Venezuela

Sources:
Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105
Jain 1975
Cromwell 1977, Table 1
UN 1981
Lecaillon et al. 1984, Table 4 p. 26-27
Psacharopoulos et al. 1997
IADB Integration and Regional Programs Dept. web 1999
Rodriguez 2000, Table 1 p. 3
Székely and Hilgert 2002, Table 6.3 p.139 and Table 6.4 p.140
Székely 2003
Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004

Surveys:
Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos Familiares 1962
Used by Jain (1975). No documentation is available.

Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo 1971, 1976-2000
The survey is conducted by Oficina Central de Estadídtica e Informática (OCEI). UN (1981) uses early years of the survey and reports that it covers all private and public households (including the institutional population) but excludes the jungle population. The sampling frame in 1971 was provided by the general population and housing census of 1961. The sample size of the same year was 8979 households. Income questions were addressed only to income recipients who were either working or actively looking for work during the week preceding the interview. In 1974 major methodological changes took place but these were not reported to UN (1981). It is however clear that the survey from 1971 is not comparable to later years. The survey design was also changed in 1994 having a major impact on the estimates. The key changes were the adoption of clustering based on the 1990 census, the addition of a large number of new questions and a substantial reduction of the sample size.

The sample size was 45421 households in 1981 and 61385 households in 1989, 18703 in 1995 and 15948 in 1997.

Until 1994 only labour incomes were included in the income concept. In 1994 questions on capital income, pensions and private transfers were included. It is not completely clear, but some in-kind income components might be included in Deininger & Squire (2004). The incomes appear to have been asked with both weekly and monthly reference periods.

In Rodriguez (2000) the estimates are based on unit record data with the observations being heads of families. The Gini estimates for total incomes by Rodriguez (2000) are calculated scaling capital income reported in the 1994-1997 surveys so that the fraction

of capital equals the share of capital in the GDP. The capital income in the survey is heavily underreported.