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

2000-10:

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


Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo 1971, 1976-2000

The survey is conducted by Oficina Central de Estadística 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.


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.

SEDLAC: The Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHM) is the household survey in Venezuela. The EHM has a national coverage of the non-indigenous country’s resident population. It is conducted since 1967, two times per year. The period of data collection is 6 months. The main objective of this survey is to provide general information on socioeconomic and socio-demographics characteristics of the labor force. The most recent EHM included in SEDLAC corresponds to 2010.