest, dividends, royalties, life insurance benefits, etc.
6. Persons living in institutions	61. Persons living in institutions Persons in institutions, such as hospitals or homes for the care of the aged, the infirm, the needy, orphans, the mentally ill, etc., who live mainly on pensions, benefits or assistance provided by general government or enterprises or who are supported directly by the institutions themselves; inmates of prisons.

Annex III

LIST OF UNIFORM TABULATIONS OF THE DATA FILE ON  
INCOME DISTRIBUTION

SECTION A: INCOMES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
<u>I. Single tabulations</u>	
A.1	Households and incomes, by income groups <sup>#</sup>
A.2	Households and incomes, by socio-economic group of head
A.4	Households, by size of household
A.7	Households and incomes, by source and type of income
A.8	Households, by type of household
A.10	Households, by occupational status of head
A.24	Households, by type of dwelling
<u>II. Cross tabulations</u>	
A.1.2	Households and incomes, by income groups <sup>#</sup> , according to socio-economic group (of head)
A.1.3	Households and incomes, by income groups <sup>#</sup> , according to sex and age groups of head
A.1.4	Households and incomes, by income groups <sup>#</sup> , according to size of household
A.1.5	Households and incomes, by income groups <sup>#</sup> , according to number of income recipients in the household
A.1.7	Households and incomes, by income groups <sup>#</sup> , according to source and type of income
A.1.8	Households and incomes, by income groups <sup>#</sup> , according to type of household

<sup>#</sup> Household income. If this is not given, income of head of household.

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
A.1.9	Households and incomes, by income groups <sup>#</sup> , according to type of activity (of head)
A.1.10	Households and incomes, by income groups <sup>#</sup> , according to occupational status (of head)
A.1.19	Households and incomes, by income groups <sup>#</sup> , according to number of occupations (of head)
A.1.23	Households and income, by income groups <sup>#</sup> , according to educational level attained (by head)
A.1.24	Households and incomes, by income groups <sup>#</sup> , according to type of dwelling
A.1.26	Households and incomes, by income groups <sup>#</sup> , according to number of rooms
A.1.27	Households and incomes, by income groups <sup>#</sup> , according to tenure
A.1.28	Households and incomes, by income groups <sup>#</sup> , according to sanitary facilities in the dwelling
A.1.29	Households and incomes, by income groups <sup>#</sup> , according to electricity supply in the dwelling
A.1.30	Households and incomes, by income groups <sup>#</sup> , according to consumption group
A.2.4	Households and incomes, by socio-economic group of head, according to size of household
A.2.5	Households and incomes, by socio-economic group of head, according to number of income recipients
A.2.7	Households and incomes, by socio-economic group of head, according to source and type of income
A.2.9	Households and incomes, by socio-economic group of head, according to type of activity
A.2.10	Households and incomes, by socio-economic group of head, according to occupational status
A.2.11	Households and incomes, by socio-economic group of head, according to kind of economic activity

# Households income. If this is not given, income of head of household.

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
A.2.13	Households and incomes, by socio-economic group of head, according to employment situation
A.2.23	Households and incomes, by socio-economic group of head, according to educational level attained
A.2.24	Households and incomes, by socio-economic group of head, according to type of dwelling
A.2.27	Households and incomes, by socio-economic group of head, according to tenure
A.3.4	Households, by sex and age group (of head), according to size of household
A.3.8	Households, by sex and age group (of head), according to type of household
A.4.5	Households, by size of household, according to number of income recipients
A.4.8	Households, by size of household, according to type of household
A.4.23	Households, by size of household, according to educational level attained (by head)
A.4.24	Households, by size of household, according to type of dwelling
A.4.26	Households, by size of household, according to number of rooms in the dwelling
A.7.10	Households and incomes, by source and type of income, according to occupational status (of head)
A.8.24	Households, by type of household, according to type of dwelling
A.24.25	Households, by type of dwelling, according to type of structure
A.24.26	Households, by type of dwelling, according to number of rooms
A.24.28	Households, by type of dwelling, according to sanitary facilities
A.24.29	Households, by type of dwelling, according to electricity supply

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
A.25.28	Households, by type of structure, according to sanitary facilities
A.25.29	Households, by type of structure, according to electricity supply
A.26.27	Households, by number of rooms, according to tenure
III. <u>Multiple tabulations</u>	
A.1.2.4	Households, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to socio-economic group (of head) and size of household
A.1.2.5	Households, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to socio-economic group (of head) and number of income recipients
A.1.2.19	Households, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to socio-economic group (of head) and number of occupations
A.1.2.23	Households, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to socio-economic group (of head) and educational level attained
A.1.4.5	Households, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to size of household and number of income recipients
A.1.4.8	Households, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to size and type of household
A.1.4.23	Households, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to size of household and educational level attained (by head)
A.1.4.24	Households, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to size of household and type of dwelling
A.1.4.26	Households, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to size of household and number of rooms
A.1.7.10	Households, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to source and type of income and occupational status (of head)
A.1.7.11	Households, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to source and type of income and kind of economic activity

\* Households income. If this is not given, income of head of household.



<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
A.1.10.11	Households, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to occupational status of head and kind of economic activity
A.1.24.25	Households, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to type of dwelling and structure
A.1.24.26	Households, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to type of dwelling and number of rooms
A.1.24.28	Households, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to type of dwelling and sanitary facilities
A.1.24.29	Households, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to type of dwelling and electricity supply
A.2.4.5	Households, by socio-economic group (of head), according to size of household and number of income recipients
A.2.4.8	Households, by socio-economic group (of head), according to size and type of household
A.2.4.23	Households, by socio-economic group (of head), according to size of household and educational level attained
A.2.4.24	Households, by socio-economic group (of head), according to size of household and type of dwelling
A.2.4.26	Households, by socio-economic group (of head), according to size of household and number of rooms
A.2.10.11	Households, by socio-economic group (of head), according to occupational status and kind of economic activity
A.2.23.24	Households, by socio-economic group (of head), according to educational level attained and type of dwelling
A.2.24.26	Households, by socio-economic group (of head), according to type of dwelling and number of rooms
A.3.4.5	Households, by sex and age group (of head), according to size of household and number of income recipients
A.3.4.8	Households, by sex and age group (of head), according to size and type of household

\* Households income. If this is not given, income of head of household.

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
A.4.24.25	Households, by size of household, according to type of dwelling and structure
A.4.24.26	Households, by size of household, according to type of dwelling and number of rooms
A.4.26.28	Households, by size of household, according to number of rooms and sanitary facilities
A.24.25.29	Households, by type of dwelling, according to type of structure and electricity supply

SECTION B: INCOME AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
<u>I. Single tabulations</u>	
B.2	Income recipients and incomes, by socio-economic group
B.3	Population, by sex and age group
B.6	Income recipients and incomes, by income group
B.7	Income recipients and incomes, by source and type of income
B.9	Population of active age, by type of activity
B.10	Active (or employed) population, by occupational status
B.11	Active (or employed) population, by kind of economic activity
B.12	Active (or employed) population, by occupation
B.23	Population <sup>#</sup> , by educational level attained
<u>II. Cross tabulations</u>	
B.1.6	Income recipients and incomes, by households income group, according to income group of income recipient (or of head)
B.1.10	Income recipients and incomes, by households income group, according to occupational status

\* "Of ... years of age and over" or "from ... to ... years of age", or the group concerned.

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
B.1.13	Active income recipients and incomes, by households income group, according to employment situation
B.1.23	Income recipients and incomes, by households income group, according to educational level attained
B.2.6	Income recipients and incomes, by socio-economic group, according to income group
B.2.7	Income recipients and incomes, by socio-economic group, according to source and type of income
B.2.10	Active (or employed) population, by socio-economic group, according to occupational status
B.2.11	Active (or employed) population, by socio-economic group, according to kind of economic activity
B.2.23	Income recipients and incomes, by socio-economic group, according to educational level attained
B.3.4	Population, by sex and age group, according to size of household
B.3.6	Income recipients and incomes, by sex and age group, according to income group
B.3.9	Population of active age, by sex and age group, according to type of activity
B.3.10	Active (or employed) population, by sex and age group, according to occupational status
B.3.11	Active (or employed) population, by sex and age group, according to kind of economic activity
B.3.12	Active (or employed) population, by sex and age group, according to occupation
B.3.13	Economically active population, by sex and age group, according to employment situation
B.3.14	Unemployed population, by sex and age group, according to duration of unemployment
B.3.15	Active (or employed) population, by sex and age group, according to weeks employed in the year

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
B.3.16	Employed population, by sex and age group, according to type of working
B.3.17	Employed population, by sex and age group, according to hours worked per week
B.3.18	Employed population, by sex and age group, according to earnings per complete working period
B.3.19	Employed population, by sex and age group, according to number of occupations
B.3.20	Active (or employed) population, by sex and age group, according to occupational status in the secondary occupation
B.3.21	Active (or employed) population, by sex and age group, according to kind of economic activity in the secondary occupation
B.3.22	Population, by sex and age group, according to literacy
B.3.23	Population, by sex and age group, according to educational level attained
B.4.6	Income recipients and incomes, by size of household, according to income group
B.4.9	Population of active age, by size of household, according to type of activity
B.4.10	Active (or employed) population, by size of household, according to occupational status
B.4.12	Active (or employed) population, by size of household, according to occupation
B.4.13	Economically active population, by size of household, according to employment situation
B.4.23	Population, by size of household, according to educational level attained
B.6.7	Income recipients and incomes, by income group, according to source and type of income
B.6.10	Active (or employed) income recipients and incomes, by income group, according to occupational status

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
B.6.11	Active (or employed) income recipients and incomes, by income group, according to kind of economic activity
B.6.12	Active (or employed) income recipients and incomes, by income group, according to occupations
B.6.15	Active (or employed) income recipients and incomes, by income group, according to weeks employed in the year
B.6.16	Employed income recipients and incomes, by income group, according to type of working
B.6.17	Employed income recipients and incomes, by income group, according to hours worked per week
B.6.18	Employed income recipients and incomes, by income group, according to earnings per complete working period
B.6.19	Employed income recipients and incomes, by income group, according to number of occupations
B.6.20	Active (or employed) income recipients and incomes, by income group, according to occupational status in the secondary occupation
B.6.21	Active (or employed) income recipients and incomes, by income group, according to kind of economic activity in the secondary occupation
B.7.9	Income recipients of active age and incomes, by source and type of income, according to type of activity
B.7.10	Active (or employed) income recipients and incomes, by source and type of income, according to occupational status
B.7.19	Employed income recipients and incomes, by source and type of income, according to number of occupations
B.9.11	Active (or employed) population, by type of activity, according to kind of economic activity
B.10.11	Active (or employed) population, by occupational status, according to kind of economic activity
B.10.13	Active (or employed) population, by occupational status, according to employment situation
B.10.15	Active (or employed) population, by occupational status, according to weeks employed in the year

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
B.10.16	Active (or employed) population, by occupational status, according to type of working
B.10.17	Active (or employed) population, by occupational status, according to hours worked per week
B.10.19	Employed population, by occupational status, according to number of occupations
B.10.20	Active (or employed) population, by occupational status, according to occupational status in the secondary occupation
B.10.21	Active (or employed) population, by occupational status, according to kind of activity in the secondary occupation
B.10.23	Active (or employed) population, by occupational status, according to educational level attained
B.11.12	Active (or employed) population, by kind of economic activity, according to occupation
B.11.13	Economically active population, by kind of economic activity, according to employment situation
B.11.14	Unemployed population, by kind of economic activity, according to duration of unemployment
B.11.15	Active (or employed) population, by kind of economic activity, according to weeks employed in the year
B.11.16	Active (or employed) population, by kind of economic activity, according to type of working
B.11.17	Active (or employed) population, by kind of economic activity, according to hours worked per week
B.11.18	Employed population, by kind of economic activity, according to earnings per complete working period
B.11.20	Active (or employed) population, by kind of economic activity, according to occupational status in the secondary occupation
B.11.21	Active (or employed) population, by kind of economic activity in the secondary occupation
B.11.23	Active (or employed) population, by kind of economic activity, according to educational level attained

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
B.12.13	Economically active population, by occupation, according to employment situation
B.12.14	Unemployed population, by occupation, according to duration of unemployment
B.12.18	Employed population, by occupation, according to earnings per complete working period
B.12.23	Active (or employed) population, by occupation, according to educational level attained
B.13.23	Economically active population, by employment situation, according to educational level attained
B.16.17	Employed population by type of working, according to hours worked per week
B.17.18	Employed population, by hours worked per week, according to earnings per complete working period
B.19.23	Employed population, by number of occupations, according to educational level attained

III. Multiple tabulations

B.1.2.6	Income recipients, by households income group, according to socio-economic group and income group
B.1.4.6	Income recipients, by households income group, according to size of household and income group
B.2.4.6	Income recipients, by socio-economic group, according to size of household and income group
B.2.6.7	Income recipients, by socio-economic group, according to income group and source and type of income
B.2.6.19	Employed income recipients, by socio-economic group, according to income group and number of occupations
B.2.10.11	Active (or employed) income recipients, by socio-economic group, according to occupational status and kind of economic activity
B.3.6.10	Active (or employed) income recipients, by sex and age group, according to income group and occupational status

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
B.3.6.12	Active (or employed) income recipients, by sex and age group, according to income group and occupation
B.3.6.16	Employed income recipients, by sex and age group, according to income group and type of working
B.3.6.17	Employed income recipients, by sex and age group, according to income group and hours worked per week
B.3.6.23	Active (or employed) income recipients, by sex and age group, according to income group and educational level attained
B.3.10.11	Active (or employed) population, by sex and age group, according to occupational status and kind of economic activity
B.3.10.13	Economically active population, by sex and age group, according to occupational status and employment situation
B.3.10.23	Active (or employed) population, by sex and age group, according to occupational status and educational level attained
B.3.11.13	Economically active population, by sex and age group, according to kind of economic activity and employment situation
B.3.11.14	Unemployed population, by sex and age group, according to kind of economic activity and duration of unemployment
B.3.11.15	Active (or employed) population, by sex and age group, according to kind of economic activity and weeks employed in the year
B.3.11.16	Active (or employed) population, by sex and age group, according to kind of economic activity and type of working
B.3.11.17	Active (or employed) population, by sex and age group, according to kind of economic activity and hours worked per week
B.3.12.13	Economically active population, by sex and age group, according to occupation and employment situation
B.3.16.17	Employed population, by sex and age group, according to type of working and hours worked per week
B.3.16.18	Employed population, by sex and age group, according to type of working and earnings per complete working period



<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
B.3.18.23	Employed population, by sex and age group, according to earnings per complete working period and educational level attained
B.6.7.10	Active (or employed) income recipients, by income group, according to source and type of income and occupational status
B.6.10.11	Active (or employed) income recipients, by income group, according to occupational status and kind of economic activity
B.6.10.12	Active (or employed) income recipients, by income group, according to occupational status and occupation
B.6.10.19	Employed income recipients, by income group, according to occupational status and number of occupations
B.6.10.23	Active (or employed) income recipients, by income group, according to occupational status and educational level attained
B.6.11.12	Active (or employed) income recipients, by income group, according to kind of economic activity and occupation
B.6.11.16	Active (or employed) income recipients, by income group, according to kind of economic activity and type of working
B.6.11.17	Active (or employed) income recipients, by income group, according to kind of economic activity and hours worked per week
B.6.11.18	Employed income recipients, by income group, according to kind of economic activity and earnings per complete working period
B.6.12.16	Employed income recipients, by income group, according to occupation and type of working
B.6.12.17	Employed income recipients, by income group, according to occupation and hours worked per week
B.6.12.18	Employed income recipients, by income group, according to occupation and earnings per complete working period
B.6.12.23	Active (or employed) income recipients, by income group, according to occupation and educational level attained

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
B.6.17.19	Employed income recipients, by income group, according to hours worked per week and number of occupations
B.6.19.20	Employed income recipients, by income group, according to number of occupations and occupational status in the secondary occupation
B.6.19.21	Employed income recipients, by income group, according to number of occupations and kind of economic activity in the secondary occupation
B.6.20.21	Active (or employed) income recipients, by income group, according to occupational status in the secondary occupation and kind of activity in the secondary occupation
B.10.11.12	Active (or employed) population, by occupational status, according to kind of economic activity and occupation
B.10.11.13	Economically active population, by occupational status, according to kind of economic activity and employment situation
B.10.11.14	Unemployed population, by occupational status, according to kind of economic activity and duration of unemployment
B.10.11.15	Active (or employed) population, by occupational status, according to kind of economic activity and weeks employed in the year
B.10.11.16	Active (or employed) population, by occupational status, according to kind of economic activity and type of working
B.10.11.17	Active (or employed) population, by occupational status, according to kind of economic activity and hours worked per week
B.10.11.18	Employed population, by occupational status, according to kind of economic activity and earnings per complete working period
B.10.16.17	Employed population, by occupational status, according to type of working and hours worked per week
B.10.19.20	Employed population, by occupational status, according to number of occupations and occupational status in the secondary occupation
B.10.19.21	Employed population, by occupational status, according to number of occupations and kind of economic activity in the secondary occupation

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
B.10.20.21	Active (or employed) population, by occupational status, according to occupational status and kind of economic activity in the secondary occupation
B.11.12.13	Economically active population, by kind of economic activity, according to occupation and employment situation
B.11.12.14	Unemployed population, by kind of economic activity, according to occupation and duration of unemployment
B.11.12.15	Active (or employed) population, by kind of economic activity, according to occupation and weeks employed in the year
B.11.12.16	Active (or employed) population, by kind of economic activity, according to occupation and type of working
B.11.12.17	Active (or employed) population, by kind of economic activity, according to occupation and hours worked per week
B.11.12.18	Employed population, by kind of economic activity, according to occupation and earnings per complete working period
B.11.12.23	Active (or employed) population, by kind of economic activity, according to occupation and educational level attained
B.11.15.17	Active (or employed) population, by kind of economic activity, according to weeks employed in the year and hours worked in the year
B.12.10.23	Employed population, by occupation, according to earnings per complete working period and educational level attained

SECTION C: HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
<u>I. Single tabulations</u>	
C.1	Households and final consumption expenditure, by income groups <sup>*</sup>
C.2	Households and final consumption expenditure, by socio-economic group (of head)
C.4	Households and final consumption expenditure, by size of household
C.8	Households and final consumption expenditure, by type of household
C.30	Households and final consumption expenditure, by household consumption groups
C.31	Households and final consumption expenditure, by object of expenditure
<u>II. Cross tabulations</u>	
C.1.2	Households and final consumption expenditure, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to socio-economic group (of head)
C.1.3	Households and final consumption expenditure, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to sex and age group (of head)
C.1.4	Households and final consumption expenditure, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to size of household
C.1.8	Households and final consumption expenditure, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to type of household
C.1.10	Households and final consumption expenditure, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to occupational status (of head)
C.1.23	Households and final consumption expenditure, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to educational level attained (by head)
C.1.30	Households and final consumption expenditure, by income groups <sup>*</sup> , according to household consumption groups

\* Household income. If this is not given, income of head of household.

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
C.1.31	Households and final consumption expenditure, by income groups <sup>x</sup> , according to object of expenditure
C.2.4	Households and final consumption expenditure, by socio-economic group (of head), according to size of household
C.2.8	Households and final consumption expenditure, by socio-economic group (of head), according to type of household
C.2.23	Households and final consumption expenditure, by socio-economic group (of head), according to educational level attained (by head)
C.2.31	Households and final consumption expenditure, by socio-economic group (of head), according to object of expenditure
C.4.8	Households and final consumption expenditure, by size of household, according to type of household
C.4.23	Households and final consumption expenditure, by size of household, according to educational level attained (by head)
C.4.30	Households and final consumption expenditure, by size of household, according to household consumption groups
C.4.31	Households and final consumption expenditure, by size of household, according to object of consumption
C.8.30	Households and final consumption expenditure, by type of household, according to household consumption groups
C.10.31	Households and final consumption expenditure, by occupational status (of head), according to object of expenditure
C.23.30	Households and final consumption expenditure, by educational level attained (by head), according to household consumption groups
C.23.31	Households and final consumption expenditure, by educational level attained (by head), according to object of expenditure
C.24.30	Households and final consumption expenditure, by type of dwelling, according to household consumption groups

<sup>x</sup> Household income. If this is not given, income of head of household.

<u>Code number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>
C.27.30	Households and final consumption expenditure, by form of tenancy or ownership of dwelling, tenure according to household consumption groups
C.28.30	Households and final consumption expenditure, by sanitary facilities in the dwelling, according to household consumption groups
C.29.30	Households and final consumption expenditure, by electricity supply in the dwelling, according to household consumption groups
C.30.31	Households and final consumption expenditure, by household consumption groups, according to object of expenditure
<u>III. Multiple tabulations</u>	
C.1.2.30	Households and final consumption expenditure, by income groups <sup>x</sup> , according to socio-economic group (of head) and household consumption groups
C.1.2.31	Households and final consumption expenditure, by income groups <sup>x</sup> , according to socio-economic group (of head) and object of expenditure
C.1.4.30	Households and final consumption expenditure, by income groups <sup>x</sup> , according to size of household and household consumption groups
C.1.4.31	Households and final consumption expenditure, by income groups <sup>x</sup> , according to size of household and object of expenditure

<sup>x</sup> Household income. If this is not given, income of head of household.