Peru

Sources:
Webb 1972
Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105
Jain 1975
Leon and Leon 1979, Table V.4 on page 101
Lecaillon et al. 1984. Table 4 p. 26-27
van Ginneken and Park 1984
Bourguignon and Morrisson 1989
Fields 1989
Favaro and MacIssac 1994
Milanovic 1994
Psacharopoulos et al. 1997
IADB Integration and Regional Programs Dept. web 1999
Székely and Hilgert 2002, Table 6.3 p.139 and Table 6.4 p.140
Székely 2003
Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004

Surveys:
ECIEL survey 1969
This survey covering the Peruvian capital Lima is used by Bourguignon and Morrisson (1989). Estimates based on both consumption and income are reported. No details are given on the contents of the concepts.

Encuesta Nacional de Consumo del Alimentos 1971
This is a national survey used by Bourguignon and Morrisson (1989) and Leon and Leon (1979). The income concept reported is total income and should include earnings, transfers, capital income, income in-kind and self-consumption.

Enquesta Nacional de Hogares sobre Medicion de Niveles de Vida 1986, 1992, 1994, 1997, 2000
This is a World Bank Living Standards Measurement Survey used by several sources. At least the three first once are all implemented in different ways.

The fist survey from 1986 was almost national and covered 4981 households. Only some emergency zones covering 4% of the population were excluded due to terrorist activity. The consumption aggregate constructed by the LSMS-team includes self-consumption, imputed rent and the use value of durables. The questionnaire is quite detailed but apparently no diary was kept. The consumption interview was carried out in the second visit to the households two weeks after the first visit. The reference period for the consumption items was mostly the two weeks between the interviews. Some items were also asked on monthly or three monthly bases. The high inflation during the year is likely to have affected the reporting as people were recalling previous consumption.

The second survey from 1991 covered only 70% of the population mainly due to budget restrictions. This time the sample size was only 2000 households. The rural coast, central urban coast, the rain forest and some special departments were excluded. Due to political unrest rich households and households in Lima had a high non-response leading to underestimation of inequality. Also this time high inflation is likely to affect the results. The consumption aggregate is a bit more limited than in 1986 as durable items were not asked. Imputed rent, in-kind items and self-consumption were included as before. Income includes earnings, pensions, private and public transfers, payments form medical/life insurance, capital income, inheritance and remittances. In-kind incomes, self-consumption and imputed rents should be included. The income aggregation of Deininger & Squire (2004) is not outlined anywhere so the exact content is unclear.

The 1994 survey covered more or less the whole population and included 3623 households. The income and consumption aggregates do not seem to have been changed. As in 1991, expenditure on durables was not asked. The 1997 survey seems again to have a smaller coverage but the income and consumption aggregates are probably similar as before. The sample size was 3843 households.

The income estimates of Székely and Hilgert (2002) and Székely (2003) should be comparable. According to Székely and Hilgert (2002), the exclusion of some areas in 1991 does not affect the results disturbingly. When the authors for comparison restricted the more recent sample in the same way, the results did not change dramatically.