Jordan

Sources:
Haddad 1990, Tables 2.3, 2.4, 2.4 and 2.6 and figures 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3
Sha'ban 1990, Table 4.1 was used for 1973 and table 4.3 and 4.4 for 1986
WB Jordan 1994
Sha'ban et al 2001
World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database 2002

Surveys:
Family Expenditure Survey 1980
Used by Haddad (1990). The survey excluded single member households. Each of the 1742 household included in the survey was visited four times. The expenditure items asked were: daily food expenditure, monthly expenditure on non-food items such as clothing and shoes, half-yearly expenditure on durable goods and annual taxes on property, income and education. Inconsistencies are present in the data but some of them were corrected. Food expenditures were for example imputed for certain households.

Vocational Training Corporation Survey 1981
Used by Haddad (1990). The income concept is reported to be factor incomes.

Income Distribution Survey 1982
Used by Haddad (1990). This is not necessary the correct name of the survey but some kind of income distribution survey was used for this year. The income concept is earnings.

Expenditure and Income Survey 1986, 1992, 1997
Used by several authors. The survey is an improved version of the Family Expenditure Survey conducted by Jordan's Department of Statistics. It should be nationally representative but excluded at least in 1986 single-member households.

The 1986 survey covered 2327 households. The questions on food expenditures covered 203 commodities and were recorded daily during one week in each quarter of the survey period. Non-food expenditures covered 237 items and were collected four times during the survey's four quarters and referred to the months when the information was collected. Incomes were collected twice for each of the first and the last six months of the survey. The 1986 income concept appears to be monetary gross income including wages and salaries; self-employment income; pensions; income from ownership of commercial, industrial, service or agricultural enterprise; rent income; interest and dividends; and remittances.

The 1992 and 1997 surveys were almost identical. The 1992 survey included 7614 households and the 1997 survey 5972. Both were collected in four rounds throughout the survey year. Each household was observed over a whole year to account for seasonality in consumption patterns. Data for incomes were collected over two 6-months periods.

Detailed data on the quantities and values spent on items consumed frequently, such as food, were collected on a daily basis for a given week during each quarter. Data on items purchased infrequently (such as clothing, housing and durables) were collected on a monthly basis for each quarter of the year. The surveys make a distinction between goods consumed and goods purchased and also collect information on home production of consumed goods.