Sources: Luxembourg Income Study and World Bank

	Income Distribution								Population in Poverty						
_	Percentage of Income in Each Quintile of Population							International Poverty Line							
	Survey Year	Gini Coefficient {a}	Lowest 0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	Highest 80-100	(<1 Int\$	/day) (b) (percent)	Na Year(s)	tional Pove National	rty (percer Rural	nt) Urban		
WORLD	X	X	0-20 X	Z0-40 X	40-00 X		X	X	(percent)	X	X		X		
ASIA (EXCL. MIDDLE EAST)	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х		
Armenia Azerbaijan	X X	X	X	X	X	X	X X	X	X X	X 1995	X 68.1	X	X		
Bangladesh	1992	c 28	9.4	13.5	17.2	22.0	37.9	X	X	1899	35.6	39.8	14.3		
Bhutan Cambodia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X X	X 1997	X 36.1	X 40.1	X 21.1		
China	1995	d 42	5.5	9.8	14.9	22.3	47.5	1995	22.2	1996	6.0	7.9	<2.0		
Georgia India	X 1994	c X	X 9.2	X 13.0	X 16.8	X 21.7	X 39.3	X 1994	X 47.0	X 1994	X 35.0	X 36.7	X 30.5		
Indonesia	1994	d 37	8.0	11.3	15.1	20.8	39.3 44.9	1994	7.7	1994	15.1	14.3	16.8		
Japan Kazakhstan	X 1993	d 33	7.5	12.3	16.9	22.9	X 40.4	1992 X	0.2 T	1992 1996	6.9 34.6	39.0	3.0		
Korea, Dem People's Rep	1773 X	u 33	7.5 X	12.3 X	10.7 X	22.7 X	40.4 X	X	X	1770 X	34.0 X		3.0 X		
Korea, Rep	X 1002	χ	X	11 F	X	X	X	1002	X	X 1002	X	X	X		
Kyrgyzstan Lao People's Dem Rep	1993 1992	d 35 c 30	6.7 9.6	11.5 12.9	16.4 16.3	23.1 21.0	42.3 40.2	1993 X	18.9 X	1993 1993	40.0 46.1	48.1 53.0	28.7 24.0		
Malaysia	1989	d 48	4.6	8.3	13.0	20.4	53.7	1995	4.3	1989	15.5	Х	X		
Mongolia Myanmar	1995 X	c 33 X	7.3 X	12.2 X	16.6 X	23.0 X	40.9 X	X	X	1995 X	36.3 X	33.1 X	38.5 X		
Népal	1899	c 37	7.6	11.5	15.1	21.0	44.8	1995	50.3	1899	42.0	44.0	23.0		
Pakistan Philippines	1996 1994	c 31 c 43	9.4 5.9	13.0 9.6	16.0 13.9	20.3	41.2 49.6	1991 1994	11.6 26.9	1991 1997	34.0 37.5	36.9 51.2	28.0 22.5		
Singapore	X	Χ	X	X	X	X	Χ	X	X	Χ	Х	Х	X		
Sri Lanka Tajikistan	1990 X	c 30 X	8.9 X	13.1 X	16.9 X	21.7 X	39.3 X	1990 X	4.0 X	1991 X	22.4 X	24.4 X	18.3 X		
Thailand	1992	c 46	5.6	8.7	13.0	20.0	52.7	1992	<2.0	1992	13.1	15.5	10.2		
Turkmenistan Uzbekistan	1993 X	d 36 X	6.7 X	11.4 X	16.3 X	22.8 X	42.8 X	1993 X	4.9 X	X	X	X	X		
Viet Nam	1993	c 36	7.8	11.4	15.4	21.4	44.0	X	X	1993	50.9	57.2	25.9		
EUROPE	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	Х	Х		
Albania Austria	X 1987	d 23	X 10.4	X 14.8	X 18.5	X 22.9	X 33.3	X	X X	1996 X	X		19.6 X		
Belarus	1995	d 29	8.5	13.5	17.7	23.1	37.2	1993	<2.0 €	1995	22.5	Χ	X		
Belgium Bosnia and Herzegovina	1992 X	d 25 X	9.5 X	14.6 X	18.4 X	23.0 X	34.5 X	1992 X	0.9 1 X	1992 X	2.6 X	X	X		
Bulgaria	1992	d 31	8.3	13.0	17.0	22.3	39.3	1992	2.6	X	X	X	X		
Croatia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Czech Rep Denmark	1993 1992	d 27 d 25	10.5 9.6	13.9 14.9	16.9 18.3	21.3 22.7	37.4 34.5	1993 1992	3.1 0.9	X 1992	X 4.1	X	X		
Estonia	1995	d 35	6.2	12.0	17.0	23.1	41.8	1993	6.0	1994	8.9	14.7	6.8		
Finland France	1991 1989	d 26 d 33	10.0 7.2	14.2 12.7	17.6 17.1	22.3 22.8	35.8 40.1	1991 1984	0.1		2.8 4.3	X	X		
Germany	1989	d 28	9.0	13.5	17.5	22.9	37.1	1989	0.7	1989	5.2	Х	X		
Greece Hungary	X 1993	d 28	X 9.7	X 13.9	X 16.9	X 21.4	X 38.1	X 1993	X 0.7	X 1993	X 25.3	X	X		
Iceland	X	X	Х	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	X	Х	Х		
Ireland Italy	1987 1991	d 36 d 31	6.7 7.6	11.6 12.9	16.4 17.3	22.4 23.2	42.9 38.9	1987 X	1.4 t X	1987 1991	4.4 2.7	X	X		
Latvia	1995	d 29	8.3	13.8	18.0	22.9	37.0	1993	<2.0	X	X	X	X		
Lithuania Macedonia, FYR	1993 X	d 34 X	8.1 X	12.3 X	16.2 X	21.3 X	42.1 X	1993 X	<2.0 X	X X	X	X	X		
Moldova, Rep	1992	d 34	6.9	11.9	16.7	23.1	41.5	1992	6.8	X	X		X		
Netherlands	1991	d 32	8.0	13.0	16.7	22.5	39.9	1991	1.9 1	1991	4.3	X	X		
Norway Poland	1991 1992	d 25 c 27	10.0 9.3	14.3 13.8	17.9 17.7	22.4 22.6	35.3 36.6	1991 1993	0.4 1 6.8	1991	2.4 23.8	X	X		
Portugal	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Romania Russian Federation	1994 1996	d 28 c 48	8.9 4.2	13.6 8.8	17.6 13.6	22.6 20.7	37.3 52.8	1992 1993	17.7 <2.0	1994 1994	21.5 30.9	28.0 X	15.6 X		
Slovakia	1992	d 20	11.9	15.8	18.8	22.2	31.4	1992	12.8	X	X	Х	X		
Slovenia Spain	1993 1990	d 29 d 33	9.3 7.5	13.3 12.6	16.9 17.0	21.9 22.6	38.6 40.3	1993 1990	<2.0 e	X 1990	X 5.5	X	X		
Sweden	1992	d 25	9.6	14.5	18.1	23.2	34.5	1992	0.3		4.2	X	X		
Switzerland Ukraine	1982 1995	d 36 d 47	7.4 4.3	11.6 9.0	15.6 13.8	21.9 20.8	43.5 52.2	X 1992	× <2.0 €	X 1995	X 31.7	X	X		
United Kingdom	1986	d 33	7.1	12.8	17.2	23.1	39.8	1991	0.5		6.7	X	X		
Yugoslavia MIDDLE EAST & N. AFRICA	X X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X X		
Afghanistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Algeria	1995	c 35	7.0	11.6	16.1	22.7	42.6	1995	<2.0	1995	22.6	30.3	14.7		
Egypt Iran, Islamic Rep	1991 X	c 32 X	8.7 X	12.5 X	16.3 X	21.4 X	41.1 X	1899 X	7.6 X	X	X X	X	X		
Iraq .	X	X	X	Χ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Israel	1992 1991	d 36 c 43	6.9 5.9	11.4 9.8	16.3 13.9	22.9 20.3	42.5 50.1	X 1992	X 2.5	1991	X 15.0		X		
Jordan Kuwait	X	X	X	X	X	Χ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Lebanon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Morocco	X 1899	C 39	6.6	10.5	15.0	21.7	46.3	X 1899	<2.0 e	X 1899	X 13.1	18.0	7.6		
Oman	X	Χ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Х	Х		
Saudi Arabia Syrian Arab Pon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Syrian Arab Rep Tunisia	X 1990	x c 40	X 5.9	X 10.4	X 15.3	X 22.1	X 46.3	X 1990	X 3.9	X 1990	X 14.1	X 21.6	X 8.9		
Turkey	X	Х	X	X	Х	X	X	X	X	X	X	X X	X		
United Arab Emirates	Х	Х	Χ	Χ	Х	X	Х	X	Х	X	Х		Χ		
Yemen	1992	c 40	6.1	10.9	15.3	21.6	46.1	X	Χ	1992	19.1	19.2	18.6		

Notes: a. Gini coefficients measure the inequality in income distribution within the population (0 = perfectly equal, 100 = perfectly unequal). b. Estimated using GDP based on purchasing power parity. c. Refers to expenditure shares by percentiles of population. Rankings are based on per capita expenditure. d. Refers to income shares by percentiles of population. Rankings are based on per capita expenditure. d. Refers to income shares by percentiles of population. Rankings are based on per capita expenditure incomes are based on per capita expenditure. d. Refers to income shares by percentiles of population. Rankings are based on per capita expenditure incomes by percentiles of population. Rankings are based on per capita expenditure incomes by percentiles of population. Rankings are based on per capita expenditure incomes by percentiles of population. Rankings are based on per capita expenditure incomes by percentiles of population. Rankings are based on per capita expenditure incomes by percentiles of population. Rankings are based on per capita expenditure incomes by percentiles of population. Rankings are based on per capita expenditure incomes by percentiles of population. Rankings are based on per capita expenditure incomes by percentiles of population. Rankings are based on per capita expenditure incomes by percentiles of population. Rankings are based on per capita expenditure incomes by percentiles of population.

_			Inc	ome Distri	ibution						Population	in Poverty			
	Percentage of Income in								International						
	Survey Gini			Each Quintile of Population  Lowest Highest						ty Line /day) {b}	Na	National Poverty (percent)			
	Year		cient {a}	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100	Year(s)	(percent)	Year(s)	National	Rural	Urban	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	Х		X	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X		X	Х	Х	Х	
Angola	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		X	Х	Х	Х	
Benin	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	100F 0/	X	1995	33.0	X	X	
Botswana Burkina Faso	X 1994	С	X 48	X 5.5	X 8.7	X 12.0	X 18.7	X 55.0	1985-86 X	33.0 X	X	X	X	X	
Burundi	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1990	36.2	X	X	
Cameroon	Х		X	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	1984	40.0	32.4	44.4	
Central African Rep Chad	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X 1995-96	X 64.0	X 67.0	63.0	
Congo	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1995-90 X	04.0 X	67.0 X	03.0 X	
Congo, Dem Rep	X		X	X	X	Χ	X	X	X	X	X	X	Х	X	
Côte d'Ivoire	1988	С	37	6.8	11.2	15.8	22.2	44.1	1988	17.7	X	Х	Х	Х	
quatorial Guinea Fritrea	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
thiopia	1995	С	40	7.1	10.9	14.5	19.8	47.7	1981-82	46.0	x	X	x	x	
Gabon	X		X	Χ	X	Χ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Sambia	1992	С	48	4.4	9.0	13.5	20.4	52.8	Х	Х	1992	64.0	Х	Х	
Ghana Guinea	1997 1994	C C	33 40	8.4 6.4	12.2 10.4	15.8 14.8	21.9 21.2	41.7 47.2	X 1991	X 26.3	1992 X	31.4 X	34.3 X	26.7 X	
Guinea-Bissau	1991	C	56	2.1	6.5	12.0	20.6	58.9	1991	88.2	1991	48.8	60.9	24.1	
Cenya	1994	С	45	5.0	9.7	14.2	20.9	50.2	1992	50.2	1992	46.4	46.4	29.3	
esotho	1986-87	С	56	2.8	6.5	11.2	19.4	60.1	1986-87	48.8	1993	49.2	53.9	27.8	
liberia Madagascar	X 1993	С	X 46	X 5.1	X 9.4	X 13.3	X 20.1	X 52.1	X 1993	72.3	X	X	X	X	
Malawi	X	C	46 X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1990-91	54.0	x	Х	
Лali	1994	С	51	4.6	8.0	11.9	19.3	56.2	X	X	Х	X	X	X	
Mauritania	1995	С	39	6.2	10.8	15.4	22.0	45.6	1988	31.4	1990	57.0	X	X	
Mozambique Namibia	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
liger	1995	С	51	2.6	7.1	13.9	23.1	53.3	1992	61.5	1989-93	63.0	66.0	52.0	
ligeria	1992-93	С	45	4.0	8.9	14.4	23.4	49.4	1992-93	31.1	1992-93	34.1	36.4	30.4	
wanda	1983-85	С	29	9.7	13.2	16.5	21.6	39.1	1983-85	45.7	1993	51.2	X	1 / A	
enegal ierra Leone	1991 1989	C C	54 63	3.1 1.1	7.4 2.0	12.1 9.8	19.5 23.7	57.9 63.4	1991-92 X	54.0 X	1991 1989	33.4 68.0	40.4 76.0	16.4 53.0	
omalia	X	C	X	X	Z.0	7.0 X	23.7 X	X	X	X	X	X	7 G.G	33.0 X	
outh Africa	1993-94	С	59	2.9	5.5	9.2	17.7	64.8	1993	23.7	X	X	X	Х	
udan	1002		X	X	X	X 15.1	X	X	X	X	X 1001	X	Х	X	
anzania, United Rep ogo	1993 X	С	38 X	6.8 X	11.0 X	15.1 X	21.6 X	45.5 X	X	X	1991 1987-89	51.1 32.3	X	X	
Jganda	1992-93	С	39	6.6	10.9	15.2	21.3	46.1	1989-90	69.3	1993	55.0	X	X	
ambia	1996	С	50	4.2	8.2	12.8	20.1	54.8	1993	84.6	1993	86.0	X	Х	
imbabwe IORTH AMERICA	1990 <b>X</b>	С	57 <b>X</b>	4.0 <b>X</b>	6.3 <b>X</b>	10.0 X	17.4 <b>X</b>	62.3 <b>X</b>	1990-91 <b>X</b>	41.0 X	1990-91 X	25.5 <b>X</b>	X	X	
Canada	1994	d	32	7.5	12.9	17.2	23.0	39.3	1991	0.3	f 1991	7.0	X	X	
Inited States	1994	d	40	4.8	10.5	16.0	23.5	45.2	1994	1.4		13.2	X	X	
. AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	Х	Х	
Selize	Х		Χ	Х	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	X	X	X	Х	Х	
Costa Rica Cuba	1996	d	47	4.0	8.8	13.7	21.7	51.8	1989	18.9	X	X	X	X	
Dominican Rep	X 1989	d	X 51	X 4.2	X 7.9	X 12.5	X 19.7	X 55.7	X 1989	X 19.9	X 1992	X 20.6	X 29.8	10.9	
l Salvador .	1995	d	50	3.7	8.3	13.1	20.5	54.4	X	Χ	1992	48.3	55.7	43.1	
Suatemala	1989	d	60	2.1	5.8	10.5	18.6	63.0	1989	53.3	X	X (5.0	Х	Х	
laiti Ionduras	X 1996	d	X 54	X 3.4	7.1	X 11.7	X 19.7	X 58.0	X 1992	X 46.9	1987 1992	65.0 50.0	X 46.0	56.C	
amaica	1996	C	54 41	5.8	10.2	14.9	21.6	47.5	1992	46.9	1992	34.2	46.U X	36.U X	
/lexico	1995	d	54	3.6	7.2	11.8	19.2	58.2	1992	14.9	1988	10.1	X	X	
licaragua	1993	C	50	4.2	8.0	12.6	20.0	55.2	1993	43.8	1993	50.3	76.1	31.9	
anama rinidad and Tobago	1995 X	d	57 X	2.3 X	6.2 X	11.3 X	19.8 X	60.4 X	1989 X	25.6 X	X 1992	X 21.0	X	×	
OUTH AMERICA	X		x	x	x	x	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×	
rgentina	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		1991	25.5	X		
olivia	1990	d	42	5.6	9.7	14.5	22.0	48.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	
razil	1995	d	60	2.5	5.7	9.9	17.7	64.2	1995	23.6	1990	17.4	32.6	13.1	
hile olombia	1994 1995	d d	57 57	3.5 3.1	6.6 6.8	10.9 10.9	18.1 17.6	61.0 61.5	1992 1991	15.0 7.4	1994 1992	20.5 17.7	X 31.2	8.0	
cuador	1995	С	47	5.4	8.9	13.2	17.6	52.6	1991	30.4	1992	35.0	47.0	25.0	
Guyana	1993	С	40	6.3	10.7	15.0	21.2	46.9	X	X	X	X	X	>	
araguay	1995	d	59	2.3	5.9	10.7	18.7	62.4	X	X	1991	21.8	28.5	19.7	
eru Juriname	1996 X	d	46 X	4.4 X	9.1 X	14.1 X	21.3 X	51.2 X	X		1997 X	49.0 X	64.7 X	40.4 X	
Jruguay	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
/enezuela	1995	d	47	4.3	8.8	13.8	21.3	51.8	1991	11.8	1989	31.3	X	Ś	
CEANIA	Х		Х	X	X	X	Х	X	Х	Х	Х	X	Х	<b>)</b>	
Australia	1989	d	34	7.0	12.2	16.6	23.3	40.9	1989	0.8		7.0	Х	X	
iji	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
New Zealand Papua New Guinea	X 1996	С	X 51	X 4.5	X 7.9	X 11.9	X 19.2	X 56.5	X		X	X	X	×	
apua New Guinea olomon Islands	1996 X	L	У Х	4.5 X	7.9 X	11.9 X	19.2 X	36.3 X	X	X	X	X	X	, X	
Notes: a. Gini coefficients mea														^	

Notes: a. Gini coefficients measure the inequality in income distribution within the population (0 = perfectly equal, 100 = perfectly unequal). b. Estimated using GDP based on purchasing power parity. c. Refers to expenditure shares by percentiles of population. Rankings are based on per capita expenditure. d. Refers to income shares by percentiles of population. Rankings are based on per capita income. e. As reported by the World Bank. f. Luxembourg Income Study estimates (national poverty is defined here as 40 percent of the national median income).

WORLD RESOURCES 2000-2001

Technical Notes Page 3

## Table El.3 Distribution of Income and Poverty

Sources: Gini coefficient, income distribution, and poverty: World Bank, World Development Indicators 1999, on CD-ROM (World Bank, Washington, D.C., 1999). Poverty estimates for selected developed countries: Timothy M. Smeeding, Financial Poverty in Developed Countries: The Evidence from the Luxembourg Income Study (Final Report to the United Nations Development Programme), Luxembourg Income Study, Working Paper No. 155 (Syracuse, New York and Walferdange, Luxembourg, 1997).

The World Bank uses a variety of data sources, including reports of governments, international organizations, and household surveys, when necessary, to compile estimates of the distribution of income within countries.

Survey year indicates the year data were collected for income distribution.

The Gini coefficient measures the extent to which the actual distribution of income differs from a perfectly equal distribution. A coefficient of zero would reflect perfect equality; a coefficient of 100 would represent perfect inequality. Graphically, the index is the area between a Lorenz curve (the cumulative percentage of total income against the cumulative percentage of recipients—starting with the poorest individual or household) and a hypothetical line of absolute equality (expressed as a percentage of the area under the line).

Percentage of income in each quintile of population is the share of total income that accrues to each of the different quintiles of the population ranked according to income (starting with the lowest 20 percent and moving up the income ladder to the highest 20 percent).

Personal or household income or consumption data come from national household surveys. Rankings are based on per capita income or consumption. Comparisons among figures for each quintile are difficult because of differences in household size and in extent of income sharing among household members. If original data from the household survey were available, income (or consumption) shares were calculated. If these data were unavailable, then shares were estimated from the best available grouped data.

Year indicates the year data were collected for the international poverty line.

The percentage of people falling below the international poverty line was calculated by the World Bank for most of the countries from primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data for poverty in selected developed countries are the product of the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS).

The international poverty line is the percentage of people living on less than \$1 a day (at 1985 international prices) adjusted for purchasing power parity. Purchasing power parity is defined as the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as \$1 would buy in the United States. The computation involves deriving implicit quantities from national accounts expenditure data and specially collected price data and then revaluing the implicit quantities in each country at a single set of average prices. Because the same international price averages are used for every country, cross-country comparisons reflect differences in quantities of goods and services free of price-level differences. This procedure is designed to bring cross-country comparisons in line with cross-time real-value comparisons that are based on constant price series.

Technical Notes Page 4

## Table El.3 Distribution of Income and Poverty

Year indicates the year data were collected for the national poverty line.

The national poverty rate is calculated using World Bank poverty assessments based on household surveys and reflects the population living below the national urban poverty line. Data for poverty in selected developed countries are the product of the LIS. The rural poverty rate refers to the rural population living below the national rural poverty line.

The urban poverty rate is the percentage of the population living under the national urban poverty line. Definitions of poverty vary among countries and consistent comparisons can be difficult. For further information, please refer to the original sources.

The definition of a national poverty line chosen here (40 percent of the median income) is just one of several alternative definitions offered by the LIS. Forty percent of the median income provides a close approximation to the percentage of poor reported by the United States (14.5 percent in 1994—using a more complex algorithm, U.S. Department of Commerce, Statistical Abstract of the United States 1996 [U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 1996], p. 472). With the exception of the United States and the United Kingdom, these developed countries do not commonly report poverty estimates.