Romania

Sources:

2003-11:
Transmonee 2011 version

Eurostat- Statistics on income, social inclusion and living condition

Surveys:  Household Budget Survey 1989-1992  According to Milanovic (1998) the 1989 survey is not representative, wage earners are over-represented and pensioners under-represented. Household headed by unemployed are excluded. Cornia (1994) also uses this survey as provided by Transmonee UNICEF/ICDC.


This nationally representative survey is used by several sources. The field work was spread out over the whole year so that a group of households were surveyed each month. The households kept a diary on income and expenditures and were also visited three times. The expenditure questionnaire is very extensive including all standard items in- cash, in-kind and self-produced. The weakness of the survey is that income and expenditure are not measured independently of each other but the flow of incomes, expenditures and savings must equal 0. The purchase value of durables appears to be included in the estimates of Deininger and Squire (2004).

This survey is used by Rutkowski (1996). Until 1990 only the socialized sector was covered, thereafter all firms. In 1993, 18 earnings ranges were available to Rutkowski (1996).

**Data from Transmonee**

Earnings: Data refers to October and covers all employees that worked the entire month.

Incomes: In 1989-1994 the source was the Family Budget Survey (same as the Household Budget Survey as described above). In 1989, 11000 households were included and in 1990-94, 9000. Starting from 1995 the source is the Integrated Household Survey with approx. 3000 households surveyed per month or over 30000 households per year. Starting from 2001, the source is a new Household Budget Survey which is harmonized according to the EU-methodology. The methods between the different surveys differ but it is not explained how (apart from the sample size). Self-consumption as well as in-kind items are included in the income concept.