Egypt

Sources:
Jain 1975
Cromwell 1977, Table 1
van Ginneken and Park 1984
Levy 1986, Table 1 and 4
Fields 1989
Hansen, 1991, Table 4.31
World Bank, World Development Indicators 2000
World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database 2002
El-Laithy, Lokshin and Arup 2003, Table 3
Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004

Surveys:
Family Budget Survey 1959, 1965, 1975, 1981
The survey had separate rural and urban samples. In 1974/75, 4000 rural and 800 urban households were included in the survey. Data were collected monthly on regularly consumed items (food, beverages, fuel, electricity, clothes etc). Expenditures on consumer durables and services for a one-year period were collected during the third month of each round. It is not clear how the durables are treated in the aggregation. In Levy (1986), Gini coefficients are calculated from grouped data with 13 income classes available.

In van Ginneken and Park (1984) it is mentioned that imputed rents from owner-occupied housing also are included.

Households Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey 1996, 2000
The survey was carried out by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), the official statistical agency in Egypt. The HIECS rounds were administered over 12 months, with 10 visits to each household over a period of one month. The 1995/1996 survey data were collected from October 1995 to September 1996. This survey includes 14805 households, of which 6622 reside in urban and 8183 in rural areas. The sample frame of the 1995/1996 survey is based on an update frame of the 1986 Population Census of 503 area sampling units. Data for the 1999/2000 survey was gathered from October 1999 to September 2000. The sample comprises 47949 households, of which 28754 reside in urban and 19195 in rural areas. This survey was based on the 1996 Population Census sample frame of 600 sampling units. The two surveys are highly comparable in terms of sampling procedure and data collection methodology. The samples of both surveys are stratified multistage samples and they are nationally representative.

The respondents report food expenditures in a diary for one month. Expenditures on nonfood items are collected in the main questionnaire for the previous three months, or the previous year, depending on the type of commodity. All data are converted to annual

basis. Total household consumption is measured as the sum of food consumption (home produced and purchased on the market), total nonfood expenses, and actual or imputed rental values of housing.

El-Laithy, Lokshin and Arup (2003) had access to unit record data.

Integrated Household Survey 1997

The survey was carried out by the Ministry of Supply & Trade and the Ministry of Agriculture with the US Agency for International Development as a sponsor. The survey is reported to have national coverage with a sample size of 2497 households. There is no earlier comparable survey. The survey used a two-stage, stratified selection process from March through May, 1997. Food and non-food expenses were covered among the topics. It is also stated that wage employment, farming, livestock ownership, non-farm enterprises, credit and savings, remittances and transfers, and other income are covered. The mean expenditures are considerably higher than the incomes so the estimates based on expenditures suffer probably to a lesser extent from under-reporting. No further details are available about the income and expenditures concept or how the information was collected.