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Social security in low- and middle-income countries: the role of household survey data

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List of abbreviations

CPS	Contraceptive Prevalence Survey
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaires
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys
PS	Priority Survey
PSS	People Security Survey
SDA	Social Dimensions of Adjustment (World Bank Programme)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WFS	World Fertility Survey
WHO	World Health Organization

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Introduction

With their improved availability and accessibility, survey data have an increasingly relevant role to play in the development context, typically for the assessment of poverty and social exclusion.¹ A broad range of subjects is being covered by such surveys, amassing information on demographics, employment and occupation, health and education, housing and sanitation as well as on household income and expenditure. However, while household surveys are being increasingly exploited for analysis of the effects of social security in developed countries², these data have rarely been used as a source of information on social security in a development context. This may well be due to the fact that many household surveys in low- and middle-income countries contain little information on social security, that the information is not well known, or that it is not easily accessible.

Increasingly, however, different studies have begun to tap this source of information generating a variety of insights on social security, especially on its linkages to related issues such as employment, health or poverty in a development context. For example, a study on social security in Thailand has generated rich evidence on coverage and exclusion from social security (Mizunoya 2004). A number of People's Security Surveys conducted by ILO's InFocus Programme on Socio-economic Security include evidence on social security that can be linked to other dimensions of socio-economic security (ILO 2004; Paratian and Dasgupta 2004). The close links between employment status and social security coverage have been clearly exemplified in a study on nine Latin-American countries (Gasparini and Bertranou 2005). Where panel data are available, it is also possible to conduct studies that analyse the long-term effect of social security policies on the living standards of the population.³ Household survey data can also be used for micro-simulations which help to estimate the effects of social security policies on the living standards of the population.⁴

This report assesses the possibilities of using household surveys to evaluate the performance of social security policies and provides an overview of the available information. Particular attention is paid to indicators on social security coverage and the impact of social security on the living standards of the population. As the data situation in industrialized countries is fairly well known, the focus of this study was on low- and middle-income countries where social security schemes are often immature and cover only small groups of the population. The report additionally includes information on other non-OECD countries, as well as on certain OECD countries that have undergone political and economic transformation over the last decade.

Details of available surveys containing information on social security were collected in a database; the resulting database contains information on more than 800 surveys from 118 countries. Detailed information was collected on 185 surveys from 79 countries; the main results of this database are summarized in the Appendix to this paper. The full database is available upon request.

The social security survey database comprises general information on the methods used in the survey, specific information pertaining to social security and basic socio-demographic information. Although broad in terms of the countries and surveys covered, the database is not exhaustive for several reasons. Firstly, not all low- and middle-income countries could be included in the database because of the lack of information available. Secondly, for the

¹ Cf. United Nations 2005; Deaton 1997; 2003.

² See e.g. OECD 2001; Goodin, et al. 1999; Vleminx and Smeeding 2001; Osberg, et al. 2004; Smeeding 2005.

³ See e.g. Chronic Poverty Research Centre 2004; Sumarto, et al. 2005.

⁴ See e.g. Kakwani, et al. 2005; Gassmann and Behrendt 2006.

countries included in the database an effort was made to cover all surveys that had been conducted in the last decade, although this was not always possible. For some Central European OECD countries⁵ with more stable rules governing the collection of survey information, only selected years of annual surveys were described.

The report is structured into five chapters. The first identifies gaps in the knowledge on social security and assesses the advantages and shortcomings of various sources of information. Focusing on survey data, the second chapter reviews core indicators for the evaluation of the performance of social security. In the third chapter, the social security household survey database is presented. The fourth chapter briefly summarizes the evidence on social security coverage that is found in household surveys and gives an overview of the availability of information in low- and middle-income countries. A short conclusion closes the report.

What do we need to know about social security?

Assessments of social security policies have traditionally focused on the question of how much is spent on social security and how it is financed, which functions of social security are catered for, and which groups of the population enjoy a statutory right to social security and under what conditions. These questions can largely be answered based on existing legal, financial and administrative information. Information about the legal and institutional structures in the field of social security is available in existing qualitative data sources.⁶ The financial aspects can be evaluated relatively easily on the basis of administrative data collected at the scheme level and aggregated to the national level. Well-established methodological standards facilitate the collection of data and their comparison across countries.⁷

Assessing the performance of social security policies

However, less attention has been devoted to a wider-ranging set of issues reflecting the performance of social security policies. Performance can be measured in terms of the achievement of the underlying objectives (e.g. poverty alleviation) and a focus on the quality of coverage or in terms of the proportion of population-in-need, which is covered. Methodological standards on the data needed to build such indicators are much weaker if existing at all, and statistical sources are scarce, especially for cross-national comparisons.

In order to assess the performance of social security, questions such as the following should be answered (Hagemejer 2001):

- **Coverage:** What proportion of the population is covered by social security in respect to a specific risk or contingency? Which needs are left uncovered?
- **Effectiveness in poverty reduction:** How effective are social security benefits in closing the poverty gap (how many people are brought out of poverty, and by how much is their living standard improved)?
- **Impact on living standards:** What are the effects of social security benefits on the living standards of specific groups of the population (e.g. the elderly)?

⁵ Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland.

⁶ In an international perspective, much valuable information can be drawn from the International Social Security Association's Social Security Worldwide database, which offers a rich source of information on legislation, administration and reforms of social security. Part of this information is also distilled in the "Social Security Throughout the World" publication series.

⁷ Quantitative statistics on social security expenditure and revenue were collected in the ILO's Inquiry into the Cost of Social Security (1949–1996) and more recently in the ILO's International Social Security Inquiry.

For this purpose, indicators need to be constructed. Such indicators could include the following ⁸:

— *Coverage*

- proportion of the population protected against a specific risk or contingency as a proportion of the total population (potential coverage)
- proportion of the population in receipt of benefits during a specific period as a proportion of the total population, the employed population or the population attained by a specific risk or contingency (e.g. number of old-age pensioners as a percentage of older persons) (actual coverage)

— *Effectiveness in poverty reduction*

- proportion of benefits that go to the (pre-transfer) poor
- proportion of the (pre-transfer) poor that are brought out of poverty by social security benefits
- proportion of the poverty gap closed as a result of social transfers

— *Impact on living standards*

- increase of living standards through social benefits for specific groups of the population, e.g. increase in average incomes.

Data sources

There are four main types of data sources available to evaluate the performance of social security: Administrative data, census data, household surveys and qualitative data. As the latter is different in scope and in most cases is aimed at specific policy analysis questions, it will not be further discussed here. The choice of a specific data source depends on the type of analysis to be performed. While for evaluating the performance of social security schemes administrative data on coverage and beneficiaries are commonly used, survey data are more often the best available source of information for welfare analysis. However, household surveys aim increasingly not only at the description of a society's living standards, but also provide information on country-specific social programmes and the use of social services. Thus, such surveys constitute a valuable additional source of information for social protection performance analysis. Before moving to a detailed description of survey information available and the social protection indicators that can be derived using household survey data, a short description of different data sources for social protection evaluation is provided.

Administrative data

Valuable information for the analysis of social protection performance can be obtained from administrative data – data which are collected during routine administrative processes in social protection institutions. Information concerning beneficiaries, benefits and the covered population is recorded in order to set up detailed information on the scheme's revenue and expenditure, to manage the system of services, to monitor given services and to ensure quality.⁹ Administrative data may be collected at the central, regional and local levels, although in the latter case unified data standards are necessary to assure regional

⁸ See Anker, et al. 2003; Kühner, et al. 2006; Behrendt, et al. 2006.

⁹ The new ILO Social Security Inquiry collects and disseminates such information on a global scale; see <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/secsoc/areas/stat/ssi.htm>.

data comparability. A well-managed administrative database covers all beneficiaries and is representative for the beneficiary population.¹⁰

However, whilst being the best source of information for the analysis of the performance of a specific social security scheme, administrative data have some drawbacks. Firstly, administrative data usually contain ample information on those groups of the population that are covered by social security, but not on those who are not covered. While administrative data can be used to estimate the extent of coverage, they usually do not provide any insights on the causes and effects of non-coverage. Second, limitations on those covered by the specific scheme in question implies that administrative data often do not allow for the generalization of results from the beneficiary population to the whole population. This is the case when a given social scheme covers only part of the population (e.g. civil servants). This issue is especially important for poverty analysis. Disadvantaged groups often do not participate in social institutions and therefore would not be registered. However the problem applies not only to administrative data, but holds also for census and survey data as usually they do not cover socially excluded groups, such as homeless or people in institutions (e.g. penitentiary, social care homes, hospitals). Thirdly, another drawback concerns the calculation of coverage indicators. While the calculation of such indicators is relatively straightforward based on statistics on beneficiaries and the number of insured or otherwise protected for one single scheme, it is much more difficult if there are several schemes in one country covering the same risk or contingency. If it cannot be excluded that the same persons are covered by more than one scheme, then the aggregation of data for several schemes may lead to double counting.

Census data

The only possibility to avoid double counting in the calculation of coverage indicators is to recur to micro-data. Such data provide the broadest review of actual living conditions of the population. It is a complete enumeration of a given population or sector (agriculture, business enterprises). But because of its large scale it requires complex procedures to obtain and analyse collected information. Thus the cost of census is usually high and such surveys are carried out infrequently — in most countries a census is drawn up every 10 years. The main purposes of census are: to provide detailed information on the structure of the population and its activities, provide data on a very small level of aggregation and provide a framework for future sample surveys. However, censuses usually have no information on income, expenditure/consumption, or social security incorporated. Thus, the use of census data for the evaluation of social security is limited to providing information on the structure of population in a given country and on potential beneficiaries of social security.

Sample surveys

Sample surveys are a more common data source than censuses. They are designed to understand the situation and behaviour of individuals and households, and are particularly useful for welfare analysis. Providing more specific information, they are much better suited for the analysis of social protection systems than censuses. Two types of surveys used for welfare analysis can be distinguished (Deaton 1997): complex household surveys representative of the whole population and surveys targeted at specific categories of the

¹⁰ Typically, the following administrative data are used for social protection performance analysis: school records, providing information on the educational system, including indicators such as enrolment, academic outcomes, and progress through the educational system; health and medical service use records, providing information on access to and use of health facilities, morbidity and mortality data for important diseases, nutritional status of children and the use of preventive health services; income and expenditure records of local and central governments, providing information on the allocation and use of financial resources for social protection purposes; social security records, providing information on coverage, beneficiary characteristics and scheme income/expenditure; taxation and contributions to monitor changes in government and scheme revenue (see World Bank 2000; Cichon, et al. 2004).

population (e.g. rural households, ethnic groups, beneficiary surveys) designed for a specific purpose. From such a distinction, their main purposes can be respectively defined as follows:

(1) *Understanding individual and household decision-making.* Such questionnaires are typically complex and detailed, covering the whole population but with a relatively small sample size. Household surveys offer a host of information on the socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics of individuals and the households in which they live, including:

- household size and composition
- demographic characteristics (age, sex, ethnic group, nationality, migration etc.) of household members
- employment status of household members
- wages and other income of all household members
- social security benefits received in the household
- household expenditure and sources of expenditure

Additionally — although this is not always the case — subjective measures of household welfare can be derived from these surveys. From the social security point of view it is important to notice that, when information on the receipt of a specific benefit is provided, it is possible to evaluate correlates of other benefit and service take-ups, evaluate needs covered and coverage gaps.

(2) *Monitoring welfare indicators.* Next to complex household budget surveys, in some countries — especially where the latter are not available — large-scale rapid monitoring surveys are conducted. They are designed for the specific purpose of social exclusion and social protection evaluation, and cover a more limited set of data. The major drawback of such surveys is that due to information restrictions, causal analysis at the household level is rarely authorized.

Besides providing a broad range of information on the welfare and living conditions of households, surveys offer two types of information on social security coverage and benefit levels:

- the receipt of a certain benefit or use/access to a certain service at the time of the interview or during a specified period before the interview.
- the amount of cash transfers received during a specified period.

The information provided in surveys allows the identification of beneficiaries of and contributors to different schemes, the amount of benefits received and the contributions paid. Additionally, survey data allow for an efficiency and effectiveness analysis of different benefits, especially means-tested benefits. However, the scope of information on social security varies between different countries. In many cases, even though information on benefits received may be available, information on contributions is not sufficient. Thus it is often not possible to adequately evaluate the number of contributors to different schemes. Another drawback for using survey data to assess social security coverage is also the impossibility of distinguishing between new beneficiaries and the stock of beneficiaries. Generally, surveys conducted in recent years address a much broader scope of information regarding social security than before. Thus, in time, if surveys are conducted on a regular basis, the information base on social security will be broader and the potential for using surveys to evaluate social security will increase.

Therefore, household survey data are a rich source of information for constructing social security performance indicators, which have not yet been tapped to the full.¹¹

Building social security indicators based on survey data

The core of this report is the assessment of the usefulness of information available in survey data from low- and middle-income countries for the purpose of social security performance reviews. Below, a list of indicators has been created that can be used for social security monitoring and evaluation. The list provides the name of specific indicators and briefly describes the construction of the indicator and its interpretation. Thus indicators are presented using the following characteristics:

- type of indicator,
- method of calculation (identifying numerator and denominator),
- purpose and explanatory value of indicator,
- data sources for numerator and denominator,
- type of scheme for which indicator can be used.

As discussed above, household survey data are particularly useful for estimating the following measures that can serve for social security monitoring:

- gathering information on the distribution of specific risks among the population, correlates of specific risks, and participation in social security,
- identifying existing gaps in coverage and analyzing factors related to these gaps (e.g. where social security is not reaching specific social and economic groups or regions),
- calculating aggregates of individual or household income and expenditure that allow for the estimation of insurable earnings, average wages, average expenditure. In some cases, where information on taxes and contributions incurred is available and reliable, the aggregate level of taxes and contributions could be assessed. Listed aggregates are often used as denominators for the calculation of specified performance indicators (e.g. average replacement ratios of benefits in payment, administrative costs in relation to total insurable earnings),
- calculating aggregates of the total employed population, total insured population and total beneficiaries, that are used to estimate scheme indicators (e.g. scheme demographic ratio),
- evaluating the effectiveness of schemes in terms of outcomes achieved (e.g. increasing levels of income in relation to the poverty line, the impact of social protection on education and health outcomes),
- modelling the performance of social security schemes in the long term, particularly with respect to coverage and benefit levels as well as to the impact of external factors (e.g. increasing/decreasing unemployment, increasing consumption and levels of income).

Indicators based on survey data can be used to construct various indicators on social security performance. Examples of such indicators include:

- coverage ratio: number of beneficiaries over those attained by a given risk or contingency, calculated for old age pensions, invalidity, employment injury, sickness, unemployment, maternity, housing, social assistance benefits;

¹¹ For general information on the potential of household surveys in developing countries, see Deaton 1997.

- employment protection ratio: number of insured compared to economically active population in working age, calculated for old-age pensions, invalidity, employment injury, sickness, unemployment, maternity benefits;
- population protection ratio: number of those insured in a health insurance compared to total population;
- legal coverage ratio: number of those who should be covered by social security according to legislation over total population, calculated for old-age pensions, invalidity, employment injury, sickness, unemployment, maternity, housing and social assistance benefits;
- average replacement ratios calculated for old-age pensions, invalidity, employment injury, sickness, unemployment, maternity benefits;
- average benefit level compared to median income level or to poverty line calculated e.g. for old-age pensions, invalidity, employment injury, sickness, unemployment, maternity, housing programme;
- number of those who are lifted out of poverty by social security benefits;
- reduction of the poverty gap as a result of social security benefits.

Health care and education have not been covered in great detail in this report because of their different character, the strong emphasis on services and, in many countries, the strong role of the private sector. This renders cross-country comparisons more difficult. Additionally, health and education indicators with respect to performance are particularly oriented towards specific outcomes. However, some health and education indicators can be considered as indirect social security performance measures, e.g. infant mortality, years of life without illness, or mortality rates. In developed countries, such measures have already been used to assess changes in social security in the context of ageing populations. Surveys conducted in low-income countries also provide a wide array of information on health status and health care systems. Evidence of these issues is considerable because of the attention of national and international organizations (e.g. UNICEF, USAID, WHO) focused on health problems and the role and relation of health with respect to poverty and the income status of the population. As a result, as well as the irregular inclusion of information on health in Household Budget Surveys (HBS) or Living Standard Measurement Surveys (LSMS), a number of surveys targeting the evaluation of health outcomes (Demographic and Health Survey, Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys) have been designed and implemented. Indicators specific to health care systems that can be calculated based on survey information include:

- health outcomes: mortality, infant and children (up to 5 years) mortality, years of healthy life, epidemiological information (frequency of specific diseases), etc.,
- scheme coverage: number of insured and number of active contributors in public/private schemes in relation to total- or employed population,
- access to health services and medical service utilization: distance to public health care facilities (health centre, hospital), frequency and length of hospitalization, frequency of specific health service usage,
- estimation of private health expenditure: average level of monthly out-of-pocket payments for health services and medicines, in some cases informal payments can be specified.

Some of the indicators listed can be derived from administrative data, if well kept. For example, hospitalization and epidemiological information will be more accurate based on health sector administrative data. Nevertheless, such calculations are also possible from surveys. Other information, such as the level of private payments for health services and medicines and, particularly, data concerning informal payments, would not be possible without survey information.

With respect to education, administrative data are the most common source of information for performance evaluation. Basic indicators, such as school enrolment¹² can equally well be derived from household survey data (HBS, LSMS), they will be more accurate, however, if taken from administrative school records. On the other hand, surveys allow for behavioural analysis, for example, on dropping out from school and correlates of such behaviour.

The Household Survey Database

Besides providing information for the calculation of social security performance indicators, surveys also provide information on the social and economic situation of the population, be it for those covered by social security or for those not covered. Thus a detailed analysis of the family, employment and income situation of both covered and non-covered groups can be conducted and used for assessing the environment in which the schemes operate, gaps in coverage, the need and the potential for extending coverage to previously uncovered groups of the population, as well as for modelling scheme changes necessary for reform projections.

Methodological information

Beginning with the methodology of the surveys, the following sections describe the content of the database. It should be emphasised that the database does not include the data themselves, but rather provides meta-information on the surveys that can be used to identify suitable surveys for further analysis. Information for this database has been sourced from existing collections of survey information — particularly regionally-based information, notably the World Bank's Africa Survey Database¹⁴. Additional information was collected from the World Bank, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), UNICEF and national statistical offices.

The inventory of household surveys in low- and middle-income countries provides basic information on 829 surveys. This basic information includes the name and type of the survey and its geographical coverage, its frequency and the year in which it was conducted, sample size and other basic methodological information as well as the executing agency and the availability of the data (see Tables 1 and 2 in the Appendix, pp. 19 and 20). Certain of these categories are described in more detail below.

Type of surveys

There are eight types of survey listed in the database: Population and Agricultural Censuses, Labour Force Surveys, Household Budget Surveys, Living Standards Measurement Surveys, Priority Surveys, Core Welfare Indicators Surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys. They differ in terms of the goals they serve, population coverage and the scope of questions. For the purpose of evaluating social security, the most significant are surveys other than censuses.

Labour Force Surveys (LFS) concentrate on employment-related topics. Thus they include information on individual labour force status, and employment and unemployment, which can serve as a basis for the calculation of indicators based on the number of employed and labour-market active population. Some LFS include information on whether respondents are contributing to and/or are insured in social security schemes. Typically LFS do not include information on household income and expenditure/consumption.

¹² Number of children enrolled in schools as a proportion of all children of school age.

¹³ Number of children who drop out of school as a proportion of all children enrolled.

¹⁴ <http://www4.worldbank.org/afr/poverty/default.cfm>.

Information on the latter is usually included in Household Budget Surveys, Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS) and Priority Surveys (PS). Methodology for these last two was developed by the World Bank. LSMS were developed in 1980 and aimed to improve and standardize household survey data collected in low- and middle-income countries (Grosh and Glewwe 2000). LSMS use rather small samples of 2,000 to 5,000 households, with a possibility to conduct partial panel research. A standard LSMS consists of a household questionnaire, a community questionnaire, a price questionnaire and in some cases a school or health facility questionnaire. Application by countries of questionnaires other than the household questionnaire is noted in the database; however the main focus of this report is the household questionnaire. LSMS collect comprehensive data on the composition of the household, demographic characteristics and the labour market situation of household members including agricultural and self-employment activities and household consumption, measured from cash expenditures and the value of own-grown food. Usually LSMS also collect household income information, although this is not always the case.

Another source of information for poverty and social protection analysis with similar characteristics to the LSMS are Priority Surveys (PS). These surveys were developed during the World Bank's Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) programme (1987–1992). One of the objectives of the SDA project was the development of national information systems in African countries. Data collected in designed surveys were oriented for the preparation of poverty-sensitive policy reforms. The scope of questions recognizing households' behaviour is similar in PS to LSMS. The main difference between these two types of survey is the sample size; typically PS covers larger samples of over 5000 households.

Another questionnaire designed to monitor social indicators in Africa on an annual basis is the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ). It was designed in the mid-1990s by the World Bank, UNDP and UNICEF as an addition to the standard questionnaire for the measurement of social indicators. Usually, CWIQ collect indicators on household well-being, and access, usage and satisfaction with basic community services. Additionally, special modules may be included in certain situations, e.g. on HIV/AIDS, gender issues or flood effects. CWIQ questionnaires are short compared to other instruments (about 4 pages) and cover neither income or expenditure information nor intra-household resource allocation. Typically CWIQ sample sizes are quite large, and in the case of African countries could cover some 5000 to 15000 households.

In addition to surveys concentrating on the economic situation of households, the database includes two other types of survey focusing on demographic, health and nutritional indicators: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys (MICS). The DHS programme is a worldwide project initiated in the mid-1980s by USAID. Such questionnaires were used by the World Fertility Survey (WFS) and Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys (CPS). DHSs are nationally representative household surveys with large sample sizes (5,000 to 30,000 households). They provide data for monitoring and impact evaluation in the areas of population, health and nutrition. Typically DHS questionnaires include demographic characteristics of household members, information on reproductive behaviour, contraception and sexually-transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS and children's health.¹⁵ In most cases respondents are only women. With similar goals, focusing on children's survival, health, nutrition and education, MICSs were developed with the goal of measuring children's survival, health, nutrition and education. The leading agency for MICS implementation has been UNICEF. MICS questionnaires focus on women and children. They provide information for basic children's health indicators, including mortality, school enrolment and access to health facilities, sickness including sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS.

¹⁵ Data are relatively easily accessible; see <http://www.measuredhs.com/>.

Frequency

The Frequency category provides information on whether a given survey is conducted on a regular basis, e.g. quarterly or yearly. One drawback of this category is that the frequency cannot always be easily tracked. Even if the timing of the survey indicates some regularity (e.g. DHS), it is not assured that the survey will be conducted always with the same time intervals. In other cases, there is no indication at all of any regularity (e.g. PS).

Special in-depth surveys

The household surveys listed above are in some cases accompanied by surveys targeted to other social entities (e.g. local communities) or to some specific problem. Whenever this is the case, it is noted in the database describing the type of information covered. As already mentioned, LSMS surveys typically are accompanied by community and price questionnaires. There are a few cases when household surveys are accompanied by detailed questionnaires targeted to agricultural and entrepreneurial activities. Additionally, some household questionnaires include in-depth health modules or elderly activity modules.

Basic methodological information

Methodological information on the design and implementation of surveys is most difficult to gather. In many cases no information was available. In cases where the World Bank was the source of information, especially on African countries, pre-categorized information was available. Thus, information in the database covers basic sampling information (stages of sampling procedure) and the number of strata.

Data availability

Household questionnaires, although often based on internationally accepted methodologies, are supervised by national agencies: ministries, statistical or third sector organizations. Thus, data are usually owned by national organizations. LSMSs are an exception, as they are in many cases distributed by the World Bank's Development Research Group.¹⁶ Information on data distribution is available at the LSMS web site.¹⁷ Similarly DHS questionnaires, basic indicators and data are available upon request at the project's internet site.¹⁸

Following the basic information on surveys available in low- and middle-income countries, the structure of the surveys has been described in the database. Detailed information on social security was found in 185 surveys, which could be included in the database and be described in detail. Information included in the database is based on the analysis of available questionnaires and additional documentation. Detailed information on surveys includes modules that respond to main problems covered by questionnaires and useful for social security performance assessment. Modules included are: demography, employment, market and transfer incomes, expenditures, taxes, health situation and medical service utilization, pension scheme beneficiaries and benefits, contributions to social security schemes. Information is given on which of the surveys listed includes data in which of the modules.

¹⁶ Nevertheless, in most cases, data can only be obtained under the condition of approval by the national statistical office.

¹⁷ <http://www.worldbank.org/lsm/lsmshome.html> or by e-mail from LSMS@worldbank.org.

¹⁸ <http://www.measuredhs.com>.

Specific information on social security

Following the scope of information that is included in the different surveys, the database - constructed in order to evaluate the possibility of using household surveys for social security analysis - includes information on the following social security schemes:

- Pension schemes, disaggregated to information on public, private life insurance, occupational scheme participation and contribution;
- Health care and disability, including public or private insurance, utilisation of services in the reference period, mortality, fertility, HIV/AIDS and family planning;
- Short-term benefits, including sick leave, employment injury, unemployment scheme, family benefits, survivors' benefits and maternity allowance.

Surveys provide feedback on the social protection schemes existing in a given country by indicating respondents either contributing to certain schemes or receiving certain transfers. Naturally, the information is very limited and has to be analysed in the institutional context of national social security schemes, and not all schemes may be reflected in the survey. The choice of schemes included and the level of detail of the information depend on the survey goal. The advantage of surveys is that short term and regional programmes can be included, not only nationwide long-term policies. Typically, surveys cover the following social security schemes: old age (public and private) pension schemes, health insurance (public and private), sick leave insurance, employment injury insurance, unemployment insurance, disability insurance, family allowance, maternity benefits, survivors benefits, social assistance and military/war benefits. Any other uncategorized contributions and benefits identified in described surveys have been noted in the database. Information on participation in social security schemes has been categorized according to three dimensions (see figure 1):

- information on contributions incurred and benefits received from each of the social security schemes (mainly from household income or expenditure surveys)
- information on status as a contributor, affiliate or beneficiary of each of the social security schemes¹⁹,
- information on contributions and benefits provided at the individual and/or household level.

Figure 1: Information on transfers identified in the database

Contributions				Benefits			
Being a contributor (or affiliate)		Amount of contribution paid		Being a beneficiary		Amount of benefit received	
Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household	Individual	Household

Information on contributions is provided at an individual level, as contributions usually are employment (earnings) related. Information on benefits is provided at either the individual or household level, as noted in each case in the database. Whenever individual information is provided, household aggregates can be created. In addition to public transfers, information on households' private transfers is provided.

¹⁹ The distinction between contributors to or affiliates of a social security scheme is important when it comes to calculating coverage indicators. Contributors are active members of a scheme while affiliates are individuals registered in a scheme, who might or might not be actively contributing to the scheme at present, but may still be eligible for benefits. If coverage indicators are based on the payment of contributions in the observation period, the indicator may underestimate the true level of coverage if non-active but still eligible members are excluded. On the other hand, if coverage indicators are based on affiliation to a scheme, they might overestimate the true level of coverage if affiliates of the scheme are included even though they might not be entitled to receive benefits.

In the database special attention is given to pension schemes and health insurance. Regarding old age pensions, information on active contributors can be extracted from the information on contributions paid contained in some income and also some labour force surveys. However, it would be desirable to include not only active contributors but also those who are not currently contributing but are nevertheless covered by the scheme, e.g. because of earlier contributions. More commonly included in questionnaires is information on receiving transfers from pension schemes, although in many cases only total household or individual income from transfers (pension together with other insurances) is given. Problems also arise when one tries to distinguish between different types of pension schemes (public pension, occupational pension, personal pension). In many cases the type of pension is not specified. Some surveys (e.g. Bulgarian LSMS) include a module devoted to activities of the elderly. In such cases, detailed information on sources of income of the elderly, their labour market participation and employment history is given. Information provided there allows for analysis of replacement rates of pension scheme, the employment history of the elderly as well as behavioural factors related to entering a pension scheme (e.g. type of pension scheme entered, age of entering pension scheme depending on individual employment and income).

Regarding health care, similar information on active contributors and insured is given. Moreover, a distinction between contributing/being insured in public and private sector is made. In addition, surveys provide information on the utilization of medical services and their accessibility. Thus, the database includes categories such as the type of services used, waiting times for treatment and distance to the nearest public health care facility. Additionally, survey data allow for the micro-analysis of household expenditure for public and private health care services. The database includes information on individual expenditure for different types of services (consultation, ambulatory care, pharmaceuticals). In some surveys, informal payments are also specified and costs of in-patient and out-patient care incurred by individuals are listed separately. In all surveys, information on health care scheme participation and health service costs are given at the individual level, but this information can be aggregated to household level.

Social and economic context

Household surveys provide a broad range of information on the social and economic environment in which social security operates. This information allows for identifying the scope of social protection in relation to risks and needs that should be covered. It enables analysing the effectiveness of social protection schemes in terms of responsiveness to social problems and coverage. Information on the social and economic environment in which schemes operate includes:

- *Demography*: household information (place of living, household size, structure, number of children and number of elderly) and individual information (sex, age, literacy, education, ethnicity, religion, migration, children's school attendance);
- *Employment*: household information (number of earners, number of employed and unemployed) and individual information (labour force status, occupation, employment sector, employment, unemployment and length of unemployment, employment related injury);
- *Health status and health related behaviour*: type of health problems that individual suffered from in a given period of time, fertility, mortality, self-evaluation of health condition, family planning and sexual behaviour in the context of HIV/AIDS;
- *Income*: household information (gross and net income, in-cash and in-kind income, disposable income, earnings and wages, self-employment income, income from social security and from private transfers) and individual information (earnings, wages, self-employment income and income from social security);
- *Expenditure* disaggregated into household's food, housing, clothing, transportation, health care and education expenses;

- *Taxes*: disaggregated into income tax, property tax, other direct and indirect taxes.

National and regional information on the social and economic environment that is collected in surveys allows for an evaluation of the context in which social security operates. Based on this information, a number of indicators can be calculated which allow for a better adjustment, especially in the long term, of social protection policies to the structure of society and its economic performance and capabilities. Examples of such indicators and factors for analysis include:

- *Demography*: fertility, mortality and ageing, household structure in terms of age, sex and family size and composition, demographic ratio,
- *Labour market*: labour market participation rate and employment rate, structure of employment by sector, employment/unemployment of risk groups, employability and its correlates, reservation wage,
- *Economics*: average level of earnings and wages, labour costs, tax wedge, inflation, levels of household income and consumption/expenditure, income inequalities, poverty rate and poverty gap according to different definitions and measured using income or consumption/expenditure.

Evidence on social security coverage from household surveys

The stock-taking exercise on the evidence of social security, notably on social security coverage, contained in household surveys revealed that a rich source of information is available in those surveys which has not yet been exploited to the full. The following sections summarize the information available in household surveys.

Old age pensions

Among all social security benefits in cash, old age pensions are possibly the ones best reflected in household surveys in low- and middle-income countries. Some surveys include information on the size of pension income, either as a global amount or even broken down by type of pension (public, occupational or personal pension). Other surveys include information on the pensioner status, that is a yes/no question on whether the individual is a pensioner or not. Table 3 in the Appendix (p. 35) shows the information available on current pension coverage, that is, on current old age pensioners. It seems that information on old age pensions is relatively widely available in Europe and Central Asia as well in Latin America, to a certain extent also in Sub-Saharan Africa, and less so in Asia, North Africa and the Middle East.

In order to be able to evaluate the level of protection of the population, future pension coverage is essential, that is, information on whether the current working-age cohorts are likely to be protected when moving into retirement. Basically, two types of information are available, either relating to the payment of contributions to a contributory insurance scheme, or in a broader sense, on whether individuals are insured in or affiliated to a public, occupational or private pension scheme. Table 4 in the Appendix (p. 39) shows which surveys include this kind of information. The number of surveys including information on the number of protected persons is much lower than for current pension coverage. However, in some countries, such information is also included in labour force surveys, yet the questions asked often are not specific enough to allow for a detailed analysis.

Survivors' benefits

Information about survivors' benefits is available in a number of surveys in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as in a few countries in Asia and Latin America (see Table 5 of the Appendix, p. 42).

Health and sickness benefits

The receipt of sickness benefits is covered in a small number of household surveys in Europe and Central Asia, and to a smaller extent also in some countries in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa (see Table 6 of the Appendix; p. 43). Hardly any information on current coverage by a health insurance could be found. There is some information to be found in several surveys on the use of health services and related expenditures, but only few surveys reflect affiliation to a public or private health insurance and the payment of contributions (see Table 7 of the Appendix, p. 46). Similar information is also available for sickness insurance for a few countries.

Employment injury benefits and disability benefits

While employment injury benefits are covered in very few surveys, information on disability benefits in a broader sense is more readily available.²⁰ In some countries, the receipt of disability benefits is recorded in a dichotomous variable (yes/no) while in others, the exact amount of income from those benefits is included (see Table 6 in the Appendix; p. 43).

Severance pay and military benefits

Severance and military benefits (mainly veteran benefits) have been identified in several household surveys in Europe and Central Asia; to a lesser extent also in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa (see Table 8, p. 50).

Child/family benefits and maternity benefits

Information on child/family benefits and maternity benefits could be identified in a number of surveys in Europe and Central Asia, and in a few countries in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa (see Table 9, p. 52). Most of these surveys include the amounts received.

Housing benefits and social assistance

Housing benefits and social assistance benefits are covered in only a few surveys in Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa (see Table 10, p. 54).

Conclusions

The possibilities of using survey data for the assessment of social security in low- and middle-income countries are broad and have not yet been fully explored. Their scope will expand in line with the sophistication of survey analysis, which is currently more targeted

²⁰ This is also a reflection of different strategies to address income maintenance in the case of employment injury or occupational disease. While some countries have specific employment injury schemes, others do not espouse this causal differentiation, but include such cases in their general sickness and disability benefit schemes.

towards social protection performance measures²¹. Therefore, survey data are an increasingly valuable source of information on social security that can be used to complement administrative data. While performance indicators derived from administrative data concentrate on social security schemes (scope of contributors, beneficiaries, and financial performance), survey data provide information on the broad social context in which those schemes operate. Thus, surveys allow for the evaluation of the social and economic environment within the country or region, the adaptation of social schemes to this environment, and finally allow for the evaluation of schemes and policy outcomes in terms of impact on the living standards of the population. Therefore it is most useful to assess the background for system monitoring based on survey information when conducting performance reviews of social security schemes.

This report discusses not only indicators based on surveys that can be used for the evaluation of the performance of social security, but also provides broad information on surveys themselves and the availability of survey data for social security monitoring. The list of indicators in specific country contexts will have to be shortened due to the constraints of surveys. In many countries survey information is not broad enough, does not provide exhaustive information on social security, or that information is only partial. Thus in performing social security performance reviews one should look carefully at the specific country context and keep in mind the data limitations.

²¹ The World Bank's Poverty Reduction Strategy enforces the gathering of survey information on social security performance.

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Appendix

Table 1: **Basic information available in the household survey database**

Variable	Additional explanations
Name of survey	
Type of survey	Population and Agricultural Censuses, Labour Force Surveys, Household Budget Surveys, Living Standards Measurement Surveys, Priority Surveys, Core Welfare Indicators Surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys.
Year of survey	Year in which the survey was conducted
Reference period	e. g. month, quarter, year.
Frequency	If the survey is conducted on a regular basis, the frequency is indicated (e.g. annually, bi-annually).
Geographical coverage	Nationwide or regional survey; exclusion of certain parts of the country
Sample size	Number of individuals and households in the sample
Number of variables	Number of variables covered
Data format	
Special in-depth surveys	Availability of regular or irregular in-depth surveys on specific topics
Basic methodological information	Non-responder rate and sampling method
Panel information	Additional information if the survey is based on a panel survey
Executing agency	Name and address of responsible agency
Data availability information	

Table 2: List of surveys assessed, by region

Country	Year	Name of survey	Type	Frequency	Sample size	
					Households	Individuals
East Asia & Pacific			..			
Cambodia	1993	Socio-economic survey	..	..
Cambodia	1997	Socio-economic survey	..	..
Cambodia	1999	Socio-economic survey	LSMS	..		
China	1995-97	China Living Standards Survey (CLSS), 1995-1997	..	..
China	1999	China Rural/Urban Household Survey	..	..
Indonesia	2002	SUSENAS: Indonesia's Socio-economic survey	..	..
Korea, Rep.		Family Income and Expenditure Survey	..	Q		
Korea, Rep.	1996	National Survey of Income and Expenditure	..	..
Lao PDR	1996	Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey II (LECS II)	..	..
Lao PDR	2002	Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey II (LECS II)	..	..
Malaysia	1999	Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey	..	Y		
Mongolia	1999	Household Survey	..	..
Myanmar	1997	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	..	..
Papua New Guinea	1996	Household Survey	LSMS	..		
Papua New Guinea	1996	Papua New Guinea Household Survey 1996	..	..
Philippines	2000	Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)	IES	3 Y		
Thailand	1996	Health and Welfare Survey	..	..	26427	
Thailand	1998	Thailand Socio-economic Survey (SES)	..	..
Thailand	2000	Thailand Socio-economic Survey (SES)	IES	..	33000	
Thailand	2001	Health and Welfare Survey	IES	..	78363	
Thailand	2003	Health and Welfare Survey	..	..
Vietnam		Multi-purpose Household Survey	LSMS	Y		
Vietnam	1992/93	Viet Nam Living Standards Survey (VNLSS)	LSMS	..	4800	
Vietnam	1997/98	Vietnam Living Standards Survey (VLSS)	..	..	6000	
Vietnam	2001	Vietnam Household Living Standards Survey	..	..
Europe & Central Asia						
Albania	1996	Employment and Welfare Survey	LSMS	..	1914	7622
Armenia	1996	Armenian Household Budget Survey	QLSMS	..	5040	20088
Azerbaijan	1995	Azerbaijan Survey of Living Conditions	LSMS	..	2016	10017
Azerbaijan	2001	Quarterly Questionnaire on Incomes and Expenditures on Households	..	..

Country	Year	Name of survey	Type	Frequency	Sample size	
					Households	Individuals
Azerbaijan	2002	State Statistical Survey	..	..
Belarus	2001	Survey of the Household Living standards in the Republic of Belarus	IES	Q		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001	Living Standard Measurement Survey	LSMS	..	5402	16976
Bulgaria	1995	Integrated Household Survey	LSMS	..	2468	7195
Bulgaria	1997	Integrated Household Survey	LSMS	..	2315	7312
Bulgaria	2001	Bulgaria Integrated Household Survey	LSMS	..	2500	
Czech Rep.	1996	Czech Microcensus 1996	IES	..		
Czech Rep.	2001	Census Questionnaire	PHS	..		
Estonia	2000	Household Budget Survey	IES	Y		
Georgia	1998	Labour Force Survey	LFS	..		
Georgia	1998	Household Budget Survey	LSMS	..		
Georgia	2000	Georgian Red Cross Survey	..	..
Georgia	2002	General Household Questionnaire	..	..
Hungary	1999	Tárki Household Monitor Survey (Tárki Háztartás Monitor)	IES	Y	2013	5517
Kazakhstan	1996	Living Standard Measurement Survey Kazakhstan 1996	LSMS	..		
Kyrgyz Rep.	1993	Kyrgyzstan Multipurpose Poverty Survey (KMPS)	LSMS	..	2100	10000
Kyrgyz Rep.	1996	Kyrgyz Multipurpose Poverty Study (KMPS)	LSMS	Y	1951	
Kyrgyz Rep.	1997	Kyrgyz Poverty Monitoring Survey (KPMS)	LSMS	Y	2604	
Kyrgyz Rep.	1998	Kyrgyz Poverty Monitoring Survey (KPMS)	LSMS	Y	2979	
Lithuania	2000	Household Budget Survey	IES	..		
Moldova	1997	Household Budget Survey	IES	Y		
Moldova	2000	Household Harvesting and Livestock Production Questionnaire	AC	..		
Moldova	2001	The 1997 Moldova Household Budget Survey	IES	..	7920	
Poland	2000	Household Budget Surveys	IES	Y	36163	
Poland	2001	Household Budget Surveys	IES	Y	31847	
Poland	2001	Badanie Aktywnosci Ekonomicznej Ludnosci	LFS	Q	18600	47100
Poland	2002	Badanie Aktywnosci Ekonomicznej Ludnosci	LFS	Q	18800	47800
Poland	2002	Population and Health Census	PHC	..		
Poland	2002	Badanie Aktywnosci Ekonomicznej Ludnosci	LFS	Q	18800	47600
Poland	2002	Household Budget Surveys	IES	Y	32342	
Poland	2003	Badanie Aktywnosci Ekonomicznej Ludnosci	LFS	Q	18900	47800
Romania	1994	Romanian Integrated Household Survey (RIHS) 1994	LSMS	..		
Romania	1995	Romania Integrated Household Survey (RIHS) / Ancheta Integrata în Gospodarii	IES	Y	31574	93205

Country	Year	Name of survey	Type	Frequency	Sample size	
					Households	Individuals
Romania	1997	Romania Integrated Household Survey (RIHS) / Ancheta Integrata în Gospodarii	IES	Y	32187	92334
Russian Fed.	1998	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey	LSMS	..		
Russian Fed.	2000	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey	LSMS	..		
Russian Fed.	2001	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey	LSMS	..		
Slovak Rep.	1996	Microcensus	IES	3-5 Y	16336	50906
Slovenia	1997/98	Household Budget Survey (Anketa o porabi v gospodinjstvih)	IES	Y	2577	8635
Slovenia	1999	Household Budget Survey (Anketa o porabi v gospodinjstvih)	IES	Y	3859	12658
Tajikistan	1999	Tajik Living Standards Survey (TLSS)	LSMS	..	2000	14142
Turkey	2000	Consumption and Income	LSMS	..	4000	
Latin America & Caribbean						
Argentina	1996	Encuesta nacional de Gastos de los Hogares (ENGHO)	IES	..	4907	17296
Argentina	1997	Encuesta de Desarrollo social (EDS)	QLSMS	..	17672	65119
Argentina	2001	Encuesta permanente de Hogares (EPH)	LFS	..	4606	11905
Argentina	2001	Encuesta permanente de Hogares (EPH)	LFS	..	4662	11756
Argentina	2002	Encuesta permanente de Hogares (EPH)	LFS	..		
Barbados	1986	Continuous Labour Force Sample Survey	LFS	..		
Bolivia	1993	Encuesta integrada de Hogares (EIH)	HHS	..	4297	20160
Bolivia	1994	Encuesta integrada de Hogares (EIH)	HHS	..	6268	28048
Bolivia	1995	Encuesta integrada de Hogares (EIH)	HHS	..	5569	25314
Bolivia	1996	Encuesta nacional de Empleo (ENE)	LFS	..	8311	35648
Bolivia	1997	Encuesta nacional de Empleo (ENE)	LFS	..	8461	36752
Bolivia	1999	Encuesta continua de Hogares - Condicionas de Vida (ECH)	LFS	..	3035	13031
Bolivia	2000	Encuesta continua de Hogares - Condicionas de Vida (ECH)	LFS	..		
Brazil	1998	Pesquisa nacional por Amostra de Domicilios (PNAD)	HHS	Y	90913	344975
Brazil	1999	Pesquisa nacional por Amostra de Domicilios (PNAD)	HHS	Y		
Brazil	2001	Pesquisa nacional por Amostra de Domicilios (PNAD)	HHS	..		
Brazil	..	Pesquisa sobre Padroes de Vida (PPD)	LSMS	..	4940	
Chile	1996	Caracterización socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN)	QLSMS	..		
Chile	1997	Encuesta Nacional del Empleo (ENE)	HHS	..	30881	117660
Chile	1998	Encuesta Nacional del Empleo (ENE)	HHS	..	31129	117521
Chile	1998	Caracterización socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN)	QLSMS	..	48107	188360
Chile	1999	Encuesta Nacional del Empleo (ENE)	HHS	..		

Country	Year	Name of survey	Type	Frequency	Sample size	
					Households	Individuals
Chile	2000	Caracterización socioeconómica nacional (CASEN)	QLSMS	..	65036	252748
Colombia	1997	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares-Fuerza de Trabajo (ENH)	LFS/HHS	..	32443	143402
Colombia	1997	Encuesta Nacional de Calidad de Vida (ECV)	LSMS	..	9121	38518
Colombia	1998	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares-Fuerza de Trabajo (ENH)	LFS/HHS	..	31622	138586
Colombia	1999	Encuesta nacional de Hogares-Fuerza de Trabajo (ENH)	LFS/HHS	..		
Costa Rica	1998	Encuesta permanente de Hogares de Propósitos múltiples (EHPM)	LFS/HHS	..	10749	43944
Costa Rica	1999	Encuesta permanente de Hogares de Propósitos múltiples (EHPM)	LFS/HHS	..	10302	42178
Costa Rica	2000	Encuesta permanente de Hogares de Propósitos múltiples (EHPM)	LFS/HHS	..		
Dominic. Rep.	1989	Encuesta nacional de Gasto Social de Las Familiares	LFS/HHS	..	4674	
Dominic. Rep.	1996	Encuesta nacional de Fuerza de Trabajo	LFS/HHS	..	5548	24041
Dominic. Rep.	1997	Encuesta nacional de Fuerza de Trabajo	LFS/HHS	..	3757	15842
Dominic. Rep.	1998	Encuesta nacional de Fuerza de Trabajo	LFS/HHS	..	7762	20356
Ecuador	1994	Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida (ECV) 1 st Round	LSMS	..	4391	20847
Ecuador	1995	Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida (ECV) 2 nd Round	LSMS	..	5810	26941
Ecuador	1996	Encuesta periódica de Empleo y Desempleo (EPED)	LFS	..	8153	37260
Ecuador	1997	Encuesta periódica de Empleo y Desempleo (EPED)	LFS	..	8259	36684
Ecuador	1998	Encuesta periódica de Empleo y Desempleo (EPED)	LFS	..	8259	40509
Ecuador	1998	Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida (ECV) 3 rd Round	LSMS	..	5801	26134
Ecuador	..	Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida (ECV) 4 th Round	LSMS	..	5824	25980
El Salvador	1997	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos múltiples (EHPM)	HHS	..	8387	39089
El Salvador	1998	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos múltiples (EHPM)	HHS	Y	12375	56766
El Salvador	1999	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos múltiples (EHPM)	HHS	Y	16164	73551
Guatemala		Encuesta nacional de Ingresos y Gastos Familiares (ENIGFAM)	IES	..	7139	35725
Guatemala	2000	Encuesta nacional de Ingresos y Gastos Familiares (ENIGFAM)	IES	..	7276	37926
Guatemala	..	Encuesta nacional socio-demográfica (ENSD)	HHS	..	9660	44476
Guyana	..	Guyana Living Standard Measurement Survey (GLSMS)	LSMS	..	9276	30144
Guyana	1992	Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)	IES/LSMS	..	7254	
Guyana	1993	Guyana Living Standard Measurement Survey (GLSMS)	LSMS	..	1788	7827
Honduras	1998	Encuesta de permanente de Hogares de Propósitos múltiples (EPHPM)	HHS	..	6494	32696
Honduras	1998	Encuesta de permanente de Hogares de Propósitos múltiples (EPHPM)	HHS	..	6430	32644
Honduras	1999	Encuesta de permanente de Hogares de Propósitos múltiples (EPHPM)	HHS	..	6423	32886
Jamaica	1998	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC)	LSMS	Y	7375	27263
Jamaica	1998	Jamaica Labour Force Survey (JLFS)	LFS	..		

Country	Year	Name of survey	Type	Frequency	Sample size	
					Households	Individuals
Jamaica	1999	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC)	LSMS	Y	1876	6516
Jamaica	1999	Jamaica Labour Force Survey (JLFS)	LFS	..	2151	7756
Jamaica	2000	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC)	LSMS	Y	1800	6309
Jamaica	2000	Jamaica Labour Force Survey (JLFS)	LFS	..		
Mexico	1995	Encuesta nacional de Empleo urbano (ENEU)	LFS/HHS	..		
Mexico	1996	Encuesta nacional de IngresoGasto de los Hogares (ENIGH)	IES	..	13687	64916
Mexico	1996	Encuesta nacional de Empleo urbano (ENEU)	LFS/HHS	..		
Mexico	1997	Encuesta nacional de Empleo urbano (ENEU)	LFS/HHS	..		
Mexico	1998	Encuesta nacional de IngresoGasto de los Hogares (ENIGH)	IES	..	10952	63278
Mexico	2000	Encuesta nacional de IngresoGasto de los Hogares (ENIGH)	IES	..	10108	42535
Nicaragua	1998	Encuesta nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Niveles de Vida (EMNV)	LSMS	..	4209	23208
Nicaragua	1999	Encuesta nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Niveles de Vida (EMNV)	LSMS	..	595	3836
Nicaragua	2001	Encuesta nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Niveles de Vida (EMNV)	LSMS	..		
Panama	1997	Encuesta de Niveles de Vida (ENV)	LSMS	..	5614	22104
Panama	1997	Encuesta de Hogares (EH)	LFS/HHS	..	9897	39706
Panama	1998	Encuesta de Hogares (EH)	LFS/HHS	..	9884	39069
Panama	1999	Encuesta de Hogares (EH)	LFS/HHS	..	10229	40145
Paraguay	1982	Censo de Población y Viviendas	..	..
Paraguay	1992	Encuesta de Hogares-Mano de Obra (EHMO)	LFS/HHS	..	1052	4841
Paraguay	1993	Encuesta de Hogares-Mano de Obra (EHMO)	LFS/HHS	..	1586	7304
Paraguay	1994	Encuesta de Hogares-Mano de Obra (EHMO)	LFS/HHS	..	2950	13360
Paraguay	1995	Encuesta de Hogares (EH)	HHS	..	4667	21910
Paraguay	1996	Encuesta de Hogares (EH)	HHS	..	2594	11470
Paraguay	1997/98	Encuesta integrada de Hogares (EIH)	HHS	..	4353	20664
Paraguay	1999	Encuesta permanente de Hogares (EPH)	HHS	..	5101	24193
Peru	1998	Encuesta nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	QLSMS	..		
Peru	1999	Encuesta nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	QLSMS	..	6809	32403
Peru	2000	Encuesta nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	QLSMS	..		
St. Lucia	1995	Socio-economic Survey	LSMS	..	600	2324
Trinidad and Tobago	1992	Survey of Living Conditions	LSMS	..	1453	6220
Uruguay	1995	Encuesta de Ingreso y Gasto de los Hogares	IES	..		
Uruguay	1997	Encuesta Continua de Hogares (ECH)	IES	..	20003	64208
Uruguay	1998	Encuesta Continua de Hogares (ECH)	IES	..	17656	56854

Country	Year	Name of survey	Type	Frequency	Sample size	
					Households	Individuals
Uruguay	1999	Encuesta Continua de Hogares (ECH)	IES	..		
Venezuela	1997	Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHM)	HHS	..	15948	92450
Venezuela	1998	Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHM)	HHS	..	16750	80311
Venezuela	2000	Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHM)	HHS	..		
Middle-East & North Africa						
Algeria	1995	Household Living Standards Survey	..	..
Djibouti	1991	Enquête démographique inter-censitaire	..	..
Djibouti	1996	Enquête djiboutienne auprès des Ménages - Indicateurs sociaux	PS	..	2400	
Djibouti	2002	Enquête djiboutienne auprès des Ménages II	PS	..		
Iran	1994	Socio-economic characteristics of households	..	..
Israel	1997	Family Expenditure Survey	IES	..	5230	
Jordan	1997	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	..	..
Kuwait	1999	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	..	..
Lebanon	1997	Conditions de Vie des Ménages	..	..
Morocco	1990/91	Morocco Living Standards Survey (MLSS) 1990/91	LSMS	..	3323	19577
Morocco	1998	Enquête nationale sur les niveaux de vie des ménages	..	..
Tunisia	1995	Living Standards Survey	..	..
West Bank and Gaza	1997	The Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	1998	Household Budget Survey	..	..
South Asia						
Bangladesh	1995	Household Expenditure Survey	..	..
Bangladesh	2000	National Sample Survey (NSS)	..	..
India				Y		
India	1997	Survey of Living Conditions	LSMS	..	2250	
Maldives	1997	Vulnerability and Poverty Survey	..	..
Nepal	1995/96	Nepal Living Standards Survey I	LSMS	..	3388	
Nepal	2003	Nepal Living Standards Survey II	..	..
Pakistan	1991	Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS) 1991	LSMS	..	4794	
Pakistan	1996	Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES)	..	..
Singapore	1995	General Household Survey	..	..
Sri Lanka	1995	Socio-economic Survey	..	..
Sri Lanka	1996	Consumer Finance and Socio-economic survey	..	..

Country	Year	Name of survey	Type	Frequency	Sample size	
					Households	Individuals
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Angola	1990	Household Budget and Nutrition Survey	IES	..	1300	
Angola	1992	Inquerito sobre emprego e desemprego na cidade de Luanda	LFS	..	1176	
Angola	1995	Inquerito Prioritario Sobre as Condições de Vida dos Domicílios	PS	..	5639	
Benin	1994	Étude sur les conditions de vie des ménages ruraux au Bénin (ECVR)	ILSMS	..	1350	
Benin	1996	Enquête démographique et de Santé 1996	DHS	..	4499	7026
Benin	2001	Enquête démographique et de Santé 2001	DHS	..	6096	9500
Benin	2002	CWIQ-Social Fund Impact 2002	CWIQ	..		
Botswana	1985	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	IES	..	2077	
Botswana	1988	Family Health Survey 1988	DHS	..	4473	4368
Botswana	2000	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey	MICS	..	6188	9418
Burkina Faso	1992	Enquête démographique et de Santé 1992/93	DHS	..	5143	8195
Burkina Faso	1995	Enquête sur l'alimentation en eau potable de Ouagadougou	..	..
Burkina Faso	1996	Enquête permanente agricole 1996/1997	AC	..		
Burkina Faso	1996	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 1996	MICS	..	4337	
Burkina Faso	1996	Enquête sur les dépenses des ménages de Ouagadougou 1996 (UEMOA)	IES	..	1008	
Burkina Faso	1998	Enquête prioritaire	PS	..	8500	
Burkina Faso	2002	Étude sur les conditions de vie des ménages / CWIQ 2002	CWIQ	..		
Burundi	1991	Enquête sur les dépenses de consommation des ménages de Bujumbura	ILSMS	..	1200	
Burundi	1998	Enquête prioritaire 1998 — Étude nationale sur les conditions de vie des populations	PS	..	6668	
Burundi	2000	Enquête nationale d'évaluation des conditions de vie de l'enfant et de la femme au Burundi	MICS	..	3979	8015
Cameroon	1991	Enquête démographique et de Santé 1991	DHS	..	3538	4685
Cameroon	1993	Enquête 1-2-3 sur l'Emploi, le Secteur informel et la Consommation des Ménages de Yaoundé (1993 à 1994)	ISS	..	2000	
Cameroon	1996	Enquête camerounaise auprès des Ménages (ECAM)	PS	..	1710	
Cameroon	1998	Enquête démographique et de Santé 1998	DHS	..	4697	8063
Cameroon	2000	Enquête à Indicateurs multiples	MICS	..	4500	
Cameroon	2000	Enquête dépenses des ménages à Douala et Yaoundé	IES	..	1805	
Cape Verde	1990	2.º Recenseamento Geral da População e Habitação	PHC	..		
Cape Verde	1998	Enquête Budget-Conditions de Vie	ILSMS	..		
Cape Verde	1999	Inquerito às Despesas e receitas Familiares	ISMS	..		
Cape Verde	1999	Enquête démographique et de Santé	..	..

Country	Year	Name of survey	Type	Frequency	Sample size	
					Households	Individuals
Cape Verde	2001	Enquête Budget-Consomation	IES	..		
Central African Rep.	1992	Enquête prioritaire sur les conditions de vie des ménages	PS	..	7500	
Central African Rep.	1994	Enquête Démographique et de Santé 1994/95	DHS	..	5551	7613
Central African Rep.	1994	Enquête socio-anthropologique 1994	..	..
Central African Rep.	1995	Enquête intégrale	ILSMS	..		
Central African Rep.	1998	Recensement général de la Population et de l'Habitat	PHC	..		
Central African Rep.	2000	Enquête à Indicateurs Multiples 2000	MICS	..	13989	31567
Chad	1990	Enquête prioritaire dans la ville de N'Djaména	PS	..		
Chad	1991	Enquête agricole	AC	..		
Chad	1991	Enquête sur les conditions de vie des ménages à N'Djaména	PS	..	2430	
Chad	1993	Enquête agricole	AC	..		
Chad	1993	Recensement général de la Population et de l'Habitat	PHC	..		
Chad	1994	Enquête agricole	AC	..		
Chad	1995	Enquête sur la consommation des ménages et le secteur informel au Tchad	PS	..	2699	
Chad	1996	Enquête démographique et de Santé 1996/97	DHS	..	6840	9774
Chad	1998	Enquête Migrations-urbanisation au Tchad (EMUT) 1998	..	..
Chad	2000	Enquête sur l'électrification au Tchad	..	..
Chad	2000	Enquête par Grappes à Indicateurs multiples	MICS	..	5374	11248
Chad	2002	ECOSIT II	PS	..		
Comoros	1995	Enquête exploratoire budget-consommation	IES	..	2004	
Comoros	1996	Enquête démographique et de Santé 1996	DHS	..	2252	3845
Eritrea	1995	Demographic and Health Survey 1995	DHS	..	5469	6168
Eritrea	1997	Eritrea household health status, utilization and expenditure survey	PS	..		
Eritrea	2001	Eritrean Demographic Health survey	DHS	..		
Ethiopia	..	Rural household Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey (RHICES)	IES	..		
Ethiopia	1992	Household Expenditure Survey	IES	..		
Ethiopia	1992	Household Expenditure Survey	IES	..		
Ethiopia	1994	Ethiopian Population & Housing Census 1994	PHC	..		
Ethiopia	1997	Welfare Monitoring Survey	HHS/WMS	Y		
Ethiopia	1998	Migration, Gender and Health Survey in Five Regions of Ethiopia	..	..	961	2500
Ethiopia	1998	Health and Nutrition Survey	..	..	33895	
Ethiopia	1998	Welfare Monitoring Survey	WMS	Y	45123	
Ethiopia	1999	National Labour Force Survey 1999	LFS	..		

Country	Year	Name of survey	Type	Frequency	Sample size	
					Households	Individuals
Ethiopia	2000	Welfare Monitoring Survey	HHS/ IES	Y	25917	123735
Ethiopia	2001	Child Labour Survey 2001	..	..	40000	
Ethiopia	2004	Ethiopian Population & Housing Census 2004	PHC	..		
Gabon	1992	Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat 1992	PHC	..		
Gabon	1994	Enquête Emploi Chômage	LFS	..		
Gabon	1994	Enquête Budget-Consommation	IES	..	2700	
Gabon	2000	Enquête démographique et de Santé	DHS	..	6203	8187
Ghana	1991	Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS3)	LSMS	..	4552	
Ghana	1993	National Demographic Survey 1993	DHS	..	5822	5864
Ghana	1995	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey	MICS	..	4471	
Ghana	1997	Core Welfare Indicators Survey	CWIQ	..	14514	
Ghana	1998	Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS4)	LSMS	..	6000	
Ghana	1998	Demographic and Health Survey 1998/99	DHS	..	6003	6385
Ghana	2002	Core Welfare Indicators Survey	CWIQ	..		
Ghana	2003	Demographic and Health Survey	DHS	..	6500	9000
Guinea	1990	Enquête de consommation auprès des ménages à Conakry	IES	..		
Guinea	1991	Enquête sur les informations prioritaires	PS	..	9600	
Guinea	1991	Enquête agricole permanente	AC	..		
Guinea	1992	Enquête démographique et de Santé 1992	DHS	..	6899	7614
Guinea	1994	Enquête intégrale sur les conditions de vie des ménages (avec module budget et consommation)	ILSMS	..	4705	
Guinea	1996	Enquête à Indicateurs Multiples	MICS	..		
Guinea	1996	Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat	PHC	..		
Guinea	1999	Enquête démographique et de santé en Guinée 1999	DHS	..	5090	8733
Guinea	2000	Enquête sur le cadre de dépense à moyen terme	..	..
Guinea	2002	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire 2002	CWIQ	..		
Kenya	1992	Welfare Monitoring Survey I	PS	..	12050	
Kenya	1993	Demographic and Health Survey 1993	DHS	..	7950	9876
Kenya	1997	Welfare Monitoring Survey III	PS	..	10874	50713
Kenya	1998	Demographic and Health Survey 1998	DHS	..	8380	11288
Kenya	1999	Service Provision Assessment 1999	DHS	..		
Kenya	2003	Demographic and Health Survey	DHS	..	9000	11500
Lesotho	1993	Household Survey	IES	..	1700	

Country	Year	Name of survey	Type	Frequency	Sample size	
					Households	Individuals
Lesotho	1995	National HH Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HECS)	IES	..	4850	
Lesotho	2002	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire	CWIQ	..		
Liberia	1986	Demographic and Health Survey 1986	DHS	..	5023	5239
Madagascar	1992	Enquête nationale démographique et sanitaire 1992	DHS	..	5944	6260
Madagascar	1992	Enquête nutritionnelle et alimentaire	..	..
Madagascar	1993	Enquête permanente auprès des ménages	ILSMS	..	4504	
Madagascar	1993	Enquête nationale sur la situation des femmes et des enfants 1992	..	..
Madagascar	1993	Recensement général de la Population et de l'Habitat	PHC	..		
Madagascar	1995	Enquête 1-2-3	..	..
Madagascar	1995	Recensement industriel	..	..
Madagascar	1995	Enquête MICS	MICS	..		
Madagascar	1996	Enquête emploi	LFS	..		
Madagascar	1997	Enquête démographique et de Santé 1997	DHS	..	7171	7060
Madagascar	1997	Enquête SET97	..	..
Madagascar	1997	Enquête prioritaire	PS	..	6350	
Madagascar	1999	Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages	PS	..	5120	
Madagascar	2001	Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages	PS	..		
Madagascar	2003	Enquête démographique et de Santé	DHS	..	8000	9500
Malawi	1990	Household Expenditure and Small Scale Economic Activities	ILSMS	..	6000	
Malawi	1992	National Sample Survey of Agriculture	AC	..	12000	
Malawi	1992	Demographic and Health Survey 1992	DHS	..	5323	6001
Malawi	1996	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices in Health Survey 1996	DHS	..	2798	5341
Malawi	1997	Integrated Household Survey 1997/98	ILSMS	..	10698	109680
Malawi	2000	Demographic and Health Survey 2000	DHS	..	14213	16312
Malawi	2002	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire 2002	CWIQ	..		
Mali	1990	Recensement du cheptel national	AC	..		
Mali	1992	Enquête sur les Migrations au Mali	..	..
Mali	1994	Enquête malienne de conjoncture économique et sociale	PS	..	9700	
Mali	1995	Enquête agricole de conjoncture 1995/1996	AC	..		
Mali	1995	Enquête démographique et de Santé 1995/96	DHS	..	8716	12178
Mali	1996	Enquête sur les dépenses des ménages de Bamako 1996 (UEMOA)	IES	..	1008	
Mali	1996	Enquête à indicateurs multiples	MICS	..		
Mali	1997	Enquête sur l'Emploi et le Chômage au Mali	LFS	..		

Country	Year	Name of survey	Type	Frequency	Sample size	
					Households	Individuals
Mali	1998	Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat 1998	PHC	..		
Mali	2001	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire 2001	CWIQ	..		
Mauritania	1991	Enquête sur la santé de la mère et de l'enfant 1991	..	..
Mauritania	1992	Enquête sur les priorités 1	PS	..	5860	
Mauritania	1992	Enquête sur le secteur informel en milieu urbain	ISS	..		
Mauritania	1993	Enquête sur les priorités 2	PS	..	5860	
Mauritania	1993	Enquête nationale sur les migrations	..	..
Mauritania	1995	Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages	ILSMS	..	3540	
Mauritania	1995	Enquête nationale sur les indicateurs des objectifs à mi-terme en Mauritanie 1995	MICS	..		
Mauritania	1998	Enquête auprès des Ménages et Exploitants agro-pastoraux EMEAP 1998–99	AC	..		
Mauritania	2000	Enquête démographique et de santé 2000/01	DHS	..	6149	10215
Mauritania	2000	Enquête sur les conditions de vie des ménages 2000–2001	ILSMS	..	6000	
Mauritania	2003	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire 2003	CWIQ	..		
Mauritius	1986	Household Budget Survey	IES	..		
Mauritius	1991	Household Budget Survey	IES	..		
Mozambique	1991	Inquerito as familias	PS	..		
Mozambique	1991	Inquerito junto dos agregados familias	IES	..		
Mozambique	1991	National Demographic survey	..	..
Mozambique	1995	Multiple indicators survey	MICS	..		
Mozambique	1996	National household survey 1996/97	ILSMS	..	8274	42777
Mozambique	1997	Demographic and Health Survey 1997	DHS	..	9282	11114
Mozambique	1997	National Census	PHC	..		
Mozambique	2000	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire 2000	CWIQ	..		
Mozambique	2002	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire 2002-2003	CWIQ	..		
Namibia	1992	Demographic and Health Survey 1992	DHS	..	4101	5421
Namibia	2000	Demographic and Health Survey 2000	DHS	..	6392	9699
Namibia	..	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	IES	..		
Niger	1992	Enquête sur les besoins et aspirations des jeunes au Niger	..	..
Niger	1992	Enquête démographique et de Santé 1992	DHS	..	2070	
Niger	1992	Enquête nigérienne sur les Migrations et l'Urbanisation	PHC	..		
Niger	1992	Enquête budget et consommation des ménages "Phase rurale"	ILSMS	..	2070	
Niger	1993	Enquêtes sur les échanges commerciaux entre le Niger et le Nigéria	..	..
Niger	1993	Enquête de conjoncture sur l'agriculture et l'élevage	AC	..		

Country	Year	Name of survey	Type	Frequency	Sample size	
					Households	Individuals
Niger	1994	Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale	PS	..	4408	
Niger	1994	Enquête agricole	AC	..		
Niger	1995	Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale	ILSMS	..	4383	
Niger	1995	Enquête nationale sur le secteur informel	ISS	..		
Niger	1996	Enquête sur les indicateurs multiples	MICS	..		
Niger	1996	Enquête sur les dépenses des ménages de Niamey 1996 (UEMOA)	IES	..	1008	
Niger	1998	Enquête auprès des établissements scolaires et des parents d'élèves	..	..
Niger	1998	Enquête démographique et de Santé 1998	DHS	..	5928	11119
Niger	2000	Enquête à indicateurs multiples 2000 et Enquête de base du programme "Services de base intégrés"	MICS	..	4321	10744
Niger	2002	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire 2002	CWIQ	..		
Nigeria	1992	National Consumer Survey	ILSMS	..	9700	
Nigeria	1993	General Household survey	ILSMS	..	250000	
Nigeria	1993	National Sample Survey Agriculture	AC	..	250000	
Nigeria	1996	General Household survey	ILSMS	..	27500	
Nigeria	1996	National Consumer Survey	IES	..		
Nigeria	1999	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire - Lagos State (Pilot Survey)	CWIQ	..		
Nigeria	1999	Demographic and health Survey 1999	DHS	..	7647	12490
Nigeria	2000	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	MICS	..	16331	30546
Nigeria	2001	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire - Benue State (Pilot Survey)	CWIQ	..		
Nigeria	2002	CWIQ 2002 - 6 States	CWIQ	..		
Nigeria	2003	Demographic and Health Survey	DHS	..	8000	10750
Nigeria	2003	National Consumer Survey (NCS), 2003	ILSMS	..		
Rwanda	1991	Recensement général de la population 1991	PHC	..		
Rwanda	1992	Enquête démographique et de Santé 1992	DHS	..	6252	7145
Rwanda	1993	Enquête prioritaire	PS	..		
Rwanda	1998	Enquête intégrale sur les conditions de vie des ménages	ILSMS	..		
Rwanda	2000	Enquête démographique et de Santé 2000	DHS	..	9696	13138
Rwanda	2000	Enquête à Indicateurs Multiples	MICS	..	4205	5207
Rwanda	2001	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire 2001	CWIQ	..		
Senegal	1991	Enquête emploi, sous emploi, chômage en milieu urbain 1991, région de Dakar	LFS	..		
Senegal	1992	Enquête démographique et de Santé 1992/93	DHS	..	3528	7746
Senegal	1994	Enquête sénégalaise auprès des ménages	IES	..	3277	

Country	Year	Name of survey	Type	Frequency	Sample size	
					Households	Individuals
Senegal	1995	Enquête par grappe à Indicateurs multiples	MICS	..		
Senegal	1996	Enquête sur les dépenses des ménages de la capitale 1996 (UEMOA)	IES	..	1008	
Senegal	1997	Enquête démographique et de Santé 1997	DHS	..	4722	12899
Senegal	1998	Recensement National de l'Agriculture 98/99	AC	..		
Senegal	1999	Enquête démographique et de Santé 1999	DHS	..	9085	25039
Senegal	2000	Enquête sur les Objectifs de la fin de la Décennie sur l'Enfance	MICS	..	6383	20709
Senegal	2001	Enquête sénégalaise auprès des ménages	IES	..		
Senegal	2001	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire 2001	CWIQ	..		
Senegal	2003	Enquête démographique et de santé	DHS	..		
Sierra Leone	2000	Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey	MICS	..	4021	7687
Sierra Leone	2003	Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS)	ILSMS	..		
Somalia	1984	Household Budget Survey 1984/85 in Mogadishu	IES	..		
Somalia	1985	Household Budget Survey 1985/86 outside Mogadishu	IES	..		
Somalia	1987	Survey of Informal Sector Enterprises, Mogadiscio	ISS	..		
Somalia	1999	Multiple Cluster survey	MICS	..	4170	9321
South Africa	1993	KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS)	ILSMS	..	1558	
South Africa	1993	Living Standards and Development Survey	ILSMS	..	9000	
South Africa	1994	South Africa Integrated Household Survey	LSMS	..	9000	
South Africa	1995	October Household Survey/Income & Expenditure Survey	ILSMS	..	29700	130787
South Africa	1998	Demographic and Health Survey 1998	DHS	..	12247	14287
South Africa	1998	KwaZulu-Natal Income Dynamics Study (KIDS)	ILSMS	..		
South Africa	1999	October Household Survey/Income & Expenditure	ILSMS	..		
Sudan	1983	Population Census	PHC	..		
Sudan	1987	Household income and expenditure survey 78/80	IES	..		
Sudan	1988	Sudan household Economic Survey 88/89	IES	..		
Sudan	1989	Demographic and Health Survey 1989/90	DHS	..	6891	5860
Swaziland	1985	National Income and Expenditure Survey	IES	..	3802	
Swaziland	1995	Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey	IES	..	6246	
Tanzania	1991	Household income and Expenditure Survey	IES	..		
Tanzania	1991	Demographic and Health Survey 1991/92	DHS	..		
Tanzania	1993	Human Resource Development Survey (HRDS)	LSMS	..		
Tanzania	1994	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Survey 1994	DHS	..		
Tanzania	1995	Sumve Survey on Adult and Children Mortality 1995	DHS	..		

Country	Year	Name of survey	Type	Frequency	Sample size	
					Households	Individuals
Tanzania	1996	Demographic and Health Survey 1996	DHS	..		
Tanzania	2000	Integrated Labour Force Survey	LFS	..		
Tanzania	2000	Household Budget Survey 2000/2001	PS	..		
Tanzania	2003	Demographic and Health Survey	DHS	..		
Togo	1996	Enquête sur les dépenses des ménages de Lomé 1996 (UEMOA)	IES	..		
Togo	1996	Recensement National de l'Agriculture	AC	..		
Togo	1998	Enquête Démographique et de Santé 1998	DHS	..		
Uganda	1992	National Integrated Household Survey	ILSMS	..	9929	
Uganda	1993	Monitoring Survey I	PS	..	5040	
Uganda	1994	Monitoring Survey II	PS	..		
Uganda	1995	Monitoring Survey III	PS	..		
Uganda	1995	Demographic and Health Survey 1995	DHS	..	7550	9066
Uganda	1995	National Household Survey I	PS	..		
Uganda	1996	National Household Survey II (96/97)	PS	..		
Uganda	1999	National Household Survey 99/2000	PS	..	10700	
Uganda	2000	Demographic and Health Survey 2000/01	DHS	..	7885	9208
Uganda	2002	Household Budget Survey	IES	..		
Uganda	2002	National Household Survey 2002	PS	..		
Zambia	1990	Census of population, housing and agriculture 1990	PHC	..		
Zambia	1991	SDA Priority Survey	PS	..	10000	
Zambia	1991	Household Budget Survey	IES	..		
Zambia	1992	Demographic and Health Survey 1992	DHS	..	6209	7060
Zambia	1993	SDA Priority Survey II	PS	..	10000	
Zambia	1993	Household Budget Survey	IES	..	4500	
Zambia	1996	Demographic and Health Survey 1996/97	DHS	..	7286	9870
Zambia	1996	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey I	PS	..	11800	
Zambia	1998	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey II	PS	..	16710	
Zambia	1999	Child Labor Survey and End of Decade Survey 1999	...	..
Zambia	2000	2000 Census of Population and Housing	PHC	..		
Zambia	2001	Demographic and Health Survey 2001	DHS	..	8000	10500
Zambia	2002	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey III	ILSMS	..		
Zimbabwe	1990	Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey	IES	..		
Zimbabwe	1993	Zimbabwean Indicator Monitoring Survey 1993	PS	..		

Country	Year	Name of survey	Type	Frequency	Sample size	
					Households	Individuals
Zimbabwe	1994	Demographic and Health Survey 1994	DHS	..	5984	10922
Zimbabwe	1995	Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey 1995/96	IES	..		
Zimbabwe	1999	Demographic and Health Survey 1999	DHS	..	6369	8516

Note: The database also includes some surveys from before 1990, yet these are not shown in this table, except if there is no later survey known. Where surveys have been conducted repeatedly, only the last three surveys are shown.

Table 3: Information on old age pension coverage (pension receipt) in household surveys

Country	Year	Survey	Public pension	Occupational pension	Personal pension	Pensioner ^a
Asia & Pacific ILO Region1						
China	1995–97	China Living Standards Survey (CLSS), 1995-1997	Total household pension income			—
India	1997	Survey of Living Conditions	Yes, amount	—	—	Yes
Nepal	1995/96	Nepal Living Standards Survey I	Total individual pension income			..
Pakistan	1991	Pakistan Integrated Household Survey	Total individual pension income			—
Vietnam	1997/98	Vietnam Living Standards Survey (VLSS)	Total household income from social fund, including pensions			—
Europe & Central Asia ILO Region1						
Albania	1996	Employment and Welfare Survey	Yes	—	—	—
Armenia	1996	Armenian Household Budget Survey	Yes	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	1995	Azerbaijan Survey of Living Conditions	Yes	—	—	—
Azerbaijan	2001	Quarterly Questionnaire on Incomes and Expenditures on Households	Total individual pension income			—
Azerbaijan	2002	State Statistical Survey	Total individual pension income			—
Belarus	2001	Survey of the Household Living standards in the Republic of Belarus	Yes, amount	Yes, amount (military)	—	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001	Living Standard Measurement Survey	Total individual pension income			—
Bulgaria	2001	Bulgaria Integrated Household Survey	Yes Age, job and monthly salary at retirement	—	Yes Age, job and monthly salary at retirement	Yes
Estonia	2000	Household Budget Survey	Yes, amount	—	—	—
Georgia	1998	Household Budget Survey	Total household pension income			—
Georgia	2000	Georgian Red Cross	Yes, amount	—	—	Yes
Georgia	2002	General Household Questionnaire	Total household pension incomes and social security			—
Hungary	1999	Tárki Household Monitor Survey (Tárki Háztartás Monitor)	Yes, amount; early retirement included	—	—	Yes
Kazakhstan	1996	Living Standard Measurement Survey Kazakhstan 1996	Total individual pension income			—
Kyrgyzstan	1998	Kyrgyz Poverty Monitoring Survey (KPMS)	Total individual pension income			—
Lithuania	2000	Household Budget Survey	Yes, amount	—	Yes, amount	—
Moldova	2001	The 1997 Moldova Household Budget Survey	Yes, type of pension not specified			—

Country	Year	Survey	Public pension	Occupational pension	Personal pension	Pensioner *
Poland	2000	Badanie Aktywnosci Ekonomicznej Ludnosci	Yes	—	—	—
Romania	1997	Romania Integrated Household Survey (RIHS) / Ancheta Integrata in	Gospodarii	Yes, amount	—	—
Russian Federation	2000	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey	Yes, amount	—	—	—
Slovenia	1997/98	Household Budget Survey (Anketa o porabi v gospodinjstvih)	Yes, amount (household)	—	Yes, amount (ind)	—
Tajikistan	1999	Tajik Living Standards Survey (TLSS)	Total household pension incomes			—
Turkey	2000	Consumption and Income	Total household pension incomes			—
Latin America & Caribbean ILO Region1						
Argentina	2002	Encuesta permanente de Hogares (EPH)				..
Bolivia	2000	Encuesta continua de Hogares — Condiciones de Vida (ECH)	Total individual pension income			Yes
Brazil	1997	Pesquisa nacional por Amostra de Domicilios (PNAD)	..	..	..	..
Chile	2000	Caracterización socioeconómica nacional (CASEN)	Yes	—	—	Yes
Colombia	1999	Encuesta nacional de Hogares-Fuerza de Trabajo (ENH)	Total pension income			Yes
El Salvador	1999	Encuesta de Hogares de propósitos múltiples	Amount from old age and disability, public/occupational/personal not specified			Yes
Guatemala	2000	Encuesta nacional de Ingresos y Gastos familiares (ENIGFAM)	Yes, amount	—	Yes, amount	—
Guyana	1992	Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)	Yes, amount not specified by pension type			—
Jamaica	2000	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC)	Total individual pension income			—
Mexico	2000	Encuesta nacional de Ingreso-Gasto de los Hogares (ENIGH)	Total household pension income			..
Nicaragua	1998	Encuesta nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Niveles de Vida (EMNV)	Total household pension income			—
Panama	1997	Encuesta de Hogares (EH)	..	..	Yes, amount per household	Yes
Panama	1997	Encuesta de Niveles de Vida (ENV)	..	..	Yes, amount per household	Yes
Paraguay	1997/98	Encuesta integrada de Hogares (EIH)	Total individual pension income			—
Peru	1994	Encuesta nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Niveles de Vida (ENNIV)	Yes, amount per household (AFP)	—	—	—

Country	Year	Survey	Public pension	Occupational pension	Personal pension	Pensioner *
Middle East & North Africa ILO Region1						
Djibouti	1996	Enquête djiboutienne auprès des Ménages — Indicateurs sociaux	Total pension income	Total pension income	Total pension income	—
Sub-Saharan Africa ILO Region1						
Angola	1990	Household Budget and Nutrition Survey	Yes	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	1996	Enquête sur les dépenses des ménages de Ouagadougou 1996 (UEMOA)	—	—	—	Yes
Burkina Faso	1998	Enquête prioritaire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Burundi	1998	Enquête prioritaire 1998 — Étude nationale sur les conditions de vie des populations	..	..	..	Yes
Cameroon	1996	Enquête camerounaise auprès des Ménages (ECAM)	Total insurance income, not specified by type			—
Cameroon	2000	Enquête dépenses des ménages à Douala et Yaoundé	..	..	..	Yes
Central African Republic	1992	Enquête prioritaire sur les conditions de vie des ménages	Total transfer income, including insurances			..
Ethiopia	2000	Welfare Monitoring Survey	Total pension incomes and other social benefits			Yes
Gabon	1994	Enquête Budget-Consommation	Total individual pension incomes			Yes
Ghana	1998	Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS4)	Yes, amount	—	—	—
Guinea	1991	Enquête sur les informations prioritaires	Total household transfer income			—
Kenya	1997	Welfare Monitoring Survey III	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	1999	Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages	Total household transfer income			Yes
Malawi	1990	Household Expenditure and Small Scale Economic Activities	Total household transfer income			—
Malawi	1997	Integrated Household Survey 1997/98	—	—	—	—
Mali	1994	Enquête Malienne de conjoncture économique et sociale	Total household income from social security (including pension)			—
Mali	1996	Enquête sur les dépenses des ménages de Bamako 1996 (UEMOA)	—	—	—	Yes
Mauritania	1988	Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat 1988	—	—	—	Yes
Mauritania	1993	Enquête sur les priorités 2	-	—	—	Yes
Mauritania	1995	Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages	Yes, amount per household	Not specified	Yes, amount per household	—
Mozambique	1996	National household survey 96/97	Total household pension incomes			—
Niger	1995	Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale	Yes, amount	Yes, amount (military pension)	—	—
Niger	1996	Enquête sur les dépenses des ménages de Niamey 1996 (UEMOA)	—	—	—	Yes

Country	Year	Survey	Public pension	Occupational pension	Personal pension	Pensioner ¹
Senegal	1994	Enquête sénégalaise auprès des ménages	Total individual pension incomes			—
Senegal	1996	Enquête sur les dépenses des ménages de la capitale 1996 (UEMOA)	—	—	—	Yes
Sierra Leone	2003	Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS)	Total individual pension incomes			—
South Africa	1993	Living Standards and Development Survey	Yes, amount (Social Pension)	Yes, amount (Civil Servants)	Yes, amount (Civil Servants)	—
South Africa	1994	South Africa Integrated Household Survey	Yes, amount	—	Yes, amount (Provident Fund)	—
Tanzania	1993	Human Resource Development Survey (HRDS)	—	—	—	Yes
Tanzania	2000	Integrated Labour Force Survey	Yes, type of pension not specified	Yes, type of pension not specified	Yes	—
Togo	1996	Enquête sur les dépenses des ménages de Lomé 1996 (UEMOA)	—	—	—	Yes
Uganda	1992	National Integrated Household Survey	—	—	—	—
Uganda	1999	National Household Survey 99/2000	Total household pension incomes			—
Zambia	1998	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey II	Total household pension incomes			Yes

¹ Pensioner: self-classification as a pensioner.

Note: In case of repeated surveys in some countries, only the most recent survey is listed.

Source: ILO Social Security Household Survey Database.

Table 4: Information on old age pension coverage (protected persons) in household surveys

Country	Year	Survey	Insured			Active contributor		
			Public	Occupational	Personal	Public	Occupational	Personal
Asia & Pacific								
India	1997	Survey of Living Conditions	Yes, unspecified	—	—	—	—	—
Nepal	1995–1996	Nepal Living Standards Survey I	Yes, provident fund	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	1991	Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS) 1991	—	Yes, Employees Provident Fund	—	—	Yes, amount of contribution to Employees Provident Fund	—
Vietnam	1997/98	Vietnam Living Standards Survey (VLSS)	Yes, not specified	Yes, not specified	—	—	—	—
Europe & Central Asia								
Albania	1996	Employment and Welfare Survey	—	Participation in voluntary pension scheme	—	—	Participation in voluntary pension scheme	—
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001	Living Standard Measurement Survey	Yes, not specified	Contributing to unspecified pension insurance	—	Yes, not specified	Contributing to unspecified pension insurance	—
Kyrgyzstan	1998	Kyrgyz Poverty Monitoring Survey (KPMS)	Yes	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	2000	Household Budget Survey	—	Yes	—	—	—	Yes, amount of contribution
Romania	1994	Romanian Integrated Household Survey (RIHS) 1994	Yes	—	—	Yes, amount of contribution	—	—
Latin America & Caribbean								
Brazil	1997	Pesquisa nacional por Amostra de Domicilios (PNAD)	Yes, unspecified pension fund	—	—	—	Contributing to unspecified pension fund	—
Colombia	1999	Encuesta nacional de Hogares-Fuerza de Trabajo (ENH)	Yes	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	1995	Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida (ECV) 2 nd Round	Yes	Yes	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	2000	Encuesta nacional de Ingresos y Gastos familiares (ENIGFAM)	Yes, IGSS	—	—	Yes, IGSS	—	—

Country	Year	Survey	Insured			Active contributor		
			Public	Occupational	Personal	Public	Occupational	Personal
Jamaica	2000	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC)	Household contribution expenditure (unspecified)		Household expenditure on life insurance	Household contribution expenditure (unspecified)		Household expenditure on life insurance
Nicaragua	1998	Encuesta nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Niveles de Vida (EMNV)	Yes, INSS	—	—	Yes, INSS	—	—
Panama	1997	Encuesta de Niveles de Vida (ENV)	..	..	Yes	..	..	Yes
Panama	1997	Encuesta de Hogares (EH)	..	..	Yes	..	..	Yes
Paraguay	1997–1998	Encuesta integrada de Hogares (EIH)	Yes, unspecified		—	—	—	—
Peru	1994	Encuesta nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Niveles de Vida (ENNIV)	Yes, IPSS, AFP	Yes, military/police	—	—	—	—
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Central African Republic	1992	Enquête prioritaire sur les conditions de vie des ménages	—	Yes	—	—	—	—
Gabon	1994	Enquête Budget-Consommation	—	—	Yes, life insurance	—	—	Yes, life insurance
Ghana	1998	Ghana Living Standards Survey	Yes, type of scheme not specified			—	—	—
Kenya	1997	Welfare Monitoring Survey III	—	—	Yes	—	—	Yes, household contribution expenditure previous year
Madagascar	1999	Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages	Yes	—	—	—	—	—
Malawi	1990	Household Expenditure and Small Scale Economic Activities	—	—	Yes	—	—	Yes, amount of contribution
Malawi	1997	Integrated Household Survey 1997/98	—	—	Yes	—	—	Yes, household contribution expenditure on life insurance
Mali	1994	Enquête malienne de conjoncture économique et sociale	Yes, type of scheme not specified			—	—	—
Mauritania	1993	Enquête sur les priorités 2	Yes, type of scheme not specified			—	—	—

Country	Year	Survey	Insured			Active contributor		
			Public	Occupational	Personal	Public	Occupational	Personal
Nigeria	2003	National Consumer Survey (NCS), 2003	Yes, type of scheme not specified	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	2003	Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS)	Yes, type of scheme not specified	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa	1993	Living Standards and Development Survey	Yes, type of scheme not specified	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa	1994	South Africa Integrated Household Survey	Yes, type of scheme not specified	—	—	—	—	—
Tanzania	2000	Integrated Labour Force Survey	Total social security	—	—	—	—	—
Uganda	1992	National Integrated Household Survey	—	—	Yes	—	—	Life insurance
Zambia	1993	SDA Priority Survey II	Yes, type of scheme not specified	—	—	—	—	—
Zambia	1998	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey II	Yes, type of scheme not specified	—	—	—	—	—

Note: In case of repeated surveys in some countries, only the most recent survey is listed.

Source: ILO Social Security Household Survey Database.

Table 5: Information on survivors' benefits in household surveys

Country	Year	Name of Survey	Survivors' benefit
Asia & Pacific			
India	1997	Survey of Living Conditions	Yes, amount
Europe & Central Asia			
Armenia	1996	Armenian Household Budget Survey	..
Azerbaijan	1995	Azerbaijan Survey of Living Conditions	..
Azerbaijan	2001	Quarterly Questionnaire on Incomes and Expenditures on Households	Yes, amount
Azerbaijan	2002	State Statistical Survey	Yes, amount
Belarus	2001	Survey of the Household Living standards in the Republic of Belarus	Yes, amount
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001	Living Standard Measurement Survey	Yes, amount
Bulgaria	2001	Integrated Household Survey	Yes, amount lump sum, amount last month
Georgia	1998	Household Budget Survey	Yes, amount
Hungary	1999	Tárki Household Monitor Survey (Tárki Háztartás Monitor)	Yes, amount (ind)
Kazakhstan	1996	Living Standard Measurement Survey Kazakstan 1996	Yes, amount
Kyrgyz Republic	1996	Kyrgyz Multipurpose Poverty Study (KMPS)	Yes, amount
Kyrgyz Republic	1998	Kyrgyz Poverty Monitoring Survey (KPMS)	Yes, amount
Lithuania	2000	Household Budget Survey	Yes, amount
Romania	1994	Romanian Integrated Household Survey (RIHS) 1994	Yes
Romania	1997	Romania Integrated Household Survey (RIHS) / Ancheta Integrata in Gospodarii	Yes, amount
Russian Federation	2000	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey	Yes, amount
Latin America & Caribbean			
Argentina	2002	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH)	..
Bolivia	2000	Encuesta Continua de Hogares - Condicionas de Vida (ECH)	Yes, amount
Chile	2000	Caracterizacion Socioeconomica Nacional (CASEN)	Yes
Guatemala	2000	Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos Familiares (ENIGFAM)	Yes, amount

Table 6: Information on sickness and disability-related benefits in household surveys: Sickness benefits, employment injury benefits and disability benefits

Country	Year	Survey	Sickness benefits	Employment injury benefits		Disability benefits	
				Public	Private	Public	Private
Asia & Pacific							
India	1997	Survey of Living Conditions	—	Yes, amount	Yes, amount	Yes, amount	Yes, amount
Europe & Central Asia							
Albania	1996	Employment and Welfare Survey	Not specified, could be in "other insurance payments" category			Yes, time of first payment, number of payments in 1993–95	..
Armenia	1996	Armenian Household Budget Survey	..	..	..	Yes	..
Azerbaijan	1995	Azerbaijan Survey of Living Conditions	—	Yes	..	—	—
Azerbaijan	2001	Quarterly Questionnaire on Incomes and Expenditures on Households	—	—	—	Yes, amount	—
Azerbaijan	2002	State Statistical Survey	—	—	—	Yes, amount	—
Belarus	2001	Survey of the Household Living standards in the Republic of Belarus	—	—	—	Yes, amount	—
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001	Living Standard Measurement Survey	—	—	—	Yes, amount	Private/public not specified.
Bulgaria	2001	Integrated Household Survey	—	—	—	Yes, detailed.	—
Estonia	2000	Household Budget Survey	Yes, amount	—	—	—	—
Georgia	1998	Household Budget Survey	Yes, amount	—	—	Yes, amount	—
Georgia	2000	Georgian Red Cross	-	—	—	Yes, amount	—
Hungary	1999	Tárki Household Monitor Survey (Tárki Háztartás Monitor)	Yes, amount	—	—	Yes, amount	—
Kazakhstan	1996	Living Standard Measurement Survey Kazakstan 1996	Yes, amount	—	—	Yes, amount	—
Kyrgyz Republic	1996	Kyrgyz Multipurpose Poverty Study (KMPS)	Yes, amount	..	—	Yes, amount	—
Kyrgyz Republic	1998	Kyrgyz Poverty Monitoring Survey (KPMS)	Yes, amount	—	—	Yes, amount	—

Country	Year	Survey	Sickness benefits	Employment injury benefits		Disability benefits	
				Public	Private	Public	Private
Lithuania	2000	Household Budget Survey	Yes, amount	Yes, amount	—	Yes, amount	—
Moldova	2001	Household Budget Survey	—	—	—	Yes	—
Romania	1997	Romania Integrated Household Survey (RIHS) / Ancheta Integrata în Gospodarii	Yes, amount	—	—	—	—
Russian Federation	2000	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey	—	—	—	Yes, amount	—
Slovenia	1997 - 1998	Household Budget Survey (Anketa o porabi v gospodinjstvih)	—	—	—	Yes, amount	—
Tajikistan	1999	Tajik Living Standards Survey (TLSS)	Yes, amount	—	—	Yes, amount	—
Latin America & Caribbean							
Argentina	2002	Encuesta permanente de Hogares (EPH)	Yes	—	—	Yes	Yes
Bolivia	2000	Encuesta continua de Hogares — Condicionas de Vida (ECH)	—	—	—	Yes, amount	..
Chile	2000	Caracterización socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN)	—	—	—	Yes	—
Colombia	1999	Encuesta nacional de Hogares-Fuerza de Trabajo (ENH)	—	—	—	Yes, amount	—
Ecuador	1995	Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida (ECV) 2nd Round	—	Yes, amount Public/private not specified		—	—
El Salvador	1999	Encuesta de Hogares de propósitos múltiples	—	—	—	Amount of pensions (old age and disability), not broken down	
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Cameroon	1996	Enquête camerounaise auprès des Ménages (ECAM)	Total from insurance, type not specified	Total from insurance, not specified by type		Total from insurance, not specified by type	
Cape Verde	1988	Inquerito as Despesas e Receitas Familiares	—	—	—	Yes, amount	—
Central African Republic	1992	Enquête prioritaire sur les conditions de vie des ménages	—	—	—	Total income from transfers, including insurances.	
Comoros	1995	Enquête exploratoire budget-consommation	—	—	—	Yes	—
Ghana	1991	Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS3)	..	..	—	Yes, amount	—

Country	Year	Survey	Sickness benefits	Employment injury benefits		Disability benefits	
				Public	Private	Public	Private
Malawi	1990	Household Expenditure and Small Scale Economic Activities	Yes, amount received from employer	—	—	—	—
Niger	1995	Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale	—	Yes, amount	Yes, amount	—	—
Sierra Leone	2003	Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS), 2002-2003	—	—	—	Yes, amount	—
South Africa	1993	Living Standards and Development Survey	—	—	—	Yes, amount	—
South Africa	1994	South Africa Integrated Household Survey	—	—	—	Yes, amount	—

Note: In case of repeated surveys in some countries, only the most recent survey is listed.

Source: ILO Social Security Household Survey Database.

Table 7: Information on affiliation to a health and sickness insurance in household surveys

Country	Year	Survey	Public health insurance		Private health insurance		Sickness insurance	
			Insured	Active contributor	Insured	Active contributor	Insured	Active contributor
Asia & Pacific								
Nepal	1995–1996	Nepal Living Standards Survey I	Yes	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	1991	Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS) 1991	Yes, type of insurance not specified.	—	Yes, type of insurance not specified.	—	—	—
Vietnam	1997–1998	Vietnam Living Standards Survey (VLSS)	Yes, type of insurance not specified.	Yes, amount of contribution.	Yes, type of insurance not specified.	Yes, amount of contribution.	Yes	—
Europe & Central Asia								
Albania	1996	Employment and Welfare Survey	—	—	—	—	—	Information if employer provides paid leave included.
Armenia	1996	Armenian Household Budget Survey	—	—	—	—	If there is a paid leave available	If there is a paid leave available
Azerbaijan	1995	Azerbaijan Survey of Living Conditions	Yes, beneficial medical services received in the last month.	—	—	—	—	—
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001	Living Standard Measurement Survey	Yes	Yes	—	—	—	—
Georgia	2000	Georgian Red Cross	—	—	Yes	Yes, amount of contribution.	—	—
Kyrgyz Republic	1998	Kyrgyz Poverty Monitoring Survey (KPMS)	—	—	—	—	Yes	—
Lithuania	2000	Household Budget Survey	—	—	Yes	Yes, amount of contribution.	—	—
Russian Federation	2000	Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey	Yes	—	Yes	Yes, amount of contribution.	Yes	—
Turkey	2000	Consumption and Income	Yes (ES, SSK, BAGKUR)	—	Yes	—	—	—

Latin America & Caribbean

Brazil	1997	Pesquisa nacional por Amostra de Domicilios (PNAD)	—	—	Yes, private (non-welfare)	n.a.	Contributing to 'Social Security Institute'	Contributing to 'Social Security Institute'
Chile	2000	Caracterización socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN)	Yes, insurance schemes listed.	—	—	—	—	—
Colombia	1999	Encuesta nacional de Hogares-Fuerza de Trabajo (ENH)	Yes	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	1998	Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida (ECV) 3 rd Round	Yes, public, private, IESS or ISSPOL.	—	—	—	—	—
El Salvador	1999	Encuesta de Hogares de propósitos Múltiples	Yes, ISSS or private.	Yes, ISSS or private.	Yes, ISSS or private.	Yes, ISSS or private.	n.a.	n.a.
Guatemala	2000	Encuesta nacional de Ingresos y Gastos familiares (ENIGFAM)	Yes, IGSS.	Yes, IGSS	Yes	—	Yes, IGSS	Yes, IGSS
Guyana	1992	Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)	Yes. National Insurance Scheme (NIS)	—	Yes	—	n.a.	n.a.
Jamaica	2000	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC)	Yes, amount. Type of insurance not specified.	Yes.	Yes, amount. Type of insurance not specified.	Yes.	—	—
Mexico	2000	Encuesta nacional de IngresoGasto de los Hogares (ENIGH)	Yes, IMSS. ISSSTE, PEMEX, SECMAR, SEDENA	—	Yes	—	n.a.	n.a.
Nicaragua	1998	Encuesta nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Niveles de Vida (EMNV)	Yes, INSS.	—	Yes	—	—	—
Panama	1997	Encuesta de Niveles de Vida (ENV)	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	—	—
Panama	1997	Encuesta de Hogares (EH)	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	—	—
Peru	1994	Encuesta nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Niveles de Vida (ENNIV)	Yes, IPSS	Yes, ISSS or private.	Yes	—	Yes	—

Sub-Saharan Africa									
Burundi	1998	Enquête prioritaire 1998 — Étude nationale sur les conditions de vie des populations	Yes	Yes.	—	—	—	—	—
Cape Verde	1988	Inquerito as Despesas e Receitas Familiares	Yes	Yes, amount.	—	—	—	—	—
Central African Republic	1992	Enquête prioritaire sur les conditions de vie des ménages	Yes, health consultation in the last month within FCFA.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central African Republic	1994	Enquête démographique et de Santé 1994/95	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comoros	1995	Enquête exploratoire budget-consommation	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gabon	1994	Enquête Budget-Consommation	Not specified if insurance is public/private. Expenditure on health insurance given.				—	—	—
Ghana	1998	Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS4)	Yes	—	—	—	Yes	Not specified	
Ghana	1991	Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS3)	Yes	—	—	—	Yes	Not specified	
Kenya	1997	Welfare Monitoring Survey III	Yes, type of insurance not specified.				—	—	
Madagascar	1999	Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages	Yes, type of insurance not specified.				Yes	—	
Malawi	1997	Integrated Household Survey 1997/98	Yes	Yes, amount spent in hh for health insurance	Yes	Yes, amount spent in hh for health insurance	—	—	
Malawi	1990	Household Expenditure and Small Scale Economic Activities	Yes	Yes, amount of contribution.	Yes	Yes, amount of contribution.	—	—	
Mali	1994	Enquête malienne de conjoncture économique et sociale	—	—	—	—	Yes	—	
Mauritania	1989	Enquête permanente sur les conditions de vie des ménages 2	Yes, type of insurance not specified.	—	Yes, type of insurance not specified.	—	Yes	—	
Niger	1994	Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—	

Nigeria	2003	National Consumer Survey (NCS), 2003	Yes, type of insurance not specified.	—	Yes, type of insurance not specified.	—	Yes	—
Senegal	1994	Enquête sénégalaise auprès des ménages	Yes, IPN, amount of contribution.	—	-	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	2003	Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS), 2002-2003	Yes, amount. Type of insurance not specified.	—	Yes, amount. Type of insurance not specified.	—	Yes	—
Tanzania	2000	Integrated Labour force survey	Total social security, including health insurance.	—	—	—	Yes	—
Zambia	1993	SDA Priority Survey II	—	—	—	—	Yes	—
Zambia	1998	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey II	—	—	—	—	Yes	—

Note: In case of repeated surveys in some countries, only the most recent survey is listed.

Source: ILO Social Security Household Survey Database.

Table 8: Information on severance pay and military benefits in household surveys

Country	Year	Name of Survey	Severance pay	Military Benefits
Europe and Central Asia				
Albania	1996	Employment and Welfare Survey	Time of first payment, number of payments in	—
Armenia	1996	Armenian Household Budget Survey	Social aid in kind, value, household data	Yes
Azerbaijan	1995	Azerbaijan Survey of Living Conditions	Category "other state allowances" in cash	Can be calculated
Azerbaijan	2001	Quarterly Questionnaire on Incomes and Expenditures on Households	Yes, amount	Can be calculated
Azerbaijan	2002	State Statistical Survey	Yes, amount	Can be calculated
Belarus	2001	Survey of the Household Living standards in the Republic of Belarus	Yes, amount	Can be calculated
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001	Living Standard Measurement Survey	Permanent, temporary, allowance, - amount	Yes
Bulgaria	1997	Integrated Household Survey	Guaranteed minimum income, amount	Can be calculated
Bulgaria	2001	Bulgaria Integrated Household Survey	Yes, amount	Can be calculated
Estonia	2000	Household Budget Survey	Yes, amount	Can be calculated
Georgia	1998	Household Budget Survey	Yes, amount	Can be calculated
Georgia	2000	Georgian Red Cross	—	Can be calculated
Hungary	1999	Tárki Household Monitor Survey (Tárki Háztartás Monitor)	Yes, amount (ind)	Can be calculated
Kyrgyz Republic	1997	Kyrgyz Poverty Monitoring Survey (KPMS)	Yes, amount	Can be calculated
Kyrgyz Republic	1998	Kyrgyz Poverty Monitoring Survey (KPMS)	Yes, amount	Can be calculated
Lithuania	2000	Household Budget Survey	Yes, amount	Can be calculated
Romania	1994	Romanian Integrated Household Survey (RIHS) 1994	Yes	Yes, amount
Romania	1995	Romania Integrated Household Survey (RIHS) / Ancheta Integrata în	—	Yes, amount
Romania	1997	Romania Integrated Household Survey (RIHS) / Ancheta Integrata în	—	Yes, amount
Slovenia	1997 -	Household Budget Survey (Anketa o porabi v gospodinjstvih)	Yes, amount	Can be calculated
Tajikistan	1999	Tajik Living Standards Survey (TLSS)	Yes, amount	Can be calculated
Turkey	2000	Consumption and Income	Yes, amount (Fakir Fukara Fonu)	Yes, amount
Latin America & Caribbean				
Argentina	2002	Encuesta permanente de Hogares (EPH)	—	Can be calculated
Chile	2000	Caracterización socioeconómica nacional (CASEN)	n.a.	Partial
Guatemala	2000	Encuesta nacional de Ingresos y Gastos familiares (ENIGFAM)	—	Yes, amount
Nicaragua	1998	Encuesta nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Niveles de Vida (EMNV)	n.a.	Can be calculated

Country	Year	Name of Survey	Severance pay	Military Benefits
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Cape Verde	1988	Inquerito as Despesas e Receitas Familiares	n.a.	Can be calculated
Niger	1994	Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale	—	Yes, amount
Niger	1995	Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale	—	Yes, amount
Sierra Leone	2003	Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS), 2002–2003	—	Yes, amount
South Africa	1993	Living Standards and Development Survey	Yes, amount	Can be calculated
South Africa	1994	South Africa Integrated Household Survey	—	Can be calculated

Table 9: Information on family-related benefits in household surveys: Child/family and maternity benefits

Country	Year	Name of Survey	Child or family benefits	Maternity benefits
Asia & Pacific				
India	1997	Survey of Living Conditions	n.a.	Yes, amount
Europe & Central Asia				
Armenia	1996	Armenian Household Budget Survey	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	1995	Azerbaijan Survey of Living Conditions	Yes	—
Azerbaijan	2001	Quarterly Questionnaire on Incomes and Expenditures on Households	Yes, amount	Yes, amount
Azerbaijan	2002	State Statistical Survey	Yes, amount	Yes, amount
Belarus	2001	Survey of the Household Living standards in the Republic of Belarus	Yes, amount (household)	Yes, amount (household)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001	Living Standard Measurement Survey	—	Carer's allowance, - amount
Bulgaria	2001	Integrated Household Survey	Yes, amount under social assistance scheme	Yes, in the last year, amount under social assistance scheme
Estonia	2000	Household Budget Survey	Yes, amount	—
Georgia	1998	Household Budget Survey	Yes, amount	—
Georgia	2000	Georgian Red Cross	Yes, amount	—
Georgia	2002	General Household Questionnaire	Yes, amount	—
Hungary	1999	Tárki Household Monitor Survey (Tárki Háztartás Monitor)	Yes, amount	Yes, amount
Kazakhstan	1996	Living Standard Measurement Survey Kazakstan 1996	Yes, amount	Yes, amount
Kyrgyz Rep.	1996	Kyrgyz Multipurpose Poverty Study (KMPS)	Yes, amount	Yes, amount
Kyrgyz Rep.	1998	Kyrgyz Poverty Monitoring Survey (KPMS)	Yes, amount	Yes, amount
Lithuania	2000	Household Budget Survey	Yes, amount	Yes, amount
Romania	1994	Romanian Integrated Household Survey (RIHS) 1994	Yes, IOVR	—
Romania	1997	Romania Integrated Household Survey (RIHS) / Ancheta Integrata în Gospodarii	Yes, amount	Yes, amount
Slovenia	1997	Household Budget Survey (Anketa o porabi v gospodinjstvih)	Yes, amount	Yes, amount
Tajikistan	1999	Tajik Living Standards Survey (TLSS)	Yes, amount	Yes, amount
Latin America & Caribbean				
Argentina	2002	Encuesta permanente de Hogares (EPH)	Yes	Yes
Bolivia	2000	Encuesta continua de Hogares — Condiciones de Vida (ECH)	-	Yes, from employer
Chile	2000	Caracterización socioeconómica nacional (CASEN)	Yes	—
Guatemala	2000	Encuesta nacional de Ingresos y Gastos familiares (ENIGFAM)	—	—

Country	Year	Name of Survey	Child or family benefits	Maternity benefits
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Cameroon	1996	Enquête Camerounaise auprès des Ménages (ECAM)	Alimonies, not specified public/private	Alimonies, not specified public/private
Cape Verde	1988	Inquerito as Despesas e Receitas Familiares	Yes, amount	n.a.
Central African Republic	1992	Enquête prioritaire sur les conditions de vie des ménages	Yes	—
Malawi	1990	Household Expenditure and Small Scale Economic Activities	—	Yes, from employer, amount
Niger	1994	Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale	Yes, amount	—
Niger	1995	Enquête permanente de conjoncture économique et sociale	Yes, amount	—

Note: In case of repeated surveys in some countries, only the most recent survey is listed.

Source: LO Social Security Household Survey Database.

Table 10: Information on social assistance and housing benefits in household surveys

Country	Year	Name of survey	Social assistance	Housing benefits
Europe and Central Asia				
Albania	1996	Employment and Welfare Survey	1993, 1994 and 1995	—
Azerbaijan	2001	Quarterly Questionnaire on Incomes and Expenditures on Households	—	Yes, amount.
Azerbaijan	2002	State Statistical Survey	—	Yes, amount.
Belarus	2001	Survey of the Household Living standards in the Republic of Belarus	—	Yes, amount (hh).
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001	Living Standard Measurement Survey	—	Yes, amount.
Georgia	1998	Household Budget Survey	—	Yes, amount.
Georgia	2000	Georgian Red Cross	—	Yes, amount.
Romania	1994	Romanian Integrated Household Survey (RIHS) 1994	—	Yes, IOVR.
Tajikistan	1999	Tajik Living Standards Survey (TLSS)	—	Yes, amount.
Latin America & Caribbean				
Argentina	2002	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH)	Yes	—
Brazil	1997	Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD)	From employer	..
Chile	2000	Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional (CASEN)	Yes	—
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Cape Verde	1988	Inquerito as Despesas e Receitas Familiares	..	Yes, amount.
Sierra Leone	2003	Sierra Leone Integrated Household Survey (SLIHS), 2002–2003	—	Yes, amount.
South Africa	1994	South Africa Integrated Household Survey	Yes, amount	—

Note: In case of repeated surveys in some countries, only the most recent survey is listed.

Source: ILO Social Security Household Survey Database.