

STATISTICAL SOURCE¹.

Resume

The objective of the document is to mention about the information sources that the Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos (DGEEC) use to generate data and demographic and socio-economic indicators, among those related the poverty.

Historically the DGEEC has used the sources based on administrative registries and on data based on censuses and surveys. In order to describe each one of them, the present document is divided into three Chapters. First, after going through a brief introduction to the topic, it describes the main characteristics of National Censuses of Population and Houses. The Second Chapter presents a complete characterization of the thematic, geographical covering and sample size of the Households Surveys that is executed by the DGEEC since 1983. The surveys, through the years, have shown great advances: larger geographical covering and size samples, the thematic areas that has been extended year to year rising to a infinity of indicators and measurements derived from them.

Finally, in the Third Chapter, the data of poverty and their evolution through the time are exposed by the direct and indirect quantitative methodology.

¹ By María Elizabeth Barrios Kuck (Paraguay)

STATISTICAL SOURCE².

INTRODUCTION

In recognition to the importance of the availability of statistic information, social-demographic, cultural and economic through the valuable usefulness for planification, organization, follows and evaluation tasks of plans, programs and policies actions in the public sector as well as private.

So, the socio-demographic and economic information allow to knows the situation of the economic, social, environmental and cultural reality and the living conditions of the population in general thorough the analysis, studies of the variables which schow the evolution and relation of the social phenomenons with the processes of development through the time.

In this context, historically the DGEEC, to provide that information, has used the sources based on administrative registries and on data based on censuses and surveys. In order to describe each one of them, the objective of this document is to mention about the information sources that the Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos (DGEEC) use to generate data and demographic and socio-economic indicators, among those related the poverty.

The present document is divided into three Chapters. First, after going through a brief introduction to the topic, it describes the main characteristics of National Censuses of Population and Houses. The Second Chapter presents a complete characterization of the thematic, geographical covering and sample size of the Households Surveys that is executed constantly by the DGEEC since 1983. The surveys, through the years, have shown great advances: larger geographical covering and size samples, the thematic areas that has been extended year to year rising to a infinity of indicators and measurements derived from them. Chapter three expose about poverty data and methodology.

Chapter I: National Census of Population and Housing

One of the main sources of information that allow to know not only the socio-demographic reality of the country but the evolution of that through the time, is the census of population and houses. The DGEEC is the institution in charge to carry out the Censuses of Population and Houses every ten years.

This task of data collection is the one that allows to obtain data of all the inhabitants of the country and for all the political-administrative levels of the country because it enumerates each inhabitant with his personal characteristics, educational, laboral and housing through the time.

Since 1950 Paraguay has had National Censuses of Population and Housing which are technically comparable³. The common characteristic among all of them is the type of census that has carried out by act⁴ in these six decades, that

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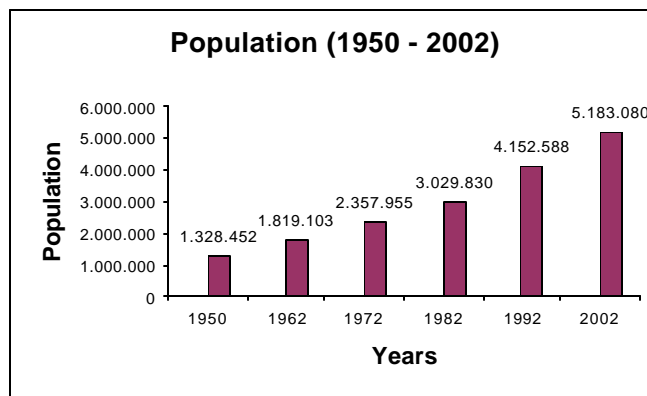
³ Since 1950, Census included statistic technics recommended by international organism.

⁴ Census has been carried out in one day in the urban area and more days in the rural.

consist in the collecting people data in the place in which they are the day of the interview.

The censuses are implemented regularly since 1950 every 10 years, except in the intercensal period 1950-1962, which allow the comparability of the data sequentially every ten years.

Another characteristic is the form of the interview that was always completed by a questionnaire per House and the methodology is the direct interview.



Source: DGECC - National censuses of Population and Houses 1950, 1962, 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002 (*)

(*) Results of Sample of 10% of the Census.

Themas, that decade after decade, have been compiled and incorporated in the National Censuses of Population and Houses can be classified into population characteristic and Housing. The population data include demographic, social, educative, economic and cultural data.

1. Housing Characteristics

The Censuses have included the follow Housing characteristic:

1.1.Occupation Condition: If the houses are or not occupied, with present or absent people.

1.2.Housing Type: Since 1962 we have clearer differentiation between particular and collective houses. Particular houses include houses, departments or others. In turn, collective houses include hotels, hospitals, educative institutions, military among others.

1.3.Occupation Condition or property of houses: It identify the property of the house.

1.4.Construction Characteristics: Building material in walls, floors and ceiling. The questionnaires have incorporated, decade after decade, the different materials that characterize the infrastructure of the houses in the floor, ceiling and walls.

1.5.Information of number of person per room.

1.6.Access to services of water, light, sanitation.

1.6.Durable goods availability: Which listing has been increasing considering the improvements introduced in the well-being of the members of homes and the cultural practices, that have been changing through the time.

All these information relative to the house reflect the infrastructure characteristics and the access to basic services that indicate the living conditions of the population in general.

House Services (%)	Years			
	1972	1982	1992	2002
Electricity (light)	17,5	38,8	59	89,2
Water*	11,1	20,5	31,5	52,6
Garbage collection**	7,9	13,7	21,2	33,7

* Public and Private Network

** Public and Private

2. Population Characteristics

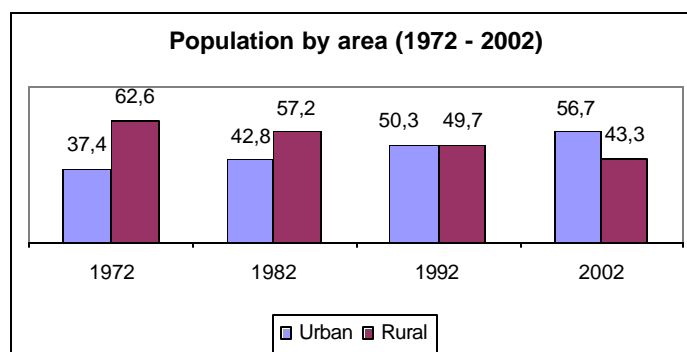
There are some invariable characteristics that have studying, including decade after decade, and are others that have gone including in the measurement in response to analytical advances, users requests and the usefulness of them in order to achieve the objective to offer every time more opportune, large and reliable information.

The studied characteristics of the population are wide and respond to the needs to establish and to differentiate the reality, the causes and the interrelationship of demographic, social, cultural, economic phenomenon among others. For that reason it is necessary to analyze considering them the specific aspects and the indicators that derive of them.

Population by sex (%)	Years			
	1972	1982	1992	2002
Female	50,4	49,8	49,8	49,3
Male	49,6	50,2	50,2	50,7

Source: DGEEC. Principals Results Census 2002. House and Population. 2003

2.1. Demographic aspects : This category include data relative to age, sex, civil state, migration, fecundity, mortality.



Source: DGEEC. Principals Results Census 2002. House and Population. 2003

2.2. Educative aspects: It compiles information of school attendance, education level, institutions of education, etc. These data allow to obtain indicators of illiteracy, age group enrolment ratios, among others.

Part of the 2002 census questionnaire related to education data.

12. ¿Cuál es el nivel y el grado (ciclo) o curso más alto aprobado?

Educación especial 0 ☐ 0

Educación Básica de adultos 1 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3

Ninguno 2 ☐ 0

Preescolar 3 ☐ 0

Primario o Educ. Escolar Básica 4 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9

Secundario 5 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7

Superior no universitario 6 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4

Universitario 7 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6

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2.3. Cultural aspects: The population languages and the prevailing languages of home communication. Also, information referring to the religion that professes the population.

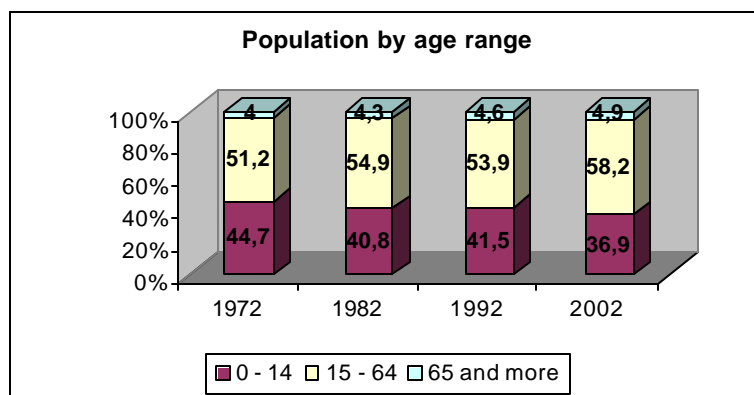
Census 2002 has simultaneously picked up information on indigenous population and communities through a specially questionnaire designed considering the cultural characteristics of such. In the census process have had participated the members of the own indigenous communities.

2.4. Economic aspects: Referred mainly the economic/labor activity of the population, which allow to characterize the productive structure of the economy in terms of the occupation, occupational category and economic sector of the activity.

PEA by economic sector (%)		
Economic Sector	Years	
	1972	2002
Primary	51	26,6
Secondary	18	17,8
Tercery	29	52,1
Others	2,1	3,5

Source: DGEEC. Principals Results Census 2002. House and Population. 2003

2.5. Social aspects: Since 1982 censuses picked up data referring to fisic, mental and sicological impediment, and in the last census (2002) are including a greater range of data of the impediments and the possible causes.



Source: DGEEC. Principals Results Census 2002. House and Population. 2003

Chapter II: Households Surveys

1. Geographic Covering

This Second Chapter referring to the Households Surveys executed by the DGEEC. Between 1983 and 1992, Surveys have had a geographic cover that included the Metropolitan Area⁵, in 1993 the cover was extended to other urban spaces of the Central Department, being the survey of year 1994 for all the urban area of the country. The urban area added to the rural area was considered in the 1995 Household Survey. The following year, 1996, contained information only of the urban area. From 1997/98, period in which the Integrated Survey of Household (EIH) has been applied for a year, cover all the country and allowed geographic statistic inference for the total country, by areas; and also for five departments⁶.

In the year 1999, the survey had the same covering and inference but with a smaller period of execution (4 months). In the period 2000/1 the EIH executed 8.131 household interviews allowing the inference for the whole country and departments again, except Alto Paraguay and Boquerón whose populations are smaller than 2% of the total populations.

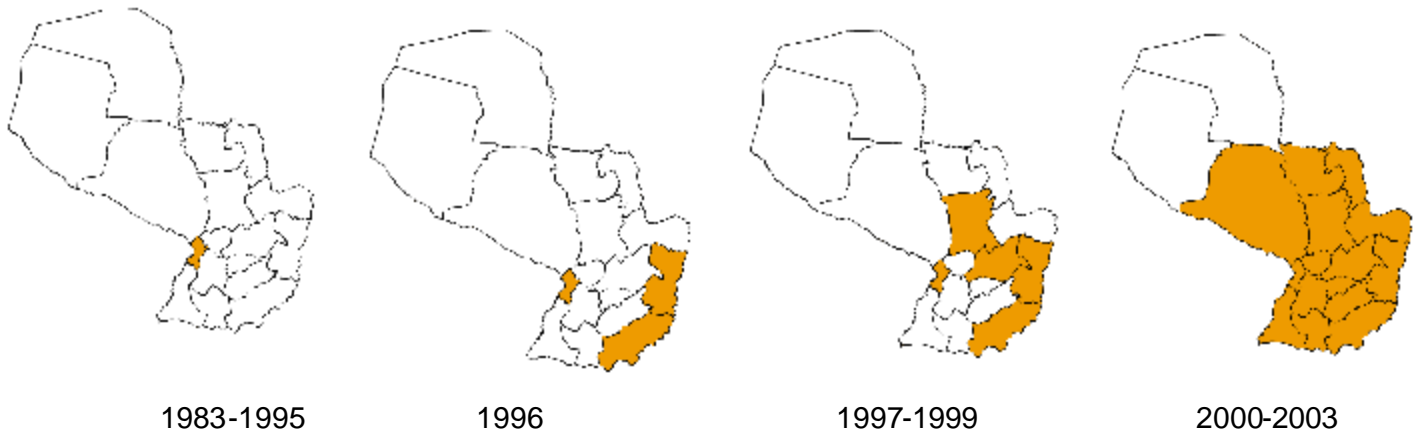
In the year 2002 the Permanent Household Survey (EPH) has been executed with national covering, allowing data at the same level and for geographical areas and domains.

The EPH 2003 covered 9.511 household interviews of all the country which source provides information for all country level, by areas (urban and rural) and for departments (15) plus Asunción, capital of Paraguay.

⁵ Metropolitan Area include Asunción plus other urban districts from Central department and the urban area of Villa Hayes.

⁶ Paraguay is divided into 17 departments.

Evolution of the Geographical Covering of Households Surveys



2. Thematic Covering

On the other hand, the covered thematic area also has been changing and extended through the time, maintaining the comparability of the main indicators: sociodemographics and economics, especially of the Labor Market.

In the period between 1983 and 1994 the execution of the Household Surveys has had the objective to obtain information, fundamentally to characterize the labor market, keeping through the years the same definitions and applied concepts to guarantee the comparability in the Metropolitan Area. EPH 1996 introduced in the questionnaire, the modules of "Household Expenses"⁷, Health of all the members of the Home and the women 15 to 49 years old.

Other subjects such as independent farming and nonfarming activities of the household and Health and anthropometry of children under five years old have been including from EIH 1997/98.

The EIH 2000/1 is the widest in terms of the variety of topics approached in the different modules of information, although the EPH 2002 has introduced for the first time in the country a wide collection of topics of the Social Capital that include Networks, Trust, Acces to mass media, Participation, Violence, Social cohesion, Empowerment among others.

⁷ The information of Households Expenses was collected in 1996, but the details of the EIH 1997/98 allowed to build the Poverty Line.

Data covering evolution

TEMAS	1983-95	1996	1997-98	1999	2000-01	2002	2003
Capital Social							
Empleo infantil							
Opinión sobre los servicios básicos							
Seguridad y violencia extrafamiliar							
Situaciones adversas							
Otras transacciones del hogar							
Participación ciudadana							
Turismo							
Salud y antropometría de niños < 5 años							
Actividad independiente no agropec. del hogar							
Actividad independiente agropec. del hogar							
Gastos del hogar							
Salud de mujeres de 15 a 49 años							
Salud de todos los miembros							
Empleo e ingreso laboral							
Educación							
Características de la vivienda							
Características de la población							

NOTA: la cobertura existe si al menos tiene una pregunta relacionada con el tema indicado

Chapter III: Poverty Indicators

Define poverty is not a simple task, there are several papers discussing conceptual issues related to a precise definition of a concept of poverty that may capture different aspects of well-being and societal and economic changes during time⁸.

In general, poverty is a situation of incapacity of the people to live a tolerable life⁹. Really, poverty make reference to a situation of deprivation in the different dimensions from the human being.

There are so many definitions about poverty and the are'nt agreement about it, but when we need to measure the poverty, we need to define according the propose to be measured: need, standart of living, lack of resources, deprivation in material, physical, psychological, among others; or social exclusion¹⁰.

So, the measurement that this document expose is based on the direct and the indirect methodology.

⁸ Transcript from Suarez-Berenguela R, Pescetto C. Improving the measurementg of poverty in the Americas. Health Adjusted Poverty Lines: Background materials – A Literature Review. 2003

⁹ PNUD 1997

¹⁰ Suarez-Berenguela R., Pescetto C. Op. Cit.

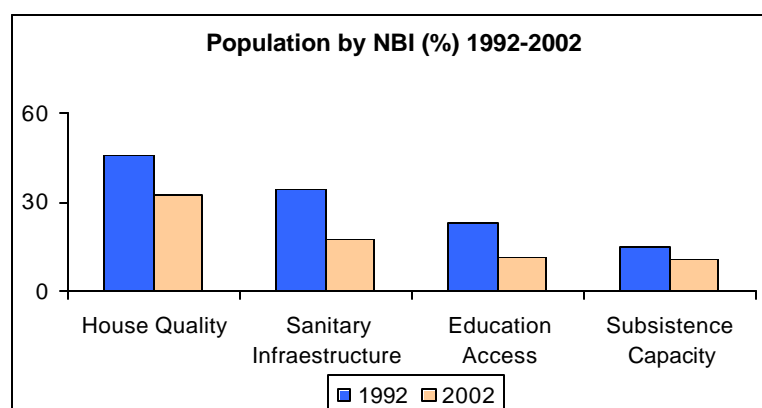
Unsatisfied Basic Needs (NBI) Method

Include four indicators which are independently measured and define the poverty situation. This is the population that do not achieve some minimum level of basic needs refers to health, education, house, among others¹¹.

Since 1992, DGEEC has used indicators and variables differently for urban and rural area that refers not satisfied basic needs; and have taken all home that lived in particular houses. (Collective houses are excluded).

The indicators are:

- a- House Quality: It is defined by the building material in walls, floors and ceiling, and the number of person per room.
- b- Sanitary Infraestructure: Include the availavility of water services and sanitation.
- c- Education access: School attendance of children and illiteracy into home.
- d- Subsistence Capacity: Consider the probability of income insufficiency.



Source: DGEEC. Principals Results Census 2002. House and Population. 2003

Poverty Line Method:

This method defines a threshold, poverty line, that reflect the cost of the minimum level of a basic bundle of goods and services that is necessary to meet some basic needs¹². To define poor and no poor it is generally used the level of consumption or income.

If the income or consumption are under the poverty line, then define poor, and reflect the lack of resources to meet basic needs.

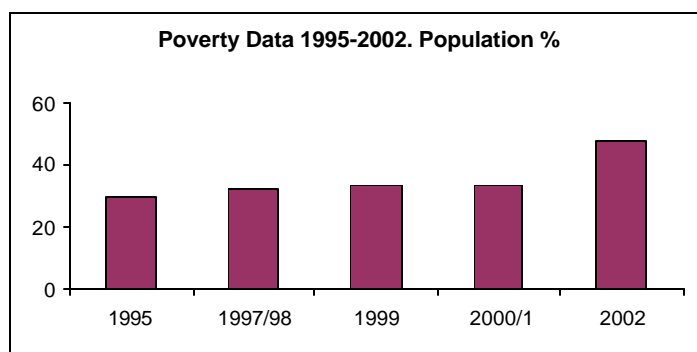
Generally the poverty line is constructed considering first the cost of a basic food bundle or basket whose content the caloric and protein needs that satisfy nutrition requirements, and then adds the non food requirements like shelter, clothing, education, health care, among others.

¹¹ DGEEC –STP. Principales Resultados del Censo 2002. Vivienda y Población. 2003

¹² Suarez-Berenguela R., Pescetto C. Op. Cit

In this context, the DGEEC has constructed poverty line based on the data of EIH 1997/98. The Basic Food Basket for our country has contemplated the nutrients requirements of the population, household consumption expenditure, food nutrients equivalences and the pattern of food consumption. The poverty lines created in 1997/98 have been updated for year 2002 considering the increase of the Index Price.

Poverty Data Evolution



Source: DGEEC- Households Surveys. Robles Marcos. DGEEC – Economía y Sociedad N° 6. 2001

Conclusion

Along this year Paraguay has been registering improvements in the technical, methodologic, logistic and conceptual aspects which have allowed important advances in the application of censuses techniques and into surveys too; and that have produced a wide and timely availability information for a better social-demographic characterization, economic and cultural too. This has been possible due to the continuous qualification of the human resources of the DGEEC and the cooperation of national and international organisms and institutions.

All information obtained with geographic statistics inference and thematic covering allow not only know the interrelationship and the evolution of the dynamics demographic components, but to have more complete vision of the composition, distribution and qualities of the existing human resources, the living conditions of the population, the infrastructure and the services access for population and the cultural and social reality.

Therefore, the usefulness of which conduct to a more focalized orientation of the public and private policies and the social investments too. That at the same will allow a better economic efficiency in the use of the resources and a bigger impact on the most vulnerable population to decrease the social gap and to improve the well-being of the population in general.