Chile

Sources:
Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105
Jain 1975
Cromwell 1977, Table 1
UN 1981
Fields 1989
Chile MIDEPLAN 1994
Farne 1994
Psacharopoulos et al. 1999
IADB Integration and Regional Programs Dept. web 1999
Székely and Hilgert 2002, Table 6.3 p.139 and Table 6.4 p.140
Gasparini 2003
Székely 2003
Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004

Surveys:
Encuesta Nacional sobre Ingresos Familiares 1968, 1971
The islands of Pascua and Juan Fernández were excluded from the population covered by the survey. The sample included 10430 dwellings. The income concept as reported by UN (1981), was gross income in-cash and in-kind from labour, self-employment (including home production but not food produced in farms owned by the family), property (interest, dividends, rents and the imputed rental value of owner-occupied dwellings) and transfers (pensions, insurance, unemployment subsidies, gifts, donations, scholarships, lottery prizes and loans). The reporting period was the average month whereas the measurement period was the two months preceding the interview.

Caracterization Socioeconomica Nacional (CASEN) 1987, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000
The sample sizes and population shares as reported by Székely and Hilgert (2002):

1990	25793	0.80 %
1992	27666	0.82 %
1994	45379	1.27 %
1996	33636	0.93 %

In 1998 the sample size was 48107 households and in 2000, 65036. The income concept is disposable income from labour, property rent, capital rent, transfers and non-monetary incomes including in-kind incomes, home production and imputed rent. In at least 1990, 1994 and 1996 the questionnaire did not separate incomes from transfers, property rent and capital rent (they were apparently asked in one question).

Encuesta Nacional del Empleo 1989, 1995, 1996, 1999

A bit more than 30000 households are included in this survey. The income concept is net income including monetary and non-monetary earnings, income from home production, property income, rents, pensions and other income. Imputed rents are also included.