

Survey Methodology

Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS), Egypt, 2012/2013

(Translated by ERF)

SECTION ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

It is deemed important for users of the official statistics to get acquainted with the different methodologies and methods applied for the production of such statistics, in response of the considerations of credibility and transparency of official statistics

In this context, the methodology of implementing 2012/2013 Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey, adopted concepts, and definitions are presented in this volume. This volume consists of the following sections:

- First Section: General introduction
- Second Section: Sample design and selection
- Third Section: Survey instruments
- Fourth Section: Definitions and concepts
- Fifth Section: Implementation stages

Historical Review

- 1- The first survey of income and expenditure, pilot, was undertaken in 1955. It was planned and carried out by the Committee of Statistics in three villages of Giza governorate on a sample of 750 households where the total sampling frame in this area was 4000 households.
- 2- In 1958/59, the first national survey was conducted in all governorates of Egypt on a sample of 6376 households distributed between urban and rural areas with a percentage of 51.5% and 48.5% respectively. All sample households were observed for the entire survey period (12 month).
- 3- In 1964/65, the second survey was conducted on a sample of 13818 households allocated between urban and rural areas such as 67.6% for urban and 32.4% for rural households. With the aim of reducing the burden on surveyed households, the whole sample was divided into four sub-samples where households of each sub-sample were observed for only three consecutive months.
- 4- In 1974/75, the third survey was carried out on a sample of 11995 households allocated between urban and rural areas in a similar way as the second survey. Like the second survey, households were observed only for three successive months.

- 5- In 1981/82, the fourth survey was conducted on a sample of 17000 households distributed equally between urban and rural areas. A new observation methodology, combining fixed and changeable observation of surveyed households, has been applied. A sub- sample of 1000 households was observed all over the survey period (12 months) while the remaining 16000 households were observed on a changeable basis.
- 6- In 1990/91, the name of household budgetary survey changed to income, expenditure and consumption survey. Under the new name, the fifth survey was conducted on a sample of 15000 households distributed between urban and rural areas with the percentage of 60% for urban and 40% for rural. The entire sample was divided into 12 sub-samples, each was observed for only one month.
- 7- In 1995/96, the sixth survey was conducted on a sample of 15090 households allocated between urban and rural areas such as 45.1% in urban and 54.9% in rural. The same observation scheme of the previous survey was applied, i.e., households were observed for one month only.
- 8- In 1999/2000, the seventh survey was conducted on a sample of 48000 households (4000 household monthly) distributed between urban and rural areas with the percentage of 60% for urban and 40% for rural (households were observed for one month only).
- 9- In 2004/2005, the eighth survey was conducted on a sample of 48000 households (4000 households monthly) distributed in urban and rural areas with the percentage of 46.4% for urban and 53.6% rural (households were observed for one month only).
- 10- In 2008/2009 the ninth in the series was conducted on a sample of 48658 households (2000 households every 15 days) distributed between urban and rural areas with the percentage of 47.2% for urban and 52.8% rural (households were observed every 15 days).
- 11- In 2010/2011 the tenth survey was conducted on a sample of 26.5 thousand households, out of which 16.5 thousands were new households and 10 thousands were panel households. 1100 household were collected every 15 days distributed between urban and rural areas with the percentage of 47.1% for urban and 52.9% rural (surveyed households were changed every 15 days).

12- The current survey is the eleventh survey that was carried out in 2012/2013 on a sample of 24863 households, out of which 16094 were new households and 8769 were panel households. 1063 households were collected every 15 days distributed between urban and rural areas with the percentage of 45.4% for urban and 54.6% rural (surveyed households were changed every 15 days).

The Survey Main Objectives are:

- 1- To identify expenditure levels and patterns of the population as well as socio-economic and demographic differentials.
- 2- To measure average household and per-capita expenditure for various expenditure items along with socio-economic correlates.
- 3- To measure the change in living standards and expenditure patterns and behavior for the individuals and households in the panel sample, previously surveyed in 2008/2009, for the second time during 12 months representing the survey period.
- 4- To define percentage distribution of expenditure for various items used in compiling consumer price indices which is considered important indicator for measuring inflation.
- 5- To estimate the quantities, values of commodities and services consumed by households during the survey period to determine the levels of consumption and estimate the current demand which is important to predict future demands.
- 6- To define average household and per-capita income from different sources.
- 7- To provide data necessary to measure standard of living for households and individuals. Poverty analysis and setting up a basis for social welfare assistance are highly dependent on the results of this survey.
- 8- To provide essential data to measure elasticity which reflects the percentage change in expenditure for various commodity and service groups against the percentage change in total expenditure for the purpose of predicting the levels of expenditure and consumption for different commodity and service items in urban and rural areas.
- 9- To provide data necessary for comparing change in expenditure against change in income to measure income elasticity of expenditure.
- 10- To study the relationships between demographic, geographical, housing characteristics of households and their income.

- 11- To provide data necessary for national accounts especially in compiling inputs and outputs tables.
- 12- To identify consumers behavior changes among socio-economic groups in urban and rural areas.
- 13- To identify per capita food consumption and its main components of calories, proteins and fats according to its nutrition components and the levels of expenditure in both urban and rural areas.
- 14- To identify the value of expenditure for food according to its sources, either from household production or not, in addition to household expenditure for non-food commodities and services.
- 15- To identify distribution of households according to the possession of some appliances and equipment such as (cars, satellites, mobiles, etc.) in urban and rural areas that enables measuring household wealth index.
- 16- To identify the percentage distribution of income earners according to some background variables such as housing conditions, size of household and characteristics of head of household.
- 17- To provide time series of important data of the living standards of the prevailing socio-economic perspective in order to assist in the comparisons between the results according to the time series, as well as the possibility of comparison according to geographical distribution.

Peculiarities of the present Survey

- 1- The total sample of the current survey (24.9 thousand households) is divided into two sections:
 - a- A new sample of 16.1 thousand households:

This sample was used to study the spatial differences among urban governorates, urban lower Egypt, urban upper Egypt, rural lower Egypt, rural upper Egypt and border governorates, as well as other discrepancies related to households characteristics and household size, head of the household's education status, etc.
 - b- A panel sample with 2008/2009 survey data of around 8.8 thousand households was selected to accurately study the changes that may have occurred in the households' living standards.

In this sample tracking the spending, consumption, and household income in the period to another is done, and accordingly, the measurement of the change in the standard of living of the household over time with high accuracy is done, and because the sequential survey will continue in the future using the same sample, it must rely on its results in the measurement of trends in levels of change with time and expenditure patterns of Egyptian households.

- 2- Adding some additional questions to the survey questionnaire to gather important data on:
 - a- The available health services to monitor the level of access to health care in the Egyptian society. This is done by adding the in-kind transfer section for the household during the year, to monitor the aids received by households from the government, the bodies...etc.
 - b- The identification of the central outlet for fabrics, clothes and footwear. This is done to identify the family's living standard.
- 3- Increasing quality control procedures especially for fieldwork to ensure data accuracy and avoid any errors in suitable time, as well as taking all the necessary measures to guarantee that mistakes are not repeated, with the application of the principle of reward and punishment.

Survey Implementation

The Preparation stage for the survey has started in January 2012; the coordination among all stages of survey implementation has been taken into consideration. The activities of office editing, coding, data processing and validation were held at the same time with data collection. Completed questionnaire from all governorates have been submitted to the research division in CAPMAS every two weeks starting the sixth day after the ending of the two weeks during which data is collected. This was followed by the revision and coding phase in parallel with the data entry of those questionnaires, then starts the validation process to evaluate the accuracy and consistency of collected data.

Preliminary survey results (indicators) have been prepared every three months.

Results are published bilingually (Arabic and English) in six volumes as follows:

- 1- Survey methodology.
- 2- Characteristics of households, individuals and housing conditions.
- 3- Patterns of household expenditure according to socio-economic characteristics of households.
- 4- Average household expenditure according to socio-economic characteristics of households.
- 5-** Average household income and percentage distribution of income according to household socio-economic characteristics.

SECTION TWO: SAMPLE DESIGN AND SELECTION

The sample of HIECS 2012-2013 is a self-weighted two-stage stratified cluster sample, of around 24.9 thousands households. The main elements of the sampling design are described in the following:

Sample Size

The sample size of the current survey reached 24863 households and was distributed between urban and rural with the percentages of 45.4 % and 54.6% respectively. The sample has been proportionally distributed on the governorate level between urban and rural areas, in order to make the sample representative even for small governorates.

This sample is divided into two parts:

- a- A new sample of 16094 households selected from main enumeration areas.
- b- A panel sample of 8769 households were selected from the 2010/2011 and 2008/2009 survey data.

Cluster Size

A small cluster size has been considered in this survey since large cluster sizes previously used were found to be too large to yield accepted design effect estimates (DEFT).

As a result, it has been decided to use a cluster size of only 8 households (that was increased to 16 households).

While the cluster size for the panel sample was 4 households.

Master Sample

The master sample is the master sample of any household sample required to be pulled for the purpose of studying the properties of individuals and households. It is a large sample and distributed on urban and rural areas of all governorates. It is a representative sample for the individual characteristics of the Egyptian society.

This sample was implemented in January 2010 and its size reached more than 1 million household (1004800 household) selected from 5024 enumeration areas

distributed on all governorates (urban/rural) proportionally with the sample size (the enumeration area size is around 200 households).

The master sample is the sampling frame from which the samples for the surveys conducted by CAPMAS are pulled, such as the Labor Force Surveys, Income, Expenditure And Consumption Survey, Household Urban Migration Survey, ...etc, in addition to other samples that may be required for outsources.

New Households Sample

2000 sample areas were selected across all governorates (urban/rural) using a proportional technique with the sample size. The number required for each governorate (urban/rural) was selected from the enumeration areas of the master sample using a systematic sampling technique.

1- Sampling Stages

A- First Stage Sample

(1) Primary Sampling Unit:

The 2006 Population Census provided, in a very convenient way, adequate census data at the level of the Enumeration Area (EAs). The electronic list of EA's represented the frame of the first stage sample; the corresponding number of census households is taken as a measure of size. The size of an EA is about 200 household on average, yet some variability in EA's sizes must be expected. The size of first stage national sample was initially estimated as of 5024 EA's.

(2) Sample Allocation among Governorates:

The primary stratifying variable is the governorate of residence, which in turn is divided into urban and rural sub-strata, whenever applicable. The first stage sample was initially allocated proportionally among governorates and between the urban and rural parts of each. Therefore the sample is self-weighted at the national level, as shown in Table 1.

Table (1): Allocation of master Sample over Governorates (urban/rural)

Governorate	Urban	Rural	Total
Cairo	520	-	520
Alexandria	310	-	310
Port-said	50	-	50
Suez	50	-	50
Damietta	32	50	82
Dakahlia	104	262	366
Sharkia	87	278	365
Kalyoubia	138	164	302
Kafr-E1-Sheikh	43	135	178
Gharbia	91	197	288
Menoufia	47	175	222
Behera	64	252	316
Ismailia	31	35	66
Giza	289	158	447
Beni-Suef	36	107	143
Fayoum	39	123	162
Menia	53	210	263
Asyout	58	153	211
Souhag	51	186	237
Qena	41	142	183
Aswan	33	45	78
Luxor	14	15	29
Red Sea	17	1	18
El-Wadi El-Gidid	6	7	13
Matrouh	13	5	18
North Sinai	13	8	21
South Sinai	4	3	7
Total	2313	2711	5024

(3) First Stage Sample frame:

The census lists of EA's for each substratum coupled with the corresponding number of census households constitute the frame of the first stage sample. The identification information appears on the EA's list includes District code, Shiakha/Village code, Census Supervisor number, and Enumerator number. Census Supervisor number is unique at the level of (Shiakha/Village), while the enumerator number is unique within the enumeration assignment of the census supervisor.

On investigating the list of EA's with regard to the number of households associated with each EA, it has been found that a few number of EA's are substantially below the average of 200 households. The reason for that is the work assignment of some enumerators included institutional households which have been screened out: only private households are included. As a result, a decision was made to adjoin any EA with less than 100 households to an adjacent one. Thus, in those exceptional cases the Primary Sampling Units (PSU) consists of two EA's.

Prior to the selection of the first stage sample, the frame was arranged in such a way so as to provide implicit stratification with regard to the geographic location. The urban frame of each governorate was ordered in a serpentine fashion according to the geographic location of kism/district capitals. The same sort of ordering was made on the rural frame, but according to the district location. The systematic selection of EA's sample from such a sorted frame will ensure a balanced spread of the sample over the area of respective governorates. When the preparation of the sampling frame was achieved as described above, the primary sampling units were pulled for the first stage of the sampling process using a Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) technique, taking the number of households (200 households) in the Enumeration Area as a Measure of the sample Size (MOS).

B- Second Stage Sample:

In this stage, 2000 EAs were selected for the sample of new households on the governorates level (urban/rural) using a Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) technique, and the number of EAs per governorate (urban/rural) was pulled using a systematic random sampling technique from the sample frame of the master sample consisting of 5024 EAs. Table (2) indicates the allocation of the new sample EAs by governorates (urban/rural).

Table (2): Allocation of the New Sample EAs by Governorates (urban/rural)

Governorate	Urban	Rural	Total
Cairo	241	0	241
Alexandria	124	0	124
Port-said	16	0	16
Suez	14	0	14
Damietta	12	20	32
Dakahlia	42	103	146
Sharkia	34	110	144
Kalyoubia	64	58	122
Kafr-El-Sheikh	18	54	72
Gharbia	36	78	114
Menoufia	18	70	88
Behera	26	100	126
Ismailia	12	14	26
Giza	117	62	179
Beni-Suef	14	42	56
Fayoum	16	50	66
Menia	22	84	106
Asyout	24	62	86
Souhag	20	74	94
Qena	12	48	60
Aswan	14	18	32
Luxor	10	14	24
Red Sea	6	0	6
El-Wadi El-Gidid	2	3	5
Matrouh	6	2	8
North Sinai	6	4	10
South Sinai	2	1	3
Total	929	1071	2000

C- Third Stage Sample:

This is the final stage sample, in which a sample of 8 households is to be drawn from each EA selected in the second stage sample. Normally, a data checking and

recording process is conducted through a quick count for the selected areas in the master sample before the final selection is performed.

2- Sample Allocation:

The survey period of the 2012-2013 HIECS extends over a 12 months period, starting from July 2012 and ending in June 2013. Households were observed for two continuous weeks only; this is to collect information on food expenditure. The collection period was shortened to lighten the burden on the surveyed households and encourage them for more cooperation.

Conventionally, the entire survey period is divided into four exclusive quarters, the first quarter includes the first three months (July, August, and September); the second quarter consists of the following three months, and so on till the fourth quarter. The rationale behind this division scheme is to extract preliminary results on each quarter independently, for the purpose of either assessing the quality of survey results, especially in its early stages of implementation, or to conduct meaningful comparative analysis with the similar quarter of previous HIECS rounds once the preliminary results were judged to be acceptable.

In response to the requirements mentioned above, the entire sample is to be divided among the four quarters. A decision was made to cover the whole first stage sample (1000 EAs) in 2 survey quarters which are the first and third quarters, while 1000 EAs in the second and fourth quarters, so that the households selected from each EA (8 cluster households) are distributed on 2 parts of 4 households to be observed from each EA in each quarter.

In order to accomplish an appropriate allocation scheme of the sample over the entire survey period, the first stage sample was randomly divided into six equal (or approximately equal) subsamples; each of these sub-samples was assigned to a certain 2-week survey period. The first subsample had been observed in the first two weeks of July; the second sub-sample in the second two week of July; the third sub-sample in the first 2 weeks of August; and so on till the sixth sub-sample which is to be observed in the last two weeks of September. Then the second quarter starts and considerations are also made such that the EA's which are to be observed in the first two weeks of any month in the first quarter are to be observed in the second two weeks of the corresponding month in the third quarter, and conversely for EA's observed in the second 2 weeks of any month in the first quarter are to be observed in the first two

weeks of the corresponding month in the third quarter and son on for the second and fourth quarters. Evidently, the sample allocation over the six 2-week periods of the first and second quarters will be repeated in the third and fourth quarters respectively. As a result of this allocation scheme, each sample EA will be observed two times in the first 2 weeks and two times in the second 2 weeks of the corresponding months. As mentioned before, only 4 households are to be observed from each EA in each of the survey quarters. The list of the whole cluster of 8 households was divided, into a subsample of 4 households, each of which will be observed in the successive survey quarters.

Table (3) displays the allocation of the new sample EAs by governorates (urban/rural) over the survey period, and Table (4) displays designed and surveyed sample and response rate according to governorates (urban/rural) for the new sample.

Table (3): Allocation of the New Sample EAs by Governorates (urban/rural) during the first and third quarters

Governorate	Urban/ Rural	1 st period	2 nd Period	3 rd period	4 th period	5 th period	6 th period	Total
Cairo	U	21	19	21	20	20	20	121
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	21	19	21	20	20	20	121
Alexandria	U	10	11	10	10	10	11	62
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	10	11	10	10	10	11	62
Port-said	U	1	1	1	2	1	2	8
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	1	1	1	2	1	2	8
Suez	U	2	1	0	2	1	1	7
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	2	1	0	2	1	1	7
Damietta	U	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
	R	1	2	3	1	1	2	10
	T	0	3	4	2	2	3	16
Dakahlia	U	4	8	3	4	4	3	21
	R	9	11	8	9	8	10	52
	T	13	2	11	13	12	13	73
Sharkia	U	3	2	3	3	3	3	17
	R	9	11	8	9	9	9	55
	T	12	13	11	12	12	12	72
Kalyoubia	U	5	4	5	5	4	5	28
	R	5	6	5	6	6	5	33
	T	10	10	10	11	10	10	61
Kafr ElSheikh	U	2	1	1	2	1	2	9
	R	4	5	4	5	4	5	27
	T	6	6	5	7	5	7	36
Gharbia	U	3	3	3	3	4	2	18
	R	7	6	6	7	6	7	39
	T	10	9	9	10	10	9	57

Governorate	Urban/ Rural	1 st period	2 nd Period	3 rd period	4 th period	5 th period	6 th period	Total
Menoufia	U	2	1	1	2	2	1	9
	R	4	7	6	6	8	4	35
	T	6	8	7	8	10	5	44
Behera	U	2	2	2	3	2	2	13
	R	9	8	8	8	9	8	50
	T	11	10	10	11	11	10	63
Ismailia	U	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
	R	1	1	2	0	1	2	7
	T	2	2	3	1	2	3	13
Giza	U	11	9	9	10	9	10	58
	R	5	7	5	5	4	5	31
	T	16	16	14	15	13	15	89
Beni-Suef	U	1	1	2	1	1	1	7
	R	3	4	4	3	4	3	21
	T	4	5	6	4	5	4	28
Fayoum	U	1	2	1	1	1	2	8
	R	4	4	4	5	5	3	25
	T	5	6	5	6	6	5	33
Menia	U	2	1	2	2	2	2	11
	R	7	7	8	6	7	7	42
	T	9	8	10	8	9	9	53
Asyout	U	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
	R	5	5	6	4	5	6	31
	T	7	7	8	6	7	8	43
Suhag	U	2	1	2	1	2	2	10
	R	7	7	6	6	5	6	37
	T	9	8	8	7	7	8	47
Qena	U	1	2	1	1	2	1	8
	R	4	4	6	5	5	4	28
	T	5	6	7	6	7	5	36
Aswan	U	1	2	1	1	1	1	7
	R	2	1	2	1	2	1	9
	T	3	3	3	2	3	2	16
Luxor	U	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
	R	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
	T	1	1	0	2	1	1	7
Red Sea	U	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	T	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
El-Wadi El-Gidid	U	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	R	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	T	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Matrouh	U	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
	R	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	T	1	1	1	0	0	1	4
North Sinai	U	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
	R	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
	T	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
South Sinai	U	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	R	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	T	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Total	U	80	74	74	79	77	76	460
	R	86	94	92	88	89	91	540
	T	166	168	166	167	166	167	1000

Table (4) Designed and surveyed Sample and Response Rate According to Governorate (urban/rural) for the new sample

Governorate	Designed Sample			Surveyed Sample			Response rate%		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Cairo	1953	0	1953	1642	0	1642	84.1	0	84.1
Alexandria	1006	0	1006	860	0	860	85.5	0	85.5
Port-said	140	0	140	134	0	134	95.7	0	95.7
Suez	112	0	112	105	0	105	93.8	0	93.8
Damietta	100	160	260	94	154	248	94	96.3	95.4
Dakahlia	352	816	1168	340	797	1137	96.6	97.7	97.3
Sharkia	274	880	1154	264	867	1131	96.4	98.5	98
Kalyoubia	517	465	982	473	450	923	91.5	96.8	94
Kafr-El-Sheikh	146	433	579	123	413	536	84.2	95.4	92.6
Gharbia	289	624	913	249	603	852	86.2	96.6	93.3
Menoufia	144	560	704	120	544	664	83.3	97.1	94.3
Behera	209	800	1009	201	791	992	96.2	98.9	98.3
Ismailia	98	112	210	93	112	205	94.9	100	97.6
Giza	960	496	1456	807	483	1290	84.1	97.4	88.6
Beni-Suef	112	336	448	108	332	440	96.4	98.8	98.2
Fayoum	128	400	528	123	399	522	96.1	99.8	98.9
Menia	176	668	844	167	664	831	94.9	99.4	98.5
Asyout	192	496	688	177	480	657	92.2	96.8	95.5
Souhag	160	592	752	152	585	737	95	98.8	98
Qena	96	384	480	90	375	465	93.8	97.7	96.9
Aswan	113	144	257	111	142	253	98.2	98.6	98.4
Luxor	80	112	192	77	110	187	96.3	98.2	97.4
Red Sea	48	0	48	41	0	41	85.4	0	85.4
El-Wadi El-Gidid	16	24	40	16	22	38	100	91.7	95
Matrouh	48	16	64	46	16	62	95.8	100	96.9
North Sinai	51	32	83	49	32	81	96.1	100	97.6
South Sinai	16	8	24	16	8	24	100	100	100
Total	7563	8558	16094	6678	8379	15057	88.6	97.9	93.6

3- Estimation Procedures

To obtain unbiased estimates from the HIECS data it was necessary to apply appropriate weights to the sample data based on the probabilities of selection. Given the sample design, these weights will vary to some extent for the over-sampled governorates compared with the others. It is also important to calculate measures of sampling variability for key survey estimates. The procedures for calculating the weights and variances are specified in the following section.

A- Weighting Procedures

In order for the sample estimates for the HIECS to be representative of the population, it is necessary to multiply the data by a sampling weight, or expansion factor. The basic weight for each sample household would be equal to the inverse of its probability of selection (calculated by multiplying the probabilities at each sampling stage).

The HIECS sample is approximately self-weighting at national level and strictly self-weighting at the governorate level, it should be easy to attach a weight to each sample household record in the computer files, and the tabulation programs can weigh the data automatically. The sampling probabilities at each stage of selection will be maintained in an Excel spreadsheet so that the overall probability and corresponding weight can be calculated for each sample cluster.

The selection probabilities of urban and rural samples in each governorate are presented in the following:

(1) First stage sample

$$P_{\alpha} = \frac{\gamma_{\alpha} M_{\alpha}}{\sum M_{\alpha}}, \text{ where}$$

P_{α} = Probability of selection of the α^{th} PSU (EA) in the sample

M_{α} = Number of census households of the α^{th} PSU

γ_{α} = Number of PSUs to be selected from the substratum (urban/rural).

(2) Second stage sample

$$P_{\gamma} = \frac{\gamma_{\alpha}}{\sum \gamma}, \text{ where}$$

γ_{α} = Number of PSUs to be selected from the substratum (urban/rural).

γ = Total number of PSUs for the substratum (urban/rural).

(3) Third stage sample

$$P_{\beta/a} = \frac{g}{M_a}, \text{ where}$$

$P_{\beta/a}$ = The conditional probability of selecting the β^{th} household given that the a^{th}

PSU was selected.

Thus the overall sampling probability is:

$$P_{\alpha\beta} = P_{\gamma} \times P_{\alpha} \times P_{\beta/a}$$

The weight, for all the households in a given cluster, is equal to the reciprocal of the overall sampling probability stated above.

The sample weights may be adjusted to account for varying response rates over the clusters. The adjusted weights would be normalized so as the weighted total of surveyed households (summation of the weights in the data file) would made equivalent to the number of actually surveyed households.

B- Survey estimates

All estimates that will be derived from the HIECS are in the form of percentage distributions, proportions, ratios, or averages. Estimates can be generated by using a standard statistical package (e.g. SPSS, STATA). Survey data must be weighted before generating above estimates.

(1) Average Household Expenditure (Income)

Let γ_{y_1} denotes the annual expenditure (income) of the γ^{th} household, then the weighted average household expenditure (income),

\bar{Y}_1 , is estimated as follows:

$$\bar{Y}_1 = \frac{\sum_{\gamma} W_{\gamma} \gamma_{y_1}}{\sum W_{\gamma}}$$

Where W_{γ} denotes the weight associated with the γ^{th} household,

i.e., the weight of the area segment to which the γ^{th} household belongs.

(2) Average household size

Let γ_{y_2} denotes the size of the γ^{th} household, then the weighted average household size, \bar{Y}_2 is estimated as follows:

$$\bar{Y}_2 = \frac{\sum_{\gamma} W_{\gamma} \gamma_{y_2}}{\sum W_{\gamma}}$$

(3) Per capita Expenditure (Income)

Let \bar{Y}_3 denotes the per-capita expenditure (income), then:

$$\bar{Y}_3 = \frac{\bar{Y}_1}{\bar{Y}_2}$$

(4) Percentage distribution of households according to categories of expenditure (income) values

Let $X_{\gamma i}$ be a dummy variable that takes 1 if the γ^{th} household falls in a certain expenditure (income) category (the i^{th} category), and takes zero otherwise, then the weighted proportion of households that fall in the i^{th} category is:

$$P_i = \frac{\sum_{\lambda} W_{\gamma} X_{\gamma^i}}{\sum_{\lambda} W_{\gamma}}$$

The same statistical formula has been applied in estimating the percentage distributions of households according to several household characteristics.

(5) Sampling Error Estimation

The variations of estimates, sampling error estimation, and design effect were estimated at a 95% confidence intervals using the Ultimate Cluster Method as applied in the CENVAR Module of the Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS) Package.

The tables from 1 to 18 in appendix (2) present the estimations of sampling errors for the main results of the survey.

Panel Sample Households

A panel sample of 8769 households were selected from 2010/2011 and 2008/2009 survey, where it was put into consideration that the sample of households selected from the previous survey should be from the same month and survey period.

Conventionally, the entire survey period is divided into four exclusive quarters, the first quarter includes the first three months (July, August, and September); the second quarter consists of the following three months, and so on till the fourth quarter.

The decision was made to cover all EAs (2408 EA's) in all the survey quarters. 602 EAs were selected in each quarter, excluding those selected in the first quarter from all EAs, and same was done for the other 3 quarters.

Table (5) displays the Panel sample EAs Allocation over Governorates (urban/rural) for paneled households, Table (6) displays designed and surveyed panel sample and response rate according to governorates (urban/rural) for paneled households.

**Table (5): Allocation of the Panel Sample EAs over Governorates (urban/rural)
for paneled households**

Governorate	Urban	Rural	Total
Cairo	265	-	265
Alexandria	139	-	139
Port-said	49	-	49
Suez	47	-	47
Damietta	20	31	51
Dakahlia	49	118	167
Sharkia	41	129	170
Kalyoubia	53	85	138
Kafr-El-Sheikh	20	64	84
Gharbia	43	95	138
Menoufia	23	83	106
Behera	30	117	147
Ismailia	22	27	49
Giza	119	78	197
Beni-Suef	16	51	67
Fayoum	19	58	77
Menia	26	100	126
Asyout	27	73	100
Souhag	23	80	103
Qena	19	66	85
Aswan	22	29	51
Luxor	7	7	14
Red Sea	6	1	7
El-Wadi El-Gidid	4	4	8
Matrouh	8	3	11
North Sinai	6	2	8
South Sinai	3	1	4
Total	1106	1302	2408

Table (6): Designed and Surveyed Panel Sample and Response Rate According to Governorate (urban/rural) for paneled households

Governorate	Designed Sample			Surveyed Sample			Response rate%		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Cairo	848	0	848	695	0	695	82	0	82
Alexandria	451	0	451	397	0	397	88	0	88
Port-said	173	0	173	162	0	162	93.6	0	93.6
Suez	167	0	167	140	0	140	83.8	0	83.8
Damietta	76	121	197	69	114	183	90.8	94.2	92.9
Dakahlia	176	463	639	170	456	626	96.6	98.5	98
Sharkia	142	495	637	118	479	597	83.1	96.8	93.7
Kalyoubia	186	315	501	162	297	459	87.1	94.3	91.6
Kafr-El-Sheikh	73	251	324	65	244	309	89	97.2	95.4
Gharbia	144	372	516	116	358	474	80.6	96.2	91.9
Menoufia	82	313	395	74	306	380	90.2	97.8	96.2
Behera	117	460	577	116	458	574	99.1	99.6	99.5
Ismailia	83	102	185	81	100	181	97.6	98	97.8
Giza	370	282	652	321	271	592	86.8	96.1	90.8
Beni-Suef	60	202	262	60	196	256	100	97	97.7
Fayoum	67	222	289	66	218	284	98.5	98.2	98.3
Menia	93	393	486	86	387	473	92.5	98.5	97.3
Asyout	92	286	378	87	278	365	94.6	97.2	96.6
Souhag	87	315	402	82	310	392	94.3	98.4	97.5
Qena	70	258	328	64	251	315	91.4	97.3	96
Aswan	85	116	201	82	112	194	96.5	96.6	96.5
Luxor	25	25	50	24	24	48	96	96	96
Red Sea	8	4	12	5	4	9	62.5	100	75
El-Wadi El-Gidid	15	15	30	13	15	28	86.7	100	93.3
Matrouh	24	9	33	21	8	29	87.5	88.9	87.9
North Sinai	19	5	24	17	5	22	89.5	100	91.7
South Sinai	8	4	12	6	4	10	75	100	83.3
Total	3741	5028	8769	3299	4895	8194	88.2	97.4	93.4

SECTION THREE: SURVEY INSTRUMENTS AND TOOLS

Questionnaires used in the survey

Three different questionnaires have been designed as following:

- 1- Expenditure and Consumption Questionnaire.
- 2- Diary Questionnaire (Assisting questionnaire).
- 3- Income Questionnaire.

In designing the questionnaires of expenditure, consumption and income, we were taking into our consideration the following:

- Using the recent concepts and definitions of International Labor Organization approved in the International Convention of Labor Statisticians held in Geneva, 2003.
- Using the recent Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP).
- Using more than one approach of expenditure measurement to serve many purposes of the survey.

A brief description of each questionnaire is given next:

1- Expenditure and Consumption Questionnaire

This questionnaire comprises 14 tables in addition to identification and geographic data of household on the cover page. The questionnaire is divided into two main sections.

Section one: Household schedule and other information, it includes:

- 1- Demographic characteristics and basic data for all household individuals consisting of 25 questions for every person.
- 2- Members of household who are currently working abroad.
- 3- The household ration card.
- 4- The period since the establishment of the family
- 5- Domestic and foreign tourism.
- 6- The housing conditions including 16 questions.
- 7- Household ownership of means of transportation, communication and domestic appliances.

- 8- Date of purchase, status at purchase, purchase value and current imputed value of the household possessed appliances and means of transportation.
- 9- The main outlets that provide food and beverage.
- 10- The main outlets that provide fabrics, clothes and footwear.

This section includes some questions which help to define the socio-economic level of households which in turn, help interviewers to check the plausibility of expenditure, consumption and income data.

Section two: Expenditure and consumption data includes 14 tables as follows:

- 1- The quantity and value of food and beverages commodities actually consumed.
- 2- The quantity and value of the actual consumption of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics.
- 3- The quantity and value of the clothing and footwear.
- 4- The household expenditure on housing.
- 5- The household expenditure on furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house.
- 6- The household expenditure on health care services.
- 7- The household expenditure on transportation.
- 8- The household expenditure on communication.
- 9- The household expenditure on recreation and culture
- 10- The household expenditure on education.
- 11- The household expenditure at restaurants and hotels.
- 12- The household expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services.
- 13- Transfer payments.
- 14- Total annual household expenditure (prepared in office after collecting all remaining data from the households)

The tables from 1 to 13 include all types of commodities and services (781 items), 47 Sub-group and 12 main groups in addition to transfer payments.

This questionnaire has been designed to be pre-coded for all expenditure items and household characteristics, to avoid possible coding mistakes, except for the occupation and industry. Those were coded at the office following the International classifications for occupation and industry. On the questionnaire cover, geographic information was coded at the office, as well, following the Administrative Classification.

The questionnaire was designed to cover different reference periods for expenditure data, since they differ based on the expenditure nature. The reference period agreed upon for regular consumption of commodities such as those related to food and beverage is two weeks. Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics are collected for a reference of one month ending by the end of the survey period. Commodities and services consumed on a semi-regular basis are collected for a reference of 3 month while commodities and services consumed less regularly are collected on annual basis, ending by the end of the survey period.

The total number of items has increased to 781 commodity and service compared to 778 in 2010/2011 survey as follows:

Main and Sub-Groups of Goods and Services

Main and Sub-Groups	No. of Goods & Services
Food and non-alcoholic beverages:	
Bread and cereals.	39
Meat.	35
Fish and sea food.	10
Milk, cheese and eggs.	26
Oils and fats.	15
Fruit.	73
Vegetables.	83
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery.	15
Food products n.e.c.	9
Non-alcoholic beverages	17
Alcoholic beverages tobacco and narcotics:	
Alcoholic beverages.	3
Tobacco.	9
Narcotics.	1
Clothing and footwear:	
Clothing materials.	10
Garments.	54
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories.	6
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing.	8
Footwear.	11
Used garments.	1
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels:	
Actual rentals for housing.	6
Imputed rentals for housing.	3
Maintenance and repair of the dwelling.	2
Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling.	8
Electricity, gas and other fuels.	8

Main and Sub-Groups	No. of Goods & Services
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance:	
Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings.	8
Household textiles.	11
Household appliances.	21
Glassware, tableware and household utensils.	9
Tools and equipment for house and garden.	10
Goods and services for routine household maintenance.	17
Used furniture and furnishings and household equipment.	1
Health:	
Medical products, appliances and equipment.	6
Outpatient services.	18
Hospital services.	6
Transport :	
Purchase of vehicles.	8
Operation of personal transport equipment.	15
Transport services.	12
Communication:	
Postal services.	1
Telephone and tele-fax equipment.	6
Telephone and tele-fax services.	8
Recreation and culture:	
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment.	20
Other major durables for recreation and culture.	8
Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets.	18
Recreational and cultural services.	15
Newspapers, books and stationery.	13
Package holidays.	6
Used major durables for recreation and culture.	1
Education:	
Pre-primary and Primary education.	9
Secondary education.	5
Post-secondary non-tertiary education.	4
Tertiary education.	5
Education not definable by level.	4
Restaurants and hotels	
Catering services.	11
Accommodation services.	5
Miscellaneous goods and services:	
Personal care.	10
Personal effects N.E.C.	14
Social security.	6
Other services (not classified).	10
Transfer payments	8
Total	781

2- Diary Questionnaire (Assisting questionnaire)

The assisting questionnaire has been prepared to help households recording — on a daily basis- the quantity and value of what have been consumed of food and beverages during the reference period.

Therefore, this questionnaire is considered the main source of expenditure data on food and beverage, and was designed in a very simple form to facilitate using it by the surveyed household and the interviewers during their frequent visits to the household. Due to the importance of such a questionnaire, the households are required to record their expenses daily, and the interviewers are instructed to check what households have recorded during their 5 visits to the household during the survey period. In case of the inability of some households to record their daily expenditure, the interviewer has to do so.

The questionnaire includes:

- a- Letter addressed to the head of the household to inform him/her about the importance of the survey so that his/her cooperation may be stimulated.
- b- Instructions of data recording for households and interviewers.
- c- A group of models to record daily consumption of household as follows:

Model (A): Includes twenty pages to record the daily consumed quantity and value of food and beverages, during the survey period. Each page consists of 4 columns and each column is used to register the data of one good, including:

- Date.
- source of commodity
- quantity
- value

Module (B): Includes eight pages to record the value of expenditure for meals and tobacco outside the house, in addition to the value of expenditure for food prepared outside the house and consumed inside the house.

Model (C1): Includes 12 pages to record the total of quantity and value of consumed food and beverages according to source, either from household production or in-kind transfer, during the survey period using the data recorded in Model (A).

Model (C2): Includes 6 pages to record the total of quantity and value of actually consumed food and beverages according to source, either from household production or in-kind transfer, during the survey period using the data recorded in Model (A).

Model (D): Includes two pages to record total expenditure on food and beverages consumed outside home during the survey period using the data recorded in Model (B).

3- Income questionnaire

It includes annual household income data according to income sources (excluding irregular incomes).

It consists of several tables; each is designated to a specific income source. These sources are:

- a- Wages and salaries for wage/salary for earners among household members.
- b- Self-employed income from agriculture projects.
- c- Self-employed income from non-agriculture projects.
- d- Financial properties such as stocks, bonds, deposits and investment certificates.
- e- Non- financial properties such as agriculture or non-agriculture land and rented to other properties.
- f- Imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings.
- g- Received cash and in kind transfers

Classifications

1- Classification of Occupation

The occupational classification for 2005 which is derived from the 1988 International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO) has been used in coding occupations into six digits after being slightly modified to better suit Egypt's conditions.

2- Classification of Industry

The industry classification for 2007 which is derived from the International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC) - Revision 4 - has been followed in the coding process at the level of four digits. Hence, classification of industry cannot be made lower than

the four-digit level. In this respect, the industry of persons working outside establishments has been deduced from their occupation. For example, the industry assigned to a mason working outside establishment is construction and so on for similar cases level.

3- Administrative Classification

The Administrative Classification has been used in coding statistical data geographically according to governorates, kism, Markez and villages as well as the new cities, established inside all governorates.

4- Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (COICOP)

Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (COICOP) has been used. It is adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission for use with the SNA (UNSD, 1993). This classification system is a functional classification of expenditures by the purposes or objectives for which household expenditures occurred. It is used for analysis at national level; especially for purposes of compiling consumer price indices. It consists of 12 divisions and 47 groups.

SECTION FOUR: DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

Survey Unit

The household has been taken as the survey unit. It is defined as: one person or a group of persons who share the living (food and house) regardless of whether they are in kinship or marriage relationship. The de-jure enumeration is applied. Visitors and guests were included amongst household members only if their stay duration extended to 6 months or more.

According to this definition, household members include:

- 1- Persons who are usually living with the household and present at the time of survey.
- 2- Persons who are usually living with the household but temporarily absent at time of survey.
- 3- Military persons; and civilians working for the military force and police staff whether present or absent at survey time.
- 4- Students who are living away of their households such as those who are staying in public dwellings e.g., guest houses, dormitories and hostels.
- 5- Servants who are sharing the household food and accommodation.

Survey Periods

Survey period is the duration of data collection from households included in the survey sample (15 days), where each household has been visited 5 times. The fieldwork has extended one year starting from 1/7/2012 till 30/6/2013.

Reference Period

Reference period over which data was collected varies according to the type of data item as follows:

- 15 days: for expenditure on food and beverages.
- Month: for expenditure on alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics, housing and its accessories goods and services for routine household maintenance, health, operation of personal transport equipment,

transport services, restaurants and hotels, personal care and other services n.e.c.

Quarterly: for expenditure on health, Communication.

Annually: for expenditure on clothing and footwear, housing and its accessories, furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house, health, transport, communication, recreation and culture, education, restaurants and hotels and miscellaneous goods and services.

It is worth noting that in some cases the groups of commodities or services include more than one period such as health which has monthly, quarterly and annually items, on which the expenditure ends by the end of the survey period, depending upon the consumption frequency of these items.

Basic Definitions and Concepts

1- Household Head

The head of a household is defined as the one considered as such by the rest of household members irrespective of his age and sex. Usually, the household head is responsible for supporting the household and taking expenditure decisions.

2- Housing unit

The place where the household live and it might be:

a- Ordinary dwellings

The units or places prepared for housing such as (apartment, villa, countryside house, room or more in a dwelling, separate room or more).

b- Marital residence/unordinary dwellings

These are the places which are not mainly prepared for housing but occupied by households such as (stores, garages, etc.).

3- Educational Status

It refers to the status of a person (10 years and older) with regard to the highest attained educational level. It includes the following categories:

- a- Below age.
- b- Illiterate.
- c- Read and write.
- d- Literacy certificate.
- e- Below intermediate (primary/preparatory).
- f- Academic secondary certificate.
- g- Technical secondary certificate.
- h- Above intermediate & below university.
- i- University degree and above
- j- Above university degree (Diploma, Masters, PhD).

4- Marital Status

It refers to the status of persons aged (18 and older for males and 16 or older for females) with regard to marriage and divorce laws and customs. It includes the following categories:

- a- Below age
- b- Never married
- c- Legally married
- d- Married
- e- Divorced
- f- Widowed

5- Work Status

It refers to the person status concerning his/her work relationship during the week preceding the interviewer first visit. It includes the following categories.

A- Working Population

They are the individuals (6 years +) who perform any economic activity for some time (one hour at least) during the reference period (one week) whether inside or outside establishments. This definition includes the individuals having jobs but temporally absent from their work during the reference period because of illness; annual leave; training or study leave; labor dispute; or irregularity of work in the establishment for temporary reasons or due to the nature of the establishment activity.

B- Unemployment

They are individual, aged (6-64 years) who are physically able to work, willing to work and actively seeking work, but did not find it during the survey week,

Unemployment is divided into:

(1) *Ever worked unemployed*

This applies to a person who has ever worked before but found unemployed in the reference period according to above criteria.

(2) *Never worked unemployed*

This refers to the new entrants to the labor market for the first time such as graduates who have not started their working life yet.

C- Working student

Full time student but working during the survey week.

D- Working house keeper

Females engaged in ordinary housework and duties but found having a gainful work during the survey week.

E- Individuals out of labor force:

They are the individuals in the age span 6-64 years who are physically able to work but did not practice any gainful work during the reference period for some reasons such as:

- (1) Family's circumstances (dedicated to homework).
- (2) Preparation for entering into the labor market (full time students).
- (3) No work desire (not interested).
- (4) Retired persons.
- (5) The disability that temporary prevents individual from work.
- (6) Persons are in unpaid leaves for one year or more and don't work.
- (7) Individuals who are in compulsory military service or perform public service.
- (8) Prisoners.
- (9) Hospitalized persons who are not engaged in work .
- (10) Persons (6 -12 years) who are not working or studying.

F- Individual Outside human force

- (1) Children (less than 6 years)
- (2) Persons of 65 years or more, not working.
- (3) Totally disabled persons aged (6-64 years).

6- Employment Status

It refers to the status of the working person aged 6+ with regard to the nature of his/her work relationship during the reference period. It includes the following categories:

a- Wage worker:

This is the person who works for others in return of regular monetary or in kind wages/salaries (daily/weekly/monthly) during the reference period.

b- Employer:

This is the person, who operates his /her own business (Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial or services) and hire one or more employees with or without wages whether they are among his household's members or not.

c- Own account worker:

This is the person who operates his/her own business or engages independently in a profession or trade and hires nobody.

d- Unpaid household worker:

This person, who works for others, usually relatives, without receiving any kind of regular payments.

e- Unpaid Worker:

This is the person who works for others (non-household persons) without any kind of regular payments, they are usually newly graduates like those who train in lawyer offices or those who learn handcrafts.

7- Main Occupation (6+ years)

It refers to the kind of the main work done by a currently working person or the last work performed by an ever - worked unemployed person in which he/she spent most of his/her time regardless of the industry of the establishment to which he/she belongs.

8- Economic Activity

A- It indicates the major field of production practiced by the establishment for which the currently working person works or by the latest establishment for which the ever-worked unemployed was working.

B- For persons working outside establishments, the economic activity is deduced from the occupation, for instance, the economic activity assigned to vegetable mobile vendors is retail trade of vegetables and for Farmers is agriculture.

C- For Military persons, the economic activity is governmental services.

9- Sector

It refers to the economic sector of the establishment for which currently working person works, or of the latest establishment for which an ever-worked unemployed person was working.

It comprises of the following categories:

- Governmental
- Public / Public Business.
- Private investment.
- Private.
- Joint.
- Co-operative
- Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs).
- Others
- Outside establishments

10- Main job

This is the job in which the worker spent most of his/her time during the reference week.

In case if the person has multiple jobs and allocates his/her working time among them equally, the one with highest return is considered the main job. As an exception of this definition, if the person works for the government or the public sector and has other jobs the former is considered the main job irrespective of time and return criteria.

11- Secondary job

This refers to the second job that the person might have had during the reference period.

As mentioned above, the secondary job is considered as such if the person spent in it less time or received less return, In case of equal time allocation between the main and secondary jobs, the work place of the secondary job must be different from that of the main job. However, the work for government or public sector is never considered secondary job.

12- Household Consumption Expenditure

Household consumption expenditure is the value of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by a household through direct monetary purchases, own account production, barter or as income in-kind for the satisfaction of the needs and wants of its members.

13- The actual final consumption

The actual final consumption of a household is the sum of its household consumption expenditure and the value of consumer goods and services acquired or used by the household through transfers from government, non-profit institutions or other households.

14- Transfer payments (Non-consumption expenditures)

It refers to cash or in kind transfers paid by household to others either inside or outside

Egypt. It is the value of expenses paid by the household to non-household individuals such as gifts, assistance charity, dowry, it includes also direct taxes on income.

15- Household Expenditure

Household expenditure is defined as the sum of household consumption, expenditure and the non-consumption expenditures of the household. The latter are those expenditures incurred by a household as transfers made to government, non-profit institutions and other households, without acquiring any goods or services in return for the satisfaction of the needs of its members. Household expenditure represents the total outlay that a household has to make to satisfy its needs and meet its "legal" commitments.

16- Measurement of Household Expenditure

A- Usage "consumption approach"

Implies the total value of all goods and services actually consumed during the reference period irrespective of whether they were acquired during that period or not, and whether the full payment was made during that period or not. Here, we used this approach in food and non-alcoholic beverages and alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics.

B- Acquisition approach

Implies the total value of goods and services delivered during the reference period, whether the full payment for the goods and services was made during that period or not, and whether they were used during that period or not. Here we used this approach in clothing and footwear.

C- Payment approach

Implies the total payment made for goods and services during the reference period irrespective of whether the goods and services paid for were fully delivered during that period or not, and whether they were used during that period or not. Here we used this approach in housing and its accessories, health, operation of personal transport equipment, transport services, communications, other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets, recreational and cultural services, newspapers, books and stationery, package holidays, education, restaurants and hotels and personal care. Acquisition and payments approaches are used here in furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house, purchase of vehicles and some items of recreation and culture such as audio- visual, photographic and information processing equipment and other major durables recreation and culture. The purpose of applying acquisition and payment approaches to durable and semi-durable items is to serve for both the compilation of consumer price index (acquisition) and welfare analysis (payment).

17- Household Income

It consists of all receipts whether monetary or in kind (goods and services) that are received by the household or by individual members of the household at annual or

more frequent intervals, but exclude servant income and windfall gains and other such irregular and typically one-time receipts.

18- Income Sources

A- Income from employment

It comprises receipt for participation in economic activities in a strictly employment related capacity. It consists of:

(1) Employee income

It comprises direct wages and salaries for time worked and work done, cash bonuses and gratuities, commissions and tips, directors' fees, profit-sharing bonuses and other forms of profit- related pay, remuneration for time not worked as well as free or subsidized goods and services from an employer. It may include severance and termination pay as well as employers' social insurance contribution.

(2) Income from self-employment

It is income received by individuals, over a given reference period, as a result of their involvement in self-employment jobs.

B- Property Income

It is defined as receipts that arise from the ownership of assets (return for use of assets) that are provided to others for their use. These are returns, usually monetary, from financial assets (interests, dividends), from non-financial assets (rents and from royalties (return for services of patented or copyright material).

C- Income from Household Production of Services for Own Consumption

It consists of the net estimated value of housing services provided by owner occupied dwellings, of unpaid domestic services and of services from household consumer durables. Because of measurement issues, only owner-occupied dwellings, is considered.

D- Transfer Incomes

Transfers are receipts for which the recipient does not give anything to the donor in direct return for the receipts. Transfers can consist of cash (in the monetary sense), of goods or of services. Current transfers are those that usually recur regularly (relative to the reference year), tend to be small and are also mostly available for use during the reference period.

SECTION FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION STAGES

Fieldwork

- 1- The field staff was selected from among the efficient experienced persons working in CAPMAS and new graduates specially females.
- 2- Intensive training program for supervisors was conducted at CAPMAS in Cairo and locally in governorates for interviewers and field editors.
- 3- Supervision program was implemented (each 15 days) in all governorates to check the fieldwork to overcome the field problems.
- 4- Data were collected by using personal interview method for household in dwelling and it had been obtained from the head of household or spouse or any eligible person in case of their absence. The fieldwork continued for a year starting form 1/7/2012 to 30/6/2013.
- 5- Duties and responsibilities of all levels of field staff (281 interviewers, 150 field editors and 31 supervisors) were defined to insure the accuracy and timing. These are outlined next:

A- Interviewers

Every one of them was responsible for data collection of five households during 15 days with 5 visits as follows:

(1) First visit

- (a) It started before the survey period by one or two days. Its purpose is to ensure the existence of the household, meet the head of household and present herself and her CAPMAS card to him/her. She also gives the household a simple idea about the survey (its objectives, importance and required data especially expenditure and consumption data).
- (b) Showing households the methods of recording their daily data and knowing the suitable time for visiting them. Also delivering the diary book to the household.
- (c) In case of the household refusal of cooperating with the interviewer, she has to convince them and if she failed, she must inform her supervisor.

(2) Second visit

This visit is made in the middle of the first week of the survey period and it includes the following:

- (a) Editing the recorded data of expenditure and consumption in the diary book by the household.
- (b) Completing the data of the following:
 - The third table: related to the quantity and value of clothing and footwear that the household obtained.
 - The fourth table: related to household expenditure on housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuel.
 - The fifth table: related to household expenditure on furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house.

(3) Third visit

It is the same as the previous visit but made in the second part of the first week. In addition to checking household recording of expenditure, the interviewer have to complete the following tables:

- The Sixth table: related to household expenditure on health.
- The Seventh table: related to household expenditure on transportation.
- The Eighth table: related to household expenditure on communication.
- The Ninth table: related to household expenditure on recreation and cultural services.
- The Tenth table: related to household expenditure on education.

(4) Fourth visit

This visit was in the first part of second week and it includes the following:

- (a) Recording or editing the recorded data of expenditure and consumption during the first week and following up recording data of expenditure outside the home on catering services.

Completing these tables:

- The Second table related to actual household consumption of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics.

- The Eleventh table related to household consumption on restaurants, cafes and hotels.
- The Twelfth table related to household expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services.
- The thirteenth table related to transfer payments that the households bear during the year that end with the surveys period.

(5) Fifth Visit

This visit is in the first day after the end of the survey period,

The interviewers' duties during this visit are the following:

- (a) Recording or editing the recorded data of expenditure and consumption of commodities and services in diary questionnaire during the following days of previous visit (fourth visit).
- (b) Following up recording the data of expenditure on restaurants, cafes and hotels.
- (c) Editing data of expenditure and writing clarification notes of any inconsistencies in the data.
- (d) Filling down the income data for individuals having income in the household except servants.

B- Field Editor

The field editor was responsible for checking the work of the interviewers working immediately under his guidance.

C- Supervisor

They were responsible for financial and technical aspects of all the survey stages especially:

- (1) Selecting interviewers (females) and editors (males) and send the list of their names to the survey unit. In addition, there is also reserve of interviewers in case of any urgent circumstances.
- (2) Attending the central training in Cairo.
- (3) Training the interviewers on field work.

Office Editing and Coding

A- Office Editing

It is one of the main stages of the survey. It starts as soon as the questionnaires were received from the field and accomplished by selected work groups. It includes:

- a- Editing of coverage and completeness
- b- Editing of consistency
- c- Arithmetic editing of quantities and values.

B- Coding

Specialized staff has coded the data of industry, occupation and geographical identification.

Data Processing and preparing final results

It included machine data entry, data validation and tabulation and preparing final survey volumes.

Quality Control Procedures

Those procedures included:

1- Procedures implemented by the survey division

- a- Applying the recent international recommendations of different concepts and definitions of income and expenditure considering maintaining the consistency with the previous surveys in order to compare and study the changes in pertinent indicators.
- b- Evaluating the quality of data in all different implementation stages to avoid or minimize errors to the lowest extent possible through:
 - 1- Implementing field editing after finishing data collection for households in governorates to avoid any errors in suitable time.
 - 2- Setting up a program for the Survey Technical Committee Members and survey staff for visiting fieldwork in all governorates (each 15 days) to solve any problem in the proper time, where for each 2 interviewers there is a fieldwork editor who reviews the questionnaires constantly.

2- Procedures implemented by the quality control general division

- A- It was put into consideration during the survey implementation to assign the quality control general division a master role in controlling the quality of the fieldwork to ensure data accuracy and avoid any errors in suitable time, as well as taking all the necessary measures to guarantee that mistakes are not repeated, with the application of the principle of reward and punishment, and announce the results to all those working in the survey.
- B- Quality was monitored through monitoring the questionnaires, instructions and fieldwork implementation plan.
- C- 24 quality control rounds (round every 2 weeks) covering all governorates were implemented. A complete report on the results of each round was produced and distributed to all workers in the survey. The quality control procedures covered 64.6 % of total kism/district in urban areas, 34.2 % of rural districts, and 34.1 % of total EAs of the new sample, where the percentage of inconsistencies did not exceed 1.9 %. As for the panel sample, the quality control procedures covered 57.4 % of total kism/district in urban areas, 19 % of rural districts, and 16.1 % of total EAs of the new sample, where the percentage of inconsistencies did not exceed 1.4 %.
- D- The preparation of the final quality report of the survey.

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRES

APPENDIX 2: SAMPLING ERRORS TABLES

جدول ١ : خطأ المعاينة لتقدير متوسط الإنفاق السنوي للأسرة (بالجنيه) وبعض مؤشرات دقة التقدير ذات الصلة طبقا لمجموعات الإنفاق الرئيسية - حضر الجمهورية

Table 1 :Sampling Error and Relevant Precision Indices for Mean Household Expenditure (In L.E) According to Main Groups of Expenditure – Urban Egypt

Main Groups of Expenditure	تأثير التصميم Design Effect	تقدير فترة الثقة		معامل الاختلاف C.V. (%)	الخطأ المعياري Standard Error	متوسط الإنفاق السنوي للأسرة Estimate	مجموعات الإنفاق الرئيسية
		95 % Confidence Interval					
		أعلى Upper	أدنى Lower				
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	2.553	10,422.5	10,022.3	0.998	102.0	10,222.4	الطعام والشراب
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	1.315	1,191.0	1,090.4	2.248	25.6	1,140.7	المشروبات الكحولية والدخان والمكيفات
Clothing and Foot wear	2.254	1,568.6	1,463.5	1.768	26.8	1,516.0	الملابس والأقمشة وأغطية القدم
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels	3.894	6,103.5	5,497.1	2.665	154.6	5,800.3	المسكن ومستلزماته
Furnishings, H.H. equipment and routine maintenance of the house	1.477	1,299.5	1,148.3	3.150	38.6	1,223.9	الأثاث والتجهيزات والمعدات المنزلية وأعمال الصيانة الاعتيادية
Health	1.633	2,811.9	2,563.0	2.361	63.5	2,687.5	الخدمات والرعاية الصحية
Transport	1.745	2,066.2	1,712.7	4.770	90.1	1,889.5	الانتقالات والنقل
Communication	2.553	860.5	789.1	2.208	18.2	824.8	الاتصالات
Recreation and Culture	1.287	730.2	601.0	4.949	32.9	665.6	الثقافة والترفيه
Education	1.907	1,788.0	1,488.4	4.664	76.4	1,638.2	التعليم
Restaurants and Hotels	2.190	1,297.3	1,171.8	2.592	32.0	1,234.6	المطاعم والفنادق
Miscellaneous goods and services	1.577	985.9	924.8	1.630	15.6	955.3	السلع والخدمات المتنوعة
Total actual consumption	3.066	30,704.0	28,893.7	1.549	461.5	29,798.8	إجمالي الاستهلاك الفعلي
Total in-kind transfer(Received)	1.123	518.4	413.2	5.760	26.8	465.8	إجمالي التحويلات العينية (المتلقاه)
Total consumption expenditure	3.093	30,236.3	28,429.8	1.570	460.6	29,333.1	إجمالي الإنفاق الاستهلاكي
Transfer Payments (Non consumption expenditure)	1.267	829.9	651.9	6.125	45.4	740.9	المدفوعات التحويلية (اتفاق غير استهلاكي)
Total household expenditure	3.069	30,999.5	29,148.5	1.569	471.9	30,074.0	إجمالي الإنفاق العائلي

جدول ٢ : خطأ المعاينة لتقدير متوسط الإنفاق السنوي للأسرة (بالجنيه) وبعض مؤشرات دقة التقدير ذات الصلة طبقاً لمجموعات الإنفاق الرئيسية - ريف الجمهورية

Table 2 :Sampling Error and Relevant Precision Indices for Mean Household Expenditure (In L.E) According to Main Groups of Expenditure – Rural Egypt

Main Groups of Expenditure	تأثير التصميم Design Effect	تقدير فترة الثقة		معامل الاختلاف C.V. (%)	الخطأ المعياري Standard Error	متوسط الإنفاق السنوي للأسرة Estimate	مجموعات الإنفاق الرئيسية
		95 % Confidence Interval					
		أعلى Upper	أدنى Lower				
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	1.790	9,636.2	9,387.1	0.668	63.5	9,511.7	الطعام والشراب
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	1.143	1,036.4	963.4	1.862	18.6	999.9	المشروبات الكحولية والدخان والمكيفات
Clothing and Foot wear	1.891	1,366.3	1,305.3	1.164	15.6	1,335.8	الملابس والأقمشة وأغطية القدم
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels	1.913	3,937.7	3,816.4	0.798	30.9	3,877.0	المسكن ومستلزماته
Furnishings, H.H. equipment and routine maintenance of the house	1.214	999.6	899.5	2.686	25.5	949.6	الأثاث والتجهيزات والمعدات المنزلية وأعمال الصيانة الاعتيادية
Health	1.207	2,278.9	2,115.3	1.898	41.7	2,197.1	الخدمات والرعاية الصحية
Transport	1.142	995.9	907.5	2.368	22.5	951.7	الانتقالات والنقل
Communication	1.524	427.2	401.9	1.556	6.5	414.5	الاتصالات
Recreation and Culture	0.973	463.1	367.4	5.875	24.4	415.3	الثقافة والترفيه
Education	1.149	620.3	548.3	3.141	18.4	584.3	التعليم
Restaurants and Hotels	1.627	723.8	683.5	1.459	10.3	703.6	المطاعم والفنادق
Miscellaneous goods and services	1.308	697.9	657.3	1.528	10.4	677.6	السلع والخدمات المتنوعة
Total actual consumption	1.489	22,916.6	22,319.6	0.673	152.2	22,618.1	إجمالي الاستهلاك الفعلي
Total in-kind transfer(Received)	1.281	459.0	377.0	5.007	20.9	418.0	إجمالي التحويلات العينية (المتلقاه)
Total consumption expenditure	1.493	22,493.8	21,906.4	0.675	149.8	22,200.1	إجمالي الإنفاق الاستهلاكي
Transfer Payments (Non consumption expenditure)	1.086	876.8	721.9	4.939	39.5	799.3	المدفوعات التحويلية (انفاق غير استهلاكي)
Total household expenditure	1.409	23,312.0	22,686.9	0.693	159.4	22,999.4	إجمالي الإنفاق العائلي

جدول ٣ : خطأ المعاينة لتقدير متوسط الإنفاق السنوي للأسرة (بالجنيه) وبعض مؤشرات دقة التقدير ذات الصلة طبقاً لمجموعات الإنفاق الرئيسية - جملة الجمهورية

Table 3 :Sampling Error and Relevant Precision Indices for Mean Household Expenditure (In L.E) According to Main Groups of Expenditure – Total Egypt

Main Groups of Expenditure	تأثير التصميم Design Effect	تقدير فترة الثقة		معامل الاختلاف C.V. (%)	الخطأ المعياري Standard Error	متوسط الإنفاق السنوي للأسرة Estimate	مجموعات الإنفاق الرئيسية
		95 % Confidence Interval					
		أعلى Upper	أدنى Lower				
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	2.193	9,942.3	9,716.5	0.586	57.6	9,829.4	الطعام والشراب
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	1.230	1,093.1	1,032.7	1.449	15.4	1,062.9	المشروبات الكحولية والدخان والمكيفات
Clothing and Foot wear	2.104	1,445.3	1,387.5	1.041	14.7	1,416.4	الملابس والأقمشة وأغطية القدم
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels	3.522	4,876.4	4,597.1	1.504	71.2	4,736.7	المسكن ومستلزماته
Furnishings, H.H. equipment and routine maintenance of the house	1.354	1,115.9	1,028.5	2.077	22.3	1,072.2	الأثاث والتجهيزات والمعدات المنزلية وأعمال الصيانة الاعتيادية
Health	1.423	2,487.9	2,344.6	1.512	36.5	2,416.3	الخدمات والرعاية الصحية
Transport	1.648	1,453.7	1,288.2	3.078	42.2	1,370.9	الانتقالات والنقل
Communication	2.131	615.4	580.5	1.486	8.9	597.9	الاتصالات
Recreation and Culture	1.120	566.3	488.0	3.790	20.0	527.2	الثقافة والترفيه
Education	1.775	1,125.5	985.3	3.386	35.7	1,055.4	التعليم
Restaurants and Hotels	2.022	971.3	910.7	1.641	15.4	941.0	المطاعم والفنادق
Miscellaneous goods and services	1.420	819.4	784.1	1.123	9.0	801.7	السلع والخدمات المتنوعة
Total actual consumption	2.553	26,265.3	25,390.5	0.863	223.0	25,827.9	إجمالي الاستهلاك الفعلي
Total in-kind transfer(Received)	1.193	472.0	406.7	3.792	16.7	439.4	إجمالي التحويلات العينية (المتلقاه)
Total consumption expenditure	2.580	25,824.3	24,952.8	0.875	222.2	25,388.6	إجمالي الإنفاق الاستهلاكي
Transfer Payments (Non consumption expenditure)	1.163	831.7	714.8	3.855	29.8	773.2	المدفوعات التحويلية (إنفاق غير استهلاكي)
Total household expenditure	2.514	26,610.6	25,713.0	0.875	228.8	26,161.8	إجمالي الإنفاق العائلي

جدول ٤ : خطأ المعاينة لتقدير متوسط الدخل السنوي للأسرة (بالجنيه) وبعض مؤشرات دقة التقدير ذات الصلة طبقا لمصادر الدخل الرئيسية - حضر الجمهورية

Table 3 : Sampling Error and Relevant Precision Indices for Mean Household Income (In L.E) According to Main Sources of Income – Urban Egypt

Sources of Income	تأثير التصميم Design Effect	تقدير فترة الثقة 95 % Confidence Interval		معامل الاختلاف C.V. (%)	الخطأ المعياري Standard Error	متوسط الدخل السنوي للأسرة Estimate	مصادر الدخل
		أعلى Upper	أدنى Lower				
1- Income from Work	1.878	24,525.5	22,929.1	1.715	406.992	23,727.3	١- الدخل من العمل
Wages / Salaries	1.821	17,308.2	16,035.9	1.946	324.383	16,672.1	الأجور والمرتبات
Agricultural Enterprises	1.556	631.5	417.1	10.428	54.676	524.3	المشروعات الزراعية
Non Agricultural Enterprises	1.484	7,053.2	6,008.7	4.077	266.297	6,530.9	المشروعات غير الزراعية
2-Real Estate & Financial Possessions	1.477	1,217.9	866.5	8.596	89.587	1,042.2	٢- الدخل من الممتلكات
Financial Possessions	1.605	452.8	240.2	15.644	54.210	346.5	ممتلكات مالية
Non Financial Possessions	1.210	815.6	575.7	8.794	61.174	695.6	ممتلكات غير مالية
3-Imputed Rent of Owner - Occupied Dwelling	3.710	3,999.8	3,449.2	3.769	140.371	3,724.5	٣- القيمة الإيجارية التقديرية للمسكن
4-Current Transfers	1.514	6,925.0	6,094.8	3.251	211.655	6,509.9	٤- التحويلات الجارية
Cash Transfers	1.812	6,272.1	5,602.4	2.876	170.737	5,937.3	التحويلات النقدية
Commodities Transfers	1.097	810.7	334.7	21.192	121.361	572.7	التحويلات السلعية
Total	2.569	36,138.5	33,869.4	1.653	578.491	35,004.0	الإجمالي

جدول ٥ : خطأ المعاينة لتقدير متوسط الدخل السنوي للأسرة (بالجنيه) وبعض مؤشرات دقة التقدير ذات الصلة طبقا لمصادر الدخل الرئيسية - ريف الجمهورية

Table 5 :Sampling Error and Relevant Precision Indices for Mean Household Income (In L.E) According to Main Sources of Income – Rural Egypt

Sources of Income	تأثير التصميم Design Effect	تقدير فترة الثقة 95 % Confidence Interval		معامل الاختلاف C.V. (%)	الخطأ المعياري Standard Error	متوسط الدخل السنوي للأسرة Estimate	مصادر الدخل
		أعلى Upper	أدنى Lower				
1- Income from Work	1.444	19,983.9	19,244.5	0.961	188.499	19,614.2	١- الدخل من العمل
Wages / Salaries	1.410	11,494.2	10,873.7	1.414	158.171	11,184.0	الأجور والمرتبات
Agricultural Enterprises	1.650	5,505.6	4,979.5	2.559	134.145	5,242.6	المشروعات الزراعية
Non Agricultural Enterprises	1.235	3,391.7	2,983.7	3.263	104.019	3,187.7	المشروعات غير الزراعية
2-Real Estate & Financial Possessions	1.090	686.8	381.9	14.546	77.730	534.4	٢- الدخل من الممتلكات
Financial Possessions	0.946	97.2	31.1	26.292	16.869	64.2	ممتلكات مالية
Non Financial Possessions	1.100	618.8	321.7	16.107	75.741	470.2	ممتلكات غير مالية
3-Imputed Rent of Owner - Occupied Dwelling	1.955	2,787.0	2,679.4	1.003	27.417	2,733.2	٣- القيمة الإيجارية التقديرية للمسكن
4-Current Transfers	1.230	4,114.3	3,810.9	1.952	77.334	3,962.6	٤- التحويلات الجارية
Cash Transfers	1.243	3,706.9	3,413.1	2.104	74.892	3,560.0	التحويلات النقدية
Commodities Transfers	1.300	441.6	363.6	4.941	19.891	402.6	التحويلات السلعية
Total	1.473	27,264.7	26,424.0	0.798	214.329	26,844.4	الإجمالي

جدول ٦ : خطأ المعاينة لتقدير متوسط الدخل السنوي للأسرة (بالجنيه) وبعض مؤشرات دقة التقدير ذات الصلة طبقا لمصادر الدخل الرئيسية - جملة الجمهورية

Table 6 : Sampling Error and Relevant Precision Indices for Mean Household Income (In L.E) According to Main Sources of Income - Total Egypt

Sources of Income	تأثير التصميم Design Effect	تقدير فترة الثقة 95 % Confidence Interval		معامل الاختلاف C.V. (%)	الخطأ المعياري Standard Error	متوسط الدخل السنوي للأسرة Estimate	مصادر الدخل
		أعلى Upper	أدنى Lower				
1- Income from Work	1.731	21,864.2	21,041.3	0.978	209.792	21,452.8	١- الدخل من العمل
Wages / Salaries	1.651	13,970.2	13,304.1	1.245	169.814	13,637.2	الأجور والمرتبات
Agricultural Enterprises	1.523	3,288.2	2,978.8	2.517	78.865	3,133.5	المشروعات الزراعية
Non Agricultural Enterprises	1.410	4,941.6	4,422.6	2.826	132.306	4,682.1	المشروعات غير الزراعية
2-Real Estate & Financial Possessions	1.239	876.5	646.2	7.714	58.728	761.4	٢- الدخل من الممتلكات
Financial Possessions	1.467	241.3	139.5	13.632	25.954	190.4	ممتلكات مالية
Non Financial Possessions	1.130	669.1	472.9	8.759	50.015	571.0	ممتلكات غير مالية
3-Imputed Rent of Owner - Occupied Dwelling	3.484	3,302.9	3,049.8	2.031	64.524	3,176.3	٣- القيمة الإيجارية التقديرية للمسكن
4-Current Transfers	1.440	5,305.2	4,897.4	2.038	103.960	5,101.3	٤- التحويلات الجارية
Cash Transfers	1.614	4,793.2	4,452.1	1.882	86.978	4,622.7	التحويلات النقدية
Commodities Transfers	1.104	587.2	370.1	11.565	55.353	478.6	التحويلات السلعية
Total	2.211	31,050.0	29,933.4	0.934	284.666	30,491.7	الإجمالي

جدول ٧ : خطأ المعاينة لتقدير متوسط نصيب الفرد من الإنفاق السنوي للأسرة (بالجنيه) وبعض مؤشرات دقة التقدير ذات الصلة طبقاً لمجموعات الإنفاق الرئيسية - حضر الجمهورية

Table 7 :Sampling Error and Relevant Precision Indices for Per Capita Expenditure (In L.E) According to Main Groups of Expenditure - Urban Egypt

Main Groups of Expenditure	تأثير التصميم Design Effect	تقدير فترة الثقة		معامل الاختلاف C.V. (%)	الخطأ المعياري Standard Error	متوسط نصيب الفرد من الإنفاق السنوي Estimate	مجموعات الإنفاق الرئيسية
		95 % Confidence Interval					
		أعلى Upper	أدنى Lower				
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	2.770	2,617.8	2,508.6	1.086	27.836	2,563.2	الطعام والشراب
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	1.317	298.4	273.6	2.214	6.332	286.0	المشروبات الكحولية والدخان والمكيفات
Clothing and Foot wear	2.529	393.5	366.7	1.796	6.827	380.1	الملابس والأقمشة وأغطية القدم
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels	3.741	1,533.9	1,374.9	2.787	40.532	1,454.4	المسكن ومستلزماته
Furnishings, H.H. equipment and routine maintenance of the house	1.502	326.3	287.5	3.225	9.897	306.9	الأثاث والتجهيزات والمعدات المنزلية وأعمال الصيانة الاعتيادية
Health	1.725	707.1	640.7	2.512	16.928	673.9	الخدمات والرعاية الصحية
Transport	1.769	518.5	429.0	4.816	22.818	473.8	الانتقالات والنقل
Communication	2.644	216.2	197.4	2.313	4.784	206.8	الاتصالات
Recreation and Culture	1.316	183.3	150.5	5.016	8.372	166.9	الثقافة والترفيه
Education	1.987	448.5	373.1	4.677	19.212	410.8	التعليم
Restaurants and Hotels	2.263	325.8	293.4	2.666	8.254	309.6	المطاعم والفنادق
Miscellaneous goods and services	1.723	247.4	231.6	1.682	4.030	239.5	السلع والخدمات المتنوعة
Total actual consumption	3.236	7,715.4	7,228.4	1.661	124.139	7,471.9	إجمالي الاستهلاك الفعلي
Total in-kind transfer(Received)	1.125	130.1	103.5	5.819	6.796	116.8	إجمالي التحويلات العينية (المتلقاه)
Total consumption expenditure	3.281	7,597.4	7,112.8	1.680	123.550	7,355.1	إجمالي الإنفاق الاستهلاكي
Transfer Payments (Non consumption expenditure)	1.283	208.4	163.2	6.194	11.508	185.8	المدفوعات التحويلية (اتفاق غير استهلاكي)
Total household expenditure	3.251	7,789.7	7,292.1	1.682	126.868	7,540.9	إجمالي الانفاق العائلي

جدول ٨ : خطأ المعاينة لتقدير متوسط نصيب الفرد من الإنفاق السنوي للأسرة (بالجنيه) وبعض مؤشرات دقة التقدير ذات الصلة طبقا لمجموعات الإنفاق الرئيسية - ريف الجمهورية

Table 8 : sampling Error and Relevant Precision Indices for Per Capita Expenditure (In L.E) According to Main Groups of Expenditure - Rural Egypt

Main Groups of Expenditure	تأثير التصميم Design Effect	تقدير فترة الثقة		معامل الاختلاف C.V. (%)	الخطأ المعياري Standard Error	متوسط نصيب الفرد من الإنفاق السنوي Estimate	مجموعات الإنفاق الرئيسية
		95 % Confidence Interval					
		أعلى Upper	أدنى Lower				
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	1.877	2,092.0	2,040.9	0.631	13.038	2,066.4	الطعام والشراب
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	1.170	225.0	209.5	1.827	3.969	217.2	المشروبات الكحولية والدخان والمكيفات
Clothing and Foot wear	2.065	296.5	283.9	1.109	3.219	290.2	الملابس والأقمشة وأغطية القدم
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels	1.742	856.8	827.8	0.878	7.394	842.3	المسكن ومستلزماته
Furnishings, H.H. equipment and routine maintenance of the house	1.210	217.2	195.4	2.689	5.548	206.3	الأثاث والتجهيزات والمعدات المنزلية وأعمال الصيانة الاعتيادية
Health	1.192	495.3	459.4	1.918	9.154	477.3	الخدمات والرعاية الصحية
Transport	1.146	216.3	197.2	2.365	4.889	206.8	الانتقالات والنقل
Communication	1.532	92.8	87.3	1.565	1.410	90.1	الاتصالات
Recreation and Culture	0.970	100.6	79.8	5.875	5.300	90.2	الثقافة والترفيه
Education	1.182	134.8	119.1	3.136	3.981	126.9	التعليم
Restaurants and Hotels	1.704	157.2	148.5	1.451	2.218	152.9	المطاعم والفنادق
Miscellaneous goods and services	1.358	151.6	142.8	1.531	2.254	147.2	السلع والخدمات المتنوعة
Total actual consumption	1.530	4,978.4	4,849.2	0.670	32.945	4,913.8	إجمالي الاستهلاك الفعلي
Total in-kind transfer(Received)	1.280	99.8	81.8	5.052	4.588	90.8	إجمالي التحويلات العينية (المتلقاه)
Total consumption expenditure	1.543	4,886.0	4,760.0	0.666	32.109	4,823.0	إجمالي الإنفاق الاستهلاكي
Transfer Payments (Non consumption expenditure)	1.098	190.6	156.7	4.974	8.638	173.7	المدفوعات التحويلية (إنفاق غير استهلاكي)
Total household expenditure	1.473	5,064.6	4,928.7	0.693	34.646	4,996.7	إجمالي الإنفاق العائلي

جدول ٩ : خطأ المعاينة لتقدير متوسط نصيب الفرد من الإنفاق السنوي للأسرة (بالجنيه) وبعض مؤشرات دقة التقدير ذات الصلة طبقاً لمجموعات الإنفاق الرئيسية - جملة الجمهورية

Table9 : Sampling Error and Relevant Precision Indices for Per Capita Expenditure (In L.E) According to Main Groups of Expenditure - Total Egypt

Main Groups of Expenditure	تأثير التصميم Design Effect	تقدير فترة الثقة		معامل الاختلاف C.V. (%)	الخطأ المعياري Standard Error	متوسط نصيب الفرد من الإنفاق السنوي Estimate	مجموعات الإنفاق الرئيسية
		95 % Confidence Interval					
		أعلى Upper	أدنى Lower				
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	2.298	2,298.0	2,244.1	0.605	13.746	2,271.0	الطعام والشراب
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	1.240	252.4	238.7	1.426	3.502	245.6	المشروبات الكحولية والدخان والمكيفات
Clothing and Foot wear	2.287	333.9	320.6	1.033	3.381	327.3	الملابس والأقمشة وأغطية القدم
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels	3.259	1,128.0	1,060.8	1.566	17.141	1,094.4	المسكن ومستلزماته
Furnishings, H.H. equipment and routine maintenance of the house	1.359	257.9	237.5	2.103	5.209	247.7	الأثاث والتجهيزات والمعدات المنزلية وأعمال الصيانة الاعتيادية
Health	1.447	575.4	541.1	1.569	8.757	558.3	الخدمات والرعاية الصحية
Transport	1.654	336.0	297.5	3.097	9.811	316.7	الانتقالات والنقل
Communication	2.119	142.3	134.0	1.532	2.116	138.1	الاتصالات
Recreation and Culture	1.126	130.9	112.7	3.812	4.643	121.8	الثقافة والترفيه
Education	1.813	260.1	227.6	3.394	8.277	243.8	التعليم
Restaurants and Hotels	2.047	224.5	210.3	1.671	3.633	217.4	المطاعم والفنادق
Miscellaneous goods and services	1.477	189.4	181.1	1.143	2.117	185.2	السلع والخدمات المتنوعة
Total actual consumption	2.565	6,073.9	5,861.0	0.910	54.274	5,967.5	إجمالي الاستهلاك الفعلي
Total in-kind transfer(Received)	1.192	109.1	93.9	3.827	3.884	101.5	إجمالي التحويلات العينية (المتلقاه)
Total consumption expenditure	2.608	5,971.7	5,760.2	0.919	53.899	5,865.9	إجمالي الإنفاق الاستهلاكي
Transfer Payments (Non consumption expenditure)	1.176	192.3	165.0	3.889	6.947	178.7	المدفوعات التحويلية (اتفاق غير استهلاكي)
Total household expenditure	2.551	6,153.8	5,935.4	0.921	55.691	6,044.6	إجمالي الإنفاق العائلي

جدول ١٠ : خطأ المعاينة لتقدير متوسط نصيب الفرد من الدخل السنوي للأسرة (بالجنيه) وبعض مؤشرات دقة التقدير ذات الصلة طبقا لمصادر الدخل الرئيسية - حضر الجمهورية

Table 10 : Sampling Error and Relevant Precision Indices for Per Capita Income (In L.E) According to Main Sources of Income - Urban Egypt

Sources of Income	تأثير التصميم Design Effect	تقدير فترة الثقة 95 % Confidence Interval		معامل الاختلاف C.V. (%)	الخطأ المعياري Standard Error	متوسط نصيب الفرد من الدخل السنوي للأسرة Estimate	مصادر الدخل
		أعلى Upper	أدنى Lower				
1- Income from Work	2.080	6,151.6	5,747.4	1.732	103.046	5,949.5	١- الدخل من العمل
Wages / Salaries	1.992	4,344.0	4,016.8	1.995	83.412	4,180.4	الأجور والمرتبات
Agricultural Enterprises	1.548	158.1	104.8	10.332	13.584	131.5	المشروعات الزراعية
Non Agricultural Enterprises	1.495	1,768.0	1,507.2	4.061	66.511	1,637.6	المشروعات غير الزراعية
2-Real Estate & Financial Possessions	1.495	305.8	216.9	8.675	22.670	261.3	٢- الدخل من الممتلكات
Financial Possessions	1.612	113.6	60.1	15.702	13.644	86.9	ممتلكات مالية
Non Financial Possessions	1.223	204.7	144.1	8.858	15.451	174.4	ممتلكات غير مالية
3-Imputed Rent of Owner - Occupied Dwelling	3.642	1,004.7	863.1	3.868	36.121	933.9	٣- القيمة الإيجارية التقديرية للمسكن
4-Current Transfers	1.538	1,742.9	1,521.8	3.453	56.369	1,632.3	٤- التحويلات الجارية
Cash Transfers	1.825	1,579.8	1,397.7	3.119	46.432	1,488.7	التحويلات النقدية
Commodities Transfers	1.096	203.3	83.9	21.199	30.440	143.6	التحويلات السلعية
Total	2.707	9,082.2	8,471.9	1.773	155.608	8,777.1	الإجمالي

جدول ١١ : خطأ المعاينة لتقدير متوسط نصيب الفرد من الدخل السنوي للأسرة (بالجنيه) وبعض مؤشرات دقة التقدير ذات الصلة طبقا لمصادر الدخل الرئيسية - ريف الجمهورية

Table 11 : Sampling Error and Relevant Precision Indices for Per Capita Income (In L.E) According to Main Sources of Income - Rural Egypt

Sources of Income	تأثير التصميم Design Effect	تقدير فترة الثقة 95 % Confidence Interval		معامل الاختلاف C.V. (%)	الخطأ المعياري Standard Error	متوسط نصيب الفرد من الدخل السنوي للأسرة Estimate	مصادر الدخل
		أعلى Upper	أدنى Lower				
1- Income from Work	1.472	4,334.0	4,188.4	0.872	37.143	4,261.2	١- الدخل من العمل
Wages / Salaries	1.420	2,495.4	2,364.1	1.378	33.481	2,429.7	الأجور والمرتبات
Agricultural Enterprises	1.639	1,194.2	1,083.7	2.472	28.151	1,139.0	المشروعات الزراعية
Non Agricultural Enterprises	1.254	737.0	648.1	3.274	22.671	692.5	المشروعات غير الزراعية
2-Real Estate & Financial Possessions	1.091	149.2	83.0	14.554	16.896	116.1	٢- الدخل من الممتلكات
Financial Possessions	0.946	21.1	6.8	26.294	3.665	13.9	ممتلكات مالية
Non Financial Possessions	1.100	134.4	69.9	16.115	16.462	102.2	ممتلكات غير مالية
3-Imputed Rent of Owner - Occupied Dwelling	1.772	606.2	581.4	1.063	6.313	593.8	٣- القيمة الإيجارية التقديرية للمسكن
4-Current Transfers	1.245	896.5	825.3	2.107	18.140	860.9	٤- التحويلات الجارية
Cash Transfers	1.256	807.6	739.2	2.253	17.424	773.4	التحويلات النقدية
Commodities Transfers	1.298	96.0	78.9	4.988	4.362	87.5	التحويلات السلعية
Total	1.470	5,922.6	5,741.3	0.793	46.222	5,832.0	الإجمالي

جدول ١٢ : خطأ المعاينة لتقدير متوسط نصيب الفرد من الدخل السنوي للأسرة (بالجنيه) وبعض مؤشرات دقة التقدير ذات الصلة طبقا لمصادر الدخل الرئيسية - جملة الجمهورية

Table 12 :Sampling Error and Relevant Precision Indices for Per Capita Income (In L.E) According to Main Sources of Income - Total Egypt

Sources of Income	تأثير التصميم Design Effect	تقدير فترة الثقة 95 % Confidence Interval		معامل الاختلاف C.V. (%)	الخطأ المعياري Standard Error	متوسط نصيب الفرد من الدخل السنوي للأسرة Estimate	مصادر الدخل
		أعلى Upper	أدنى Lower				
1- Income from Work	1.833	5,050.0	4,863.1	0.961	47.650	4,956.6	١- الدخل من العمل
Wages / Salaries	1.707	3,228.4	3,073.2	1.256	39.571	3,150.8	الأجور والمرتبات
Agricultural Enterprises	1.530	758.8	689.2	2.451	17.744	724.0	المشروعات الزراعية
Non Agricultural Enterprises	1.414	1,141.7	1,021.9	2.825	30.558	1,081.8	المشروعات غير الزراعية
2-Real Estate & Financial Possessions	1.243	202.6	149.2	7.739	13.614	175.9	٢- الدخل من الممتلكات
Financial Possessions	1.469	55.8	32.2	13.656	6.007	44.0	ممتلكات مالية
Non Financial Possessions	1.133	154.6	109.2	8.778	11.580	131.9	ممتلكات غير مالية
3-Imputed Rent of Owner - Occupied Dwelling	3.331	763.8	703.9	2.080	15.268	733.9	٣- القيمة الإيجارية التقديرية للمسكن
4-Current Transfers	1.444	1,228.4	1,128.8	2.154	25.393	1,178.6	٤- التحويلات الجارية
Cash Transfers	1.607	1,110.3	1,025.8	2.015	21.518	1,068.0	التحويلات النقدية
Commodities Transfers	1.103	135.7	85.5	11.574	12.798	110.6	التحويلات السلعية
Total	2.230	7,180.5	6,909.5	0.981	69.085	7,045.0	الإجمالي

جدول ١٣ : خطأ المعاينة لتقدير التوزيع النسبي للأسرة وبعض مؤشرات دقة التقدير ذات الصلة طبقاً لفئات الإنفاق السنوي للأسرة - حضر الجمهورية

Table 13 : Sampling Error and Relevant Precision Indics for Persantage Distribution of Households According to Groups of Annual Household Expenditure - Urban Egypt

Groups of Annual Household Expenditure	تأثير التصميم Design Effect	تقدير فترة الثقة 95 % Confidence Interval		معامل الاختلاف C.V. (%)	الخطأ المعياري Standard Error	التوزيع النسبي للأسر طبقاً لفئات الإنفاق Estimate	فئات الإنفاق السنوي للأسرة
		أعلى Upper	أدنى Lower				
-2000	0.994	0.001	0.000	53.429	0.000	0.001	٢٠٠٠-
2000-	0.967	0.002	0.000	50.648	0.000	0.001	-٢٠٠٠
3000-	0.993	0.003	0.001	30.148	0.000	0.002	-٣٠٠٠
4000-	1.047	0.004	0.002	25.135	0.001	0.002	-٤٠٠٠
5000-	1.062	0.005	0.002	21.811	0.001	0.003	-٥٠٠٠
6000-	1.170	0.008	0.004	17.796	0.001	0.005	-٦٠٠٠
7000-	0.963	0.010	0.006	13.891	0.001	0.007	-٧٠٠٠
8000-	1.163	0.013	0.008	12.752	0.001	0.011	-٨٠٠٠
9000-	1.274	0.016	0.010	12.183	0.002	0.013	-٩٠٠٠
10000-	1.007	0.027	0.020	7.904	0.002	0.023	-١٠٠٠٠
11500-	1.176	0.033	0.025	7.671	0.002	0.029	-١١٥٠٠
13000-	1.131	0.056	0.045	5.632	0.003	0.050	-١٣٠٠٠
15000-	1.189	0.069	0.056	5.160	0.003	0.062	-١٥٠٠٠
17000-	1.139	0.122	0.106	3.638	0.004	0.113	-١٧٠٠٠
20000-	1.303	0.194	0.172	2.943	0.005	0.183	-٢٠٠٠٠
25000-	1.221	0.163	0.144	3.162	0.005	0.154	-٢٥٠٠٠
30000-	1.416	0.250	0.226	2.595	0.006	0.238	-٣٠٠٠٠
50000-	1.873	0.076	0.059	6.227	0.004	0.067	-٥٠٠٠٠
75000-	1.476	0.021	0.013	11.427	0.002	0.017	-٧٥٠٠٠
100000+	2.526	0.026	0.015	13.715	0.003	0.020	+١٠٠٠٠٠

جدول ١٤ : خطأ المعاينة لتقدير التوزيع النسبي للأسرة وبعض مؤشرات دقة التقدير ذات الصلة طبقاً لفئات الإنفاق السنوي للأسرة - ريف الجمهورية

Table 14 : Sampling Error and Relevant Precision Indics for Persantage Distribution of Households According to Groups of Annual Household Expenditure - Rural Egypt

Groups of Annual Household Expenditure	تأثير التصميم Design Effect	تقدير فترة الثقة 95 % Confidence Interval		معامل الاختلاف C.V. (%)	الخطأ المعياري Standard Error	التوزيع النسبي للأسر طبقاً لفئات الإنفاق Estimate	فئات الإنفاق السنوي للأسرة
		أعلى Upper	أدنى Lower				
-2000	1.117	0.001	0.000	70.875	0.000	0.000	٢٠٠٠-
2000-	1.007	0.003	0.001	25.831	0.000	0.002	-٢٠٠٠
3000-	1.150	0.004	0.002	23.316	0.001	0.003	-٣٠٠٠
4000-	0.930	0.008	0.004	13.875	0.001	0.006	-٤٠٠٠
5000-	1.056	0.007	0.004	15.352	0.001	0.005	-٥٠٠٠
6000-	0.979	0.010	0.006	12.069	0.001	0.008	-٦٠٠٠
7000-	0.933	0.011	0.007	10.951	0.001	0.009	-٧٠٠٠
8000-	1.029	0.019	0.014	8.592	0.001	0.016	-٨٠٠٠
9000-	1.179	0.019	0.013	9.417	0.001	0.016	-٩٠٠٠
10000-	1.029	0.042	0.033	5.649	0.002	0.037	-١٠٠٠٠
11500-	1.113	0.044	0.035	5.725	0.002	0.039	-١١٥٠٠
13000-	1.061	0.081	0.069	3.967	0.003	0.075	-١٣٠٠٠
15000-	1.124	0.094	0.081	3.767	0.003	0.087	-١٥٠٠٠
17000-	1.099	0.157	0.141	2.749	0.004	0.149	-١٧٠٠٠
20000-	1.021	0.230	0.212	2.078	0.005	0.221	-٢٠٠٠٠
25000-	1.140	0.151	0.135	2.866	0.004	0.143	-٢٥٠٠٠
30000-	1.281	0.164	0.146	2.895	0.004	0.155	-٣٠٠٠٠
50000-	1.130	0.026	0.019	7.749	0.002	0.022	-٥٠٠٠٠
75000-	0.988	0.005	0.003	17.651	0.001	0.004	-٧٥٠٠٠
100000+	0.978	0.004	0.002	20.715	0.001	0.003	+١٠٠٠٠٠

جدول ١٥ : خطأ المعاينة لتقدير التوزيع النسبي للأسرة وبعض مؤشرات دقة التقدير ذات الصلة طبقاً لفئات الإنفاق السنوي للأسرة - جملة الجمهورية

Table 15 : Sampling Error and Relevant Precision Indics for Persantage Distribution of Households According to Groups of Annual Household Expenditure - Total Egypt

Groups of Annual Household Expenditure	تأثير التصميم Design Effect	تقدير فترة الثقة 95 % Confidence Interval		معامل الاختلاف C.V. (%)	الخطأ المعياري Standard Error	التوزيع النسبي للأسر طبقاً لفئات الإنفاق Estimate	فئات الإنفاق السنوي للأسرة
		أعلى Upper	أدنى Lower				
		-2000	1.042				
2000-	0.999	0.002	0.001	23.016	0.000	0.001	-٢٠٠٠
3000-	1.097	0.003	0.001	18.489	0.000	0.002	-٣٠٠٠
4000-	0.959	0.005	0.003	12.162	0.001	0.004	-٤٠٠٠
5000-	1.058	0.006	0.003	12.557	0.001	0.004	-٥٠٠٠
6000-	1.047	0.008	0.006	10.027	0.001	0.007	-٦٠٠٠
7000-	0.945	0.010	0.007	8.601	0.001	0.008	-٧٠٠٠
8000-	1.073	0.016	0.012	7.136	0.001	0.014	-٨٠٠٠
9000-	1.216	0.017	0.012	7.456	0.001	0.014	-٩٠٠٠
10000-	1.020	0.034	0.028	4.598	0.001	0.031	-١٠٠٠٠
11500-	1.136	0.038	0.032	4.591	0.002	0.035	-١١٥٠٠
13000-	1.087	0.068	0.060	3.252	0.002	0.064	-١٣٠٠٠
15000-	1.145	0.081	0.071	3.044	0.002	0.076	-١٥٠٠٠
17000-	1.112	0.139	0.127	2.195	0.003	0.133	-١٧٠٠٠
20000-	1.136	0.211	0.197	1.716	0.004	0.204	-٢٠٠٠٠
25000-	1.178	0.154	0.142	2.125	0.003	0.148	-٢٥٠٠٠
30000-	1.343	0.200	0.185	1.937	0.004	0.192	-٣٠٠٠٠
50000-	1.628	0.046	0.038	4.957	0.002	0.042	-٥٠٠٠٠
75000-	1.363	0.011	0.008	9.724	0.001	0.009	-٧٥٠٠٠
100000+	2.280	0.013	0.008	12.090	0.001	0.010	+١٠٠٠٠٠

جدول ١٦ : خطأ المعاينة لتقدير التوزيع النسبي للأسر وبعض مؤشرات دقة التقدير ذات الصلة طبقا لفئات الدخل السنوي للأسرة - حضر الجمهورية

Table 16 : Sampling Error and Relevant Precision Indices for Percentage Distribution of Households According to Groups of Annual Household Income - Urban Egypt

Groups of Annual Household Income	تأثير التصميم Design Effect	تقدير فترة الثقة 95 % Confidence Interval		معامل الاختلاف C.V. (%)	الخطأ المعياري Standard Error	التوزيع النسبي للأسر طبقا لفئات الدخل Estimate	فئات الدخل السنوي للأسرة
		أعلى Upper	أدنى Lower				
-2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	٢٠٠٠-
2000-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-٢٠٠٠
3000-	0.921	0.002	0.000	45.706	0.000	0.001	-٣٠٠٠
4000-	0.961	0.003	0.001	32.142	0.000	0.001	-٤٠٠٠
5000-	1.116	0.004	0.001	27.285	0.001	0.002	-٥٠٠٠
6000-	1.161	0.005	0.002	23.103	0.001	0.003	-٦٠٠٠
7000-	1.036	0.008	0.004	16.607	0.001	0.006	-٧٠٠٠
8000-	1.248	0.009	0.005	16.751	0.001	0.007	-٨٠٠٠
9000-	1.212	0.009	0.005	16.457	0.001	0.007	-٩٠٠٠
10000-	1.294	0.021	0.014	10.498	0.002	0.017	-١٠٠٠٠
11500-	1.077	0.026	0.019	8.395	0.002	0.022	-١١٥٠٠
13000-	1.146	0.047	0.037	6.271	0.003	0.041	-١٣٠٠٠
15000-	1.121	0.051	0.040	5.913	0.003	0.045	-١٥٠٠٠
17000-	1.063	0.096	0.082	4.019	0.004	0.089	-١٧٠٠٠
20000-	1.330	0.171	0.151	3.213	0.005	0.161	-٢٠٠٠٠
25000-	1.230	0.164	0.145	3.169	0.005	0.154	-٢٥٠٠٠
30000-	1.291	0.302	0.277	2.169	0.006	0.290	-٣٠٠٠٠
50000-	1.701	0.111	0.092	4.748	0.005	0.101	-٥٠٠٠٠
75000-	1.648	0.031	0.021	9.685	0.002	0.025	-٧٥٠٠٠
100000+	2.580	0.035	0.022	11.531	0.003	0.028	+١٠٠٠٠٠

جدول ١٧ : خطأ المعاينة لتقدير التوزيع النسبي للأسر وبعض مؤشرات دقة التقدير ذات الصلة طبقا لفئات الدخل السنوي للأسرة - ريف الجمهورية

Table 17 : Sampling Error and Relevant Precision Indices for Percentage Distribution of Households According to Groups of Annual Household Income - Rural Egypt

Groups of Annual Household Income	تأثير التصميم Design Effect	تقدير فترة الثقة 95 % Confidence Interval		معامل الاختلاف C.V. (%)	الخطأ المعياري Standard Error	التوزيع النسبي للأسر طبقا لفئات الدخل Estimate	فئات الدخل السنوي للأسرة
		أعلى Upper	أدنى Lower				
-2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	٢٠٠٠-
2000-	0.781	0.001	0.000	100.028	0.000	0.000	-٢٠٠٠
3000-	1.313	0.003	0.001	34.587	0.000	0.001	-٣٠٠٠
4000-	0.976	0.005	0.003	17.312	0.001	0.004	-٤٠٠٠
5000-	0.971	0.006	0.003	16.202	0.001	0.004	-٥٠٠٠
6000-	0.978	0.008	0.004	14.305	0.001	0.006	-٦٠٠٠
7000-	1.084	0.009	0.005	13.717	0.001	0.007	-٧٠٠٠
8000-	1.046	0.014	0.009	10.418	0.001	0.011	-٨٠٠٠
9000-	1.064	0.013	0.008	10.972	0.001	0.010	-٩٠٠٠
10000-	1.196	0.030	0.023	7.325	0.002	0.026	-١٠٠٠٠
11500-	1.176	0.033	0.025	6.877	0.002	0.029	-١١٥٠٠
13000-	1.055	0.058	0.048	4.781	0.003	0.053	-١٣٠٠٠
15000-	1.013	0.076	0.065	4.021	0.003	0.070	-١٥٠٠٠
17000-	1.049	0.127	0.112	3.050	0.004	0.119	-١٧٠٠٠
20000-	1.079	0.207	0.189	2.294	0.005	0.198	-٢٠٠٠٠
25000-	1.047	0.172	0.156	2.534	0.004	0.164	-٢٥٠٠٠
30000-	1.244	0.252	0.231	2.167	0.005	0.241	-٣٠٠٠٠
50000-	1.275	0.050	0.040	5.725	0.003	0.045	-٥٠٠٠٠
75000-	1.044	0.009	0.006	13.198	0.001	0.007	-٧٥٠٠٠
100000+	1.059	0.006	0.003	17.193	0.001	0.004	+١٠٠٠٠٠

جدول ١٨ : خطأ المعاينة لتقدير التوزيع النسبي للأسر وبعض مؤشرات دقة التقدير ذات الصلة طبقا لفئات الدخل السنوي للأسرة - جملة الجمهورية

Table 18 : Sampling Error and Relevant Precision Indices for Percentage Distribution of Households According to Groups of Annual Household Income - Total Egypt

Groups of Annual Household Income	تأثير التصميم Design Effect	تقدير فترة الثقة 95 % Confidence Interval		معامل الاختلاف C.V. (%)	الخطأ المعياري Standard Error	التوزيع النسبي للأسر طبقا لفئات الدخل Estimate	فئات الدخل السنوي للأسرة
		أعلى Upper	أدنى Lower				
		-2000	-				
2000-	0.781	0.000	0.000	100.016	0.000	0.000	-٢٠٠٠
3000-	1.201	0.002	0.001	27.941	0.000	0.001	-٣٠٠٠
4000-	0.973	0.004	0.002	15.248	0.000	0.003	-٤٠٠٠
5000-	1.012	0.005	0.003	13.958	0.000	0.003	-٥٠٠٠
6000-	1.035	0.006	0.004	12.203	0.001	0.005	-٦٠٠٠
7000-	1.065	0.008	0.005	10.579	0.001	0.006	-٧٠٠٠
8000-	1.109	0.011	0.008	8.876	0.001	0.009	-٨٠٠٠
9000-	1.113	0.010	0.007	9.146	0.001	0.009	-٩٠٠٠
10000-	1.230	0.025	0.020	6.015	0.001	0.022	-١٠٠٠٠
11500-	1.137	0.029	0.023	5.323	0.001	0.026	-١١٥٠٠
13000-	1.091	0.051	0.044	3.808	0.002	0.048	-١٣٠٠٠
15000-	1.050	0.063	0.055	3.335	0.002	0.059	-١٥٠٠٠
17000-	1.052	0.111	0.101	2.431	0.003	0.106	-١٧٠٠٠
20000-	1.179	0.188	0.174	1.882	0.003	0.181	-٢٠٠٠٠
25000-	1.126	0.166	0.153	1.986	0.003	0.159	-٢٥٠٠٠
30000-	1.265	0.271	0.255	1.535	0.004	0.263	-٣٠٠٠٠
50000-	1.525	0.075	0.065	3.676	0.003	0.070	-٥٠٠٠٠
75000-	1.484	0.018	0.013	7.957	0.001	0.015	-٧٥٠٠٠
100000+	2.312	0.018	0.012	10.077	0.002	0.015	+١٠٠٠٠٠