

ANNEX 9

RESULTS OF UNECE SURVEY ON METHODOLOGIES USED FOR MEASURING AGRICULTURE HOUSEHOLD INCOME STATISTICS IN UNECE AND OECD MEMBER COUNTRIES

Abbreviations and Symbols

ARMS	U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Resource Management Survey.
CBS	The Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Central Bureau of Statistics of Netherlands).
CSO	Central Statistical Office.
EU	European Union.
EU-SILC	EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
ESU	Business size is measured in European Size Units (ESU). One ESU was measured as €1,200 of SGM at 1996-1998 values.
HA	Hectare (a unit of measurement of an area of land (10, 000 m ²)).
HBS	Household Budget Survey.
HIS	Household Income Survey.
IAHS	Income of Agriculture Household Sector Statistics.
ILO	International Labour Organization (Office).
N/A	Not Applicable (Not applied).
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
SER	Sociaal Economische Raad (The Social and Economic Council of the Netherlands).
SGM	Standard Gross Margin [see the Eurostat leaflet "Structure of agricultural holdings in the EU" (Theme 5: 22/2002) in the series "Statistics in Focus."].
STATEC	Le Service central de la statistique et des études économiques (Central Service for Statistics and Economic Studies – Luxembourg).
UNECE	<u>United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.</u>
y	Yes, explicit data.
*	Implied data covered elsewhere.
(y) and (*)	Covered in part.
@	Gross of capital consumption.
(?)	Information needs to be further verified.
y ⁱ	covered elsewhere for years 1992 and 1993
y ⁱⁱ	for some types of socio-professional group, but not agricultural households
y ^{vii}	number of holdings
*iii	figure for agricultural households included in under that for "all self-employed"

Table 2

Definition of household in non-EU countries

Countries	Definition of 'household'
Albania	No information on definition provided.
Andorra	A household is a person who lives single or a group of people who live in the same place, and who maintain a common budget or, more restrictively, who share food expenses. All members of the family that contribute to and enjoy the family budget belong to the household, whether they live in the house or not.
Armenia	People who usually live together in the household, share the same housekeeping, and have the same budget.
Australia	No information on definition provided.
Azerbaijan	A household is defined as a single person or a group of persons with a common budget and residence (house, flat, etc.). They are not necessarily relatives. In ambiguous or unclear situations, the interviewer must always ask: "Do you eat together and have a common household?"
Belarus	A person or a group of people who have common budget and housing unit; their family relationship is not essential.
Bulgaria	A regular household is considered to be: a) one person living alone, having meals separately and having his/her separate budget, b) two or more persons who live in one dwelling or part of dwelling, having their meals together and having a common budget irrespective of whether they are relatives or not. Persons who are temporarily absent are considered members of the household: children, students, conscripts on compulsory military service, those for treatment in hospitals, sanatoria and other health establishments.
Canada	A household refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents), who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It may consist of a family group (census family) with or without other non-family persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons, or of one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g. temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household. Unless otherwise specified, all data in household reports are for private households only.
Croatia	A household is every family or other community of individuals who live together and spend their income together for covering the basic existential needs (accommodation, food etc.).
Georgia	Individual or group of persons living in one dwelling and sharing their budget. If persons are not relatives but satisfy the two conditions above they are treated as one household anyway.
Japan	Household refers to a group of two or more persons sharing living quarters and living expenses or a person living alone or living in a dormitory or a boarding house. 1/
Kazakhstan	A group of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food. A household may consist of one person.
Kyrgyzstan	A household is a group of persons who live together and provide themselves with everything necessary for living. It may consist of relatives or people not related to each other and can also consist of a single person.
Mexico	A household is a group of one or more persons who live in the same place and who share food expenses.

TABLE TO BE CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE

Table 2 (concluded)

Definition of household in non-EU countries

Countries	Definition of 'household'
New Zealand	A household relates to a 'private household' which is defined as a single individual living in a dwelling who makes his or her own housekeeping arrangements or a group of people living in or sharing a dwelling for four or more days a week, who participate in some measure at least in consumption of food purchased for joint use by members. Or who, if not dependent upon a household member, contribute some portion of income towards the provision of essentials of living for the household as a whole.
Norway	A household consists of persons that are permanently resident in the same dwelling (housing unit) or institution. Such a household is called a dwelling household. Census 2001 does not supply any information about housekeeping units, i.e. persons living in the same dwelling with joint board (food expenses?).
Republic of Korea	A household consists of a person who provides for his own food or other essentials for living, or a group of two or more persons who make common provision for food or other essentials for living.
Republic of Moldova	A household, as observation unit, means either one person living separately, keeping the house alone, or a group of persons, not necessarily related, living at the same address with common budget.
Romania	A group of two persons or more, generally relatives, with or without children, that usually live together and are keeping the house in common, integrally or partially take part in forming and using the income and expenditure budget. Persons who live and keep the house by themselves and do not belong to another household represent households comprising one person.
Switzerland	A household is defined as a small group of persons who share the same accommodation, pool all, or some, of their income and wealth and consume certain goods, mainly accommodation and food, collectively. 2/
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A household is defined as each single person who lives on their own and does not have any other household in some other place. Family or any community of people who live and spend their incomes together in order to cover their basic costs (those for living, food and etc.) regardless of whether all the members of the household are continually present in the place of residence or whether some of them are staying for a longer time in other places or countries for the purpose of education or employment. Persons who are not members of the family are classified as household members if they work, eat and reside in the same house community (e.g. housemaid, permanent workers on private agricultural holdings). Persons who were absent more than 45 days in the last three months are excluded as members of the household. Pupils and students are considered to be household members irrespective of how much time they spend outside the household.
Turkey	No information on definition provided.
Turkmenistan	A collection of individuals sharing the same living accommodation or part thereof, who may or may not be related, and who together provide themselves with all they need to live by pooling some or all of their resources.
Ukraine	A household is represented by a set of persons who live together in a dwelling or its part and make common provision for living, manage a common economy, completely or partially unite and spend funds. The persons could be relatives or brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law. They could have no relations at all or could be in both situations. Household can consist of one person.
United States of America	A household consists of all persons who occupy a housing unit.

Source: *UNECÉ survey on agricultural household income statistics*.

1/ Source: not the questionnaire but <http://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/shakai/2001/yogo2.htm>.

2/ Source: not the questionnaire but translation from http://www.statistik.admin.ch/stat_ch/ber20/erc/download/eve01_d.pdf.

Table 3

Definition of agricultural household and treatment of fishery/forestry in EU countries

Country	Definition of 'agricultural household'	Treatment of fishery/forestry
Austria	Primary plus secondary agricultural holdings.	Agricultural activity is deemed to include forestry up to 200ha. Thus the income to the household comprises both that from the production of goods and services that are classed as belonging to agriculture within the framework of the EU's Economic Accounts for Agriculture, and also from forestry.
Belgium	No information on definition used.	Forestry and fishery households excluded.
Denmark	IAHS definition used.	Forestry and fishery households excluded.
Estonia	Not in use.	Forestry and fishery households excluded.
Finland	Not in use.	Forestry and fishery households excluded.
France	Not in use.	Forestry and fishery households excluded.
Germany	IAHS definition used.	Forestry and fishery households excluded.
Greece	IAHS definition used.	Both included with agriculture, as income from these is not separated in the Family Budget Survey, used as the basis for distribution coefficients.
Hungary	No information provided.	Forestry and fishery households excluded.
Ireland	IAHS definition used.	Forestry and fishery households excluded.
Italy	IAHS definition used.	Agricultural households can be defined so as to include or exclude fishing (excluded for IAHS results).
Latvia	Not in use.	
Lithuania	Households in which the main source of income (in cash and in kind) of the head of the household is from independent agricultural activities.	Forestry and fishery households excluded.
Luxembourg	Not currently applied.	
Netherlands	IAHS definition used.	Forestry and fishery households excluded.
Poland	Farm households are those where the exclusive or main source of maintenance is income from independent activity in agriculture.	Forestry and fishery households excluded.
Portugal	N/A.	Agriculture is defined broadly, and also includes forestry, fishing (and hunting).
Slovakia	N/A.	No information provided.
Slovenia	Agricultural households are all households that achieve income with selling of their own agricultural products. According to the definition, agricultural activity also include the manufacturing of own agricultural products (definition of EU-SILC*).	Forestry households are not included if they have forestry as the independent activity. In the case that agricultural households has among agricultural activity also forestry and get some income from that source, they are included.
Spain	Households in which agriculture is the main income source of at least one member of the household.	
Sweden	IAHS definition used.	Forestry and fishery households excluded.
United Kingdom	Present coverage is between the IAHS "narrow" and "broad" definitions. Does not cover operators of farms that are arranged as companies, responsible for about a quarter of total Net Operating Surplus.	

Source: UNECE survey on agricultural household income statistics.

Notes: IAHS definition: agricultural households are those where the income from independent agricultural activity, net of capital consumption, constitutes the main source of the total income of the reference person.

Austria: Primary farms are where at least half the income from the labour of the operator and spouse plus members of the family forming part of their household and working together full or part-time in farming or forestry comes from farming or forestry activities.

* EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) is an annual survey conducted by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) to obtain information on the income and living conditions of different types of households. The survey also collects information on poverty and social exclusion. A representative random sample of households throughout the country is approached to provide the required information. The survey is voluntary from a respondents perspective; nobody can be compelled to co-operate. The 2003 survey, the first in the series, commenced on June 16th 2003 (Source: http://www.cso.ie/eusilc/about_eusilc.htm).

Table 4

Definition of agricultural household and treatment of fishery/forestry in non-EU countries

Country	Definition of 'agricultural household'	Treatment of fishery/forestry
Albania	No information on definition provided (only for agricultural holding).	No information provided.
Andorra	No definition provided but in the survey of family budgets the category 'worker in agriculture' is one of the ten socio-professional groups based on the main source of income of the household reference person.	No information provided. Limited availability of economic indicators in Andorra.
Armenia	No information on definition provided.	No information provided.
Australia	Definition not provided (Only 150-250 households holdings (depending on definition) in the 2000-01 Survey of Income and Household Costs).	No information provided.
Azerbaijan	No information on definition provided. However, the Household Budget Survey has information on main source of income of household head of which one is 'hired workers in agriculture' and one is 'work in household production'.	N/A.
Belarus	Not defined but 97% of rural households (see table with definition of rural household) are engaged in producing agricultural produce for own consumption and partially for sale.	N/A.
Bulgaria	Broad definition from the Manual of Income of Agricultural Households (Rev. 1), 1995. Households cultivating under 0.2 ha are excluded.	Excluded.
Canada¹	One of the residents of the household must be a farm operator, as identified on the Census of Agriculture. (for definition of household see separate table).	Excluded unless household is also involved in agricultural activity.
Croatia	An agricultural household is every household that has an agricultural estate (over 10 ha) and whose members are involved in agricultural production.	Included.
Georgia	No information on definition provided.	No information provided.
Japan	Household having cultivated land of 30 acres or over, or whose annual sales of agricultural products amounts to 500,000 Yen and over.	Excluded.
Kazakhstan	No information on definition provided.	No information provided.
Kyrgyzstan	An agricultural household is a household in a rural area (according to the Territorial Classification of the Kyrgyz Republic SAOTO) and produce agricultural produce.	Excluded?
Mexico	Households in which agriculture is the main income source.	
New Zealand	Not currently applied.	N/A.
Norway	The current statistics on farmers' income and property cover holder and any spouse, registered partner or cohabitant. Cohabitants include only those who belong to the same household and in addition have children in common with the holder. Any children or other family members are not included. The classification uses the amount of utilised agricultural land and number of livestock. An agricultural household may have zero or negative income from agricultural activity and still be included in the statistics.	Households solely engaged in forestry and/or fisheries are not included.
Republic of Korea	If a farm with 10 acres or more is operated during the reference period and household which raises livestock and sells livestock products annual worth more than 500,000.	Excluded.
Republic of Moldova	Household category 'farmers': Households whose heads have their main source of income from individual agricultural activity. Household category 'Employees in agricultural sector': Households whose heads have their main source of income from remunerated agricultural activity.	No information provided.
Romania	A farmer household is a household where the head of household has the occupational status of being self employed in agriculture or is a member of an agricultural association.	Not existing in household budget survey?'
Switzerland	No information on definition provided.	No information provided.

TABLE TO BE CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE

Table 4 (concluded)

Definition of agricultural household and treatment of fishery/forestry in non-EU countries

Country	Definition of 'agricultural household'	Treatment of fishery/forestry
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A household with its own agricultural holding and all its members able to work are engaged on the holding as agricultural workers. None of the household members is officially employed outside the holding, none of them owns a store for trade and none of them is a pensioner, but one or more of its members can occasionally work outside the holding in order to earn some additional income. It also includes agricultural workers with no land who work regularly on the holdings of other private agricultural workers; agricultural households with elderly members who own a holding, but are not capable of working, regardless of whether they pay for the cultivation of land, lease their land or give it to sharecroppers since their income comes from the holding and they do not have any other income; households whose members have acquired the right to receive agricultural pension on the basis of the Law on Retirement and Disability Insurance; agricultural households whose members are temporarily working abroad.	Included.
Turkey	No information on definition provided (only for agricultural holding).	No information provided.
Turkmenistan	Households can be categorised as urban or rural, depending on the place of residence, but do not belong to the agricultural sector.	Not applicable since there is no definition for agricultural household; only rural household and the definition of rural is geographic.
Ukraine	Not in use. But information on types of activities is available so that households with income from agriculture, fisheries, forestry could be identified.	N/A.
United States of America	A subset of households engaged in the operation of a farm business establishment (land under operating arrangement on which there are or could be sales of at least \$1,000 annual worth of agricultural products). For purposes of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Resource Management Survey (ARMS), the National Agricultural and Statistics Service's Terms and Definitions refer to a household as: American Industry "The operator, spouse and all individuals living in the operators residence who share the financial resources of the farm operator. Students living away from home who are dependent upon the operator's household for support are included."	Excluded. (Forestry and logging and fishing are defined as separate industries in the North American Industry Classification System. Household operating these establishments would not be considered farm households).

Source: UNECE survey on agricultural household income statistics.

Table 5

Broad definition of agricultural household in EU countries

Country	Definition of 'household'
Austria	Primary plus secondary agricultural holdings. Excludes farms outside the SGM# range Austrian shilling 90 000 - 1.5 mio, those with horticulture >25% of total gross profit, and mixed enterprises, such as forestry plantations over 200 ha. Covers only 50% of farms.
Belgium	No information on definition used.
Denmark	*
Estonia	Not in use.
Finland	Household which owns an agricultural holding with at least 2 ha of arable land under cultivation ("broad" definition).
France	Not in use.
Germany	*
Greece	*
Hungary	No information provided.
Ireland	*
Italy	*
Latvia	Not in use.
Lithuania	Household, where income of the head of the household (in cash and in kind) is received from individual agricultural activities.
Luxembourg	Not currently applied.
Netherlands	*
Poland	
Portugal	N/A.
Slovakia	N/A.
Slovenia	Agricultural households are all households that achieve income with selling of their own agricultural products. According to the definition of agricultural activity, the manufacturing of own agricultural products is also included (definition of EU-SILC).
Spain	Households in which agriculture is the main income source of at least one member of the household.
Sweden	*
United Kingdom	Present coverage is between the IAHS "narrow" and "broad" definitions. Does not cover operators of farms that are arranged as companies, responsible for about a quarter of total Net Operating Surplus.

Source: UNECE survey on agricultural household income statistics.

* IAHS target definition used: households that derive some income from dependent activity in agriculture.
 # Theoretically the Survey of "Structure of agricultural holdings in the EU" collects data on a comparable basis throughout the EU but in practice there are significant differences, particularly in the threshold for inclusion, ranging from 0.1 ha of agricultural land (Greece) to at least 2 ha (Sweden) or more than 1 European Size Units (ESU) (Netherlands). Average size ranged from 6.3 ESU in Greece to 89.6 ESU in the Netherlands, with the UK average of 47.4 fourth highest; that of Northern Ireland, 21.5 ESU was above the EU average and similar to that in the Irish Republic. (Source: <http://europa.eu.int>).

Table 6

Broad definition of agricultural household in non-EU countries

Country	Broad definition of agricultural household
Albania	N/A.
Andorra	N/A.
Armenia	N/A.
Australia	N/A.
Azerbaijan	N/A.
Belarus	N/A.
Bulgaria	The "broad" definition is applied in surveys. Households that are considered "leisure units" are excluded by using a threshold. This is one of the methodological requirements of EAA97, Rev.1.1. ¹
Canada	Main definition includes every household where at least one member has been identified agricultural operator in the Census of Agriculture and is as such already 'broad'.
Croatia	N/A.
Georgia	N/A.
Japan	N/A.
Kazakhstan	N/A.
Kyrgyzstan	N/A.
Mexico	N/A.
New Zealand	N/A.
Norway	N/A.
Republic of Korea	Full-time farm households: Members of the household engage in farm work only for themselves and for others. Off-farm work is less than a total of 30 days per member during the year. Part-time farm households: Any member of the household engage in paid off-farm work for more than 30 days during the year. Part-time type 1: farm receipts exceed off-farm receipts. Part-time type 2: off-farm receipts exceed farm receipts.
Republic of Moldova	No information provided.
Romania	N/A.
Switzerland	N/A.
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	The broad definition includes agricultural households and mixed households. A mixed household is a household with its own agricultural holding in which, in addition to the members who work on the holding, one or more members are permanently employed outside the holding in the public or private sector or are engaged in some non-agricultural service (self-employed craftsmen, catering workers, hauliers etc.). This category also includes households where one or more members receive pension payments. It also includes households which own their own agricultural holding to the stipulated criteria and all its household members able to work hold an employment outside the holding, are self employed craftsmen, pensioners or have other personal income but work on the holding in their spare time or pay for the cultivation of land under their supervision, lease their land or give it to sharecroppers since part of their income comes from agriculture.
Turkey	N/A.
Turkmenistan	N/A.
Ukraine	N/A.
United States of America	N/A.

Source: UNECE survey on agricultural household income statistics.

1. In both the economics accounts for agriculture and income of agricultural households surveys this threshold excludes: 1) units under 0.2 ha of agricultural land; 2) units with only fallow land; 3) units that have land only in the house yard; 4) units with only natural pasture; and 5) units that breed only a limited number of animals (by kind).

Table 7

Definition of rural household in EU countries

Country	Definition of rural household
Austria	
Belgium	
Denmark	
Estonia	A rural household is a household, which is living in a small town or village. This term is actively in use in annual analyses of the Estonian HBS.
Finland	Not in use.
France	
Germany	
Greece	
Hungary	Rural households are those who live in rural areas (areas with a population density under 120 heads/km ² or under 10.000 residential population, at settlement level).
Ireland	
Italy	Not in use.
Latvia	Rural households are all households who live in rural areas.
Lithuania	Rural households are those who live in rural areas, that is in areas without any town and city signs. <i>Urban population</i> refers to those persons, who live in cities and towns, i.e. in the population areas with the closely built permanent dwellings and with the resident population of more than 3,000 of which 2/3 of workers are involved in the industry, social infrastructure and business. In a number of towns the population may be less than 3,000 because these population areas had already had the town status before the law was enacted (19 July, 1994).
Luxembourg	
Netherlands	
Poland	Not in use.
Portugal	
Slovakia	Not in use.
Slovenia	Not in use.
Spain	
Sweden	
United Kingdom	

Source: UNECE survey on agricultural household income statistics.

Table 8

Definition of rural household in non-EU countries

Country	Definition of rural household
Albania	No information on definition provided.
Andorra	No definition used.
Armenia	Those who live in rural areas.
Australia	No information on definition provided.
Azerbaijan	No information on definition provided.
Belarus	A rural household is a household living in rural areas.
Bulgaria	No definition used.
Canada	Refers to a person or a group of persons (other than foreign residents), who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. The dwelling must be located in a rural area. (For full definition of 'household' see table on household definition). An urban area has a minimum concentration of 1,000 persons and a population density of at least 400 persons per square kilometre, based on the current census population count. All territory outside urban areas is classified as rural.
Croatia	A rural household is every household in a rural area or in a dwelling outside settlements. Whether or not these conditions are met is the subjective assessment of the interviewer of the household budget survey.
Georgia	No information on definition provided.
Japan	No definition used.
Kazakhstan	Households living in rural areas. Rural areas are small human settlements ('auls' - villages) where at least 50 per cent of the population is composed of workers engaged in agricultural production and members of their families.
Kyrgyzstan	A rural household is a household in a rural area (according to the Territorial Classification of the Kyrgyz Republic SAOTO).
Mexico	A rural household is a household living in areas with fewer than 2,500 residents.
New Zealand	No definition used.
Norway	No official definition used.
Republic of Korea	No definition used.
Republic of Moldova	No information on definition provided.
Romania	No information on definition provided.
Switzerland	No information on definition provided.
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No information on definition provided.
Turkey	No information on definition provided.
Turkmenistan	Households can be categorised as urban or rural, depending on the place of residence.
Ukraine	Households which reside in rural areas.
United States of America	The U.S. Census Bureau defines rural areas as open country and settlements with fewer than 2,500 residents. Farm household incomes as developed from ARMS can be classified by geographic area.

Source: UNECE survey on agricultural household income statistics.

Table 9

Treatment of non-personal form of institution in the household sector and of holdings operated as corporate institutions but de facto run as family businesses in EU countries

Country	Treatment of non-personal form of institution in the household sector	Treatment of holdings operated as corporate institutions but de facto run as family businesses
Austria		
Belgium	*	They appear under another category.
Denmark		
Estonia	Not included in household survey.	
Finland	Excluded.	
France		
Germany		
Greece		
Hungary	Institutional households are a part of the households sector in the Hungarian National accounts, but they are not treated as part of IAHS statistics.	
Ireland		
Italy		
Latvia	No information provided.	
Lithuania	Not in use.	
Luxembourg		
Netherlands		
Poland	Not included in household survey.	
Portugal		
Slovakia	Not in use.	
Slovenia	No information provided.	
Spain		
Sweden		
United Kingdom		

Source: UNECE survey on agricultural household income statistics.

Table 10

Treatment of non-personal form of institution in the household sector and of holdings operated as corporate institutions but de facto run as family businesses in non-EU countries

Country	Treatment of non-personal form of institution in the household sector	Treatment of holdings operated as corporate institutions but de facto run as family businesses
Albania	No information provided.	No information provided.
Andorra	No information provided.	No information provided.
Armenia	No information provided.	No information provided.
Australia	No information provided.	No information provided.
Azerbaijan	No information provided.	No information provided.
Belarus	Included.	Included.
Bulgaria	Excluded.	Included for calculation of total income of agricultural households in 2004
Canada	The household for religious colonies is considered to be the collective dwelling. Farming cooperatives are not identified as such on the Census of Agriculture, therefore the households of the agricultural operators of the cooperative would be considered as agricultural households. Community pastures, prison farms and other institutional farms do not have agricultural households associated with them.	A household is considered to be an agricultural household if a farm operator resides there, regardless of whether the farm is a family corporation, non-family corporation, partnership or sole proprietorship.
Croatia	Excluded from household budget survey.	Holdings operated as corporate institutions cannot be identified separately.
Georgia	No information provided.	No information provided.
Japan	Excluded.	Will be covered from 2004 onwards.
Kazakhstan	Excluded from survey.	No information provided.
Kyrgyzstan	Excluded from survey.	Not used.
New Zealand	Excluded.	If a respondent defines themselves as self-employed the net profit from the business is counted as self-employment income.
Norway	No information provided.	See note.
Republic of Korea	Excluded from survey.	Excluded from survey.
Republic of Moldova	No information provided.	No information provided.
Romania	Excluded from household budget survey.	Does not exist in household budget survey.
Switzerland	Income of the agriculture households sector activity removed from statistical programme in 2003.	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Excluded from household budget survey.	The kind of institution that is registered as legal entity is included in the Household Budget Survey and for incomes data on wages from their family business is included.
Turkey	No information provided.	No information provided.
Turkmenistan	N/A.	Not really mentioned - the main source of data is the survey of household budgets. It is therefore assumed that these kind of institutions are excluded.
Ukraine	Not included in household survey.	Household survey but some special treatment for agriculture. Households probably identified as agricultural - not substantial probably anyway.
United States of America	Households of operators of non-family corporations, other legal entities and hired manager households are excluded.	Operators households for farm corporations and partnerships are included in agriculture household income measurement.

Source: UNECE survey on agricultural household income statistics.

Note concerning Norway: Holdings organized as general partnership ("group holdings") or legal person (limited company, institution, foundation, government, county, municipality etc.) are not included in the current statistics. Nevertheless, many holdings organized as general partnership are joint operation in milk production. These holdings are not treated as independent units in the context of taxation. Income, property etc. are shared among the partners. Due to the present regulations regarding governmental subsidies in agriculture, many partners participating in joint operations in milk production in addition operate their own individual holding. Income, property etc. for these persons will include both own holding and share from the general partnership (joint operation). As from 2002 changes in the subsidy regulations will reduce this "problem."

Table 11

Criteria for classification of households into socio-economic groups in EU-countries

Country	Classification criteria
Austria	A distinction is made between <i>primary</i> and <i>secondary</i> activity holdings. Primary farms are where at least half the income from the labour of the operator and spouse plus members of the family forming part of their household and working together full or part-time in farming or forestry comes from farming or forestry activities.
Belgium	Grouping is made according to the reference person's main occupation, determined on the basis of the time spent on the occupation and, as a secondary criterion, the income brought in. This system is based on that used for the agricultural census.
Denmark	The reference person system takes agricultural households to be those where the person with the highest gross income has agriculture as his or her industry and employment status as self-employed (independent). The industry of the reference person is determined by the administration (that is, not subjectively by each reference person) according to several criteria, including the composition of income, registration for Value Added Tax and non-receipt of unemployment benefit. Reference persons are allocated to industries if that industry forms more than 50% of the total income of that reference person; total income must be positive.
Estonia	Working household is a household with a least one working member aged 16 or more. Unemployed household is a non-working household with at least one member aged 16 or more who is employed. Retired household is a non-working and non-unemployed household with at least one old-age pensioner. Other inactive household is a non-working, non-unemployed and non-retired household (no member is working, no unemployed members nor pensioners). Until now there was in HBS not in use the division of household by main source of income of the household's reference person. Technically it is possible to separate employee income, received from agricultural activity, but this needs some methodological work, also there has not been interest from users of statistics for this kind of division. To Social Survey questionnaires of future periods one can add some specific questions for better qualifying the income received from agricultural activities.
Finland	The reference person is used for the classification of households into socio-professional groups. First, the reference person are classified as economically active or inactive. Second, economically active persons are further classified as (i) employees or (ii) employers or own-account workers. Classification into socio-professional groups is based on the main activity and occupation of the reference person.
France	Grouping is made according to the industry in which the head (reference person) declares himself/herself to be primarily active.
Germany	* 1/
Greece	* The target system is now used. Two other classification systems are available for comparative purposes. The first is based on the main employment (occupation) of the head of household, as declared to the Household Income Survey (Family Budget Survey). Under this system, heads of agricultural households who are in receipt of retirement pensions are classified as pensioners (that is, not as farmers) even if at the same time they continue to work on their farms. The second is based on the main source of income of the entire household.
Hungary	Based on the main source of income of the household's reference person (holder).
Ireland	*
Italy	Heads declare the branch in which they pursue their main activity. Both time and income factors are taken into account.
Latvia	Not in use.
Lithuania	Socio-economic group is determined by the main income source of the head of the household.

TABLE TO BE CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE

Table 11 (concluded)

Criteria for classification of households into socio-economic groups in EU-countries

Country	Classification criteria
Luxembourg	Agricultural households are taken to be those which operate "professional agricultural holdings". These are holdings headed by a person who satisfies all the following conditions: the head of the holding works more than 50% of his time on the holding; he gets from the holding more than 50% of his income; he is affiliated to the agricultural social insurance; he has no other non-agricultural main activity.
Netherlands	Classification is based on the main source of income of the household as a whole. Seven income clusters are used. Independent activity falls within "profit prior to deduction of stock and capital," which in turn leads to class of business being determined.
Poland	Households are qualified for a particular socio-economic group based on the criterion of the source of income earned by household members. If the household members get income from several sources, it is the prevailing income that decides on the socio-economic group of household.
Portugal	Households headed by a self-employed worker in agriculture, including both those with and without paid employees.
Slovakia	No information provided.
Slovenia	Not in use.
Spain	Where there is doubt which is the main occupation of the reference person, the one providing the highest income is recorded. Incomes are used gross of capital consumption in allocating reference persons to socio-professional groups.
Sweden	The classification has been based on the main occupation of the reference person.
United Kingdom	On the basis of the income of the tax case. Up to the 1990/91 year of assessment agricultural cases were those in which self-employment (independent) income from agriculture or horticulture usually constituted the main or principal additional source of <i>self-employment income</i> (not, it should be noted, of total income) of single persons or husbands or the main source of self-employment income of wives. Since then, husbands and wives have been treated separately and included in the analysis only if they <i>as individuals</i> have a main or principal additional source of self-employment income deriving from agriculture or horticulture. Households which operate their farms as corporate bodies, and therefore receive income in the form of compensation from dependent activity rather than as income from independent activity, are therefore not treated as agricultural.

Source: UNECE survey on agricultural household income statistics.

1/ * The definition used corresponds to the IAHS target: the main source of income of the household's reference person.

Table 12

Criteria for classification of households into socio-economic groups in non-EU countries

Country	Classification criteria
Albania	No information provided.
Andorra	The criterion for classification of households into socio-professional groups is based on the main source of income of the household's reference person. There are 10 socio-professional groups: worker in agriculture, director, manager of company, superior technician, intermediate technician, administrative employee, worker of restoration and personal services, qualified worker, operator of machinery, non-qualified worker.
Armenia	No information provided.
Australia	No information provided.
Azerbaijan	No information provided.
Belarus	Rural household are not classified by socio-professional groups. They are classified by source of income (compensation for labour or pension) and by its size.
Bulgaria	N/A.
Canada	The identification of persons as farm operators on the Census of Agriculture provides the indicator for households or families as agricultural or non-agricultural.
Croatia	The household's main source of income or self-reported agricultural status of the head of household.
Georgia	No information provided.
Japan	Not used.
Kazakhstan	No information provided.
Kyrgyzstan	N/A.
New Zealand	N/A.
Norway	In the current statistics, (agricultural) households are not classified into socio-professional group
Republic of Korea	Main source of income of the household members.
Republic of Moldova	No information provided.
Romania	Households are grouped on the basis of the occupational status of the head of household (employee, employer, farmer, pensioner etc.).
Switzerland	No information provided.
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Split into agricultural, mixed or non-agricultural households depending on ownership of an agricultural holding: if all members exclusively work on the holding - agricultural; if some income derived from the holding (includes income from leasing of holding) - mixed; if household does not own an agricultural holding - non-agricultural.
Turkey	No information provided.
Turkmenistan	In sample surveys of household budgets in both urban and rural areas, households are not categorized by social and occupational group.
Ukraine	Household are presently classified only by social characteristics of the household (size and composition) but there are plans to group data according to the main income source of household
United States of America	Data on sources of income or gross sales.

Source: UNECE survey on agricultural household income statistics.

Table 13

Mechanisms used to introduce short-term stability in numbers of agricultural households

Country	Mechanisms used	Information from IAHS document
Austria	Results calculated per holding, not grossed up.	Not yet applicable.
Belgium	Main occupation classification system. Household numbers taken each year from the agricultural census. Numbers of household members for 1987 calculated on the basis of fiscal statistics and extrapolated according to the number of households.	No smoothing apart from the characteristics of the occupation system.
Denmark	Annual classification in income statistics records, but with some experimental averaging.	No regular smoothing.
Estonia	Not in use.	
Finland	Not in use.	
France	Main occupation classification system. Household numbers extrapolated from base years using the annual survey of employment.	Smoothed.
Germany	Numbers established in the five-yearly Income and Consumption Sample Survey, and extrapolated using the annual Microcensus.	Smoothed between base years.
Greece	Numbers taken from the Family Budget Surveys (1982, 1988) and interpolated and extrapolated.	Smoothed between base years.
Hungary	The use of average incomes over several years.	To be used in the future, at the moment there are data for one year.
Ireland	Results only calculated for base years of household budget survey.	Not yet applicable.
Italy	Numbers of households with head working as self-employed in agriculture are extracted from Labour Force Survey.	
Latvia	No information provided.	
Lithuania	Not in use.	
Luxembourg	Results only available for a single year.	Not yet applicable.
Netherlands	Appears to be reclassified annually in the SER according to the household's main source of income.	No smoothing apparently applied.
Poland	Not in use.	
Portugal	Main occupation classification system. Numbers taken from the General Population Census of 1981 and 1991, interpolated and extrapolated.	Smoothed between base years.
Slovakia	Not in use.	
Slovenia	Not in use.	
Spain	Numbers taken from the Family Budget Surveys (1980, 1990) and interpolated and extrapolated.	Smoothed between base years.
Sweden	No smoothing applied. Number of households taken from the Farm Register providing information on all households with an agricultural holding with more than 2,0 hectares of arable land.	
United Kingdom	Classification of cases by taxation authority is believed to take into consideration the normal income composition.	Informal smoothing, though subjective.

Source: UNECE survey on agricultural household income statistics.

Table 14

Mechanisms used to introduce short-term stability in numbers of agricultural households in non-EU countries

Country	Mechanisms used
Albania	No definition of agricultural household provided.
Andorra	Not applicable as no definition of agricultural household used.
Armenia	No definition of agricultural household provided.
Australia	Not applicable as no definition of agricultural household used.
Azerbaijan	No definition of agricultural household provided.
Belarus	Not applicable as no definition of agricultural household used.
Bulgaria	No such mechanism used.
Canada	?
Croatia	No information provided.
Georgia	No definition of agricultural household provided.
Japan	No such mechanism used.
Kazakhstan	No definition of agricultural household provided.
Kyrgyzstan	No such mechanism used.
New Zealand	No such mechanism used.
Norway	No such mechanism used.
Republic of Korea	No such mechanism used.
Republic of Moldova	No information provided.
Romania	No such mechanism used.
Switzerland	No information provided.
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No such mechanism used.
Turkey	No information provided.
Turkmenistan	No such mechanism used.
Ukraine	No such mechanism used.
United States of America	No such mechanism used.

Source: UNECE survey on agricultural household income statistics.

Table 15

Equivalence scale used to give consumer units in EU countries

Country	Equivalence scale
Austria	Used, but scale not stated.
Belgium	Not used or reported.
Denmark	1st person in household including and above 17 years = 1, 2nd and following = 0.7, persons ≤ 17 years = 0.5. (<i>Source: OECD Standard</i>).
Estonia	The equivalence scale used in Estonia is 1: 0,8: 0,8.
Finland	Standard and modified OECD scale.
France	Reference person = 1, additional persons of 14 years and over = 0.7, children (less than 14 years old) = 0.5.
Germany	1st adult in household aged 14 years and above = 1, each additional adult = 0.7, children aged below 14 = 0.5. (<i>Source: SOEC request for Poverty Related Data, 1988, p.8</i>).
Greece	Head of household = 1.0; other members of 14 years and over = 0.7; members under 14 years = 0.5.
Hungary	Not yet calculated for agricultural households, but the same scale will be used as in the Household Budget Survey. The consumption unit factors applied by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (Household Budget Survey) are the followings. In the households consisted of active earners and children: the first adult member of the household represent 1.00; any other adult household members = 0.75; the first child = 0.65; second child = 0.50; other children = 0.40 consumption unit. In case of inactive (pensioner) households (if no active earner among the household members) the first adult member represents 0.90, any other persons 0.65 consumption unit.
Ireland	Head of household = 1.0; other members of the household aged 14 years or over = 0.7; children under 14 years of age = 0.5.
Italy	Head of household = 1; other members of the household aged 15 years and over = 0.7; children less than 15 years old = 0.5.
Latvia	No information provided.
Lithuania	Not in use.
Luxembourg	Scale used by STATEC in family budget surveys. Men aged 14-59 = 1.0; women 14-59 = 0.8; men and women 60 years or over = 0.8; children under 2 = 0.2, 2 to 3 = 0.3, 4 to 5 = 0.4, 6 to 7 = 0.5, 8 to 9 = 0.6, 10 to 11 = 0.7, 12 to 13 = 0.8.
Netherlands	Used, but scale not stated.
Poland	The household budget survey results are published as average per capita data with no account for equivalence scales. The OECD equivalence scales is used for the analysis of poverty (based on HBS results).
Portugal	ILO scale. Head of household and other men aged 14-59 = 1; other women aged 14 and over, and men aged 60 and over = 0.8; children aged under 2 = 0.2, 2 and 3 = 0.3, 4 and 5 = 0.4, 6 and 7 = 0.5, 8 and 9 = 0.6, 10 and 11 = 0.7, 12 and 13 = 0.8.
Slovakia	No information provided.
Slovenia	Used a modified OECD scale, but modification not stated.
Spain	Head of household = 1.0; other persons over 14 years old = 0.7; other persons, or those of 14 years and under = 0.5 "Oxford" scale.
Sweden	Not in use.
United Kingdom	None used.

Source: UNECE survey on agricultural household income statistics.

Table 16

Equivalence scale used to give consumer units in non-EU countries

Country	The equivalence scale used to give consumer units
Albania	No information provided.
Andorra	No information provided.
Armenia	Adult man = 1.0; adult woman = 0.8; children under 15 = 0.5 (only used as alternative assessment).
Australia	No information provided.
Azerbaijan	OECD scale equivalence scale used.
Belarus	Head of household = 1.0; other adults = 0.75; children under 14 = 0.5.
Bulgaria	Not used.
Canada	Not used in the agriculture-population linkage database.
Croatia	Modified OECD scale; head of household = 1.0, other adults = 0.5, children = 0.3.
Georgia	Adult man 16 to 60 = 1.00; adolescent 7 to 16 = 1.00(?); pensioner age men 60 and over = 0.88; adult woman 16 to 55 = 0.84; pensioner age woman 55 and over = 0.76; pre-school age child 0 to 7 = 0.64.
Japan	None used.
Kazakhstan	Proposed equivalent scale for households for poverty line calculations: first adult = 1.00, all other members = 0.8 (1+(n-1)*0.8).
Kyrgyzstan	None used.
Mexico	None used.
New Zealand	The Revised Jensen Scale is used.*
Norway	Equivalence scales are normally used in analysis of household income.
Republic of Korea	None used.
Republic of Moldova	First adult in the household = 1.00; other adults = 0.70; children under 16 = 0.50.
Romania	None used.
Switzerland	No information provided.
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	None used.
Turkey	No information provided.
Turkmenistan	None used in the sample survey of household budgets.
Ukraine	Yes, in relation to poverty issues. First adult = 1.00, all other members including children = 0.70.
United States of America	Not estimated for farm household income measurement.

Source: UNECE survey on agricultural household income statistics.

Notes: * Jensen Equivalised Annual Household Income is a measure of household income which takes into account household composition. (Source:

http://www2.stats.govt.nz/domino/external/web/prod_serv.nsf/Response/Indicator+16:+Jensen+Equivalised+Annual+Household+Income).

Table 17

The basis of estimating the value of own consumption
(of agricultural and non-agricultural goods and services) in EU countries

Country	Basis of estimating the value of own consumption
Austria	
Belgium	Basis not clear. Prices and quantities provided by the Agricultural Economics Institute. Amounts produced by non-farmers from the family budgets survey. Prices the same as LEI data.
Denmark	In principle the sales value of the quantity consumed.
Estonia	Estimate provided by the respondent, at market prices.
Finland	Excluded from 2000 onwards.
France	The Preliminary Information section of the DTT (1990) states that own-consumed goods, as reported in the Family Budget Survey, are valued at market prices. The earlier TIAH report from France (1986) states that these correspond to producer prices, whereas a previous system used consumer prices.
Germany	At producer prices (as in national accounts). Various statistics used for this purpose, including income and consumption sample survey.
Greece	From Household Income (Family Budget) Survey. Agricultural goods valued at ex-farm prices: non-agricultural goods at basic prices.
Hungary	At average market prices.
Ireland	At retail prices in data source (Household Budget Survey), but revalued for the IAHS to farm-gate prices.
Italy	Included, but method of valuation not stated. Various statistics used for this purpose, including REA starting from 1999.
Latvia	No information provided.
Lithuania	Estimate provided by the respondent, at market (retail) prices.
Luxembourg	No details given.
Netherlands	At market prices.
Poland	At market prices.
Portugal	Not stated.
Slovakia	No information provided.
Slovenia	At market prices.
Spain	Self-supply and own-consumption cover goods only, not services. In 1980 only foodstuffs were included. Where goods have been included they have been valued at local retail market prices.
Sweden	At market prices.
United Kingdom	Tax rules apply: some forms of income in kind are subject to taxation, but coverage and valuation probably understates the true value.

Source: UNECE survey on agricultural household income statistics.

Table 18

The basis of estimating the value of own consumption
(of agricultural and non-agricultural goods and services) in non-EU countries

Country	Basis of estimating the value of own consumption
Albania	No information provided.
Andorra	No income statistics for agricultural households.
Armenia	Value of own consumption is estimated using the mean price at country level.
Australia	No information provided.
Azerbaijan	No information provided.
Belarus	The purchase price of similar goods sold on markets serve as the basis for estimating the value of own-consumption of agricultural goods.
Bulgaria	Value of own consumption is estimated from average weighted prices, calculated from prices of sales both within the agricultural sector and outside the agricultural sector (including direct export from agricultural producers - if any). Data are collected from the survey on economic accounts for agriculture.
Canada	Not used in the agriculture-population linkage database.
Croatia	The value of own-consumption is estimated on the basis of prices of similar goods sold on the regional market.
Georgia	Estimated in market prices.
Japan	Price of agricultural products is the farm gate price based on results of the 'Statistical survey on prices of agricultural products' carried out by the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
Kazakhstan	Monetary estimate of consumption by household members of produce from private plots is made using the average prices of goods purchased in shops and on markets in the region (oblast).
Kyrgyzstan	N/A.
Mexico	Not applied. (?)
New Zealand	The value of own consumption is not estimated.
Norway	The value of home consumption of products produced on the holding is included in the tax return data. The values are based either on information reported by the holder or standard values stipulated by the Tax authorities.
Republic of Korea	The value of own-consumption is estimated based on market prices.
Republic of Moldova	The own consumption assessment is done on the basis of average buying prices for similar products in a certain area for the period of reference.
Romania	Lei (monetary) equivalent of own-consumption of food and non-food products (agricultural production, stocks from previous periods, labour, gifts, etc.) is calculated using the medium purchase prices of similar goods in the statistical regions in the reference month.
Switzerland	Income of the agriculture households sector activity removed from statistical programme in 2003.
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	The value of own-consumption is estimated using data from the survey on quantities of food consumed from own-production. The quantities are multiplied with average prices.
Turkey	No information provided on calculation but own consumption is included in the calculation of agricultural income in the Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey.
Turkmenistan	The value of food and non-food items received in kind is estimated using average purchase prices as calculated for each district.
Ukraine	The estimation of the consumed natural revenues is made using the average prices for purchasing the appropriate commodities in the reference period in trade outlets and markets of the given region.
United States of America	Estimates of the value of farm produced goods consumed on farms are self reported.

Source: UNECE survey on agricultural household income statistics.

Table 19

The basis of calculating the imputed rental value of own dwellings in EU countries

Country	
Austria	Not included.
Belgium	Included. Method not specified exactly. Calculations (as) for national accounts and tax data.
Denmark	A percentage of the value of the dwelling; normally considered to be below market value.
Estonia	Imputed rental value, if asked in Household Budget Survey (HBS), was determined by respondents. Because of low quality of the received answers this data were not published and questions were excluded from HBS 2003 questionnaire.
Finland	Included. Measured by the value of actual rents of similar dwellings.
France	Estimated on the basis of local values (actual rents paid by local households). These estimates are based on the characteristics of the dwellings and their locations.
Germany	Computed on the basis of the kind of rent payable per square metre for comparable rented dwellings. Characteristics of (agricultural) own used dwellings, such as surface area, level of fittings and age, are available from buildings and housing censuses, housing sample surveys and supplementary microcensus surveys.
Greece	In the Household Income (Family Budget) Survey (HIS) households are asked to estimate the rental value of their dwelling had it been rented out. Figures on combined real and imputed rents are taken from national accounts, the imputed part derived by applying HIS coefficients and distributed between agricultural and non-agricultural households.
Hungary	Not yet calculated in the IAHS statistics, but in the National accounts it is estimated on a cost basis.
Ireland	Not included. Crude calculations indicate that imputed rents represent on average about 7% of gross household income as measured in the Household Budget Survey.
Italy	Rental values of own dwellings are estimated on the basis of information provided from the household surveys. The values are then compared with the national accounts data (branch: hiring of factory premises).
Latvia	No information provided.
Lithuania	Self-estimated value of rental that a tenant would pay for the same accommodation.
Luxembourg	Imputed rental value of owned dwellings is measured by the value of actual rents of similar dwellings in the countryside, found by an annual survey of rents conducted by STATEC.
Netherlands	CBS (1985). Valued at the economic rentable value, i.e. based on the rental value of an economically equivalent dwelling in the rented sector. Earlier estimates were "according to tax guide-lines ("fiscal laws")."
Poland	In Household Budget Survey imputed rents are planned to estimate starting from 2005. In national accounts, beginning with data for 2003, imputed rental value of owner occupied dwellings is calculated by user cost method. Additionally data for years 1995-2002 have been recalculated using this new method. Shortly, user cost method consists in adding specific cost items like consumption of fixed capital, expenditures on maintenance and repair, taxes, net insurance premiums paid by owner occupants as well as some allowance for net operating surplus.
Portugal	Not stated.
Slovakia	No information provided.
Slovenia	The rental value of the own dwelling is determined by respondents. These data are used only at an aggregate level in the National Accounts.
Spain	A value is imputed similar to the rent which a household would have to pay for a dwelling like the one it occupies if it were a tenant.
Sweden	From income year 1999 an imputed rental value of owner dwellings has been calculated. The total imputed rental value according to National Accounts has been distributed to the households by the tax assessment value for small houses.
United Kingdom	Not included.

Source: UNECE survey on agricultural household income statistics.

Table 20

The basis of calculating the imputed rental value of own dwellings in non-EU countries

Country	
Albania	No information provided.
Andorra	No income statistics for agricultural households.
Armenia	No information provided.
Australia	No information provided.
Azerbaijan	No information provided.
Belarus	No imputation of owner occupied dwellings.
Bulgaria	No imputation of owner occupied dwellings.
Canada	Not used in the agriculture-population linkage database.
Croatia	The estimate is based on an estimate made by the reference person. They are asked in the survey to state the amount they would have to pay if they rented the same type of dwelling.
Georgia	No information provided.
Japan	Based on purchase value of own dwellings: value of own dwellings = present value - depreciation per year.
Kazakhstan	In SNA, the imputed value of housing services in owner-occupied dwellings is calculated on the basis of rentals paid for similar accommodation.
Kyrgyzstan	N/A.
Mexico	The estimate is based on an estimate made by the reference person. They are asked to state the amount they would have to pay/receive if they rented the same type of dwelling.
New Zealand	Imputed rental value of own dwellings is not calculated.
Norway	The value is included in the tax return data. In general, the calculated value is the gross rental value of a similar dwelling in the region concerned. Costs related to the dwelling are deductible. For all kinds of households, the stipulated taxation value of own dwelling is much lower than the real market value.
Republic of Korea	No imputation of owner occupied dwellings.
Republic of Moldova	No imputation of owner occupied dwellings.
Romania	No imputation of owner occupied dwellings.
Switzerland	Income of the agriculture households sector activity removed from statistical programme in 2003.
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No imputation of owner occupied dwellings.
Turkey	No information provided.
Turkmenistan	No imputation of owner occupied dwellings.?
Ukraine	No imputation of owner occupied dwellings.
United States of America	USDA measures the rental value of operator dwelling by using direct reported values of the operator dwelling and rent to value ratios obtained from the U.S. Department of Commerce. The product of these two items gives a measure of gross space rent. Survey respondents report expenses on their dwellings except for depreciation which is imputed. Gross rents and expenses are used to calculate an estimate of net rent for operator dwellings.

Source: UNECE survey on agricultural household income statistics.

RESULTS OF UNECE SURVEY ON METHODOLOGIES USED FOR MEASURING AGRICULTURE HOUSEHOLD INCOME STATISTICS
IN UNECE/OECD MEMBER COUNTRIES

Table 21 (part 1)
Calculation of Net Disposable Income of Agriculture Households in EU-countries

	Austria (IAHS)	Belgium (IAHS)	Denmark (IAHS)	Estonia	Finland	France (IAHS)	Germany (IAHS)	Greece (IAHS)	Hungary	Ireland	Italy
Number of households	y ⁿ	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Number of persons		y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Number of consumer units			y	y	y	y	y	y		y	y
1 FROM INDEPENDENT ACTIVITY	y	y	y		y	y	y	y	y@	y	y
1a From independent agricultural activity									y@		
Net Operating Surplus		y	y	(y) and (*)				y	y@		y
Income	y			y		y	y			y	y
1b From independent non-agricultural activity					y				y@		
Net Operating Surplus		y	y	(y) and (*)				y	y@		y
Income	y			y		y	y			y	y
1c Net Operating Surplus from imputed rental value of owner-dwellings		y	y ⁱ	@	y	y	y	y			y
2 DEPENDENT ACTIVITY of which	y	y	y		y	y	y	y	y	y	y
2a Wages and salaries		y	y	y	y	*	y	y	y	y	
2b Employer's actual social contributions				(y) and (*)		*	y	y ⁱⁱ			
2c Imputed social contributions				(y) and (*)		*	y				
3 PROPERTY INCOME RECEIVED of which	*	y	y		y	y	y	y	y	y	y
3a Interest	?	y	*	y	y	y	*	y	y	*	
3b Dividends	?	*		y	y	y	*	y	y	*	
3c Withdrawals from quasi-corporations		*	*	(y) and (*)	*	*	(*)	*		*	
3d Property income attributed to insurance policy holders		y		(y) and (*)		y	*	*		*	
3e Rents on land and subsoil assets	*	*	*	y	*	y	*	y		*	
4 NON-LIFE INSURANCE CLAIMS		y				y	y	y			y
4a Claims on capital items		*		(y) and (*)			*				
4b Claims on personal accident		*		(y) and (*)			*				
5 SOCIAL BENEFITS received (other than social transfers in kind)	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
6 MISCELLANEOUS INWARD CURRENT TRANSFERS		y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
7 CURRENT RECEIPTS Sum of 1-6	y	y	y	(y) and (*)	y	y	y	y	y		y
8 PROPERTY INCOME PAID of which	*	y	y		*	y	y	y		*	y
8a Interest on loans for		y	*		*	y		y			
(i) farming purposes		y	*	(y) and (*)	*	*	*	*		*	
(ii) purchase of agriculture land and		*	*	(y) and (*)	*	*	*	*		*	
(iii) other business purposes		*	*	(y) and (*)	*	*	*	*		*	
(iv) private and other credit		y	*	(y) and (*)			y	*		*	
8b Rents on		y			*	y	*	y		*	
(i) agricultural land and buildings		y	*	(y) and (*)	*	*	*	*		*	
(ii) other business land and buildings			*	(y) and (*)	*	*	*	* ⁱⁱⁱ		*	
9 NET NON-LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS	*	y		(y) and (*)		*	y	y			y
10 CURRENT TAXES ON INCOMES AND WEALTH of which	y	y	y		y	y	y	y	y	y	y
10a on income		y		(y) and (*)	*	y	*	y	y	*	
10b on capital gains				(y) and (*)	*	y	*	*		*	
10c on capital or wealth				(y) and (*)	*	y	*	y		*	
10d on private use of vehicles etc.				-		y	*	y			

TABLE TO BE CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE

Table 21 (part 1 concluded)

Calculation of Net Disposable Income of Agriculture Households in EU-countries

	Austria (IAHS)	Belgium (IAHS)	Denmark (IAHS)	Estonia	Finland	France (IAHS)	Germany (IAHS)	Greece (IAHS)	Hungary	Ireland	Italy
11 SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS of which	y	y	y		y	*	y	y	y	y	y
11a Actual		y			y	*	y	y	y	y	
(i) employers' actual social contributions				(y) and (*)		*	y	* ^{iiij}			
(ii) employees' social contributions				(y) and (*)	y	*	y	*		*	
(iii) by self-employed and non-employed	y	y		(y) and (*)		*	y	*		*	
11b Imputed				y		*	y	y ⁱⁱ			
12 MISCELLANEOUS OUTGOING CURRENT TRANSFERS of which		y			*	*	y	y		y	y
12a to NPISHs				@		*	*	y		*	
12b between households		y		y	*	*	*	y			
12c other		y		y		y	*	y		(*)	
13 NET DISPOSABLE INCOME (7 minus 8-12) OR ANOTHER DEFINED CONCEPT	y	y	y	(y) and (*)	y	y	y	y		y	y
14 SOCIAL TRANSFERS IN KIND				(y) and (*)							
15 NET ADJUSTED DISPOSABLE INCOME				(y) and (*)							

Source: UNECE survey on agriculture household income.

Notes: y = yes, explicit data; * = implied data covered elsewhere; (y) and (*) = covered in part; @ = gross of capital consumption.

Table 21 (part 2)

Calculation of Net Disposable Income of Agriculture Households in EU-countries

	Luxemb. (IAHS)	Latvia	Lithuania	Nether- lands	Poland	Portugal (IAHS)	Slovakia - no info	Slovenia	Spain (IAHS)	Sweden	United Kingdom
Number of households	y	y	y	y		y			y	y	y
Number of persons	y	y	y	y		y			y	y	
Number of consumer units	y			y		y			y		
1 FROM INDEPENDENT ACTIVITY	y	y		y		y		y	y	y	y
1a From independent agricultural activity		y	y					y			
Net Operating Surplus	y	y	y	y	-	*(@)			y		
Income		y	y		y					*	y
1b From independent non-agricultural activity			y					y			
Net Operating Surplus	y		y	y	-	*(@)		y	*		
Income		y	y		y					*	y
1c Net Operating Surplus from imputed rental value of owner-dwellings	y	y		y	-	y		y	y	y	
2 DEPENDENT ACTIVITY of which	y	y		y		y			y	y	y
2a Wages and salaries		y	y	y	y			y	y	y	y
2b Employer's actual social contributions			*	y	-			y	y		
2c Imputed social contributions				*	-				y	y	
3 PROPERTY INCOME RECEIVED of which	y	y		y		y			y	y	y
3a Interest	y	y	(y) and (*)	y	y			y	y		*
3b Dividends	y	y	y	y	y			y	*		*
3c Withdrawals from quasi-corporations					y				*		
3d Property income attributed to insurance policy holders					-			*	y		
3e Rents on land and subsoil assets	y	y	y	*	y			y	y		*
4 NON-LIFE INSURANCE CLAIMS	y					y			y	(*)	
4a Claims on capital items	y				y			*			
4b Claims on personal accident	y		y		y			*			*
5 SOCIAL BENEFITS received (other than social transfers in kind)	y		y	y	y	y		y	y	y	(y)
6 MISCELLANEOUS INWARD CURRENT TRANSFERS			y	y	y	y		*	y	(*)	
7 CURRENT RECEIPTS Sum of 1-6	y		y	y		y			y	y	y
8 PROPERTY INCOME PAID of which	y	y		y		y			y	y	*
8a Interest on loans for				y					y		
(i) farming purposes	y	y	(y) and (*)	*	-			y	*		y
(ii) purchase of agriculture land and buildings		y		*	-				*		*
(iii) other business purposes		y		*	-			y	*		*
(iv) private and other credit	y			*	-			y	*		
8b Rents on				y							
(i) agricultural land and buildings	y	y	y	*	-			y			y
(ii) other business land and buildings				*							*
9 NET NON-LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS	y					y			y	(*)	
10 CURRENT TAXES ON INCOMES AND WEALTH of which	y			y		y			y	y	
10a on income	y		y	y	-	*		y	*		
10b on capital gains					-			y	*		
10c on capital or wealth	y			y	y	*			y		
10d on private use of vehicles etc.	y			*	y				y		

TABLE TO BE CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE

RESULTS OF UNECE SURVEY ON METHODOLOGIES USED FOR MEASURING AGRICULTURE HOUSEHOLD INCOME STATISTICS
IN UNECE/OECD MEMBER COUNTRIES

Table 21 (part 2 concluded)

Calculation of Net Disposable Income of Agriculture Households in EU-countries

	Luxemb. (IAHS)	Latvia	Lithuania	Nether- lands	Poland	Portugal (IAHS)	Slovakia - no info	Slovenia	Spain (IAHS)	Sweden	United Kingdom
11 SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS of which	y		y	y		y			y	y	
11a Actual	y		y	*					y		
(i) employers' actual social contributions			(y) and (*)	*	-			y	y		
(ii) employees' social contributions				*	-				y		
(iii) by self-employed and non-employed persons			(y) and (*)	*	-			y	y		
11b Imputed				*	-				y		
12 MISCELLANEOUS OUTGOING CURRENT TRANSFERS of which	y		y	y		y			y	(y)	
12a to NPISHs				*	y				y		
12b between households			(y) and (*)	y	y			y	y		
12c other	y		y	y	y				y		
13 NET DISPOSABLE INCOME (7 minus 8-12) OR ANOTHER DEFINED CONCEPT	y		y	y	7- (8b+10cd +12)	y			y	y	
14 SOCIAL TRANSFERS IN KIND			(y) and (*)		-			*	y		
15 NET ADJUSTED DISPOSABLE INCOME			y		-				y		

Source: UNECE survey on agriculture household income.

Notes: y = yes, explicit data; * = implied data covered elsewhere; (y) and (*) = covered in part; @ = gross of capital consumption.

Table 22 (part 1)
 Calculation of Net Disposable Income of Agriculture Households in non-EU countries

	Albania	Andorra	Armenia	Australia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bulgaria	Canada 1/	Croatia
Number of households	y	n/a	n/a	y	y	y	y	y	y
Number of persons	y	n/a	n/a	y	y	y	y	y	y
Number of consumer units	y	n/a	n/a		y	y			(y) and (*)
1 FROM INDEPENDENT ACTIVITY	(y) and (*)	n/a	n/a						
1a From independent agricultural activity		n/a	n/a		y		y		
Net Operating Surplus		n/a	n/a		@		y	y	y
Income		n/a	n/a	1/	y		y		y
1b From independent non-agricultural activity		n/a	n/a		y		y		
Net Operating Surplus		n/a	n/a		@		-	y	y
Income		n/a	n/a	2/	y		-		y
1c Net Operating Surplus from imputed rental value of owner-dwellings		n/a	n/a		@				
2 DEPENDENT ACTIVITY of which	(y) and (*)	n/a	n/a				y	y	*
2a Wages and salaries	(y) and (*)	n/a	n/a	y	y	y	y	y	*
2b Employer's actual social contributions	(y) and (*)	n/a	n/a		y		y		*
2c Imputed social contributions		n/a	n/a		y		-		*
3 PROPERTY INCOME RECEIVED of which	*	n/a	n/a				y	y	*
3a Interest		n/a	n/a	y	y	y	y	y	*
3b Dividends		n/a	n/a	y	y	y	y	y	*
3c Withdrawals from quasi-corporations		n/a	n/a	*	@		-	y	*
3d Property income attributed to insurance policy holders		n/a	n/a		y		y	y	*
3e Rents on land and subsoil assets		n/a	n/a	*	y		y	y	*
4 NON-LIFE INSURANCE CLAIMS	*	n/a	n/a				y		*
4a Claims on capital items		n/a	n/a		@		y		*
4b Claims on personal accident		n/a	n/a		@		y		*
5 SOCIAL BENEFITS received (other than social transfers in kind)	(y) and (*)	n/a	n/a	y	y	y	y	y	(y) and (*)
6 MISCELLANEOUS INWARD CURRENT TRANSFERS	(*)	n/a	n/a	y	y	y	y		*
7 CURRENT RECEIPTS Sum of 1-6	(*)	n/a	n/a		y		y		
8 PROPERTY INCOME PAID of which	(*)	n/a	n/a				y		
8a Interest on loans for		n/a	n/a		y		y		
(i) farming purposes		n/a	n/a		@			y 2/	*
(ii) purchase of agriculture land and		n/a	n/a		@			y 2/	*
(iii) other business purposes		n/a	n/a		@			y 2/	*
(iv) private and other credit		n/a	n/a		@			y 2/	*
8b Rents on	(*)	n/a	n/a				-		
(i) agricultural land and buildings		n/a	n/a	y		y	y		*
(ii) other business land and buildings		n/a	n/a	y					*

TABLE TO BE CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE

Table 22 (part 1 concluded)

Calculation of Net Disposable Income of Agriculture Households in non-EU countries

		Albania	Andorra	Armenia	Australia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Bulgaria	Canada 1/	Croatia
9	NET NON-LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS	(*)	n/a	n/a		y		y		*
10	CURRENT TAXES ON INCOMES AND WEALTH of which	(*)	n/a	n/a		y		y		
10a	on income		n/a	n/a	y (imputed)	y		y		y
10b	on capital gains		n/a	n/a		@		-		*
10c	on capital or wealth		n/a	n/a		@		y		y
10d	on private use of vehicles etc.		n/a	n/a		@		-		y
11	SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS of which	(*)	n/a	n/a				y		
11a	Actual		n/a	n/a		@		-		
	(i) employers' actual social contributions		n/a	n/a		@				*
	(ii) employees' social contributions		n/a	n/a		@				*
	(iii) by self-employed and non-employed		n/a	n/a		@				*
11b	Imputed		n/a	n/a		@		-		*
12	MISCELLANEOUS OUTGOING CURRENT TRANSFERS of which	(*)	n/a	n/a		@		y		
12a	to NPISHs		n/a	n/a		@		-		*
12b	between households		n/a	n/a		y	y	-		*
12c	other		n/a	n/a		y		-		*
13	NET DISPOSABLE INCOME (7 minus 8-12) OR ANOTHER DEFINED CONCEPT	(*)	n/a	n/a		y		y		
14	SOCIAL TRANSFERS IN KIND	(*)	n/a	n/a	y (imputed for HIES only)	y	y	y		(y) and (*)
15	NET ADJUSTED DISPOSABLE INCOME	(*)	n/a	n/a		@		y		

Source: UNECE survey on agriculture household income.

Australia: 1/ Number of consumer units could be calculated but isn't.

Australia: 2/ Income from independent activity – income from unincorporated business (including sole traders and partnerships) is measured in the survey as the profit or loss of the business. Profit/loss consists of the value of gross output of the enterprise after the deduction of operating expenses (including depreciation). This income is not able to be split by whether it relates to agricultural or non agricultural activity.

Canada: 1/ Data in the table is based on the Census of Agriculture. A separate table is available with information on income from all data sources in Canada.

Canada: 2/ Property income received and interest loans as a group not individually.

Croatia: There is no income data classified by the socio-economic type of the household.

Notes: y = yes, explicit data; * = implied data covered elsewhere; (y) and (*) = covered in part; @ = gross of capital consumption.

Table 22 (part 2)
 Calculation of Net Disposable Income of Agriculture Households in non-EU countries

	Georgia 1/	Japan	Kazakh- stan	Kyrgyz- stan	Mexico	New Zealand	Norway	Republic of Korea
Number of households	y	n	n/a	y	y	y		y
Number of persons	y	n	n/a	y	y	y		y
Number of consumer units	y	n	n/a		y			n
1 FROM INDEPENDENT ACTIVITY			n/a				y	y
1a From independent agricultural activity			n/a		y		y	y
Net Operating Surplus		y	n/a		y*	y* 1/	y	y
Income	y	y	n/a		y		y	y
1b From independent non-agricultural activity			n/a		y		y	y
Net Operating Surplus		y	n/a		y*	y*	y	y
Income	y	y	n/a		y		y	y
1c Net Operating Surplus from imputed rental value of owner-dwellings		y	n/a		y		(y) and (*)	n
2 DEPENDENT ACTIVITY of which			n/a					(y) and (*)
2a Wages and salaries	y	y	n/a		y	y	y	y
2b Employer's actual social contributions		y	n/a		y*			n
2c Imputed social contributions		y	n/a		y*			n
3 PROPERTY INCOME RECEIVED of which	y		n/a					y
3a Interest		y	n/a		y	y	y	y
3b Dividends		y	n/a		y	y	y	y
3c Withdrawals from quasi-corporations		y	n/a		y	(y)	y	n
3d Property income attributed to insurance policy holders		y	n/a		y		y	n
3e Rents on land and subsoil assets		y	n/a		y	y		(y) and (*)
4 NON-LIFE INSURANCE CLAIMS			n/a					(y) and (*)
4a Claims on capital items		y	n/a		y			n
4b Claims on personal accident		y	n/a		y			y
5 SOCIAL BENEFITS received (other than social transfers in kind)	y	y	n/a		y	y	y	y
6 MISCELLANEOUS INWARD CURRENT TRANSFERS	y	y	n/a		y	y	y	y
7 CURRENT RECEIPTS Sum of 1-6		y	n/a		y	y (except 4)	y	(y) and (*)
8 PROPERTY INCOME PAID of which			n/a					y
8a Interest on loans for			n/a			y 2/	y	y
(i) farming purposes		y	n/a		y		*	y
(ii) purchase of agriculture land and buildings		y	n/a		y		*	y
(iii) other business purposes		y	n/a		y		*	y
(iv) private and other credit		y	n/a		y		*	y
8b Rents on			n/a			y		(y) and (*)
(i) agricultural land and buildings		y	n/a		y			(y) and (*)
(ii) other business land and buildings		y	n/a		y			(y) and (*)

TABLE TO BE CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE

Table 22 (part 2 concluded)

Calculation of Net Disposable Income of Agriculture Households in non-EU countries

		Georgia 1/	Japan	Kazakh- stan	Kyrgyz- stan	Mexico	New Zealand	Norway	Republic of Korea
9	NET NON-LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS		y	n/a			y 3/		y
10	CURRENT TAXES ON INCOMES AND WEALTH of which			n/a				y	(y) and (*)
10a	on income		y	n/a			y	y	(y) and (*)
10b	on capital gains		y	n/a				*	(y) and (*)
10c	on capital or wealth		y	n/a		y*		y	(y) and (*)
10d	on private use of vehicles etc.		y	n/a		y		*	(y) and (*)
11	SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS of which			n/a					n
11a	Actual			n/a					n
	(i) employers' actual social contributions		y	n/a		y*			n
	(ii) employees' social contributions		y	n/a					n
	(iii) by self-employed and non-employed persons		y	n/a				y	n
11b	Imputed		y	n/a		y*			n
12	MISCELLANEOUS OUTGOING CURRENT TRANSFERS of which			n/a					(y) and (*)
12a	to NPISHs		?	n/a		y			n
12b	between households		y	n/a		y		y	(y) and (*)
12c	other		y	n/a		y			(y) and (*)
13	NET DISPOSABLE INCOME (7 minus 8-12) OR ANOTHER DEFINED CONCEPT		y	n/a		y*	y (7 minus 10a)	y	n
14	SOCIAL TRANSFERS IN KIND		y	n/a		y			n
15	NET ADJUSTED DISPOSABLE INCOME		y	n/a		y			n

Source: UNECE survey on agriculture household income.

Georgia: Information not provided in this form but information taken from a different table which was provided.

Kazakhstan: Data for money incomes being of low quality, the level of incomes has therefore been evaluated since 2001 on the basis of expenditure on consumption plus a monetary estimate of consumption by household members of produce from private plots.

Kyrgyzstan: Net disposable income not calculated.

New Zealand: 1/ Net operating surplus doesn't differentiate between agricultural and non-agricultural activity.

New Zealand: 2/ Interest on loans and rents are classified as expenditure.

New Zealand: 3/ Insurance premiums are estimated.

Republic of Korea: Disposable income = Farm household income - non consumption expenditures (taxes & dues, remittance by family, other cash and gift donation, etc).

Notes: y = yes, explicit data; * = implied data covered elsewhere; (y) and (*) = covered in part; @ = gross of capital consumption.

Table 22 (part 3)
 Calculation of Net Disposable Income of Agriculture Households in non-EU countries

	Republic of Moldova	Romania	Switzerland	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	Turkey	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	United States of America
Number of households	y	y	n/a	y	n/a	y	y	y
Number of persons	y	y	n/a	y	n/a	y	y	y
Number of consumer units	y	n	n/a		n/a		y	not calculated
1 FROM INDEPENDENT ACTIVITY			n/a	y	n/a		y	y
1a From independent agricultural activity	y		n/a	y	n/a	y		y
Net Operating Surplus	y	n	n/a		n/a			y
Income	n	y	n/a		n/a	y	y	y
1b From independent non-agricultural activity	y		n/a		n/a	y	y	
Net Operating Surplus	y	n	n/a		n/a			
Income	n	y	n/a		n/a	y	y	y
1c Net Operating Surplus from imputed rental value of owner-dwellings	n	n	n/a		n/a		n	y
2 DEPENDENT ACTIVITY of which		y	n/a	y	n/a			y
2a Wages and salaries	y	y	n/a	y	n/a	y	y	y
2b Employer's actual social contributions	n	n	n/a		n/a		?	
2c Imputed social contributions	n	n	n/a		n/a	y		
3 PROPERTY INCOME RECEIVED of which	y	y	n/a	y	n/a			y
3a Interest	y	y	n/a		n/a	y	y	y
3b Dividends	y	y	n/a	y	n/a	y	y	y
3c Withdrawals from quasi-corporations	n	n	n/a		n/a			
3d Property income attributed to insurance policy holders	n	y	n/a		n/a	y		
3e Rents on land and subsoil assets	y	y	n/a	y	n/a	y	y	y
4 NON-LIFE INSURANCE CLAIMS	n	1/	n/a	y	n/a	y		
4a Claims on capital items	n		n/a	y	n/a			
4b Claims on personal accident	n		n/a	y	n/a			
5 SOCIAL BENEFITS received (other than social transfers in kind)	y	y	n/a	y	n/a	(y) and (*)	y	
6 MISCELLANEOUS INWARD CURRENT TRANSFERS	y	2/	n/a	y	n/a		y	y
7 CURRENT RECEIPTS Sum of 1-6	*		n/a	y	n/a		y	y
8 PROPERTY INCOME PAID of which	*		n/a		n/a			y
8a Interest on loans for	*	3/	n/a		n/a			
(i) farming purposes	*		n/a		n/a			y
(ii) purchase of agriculture land and buildings	*	n	n/a		n/a	y		y
(iii) other business purposes	*	4/	n/a		n/a			y
(iv) private and other credit	*	y	n/a		n/a	y		
8b Rents on	n		n/a		n/a			
(i) agricultural land and buildings	n	y	n/a		n/a	(y) and (*)		y
(ii) other business land and buildings	n	y	n/a		n/a	(y) and (*)		

TABLE TO BE CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE

Table 22 (part 3 concluded)

Calculation of Net Disposable Income of Agriculture Households in non-EU countries

		Republic of Moldova	Romania	Switzer- land	The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	Turkey	Turkme- nistan	Ukraine	United States of America
9	NET NON-LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS	n	y	n/a		n/a			
10	CURRENT TAXES ON INCOMES AND WEALTH of which	n	n	n/a		n/a			
10a	on income	n		n/a		n/a	y		
10b	on capital gains	-		n/a		n/a			
10c	on capital or wealth	-	n	n/a		n/a			
10d	on private use of vehicles etc.	-	y	n/a		n/a	(y) and (*)		
11	SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS of which	-	y	n/a		n/a			
11a	Actual	-	n	n/a		n/a			
	(i) employers' actual social contributions	-		n/a		n/a			
	(ii) employees' social contributions	-		n/a		n/a			
	(iii) by self-employed and non-employed persons	-	y	n/a		n/a			
11b	Imputed	-		n/a		n/a			
12	MISCELLANEOUS OUTGOING CURRENT TRANSFERS of which	y		n/a		n/a			
12a	to NPISHs	n	5/	n/a		n/a			
12b	between households	y		n/a		n/a		?	
12c	other			n/a		n/a		?	
13	NET DISPOSABLE INCOME (7 minus 8-12) OR ANOTHER DEFINED CONCEPT	y		n/a	y	n/a			
14	SOCIAL TRANSFERS IN KIND	-		n/a	y	n/a	y		
15	NET ADJUSTED DISPOSABLE INCOME	y		n/a		n/a			

Source: UNECE survey on agriculture household income.

Romania : 1/ Sums cashed as compensation within the insurance for goods and persons.

Romania : 2/ Amounts received from persons outside the household and amounts received monthly from non-profit societies.

Romania : 3/ The payment of interest for loans taken for own dwellings, loans from banks and from the 'Mutual Benefit fund', from credit co-ops, loans from private people or economic agents etc.

Romania : 4/ Payment of rent for buildings rented from the state, payment of rent for furnished and non-furnished dwellings.

Romania : 5/ Equivalent value of in-kind income obtained by employees, equivalent value of in-kind incomes obtained by beneficiaries of social benefit allowances.

Switzerland : Income of the agriculture households sector activity removed from statistical programme in 2003.

United States : Number of consumer units could be calculated but isn't.

Notes: y = yes, explicit data; * = implied data covered elsewhere; (y) and (*) = covered in part; @ = gross of capital consumption.