

Annex A. Household consumption expenditure and measurement data

Household consumption expenditure measurement and data

Building on the work prepared for OECD (2019^[1]), some of the analysis in this report draws on micro-data relating to household consumption expenditures, which come from household budget surveys. The expenditure categories available in national surveys have been harmonised by the OECD in accordance with the Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (COICOP) (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs - Statistics Division, 2018^[2]). This classification, developed by the United Nations Statistics Division, divides consumption into categories, with 12 main categories for the household sector. Data used follows the COICOP classification, with the exception of “insurance related to health”, classified as part of “health” consumption instead of “miscellaneous goods and services”.

Some categories have been combined with others. For instance, the sum of “Recreation and culture”, “restaurants and hotels” and “alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics” are referred to as “leisure”. The sum of “food and non-alcoholic beverages” and “clothing and footwear” are referred to as “food and clothing”. The sum of “furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance” and “Miscellaneous goods and services” (excluding “insurance related to health”) are referred to as “other”.

Data were collected for 28 OECD countries (data are not available for Australia, Canada, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Korea, New Zealand and Switzerland). Data for EU countries and Chile were readily compatible with COICOP. Data for the United States and Mexico were reclassified in accordance with COICOP. Data for EU countries for 1998, 2005 and 2015 were imputed with growth rates by quintile of disposable income based on data published by Eurostat (except for France, the United Kingdom and Spain between 2006-15). Incomes have been adjusted for non-reporting using experimental statistics on income published by Eurostat (Eurostat, n.d.^[3]).

For a full explanation of the data and data sources, please refer to Box 4.2 and Annex 4.A in OECD (2019^[1]).



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