Madagascar

Sources:
Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105
Jain 1975
Cromwell 1977, Table 1
Pryor 1990
Milanovic 1994
World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database 2002
Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004
World Bank, World Development Indicators 2004

Surveys:
A combination of sources 1962, 1980
To make an assessment of the income distribution, different survey data and qualitative information were put together by Pryor (1990). The estimates for the later year are reported by Milanovic (1994) but are based on Pryor's (1990) estimations. The income concept reported is gross income including non-monetary incomes like home-grown crops for consumption and most types of fringe benefits. The Gini coefficients were calculated assuming constant group incomes.

Enquête permanente auprès des ménages 1993
The survey is used by Deininger & Squire (2004) and the World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database. This is a living standards measurement survey and clearly more extensive than the Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages described below. The sampling frame was the 1986/87 Administrative Census, divided in urban and rural sectors. The first stage of sampling was the Fokontany (administrative units) selected with probability proportional to size. The list of Fokontany was ranked according to agro-climate conditions for the rural sector, and according to city size for the urban sector. 320 clusters were drawn, 154 urban and 166 rural. A second stage of sampling was drawn at the Fokontany level with probability proportional to its size. In the last stage, the households were selected. The final sample included 4504 households. The households in urban areas were visited several times during a period of 31 days. In rural areas the households were visited during a period of 20 days. The consumption items were collected during those interviews but also with the help of a diary. Food consumption includes in-kind items received and the value of self-consumption (118 food items were asked). Also durables are included (though it is not clear how the durables are treated) and possibly imputed rents. A Gini coefficient based on incomes is also reported but the mean income is approximately half of the mean consumption indicating that income is under-reported (even if the income concept in principal looks comprehensive).

Enquête prioritaire auprès des ménages 1997, 1999
The survey is used by Deininger & Squire (2004). It is a World Bank Priority Survey conducted in only on visit to the households. The number of households included was 6350 in 1997 and 5120 in 1999. Self-consumption is included in the questionnaire but other non-monetary items are not. The number of food items asked was 61, which is

clearly lower than in the 1993 survey. Durables are included in the questionnaire but it is not clear how they are treated.