Ecuador

Sources:
Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105
Jain 1975
Cromwell 1977, Table 1
Lecaillon et al. 1984, Table 4 p. 26-27
Psacharopoulos et al. 1997
IADB Integration and Regional Programs Dept. web 1999
World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database 2002
Gasparini 2003
Székely 2003
Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004

Surveys:
Encuesta de Hogares dela Area Urbana, 1968
Used by Jain (1975). No documentation available.

Encuesta Periodica sobre Empleo y Desempleo, 1987
Used by Psacharopoulos et al. (1997). The survey is an urban survey covering 5558 households. A limitation of the survey is that the incomes covered are only earnings from dependent employment and self-employment. Both weekly and monthly items are asked. The estimates are based on unit record data.

Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida, 1994, 1995, 1998, 1999
This is a World Bank Living Standards Measurement Survey. The sample size was 4500 in 1994, 5500 in 1995 and 5801 in 1998. The first survey was carried out by Servicio Ecuatoriano de Capacitación Profesional (SECAP) and the other ones by Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos del Ecuador (INEC). The questionnaires were similar despite of the change of organization. The survey was carried out with a multistage sampling method using the population census in 1990 as the sampling frame. In 1994, 468 census areas, of which 350 urban and 108 rural, were defined. In 1995 the number of census areas was 570 since the number of rural areas covered was raised to 210. This change improved the representativeness of the rural areas between 1994 and 1995.

To collect all the information, the survey was carried out in several visits to the household. Both monetary and non-monetary incomes were asked about with the following items included: earnings, transfers, pensions, remittances, capital income, imputed rents, some lump sums and other income. The expenditures were also asked with some detail covering 100 questions on daily-use items. Questions on non-food items, clothing, services, transports, communication, housing, utilities, health and education were also included. It is unclear why the Deininger & Squire (2004) estimate from 1994 is an outlier.