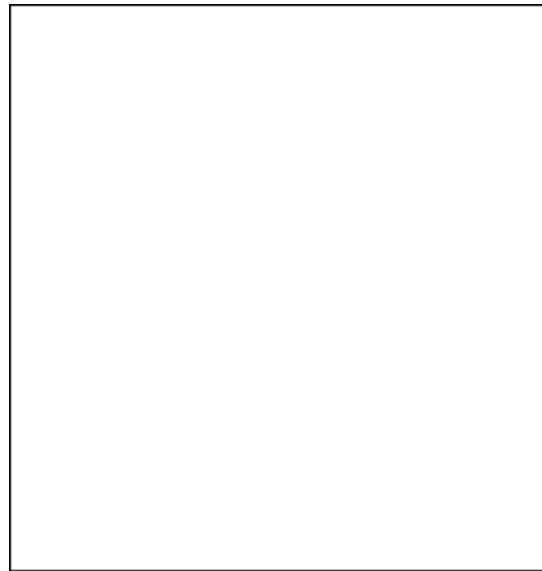


less important as grouped data has given way to the analysis of the original micro observations, but see Haitovsky (1973) for a full discussion.

Finally, there are a number of largely unresolved questions about the way in which survey design should be taken into account (if at all) in econometric analysis. One topic is whether or not to use inverse probability weights in regression analysis, see e.g. DuMouchel and Duncan (1983) for a recent discussion. The other concerns the possible implications for regression analysis of Godambe's (1955) (1966) theorem on the non-existence of uniformly minimum variance or maximum likelihood estimators for means in finite populations, see Cassel, Sarndal and Wretman (1977) for a relatively cool discussion.

3.4. *Non-linear budget constraints*

Consumer behavior with non-linear budget constraints has been extensively discussed in the labor supply literature, where tax systems typically imply a non-linear relationship between hours worked and income received, *see* Chapter 32 in this Handbook and especially Hausman (1985), I have little to add to Hausman's excellent treatment, but would nevertheless wish to emphasize the potential for these techniques in demand analysis, particularly in "special"



sugar

Figure 2. Budget constraint for a fair price shop.

