Brazil

Sources:
Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105
Jain 1975
Cromwell 1977, Table 1
CEPAL 1984
Lecaillon et al. 1984
UN 1985
Fields 1989
Ferreira and Litchfield 1996, Table 2 p.253 and Table 4 p.256
Psacharopoulos et al. 1997
IADB Integration and Regional Programs Dept. web 1999
Szekely and Hilgert 2002, Table 6.3 p.139 and Table 6.4 p.140
Székely 2003
Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004

Surveys:
Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domiclios 1972, 1976, 1978-1979, 1981-1990, 1992-1993, 1995-1999, 2001
The survey is carried out by Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatisitica (IBGE). Starting from the late 1970's, it has almost national coverage; only the rural areas of the northern region are excluded covering a couple of percent of the population. In earlier surveys, the rural areas in both North and in the Center-West regions were excluded. Data are collected each year, selected according to a three-level multi-stage sampling procedure and covering every state in the federation. The number of households ranges from 70000 to 130000. The income concept is apparently gross monthly income including earnings (also in-kind), rents, gifts and donations from other households, pensions and capital income (interest, dividends and other property income). Some in-kind incomes are included, but apparently not home production and imputed rents. It is suspected that capital and other non-labour incomes are underreported which probably means an underestimation of income inequality.

In Ferreira and Litchfield 1996, nominal Brazilian currencies were converted for the means and medians to constant 1990 US dollars according to the following procedure: first, local currencies were converted into 1990 Brazilian Cruzeiros using the CPI deflator, the INPC (IBGE, 1993); second, the Cruzeiro series was converted to 1990 US dollars using the exchange rate for the interview month 1990. The small proportion of observations with missing income data were excluded form the estimates (approx 1% of the sample each year).