Honduras

Sources:


2002-2010: SEDLAC 2012: Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEDLAS and The World Bank)


Encuesta Continua sobre Fuerza de Trabajo 1986

The survey covers 8650 households in 16 major cities. The income concept is limited to monthly incomes from wages and salaries and self-employment. The survey is used by Psacharopoulos et al. (1997) that had access to unit record data.

Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propositos Multiples 1989-1999

The survey has more or less national coverage but excludes at least between 1990 and 1993 Islas de La Bahia and Gracias a Dios. The samples consist of more than 8000 households in 1989-1990, of about 5000 in 1992-93 and of around 6400 households in 1995-1998. Incomes are quite poorly covered until 1997 with only questions on incomes from wages and salaries included. From 1997 on, capital income, pensions, and private and public transfers are included. Gasparini (2003) uses estimates based on earnings for the whole series to keep the comparability. Some in-kind incomes
are clearly asked about but it is not clear whether they are included in the income aggregate of Deininger & Squire (2004). Székely and Hilgert (2002) report that their estimates are based on monetary incomes only. WB Honduras (1994) warns that the data is of bad quality, some improvement seems to have been taken place in 1997 however.

There are mostly two sets of data per year as the survey apparently as a rule is conducted on a one month basis twice a year. Deininger & Squire (2004) uses the data from September or October apart from in 1990 when the dataset from May is used. Székely and Hilgert (2002) use the same versions as Deininger & Squire (2004). WB Honduras (1994) reports that the March-survey is used (for some years May). Psacharopoulos et al. (1997) uses the September-data. In Gasparini (2003) it is not clear which version of the data is used.

**SEDLAC**: The main household survey in Honduras is called Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Multiples. During 1990 and 1991 the EPH was conducted once a year. Two rounds were included since 1992 (April-May and September-October) with the exception of 2000. Non-monetary and non-labor incomes were not included in the EPH until 1996. Until 1999 the survey was carried by the Dirección General de Estadísticas y Censos, but has been conducted by the Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas ever since.