When using CALMAR, it is recommended to use a bounded method and to impose lower and upper bounds LO and UP on the weight adjustment factors '$g_k$', usually referred to as g-weights. In practice, one has to bear in mind that the choice of bounds is not free and directly depends on the calibration variables that are chosen: the limits must be adjusted, taking into account the differences between the estimates based on the 'old' initial weights and the benchmark totals that the new weights are to reproduce, so CALMAR can find a solution within the constraints applied to the problem. In practice, those limits are determined by some 'guess and check': we start with a small interval [LO, UP] and we enlarge it until CALMAR finds a solution. Applying calibration bounds prevents negative and extreme weights.

It can use different household variables and individual variables aggregated in the household level.

*In the weight section, a more extensive explanation on the weighting procedures is given.*