Costa Rica

Sources:

Cespedes 1973, Table 12 p. 56 Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105
Jain 1975  Cromwell 1977, Table 1


2000-2012: SEDLAC: Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEDLAS and The World Bank)

Surveys:  Encuesta por Muestreo 1971  The survey is used by Cespedes (1973). It is a national survey with 3100 sampled households selected using a multistage sample design. The field work was carried out September-November 1971. The income is asked in only a few questions and refers to income before the deduction of taxes. Incomes asked are: income from work (also in-kind), self-employment incomes, self-consumption, interests, rents and dividends, pensions and gifts from friends and relatives.

Household Survey of Food Consumption 1974

This survey focusing on nutrition is used by Bourguignon and Morrisson (1989). The income concept is apparently gross income.

Encuesta de Ingresos 1977

Used by OPNPE (1982). No documentation available.

Encuesta Nacional de Hogares - Empleo y Desempleo 1981

Used by Psacharopoulos et al. (1997). The sample size of the
survey is 6604 households. The income concept is monetary income including income from earnings and other sources. The reference period is one month. The estimates have been calculated from unit record data.

**Household Survey on Social Public Expenditures 1984**

This survey is used by Bourguignon and Morrisson (1989). The income concept is gross income.

**Encuesta de Hogares de Propositos Multiples 1989-2000**

The survey changes apparently name in 1996 to Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propositos Multiples.

Psacharopoulos et al. (1997) uses the survey from 1989. Both Székely and Hilgert (2002) and Székely (2003) use the survey for several years; apparently the same methods are used in both publications. Deininger & Squire (2004) also uses several years of the survey.

The following sample sizes are reported until 1995:

1989 7637  
1991 8002  
1993 8696  
1995 9631  

% of population in the sample 1.16% 1.13% 1.12% 1.14%

The income concept is monetary income including income from earnings and other sources (principal and secondary sources are specified). Non-labour incomes are asked in one question only so the income coverage is likely to be poor. The reporting period is one month. All the sources had access to unit record data.

Costa Rica’s main household survey is the Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EHPM), conducted since 1987 by the Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INEC). The EHPM is
carried out once a year (on July) and is nationally representative, covering both urban and rural areas of the country. The EHPM, which surveys around 40,000 individuals, does not have a rich questionnaire. Although the survey has not significantly changed over time, changes in the sample weights after the 2000 Census generate some comparability issues. Since 2010 the EHPM has been replaced by a new survey, the Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO). This new survey is not strictly comparable to previous surveys, especially in terms of income variables, since it includes a detail price questionnaire (including information on gross and net incomes, and monetary and non-monetary income).