

Income Data Collection in Sub-Saharan African Cities

Some Evidence from Household Surveys

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Data on individual and household income are inaccurate.

1. *How can relevant data on individual income be collected in travel surveys?*
2. *How can a precise estimate of income improve analysis of mobility issues?*

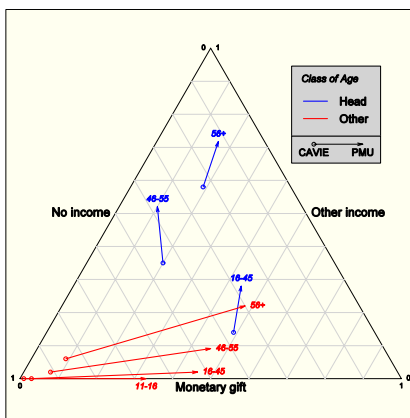
Method

1. Comparison of income data collection methods in 2 household surveys in Douala (Cameroon):
 - CAVIE living conditions survey: annual labour income and annual income from other sources. Responses by head of household for each member of household, by income strata
 - PMU travel survey: detailed collection of income data (source, amount and periodicity). Responses by each member of household aged over 10 years
2. Use of the CAVIE income distribution to the PMU survey sample. The income of a proportion of the individuals is thus randomly reduced to 0.



2. Concentration curve of travel indicators and transport expenditure

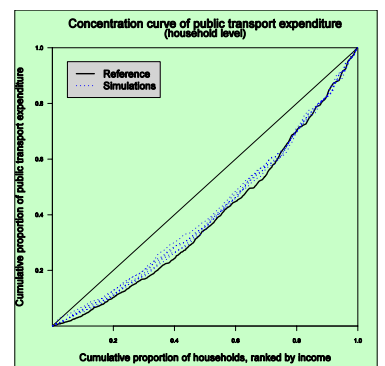
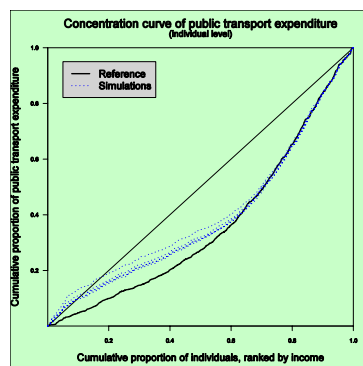
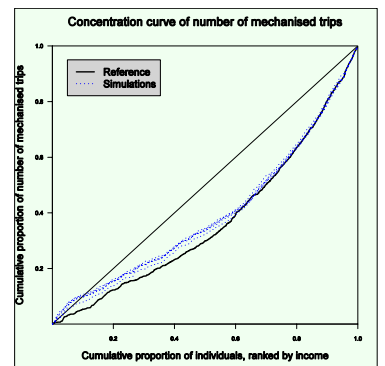
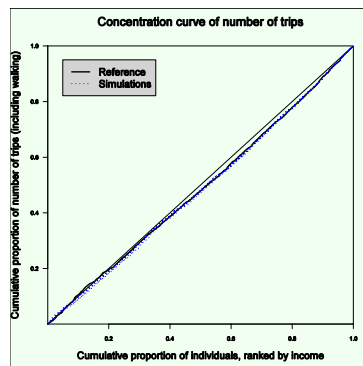
1. Distribution of non-working individuals by main income source



Detailed data collection on individual income allows:

- Lower non-response rate
- Significant proportion of income from sources other than labour
- Lower rate of individuals stating no income

➔ *More accurate estimation of individual income, particularly for non-working population*



➔ *Inequalities between individuals and households are underestimated because erroneous classification by income is generated by inaccurate data. Effects are most significant at the individual level, for the poorest.*