Cote d'Ivoire

Sources:
Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105
Jain 1975
Cromwell 1977, Table 1
ILO 1984, Table 14
Lecaillon et al. 1984, Table 4 p. 26-27
Fields 1989
World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database 2002
Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004
World Bank, World Development Indicators 2004

Surveys:
Estimations from national accounts data 1978
The estimations are done by ILO (1982). The method for the estimations is not very well described.

Enquete permanente aupres des menages (LSMS) 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988
The Cote d'Ivoire Living Standards Survey (CILSS) was undertaken over a period of 4 years by Direction de la Statistique. The sample design was a rotating panel: half of the households were revisited the following year, while the other half was replaced. Two stage sampling was used. In the first stage, 100 Primary Sampling Units (PSU) were selected from all PSU available in the sampling frame. At a second stage, a cluster of 16 households was selected within each PSU. The sampling frame for 1985, 1986 and half of 1987, was a list of places constructed on the basis of the 1975 Census, updated to 1983 by Direction de la Statistique. There was a bias in selection using this sampling frame, which lead to over-sampling of large households. The sampling frame for half of the 1987 and 1988 samples was a list of places constructed from the results of cartography exercise done in preparation for the 1988 Census. The sample size was 1600 households.

The Household survey was conducted yearly from 1985 to 1988. Data collection was carried out as follows: From 2/85 to 1/86, for the 1985 survey; from 2/86 to 1/87, for the 1986 survey, from 3/87 to 2/88, for the 1987 survey and from 5/88 to 4/89, for the 1988 survey.

The households were visited two times, with two weeks between the interviews. The recall period for the expenditures and income was the period between the two interviews, although questions also were asked with a recall period of one year. The questions on expenditures were rather detailed. Food items were asked with some detail and in the final aggregation the average of the consumption during last 2 weeks and last 12 months were taken. Non-food items, home production, education, health, rents and utilities, remittances and transports were also asked about. Durables were valued with their use-

value in the aggregation. Home production was asked for the last 12 months only. The final consumption aggregate includes food consumption, consumption of home produced food and non-food products, other expenditures, remittances paid and wage income in-kind.

In Deininger & Squire (2004), imputed rents are not included since it was felt that there was not enough information for an approximation. In the World Bank Poverty Monitoring they are probably included. On the income side, wage income, farm income with the depreciation of farm equipment deducted, non-farm income with the depreciation of non-farm assets deducted, rental income, income from scholarships, income from remittances, and other income seem to be included in the income aggregate.

Enquete prioritaire 1993

This is a World Bank Priority Survey. Sampling was based on CILSS 1985-88 and the identification of socio-economic groups in the geographical subdivisions. The 5 strata and the number of household sampled were: Foret Est, 1420; Foret Ouest, 1260; Savana, 1560; Abidjan, 1680 and other towns, 3680. The last two are urban areas and the first three rural. From the 480 clusters selected, 20 households per cluster were drawn. In all, 9600 households were selected. The data was collected in 1992 in Abidjan and from June 1993 to November 1993 in other areas. The data collection was done in one visit to the households. Being a priority survey (often with very short questionnaires), the expenditure questionnaire is rather extensive and similar to the CILSS although with a bit less detail. Frequently purchased expenditures were asked for last seven days, month and year.

Enquete sur le niveau de vie 1995

This is also a Priority Survey but with less documentation than before. The sample is much smaller, only 1200 households were included. The data collection period was June to November 1995 and the interviews were carried out in one visit to the households. The questionnaire is identical to the 1993 one.