Portugal

Sources:
UN 1981
Gouveia and Tavares 1992, Table 1, 3A and 3B
Atkinson, Rainwater and Smeeding 1995a, Table 9
European Commission 2005
Statistical Yearbook

Surveys:
Family Expenditure Survey 1973
The survey was carried out by the National Institute of Statistics from July 1973 to July 1974. The survey covered continental Portugal and the final sample consisted of 15921 households. Instead of providing an exact amount of incomes, the households were asked to give the income bracket to which they belonged.

The income concept was gross income including the amount of goods and services received in-cash or in-kind during the year. Labour income included wages and salaries in-cash and in-kind, fees of liberal professions etc. Interests, dividends, profits from family business, rents and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings were reported as capital incomes. Other income sources were subsidies, pensions, family allowances, alimonies, scholarships, free housing, free meals, income obtained from renting part of the dwelling, boarder's payments to the family for their living expenses and the households consumption of own production. Everything was evaluated before the deduction of taxes. In UN (1981), 8 income classes were available. Deininger & Squire calculated the Gini coefficients for their old database.

Household Income and Expenditure Survey 1980, 1990
The survey was conducted by the National Institute of Statistics. It covered the entire population of mainland Portugal with the exception of personnel in military installations. The samples include 8035 households in 1980 and 9640 in 1990. The income concept is disposable income including earnings, capital income and governmental transfers. In-kind items such as imputed rent and in-kind salaries are also covered. The concept is net of income taxes and social security contributions. Expenditures include all purchases of goods and services as well as in-kind items.

European Community Household Panel Survey (ECHP) 1995-2001
This is an input-harmonized longitudinal panel survey conducted by Eurostat together with institutions in the member states. The questionnaires are standardized and weighting and imputation was done by Eurostat. The surveys have national coverage and a common set of definitions are used in all the countries. The income concept is net income with an extensive coverage of income items.