Brazil

Sources:

Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105 Jain 1975  Cromwell 1977, Table 1 CEPAL 1984


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

SEDLAC: Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEDLAS and The World Bank)

Luxembourg Income Study (for more information about the surveys used please look at http://www.lisproject.org/techdoc/at/atindex.htm )

Surveys:  Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicilios 1972, 1976, 1978-1979, 1981-1990, 1992-1993, 1995-1999, 2001  The survey is carried out by Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estadística (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 from the estimates (approx 1% of the sample each year).

SEDLAC: The Brazilian household survey is called Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD) and is carried out by the Instituto Brasilero de Geografía y Estadísticas (IBGE) on a yearly basis. The PNAD was first conducted in the state of Rio de Janeiro in 1967. Now, it is a national survey that covers urban and rural areas. The exceptions are the rural areas of Rondonia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará and Amapá. The survey was not carried out in 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2000 (census years) and 1994. Some rural areas from the North of the country were added in the sample frame since 2004. PNAD 2009 is the most recent survey from Brazil currently included in SEDLAC.