

PART C

Measuring global trends on chronic poverty: statistical appendix

11 Measuring chronic poverty

How many chronically poor people are there in the world?

There are a number of serious difficulties to face in estimating the likely global numbers in chronic poverty. Current figures for global poverty, currently most developed for consumption poverty relative to the US\$1/day poverty line, are already very approximate. And at the same time there is limited knowledge about poverty dynamics within countries (movements into and out of poverty). And even though estimates of dynamics are available for several of the countries with the largest numbers in poverty, there are important questions about their comparability and accuracy. Given current data availability, a very approximate estimate, with little geographic disaggregation, is the most that can be expected at this stage.

The US\$1/day (or absolute) poverty estimates, pioneered by the World Bank, seem to provide the best basis for such an estimate of global chronic poverty. Comparability across countries is very important for this exercise, and the US\$1/day estimates offer greater comparability than poverty estimates based on national poverty lines, at least when the latter cover countries at significantly different stages of development (Ravallion, Datt and Van de Walle, 1991). The US\$1/day figures though do suffer from a number of problems. They have been subject to a number of criticisms (Deaton, 2001; Reddy and Pogge, 2003), although at present alternatives that have been discussed or developed, such as by UNCTAD, in the Least Developed Countries Report 2002, seem to suffer from much more serious methodological problems (Ravallion, 2003). In addition a few individual US\$1/day estimates in

WDI 2003 suffer from severe implausibility, and US\$1/day estimates sometimes change sharply when they are revised, raising questions about reliability. Weaknesses in US\$1/day estimates commonly reflect difficulties in working out PPP exchange rates, a problem likely to be most severe in transitional or repressed economies. Such exchange rate problems are common to most global poverty estimates.

US\$1/day poverty figures have been taken from World Development Indicators (WDI) 2003 in general. Four individual cases, reported in Table 11.7 below, though were considered sufficiently implausible not to use. The table explains the basis for this judgement and the action taken in these cases. In a few cases WDI 2002 figures were used when a figure was not available in 2003. These are the same figures as reported in Table 11.7. US\$1/day poverty estimates are available for 80 or the 134 countries in this table, with most of those for which figures are unavailable being small in population terms. These estimates are available for 18 of the 20 most populous countries and 26 of the 30 most populous. Available poverty figures were used to estimate total numbers in US\$1/day poverty in each of the regions identified in Table 1, generally assuming that the missing countries collectively had the same proportions in poverty as the regional average. However, in four large countries (Democratic Republic of Congo, Myanmar, North Korea and Sudan) there was a strong *prima facie* case for higher levels of poverty than the corresponding regional averages, so higher numbers were substituted (based

on the incidence of poverty in other countries perceived to be similar). On this basis 1.18bn of the 4.97bn living in these 134 countries fall below the US\$1/day poverty line.

As noted above, much less information is available on poverty dynamics. Panel data sets are available for eight of the ten countries with the highest numbers of absolutely poor people (representing 77% of poverty among these countries), and for several others (see Table 8 in the Statistical Appendix). Unfortunately, the panel data sets that are available for these countries are not always nationally representative (sometimes having been conducted in one region, or only in rural or urban areas for instance). In addition the time between different waves of these panel data sets differs between countries (from one year in Indonesia to ten in India). The time spanned by a panel is important for comparability across countries because it might be considered that the probability that a currently poor individual will still be poor one year later is higher than the probability that the same individual will still be poor ten years later. There is no scientific process though of making an adjustment for this difference.

The available panel data were used to compute the proportion of the poor in these data sets that are chronically poor, that is poor at two points in time as close to five years apart as possible. Adjustments then need to be made to these proportions where the time interval differs from five years and/or when the surveys are not nationally representative. Unfortunately this involves various subjective judgements, drawing on

information such as the differences between poverty persistence in urban and rural areas in other countries, or information from instances of multi-year panels where it is possible to compare poverty persistence over short durations with longer durations.

To reflect the extremely imprecise nature of these estimates, a range was estimated for the proportion likely to be chronically poor. The lower end of the range corresponded to what seemed to be the lowest plausible proportion that would be persistently poor over a five year period. However, the upper limit should not necessarily be considered as a maximum because the effects of measurement error in panel data often make it appear that there is more volatility in consumption levels than is actually the case. Thus our estimates of chronic poverty (as for instance in Table 11.1 in the Statistical Appendix) are liable to be underestimated. Unfortunately, there is insufficient information to be able to judge the extent of such measurement error and so to make a correction for this. It should also be noted that many countries in conflict or recovering from conflict do not have poverty information available, although they are likely to have high levels of poverty and chronic poverty than on average. As noted above, we have only been able to allow for this very approximately here for a few large countries.

As discussed in Chapter One, the global number of chronic poor is likely to be

in the range of between 300m and 420m. In other words, around one quarter to one third of the total number of US\$1/day poor, are chronically poor. For the reasons mentioned above, we believe that the global extent of chronically poverty is probably nearer the upper end of this range. Unfortunately, the limited availability of panel data means that it is not possible to draw conclusions about the geographic pattern of chronic poverty at anything other than a highly aggregated level. Our estimates suggest that 29% of the world's chronic poor are in Africa (compared to around 24% of the global US\$1/day poor), with the corresponding figures for South Asia being 48% and 45%. Another 20% of the world's chronic poor are found in East Asia (including China), although this region accounts for nearly one quarter of global poverty. The remaining regions account for only a small proportion of both absolute poverty and chronic poverty.

Finally, an analogous calculation using national poverty estimates (most of which are based on nutritionally based poverty lines) produced a very similar range of estimates of the extent of chronic poverty (270 million to 410 million) but with a somewhat different geographic distribution. Using national poverty lines rather than the US\$1/day poverty line produces somewhat higher estimates of poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean; Europe and Central Asia; and North Africa, but somewhat

lower numbers for South Asia and, to a lesser extent, Africa. This different geographic distribution applies both to overall poverty and specifically to chronic poverty. This is likely to reflect the fact that the national poverty lines are likely to be higher in the former groups of countries and lower in the latter group. Typically estimates of non-food needs included in national poverty lines tend to be somewhat higher in less poor countries, this being a key element of the comparability problem discussed in Chapter One (Box 1.3). Another point of difference though that it is not necessary to use PPP exchange rates for these national poverty line computations.

On the basis of these, admittedly very imprecise estimates, it can be concluded that there are at least 270 million chronically poor people in the world. The actual numbers of chronically poor people are likely to be closer to our upper estimate around 420 million.

References

- Deaton, A., 2001, 'Counting the world's poor: problems and possible solutions', *World Bank Research Observer*, 16(2): 125-147
- Ravallion, M., 2003, 'Pick your number in the great globalisation debate', Mimeo, Development Economics Research Group, World Bank, Washington DC
- Ravallion, M., Datt, G. and Van de Walle, D., 1991, 'Quantifying absolute poverty in the developing world', *Review of Income and Wealth*, 37(4): 345-262
- Reddy, S. and Pogge, T., 2003, 'How not to count the poor', Mimeo, Columbia University, New York
- UNCTAD (2002) *The Least Developed Countries Report 2002: Escaping the Poverty Trap*, Geneva

Table 11.1 Panel data on chronic and transitory poverty: selected countries

Panel data on chronic and transitory poverty

These figures report on chronic and transitory poverty, based on panel data where the same households are surveyed over two time periods. This reveals the extent to which households remain trapped in chronic poverty while other households move into or out of poverty.

Panel data sets are relatively rare but this table compiles information from a range of available panel data sets to draw out patterns of chronic poverty. The levels of poverty are not necessarily comparable between countries, first because they are based on national poverty lines and second, because methodology and time periods are different. However the shares of chronic and transitory poverty can be broadly compared across countries.

All are based on monetary measures of poverty (income or consumption) and all relate to two wave panels. For panel data sets comprising three or more waves figures are still reported in relation to two of these waves only. In each case households are classified according to their poverty status (poor or non-poor) in the first and second waves of the panel.

These figures show what happened to people over two time periods: the percentage of people who moved out of poverty, the percentage that became poor, the percentage remaining

non-poor in both periods and the percentage of people who were poor in both periods – people in chronic poverty.

Key to tables:

(The sample figures are taken from 11.1a – Rural chronic poverty in Nicaragua)

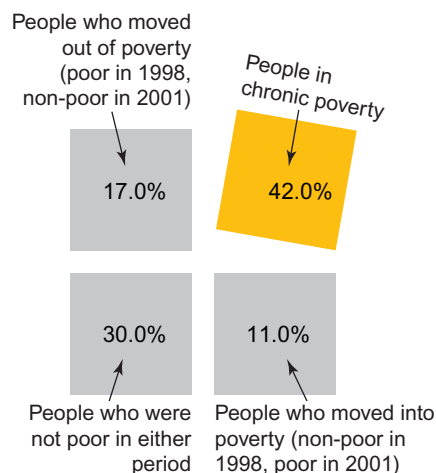


Table 11.1a Chronic Poverty in Nicaragua, 1998–2001

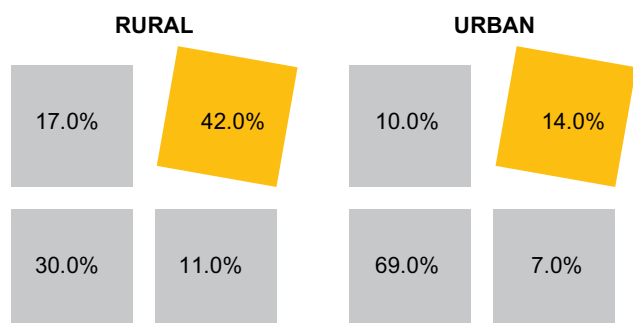


Table 11.1b Chronic Poverty in Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa 1993–1998

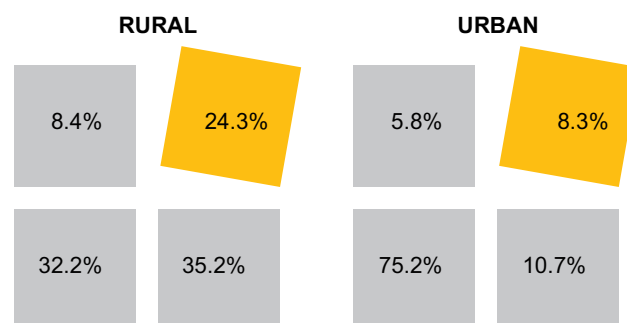


Table 11.1c Chronic Poverty in Uganda, 1992–1999

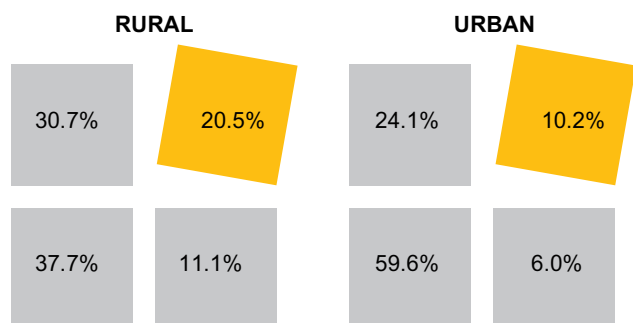


Table 11.1d Chronic Poverty in Vietnam, 1993–1998

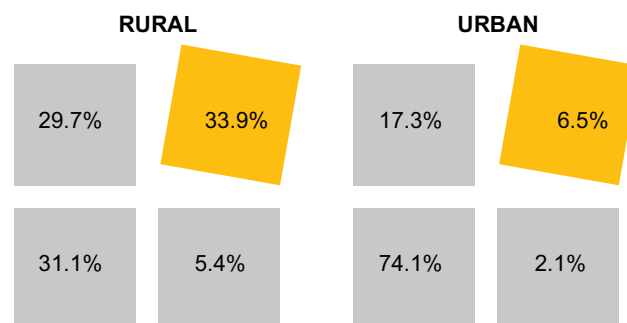


Table 11.1e Chronic Poverty in Egypt, 1997–1999

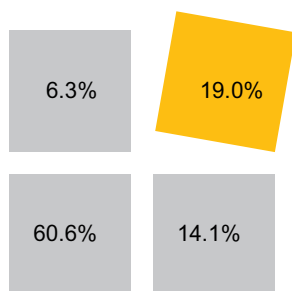


Table 11.1f Chronic Poverty in Rural Bangladesh, 1998–2000

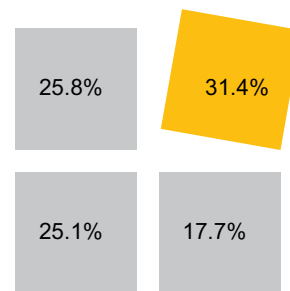


Table 11.1g Chronic Poverty in Rural Chile, 1968–1986

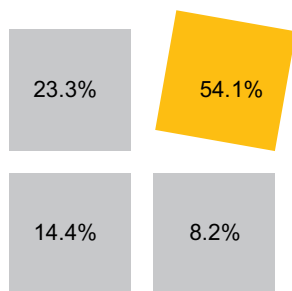


Table 11.1h Chronic Poverty in Rural China (Sichuan), 1991–1995

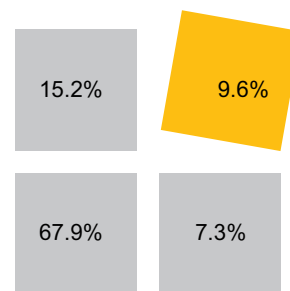


Table 11.1i Chronic Poverty in Rural India 1970/71 to 1981/82

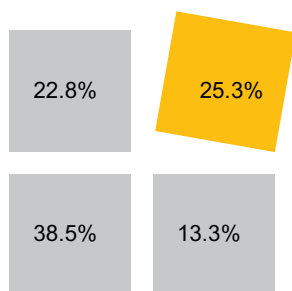


Table 11.1j Chronic Poverty in Urban Ethiopia, 1994–1997

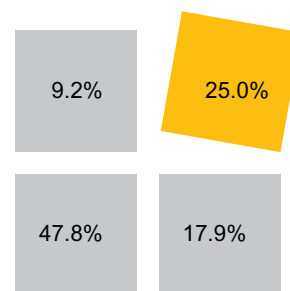


Table 11.2 Characteristics of Chronic Poverty in Rural Bangladesh

These tables are based on panel data sets available to CPRC members or, in the India case, on published data. In each case they reveal key characteristics of households who are always poor. While there has been an attempt to collect similar information for all countries, in practice the information, as well as precise definitions, vary from case to case reflecting the precise surveys carried out in different countries.

The tables report average characteristics for households classified as chronically poor (poor in both periods in a two wave panel) by comparison with the average for the entire sample. This allows us to see to what extent the characteristics of the chronic poor differ from those of the average household.

The tables have been highlighted to show characteristics where the difference between people who are chronically poor and the overall population is greatest.

	Rural	
	Always Poor	Overall
People (million)	29.6	94.3
Average household size	5.46	5.19
Percentage of children under 5 who are wasted	na	11.9%
Percentage of children under 5 who are underweight	na	52.8%
Percentage of children under 5 who are stunted	na	50.7%
Average number of children aged 0–14 in h'hold	4.24	3.45
Average number of people aged 15–59 years in h'hold	5.06	5.90
Average number of people aged 60+ years in h'hold	0.71	0.65
% of h'holds with no members aged between 15 and 59 years	1.9%	0.9%
% of children who are engaged in Child Labour	15.8%	11.8%
% of households headed by women	14.5%	8.66%
% of households headed by widows	na	na
% of households with children under 16 who have been orphaned	na	na
% of households with any member disabled	na	na
% of h'holds with at least one member who is long term ill (15 days or more out of every 30)	24.8%	17.8%
Patterns of Expenditure and Income		
% of expenditure spent on food	na	54.0%
% of expenditure spent on housing	na	5.2%
% of expenditure spent on medical care	na	2.6%
% of income from agricultural subsistence activities	44.0%	24.3%
% of income from agricultural wage labour	15.4%	10.3%
% of income from non-agricultural non wage	18.2%	33.6%
% of income from non-agricultural wage labour	18.2%	20.9%
% of income from remittances	4.3%	10.8%
All sources	100.0%	100.0%
Occupation of the household head		
% Agricultural Subsistence	46.7%	44.9%
% Agricultural wage labour	19.0%	8.9%
% Non Agricultural wage labour	12.4%	13.5%
% Non-agricultural self-employed	10.5%	22.5%
% Unemployed/Not working/Retired/Disabled/Other	11.4%	10.2%
All	100.0%	100.0%
Use of Public Services		
% of those ill or injured not seeking health care	na	22.7%
% of primary school aged children not attending primary school	28.0%	25.0%
% of secondary school aged children not attending secondary school	55.0%	40.9%
Household Public Goods		
% of households without clean water	na	3.8%
% of households without access to toilet	na	79.4%
% of households with no electricity	na	81.3%
Physical Assets		
% of households not owning dwelling	7.6%	4.9%
% of households not owning radio or tv	na	na
% of households not owning bicycle	na	na
% of landless households	39.0%	28.6%
% of households 'near' landless	30.4%	19.1%
% of households with no livestock	na	na
Human Capital		
% of adults illiterate	52.1%	34.9%
% of adults who have not completed primary school	69.9%	48.2%
% of adults who have not completed secondary school	98.4%	90.6%
Average number of years schooling for individuals aged 15+ yrs	5.9	10.4

Note: (1) Average household size and % of households female-headed have been estimated by using the sample ratios of 'always poor' to 'overall' (based on panel data) and applied to national averages (based on HIES). 'Agricultural subsistence activities' include rice, non-rice crop and non-crop agriculture. Non-agricultural non-wage income includes 'other income' such as informal and formal transfers and rental income from housing. Main occupation is given by household head and is estimated from panel data for rural areas, while the matched urban data are from HIES. % child labour represents proportion of earners who are children. Average number of years of schooling for individuals (15+ yrs) is given for earners only. Landless is defined as having no agricultural land other than homestead; near landless is defined as having agricultural land up to 0.49 acre.

(2) Rural data for 'always poor' and 'overall' are estimated from primary panel survey data except for 'Expenditure', 'Use of public services', 'Household public goods', 'Child anthropometry' for which HIES and CNS data of BBS have been used.

Source: Population Census 2001, Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2000, Child Nutrition Survey 2000 of BBS; IRR-IFPRI 21 Village panel data for 1987 & 2000.

Table 11.3 Characteristics of Chronic Poverty in rural India

Rural India 1968–1970 panel

	Always Poor	Rural	Overall
People			
% of people living in households with six or more persons	55.0%		49.3%
Occupation of the household head			
% Cultivators	26.9%		44.8%
% Casual agricultural labourers	56.3%		32.3%
% Casual non-agricultural labourers	4.4%		5.3%
% Permanent wage earners	2.3%		6.2%
% Artisans	8.5%		8.6%
% Dependent on transfer income	1.7%		2.9%
All	100.0%		100.0%
Physical Assets			
% of households cropping less than 1 hectare	71.5%		57.2%
Human Capital			
% of adults illiterate	56.2%		47.8%
% of adults with primary school education or below	22.8%		21.5%

Note: characteristics refer to initial year values (1968).

Source: NCAER Panel 1968–70, as reported by Gaiha (1989)

Rural India 1970/71 – 1981/82 panel

	Always Poor	Rural	Overall
People			
Average household size	6.7		6.7
Average number of children	4.0		3.8
% that are scheduled caste or scheduled tribes	32.7%		18.4%
Sources of income			
% of income from agricultural subsistence activities	45.5%		63.4%
% of income from agricultural wage labour	36.1%		18.4%
% of income from non-agricultural non wage	5.8%		3.3%
% of income from non-agricultural wage labour	12.6%		15.0%
All	100.0%		100.0%
Physical Assets			
Average land size (hectares)	1.7		3.7
% of landless households	44.0%		32.7%
% of 'near' landless	19.6%		12.6%

Note: characteristics refer to initial year values (1970/71).

Source: NCAER Panel 1970/71–81/82, as computed by Bhide and Mehta (2003)

Table 11.4 Characteristics of Chronic Poverty in KwaZulu-Natal

South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal)

	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Always Poor	Overall	Always Poor	Overall	Always Poor	Overall
People						
Average household size	7.8	6.8	8.6	5.6	8.0	6.5
Average number of children aged 0–14 in h'hold	3.9	3.3	3.7	2.0	3.8	2.8
Average number of people aged 15–59 years in h'hold	3.7	3.2	4.5	3.3	3.8	3.2
Average number of people aged 60+ years in h'hold	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
% of h'holds with no members aged between 15 and 59 years	2.4%	2.4%	0.0%	1.4%	2.1%	2.0%
% Child labour	na	na	na	na	na	na
% of households headed by women (de facto)	16.3%	23.3%	0.0%	2.8%	13.7%	16.0%
% of households headed by women (de jure)	36.3%	32.6%	63.3%	29.7%	40.5%	31.6%
% of households headed by widows	25.3%	26.2%	46.7%	20.9%	28.6%	24.3%
% of households with children under 16 who have been orphaned	18.50%	14.20%	23.30%	10.50%	19.30%	12.90%
% of households with any member disabled	na	na	na	na	na	na
% of h'holds with at least one member who is long term ill (15 days or more out of every 30)	na	na	na	na	na	na
Patterns of Expenditure and income						
% of expenditure spent on food	59.7%	58.4%	60.0%	41.0%	59.7%	52.3%
% of expenditure spent on housing	7.3%	8.5%	9.9%	16.6%	7.7%	11.4%
% of expenditure spend on medical care	1.2%	1.3%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%
% of income from wages	31.7%	29.8%	45.5%	56.8%	33.9%	39.2%
% of income from agriculture	6.8%	7.8%	0.7%	0.2%	5.9%	5.2%
% of income from agricultural wages	13.6%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%	3.5%
% of income from non-farm self employment	7.2%	6.0%	4.0%	5.9%	6.7%	6.0%
% of income from remittances	19.4%	22.5%	8.7%	5.5%	17.8%	16.6%
% of income from other sources OAP	19.7%	20.1%	24.3%	15.0%	20.4%	18.3%
% of income from casual work	7.8%	4.4%	6.8%	1.9%	7.7%	3.5%
% income from remaining sources	7.2%	9.2%	10.1%	13.0%	7.7%	10.5%
Occupation of the household head						
% Not economically active	23.7%	28.8%	9.6%	9.6%	21.2%	22.9%
% Regular employment	13.7%	14.0%	21.3%	33.9%	15.0%	20.1%
% Casual employment	3.8%	3.2%	2.9%	2.1%	3.7%	2.9%
% Self-employed	2.7%	3.8%	2.2%	5.2%	2.7%	4.2%
% Housewife/husband	13.4%	13.3%	5.9%	13.5%	12.1%	13.4%
% Unemployed	30.5%	23.5%	47.1%	25.0%	33.4%	24.0%
% Retired	7.6%	10.4%	8.1%	7.7%	7.7%	9.6%
% Other	2.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.1%	2.3%	1.3%
% Disabled	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.9%	1.9%	1.6%
All	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Use of Public Services						
% of those ill or injured not seeking health care						
% of primary school aged children not attending primary school	11.9%	10.1%	14.3%	3.6%	12.3%	8.2%
% of secondary school aged children not attending secondary school	22.6%	21.4%	40.0%	17.0%	25.0%	20.0%
Household Public Goods						
% of households without clean water	59.3%	50.5%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	28.9%
% of households without access to toilet	33.3%	22.2%	0.0%	0.6%	28.1%	14.5%
% of households with no electricity	79.6	75.4%	60.0%	17.4%	76.6%	55.0%
Physical Assets						
% of households not owning dwelling	17.9%	7.9%	36.7%	28.7%	20.8%	15.2%
% of households not owning radio or tv	30.9%	19.0%	20.0%	5.5%	29.2%	14.3%
% of households not owning bicycle	90.7%	87.6	93.3%	85.1%	91.1%	86.7%
% households not owning gas or electric stove	90.7%	78.3	66.7%	21.5%	87.0%	58.3%
% of landless households	54.9%	42.4%	96.7%	98.9%	61.5%	62.3%
% of households with no livestock	66.0%	65.6%	96.7%	99.4%	70.8%	77.5%
Human Capital						
% of adults illiterate	44.5%	35.9%	25.5%	13.1%	41.2%	28.9%
% of adults who have not completed secondary school	96.4%	89.9%	93.0%	72.1%	95.8%	84.4%
Average number of years schooling for individuals aged 16+ yrs	4.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	4.0	5.3

Note: The figures in this table refer to the first year of the panel, 1993

Source: Calculations based on KwaZulu Natal Income Dynamics Survey 1993/98 Panel

Table 11.5 Characteristics of Chronic Poverty in Uganda

	Rural		Urban		National	
	Always Poor	Overall	Always Poor	Overall	Always Poor	Overall
People						
Average household size	6.4	5.7	6.6	5.9	6.5	5.8
Percentage of children under 5 who are wasted	4.4%	3.9%	4.7%	2.2%	4.5%	3.7%
Percentage of children under 5 who are underweight	26.6%	21.8%	3.3%	20.5%	27.2%	21.6%
Percentage of children under 5 who are stunted	45.3%	39.8%	57.1%	34.6%	46.4%	39.1%
Average number of children aged 0-14 years in h'hold	3.42	2.92	3.82	3.06	3.45	2.94
Average number of people aged 15-59 years in h'hold	2.81	2.56	2.71	2.73	2.80	2.59
Average number of people aged 60+ years in h'hold	0.21	0.26	0.12	0.15	0.21	0.24
% of h'holds with no members aged between 15 and 59 years	1.6%	2.3%	0.0%	0.6%	1.4%	2.1%
% of households headed by women	17.2%	18.2%	41.2%	34.3%	19.1%	20.7%
% of households headed by widows	6.2%	7.8%	11.8%	12.7%	6.7%	8.5%
% of households with children under 16 who have been orphaned	4.1%	5.3%	11.8%	7.2%	4.8%	5.6%
% of h'holds with any member unable to work due to disability	5.7%	3.3%	0.0%	4.2%	5.3%	3.4%
% of h'holds with at least one member who is long term ill (15 days or more out of every 30)	10.4%	13.2%	11.8%	7.2%	10.5%	12.3%
Patterns of Expenditure and income						
% of expenditure spent on food	73.5%	74.8%	72.9%	71.3%	73.4%	72.4%
% of expenditure spent on housing	3.2%	2.9%	3.7%	5.3%	3.2%	3.2%
% of expenditure spend on medical care	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%
% of income from agricultural subsistence activities	52.1%	51.1%	32.0%	15.0%	50.5%	45.7%
% of income from agricultural wage labour	1.0%	1.3%	3.9%	1.8%	1.2%	1.4%
% of income from non-agricultural non wage	2.6%	3.8%	8.4%	23.9%	3.0%	6.8%
% of income from non-agricultural wage labour	5.7%	8.8%	21.4%	25.9%	7.0%	11.3%
% of income from remittances	12.3%	11.6%	4.6%	11.2%	11.7%	11.5%
% other income	26.3%	23.5%	29.7%	22.1%	26.6%	23.3%
All sources	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Occupation of the household head						
% Agricultural Subsistence	79.2%	73.1%	47.1%	22.9%	76.6%	65.5%
% Agricultural wage labour	2.1%	2.1%	0.0%	2.4%	1.9%	2.2%
% Non Agricultural wage labour	9.4%	13.8%	29.4%	38.6%	11.0%	17.5%
% Non-agricultural self-employed	4.2%	6.2%	11.8%	28.3%	4.8%	9.5%
% Unemployed/Not working/Retired/Disabled/Other	5.2%	4.8%	11.8%	7.8%	5.7%	5.3%
All	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Use of Public Services						
% of those ill or injured not seeking health care	55.0%	33.9%	50.0%	8.3%	54.5%	31.6%
% of primary school aged children not attending primary school	51.0%	38.9%	41.7%	23.6%	50.1%	36.3%
% of secondary school aged children not attending secondary school	96.2%	88.4%	81.9%	73.1%	95.4%	85.8%
Household Public Goods						
% of households without clean water	40.1%	39.0%	23.5%	24.7%	38.8%	36.8%
% of households without access to toilet	22.9%	15.5%	11.8%	9.0%	22.0%	14.5%
% of households with no electricity	99.5%	99.3%	100.0%	73.5%	99.5%	95.4%
Physical Assets						
% of households not owning dwelling	2.6%	4.2%	5.9%	38.0%	2.9%	9.2%
% of households not owning radio or tv	67.7%	54.3%	52.9%	28.3%	66.5%	50.4%
% of households not owning bicycle	54.7%	49.6%	58.8%	63.3%	55.0%	51.7%
% of landless households	15.6%	13.6%	29.4%	44.6%	16.7%	18.2%
% of households 'near' landless	17.7%	16.2%	29.4%	45.2%	18.7%	20.6%
% of households with no livestock	24.0%	28.4%	29.4%	52.4%	24.4%	32.0%
Human Capital						
% of adults illiterate	50.4%	40.1%	42.0%	21.0%	49.7%	37.2%
% of adults who have not completed primary school	79.8%	75.2%	69.3%	47.0%	79.0%	71.0%
% of adults who have not completed secondary school	97.1%	96.0%	91.0%	81.7%	96.6%	93.8%
Average number of years schooling for individuals aged 16+ yrs	3.2	3.8	3.7	5.9	3.3	4.1

Note: Figures in this table are based on data from the first wave of the panel (1992).

Source: Based on IHS/UNHS 1992/99 panel data set

Table 11.6 Characteristics of Chronic Poverty in Vietnam

Vietnam, 1993–98

	Rural		Urban		National	
	Always Poor	Overall	Always Poor	Overall	Always Poor	Overall
People						
Average household size	5.4	5.0	6.1	5.0	5.4	5.0
% of households with wasted children	2.4%	1.7%	3.8%	1.6%	2.4%	1.7%
% of households with stunted children	33.4%	22.1%	40.0%	10.5%	33.7%	19.9%
% of households with malnourished children	25.3%	17.0%	25.0%	8.7%	25.2%	15.4%
Average number of children aged 0-14 in h'hold	2.47	1.99	2.69	1.49	2.48	1.90
Average number of people aged 15–59 years in h'hold	2.58	2.67	3.04	3.09	2.60	2.75
Average number of people aged 60+ years in h'hold	0.39	0.42	0.44	0.48	0.39	0.44
% of h'holds with no members aged between 15 and 59 years	3.1%	3.9%	0.0%	2.8%	2.9%	3.7%
% Child labour	16.3%	15.5%	28.6%	24.7%	16.9%	16.9%
% of households headed by women	18.5%	22.0%	32.7%	43.2%	19.1%	26.0%
% of households headed by widows	8.2%	10.7%	2.5%	10.0%	8.1%	10.6%
% of households with ethnic minority head	29.5%	14.9%	28.6%	24.7%	16.0%	16.9%
% of households with children under 16 who have been orphaned	21.2%	21.6%	7.5%	15.0%	20.7%	20.8%
% of households with any member disabled	1.4%	1.8%	0.0%	2.9%	1.4%	1.9%
% of h'holds with at least one member who is long term ill (15 days or more out of last 30)	15.7%	18.2%	20.0%	18.0%	15.9%	18.2%
Patterns of Expenditure and income						
% of expenditure spent on food	70.5%	64.1%	62.4%	47.8%	70.2%	61.1%
% of expenditure spent on housing	3.4%	3.7%	8.3%	8.6%	3.6%	4.2%
% of expenditure spent on medical care	7.1%	8.1%	4.8%	6.8%	7.1%	8.0%
% of income from agricultural subsistence activities	71.1%	53.3%	14.6%	26.0%	69.2%	50.3%
% of income from wage labour	17.0%	20.3%	43.1%	18.8%	17.9%	20.1%
% of income from non-agricultural enterprises	2.1%	12.5%	22.6%	33.1%	2.7%	14.8%
% of income from gifts & remittances	4.5%	8.0%	5.2%	8.1%	4.5%	8.0%
% other income	5.3%	5.8%	14.4%	13.9%	5.6%	6.7%
Occupation of the household head						
% Agricultural Subsistence	77.3%	71.4%	30.0%	22.8%	75.7%	66.0%
% Agricultural wage labour	2.8%	4.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.8%	4.2%
% Non Agricultural wage labour	7.6%	9.4%	40.0%	37.2%	8.7%	12.5%
% Non-agricultural self-employed	10.1%	11.7%	27.5%	41.3%	10.7%	15.0%
% Unemployed/Not working/Retired/Disabled/Other	0.6%	0.6%	1.9%	1.6%	0.6%	0.8%
Use of Public Services						
% of those ill or injured not seeking health care	56.6%	58.2%	69.8%	61.0%	57.1%	57.3%
% of primary school aged children not attending primary school	16.4%	9.1%	11.4%	3.0%	16.2%	8.2%
% of secondary school aged children not attending secondary school	56.7%	47.3%	61.1%	47.3%	56.9%	47.3%
Household Public Goods						
% of households without clean water	31.8%	36.1%	10.0%	10.2%	31.1%	33.2%
% of households without access to toilet	48.5%	52.5%	20.0%	21.1%	47.6%	49.0%
% of households with no electricity	63.0%	61.1%	12.5%	9.8%	61.3%	55.4%
Physical Assets						
% of households not owning dwelling	3.0%	3.2%	15.0%	17.5%	3.4%	4.8%
% of households not owning radio or tv	88.0%	84.6%	55.0%	54.5%	86.9%	81.3%
% of households not owning bicycle	37.6%	38.7%	17.5%	17.3%	36.7%	36.3%
% of landless households	5.7%	7.8%	n/a			
% of households 'near' landless	24.7%	28.1%	n/a			
% of households with no livestock	2.5%	2.2%	n/a			
Human Capital						
% of adults illiterate	15.4%	16.1%	3.8%	6.0%	15.0%	14.9%
% of adults who have not completed primary school	21.4%	23.9%	11.5%	10.4%	21.1%	22.3%
% of adults who have not completed secondary school	49.8%	52.0%	34.4%	27.3%	49.2%	49.2%
Average number of years schooling for individuals aged 16+ yrs	5.1	5.9	5.1	8.1	5.1	6.3

Note: There are only 40 always poor households in urban areas

Note: Figures in this table A27are based on data from the first panel wave (VLSS, 1992–93)

Source: Bob Baulch based on 1992–93 to 1997–98 VLSS panel with 4302 households

Table 11.7 Global Indicators of Chronic Poverty**Tables 11.7, 11.8 and 11.9: Global Indicators**

These tables report indicators that are available for the vast majority of countries from international sources. At this level direct estimates of chronic poverty are not available; the data reported are of series potentially linked to chronic poverty and which are available on a comparable basis across all countries.

Table 11.7 Global Indicators of Chronic Poverty

Chronic poverty estimates are not available for many countries, but the incidence of absolute poverty (US\$1/day) and measures of the average depth of poverty (an indicator of the extent to which many of the poor lie a long way below the poverty line) may give some indication of likely patterns of chronic poverty.

The distinguishing characteristic of chronic poverty is persistence. Child stunting (height for age more than 2 standard deviations below the reference level for that age) is generally taken as an indicator of long term or persistent malnutrition. Illiteracy also represents persistent deprivation. Life expectancy and infant and child mortality are expected to be strong correlates of chronic poverty.

Table 11.7 Global Indicators of Chronic Poverty

Countries	Percentage of people living on less than US\$1/day (most recent year)	Average depth of poverty (The number of percentage points by which the poor fall below the poverty line) (most recent year)	Year to which poverty data refer	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2001	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2000	Proportion of children under five who are stunted, most recent year	Year to which stunting data refer	Life expectancy at birth, 2000	Adult illiteracy rate for women, 2000	Adult illiteracy rate for men, 2000	Real GDP per capita US\$ 2000 (1995 prices)
Sub-Saharan Africa											
Angola	—	—	—	260	172	—	—	45.3	—	—	506
Botswana	23.5	32.8	1993	110	74	23.1	2000	40.1	20.2	25.5	3951
Burundi	58.4	42.6	1998	190	114	56.8	2000	40.6	59.6	43.8	141
Comoros	—	—	—	79	61	42.3	2000	59.8	51.3	36.8	436
Congo, Dem. Rep.	—	—	—	205	128	45.2	1995	51.4	49.8	26.9	—
Eritrea	—	—	—	111	73	38.4	1995	52.0	55.5	32.7	155
Ethiopia	31.3	25.6	1995	172	117	51.2	2000	43.9	69.1	52.8	116
Kenya	23.0	26.1	1997	122	77	37.2	2000	50.7	24.0	11.1	328
Lesotho	43.1	47.1	1993	132	92	44.0	1996	45.7	6.4	27.5	551
Madagascar	49.1	37.3	1999	136	86	48.6	2000	52.7	40.3	26.4	246
Malawi	41.7	35.5	1997–98	183	117	49.0	2000	40.0	53.5	25.5	169
Mauritius	—	—	—	19	17	9.6	1995	71.4	18.7	12.2	4429
Mozambique	37.9	31.7	1996	197	126	35.9	1997	39.3	71.3	39.9	191
Namibia	34.9	40.1	1993	67	56	28.4	1992	44.7	18.8	17.2	2408
Rwanda	35.7	21.6	1983–85	183	100	42.7	2000	40.2	39.8	26.3	242
Somalia	—	—	—	225	133	23.3	1999	—	—	—	—
South Africa	11.5	15.7	1993	71	55	25.4	1994	52.1	15.4	14.0	3985
Sudan	—	—	—	107	66	—	—	56.0	53.7	30.5	319
Swaziland	—	—	—	149	101	—	—	44.4	21.4	19.2	1476
Tanzania	19.9	24.1	1993	165	104	43.8	1999	51.1	33.5	16.1	190
Uganda	36.7	—	—	124	81	38.3	1995	44.0	43.2	22.5	348
Zambia	63.7	51.3	1998	202	112	59.0	1999	41.3	28.5	14.8	392
Zimbabwe	36.0	26.7	1990–91	123	73	26.5	1999	42.9	15.3	7.2	621
West Africa											
Benin	—	—	—	158	98	25.0	1996	53.8	76.4	47.9	414
Burkina Faso	61.2	41.7	1994	197	105	36.8	1998–99	46.6	85.9	66.1	252
Cameroon	33.4	35.3	1996	155	95	34.6	1998	50.0	30.5	17.6	675
Cape Verde	—	—	—	38	30	16.2	1994	69.4	34.3	15.5	1519
Central African Rep.	66.6	57.2	1993	180	115	38.9	2000	44.4	65.1	40.3	339
Chad	—	—	—	200	118	28.3	2000	45.7	66.0	48.4	218
Congo, Rep.	—	—	—	108	81	18.8	1998–99	51.3	25.6	12.5	841
Côte d'Ivoire	12.3	19.5	1995	175	102	21.9	1998–99	47.8	61.4	45.5	743
Equatorial Guinea	—	—	—	153	103	—	—	51.0	25.6	7.5	1599
Gabon	—	—	—	90	60	—	—	52.7	—	—	4378
Gambia, The	59.3	48.6	1998	126	92	18.7	2000	46.3	70.6	56.0	370
Ghana	44.8	38.6	1999	100	58	25.9	1998	56.8	37.1	19.7	413
Guinea	—	—	—	169	112	26.1	1999	47.5	—	—	603
Guinea-Bissau	—	—	—	211	132	28.0	2000	44.8	76.7	45.6	210
Liberia	—	—	—	235	157	—	—	—	62.3	29.9	—
Mali	72.8	51.4	1994	231	142	—	—	51.4	65.6	51.1	288
Mauritania	28.6	31.8	1995	183	120	44.0	1996	51.5	69.9	49.2	496
Niger	61.4	55.2	1995	265	159	39.8	2000	45.2	91.6	76.2	203
Nigeria	70.2	49.7	1997	183	110	45.5	1999	51.7	44.3	27.6	254
Sao Tome	—	—	—	74	58	26.0	1996	—	—	—	341
Senegal	26.3	26.6	1995	138	80	19.0	2000	53.4	72.4	52.7	609
Sierra Leone	57.0	69.3	1989	316	180	33.9	2000	38.9	—	—	147
Togo	—	—	—	141	80	21.7	1998	51.8	57.5	27.6	327

Table 11.7 Global Indicators of Chronic Poverty (continued)

Asia	Percentage of people living on less than US\$1/day (most recent year)	Average depth of poverty (The number of percentage points by which the poor fall below the poverty line) (most recent year)	Year to which poverty data refer	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2001	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2000	Proportion of children under five who are stunted, most recent year	Year to which stunting data refer	Life expectancy at birth, 2000	Adult illiteracy rate for women, 2000	Adult illiteracy rate for men, 2000	Real GDP per capita US\$ 2000 (1995 prices)
East Asia and Pacific											
Cambodia	—	—	—	138	95	46.0	2000	56.3	42.9	20.2	297
China	18.8	22.3	1998	39	32	16.7	c	70.6	23.7	8.3	824
Fiji	—	—	—	21	18	2.7	1993	69.1	9.2	5.1	2395
Indonesia	7.0	13.9	2000	45	35	—	—	66.3	18.0	8.2	994
Kiribati	—	—	—	69	52	—	—	—	—	—	561
Korea, Dem. Rep.	—	—	—	55	23	59.5	c	74.9	—	—	—
Laos PDR	26.3	24.0	1997–98	100	90	40.7	2000	53.6	66.8	35.9	450
Malaysia	<2	—	1997	8	8	—	—	69.8	16.6	8.6	4797
Marshall Islands	—	—	—	66	55	—	—	—	—	—	1602
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	—	—	—	24	20	—	—	—	—	—	1735
Mongolia	13.9	22.3	1995	76	62	24.6	2000	62.9	1.2	0.9	428
Myanmar	—	—	—	109	78	37.2	2000	56.1	19.5	11.1	—
Papua New Guinea	—	—	—	94	79	—	—	56.7	43.2	29.4	927
Philippines	14.6	18.5	2000	38	30	29.9	1996	69.3	4.9	4.5	1167
Samoa	—	—	—	25	21	—	—	69.4	21.0	18.8	1440
Solomon Islands	—	—	—	24	21	—	—	68.4	—	—	643
Thailand	<2	—	2000	28	25	16.0	—	70.3	6.1	2.9	2805
Tonga	—	—	—	20	17	—	—	—	—	—	1768
Vanuatu	—	—	—	42	35	—	—	68.2	—	—	1177
Vietnam	17.7	18.6	1998	38	30	36.4	2000	68.3	8.6	4.5	356
South Asia											
Afghanistan	—	—	—	257	165	52.0	c	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh	36.0	22.5	2000	77	54	44.8	1999–2000	59.4	70.1	47.7	373
Bhutan	—	—	—	95	77	40	c	62.0	—	—	532
India	44.2	27.1	1997	93	69	45.5	c	63.3	54.6	31.6	459
Maldives	—	—	—	77	59	26.9	1995	66.6	3.2	3.4	1933
Nepal	37.7	25.7	1995	91	72	54.1	c	58.6	76.0	40.4	241
Pakistan	31.0	20.0	1996	109	85	—	—	60.1	72.1	42.5	516
Sri Lanka	6.6	15.2	1995–96	19	17	17.0	2000	72.4	11.0	5.6	860

Table 11.7 Global Indicators of Chronic Poverty (continued)

Countries	Percentage of people living on less than US\$1/day (most recent year)	Average depth of poverty (The number of percentage points by which the poor fall below the poverty line) (most recent year)	Year to which poverty data refer	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2001	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2000	Proportion of children under five who are stunted, most recent year	Year to which stunting data refer	Life expectancy at birth, 2000	Adult illiteracy rate for women, 2000	Adult illiteracy rate for men, 2000	Real GDP per capita US\$ 2000 (1995 prices)
Albania	—	—	2000	30	27	31.7	2000	73.3	23.0	7.9	899
Armenia	12.8	25.8	1998	35	25	13.6	2000	72.9	2.4	0.7	976
Azerbaijan	3.7	—	2001	105	74	19.6	2000	71.6	—	—	506
Belarus	<2	—	2000	20	17	—	2000	69.0	0.6	0.3	2760
Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	—	2001	18	15	9.7	2000	—	—	—	1526
Bulgaria	4.7	29.8	2001	16	15	—	1999	71.1	2.1	1.0	1503
Georgia	<2	—	1999	29	24	11.7	1999	73.3	—	—	499
Kazakhstan	1.5	20.0	1996	76	60	9.7	1999	64.9	—	—	1512
Kyrgyz Republic	—	—	1998	61	53	24.8	1997	67.8	—	—	885
Latvia	<2	—	2000	21	17	—	1999	70.7	0.2	0.2	2597
Lithuania	<2	—	2000	9	17	—	1999	72.3	0.5	0.3	2056
Macedonia, FYR	—	—	2001	26	22	6.9	1999	73.1	—	—	2530
Moldova	22.0	26.4	2000	32	27	9.6	1996	66.7	1.7	0.5	636
Romania	2.1	28.6	2000	21	19	7.8	1991	70.0	2.7	1.0	1460
Russian Federation	6.1	19.7	2000	21	18	12.7	1995	66.7	0.6	0.3	2455
Tajikistan	10.3	25.2	1998	72	54	—	1998	67.6	1.2	0.4	386
Turkey	<2	—	2000	43	38	16.0	1998	69.8	23.5	6.5	3134
Turkmenistan	12.1	21.5	1998	99	52	—	2000	66.3	—	—	1377
Ukraine	2.9	20.7	1999	20	17	15.4	2000	68.5	0.5	0.3	896
Uzbekistan	19.1	42.4	1998	68	51	31.3	1996	69.0	1.2	0.4	485
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	—	—	2000	19	17	5.1	2000	—	—	—	1240

Table 11.7 Global Indicators of Chronic Poverty (continued)

Middle East and North Africa		Average depth of poverty (The number of percentage points by which the poor fall below the poverty line) (most recent year)	Percentage of people living on less than US\$1/day (most recent year)	Year to which poverty data refer	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2001	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2000	Proportion of children under five who are stunted, most recent year	Year to which stunting data refer	Life expectancy at birth, 2000	Adult illiteracy rate for women, 2000	Adult illiteracy rate for men, 2000	Real GDP per capita US\$ 2000 (1995 prices)
Middle East												
Iran, Islamic Rep.	<2	—	—	1998	42	36	15.4	1998	68.9	30.7	16.8	1649
Iraq	—	—	—	—	133	105	22.1	2000	—	54.1	34.4	—
Jordan	<2	—	—	1997	33	28	7.8	1997	70.4	16.1	4.9	1616
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	32	28	12.2	1996	73.1	19.7	7.9	2891
Oman	—	—	—	—	13	12	22.9	1995	71.1	38.4	19.9	—
Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	—	28	24	19.9	1996	71.6	33.1	16.9	6729
Syrian Arab Republic	—	—	—	—	28	24	20.8	1995	71.2	39.5	11.7	839
West Bank and Gaza	—	—	—	—	24	22	7.2	1996	—	—	—	1365
Yemen, Rep.	15.7	28.7	—	1998	107	85	51.7	1997	60.6	74.8	32.5	314
North Africa												
Algeria	<2	—	—	1995	49	50	18.0	2000	69.6	42.9	23.8	1606
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	143	102	25.7	1996	43.0	45.6	24.4	783
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.1	12.9	—	2000	41	37	24.9	1997	67.3	56.2	33.4	1226
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	—	—	—	—	19	17	15.1	1995	70.7	31.8	9.2	—
Morocco	<2	—	—	1999	44	41	22.6	1992	67.6	63.9	38.2	1370
Tunisia	<2	—	—	1995	27	22	12.3	2000	70.2	39.4	18.6	2470

Table 11.7 Global Indicators of Chronic Poverty (continued)

Countries	Percentage of people living on less than US\$1/day (most recent year)	Average depth of poverty (The number of percentage points by which the poor fall below the poverty line) (most recent year)	Year to which poverty data refer	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2001	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2000	Proportion of children under five who are stunted, most recent year	Year to which all stunting data refer	Life expectancy at birth, 2000	Adult illiteracy rate for women, 2000	Adult illiteracy rate for men, 2000	Real GDP per capita US\$ 2000 (1995 prices)
Belize	—	—	—	40	34	—	—	74.1	6.8	6.7	3141
Bolivia	14.4	37.5	1999	77	62	25.6	c	62.6	20.7	8.0	952
Brazil	9.9	32.3	1998	36	32	10.5	1996	68.1	14.6	14.9	4624
Colombia	14.0	57.9	1998	23	25	13.5	2000	71.5	8.3	8.3	2290
Cuba	—	—	—	9	7	4.6	2000	76.4	3.4	3.2	—
Dominica	—	—	—	15	14	—	—	—	—	—	3371
Dominican Republic	<2	—	1998	47	42	6.1	2000	67.4	16.4	16.4	2062
Ecuador	20.2	28.7	1995	30	25	27.1	1999	70.4	10.0	6.7	1425
El Salvador	21.4	36.9	1997	39	34	23.3	c	70.2	23.9	18.4	1752
Grenada	—	—	—	25	21	—	—	—	—	—	3832
Guatemala	16.0	28.7	2000	58	44	46.4	c	65.1	38.8	23.9	1558
Guyana	—	—	—	72	55	10.1	c	63.2	1.9	1.1	941
Haiti	—	—	—	123	81	31.9	1994–95	52.8	52.2	48.0	367
Honduras	23.8	48.7	1998	38	32	38.5	c	66.0	25.5	25.3	711
Jamaica	<2	—	2000	20	17	3.4	1999	75.3	9.3	17.1	1785
Mexico	8.0	26.2	1998	29	25	17.7	1998–99	73.1	10.5	6.6	3819
Nicaragua	—	—	—	43	37	24.9	1998	68.8	33.2	33.7	466
Panama	7.6	38.2	1998	25	20	14.4	1997	74.5	8.7	7.5	3279
Paraguay	19.5	50.3	1998	30	26	10.9	1998	70.3	7.8	5.6	1700
Peru	15.5	34.8	1996	39	40	25.8	1996	69.1	14.7	5.3	2368
Saint Lucia	—	—	—	19	17	—	—	73.4	—	—	3968
St Vincent	—	—	—	25	21	—	—	—	—	—	2771
Suriname	—	—	—	32	27	—	—	70.6	—	—	994
Venezuela	15.0	46.0	1998	22	20	13.6	1999	73.3	7.9	6.9	3300

Table 11.7 Global Indicators of Chronic Poverty (continued)

Regional averages	Percentage of people living on less than US\$1/day (most recent year)	Average depth of poverty (The number of percentage points by which the poor fall below the poverty line) (most recent year)	Year to which poverty data refer	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2001	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2000	Proportion of children under five who are stunted, most recent year	Year to which all stunting data refer	Life expectancy at birth, 2000	Adult illiteracy rate for women, 2000	Adult illiteracy rate for men, 2000	Real GDP per capita US\$ 2000 (1995 prices)
Sub-Saharan Africa											
East and Southern Africa	30.4	27.0	–	163.7	104.6	42.3	–	48.0	43.0	27.2	796.6
West Africa	58.3	45.1	–	184.0	110.6	37.0	–	50.7	52.1	34.4	376.8
Asia											
East Asia and Pacific	16.8	20.6	–	44.2	35.0	21.0	–	69.4	21.2	8.1	955.2
South Asia	41.4	25.8	–	98.1	72.4	45.5	–	62.6	57.3	33.9	458.8
Europe and Central Asia	6.5	22.5	–	40.6	33.0	16.0	–	68.3	4.6	1.7	2370.5
Middle East and North Africa											
Middle East	15.7	28.7	–	66.0	53.7	23.6	–	68.7	39.2	19.7	2206.0
North Africa	3.1	12.9	–	42.6	39.5	22.1	–	68.1	52.7	30.2	1432.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.5	34.7	–	36.5	31.7	17.0	–	69.8	13.9	11.8	3437.1

Notes

- a. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified
b. Data refer to a different time period to that specified
c. Data refer to a different age group (often 0–35 months)
Poverty percentage and depth averages are calculated using the total population figures for 1998
Under five and infant mortality averages are calculated using the number of births in 2000
Stunting averages are calculated using the under 5 population in 2000
Illiteracy averages are calculated using the total population in 2000
<2 refers to percentages of less than 2%

Sources: Poverty incidence and depth: World Development Indicators, 2003; Table 2.7 except for Ethiopia, Pakistan, South Africa and Uganda where data are from World Development Indicators, 2002.
Under five mortality rates: UNICEF ChildInfo, <http://childinfo.org/cmr/revise/db2.htm>
Child stunting data: UNICEF Global Database on Child Malnutrition, <http://childinfo.org/ecdb/malnutrition/index.htm>
Life expectancy: Human Development Report 2002.
Adult illiteracy rates: World Bank World Development Indicators 2002
Real GDP per capita: World Bank World Development Indicators 2002

Table 11.8 Global Indicators on Childhood Poverty

The indicators in this table are not directly indicators of chronic poverty but are key indicators of child development in terms of school attendance, short to medium term nutritional status, mortality rates and available estimates of child labour. Wasting and severe wasting indicate weight for height more than 2 or 3 standard deviations respectively below the reference weight given a child's height; and underweight and severe underweight indicate analogous concepts for a child's weight for age. Child labour is a major source of income for many chronically poor families.

Countries	Gross primary school enrolment rates, 1996–98a.		Under five malnutrition: the percentage of children under five who are underweight for their age (most recent year 1995–2000)		Under five wasting: The percentage of children under five who are underweight for their height (most recent year 1995–2000)		Year of under five malnutrition data	Mortality rates for infants (0–1 year old) and children (0–5 years).		Child Labour: The percentage of children who are working	
	girls (%)	boys (%)	Underweight (%)	Severely underweight (%)	Wasting (%)	Severe wasting (%)		Notes	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2000	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2001	Percentage of children aged 10–14 in the labour force, 2000
East and Southern Africa											
Angola	82.7	98.7			–			172	260	26.1	–
Botswana	105.3	105.6	12.5	2.4	5.0	1.1	2000	74	110	14.4	–
Burundi	45.8	56.2	45.1	13.3	7.5	0.5	2000	114	190	48.5	32
Comoros	69.7	82.0	25.4	8.5	11.5	3.7	2000	61	79	37.6	37
Congo, Dem. Rep.	43.7	48.4	34.4	10.2	9.6	3.5	1995	128	205	28.6	–
Eritrea	48.1	58.3	43.7	17.0	16.4	3.1	1995	73	111	38.4	–
Ethiopia	48.1	78.6	47.1	16.0	10.7	1.4	2000	117	172	41.1	–
Kenya	92.1	92.1	22.7	6.5	6.3	1.4	2000	77	122	39.2	36
Lesotho	106.2	97.0	16.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	1996	92	132	20.7	25
Madagascar	92.1	94.0	33.1	11.1	13.7	4.6	2000	86	136	34.1	19
Malawi	124.8	137.8	25.4	5.9	5.5	1.2	2000	117	183	31.5	–
Mauritius	107.8	107.7	16.4	2.2	15.0	3.5	1995	17	19	2.0	–
Mozambique	60.0	82.8	26.1	9.1	7.9	1.5	1997	126	197	32.4	–
Namibia	127.4	124.8	26.2	5.7	8.6	1.5	1992	56	67	17.4	–
Rwanda	113.9	114.9	29.0	7.1	6.7	1.3	2000	100	183	41.3	37
Somalia	6.6	12.6	25.8	6.9	17.2	3.5	1999	133	227	31.3	36
South Africa	124.5	129.4			–			55	71	0.0	–
Sudan	51.5	59.9			–			66	107	27.4	21
Swaziland	114.0	120.7			–			101	149	12.2	12
Tanzania	64.6	65.1	29.4	6.5	5.4	0.6	1999	104	165	36.9	–
Uganda	146.2	162.1	25.5	6.7	5.3	0.9	1995	81	124	43.8	–
Zambia	83.7	89.0	25.0		4.0	–	1999	112	202	15.6	–
Zimbabwe	111.3	114.8	13.0	1.5	6.4	1.6	1999	73	123	27.0	–

Table 11.8 Global Indicators on Childhood Poverty (continued)

Countries	Gross primary school enrolment rates, 1996–98a. The number of children of any age attending primary school as a percentage of all children of primary school age. (Note 1)		Under five malnutrition: the percentage of children under five who are underweight for their age (most recent year 1995–2000)		Under five wasting: The percentage of children under five who are underweight for their height (most recent year 1995–2000)		Notes	Year of under five malnutrition data	Mortality rates for infants (0–1 year old) and children (0–5 years).		Child Labour: The percentage of children who are working	
	girls (%)	boys (%)	Underweight (%)	Severely underweight (%)	Wasting (%)	Severe wasting (%)			Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2000	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2001	Percentage of children aged 10–14 in the labour force, 2000	Percentage of children aged 5–14 who work, 2000
West Africa												
Benin	66.4	102.0	29.2	7.4	14.3	2.7	c	1996	98	158	26.5	–
Burkina Faso	34.5	50.0	34.3	11.8	13.2	2.5		1998–99	105	197	43.5	–
Cameroon	81.5	99.0	21.0	4.2	4.5	0.8		1998	95	155	23.0	58
Cape Verde	143.2	145.6	13.5	1.8	5.6	1.0	b	1994	30	38	13.6	–
Central African Rep.	45.7	69.0	24.3	6.0	8.9	2.1		2000	115	180	–	64
Chad	49.3	85.1	27.6	9.8	11.7	2.9		2000	118	200	36.6	66
Congo, Rep.	55.5	59.3	13.9	3.0	3.9	0.9	c	1998–99	81	108	25.4	–
Côte d'Ivoire	66.4	89.4	21.4	4.0	10.3	0.9	c	1998–99	102	175	18.6	49
Equatorial Guinea	115.2	146.3							103	153	32.0	–
Gabon	153.5	154.6							60	90	14.1	–
Gambia, The	74.6	88.1	17.0	3.5	8.6	1.2		2000	92	126	33.8	27
Ghana	71.1	78.9	24.9	5.2	9.5	1.4		1998	58	100	12.0	–
Guinea	45.5	71.9	23.2	5.1	9.1	2.1		1999	112	169	31.1	–
Guinea-Bissau	49.2	85.4	23.1	5.2	10.1	2.3		2000	132	211	36.7	65
Liberia	70.3	95.3							157	235	15.4	–
Mali	43.6	62.6					c		142	231	51.1	–
Mauritania	80.8	85.6	23.0	9.2	7.2	3.2		1996	120	183	22.1	–
Niger	24.2	37.7	39.6	14.3	14.1	3.2		2000	159	265	43.6	–
Nigeria	74.4	89.4	27.3	10.7	12.4	4.9		1999	110	183	23.9	70
Sao Tome	–	–	16.0	5.0	4.8	–		1996	58	74	–	20
Senegal	62.9	76.4	18.4	4.1	8.3	–		2000	80	138	27.3	40
Sierra Leone	42.2	61.4	27.2	8.7	9.8	1.9		2000	180	316	13.9	72
Togo	107.2	141.1	25.1	6.7	12.3	2.1	c	1998	80	141	26.8	66

Table 11.8 Global Indicators on Childhood Poverty (continued)

Asia	Gross primary school enrolment rates, 1996–98a.		Under five malnutrition: the percentage of children under five who are underweight for their age (most recent year 1995–2000)		Under five wasting: The percentage of children under five who are underweight for their height (most recent year 1995–2000)		Notes	Year of under five malnutrition data	Mortality rates for infants (0–1 year old) and children (0–5 years).		Child Labour: The percentage of children who are working	
	girls (%)	boys (%)	Underweight (%)	Severely underweight (%)	Wasting (%)	Severe wasting (%)			Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2000	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2001	Percentage of children aged 10–14 in the labour force, 2000	Percentage of children aged 5–14 who work, 2000
East Asia and Pacific												
Cambodia	110.5	127.8	45.9	13.4	15.3	4.0		2000	95	138	23.7	–
China	108.7	106.0	9.6	–	2.6	–	c	1998	32	39	7.9	–
Fiji	110.8	113.3	7.9	0.8	8.2	0.5		1993	18	21	0.0	–
Indonesia	110.4	114.9	26.4	8.1	–	–		1999	35	45	7.8	–
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	52	69	–	–
Korea, Dem. Rep.	–	–	60.0	–	18.7	–		1998	23	55	0.0	–
Lao PDR	101.7	119.7	40.0	12.9	15.4	3.0		2000	90	100	25.4	32
Malaysia	98.6	98.7	18.3	1.2	–	–		1999	8	8	2.3	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	55	66	–	–
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	20	24	–	–
Mongolia	95.6	91.9	12.7	2.8	5.5	1.2		2000	62	76	1.4	–
Myanmar	113.8	115.1	36.0	8.7	9.7	1.5		2000	78	109	22.9	–
Papua New Guinea	78.4	91.2	–	–	–	–		–	79	94	17.2	–
Philippines	118.0	114.1	28.2	–	5.6	–		1996	30	38	5.4	17
Samoa	102.4	101.0	–	–	–	–		–	21	25	–	–
Solomon Islands	92.1	101.5	18.6	–	–	–		–	21	24	24.2	–
Thailand	92.2	95.4	–	–	5.9	–		1993	25	28	12.2	–
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	17	20	–	–
Vanuatu	110.8	116.0	–	–	–	–		–	35	42	–	–
Vietnam	107.1	113.1	33.1	5.8	5.6	–		2000	30	38	5.2	–
South Asia												
Afghanistan	34.2	68.5	48.0	–	25.0	–	c	1997	165	257	24.2	–
Bangladesh	119.9	124.8	47.8	13.1	10.0	1.0		1999–2000	54	77	27.7	–
Bhutan	19.3	22.6	18.7	3.1	2.6	0.5		1999	77	95	51.0	–
India	93.1	107.0	47.0	18.0	15.5	2.8	c	1998–99	69	93	12.1	14
Maldives	126.6	129.9	43.2	10.1	16.8	3.4		1995	59	77	3.8	–
Nepal	99.6	127.8	47.1	12.0	6.7	0.5		1998	72	91	42.1	–
Pakistan	62.2	109.1	38.2	12.8	–	–		1995	85	109	15.4	–
Sri Lanka	110.3	111.7	33.0	4.8	15.0	–		2000	17	19	2.0	–

Table 11.8 Global Indicators on Childhood Poverty (continued)

Countries	Gross primary school enrolment rates, 1996–98a. The number of children of any age attending primary school as a percentage of all children of primary school age. (Note 1)		Under five malnutrition: the percentage of children under five who are underweight for their age (most recent year 1995–2000)		Under five wasting: The percentage of children under five who are underweight for their height (most recent year 1995–2000)		Notes	Year of under five malnutrition data	Mortality rates for infants (0–1 year old) and children (0–5 years).		Child Labour: The percentage of children who are working	
	girls (%)	boys (%)	Underweight (%)	Severely underweight (%)	Wasting (%)	Severe wasting (%)			Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2000	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2001	Percentage of children aged 10–14 in the labour force, 2000	Percentage of children aged 5–14 who work, 2000
Albania	110.4	108.9	14.3	4.3	11.1	3.6	2000	27	30	0.3	32	
Armenia	90.0	84.9	2.5	0.1	2.0	0.3	2000	25	35	0.0	–	
Azerbaijan	103.4	103.4	16.8	4.3	7.9	1.9	2000	74	105	0.0	13	
Belarus	99.0	103.3	–	–	–	–	–	17	20	0.0	–	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	73.9	73.5	4.1	0.6	6.3	1.9	2000	15	18	0.0	18	
Bulgaria	99.4	102.4	–	–	–	–	–	15	16	0.0	–	
Georgia	95.1	95.5	3.1	0.2	2.3	0.5	1999	24	29	0.0	30	
Kazakhstan	97.2	96.8	4.2	0.4	1.8	0.2	1999	60	76	0.0	–	
Kyrgyz Republic	102.9	104.9	11.0	1.7	3.4	0.7	1997	53	61	0.0	–	
Latvia	99.5	106.0	–	–	–	–	–	17	21	0.0	–	
Lithuania	99.5	101.5	–	–	–	–	–	17	9	0.0	–	
Macedonia, FYR	101.9	103.8	6.0	0.7	3.6	0.5	1999	22	26	0.0	–	
Moldova	96.8	97.9	3.2	–	2.5	–	1996	27	32	0.0	37	
Romania	101.8	103.9	5.7	0.6	2.5	0.3	1991	19	21	0.0	–	
Russian Federation	116.2	117.2	3.0	0.5	3.9	1.6	1995	18	21	0.0	–	
Tajikistan	93.8	96.5	–	–	–	–	–	54	72	0.0	25	
Turkey	94.8	104.1	8.3	1.4	1.9	0.4	1998	38	43	7.8	–	
Turkmenistan	109.3	108.8	–	–	–	–	–	52	99	0.0	–	
Ukraine	81.3	82.6	3.0	0.5	6.4	1.3	2000	17	20	0.0	–	
Uzbekistan	79.3	81.5	18.8	5.0	11.6	2.8	1996	51	68	0.0	23	
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	69.9	68.8	1.9	0.4	3.7	0.7	2000	17	19	0.0	–	

Table 11.8 Global Indicators on Childhood Poverty (continued)

Countries	Gross primary school enrolment rates, 1996–98a. The number of children of any age attending primary school as a percentage of all children of a primary school age. (Note 1)		Under five malnutrition: the percentage of children under five who are underweight for their age (most recent year 1995–2000)		Under five wasting: The percentage of children under five who are underweight for their height (most recent year 1995–2000)		Year of under five malnutrition data	Mortality rates for infants (0–1 year old) and children (0–5 years).		Child Labour: The percentage of children who are working	
	girls (%)	boys (%)	Underweight (%)	Severely underweight (%)	Wasting (%)	Severe wasting (%)		Notes	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2000	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2001	Percentage of children aged 10–14 in the labour force, 2000
Middle East											
Iran, Islamic Rep.	95.0	101.7	10.9	1.5	4.9	0.9	1998	36	42	2.6	–
Iraq	80.1	95.6	15.9		–		2000	105	133	2.2	–
Jordan	69.4	68.4	5.1	0.5	1.9	0.2	1997	28	33	0.0	–
Lebanon	107.8	112.7	3.0	0.3	2.9	–	1996	28	32	0.0	–
Oman	72.5	76.7	23.6	3.9	13.0	1.6	1995	12	13	0.0	–
Saudi Arabia	70.2	72.7	14.3	2.8	10.7	2.2	1996	24	28	0.0	–
Syrian Arab Republic	98.8	108.6	12.9	3.7	8.7	2.5	1995	24	28	2.3	–
West Bank and Gaza	–	–	4.4		2.7	–	1996	22	24	–	17
Yemen, Rep.	55.1	100.2	46.1	14.5	12.9	2.6	1997	85	107	18.7	–
North Africa											
Algeria	103.6	113.8	6.0	1.2	2.8	0.6	2000	50	49	0.0	–
Djibouti	32.0	45.6	18.2	5.9	12.9	2.8	1996	102	143	–	–
Egypt, Arab Rep.	95.9	104.3	11.7	2.8	6.1	1.8	1997	37	41	9.2	–
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	152.3	154.3	4.7	0.6	2.8	0.4	1995	17	19	0.0	–
Morocco	86.9	106.8	9.0	1.8	2.3	0.4	1992	41	44	0.6	–
Tunisia	115.7	122.5	4.0	0.6	2.2	0.5	2000	22	27	0.0	–

Table 11.8 Global Indicators on Childhood Poverty (continued)

Countries	Gross primary school enrolment rates, 1996–98a. The number of children of any age attending primary school as a percentage of all children of primary school age. (Note 1)		Under five malnutrition: the percentage of children under five who are underweight for their age (most recent year 1995–2000)		Under five wasting: The percentage of children under five who are underweight for their height (most recent year 1995–2000)		Notes	Year of under five malnutrition data	Mortality rates for infants (0–1 year old) and children (0–5 years).		Child Labour: The percentage of children who are working	
	girls (%)	boys (%)	Underweight (%)	Severely underweight (%)	Wasting (%)	Severe wasting (%)			Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2000	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2001	Percentage of children aged 10–14 in the labour force, 2000	Percentage of children aged 5–14 who work, 2000
Belize	111.5	114.6	6.2	1.3	–	–	b	1992	34	40	1.9	–
Bolivia	103.6	107.8	9.5	1.7	1.8	0.5	c	1998	62	77	11.4	26
Brazil	152.0	156.2	5.7	0.6	2.3	0.4		1996	32	36	14.4	–
Colombia	111.9	112.0	6.7	0.8	0.8	0.1		2000	25	23	6.0	–
Cuba	99.2	99.8	4.1	0.4	2.0	0.4		2000	7	9	0.0	–
Dominica	–	–	–	–	–	–			14	15	–	–
Dominican Republic	129.6	136.3	4.6	1.0	1.5	0.1		2000	42	47	13.2	12
Ecuador	112.9	113.2	14.8	1.9	–	–		1999	25	30	4.3	–
El Salvador	109.5	112.8	11.8	0.8	1.1	0.1		1998	34	39	13.7	–
Grenada	–	–	–	–	–	–			21	25	–	–
Guatemala	96.0	107.5	24.2	4.7	2.5	0.9		1998–99	44	58	14.2	–
Guyana	101.0	103.0	11.8	–	11.5	–	c	1997	55	72	0.0	–
Haiti	152.7	150.5	27.5	8.1	7.8	1.5		1994–95	81	123	22.8	–
Honduras	109.8	107.0	24.5	4.0	1.5	0.1	c	1996	32	38	7.1	–
Jamaica	98.0	97.4	3.9	–	3.6	–		1999	17	20	0.0	–
Mexico	112.6	114.3	7.5	1.2	2.0	0.6		1998–99	25	29	4.9	–
Nicaragua	102.9	100.5	12.2	1.9	2.2	0.5		1998	37	43	12.0	–
Panama	102.7	108.1	6.8	–	1.1	–		1997	20	25	2.5	–
Paraguay	113.6	117.2	5.0	–	1.0	–		1998	26	30	5.8	–
Peru	125.4	127.4	7.8	1.1	1.1	0.3		1996	40	39	1.8	–
Saint Lucia	–	–	–	–	–	–			17	19	–	–
St Vincent	–	–	–	–	–	–			21	25	–	–
Suriname	–	–	–	–	–	–			27	32	0.4	–
Venezuela	92.5	90.1	4.7	0.7	3.1	0.6		1999	20	22	0.0	–

Table 11.8 Global Indicators on Childhood Poverty (continued)

Regional averages	Gross primary school enrolment rates, 1996–98a.		Under five malnutrition: the percentage of children under five who are underweight for their age (most recent year 1995–2000)		Under five wasting: The percentage of children under five who are underweight for their height (most recent year 1995–2000)		Year of under five malnutrition data	Mortality rates for infants (0–1 year old) and children (0–5 years).			Child Labour: The percentage of children who are working	
	girls (%)	boys (%)	Underweight (%)	Severely underweight (%)	Wasting (%)	Severe wasting (%)		Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2000	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2001	Percentage of children aged 10–14 in the labour force, 2000	Percentage of children aged 5–14 who work, 2000	
Sub-Saharan Africa												
East and Southern Africa	76.5	87.2	32.5	9.8	8.5	1.9	104.6	163.7	30.9	28.7		
West Africa	66.0	83.1	26.6	8.9	11.2	3.4	110.6	184.0	25.9	65.4		
Asia												
East Asia and Pacific	108.7	108.1	17.0	7.6	4.0	2.2	35.0	44.2	8.3	18.1		
South Asia	91.5	108.9	45.8	16.5	14.8	2.5	72.4	98.1	14.9	14.0		
Europe and Central Asia	98.5	101.5	7.3	1.5	4.4	1.2	33.0	40.6	1.5	23.5		
Middle East and North Africa												
Middle East	83.6	96.2	18.2	4.8	8.1	1.7	53.7	66.0	4.0	17.0		
North Africa	98.6	109.4	9.4	2.1	4.4	1.2	39.5	42.6	4.3	–		
Latin America and the Caribbean	125.6	128.0	8.3	1.3	2.1	0.5	31.7	36.5	9.0	19.4		

Primary school enrolment averages are calculated using the population aged 6–11 in 2000
 Nutritional averages are calculated using the under 5 population in 2000
 Infant and under-five mortality averages are calculated using the number of births in 2000

Notes:

1. Gross primary enrolment can be more than 100% if children outside the primary school age range are attending school.
2. Number of births figures for mortality rates in Grenada and Kiribati are calculated based on data from WDI 2002.
3. Due to data unavailability, number of births data for Dominica and Marshall Islands are imputed using the total population for that country and the regional average birth rates.

- a. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified
- b. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified
- b. Data refer to an earlier year
- c. Data refer to a different age group (often 0–35 months)

Sources: Gross primary enrolment rates: World Bank World Development Indicators, 2002
 Child underweight and wasting rates: UNICEF Global Database on Child Malnutrition, <http://childinfo.org/eddb/malnutrition/index.htm>
 Infant mortality rate: UNICEF ChildInfo, <http://childinfo.org/cmrr/revs/db2.htm>
 Child labour, children 10–14 (% of age group): World Bank World Development Indicators 2002
 Child labour, proportion of children 5–14 years of age that work: UNICEF, <http://childinfo.org/eddb/work/images/rank.gif>

Table 11.9 Global Indicators on Inequality

The motivation behind this table is that – depending on the average income level – higher levels of inequality are likely to be associated with higher levels of chronic poverty. The Gini coefficient and the shares of the bottom 20% or 40% are reported for income or consumption (depending on which is available). Life expectancy differentials are reported as the average number of years by which women can expect to live longer than men (a negative figure signifying that men live longer on average). The remainder of the table reports the gender differentials in literacy and primary school enrolment.

Countries	Income share held by lowest 20%	Income share held by lowest 40%	Gini index of inequality ¹	Year income distribution data refers to	The number of years by which women can expect to live longer than men (positive numbers) or men to live longer than women (negative numbers)	Adult literacy F/M ratio: the number of literate women for every literate man, 2000	Gross primary school enrolment F/M ratio, the number of girls attending school for every boy attending school 1996–1998 ^a
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Angola	–	–	–	–	2.70	–	0.84
Botswana	–	–	–	–	-0.10	1.07	1.00
Burundi	5.1	15.4	42.5	1998	1.70	0.72	0.81
Comoros	–	–	–	–	2.80	0.77	0.85
Congo, Dem. Rep.	–	–	–	–	2.50	0.69	0.90
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	2.70	0.66	0.83
Ethiopia	7.1	18.0	40	1995	1.40	0.66	0.61
Kenya	5.6	14.9	44.9	1997	1.50	0.86	1.00
Lesotho	2.8	9.3	56	1986–87	-0.20	1.29	1.09
Madagascar	6.4	17.1	38.1	1999	2.30	0.81	0.98
Malawi	–	–	–	–	-0.40	0.62	0.91
Mauritius	–	–	–	–	7.70	0.93	1.00
Mozambique	6.5	17.3	39.6	1996–97	1.80	0.48	0.73
Namibia	–	–	–	–	0.10	0.98	1.02
Rwanda	9.7	22.9	28.9	1983–85	1.50	0.82	0.99
Somalia	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.52
South Africa	2.9	8.4	59.3	1993–94	3.70	0.98	0.96
Sudan	–	–	–	–	2.80	0.67	0.86
Swaziland	2.7	8.5	60.9	1994	1.40	0.97	0.94
Tanzania	6.8	17.8	38.2	1993	2.10	0.79	0.99
Uganda	7.1	18.2	37.4	1996	1.30	0.73	0.90
Zambia	3.3	10.9	52.6	1998	-0.90	0.84	0.94
Zimbabwe	4.7	12.7	50.1	–	-0.70	0.91	0.97

Table 11.9 Global Indicators on Inequality (continued)

Sub-Saharan Africa (continued)		Income share held by lowest 20%		Income share held by lowest 40%		Gini index of inequality ¹	Year income distribution data refers to	The number of years by which women can expect to live longer than men (positive numbers) or men to live longer than women (negative numbers)	Adult literacy F/M ratio: the number of literate women for every literate man, 2000	Gross primary school enrollment F/M ratio, the number of girls attending school for every boy attending school 1996–1998 ^a
West Africa										
Benin	–					–		3.40	0.45	0.65
Burkina Faso	4.6	b,c	11.8	b,c	55.1	–	1998	2.00	0.41	0.69
Cameroon	4.6	b,c	12.9	b,c	47.7	–	1996	1.50	0.84	0.82
Cape Verde	–				–	–		5.80	0.78	0.98
Central African Rep.	2.0	b,c	6.9	b,c	61.3	–	1993	3.30	0.58	0.66
Chad	–				–	–		2.40	0.66	0.58
Congo, Rep.	–				–	–		4.20	0.85	0.94
Côte d'Ivoire	7.1	b,c	18.3	b,c	36.7	–	1995	0.60	0.71	0.74
Equatorial Guinea	–				–	–		3.20	0.80	0.79
Gabon	–				–	–		2.40	–	0.99
Gambia, The	4.0	b,c	11.6	b,c	50.2	–	1998	2.80	0.67	0.85
Ghana	5.6	b,c	15.6	b,c	40.7	–	1999	2.60	0.78	0.90
Guinea	6.4	b,c	16.8	b,c	40.3	–	1994	1.00	–	0.63
Guinea-Bissau	2.1	b,c,f	8.6	b,c,f	56.2	–	1991	2.80	0.43	0.58
Liberia	–				–	–		–	0.54	0.74
Mali	4.6	b,c	12.6	b,c	50.5	–	1994	2.00	0.70	0.70
Mauritania	6.4	b,c	17.6	b,c	37.3	–	1995	3.20	0.59	0.94
Niger	2.6	b,c	9.7	b,c	50.5	–	1995	0.60	0.35	0.64
Nigeria	4.4	b,c	12.6	b,c	50.6	–	1996–97	0.40	0.77	0.83
Sao Tome	–				–	–		–	–	–
Senegal	6.4	b,c	16.7	b,c	41.3	–	1995	3.70	0.58	0.82
Sierra Leone	1.1	b,c,f	3.1	b,c,f	62.9	–	1989	2.60	–	0.69
Togo	–				–	–		2.40	0.59	0.76

Table 11.9 Global Indicators on Inequality (continued)

Countries	Income share held by lowest 20%	Income share held by lowest 40%	Gini index of inequality ¹	Year income distribution data refers to	The number of years by which women can expect to live longer than men (positive numbers) or men to live longer than women (negative numbers)	Adult literacy F/M ratio: the number of literate women for every literate man, 2000	Gross primary school enrolment F/M ratio, the number of girls attending school for every boy attending school 1996–1998 ^a
Albania	–	–	–		5.90	0.84	1.01
Armenia	5.5	14.9	44.4	1996	6.00	0.98	1.06
Azerbaijan	6.9	18.4	36	1995	7.00	–	1.00
Belarus	11.4	26.6	21.7	1998	11.60	1.00	0.96
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–		–	–	1.00
Bulgaria	10.1	24.0	26.4	1997	7.70	0.99	0.97
Georgia	6.1	17.5	37.1	1996	8.20	–	1.00
Kazakhstan	6.7	18.2	35.4	1996	11.20	–	1.00
Kyrgyz Republic	7.6	19.3	34.6	1999	7.90	–	0.98
Latvia	7.6	20.5	32.4	1998	11.10	1.00	0.94
Lithuania	7.8	20.4	32.4	1996	10.40	1.00	0.98
Macedonia, FYR	–	–	–		4.30	–	0.98
Moldova	5.6	15.8	40.6	1997	7.50	0.99	0.99
Romania	8.0	21.1	31.1	1998	6.80	0.98	0.98
Russian Federation	4.4	13.0	48.7	1998	12.40	1.00	0.99
Tajikistan	8.0	20.9	34.7	1998	5.80	0.99	0.97
Turkey	5.8	16.0	41.5	1994	5.10	0.82	0.91
Turkmenistan	6.1	16.3	40.8	1998	6.70	–	1.00
Ukraine	8.8	22.1	29	1999	10.80	1.00	0.98
Uzbekistan	4.0	13.5	44.7	1998	5.80	0.99	0.97
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	–	–	–		–	–	1.02

Table 11.9 Global Indicators on Inequality (continued)

Middle East and North Africa										
Countries	Income share held by lowest 20%	Income share held by lowest 40%	Gini index of inequality ¹	Year income distribution data refers to	The number of years by which women can expect to live longer than men (positive numbers) or men to live longer than women (negative numbers)	Adult literacy F/M ratio: the number of literate women for every literate man, 2000	Gross primary school enrollment F/M ratio, the number of girls attending school for every boy attending school 1996–1998 ^a			
Middle East										
Iran, Islamic Rep.	–	–	–		1.80	0.83	0.93			
Iraq	–	–	–		–	0.70	0.84			
Jordan	7.6	19.0	36.4	1997	2.70	0.88	1.02			
Lebanon	–	–	–		3.10	0.87	0.96			
Oman	–	–	–		2.90	0.77	0.95			
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–		2.50	0.81	0.97			
Syrian Arab Republic	–	–	–		2.40	0.68	0.91			
West Bank and Gaza	–	–	–		–	–	–			
Yemen, Rep.	7.4	19.6	33.4	1998	2.20	0.37	0.55			
North Africa										
Algeria	7.0	18.6	35.3	1995	3.00	0.75	0.91			
Djibouti	–	–	–		2.50	0.72	0.70			
Egypt, Arab Rep.	9.8	23.0	28.9	1995	3.20	0.66	0.92			
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	–	–	–		4.00	0.75	0.99			
Morocco	6.5	17.1	39.5	1988–99	3.70	0.58	0.81			
Tunisia	5.7	15.6	41.7	1995	2.50	0.74	0.94			

Table 11.9 Global Indicators on Inequality (continued)

Countries	Income share held by lowest 20%	Income share held by lowest 40%	Gini index of inequality ¹	Year income distribution data refers to	The number of years by which women can expect to live longer than men (positive numbers) or men to live longer than women (negative numbers)	Adult literacy F/M ratio: the number of literate women for every literate man, 2000	Gross primary school enrolment F/M ratio, the number of girls attending school for every boy attending school 1996–1998 ^a
Belize	–	–	–		2.80	1.00	0.97
Bolivia	4.0	13.2	44.7	1999	3.50	0.86	0.96
Brazil	2.2	7.6	60.7	1998	7.90	1.00	0.97
Colombia	3.0	9.6	57.1	1996	6.60	1.00	1.00
Cuba	–	–	–		3.90	1.00	0.99
Dominica	–	–	–		–	–	–
Dominican Republic	5.1	13.7	47.4	1998	5.20	1.00	0.95
Ecuador	5.4	14.8	43.7	1995	5.20	0.96	1.00
El Salvador	3.3	10.6	52.2	1998	6.00	0.93	0.97
Grenada	–	–	–		–	–	–
Guatemala	3.8	10.6	55.8	1998	5.80	0.80	0.89
Guyana	6.3	17.0	40.2	1993	8.40	0.99	0.98
Haiti	–	–	–		6.00	0.92	1.01
Honduras	2.2	8.6	56.3	1998	5.70	1.00	1.03
Jamaica	6.7	17.4	37.9	2000	4.00	1.09	1.01
Mexico	3.5	10.8	53.1	1998	6.00	0.96	0.99
Nicaragua	2.3	8.2	60.3	1998	4.70	1.01	1.02
Panama	3.6	11.7	48.5	1997	4.60	0.99	0.95
Paraguay	1.9	7.9	57.7	1998	4.60	0.98	0.97
Peru	4.4	13.5	46.2	1996	5.00	0.90	0.98
Saint Lucia	5.2	15.1	42.6	1995	5.30	–	–
St Vincent	–	–	–		–	–	–
Suriname	–	–	–		5.20	–	–
Venezuela	3.0	11.2	49.5	1998	5.80	0.99	1.03

Table 11.9 Global Indicators on Inequality (continued)

Regional averages	Income share held by lowest 20%	Income share held by lowest 40%	Gini index of inequality ¹	Year income distribution data refers to	The number of years by which women can expect to live longer than men (positive numbers) or men to live longer than women (negative numbers)	Adult literacy F/M ratio: the number of literate women for every literate man, 2000	Gross primary school enrolment F/M ratio, the number of girls attending school for every boy attending school 1996–1998 ^a
Sub-Saharan Africa							
East and Southern Africa	5.9	15.5	44.0	–	1.92	0.78	0.88
West Africa	4.7	13.1	48.5	–	1.28	0.73	0.79
Asia							
East Asia and Pacific	6.4	16.8	39.5	–	4.37	0.86	1.01
South Asia	8.3	20.1	36.6	–	0.82	0.65	0.84
Europe and Central Asia	6.1	16.6	40.6	–	9.34	0.97	0.97
Middle East and North Africa							
Middle East	7.4	19.5	34.1	–	2.09	0.76	0.87
North Africa	8.1	20.2	33.6	–	3.22	0.68	0.90
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.0	9.8	55.5	–x	6.53	0.98	0.98

Income inequality averages are calculated using the total population figures for 1998

Illiteracy averages are calculated using the male and female population aged 15 and over in 2000

Enrolment averages are calculated using the population aged 6–11 in 2000

Population aged 15–24 and 6–11: United Nations Population Division, <http://esa.un.org/unpp/sources.html>

Notes:

1. The Gini index measures income inequality. A score of 0 would mean that all incomes were equal and a score of 100 would mean that one person held all the wealth
2. Due to data unavailability, the 6–11 age group for primary enrolment in Yugoslavia is imputed using the total population for that country and the regional average for that age group.
 - a. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified
 - b. Data refers to expenditure shares by percentiles of population
 - c. Ranked by per capita expenditure
 - d. Data refers to income shares by percentiles of population
 - e. Ranked by per

Sources: Total population, female & male population ages 15 or over: World Bank World Development Indicators

Income shares and Gini index: World Bank World Development Indicators, 2002

Life Expectancy differential: computed using data from Human Development Report 2002

Literacy ratio: computed using data from in World Bank World Development Indicators 2002

Enrolment rate ratio: computed using data from World Bank World Development Indicators, 2002

Table 11.10 Resource Inflows

This table allows assessment of the extent to which chronically poor countries are less open to trade or receive less FDI or aid inflows than others. Negative numbers for FDI mean that more investment is leaving the country than is being received.

This table reports on measures of inflows to countries, specifically aid flows, foreign direct investment, and openness measured as total trade flows. These are all expressed as a proportion of gross national income (GNI) and reported for the 1980s and 1990s.

The table also reports per capita growth rates for the 1980s and the 1990s.

Sub-Saharan Africa Countries	Aid as proportion of GNI		Net FDI inflows as proportion of GNI		Openness (Exports plus imports/GNI)		Growth of real GDP per capita	
	Average 1981–1990	Average 1991–2000	Average 1981–1990	Average 1991–2000	Average 1981–1990	Average 1991–2000	Average growth rate 1980–1990	Average growth rate 1990–2000
East and Southern Africa		2000		2000		2000		
Angola	2.3	11.3	1.7	11.4	—	—	—0.8	—2.4
Botswana	7.6	2.1	3.6	0.1	105.6	—	6.4	2.4
Burundi	16.1	19.0	0.2	0.2	34.5	32.7	1.6	—3.8
Comoros	31.4	16.6	0.7	0.4	61.7	60.4	0.3	—2.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	5.9	3.6	—0.2	0.0	46.2	—	—2.3	—
Eritrea	—	20.0	—	4.0	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia	8.6	15.2	0.0	1.2	25.4	33.2	—	1.5
Kenya	8.7	8.5	0.4	0.2	52.6	64.6	0.6	—0.9
Lesotho	14.4	7.9	1.7	15.3	139.6	135.4	2.2	1.9
Madagascar	9.7	12.8	0.2	0.7	34.6	49.5	—2.2	—1.2
Malawi	18.5	26.6	0.0	1.5	53.4	65.1	—1.0	1.5
Mauritius	3.6	1.0	0.7	1.2	115.0	128.5	5.1	4.1
Mozambique	19.8	44.6	0.1	3.1	32.5	51.5	—1.4	3.2
Namibia	1.6	5.0	—	—	109.0	—	—2.1	1.9
Rwanda	10.6	30.5	0.9	0.2	28.9	33.1	—1.0	—1.9
Somalia	51.7	—	—0.4	—	58.6	—	—	—
South Africa	—	0.3	—	0.9	50.0	45.6	—1.2	—0.3
Sudan	7.2	4.5	0.0	1.2	—	—	—1.4	5.2
Swaziland	6.3	3.5	4.7	5.2	153.9	166.2	3.1	0.1
Tanzania	23.7	17.7	0.1	1.5	—	49.5	—	0.1
Uganda	8.0	15.6	0.0	2.1	27.4	32.1	—	3.3
Zambia	14.4	27.8	2.2	3.6	69.4	72.1	—2.0	—1.9
Zimbabwe	3.6	6.1	—0.1	1.5	43.2	73.0	0.7	—0.5

Table 11.10 Resource Inflows (continued)

Countries	Aid as proportion of GNI		Net FDI inflows as proportion of GNI		Openness (Exports plus imports/GNI)		Growth of real GDP per capita	
	Average 1981–1990	Average 1991–2000	Average 1981–1990	Average 1991–2000	Average 1981–1990	Average 1991–2000	Average growth rate 1980–1990	Average growth rate 1990–2000
West Africa								
Benin	10.0	13.1	11.1	1.1	1.4	46.1	44.3	0.7
Burkina Faso	13.3	18.8	15.5	0.6	0.5	40.5	40.4	1.7
Cameroon	2.7	5.7	4.6	0.2	0.4	44.3	57.6	-0.4
Cape Verde	35.7	25.8	17.2	2.1	1.8	71.9	85.0	-
Central African Rep.	15.0	13.0	8.0	0.2	0.5	38.8	29.1	-1.0
Chad	14.2	14.2	9.4	1.0	1.1	46.4	48.6	1.1
Congo, Rep.	5.3	11.6	1.5	0.2	0.4	116.1	120.4	-0.4
Côte d'Ivoire	3.1	9.0	4.1	1.6	1.1	74.0	85.3	-1.7
Equatorial Guinea	39.4	21.2	4.3	31.8	8.9	159.2	153.2	-
Gabon	2.3	2.1	0.3	-2.2	3.0	87.1	71.8	-0.8
Gambia, The	34.2	16.9	11.8	2.8	3.3	118.2	108.9	-0.1
Ghana	6.9	10.1	12.1	1.5	2.1	70.3	118.8	0.2
Guinea	11.8	10.4	5.2	0.8	2.1	46.8	57.3	-
Guinea-Bissau	50.1	50.2	39.6	0.6	0.0	55.3	90.0	0.9
Liberia	10.2	-	...	-	...	-	-	-
Mali	20.9	17.6	15.9	1.4	3.3	57.5	65.4	-0.3
Mauritania	25.1	23.9	23.3	0.5	0.5	95.6	97.9	0.1
Niger	14.6	16.0	11.7	0.3	0.8	38.8	38.6	-2.3
Nigeria	0.4	0.8	0.5	4.1	2.6	81.9	93.4	-1.1
Sao Tome	42.0	110.3	80.4	2.2	21.5	112.3	115.6	-
Senegal	14.5	12.1	9.9	1.4	2.4	67.2	70.1	0.5
Sierra Leone	7.0	21.7	29.6	-0.8	0.2	45.4	50.7	-3.4
Togo	13.7	10.2	5.8	1.3	2.5	72.3	85.4	-1.8

Table 11.10 Resource Inflows (continued)

Countries	Aid as proportion of GNI		Net FDI inflows as proportion of GNI		Openness (Exports plus imports/GNI)		Growth of real GDP per capita	
	Average 1981–1990	Average 1991–2000	Average 1981–1990	Average 1991–2000	Average 1981–1990	Average 1991–2000	Average growth rate 1980–1990	Average growth rate 1990–2000
East Asia and Pacific								
Cambodia	2.4	12.2	0.0	4.1	—	62.2	—	2.2
China	0.4	0.4	0.6	4.3	23.1	41.4	7.6	9.0
Fiji	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	98.4	120.1	0.2	0.2
Indonesia	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.7	47.2	59.5	4.4	2.5
Kiribati	33.3	23.9	—	—	130.5	—	-1.2	0.1
Korea, Dem. Rep.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lao PDR	8.7	17.2	0.2	4.0	—	—	—	3.7
Malaysia	0.7	0.1	3.3	5.2	115.6	186.5	3.1	4.4
Marshall Islands	—	43.2	—	—	71.7	—	—	—
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	—	32.6	—	—	—	—	—	-0.1
Mongolia	—	24.0	—	2.1	93.2	139.9	—	-1.3
Myanmar	—	—	—	—	13.3	—	—	—
Papua New Guinea	12.0	8.2	4.2	3.5	93.7	—	-1.3	1.9
Philippines	1.8	1.5	0.7	1.9	51.9	86.9	-0.7	0.7
Samoa	22.7	20.7	0.4	1.6	—	—	-0.5	1.9
Solomon Islands	22.4	16.0	2.2	4.2	129.0	—	3.2	-2.0
Thailand	1.1	0.6	1.2	2.6	56.8	91.9	6.0	3.4
Tonga	23.4	17.3	0.1	1.2	92.5	—	—	2.7
Vanuatu	28.6	19.5	5.8	12.6	108.5	—	1.0	-0.4
Vietnam	1.9	4.3	0.0	7.2	—	—	—	5.6
South Asia								
Afghanistan	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh	6.5	3.8	0.0	0.2	24.8	27.1	2.1	3.0
Bhutan	12.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	65.5	79.1	5.3	3.2
India	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	15.3	24.3	3.6	3.6
Maldives	22.1	14.4	1.4	2.4	83.0	—	—	4.6
Nepal	10.0	9.3	0.0	0.2	31.7	52.4	2.5	2.5
Pakistan	2.9	1.8	0.4	0.9	34.7	38.0	3.5	1.4
Sri Lanka	8.5	4.5	0.7	1.3	66.2	78.2	2.7	3.9

Table 11.10 Resource Inflows (continued)

Countries	Aid as proportion of GNI		Net FDI inflows as proportion of GNI		Openness (Exports plus imports/GNI)		Growth of real GDP per capita				
	Average 1981–1990	Average 1991–2000	2000	Average 1981–1990	Average 1991–2000	2000	Average growth rate 1980–1990	Average growth rate 1990–2000			
Albania	0.5	16.9	8.3	0.0	2.5	3.8	37.2	59.3	–0.8	0.7	
Armenia	–	8.2	11.2	–	3.9	7.3	–	74.1	–	–4.5	
Azerbaijan	–	2.9	2.8	–	12.1	2.5	–	79.1	–	–6.6	
Belarus	–	0.5	0.1	–	0.6	0.3	–	137.2	–	–1.0	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	29.2	16.0	–	0.0	0.0	–	85.0	–	–	
Bulgaria	0.1	1.9	2.7	0.0	2.8	8.3	79.9	100.7	122.5	2.6	–1.3
Georgia	–	6.1	5.6	–	2.6	4.3	–	83.1	84.1	–1.1	–13.0
Kazakhstan	–	0.5	1.1	–	4.4	6.9	–	–	106.2	–	–2.7
Kyrgyz Republic	–	10.3	17.6	–	2.3	–0.2	–	84.0	98.7	–	–5.1
Latvia	–	1.1	1.3	–	4.7	5.7	–	106.4	100.1	2.8	–3.5
Lithuania	–	1.2	0.9	–	2.7	3.3	–	103.0	96.7	–	–3.7
Macedonia, FYR	–	3.4	7.1	–	1.3	4.9	–	87.4	107.5	–	–1.6
Moldova	–	3.4	9.0	–	2.7	10.0	–	121.7	126.9	–	–9.7
Romania	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.0	1.8	2.8	47.2	58.8	73.9	–0.4	–1.5
Russian Federation	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.1	–	59.3	70.7	1.5	–3.9
Tajikistan	–	6.9	15.2	–	1.1	2.4	–	–	165.4	–	–10.6
Turkey	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	31.1	44.3	55.8	2.8	1.9
Turkmenistan	–	0.7	0.7	–	2.2	...	–	–	116.4	–	–6.0
Ukraine	0.3	0.9	1.8	–	0.9	1.9	–	80.4	118.4	–	–7.6
Uzbekistan	–	1.1	2.5	–	1.0	1.3	–	68.5	82.8	–	–2.3
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep.	–	6.9	13.4	–	0.0	0.0	–	–	81.9	–	–

Table 11.10 Resource Inflows (continued)

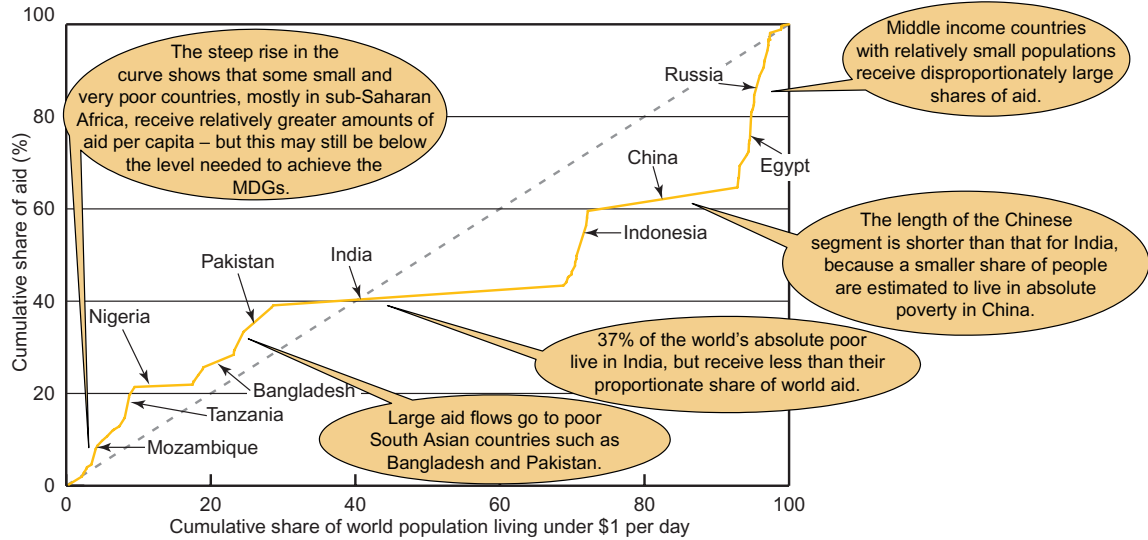
Countries	Aid as proportion of GNI		Net FDI inflows as proportion of GNI		Openness (Exports plus imports/GNI)		Growth of real GDP per capita	
	Average 1981–1990	Average 1991–2000	Average 1981–1990	Average 1991–2000	Average 1981–1990	Average 1991–2000	Average growth rate 1980–1990	Average growth rate 1990–2000
Middle East and North Africa								
Middle East								
Iran, Islamic Rep.	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	55.5	–0.7	2.5
Iraq	0.1	–	...	–	...	–	–	–
Jordan	13.6	8.4	6.6	1.8	6.7	111.0	–1.8	0.6
Lebanon	5.5	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.8	50.8	–	5.3
Oman	1.1	0.5	...	0.8	...	–	4.7	–
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	...	75.3	–4.8	–0.5
Syrian Arab Republic	4.7	2.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	72.6	–1.1	2.7
West Bank and Gaza	–	12.2	12.5	–	...	84.6	–	–
Yemen, Rep.	8.4	5.2	3.6	2.6	–2.4	91.9	–	1.5
North Africa								
Algeria	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	64.3	–0.2	–0.3
Djibouti	–	16.3	12.6	0.6	0.0	107.4	–	–3.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	6.0	4.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	38.9	2.9	2.4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.0	–	...	–	...	–	–	–
Morocco	3.7	2.3	1.3	0.7	0.0	68.6	1.6	0.4
Tunisia	2.8	1.3	1.2	2.4	3.9	88.9	1.1	3.1

Table 11.10 Resource Inflows (continued)

Countries	Aid as proportion of GNI		Net FDI inflows as proportion of GNI		Openness (Exports plus imports/GNI)		Growth of real GDP per capita	
	Average 1981–1990	Average 1991–2000	Average 1981–1990	Average 1991–2000	Average 1981–1990	Average 1991–2000	Average growth rate 1980–1990	Average growth rate 1990–2000
Belize	8.3	4.2	1.9	3.0	2.2	110.7	2.2	2.1
Bolivia	8.0	9.5	5.9	6.1	8.9	42.6	-1.9	1.3
Brazil	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.1	5.5	23.0	-0.4	1.3
Colombia	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.9	42.3	1.3	0.8
Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	33.9	—	—
Dominica	16.1	8.6	6.5	9.0	3.9	114.9	—	—
Dominican Republic	2.1	0.7	0.3	3.2	4.8	69.1	0.4	4.1
Ecuador	1.2	1.4	1.2	3.1	5.2	73.2	-0.5	-0.3
El Salvador	8.5	3.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	70.3	-1.5	2.4
Grenada	12.7	4.3	4.4	8.9	9.0	136.2	5.1	3.1
Guatemala	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	47.9	-1.6	1.4
Guyana	14.8	26.5	16.4	13.0	9.4	207.8	-3.0	4.5
Haiti	7.8	12.0	5.1	0.2	0.3	33.4	-2.3	-2.7
Honduras	7.9	9.7	7.8	2.2	4.8	88.1	-0.7	0.4
Jamaica	7.0	1.8	0.1	4.0	6.2	104.9	1.2	0.1
Mexico	0.1	0.1	-0.0	2.3	2.3	64.6	-0.3	1.8
Nicaragua	10.7	41.5	26.6	5.6	10.6	121.3	-4.0	0.4
Panama	1.0	0.8	0.2	6.1	6.1	72.1	-0.7	2.7
Paraguay	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.1	55.6	-0.3	-0.7
Peru	1.6	1.1	0.8	3.1	1.3	33.8	-2.9	2.2
Saint Lucia	5.1	5.1	1.6	8.6	6.9	121.2	5.5	1.1
St Vincent	8.4	6.7	2.0	15.5	8.4	128.9	5.1	2.5
Suriname	5.6	13.4	4.4	—	—	34.7	-1.7	1.8
Venezuela	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.9	3.7	46.4	-1.7	-0.1

Source: All statistics computed using data from World Bank World Development Indicators, 2002

Figure 11.1 Aid Concentration Curve for all DAC donors combined (2001)



Box 11.01 Concentrating aid on the poorest?

Aid concentration curves show whether donors' Official Development Assistance is targeted towards or away from the poorest countries.

The diagonal line shows what aid allocation would look like if it was allocated in direct proportion to the share of the world's poor living on less than US\$1/day in each country.

If most of a donor's aid goes to the poorest countries, then its concentration curve will be above the diagonal line and vice versa.

Figure 11.1 shows the concentration curve for all DAC donors combined.

The distribution of development assistance by the main bilateral aid donors

Figures 11.2 and 11.3 show aid concentration curves for the 'big six' bilateral donors – the United States, Japan, Germany, the UK, France and the Netherlands – together with, for comparative purposes, the aid concentration curve for all members of the DAC.

The aid concentration curves of the Netherlands and the UK are broadly progressive, while those of Japan and the United States are fairly regressive. The aid concentration curves of France and Germany lie in between, being fairly progressive at the low end of the global poverty distribution, but then becoming highly regressive at the

Figure 11.2 Aid Concentration Curves for the Netherlands, Japan and the United States (2001)

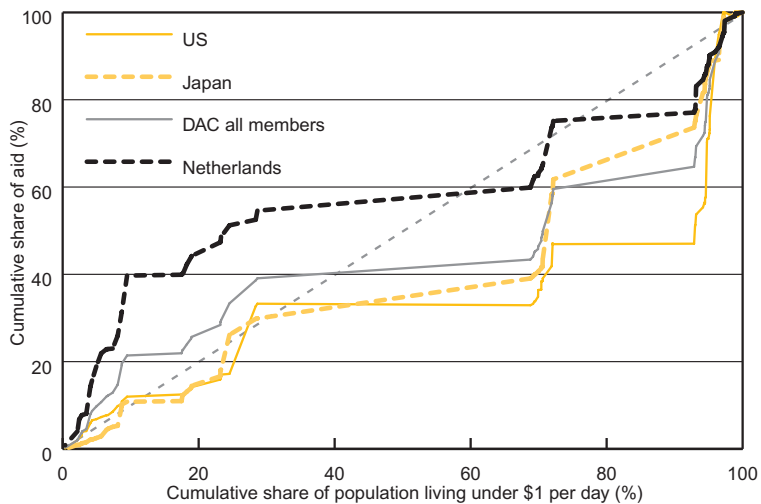
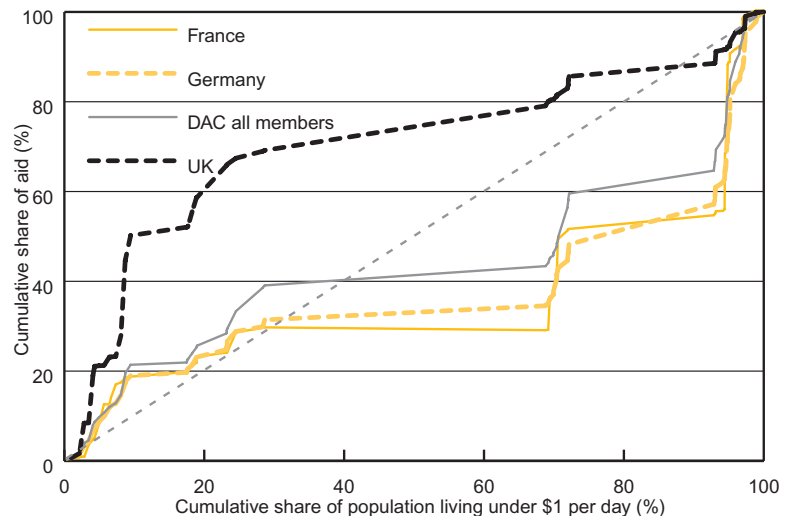


Figure 11.3 Aid Concentration Curves for the UK, Germany and France (2001)



top end of the distribution. The main reason why the Netherlands and UK's bilateral aid programme are progressive is that they give large amounts of aid (relative to their numbers of poor people) to a number of poor African countries, such as Ghana, Mozambique and Tanzania. Both countries also give significant (although still relative small) volumes of aid to the populous countries of South Asia (Bangladesh, Pakistan and most importantly India) where around 45% of the world's \$1/day poor live.

In contrast, France and the United States give large amounts of aid (both absolutely and relatively) to middle-income developing countries such as Egypt, Morocco and Russia (US) and Peru and Thailand (Japan) and less to the poorest (mostly sub-Saharan African) countries and South Asia. France and Germany resemble the Netherlands and the UK in giving relatively large amounts of aid to poor African countries but also resemble the Japan and the US, in giving considerable amounts to relatively prosperous middle income countries (notably, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Russia).

The distribution of aid from multilateral agencies

The three main providers of concessional multilateral development assistance – the European Union, World Bank and the UN System – distribute their aid in quite different ways. The aid provided by the World Bank through IDA appears relatively well targeted towards the poorest countries. In contrast, the European Commission spends large amounts of its aid on relatively well-off middle income countries (such as Brazil, South Africa, Turkey, Tunisia, and a number of countries in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet bloc). The third largest multilateral donor, the UN System, has a marginally progressive distribution of aid.

Source: CPRC Working Paper No 35, Baulch 2003

Figure 11.4 Aid Concentration Curves for the EC (2001)

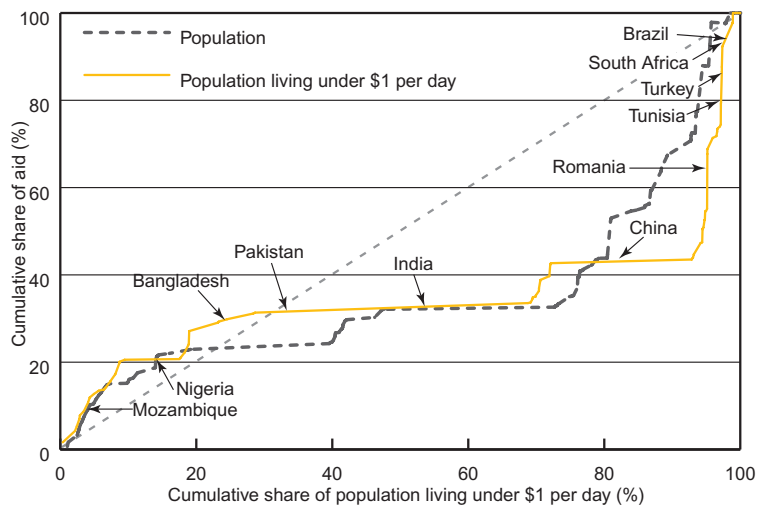


Figure 11.5 Aid Concentration Curves for the World Bank (IDA) (2001)

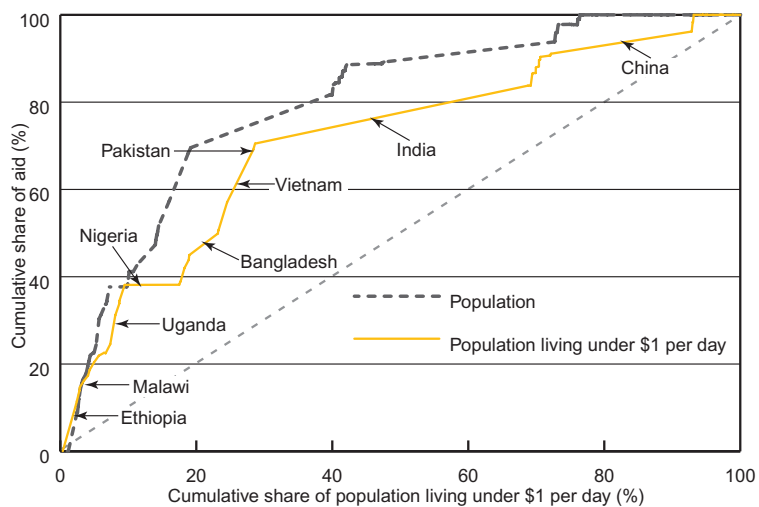


Figure 11.6 Aid Concentration Curves for the UN (2001)

