

## 3.3 Scaling-up of survey amounts with National Accounts

### Context

- Considerable differences between household income survey aggregates and national accounts
- Different survey practices in OECD countries: macro-micro alignment in Chile, periodic comparisons of aggregates from the two sources in Australia (and other countries), few information on practices in other countries
- Recent/current research:
  - OECD-Eurostat Expert Group to measure *Disparities in a National Account framework* (EG DNA)
  - Canberra Group Handbook (appendix 2)

## Discrepancy: factors identified by EG DNA

- Population scope
- Missing components (compared to SNA):
  - Frequently: FISIM, property income attributed to insurance policy holders, social transfers in kind
  - Occasionally: imputed rents, wages in kind, interests paid on consumption loans, non-life insurance premiums/claims
- Classification issues: wages paid while employee is on sick leave, royalties, income from renting dwellings.
- Others: treatment for under reporting



## Scaling-up in Chile: factors use

TABLE 1  
CASEN, 1990-2006 ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

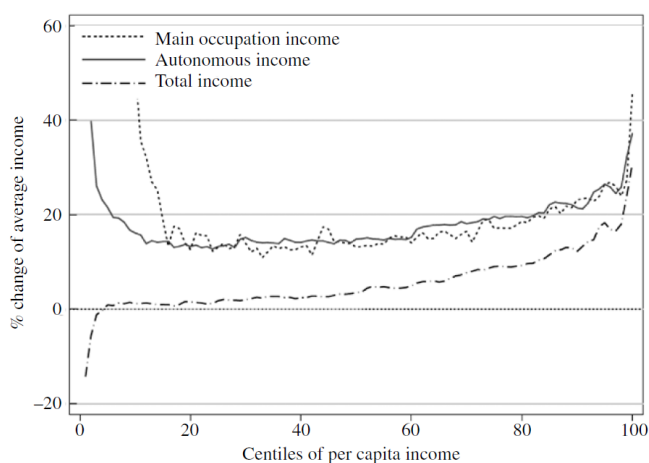
	Wages and Salaries	Income from Self-employment	Social Security Benefits	Property/Capital Income	Imputed Rent
1990	1.208	1.980	1.473	0.129	0.664
1992	1.071	1.992	1.633	0.067	0.548
1994	1.071	1.513	1.435	0.064	0.475
1996	0.990	2.043	1.398	0.064	0.454
1998	1.004	1.955	1.347	0.069	0.439
2000	0.957	1.826	1.471	0.054	0.449
2003	1.000	1.976	1.145	0.028	0.437
2006	1.010	1.976	1.126	0.035	0.437

Source: Mideplan.

Source: Bravo and Valderrama (2011)



## Scaling-up in Chile: distribution effect



Source: Bravo and Valderrama (2011)



## For discussion

- Macro-micro discrepancy in your country.
  - Are there estimates?
  - How (if at all) it is treated?
- Cross-country comparisons: how to deal with different approaches?
- Related issues: top/bottom coding, item non-response, imputed rents and social transfers in kind

