

**FIGURER**

Fig. 1

Headcount indices of poverty (% below each line)

	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005
<u>(a) Aggregate for developing world</u>									
Old estimates using 1993 ICP									
\$1.08 (1993)	40.6	33.0	28.7	28.7	25.6	22.8	22.3	20.4	17.2
New estimates using 2005 ICP									
\$1.00	41.4	34.4	29.8	29.5	27.0	23.1	22.8	20.3	16.1
\$1.25	51.8	46.6	41.8	41.6	39.1	34.4	33.7	30.6	25.2
\$1.45	58.4	54.4	49.9	49.4	47.2	42.6	41.6	38.1	32.1
\$2.00	69.2	67.4	64.2	63.2	61.5	58.2	57.1	53.3	47.0
\$2.50	74.6	73.7	71.6	70.4	69.2	67.2	65.9	62.4	56.6
<u>(b) Excluding China</u>									
\$1.00	29.4	27.6	26.9	24.4	23.3	22.9	22.3	20.7	18.6
\$1.25	39.8	38.3	37.5	35.0	34.1	33.8	33.1	31.3	28.2
\$1.45	46.6	45.5	44.5	42.3	41.6	41.4	40.8	38.9	37.0
\$2.00	58.6	58.1	57.2	55.6	55.6	55.9	55.6	54.0	50.3
\$2.50	65.9	66.7	67.3	65.4	66.0	67.9	67.4	66.0	62.9

Note: The headcount index is the percentage of the relevant population living in households with consumption per person below the poverty line.

Numbers of poor (millions)

	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005
<u>(a) Aggregate for developing world</u>									
Old estimates using 1993 ICP									
\$1.08 (1993)	1488.5	1281.4	1178.5	1247.5	1172.4	1092.9	1119.8	1067.1	931.3
New estimates using 2005 ICP (number in millions below each line at 2005 PPP)									
\$1.00	1515.0	1334.7	1227.2	1286.7	1237.9	1111.9	1145.6	1066.6	876.0
\$1.25	1896.2	1808.2	1720.0	1813.4	1794.9	1656.2	1696.2	1603.1	1376.7
\$1.45	2137.7	2111.5	2051.7	2153.5	2165.0	2048.1	2095.7	1997.9	1751.7
\$2.00	2535.1	2615.4	2639.7	2755.9	2821.4	2802.1	2872.1	2795.7	2561.5
\$2.50	2731.6	2858.7	2944.6	3071.0	3176.7	3231.4	3316.6	3270.6	3084.7
<u>(b) Excluding China</u>									
\$1.08 (1993)	854.9	856.1	868.1	873.1	838.2	881.5	897.1	890.5	858.2
New estimates at 2005 ICP (number in millions below each line at 2005 PPP)									
\$1.00	784.5	786.2	814.9	787.6	793.4	823.2	843.2	821.9	769.9
\$1.25	1061.1	1088.3	1134.3	1130.2	1162.3	1213.4	1249.5	1240.0	1169.0
\$1.45	1244.0	1293.2	1348.9	1365.3	1418.9	1488.1	1541.7	1543.5	1535.2
\$2.00	1563.0	1652.1	1732.7	1795.1	1895.2	2009.9	2101.9	2140.8	2087.9
\$2.50	1759.5	1895.4	2037.6	2110.2	2250.4	2439.2	2546.4	2615.6	2611.0

Fig. 2

Regional breakdown of headcount index for international poverty lines  
(a) % living below \$1.00 a day

Region	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005
East Asia and Pacific	77.7	65.5	54.2	54.7	50.8	36.0	35.5	27.6	16.8
Of which China	84.0	69.4	54.0	60.2	53.7	36.4	35.6	28.4	15.9
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	1.7	1.3	1.1	2.0	4.3	4.6	5.1	4.6	3.7
Latin America and Caribbean	11.5	13.4	12.6	9.8	9.1	10.8	10.8	11.0	8.2
Middle East and North Africa	7.9	6.1	5.7	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.6
South Asia	59.4	55.6	54.2	51.7	46.9	47.1	44.1	43.8	40.3
Of which India	59.8	55.5	53.6	51.3	49.4	46.6	44.8	43.9	41.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.7	56.2	54.8	57.9	57.1	58.7	58.2	55.1	50.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>25.2</b>

% living below \$2.50 a day									
East Asia and Pacific	95.4	93.5	89.7	87.3	83.7	74.9	71.7	62.6	50.7
Of which China	99.4	97.4	92.4	91.6	86.5	76.4	71.7	61.6	49.5
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	15.2	12.5	11.2	12.0	15.1	18.3	21.4	17.8	12.9
Latin America and Caribbean	29.2	32.4	29.6	26.0	25.9	28.8	28.0	28.4	22.1
Middle East and North Africa	39.0	34.8	34.6	31.2	31.4	32.5	30.8	29.5	28.4
South Asia	92.6	91.5	90.8	90.3	88.6	88.5	86.7	86.5	84.4
Of which India	92.5	91.5	90.8	90.2	89.9	88.7	87.6	86.9	85.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	81.0	82.3	81.0	82.5	82.5	84.2	83.8	82.5	80.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>56.6</b>

(b) Number living below \$1.25 a day									
East Asia and Pacific	1071.5	947.3	822.4	873.3	845.3	622.3	635.1	506.8	316.2
Of which China	835.1	719.9	585.7	683.2	632.7	442.8	446.7	363.2	207.7
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	7.1	5.7	4.8	9.1	20.1	21.8	24.3	21.7	17.3
Latin America and Caribbean	42.0	52.3	52.3	42.9	41.8	52.2	54.8	58.4	46.1
Middle East and North Africa	13.7	11.6	11.9	9.7	9.8	10.6	11.5	10.3	11.0
South Asia	548.3	547.6	569.1	579.2	559.4	594.4	588.9	615.9	595.6
Of which India	420.5	416.0	428.0	435.5	444.3	441.8	447.2	460.5	455.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	213.7	243.8	259.6	299.1	318.5	355.0	381.6	390.0	390.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1896.2</b>	<b>1808.2</b>	<b>1720.0</b>	<b>1813.4</b>	<b>1794.9</b>	<b>1656.2</b>	<b>1696.2</b>	<b>1603.1</b>	<b>1376.7</b>

Number living below \$2.50 a day									
East Asia and Pacific	1315.8	1352.8	1361.9	1393.7	1393.7	1293.9	1282.8	1150.5	955.2
Of which China	987.5	1009.8	1001.7	1040.4	1019.0	930.2	899.2	788.8	645.6
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	64.3	54.4	50.2	55.7	71.0	86.4	101.2	84.0	61.0
Latin America and Caribbean	106.9	126.3	122.6	113.9	119.5	139.5	142.1	150.5	121.8
Middle East and North Africa	67.6	66.1	71.8	70.3	75.9	83.8	84.2	85.2	86.7
South Asia	855.0	902.1	954.6	1011.0	1056.1	1118.5	1156.8	1216.3	1246.2
Of which India	650.3	686.1	725.0	766.5	808.8	841.1	875.2	911.4	938.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	322.0	356.9	383.5	426.4	460.6	509.4	549.5	584.0	613.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2731.6</b>	<b>2858.7</b>	<b>2944.6</b>	<b>3071.0</b>	<b>3176.7</b>	<b>3231.4</b>	<b>3316.6</b>	<b>3270.6</b>	<b>3084.7</b>

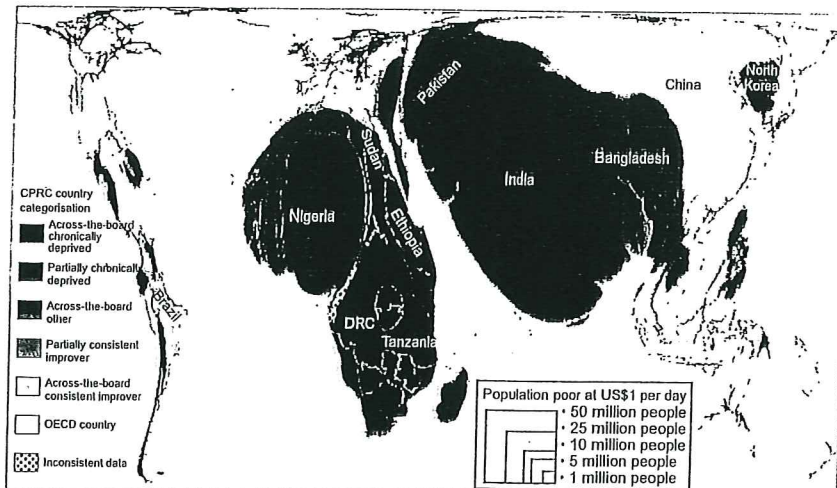
Fig. 3

**Forskjell mellom kjøpekraftsjustering (PPP) og omregning etter valutakurser (USD per capita)**

Kina	1277	246
Nicaragua	1448	443
Elfenbeinskysten	1452	571
Ungarn	5651	2839
Italia	13696	13359
Storbritannia	14291	14656
USA	19007	19007

Kilde: Almås 2009

Fig. 4

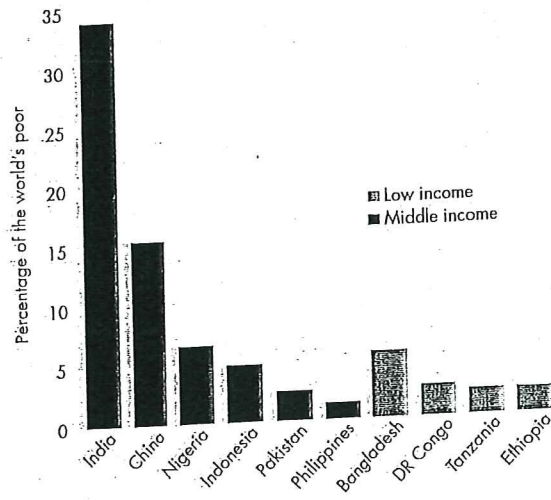


The global distribution of poverty (2008)

Source: Chronic Poverty Research Centre, Chronic Poverty Report 2008–2009 (Manchester, CPRC: University of Manchester, 2008). The area of each country is proportionate to the number of US\$1-a-day (extreme poor) people.

Fig. 5

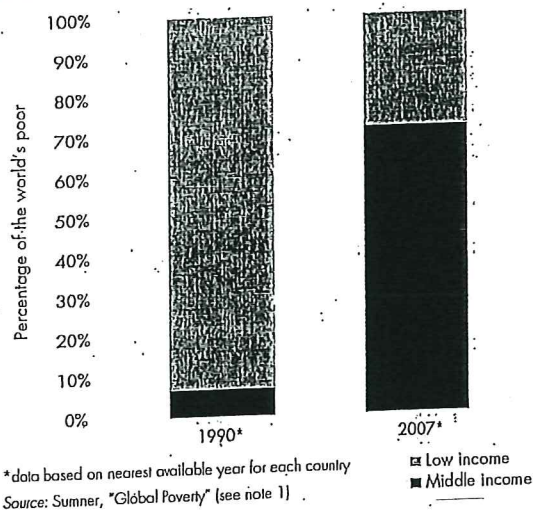
**Figure 3. Most of the World's Poor Live in Just a Few Countries**



Summer 2011b: 3

Fig. 6

**Figure 1. The World's Poor Have "Moved" from LICs to MICs**



Summer 2011b: 2

Fig. 7

	Human Development Index (HDI) value <sup>a</sup>	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Mean years of schooling (years)	Expected years of schooling (years)	Gross national income (GNI) per capita (PPP 2008 \$)	GNI per capita rank minus HDI rank	Nonincome HDI value
	2010	2010	2010	2010 <sup>b</sup>	2010	2010	2010
<b>Developed</b>							
OECD	0.879	80.3	11.4	15.9	37,077	—	0.904
Non-OECD	0.844	80.0	10.0	13.9	42,370	—	0.845
<b>Developing</b>							
Arab States	0.588	69.1	5.7	10.8	7,861	—	0.610
East Asia and the Pacific	0.643	72.6	7.2	11.5	6,403	—	0.692
Europe and Central Asia	0.702	69.5	9.2	13.6	11,462	—	0.740
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.704	74.0	7.9	13.7	10,642	—	0.746
South Asia	0.516	65.1	4.6	10.0	3,417	—	0.551
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.389	52.7	4.5	9.0	2,050	—	0.436
Very high human development	0.878	80.3	11.3	15.9	37,225	—	0.902
High human development	0.717	72.6	8.3	13.8	12,286	—	0.749
Medium human development	0.592	69.3	6.3	11.0	5,134	—	0.634
Low human development	0.393	56.0	4.1	8.2	1,490	—	0.445
Least developed countries	0.386	57.7	3.7	8.0	1,393	—	0.441
World	0.624	69.3	7.4	12.3	10,631	—	0.663

UNDP 2010: 145

Fig. 8

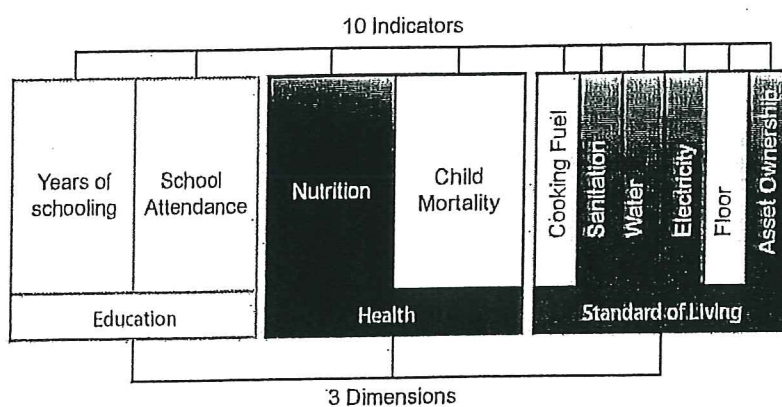
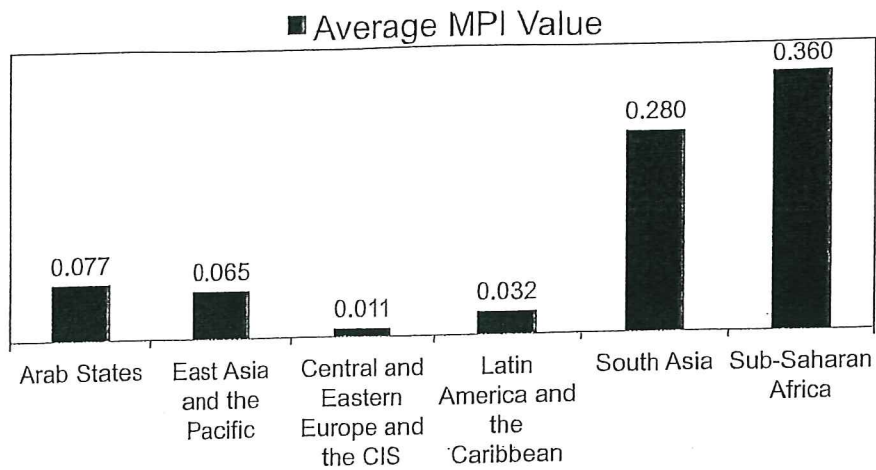


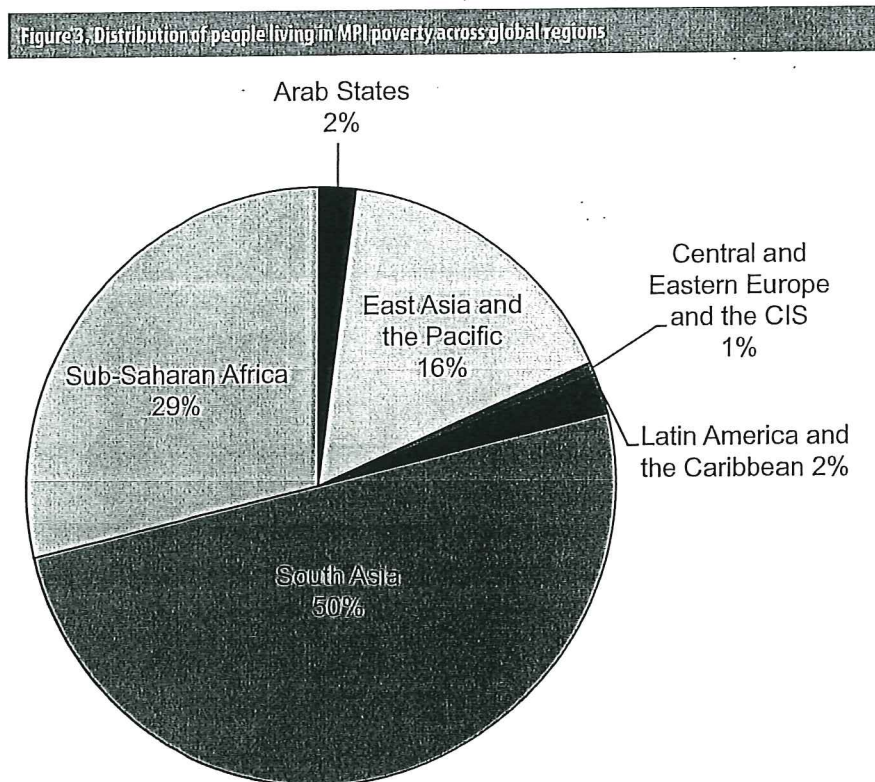
Fig. 9



The graph above shows the average MPI for each region

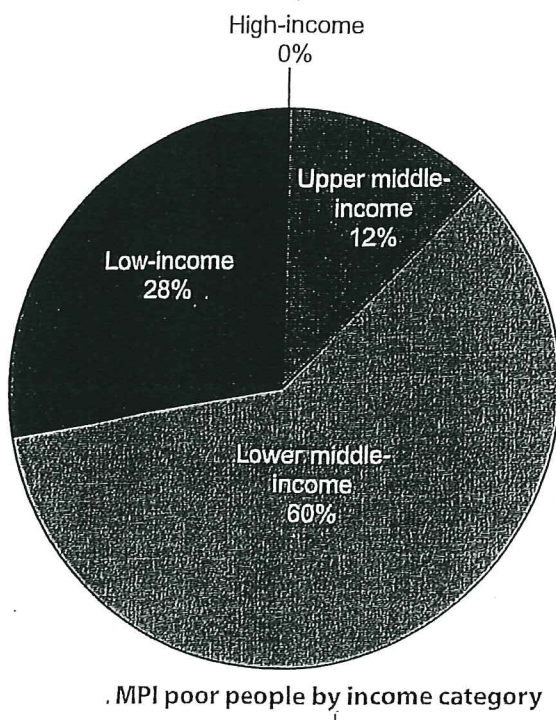
Alkire mfl. 2011b: 6

Fig. 10



Alkire mfl. 2011b: 3

Fig. 11



Alkire mfl. 2011b: 1

Fig. 12

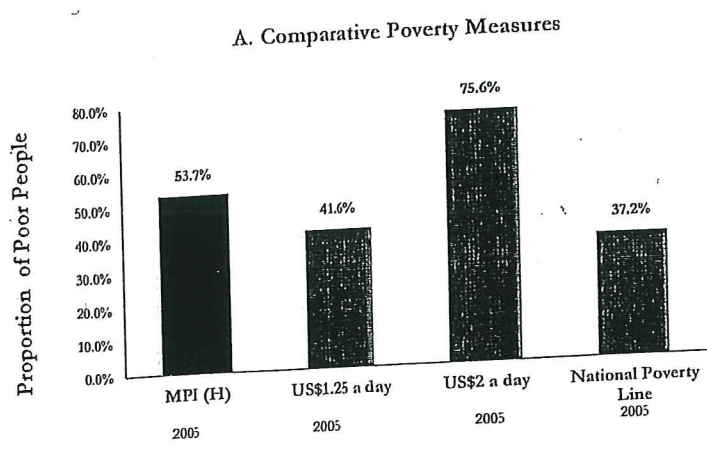




Fig. 13

I. Multidimensional Poverty across Sub-national Regions

Region	Percentage of Population	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI=HxA)	Incidence of Poverty (I)	Average Intensity Across the Poor (A)	Percentage of Population Vulnerable to Poverty	Percentage of Population in Severe Poverty
Andhra Pradesh	7.1%	0.209	44.5%	46.9%	18.0%	18.5%
Arunachal Pradesh	0.1%	0.274	53.0%	51.7%	15.3%	28.9%
Assam	2.7%	0.316	60.1%	52.6%	18.4%	32.5%
Bihar	8.0%	0.479	79.3%	60.3%	10.2%	53.5%
Chhattisgarh	2.3%	0.367	69.7%	52.6%	13.3%	37.6%
Delhi	1.1%	0.054	12.4%	43.5%	13.6%	3.4%
Goa	0.1%	0.085	20.0%	42.8%	16.5%	4.8%
Gujarat	4.9%	0.201	41.0%	48.9%	16.9%	18.5%
Haryana	2.0%	0.186	39.3%	47.4%	21.2%	16.0%
Himachal Pradesh	0.6%	0.125	29.9%	41.6%	25.7%	7.0%
Jammu and Kashmir	0.9%	0.194	41.0%	47.2%	20.7%	16.7%
Jharkhand	2.7%	0.441	74.8%	58.9%	11.9%	51.0%
Karnataka	5.5%	0.206	43.2%	47.7%	18.7%	18.7%
Kerala	2.6%	0.051	12.7%	40.2%	22.3%	2.1%
Madhya Pradesh	6.5%	0.374	68.1%	54.9%	14.2%	40.5%
Maharashtra	9.3%	0.180	37.9%	47.6%	19.9%	14.7%
Manipur	0.2%	0.191	40.8%	46.7%	22.8%	15.4%
Meghalaya	0.3%	0.307	56.6%	54.3%	15.4%	33.9%
Mizoram	0.1%	0.094	21.0%	44.7%	16.0%	7.0%
Nagaland	0.1%	0.264	51.7%	51.1%	19.5%	26.2%
Orissa	3.7%	0.339	63.2%	53.6%	15.7%	34.3%
Punjab	2.5%	0.112	24.6%	45.5%	19.4%	9.0%
Rajasthan	5.9%	0.338	62.8%	53.8%	14.6%	35.6%
Sikkim	0.1%	0.150	31.8%	47.0%	16.5%	12.1%
Tamil Nadu	5.5%	0.130	30.5%	42.7%	20.2%	8.7%
Tripura	0.3%	0.269	54.6%	49.3%	18.7%	25.5%
Uttar Pradesh	16.3%	0.369	68.1%	54.2%	14.8%	39.3%
Uttaranchal	0.8%	0.185	39.5%	46.7%	20.2%	15.8%
West Bengal	8.0%	0.304	57.4%	53.1%	16.0%	30.6%

Fig. 14

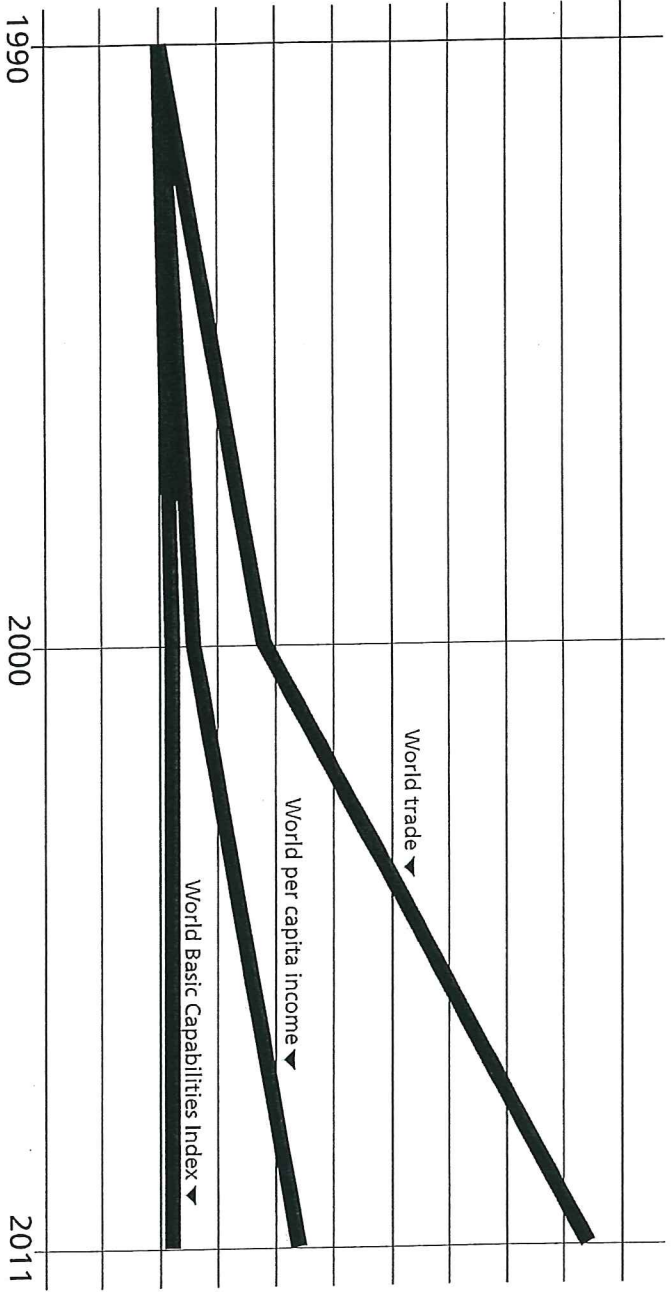
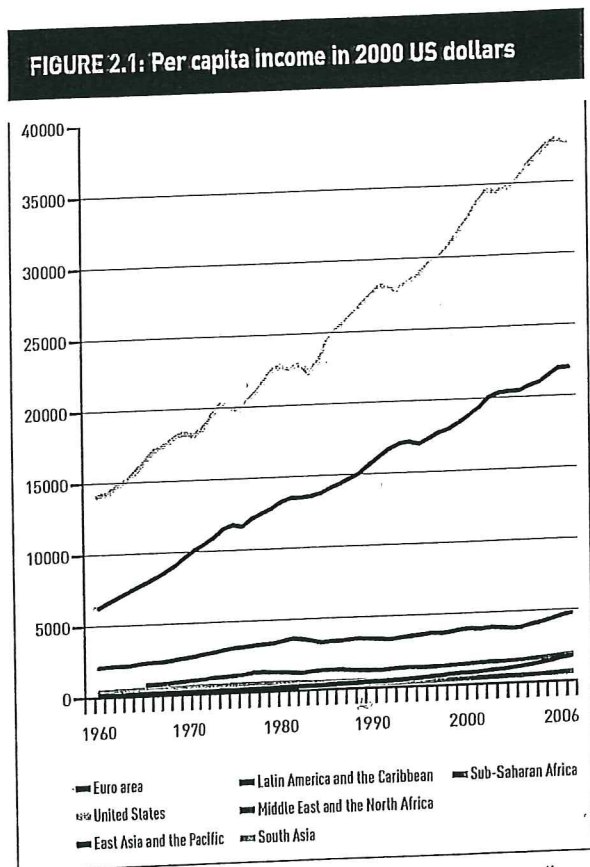


Fig. 15

Trends in rural headcount poverty: 1993-94 to 2004-05

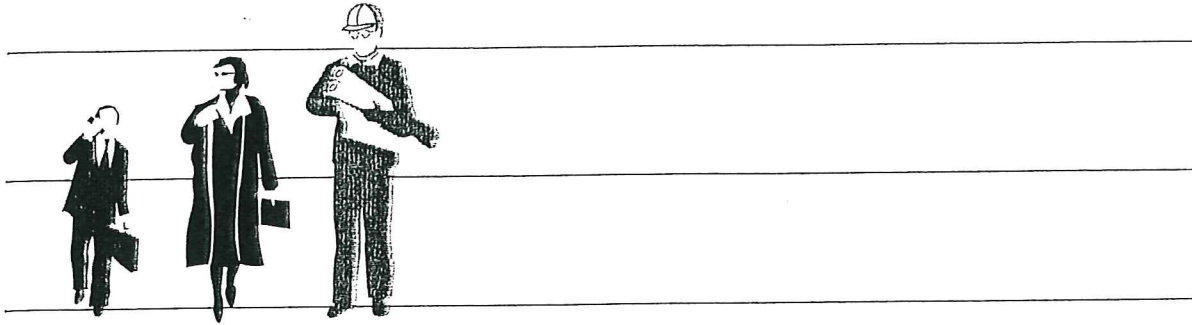
	Sample size (per-cent)	Rural headcount poverty (percent)					
		Became non-poor	Stayed non-poor	Stayed poor	Became poor	Poor in 1993-94	Poor in 2004-05
<b>All India</b>	13,459	18.2	41.8	17.9	22.1	36.1	40.0
Andhra Pradesh	5.8	13.7	58.7	3.8	23.7	17.6	27.6
Bihar	6.5	19.4	31.4	21.5	27.7	40.9	49.1
Gujarat	5.2	17.6	41.5	18.2	22.6	35.8	40.8
Haryana	6.5	14.8	56.0	11.0	18.2	25.8	29.2
Himachal Pradesh	5.4	24.3	52.4	14.1	9.1	38.5	23.2
Karnataka	5.6	24.2	41.7	12.2	21.9	36.4	34.1
Kerala	2.2	29.3	51.5	6.4	12.8	35.7	19.2
Maharashtra	10.4	11.9	51.8	11.6	24.7	23.5	36.3
MP (incl. Chattisgarh)	14.8	14.6	35.6	19.8	30.0	34.5	49.8
Orissa	6.9	13.9	22.7	38.1	25.2	52.0	63.3
Punjab	5.3	18.2	54.9	11.6	15.3	29.8	26.9
Rajasthan	8.1	22.4	39.2	21.1	17.3	43.5	38.4
Tamil Nadu	4.2	17.9	47.1	12.1	22.9	30.0	35.0
UP (incl. Uttaranchal)	5.4	19.8	32.5	23.8	24.0	43.5	47.8
West Bengal & NE	7.5	26.1	28.9	28.2	16.9	54.2	45.1
<b>Socio-religious group</b>							
Higher-caste Hindus	20.4	14.7	57.8	10.0	17.5	24.7	27.5
SCs & STs	33.9	20.6	31.5	24.2	23.7	44.8	47.9
OBCs	34.8	17.4	42.8	15.7	24.0	33.1	39.8
Muslims	8.1	20.3	33.4	25.2	21.1	45.6	46.3
All others	2.7	18.2	63.1	4.9	13.8	23.0	18.7
<b>Occupational group</b>							
Cultivators	37.8	13.8	44.7	16.1	25.3	30.0	41.4
Agricultural labour	21.0	20.1	29.4	24.7	25.8	44.8	50.5
Non-farm manual work	15.8	23.5	27.7	26.0	22.8	49.5	48.8
Non-farm self-employment	9.8	22.1	49.4	12.3	16.3	34.4	28.5
Salaried	10.6	19.8	66.1	6.2	7.9	26.0	14.1
Remittances, pensions, etc.	4.9	15.2	50.6	13.0	21.2	28.2	34.1
<b>Education (household head)</b>							
Illiterate	73.0	18.7	38.8	19.5	22.9	38.3	42.5
Primary	22.9	17.2	48.3	14.4	20.1	31.6	34.5
Secondary	4.1	14.5	59.7	8.7	17.2	23.1	25.9
<b>Household head age (years)</b>							
<30	6.1	20.4	33.6	23.3	22.6	43.8	45.9
30-40	20.5	14.7	37.4	20.0	27.9	34.7	47.9
40 & above	73.4	19.0	43.7	16.9	20.4	35.9	37.3

Fig. 16

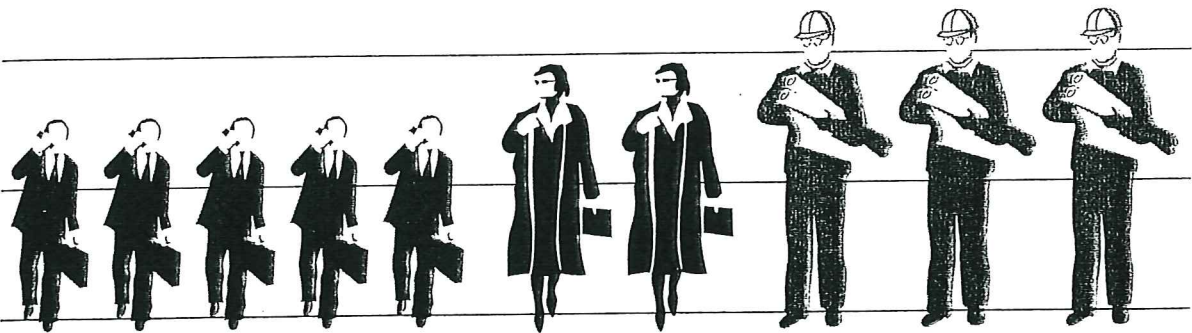


Source: Calculated from World Bank World Development Indicators online.

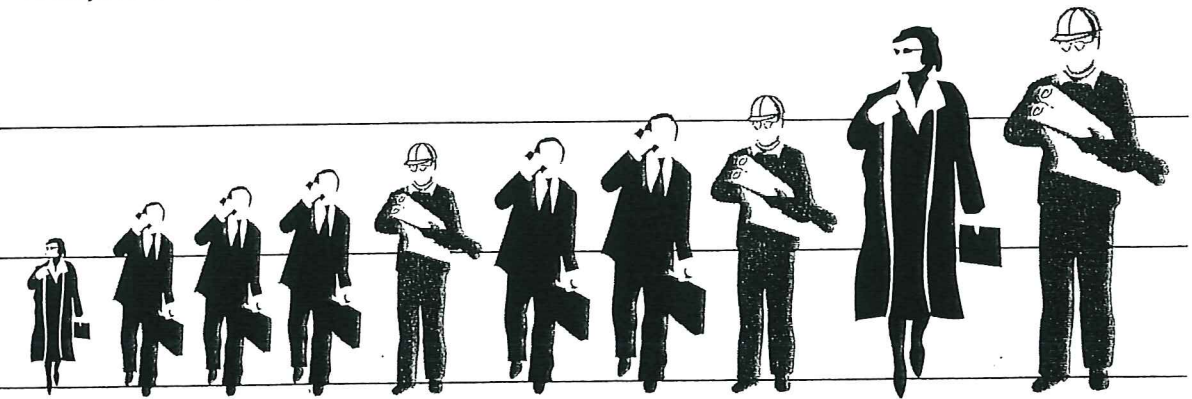
Fig. 17



Concept 1: three countries and three representatives with mean incomes (height)



Concept 2: entire population included but with mean incomes (height)



Concept 3: all individuals with their actual heights (incomes)

Three concepts of inequality illustrated.

Fig. 18

Poorest and Richest Population Quintiles in the World, 2007  
(or latest available) in constant 2000 U.S. dollars

Poorest				Richest			
Country	Quintile	GDP per capita	Population	Country	Quintile	GDP per capita	Population
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1	26	12,504,557	Luxembourg	5	104,189	95,999
Dem. Rep. of Congo	2	43	12,504,557	United States	5	96,946	60,316,000
Liberia	1	47	725,457	Singapore	5	76,189	917,720
Haiti	1	49	1,944,017	Switzerland	5	73,404	1,510,223
Burundi	1	49	1,567,596	Norway	5	70,184	941,831
Niger	1	50	2,827,937	Luxembourg	4	63,986	95,999
Guinea-Bissau	1	51	308,208	Ireland	5	63,507	871,386
Malawi	1	52	2,887,899	United Kingdom	5	58,408	12,196,061
Central African Rep.	1	60	851,481	Denmark	5	56,421	1,092,288
Dem. Rep. of Congo	3	65	12,504,557	Sweden	5	55,543	1,829,618

Source: Authors' calculations using World Bank (2011), UNU-WIDER (2008) and Eurostat (2011)

Ortiz og Cummins 2011: 12

Fig. 19

Summary Results of Global Income Distribution by Population Quintiles, 1990-2007  
(or latest available) in constant 2000 U.S. dollars

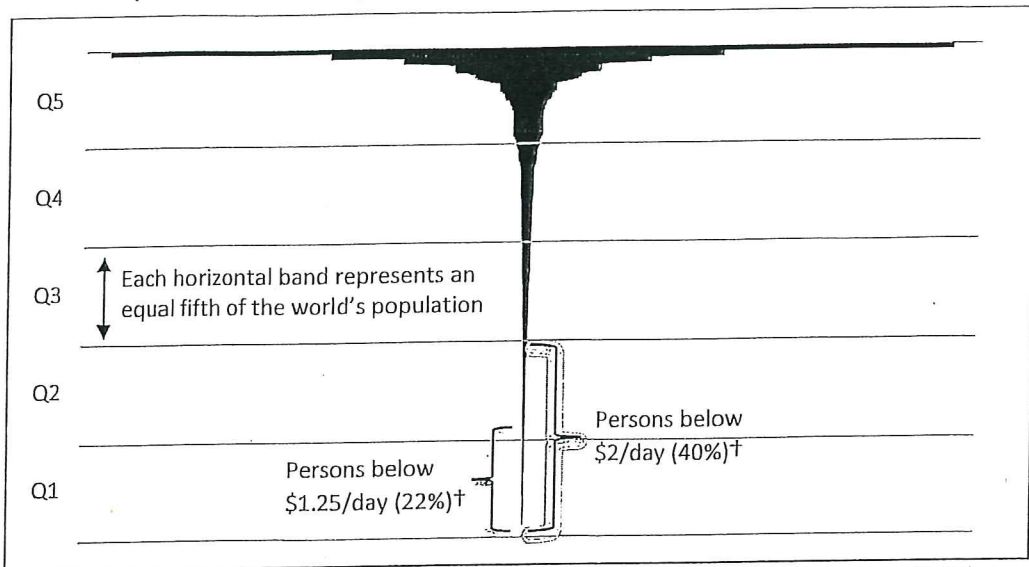
	Global Distribution (%)		
	1990	2000	2007
Q5	87.0	86.8	82.8
Q4	8.1	7.5	9.9
Q3	2.8	3.2	4.2
Q2	1.4	1.6	2.1
Q1	0.8	0.8	1.0
# of observations	100	126	135
% of global population	86.3	91.1	92.4
% of global GDP	79.0	81.4	82.6

Source: Authors' calculations using World Bank (2011), UNU-WIDER (2008) and Eurostat (2011)

Ortiz og Cummins 2011: 12

Fig. 20

Global Income Distributed by Percentiles of the Population in 2007  
(or latest available) in PPP constant 2005 international dollars\*



Source: Adapted from UNDP (2005) using World Bank (2011), UNU-WIDER (2008) and Eurostat (2011)

Ortiz og Cummins 2011: 21

Fig. 21

Estimated Global Gini Indices, 1820-2002

Year	Gini
1820	43.0
1850	53.2
1870	56.0
1913	61.0
1929	61.6
1950	64.0
1960	63.5
1980	65.7
2002	70.7

Source: Milanovic (2009)

Ortiz og Cummins 2011: 20

Fig. 22

**Landholding patterns in selected countries and regions**

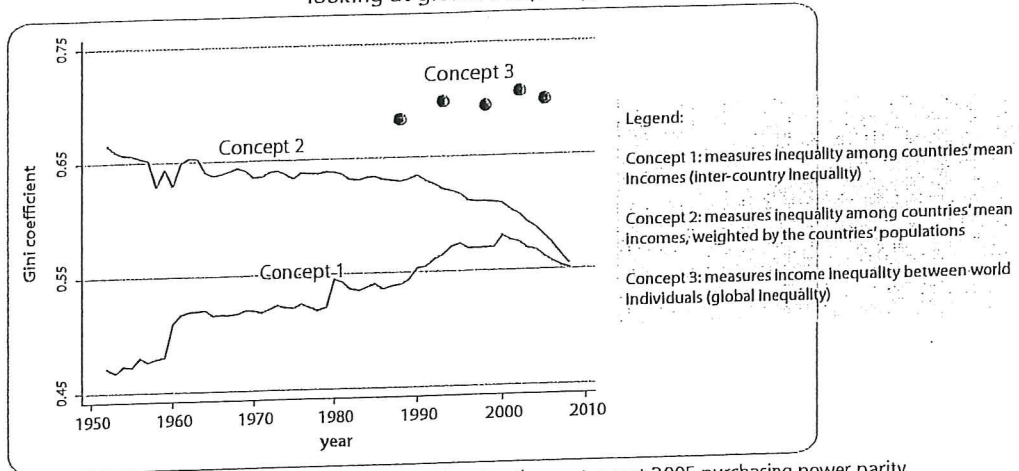
Country	Year	Distribution of landholding by percentile groups of agricultural households					Landless population as % of rural population (1988)	
		Lowest 20%	Second 20%	Third 20%	Fourth 20%	Highest 20%		
<b>South America</b>								
Bolivia	1978	5.8	5.8	5.8	9.3	73.3	10	
Ecuador	1987	1.0	1.6	4.2	9.6	83.6	23	
Peru	1984	3.3	3.3	3.3	17.1	73.0	19	
<b>Central America and the Caribbean</b>								
El Salvador	1985	5.1	5.1	5.1	10.6	74.1	41	
Guatemala	1979	0.8	1.6	3.3	4.2	90.1	21	
Honduras	1980-81	2.9	2.9	3.8	11.4	79.0	26	
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	1983-84	2.3	5.4	12.5	23.6	56.2	20	
India	1976-77	4.1	4.1	6.3	20.3	65.2	30	
Nepal	1982	2.6	2.6	7.7	19.8	67.3	18	
<b>Southeast Asia and the Pacific</b>								
Indonesia	1976-77	3.0	6.2	11.3	24.0	55.5	15	
Thailand	1978	4.0	8.3	16.3	24.2	47.2	15	
Philippines	1981	3.2	8.1	11.6	20.4	56.7	34	
<b>Near East</b>								
Egypt	1984	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	55.2	25	
Morocco	1981-82	6.8	6.8	6.8	21.6	58.0	15	
<b>West and Central Africa</b>								
Cameroon	1984	3.6	9.3	15.0	21.6	50.5		
Ghana	1984	7.8	8.7	7.8	18.6	58.0		
<b>Southern Africa</b>								
Mozambique	1998	Smallholders accounted for 95% of cultivated land, with the remaining 5% occupied by state farms, cooperatives, private farms and joint ventures						
South Africa	1994	Smallholders held 13% of the land area, with 67,000 commercial farmers owning 86% of the agricultural land						
Zimbabwe	1993	One million smallholders in communal lands owned 50% of agricultural land; 13,335 large and medium commercial farms controlled 37% of the best agricultural land						

Source: Ghimire 2001.



**Fig. 23**

- The mother of all inequality disputes: three ways of looking at global inequality, 1952–2007



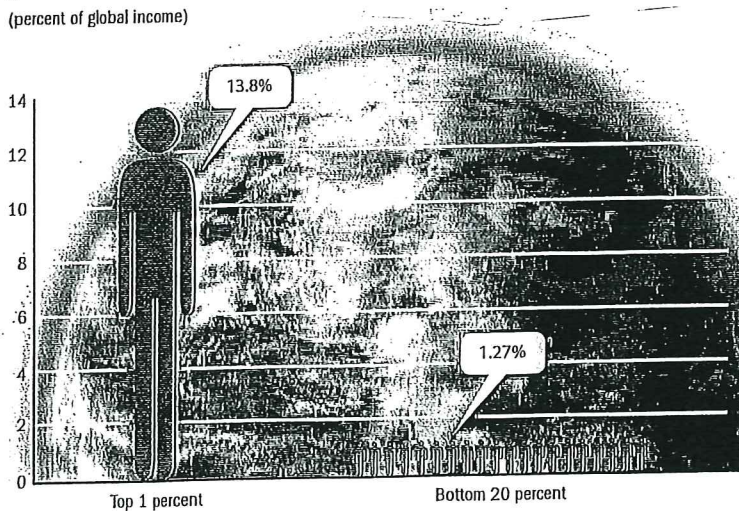
Source: Own update of Milanovic (2005), using the most recent 2005 purchasing power parity.

Milanovic 2010: 19

**Fig. 24**

**What a difference!**

The richest 1 percent of people in the world receive nearly 14 percent of global income while the poorest 20 percent received just over 1 percent.  
(percent of global income)

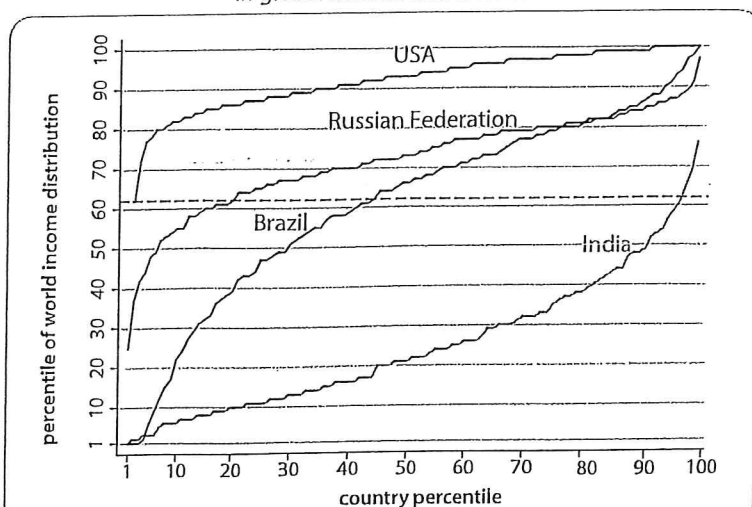


Sources: World Income Distribution database; and author's calculations.  
Note: Data are for 2005.

Milanovic 2011b: 10

**Fig. 25**

Figure 1.2 — Position of different countries and their income classes in global income distribution



Source: Own update of Milanovic (2005), using the most recent 2005 purchasing power parity.

Milanovic 2010: 19

**Fig. 26**

Nominal and real (food) hourly wages for several occupations  
Annual after-tax wage divided by the number of effective annual hours of work, March 2009

	Building laborer 1/		Skilled industrial worker 2/		Engineer 3/	
	Nominal after tax wage (in \$)	Real food wage	Nominal after tax wage (in \$)	Real food wage	Nominal after tax wage (in \$)	Real food wage
New York	16.6	16.6	29.0	29.0	26.5	26.5
London	9.7	15.4	19.0	30.4	22.1	35.2
Beijing	0.8	1.3	2.3	3.8	5.8	9.5
Delhi	0.5	1.7	2.1	6.9	2.9	9.1
Nairobi	0.6	1.5	2.0	4.7	4.0	9.2
Rich vs. poor (unweighted ratio) 4/	20.4	10.9	11.0	5.8	5.8	3.3

Note: Food prices are estimated from a basket of 39 food products with weights reflecting West European consumption patterns. New York food prices are set equal to 1. Real food wage (in New York food prices) is estimated by dividing the nominal after-tax dollar wage by the food price index (not shown here). Annual number of hours worked is equal to the weekly number of hours of work given for each profession and country separately (UBS, 2009, pp. 34-35) multiplied by 52 weeks, and reduced for the number of official and paid vacation days per year for each country (UBS, 2009, p. 30).

Milanovic 2011a: 15

Fig. 27

GDP per person around the world, 1820-2008

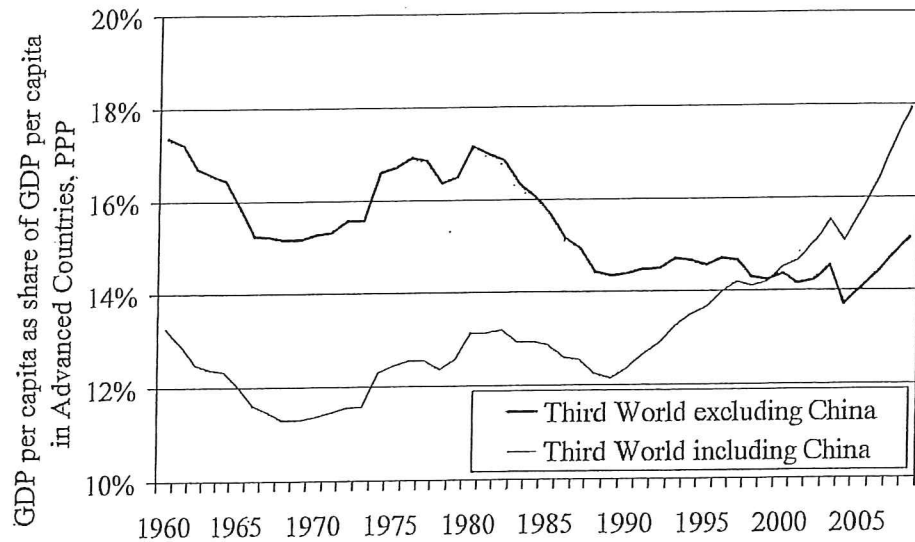
	1820	1913	1940	1989	2008
Great Britain	1706	4921	6856	16414	23742
Netherlands	1838	4049	4832	16695	24695
Other Western Europe	1101	3608	4837	16880	21190
Mediterranean Europe	945	1824	2018	11129	18218
Northern Europe	898	2935	4534	17750	25221
USA, Canada, NZ, Australia	1202	5233	6838	21255	30152
Eastern Europe	683	1695	1969	5905	8569
USSR	688	1488	2144	7112	7904
Argentina, Uruguay, Chile	712	3524	3894	6453	8885

	1820	1913	1940	1989	2008
Other Latin American countries	636	1132	1551	4965	6751
Japan	669	1387	2874	17943	22816
Taiwan & S Korea	591	835	1473	8510	20036
China	600	552	562	1834	6725
Indian Sub-continent	533	673	686	1232	2698
Other east Asia	562	830	840	2419	4521
Middle East & North Africa	561	994	1600	3879	5779
Sub-Saharan Africa	415	568	754	1166	1387
World	666	1524	1958	5130	7614

GDP measures the total output of goods and services in an economy as well as the total income generated by it. In this table, GDP is valued in 1990 US dollars so the volume of production (real income) can be compared over time and across space.  
 Note: Great Britain includes Northern Ireland from 1940

Fig. 28 og fig. 29

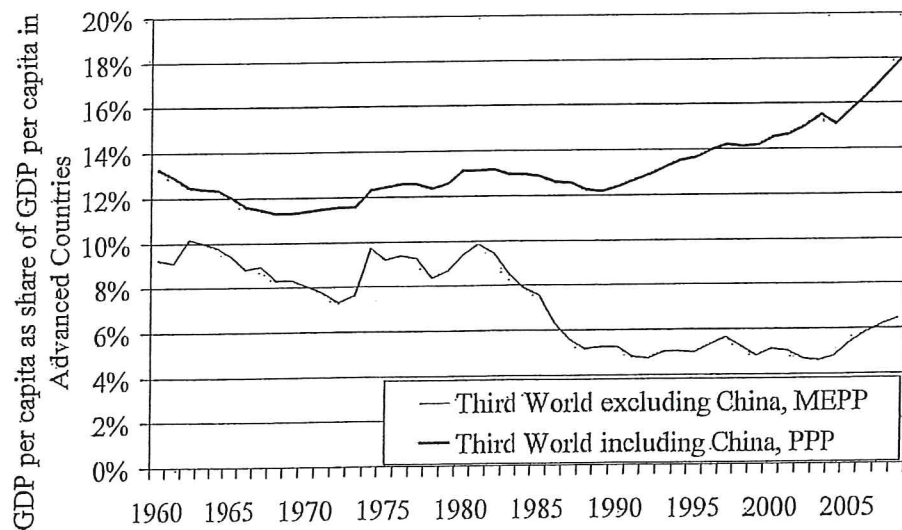
ALAN FREEMAN



World inequality using PPP (low = less equal).

Note: PPP = Purchasing Power Parity (International dollars).

Source: International Comparison Project (ICP).



Inequality measures compared (low = less equal).

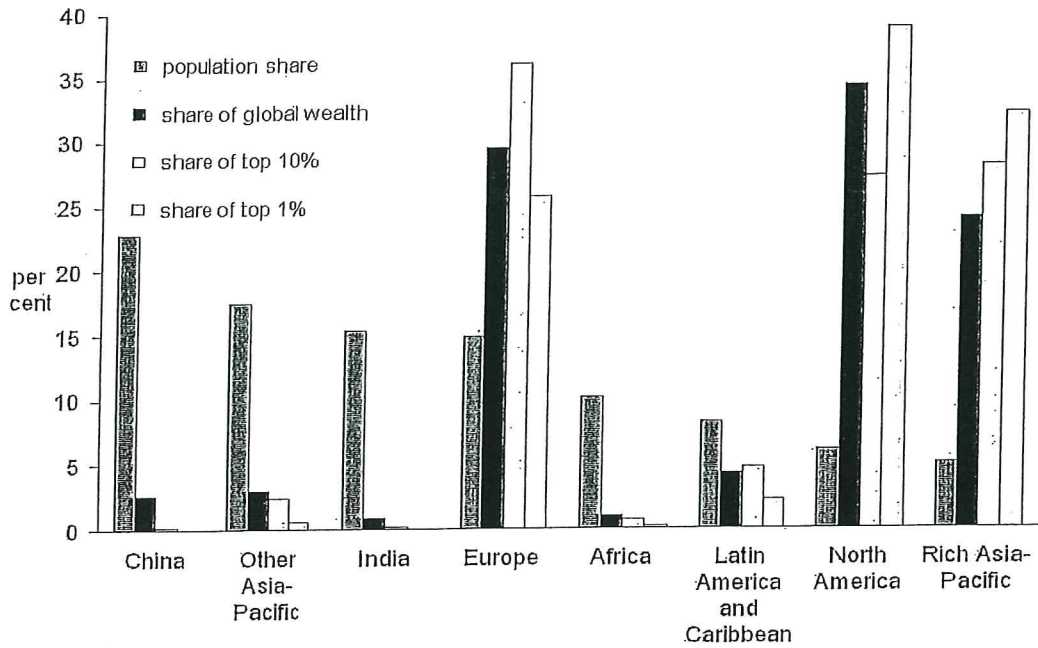
Sources: World Economic Outlook (WEO) database of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), at [www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2009/02/weodata/index.asp](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2009/02/weodata/index.asp); International Comparison Project (ICP); supplemented from national sources.

**Fig. 30**

Oversikt over reell timelønn, et utvalg indikatorer på kjøpekraft og antall timer i en normal uke, i et utvalg asiatiske land med betydelig tekstilproduksjon.

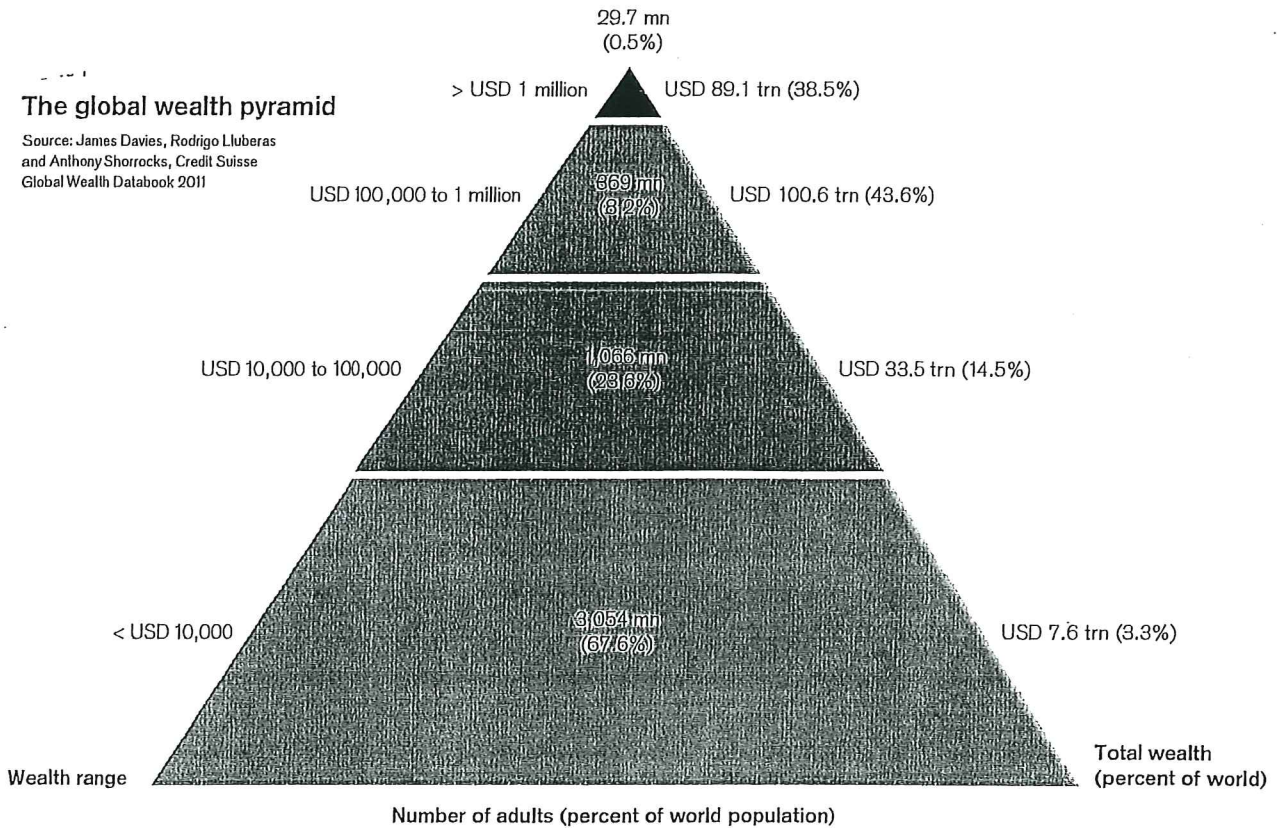
Land	Reell timelønn <sup>14</sup>	Hva langt rekker en timelønn? Én av de følgende varene/tjenestene	Timer per uke
Bangladesh	11,15 BDTK <sup>15</sup>	0,04 kg kjøtt (uspesifisert) <i>eller</i> 0,37 kg ris 0,10 kg linser 0,45 kg løk 2/3 deler av et lite såpestykke 1-2 billetter med offentlig transport til jobben 2-6 % av en time hos legen (inkl. ikke medisiner) En 5 min lokal telefonsamtale (10-15 BDTK)	60 <sup>16</sup>
India	13,07 Rs <sup>17</sup>	0,05 kg kjøtt (uspesifisert) <i>eller</i> 0,38 kg ris (medium kvalitet) <sup>18</sup> 0,17 kg gule linser 0,82 kg løk En halv såpe (25 Rs.) 0,02 månedskort med offentlig transport 13 % av en time hos legen <sup>19</sup> 13 min. lang telefonsamtale	54
Kina – Dongguan	6.85 RMB	0,34 kg svinekjøtt <i>eller</i> 0,87 kg egg 1,37 kg ris 1,66 kg soyabønner 0,86 kg tomater Vel ett og et halvt såpestykke 2/3 av en pakke vaskepulver Ca. 3 billetter med kollektiv transport til jobb Ca. tre legebesøk Litt over 9 min lang lokal telefonsamtale	72,5

**Fig. 31** Population and wealth shares by region



Davies 2008: 12

**Fig. 32**

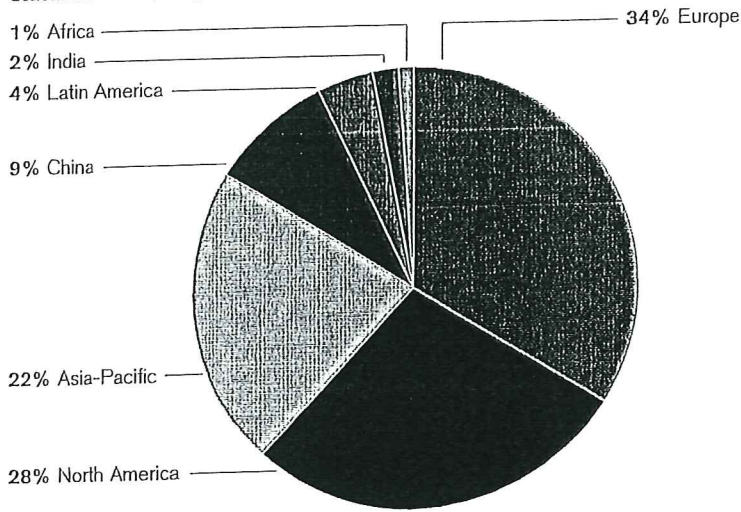


Credit Suisse 2011: 14

Fig. 33

**Wealth shares in 2011 by region (%)**

Source: James Davies, Rodrigo Lluberas and Anthony Shorrocks, Credit Suisse Global Wealth Databook 2011

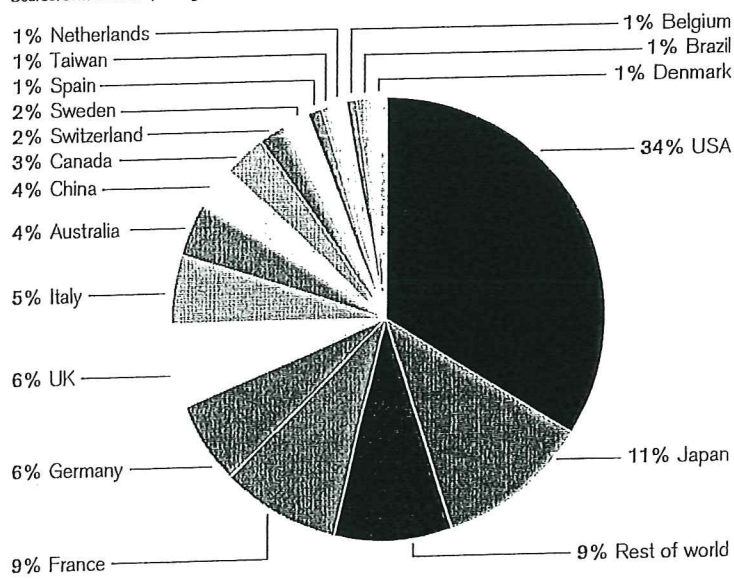


Credit Suisse 2011: 9

Fig. 34

**Dollar millionaires by country of residence**

Source: James Davies, Rodrigo Lluberas and Anthony Shorrocks, Credit Suisse Global Wealth Databook 2011



Credit Suisse 2011: 16

**Fig. 35**

**Top 10 countries with the highest average wealth per adult**

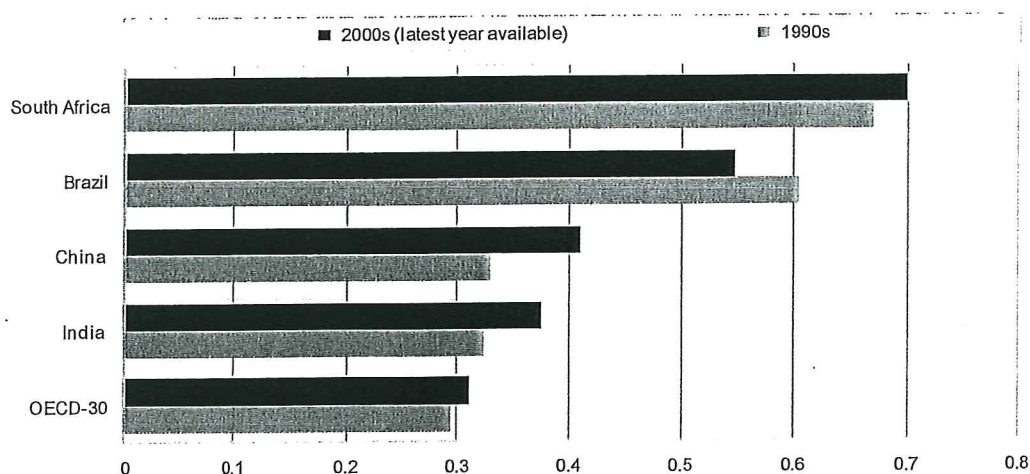
Country	Average wealth per adult 2010 (USD)	% change 2010 versus 2000
Switzerland	372,692	60%
Norway	326,530	195%
Australia	320,909	211%
Singapore	255,488	127%
France	255,156	146%
Sweden	243,506	93%
US	236,213	23%
Luxembourg	234,972	27%
UK	229,940	41%
Italy	226,423	89%

Credit Suisse 2011

**Fig. 36**

**Change in inequality levels, BCIS and OECD countries, 1990s versus 2000s<sup>a</sup>**

Gini coefficient of household income<sup>b</sup>



StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932332246>

- a) Data for the 1990s refer to 1993 for the BCIS countries and to the mid-1980s for the OECD-30. Data for 2000s refer to mid-2000s, except for Brazil and South Africa, which is 2008.
- b) Gini coefficients are based on equivalised incomes for OECD countries; per capita incomes for Brazil, China and South Africa; and per capita consumption for India.



Fig. 37

South Africa's average monthly wage by race, 1993-2008

At South African Rands constant 2008

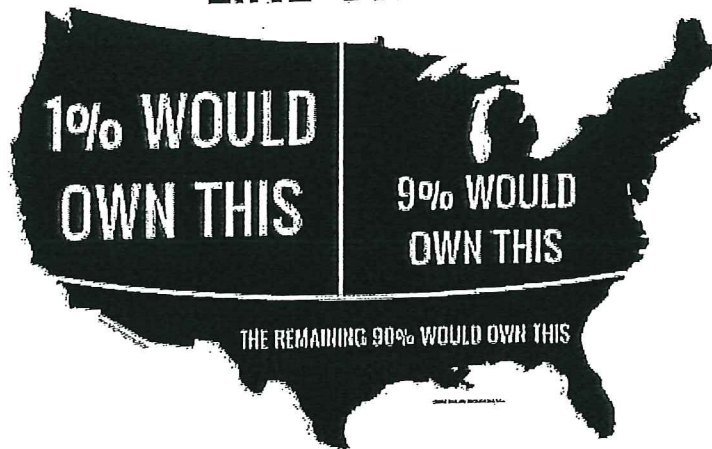
	African	Coloured	Indian	White
1993	2 104	3 382	5 421	10 803
1997	2 969	3 017	5 270	9 508
2001	2 588	3 834	6 315	11 162
2005	3 118	4 381	6 940	12 026
2008	2 576	3 362	7 350	11 240
Change 1993-2008 (in %)	22.4	-0.6	35.6	4.0

OECD 2010: 217

Fig. 38

The Congressional Budget Office confirms that the top 1% has tripled its income since 1979, while the upper middle class has increased its wealth much more modestly, and the rest of the country has seen only a small gain.

IF U.S. LAND WERE DIVIDED  
LIKE U.S. WEALTH

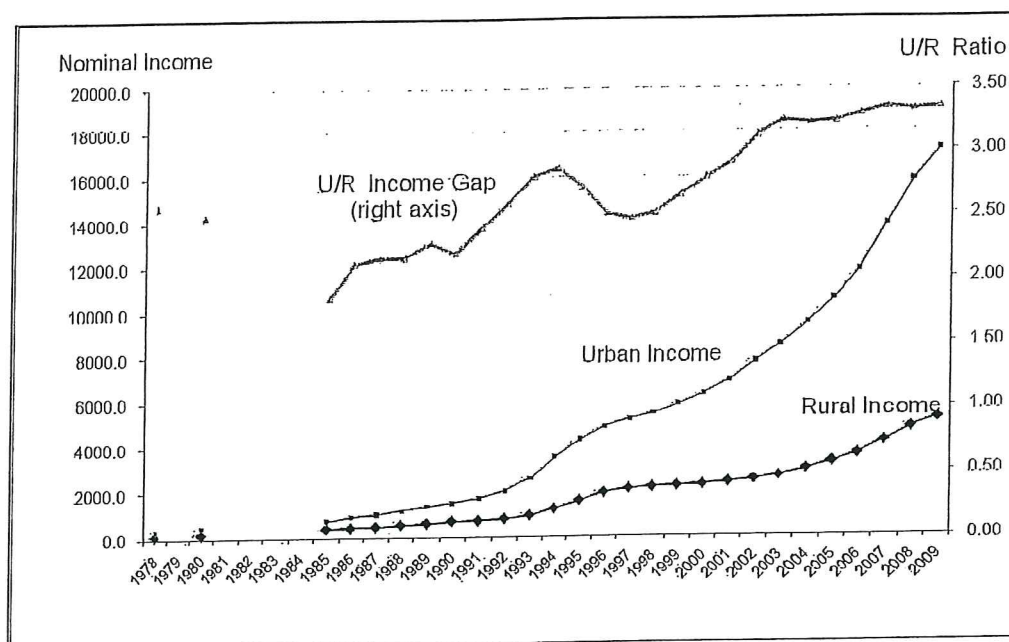


Just to be clear, the 1% are about 3 million, the 9% are about 27 million, and everyone else crowded into that little torrid strip is about 278 million.

courtesy [http://27.media.tumblr.com/tumblr\\_ltlc07b69D1qj171uo1\\_500.jpg](http://27.media.tumblr.com/tumblr_ltlc07b69D1qj171uo1_500.jpg)

**Fig. 39**

Evolution of rural-urban income gap



Notes: Calculated by authors based on China Statistic Yearbooks. It breaks where the data is not available.

Wang 2011: 5

**Fig. 40**

**Income Poverty Comparisons, Selected Chinese Provinces, 2005 (% of rural population)**

	Jiangsu	Liaoning	Hunan	Sichuan	Shaanxi	Total*	All China*
Chinese Poverty Line	0.7	4.2	1.1	7.6	5.6	4.2	2.9
Old PPP \$1/day Line	1.8	5.9	4.8	13.4	11.7	8.2	4.0
New PPP \$1/day Line	6.1	18.1	14.9	28.9	45.1	22.1	13.7
New PPP \$2/day Line	33.4	55.4	59.7	75.8	87.6	63.1	47.1

\* "Total" is for the five provinces; "All China" is for China's 2005 rural population

Sources: NBS 2006 Provincial yearbooks for each province, NBS China Statistical Yearbook 2007, Dikhanov 1999, and calculations. Note: Results are rough approximations because of the likelihood that PPP price comparisons for China as a whole are not accurately representative of price comparisons and income weights of poor household budget patterns. Nevertheless, the general orders of magnitude are almost certain to reflect actual provincial poverty differences.

Keidel 2009: 554

Fig. 41

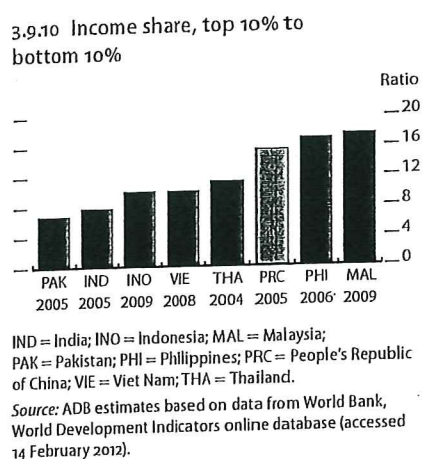
### Historical Emissions by Country, 1850–2006

Country	Historical cumulative emissions (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> )	Per capita historical cumulative emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> )
United Kingdom	68236	1133.0
United States	333748	1125.6
Germany	80377	974.6
Russia	93082	650.2
Australia	12716	623.3
France	32279	530.3
Japan	44535	348.5
South Africa	12793	272.8
Mexico	11768	114.2
China	99204	76.0
Brazil	9458	50.6
India	27434	25.1
World	1150800	178.0

Source: World Resources Institute, Climate Analysis Indicators Tool. Available at <http://cait.wri.org/> (last accessed 18 March 2010).

UNDP China 2010: 30

Fig. 42



Asian Development Bank 2012: 135

Fig. 43

Number and area of agricultural and livestock estates  
by groups of total area – Brazil – 2006

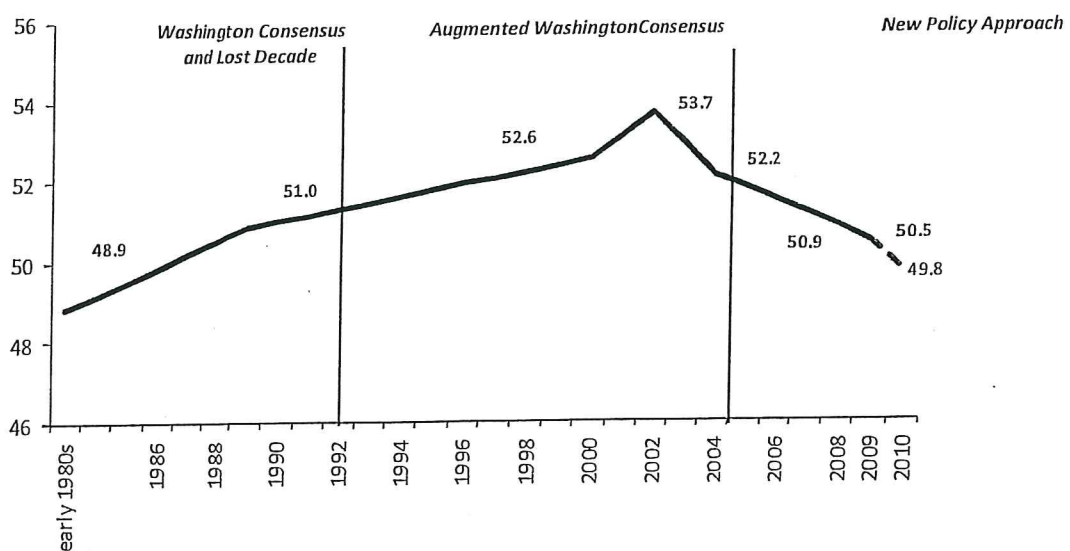
Groups of total area	Number of estates (units)	%	Area of the estates (hectares)	%
Less than 10 hectares	2,477,071	47.86	7,798,607	2.36
10 to less than 100 hectares	1,971,577	38.09	62,893,091	19.06
100 to less than 1000 ha	424,906	8.21	112,696,478	34.16
1000 ha and beyond	46,911	0.91	146,553,218	44.42
Total	5,175,489	100.00	329,941,393	100.00

Source: IBGE, Censo Agropecuário 2006 (BRASIL, 2009, p. 107).

Sauer og Leite 2011: 5

Fig. 44

Average regional Gini index of the distribution of household income per capita

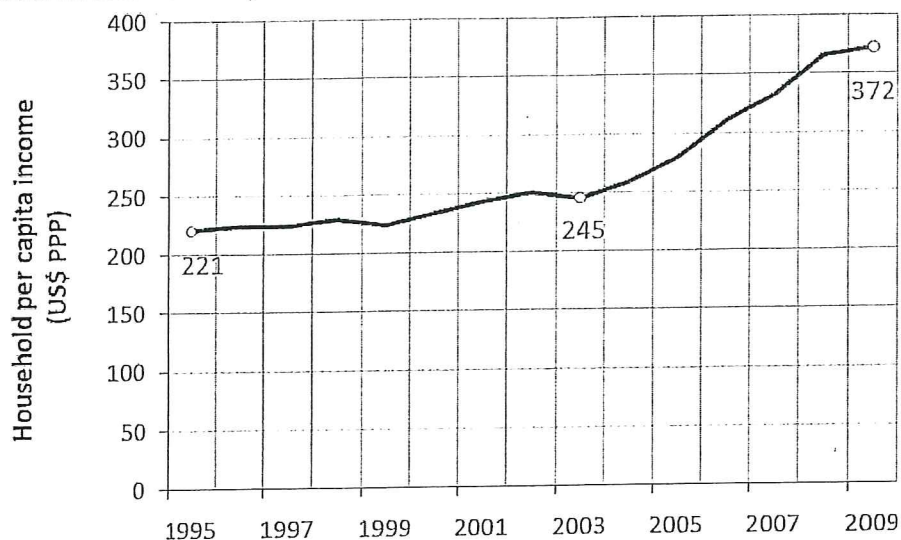


Source: IDLA dataset and SWIID3 for the period early 1980s.

Cornia 2012: 5

Fig. 45

Mean Real Household Per Capita Income (US\$ PPP) – Brazil, 1995/2009

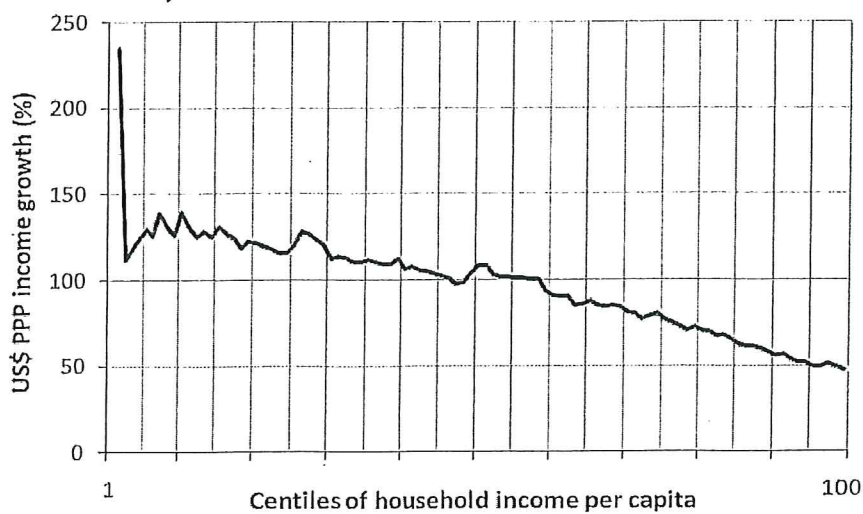


Source: Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios, 1995-2009.  
PPP factors from: World Bank. Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures - 2005 International Comparison Program. Updated by average annual inflation for Brazil and the United States: International Monetary Fund. World Economic Outlook 2009.

Ferreira 2012: 5

Fig. 46

Real Income Growth by Centiles (%) – Brazil, 1995 and 2009

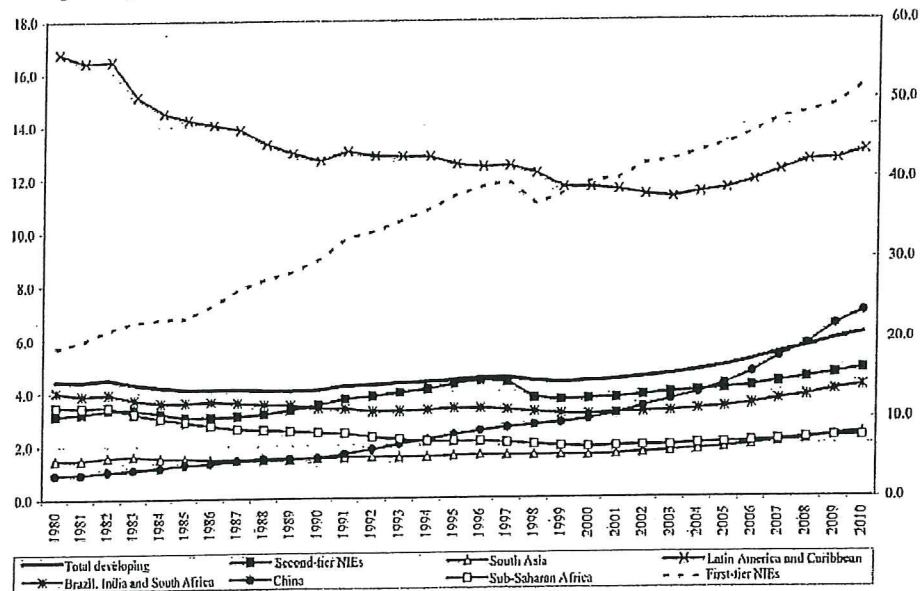


Source: Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios, 1995 and 2009.  
PPP factors from: World Bank. Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures - 2005 International Comparison Program. Updated by average annual inflation for Brazil and the United States: International Monetary Fund. World Economic Outlook 2009.

Ferreira 2012: 5

Fig. 47

Real per capita GDP relative to the United States, 1980–2010



Source: UNCTAD secretariat, based on UNCTADStat.

Note: First-tier NIEs in the right-hand axis; all other economies in the left-hand axis. First-tier NIEs includes Hong Kong (China), the Republic of Korea, Taiwan Province of China, and Singapore. Second-tier NIEs includes Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand.

Fig. 48

Distribution of people living in extreme poverty across developing countries, 1990, 2000 and 2007  
(Below \$1.25/day)

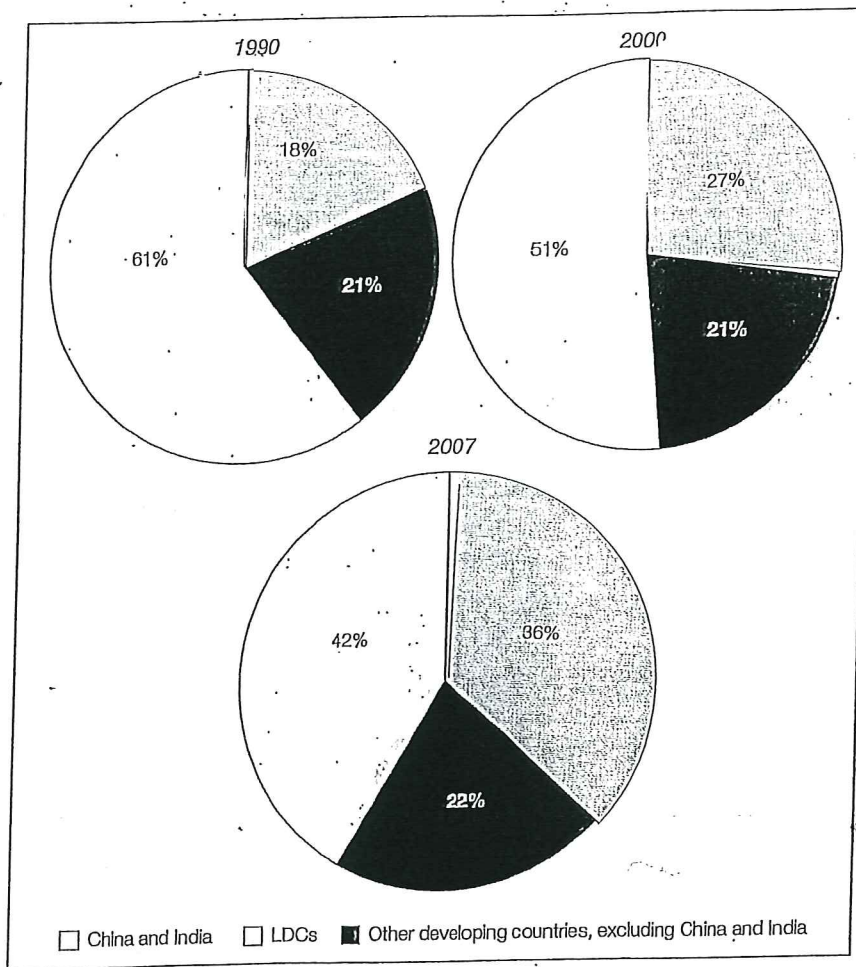
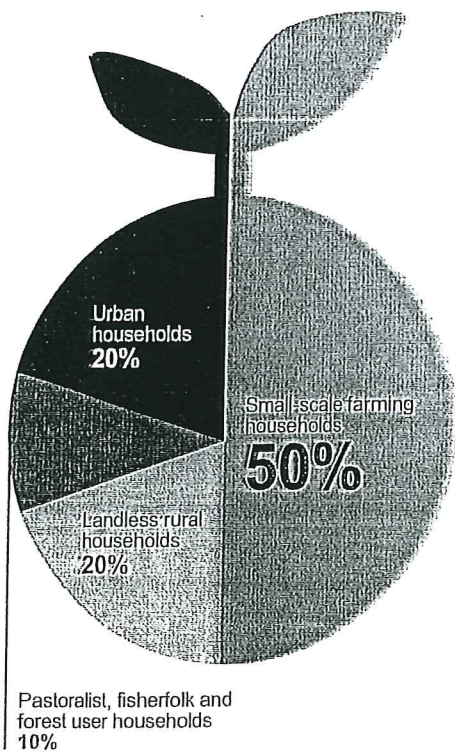


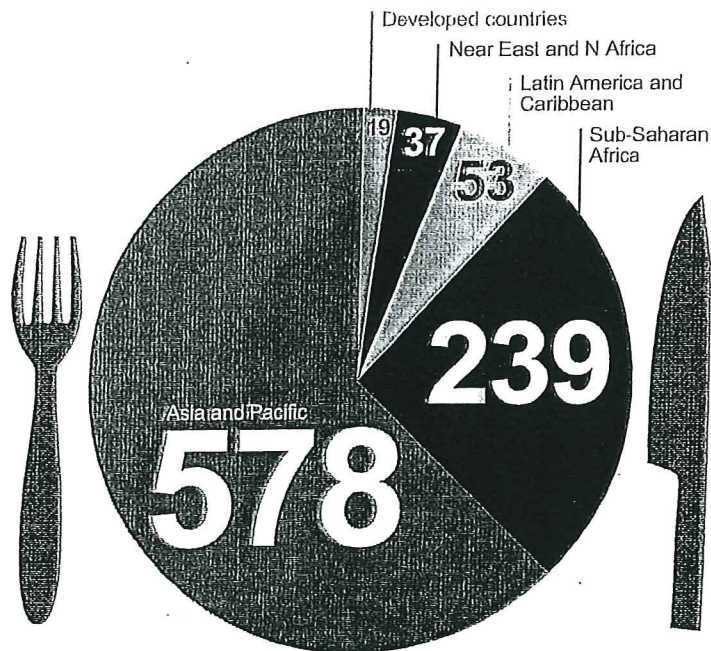
Fig. 49

Where are the hungry people?

Undernourishment by household type (2005 estimate, %)



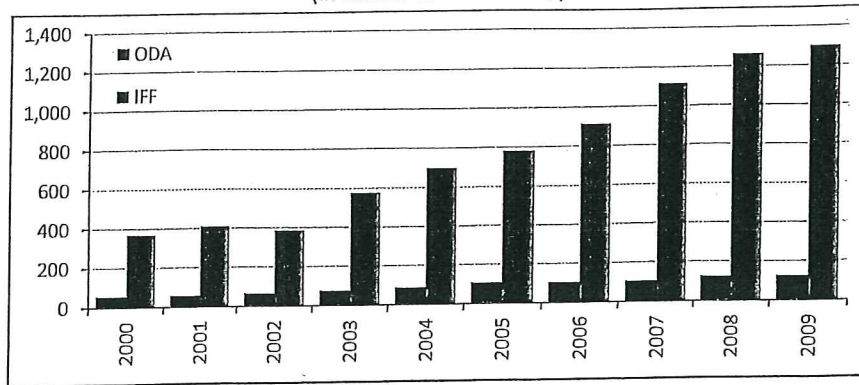
Undernourishment by region (2010, millions)



Sources: UN Millennium Project, [http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/reports/tf\\_hunger.htm](http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/reports/tf_hunger.htm); FAO, <http://www.fao.org/hunger/en/> and <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-data/ess-fs/ess-fadata/en/>



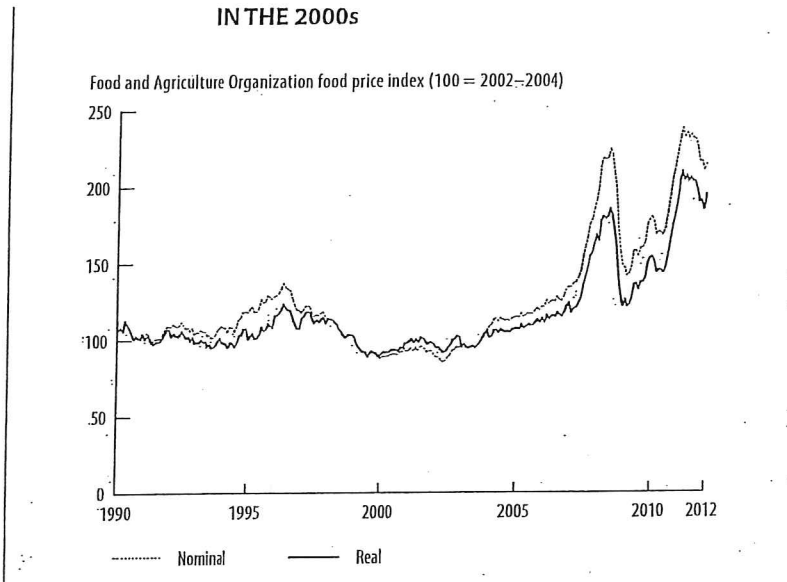
**Fig. 50** Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) versus ODA, 2000-09\*  
(in billions of current US\$)



Ortiz og Cummins 2012: 262

**Fig. 51**

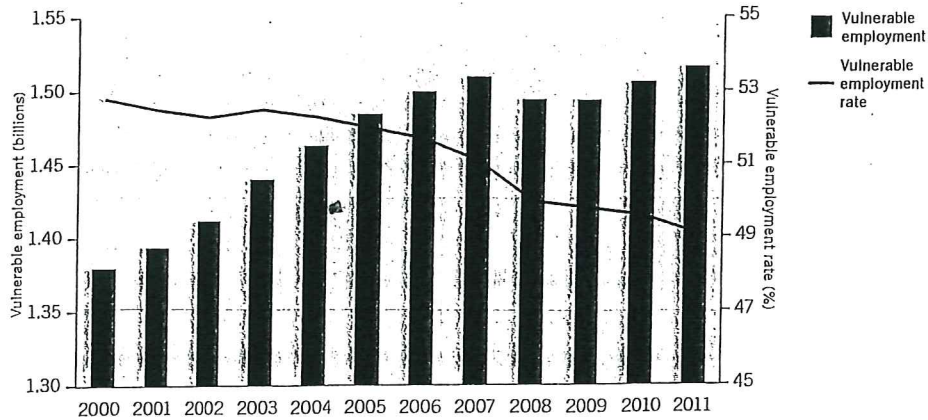
**GLOBAL FOOD PRICES SPIKED TWICE  
IN THE 2000s**



UNDP 2012a: 44

**Fig. 52**

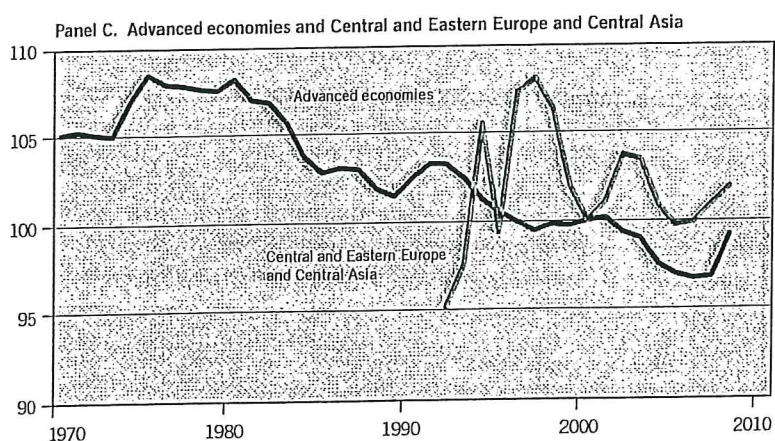
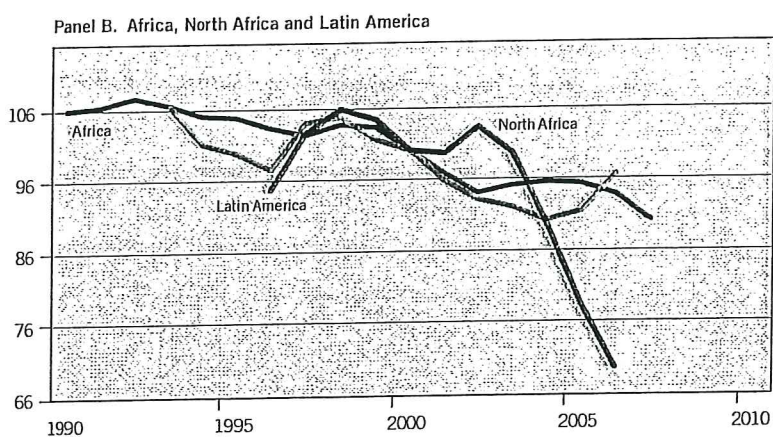
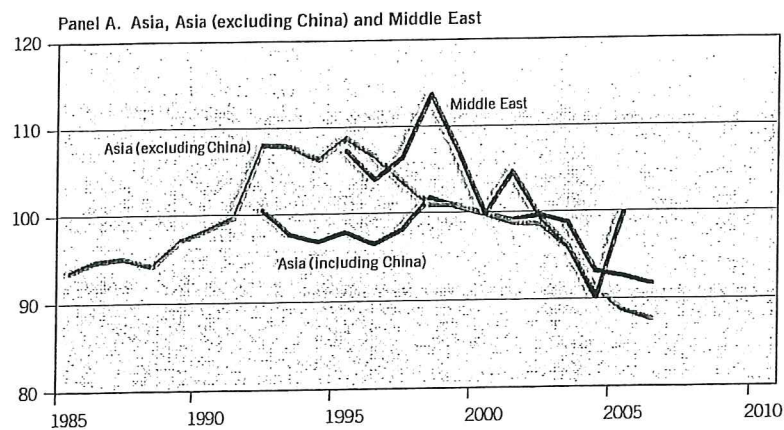
**Global vulnerable employment trends, 2000-11**



ILO 2012: 42

**Fig. 53**

**Trends in wage shares (index=100 in 2000)**



Note: The wage share is adjusted for changes in the incidence of self-employment when the information is available (see Appendices A and B for details). The regional averages shown in the figure are GDP-weighted averages, transformed into an index to facilitate the comparison of trends.

Source: ILS estimates (see appendices B and C).

Fig. 54

Average annual per capita growth, by region, 1950–2010 (PPP)

	World	Developed countries	Developing countries	South Asia	East Asia	South-East Asia	Latin America	Middle East	Sub-Saharan Africa	Transition countries
1951–1959	2.6	3.3	2.7	1.3	4.8	2.5	2.1	2.8	1.7	3.1
1960–1969	3.4	4.7	2.6	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.7	4.4	2.0	4.1
1970–1979	2.4	3.1	3.6	0.7	5.3	4.6	3.6	4.8	0.9	2.7
1980–1989	1.6	2.5	2.2	3.8	6.6	3.1	-0.4	-1.3	-1.2	0.8
1990–1999	1.9	2.0	3.2	3.9	6.0	3.6	1.3	1.6	-0.7	-4.2
2000–2009	2.9	1.1	5.8	5.6	10.2	4.2	2.0	2.8	3.4	6.0
2010	4.1	2.0	6.3	6.0	9.0	5.6	4.4	3.1	2.9	3.8
<b>MEMO</b>										
2000–2008	3.3	1.7	6.1	5.7	10.6	4.7	2.6	3.2	3.7	7.5

Source: The Conference Board (2011). *Total Economy Database*. January. See <http://www.conference-board.org/data/economydatabase/>.

UNCTAD 2011c: 13

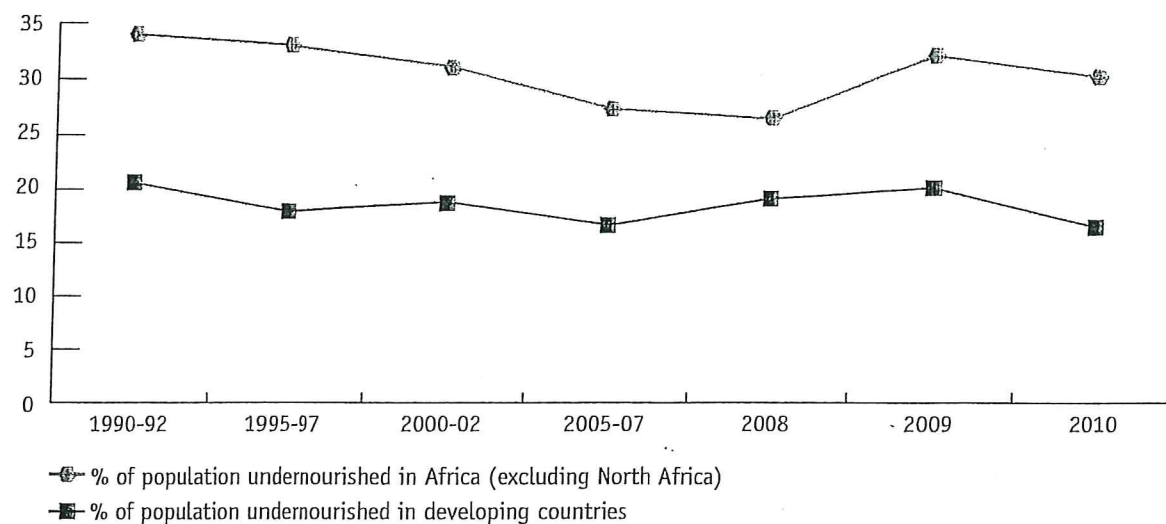
Fig. 55

Africa's MDGs performance at a glance, 2012

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Status	Remarks
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Off track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$1.25-a-day poverty in Africa (excluding North Africa) declined from 56.5% to 47.5% during 1990–2008</li> </ul>
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	On track: net enrolment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average enrolment exceeds 80%</li> <li>Issues of quality remain</li> <li>Most countries are not expected to meet the completion target</li> </ul>
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good progress at primary level but weak parity at secondary and tertiary levels of education</li> <li>High representation in parliament</li> </ul>
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	Off track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Declining, but slowly</li> </ul>
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	Off track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Declining, but slowly</li> </ul>
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Off track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HIV/AIDS on the decline, especially in Southern Africa, due to behavioural change and access to antiretroviral therapy</li> </ul>
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	On track: improved water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Few countries have reforestation plans</li> <li>Emissions minimal for most countries with little increase</li> <li>Most countries reduced consumption of ozone-depleting substances by more than 50%</li> </ul>

Fig. 56

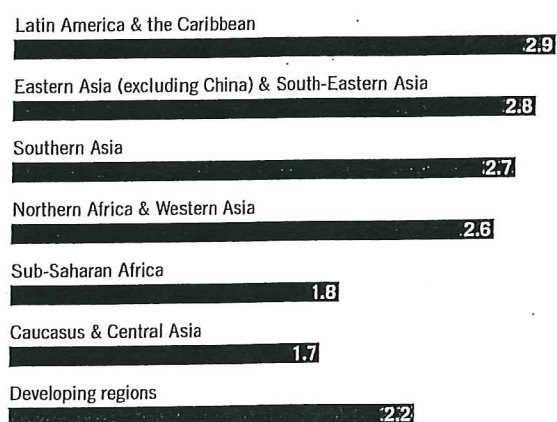
Proportion of undernourished population in Africa (excluding North Africa) compared to other developing countries, 1990–2010



UNDP 2011c: 22

Fig. 57

Ratio of under-five mortality rate for children from the poorest households to that of children from the richest households, 2000/2008

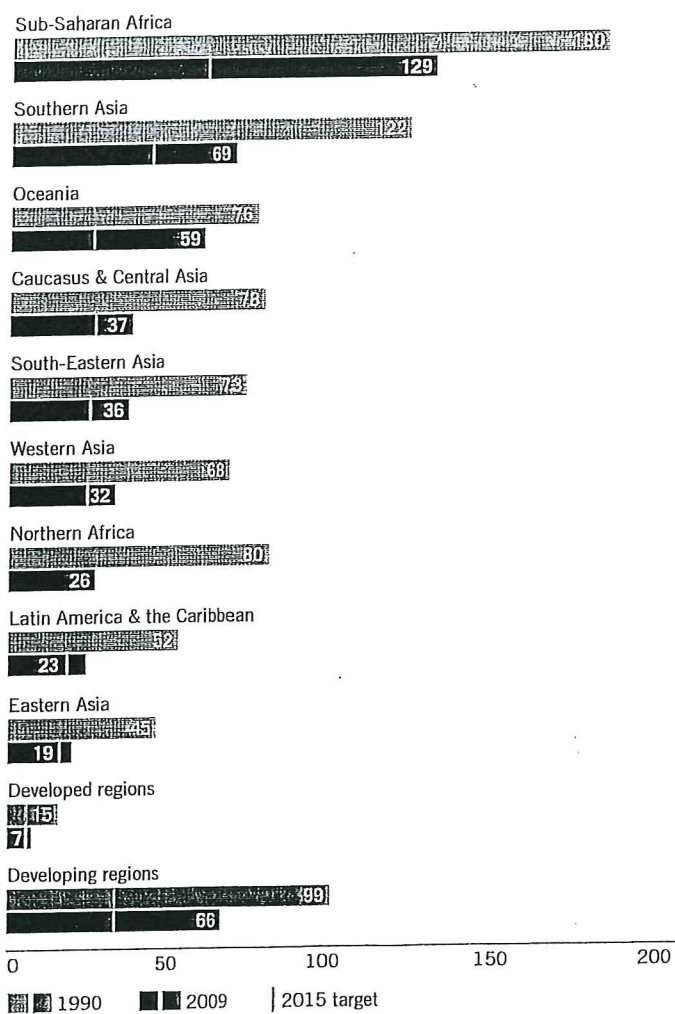


UNDP 2011d: 26

Fig. 58

Achieving the goal for child survival hinges on action to address the leading causes of death

Under-five mortality rate, 1990 and 2009 (Deaths per 1,000 live births)



**Fig. 59**

Despite progress, pregnancy remains a major health risk for women in several regions

Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, 1990, 2000, 2008

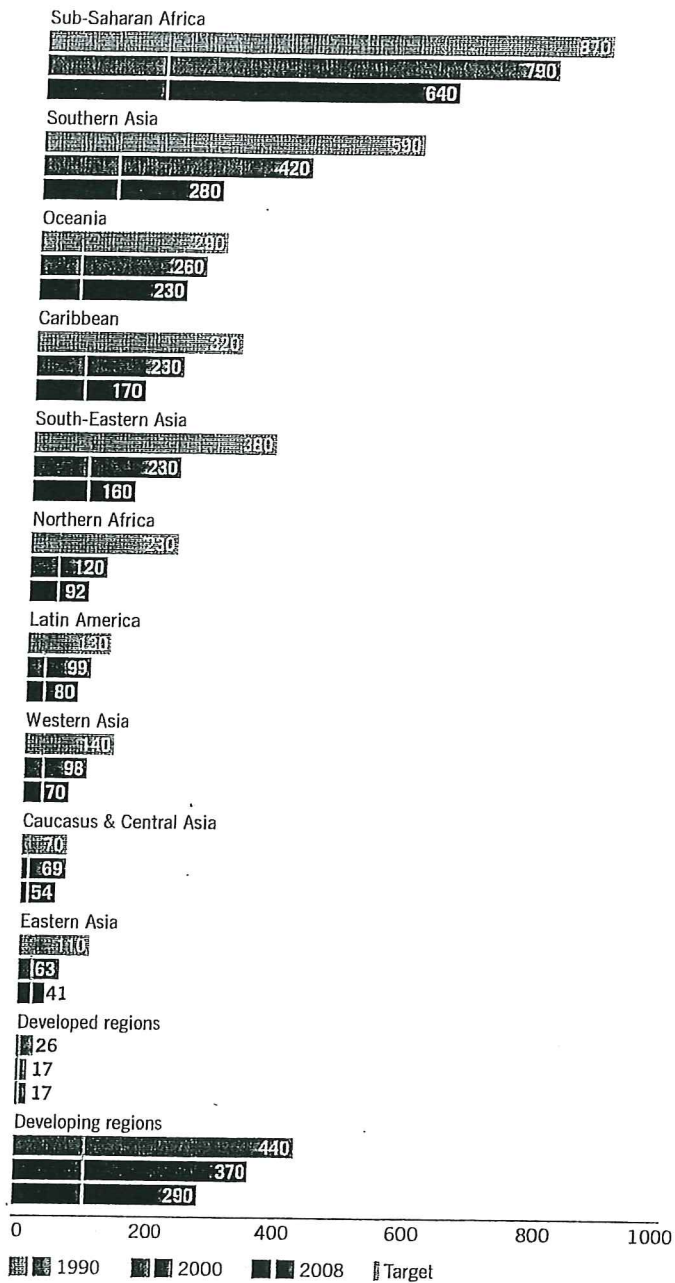
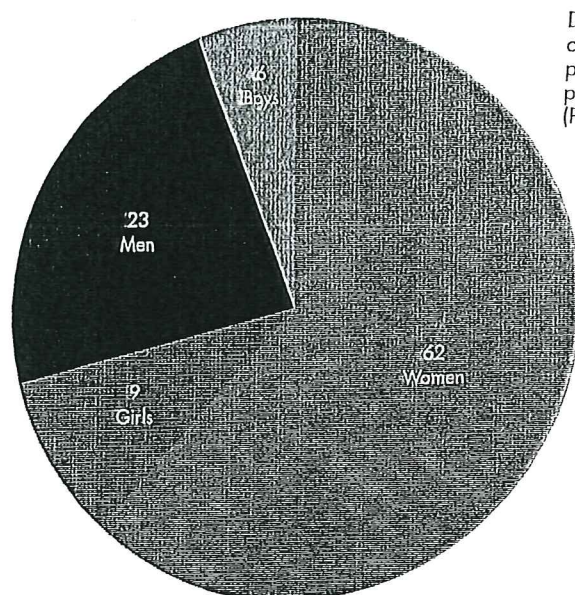


Fig. 60



Distribution of the water collection burden among women, children under age 15 and men, in households without piped water on premises, sub-Saharan Africa, based on population-weighted averages from 25 countries, 2006/2009 (Percentage)

UNDP 2012b: 54

Fig.61

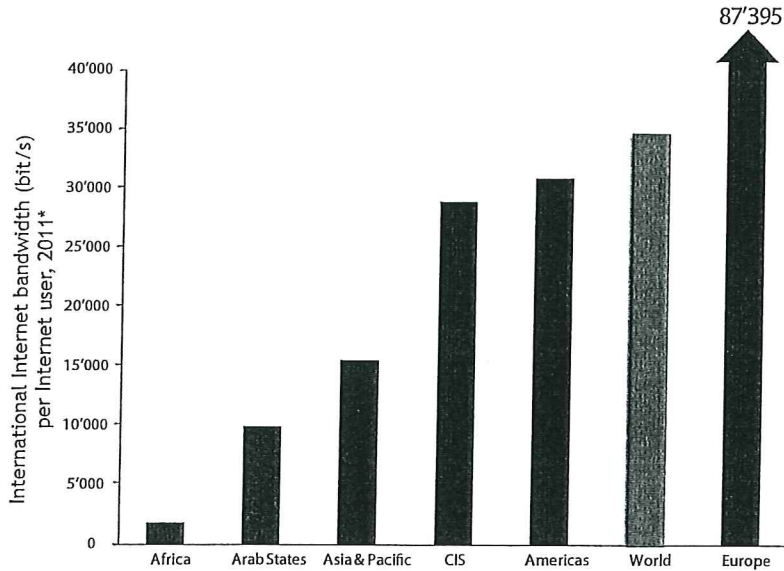
TABLE 1.1: URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS, 1990-2010

Major region or area	URBAN SLUM POPULATION (THOUSANDS)					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2010
Developing Regions	656,739	718,114	766,762	795,739	806,910	827,690
North Africa	19,731	18,417	14,729	10,708	11,142	11,836
Sub-Saharan Africa	102,588	123,210	144,683	169,515	181,030	199,540
Latin America and the Caribbean	105,740	111,246	115,192	110,105	110,554	110,763
Eastern Asia	159,754	177,063	192,265	195,463	194,020	189,621
Southern Asia	180,449	190,276	194,009	192,041	191,735	190,748
South-Eastern Asia	69,029	76,079	81,942	84,013	83,726	88,912
Western Asia	19,068	21,402	23,481	33,388	34,179	35,713
Oceania	379	421	462	505	524	556

Major region or area	PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2010
Developing Regions	46.1	42.8	39.3	35.7	34.3	32.7
North Africa	34.4	28.3	20.3	13.4	13.4	13.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	70	67.6	65	63	62.4	61.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.7	31.5	29.2	25.5	24.7	23.5
Eastern Asia	43.7	40.6	37.4	33	31.1	28.2
Southern Asia	57.2	51.6	45.8	40	38	35
South-Eastern Asia	49.5	44.8	39.6	34.2	31.9	31
Western Asia	22.5	21.6	20.6	25.8	25.2	24.6
Oceania	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1

Fig. 62

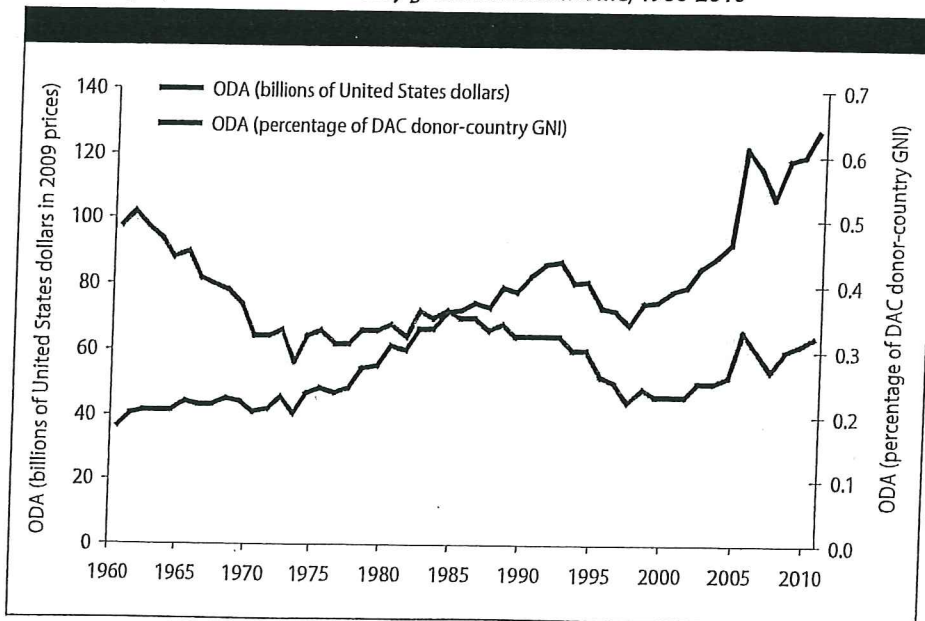
- Disparities between regions in terms of available Internet bandwidth per Internet user remain, with on average almost 90'000 bit/s of bandwidth per user in Europe, compared with 2'000 bit/s per user in Africa.



ITU 2012: *The world in 2011 – ICT facts and figures*

Fig. 63

ODA from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries in United States dollars and as a proportion of donor-country gross national income, 1960-2010



Source: OECD StatExtracts. Available from <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?datasetcode=ODA%5FDONOR> (accessed 11 October 2011).



**Fig 64**

Delivery gaps towards aid commitments by DAC donors

		Percentage of GNI	Billions of 2010 dollars	Billions of 2004 dollars
Total ODA	Overall United Nations target	0.7	282.2	-
	Delivery in 2010	0.32	128.7	-
	Gap in 2010	0.38	153.4	-
ODA to LDCs	Target	0.15-0.20	58.2-77.6	-
	Delivery in 2009	0.10	37.6	-
	Gap in 2009	0.05-0.10	20.6-40.0	-

United Nations 2011: 11

**Fig. 65**

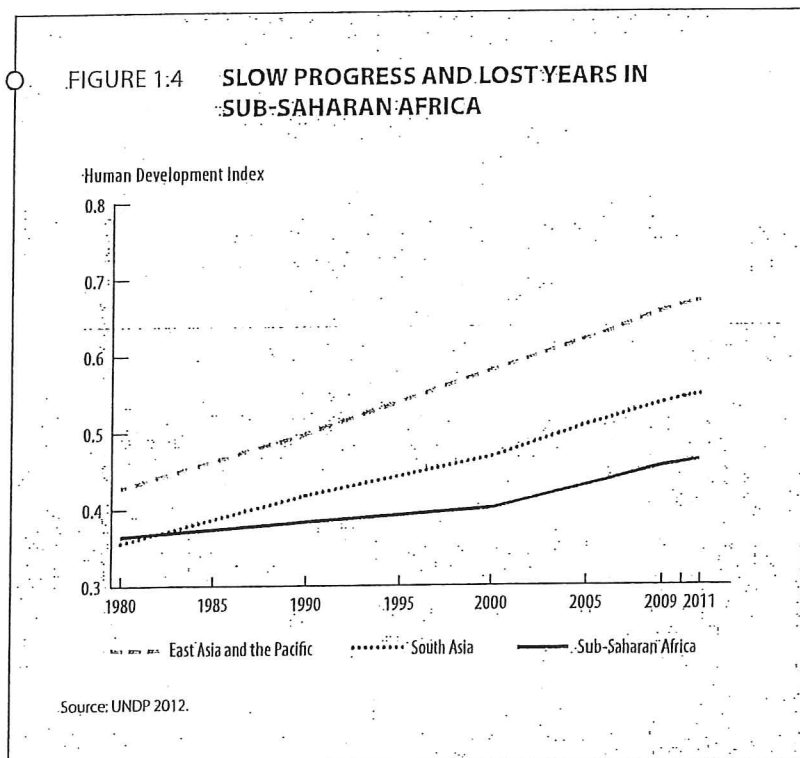
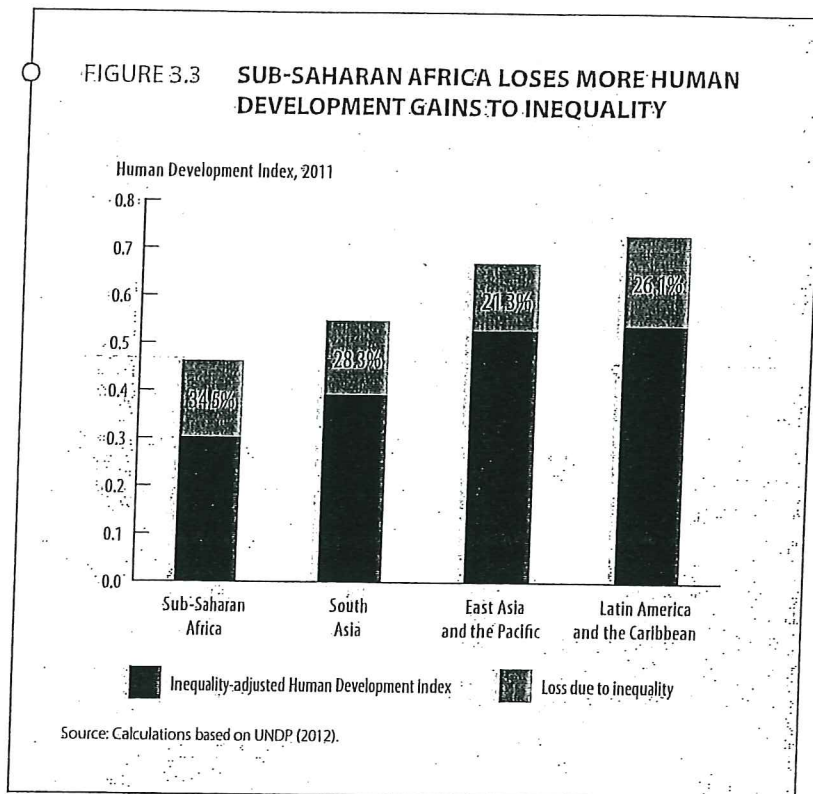
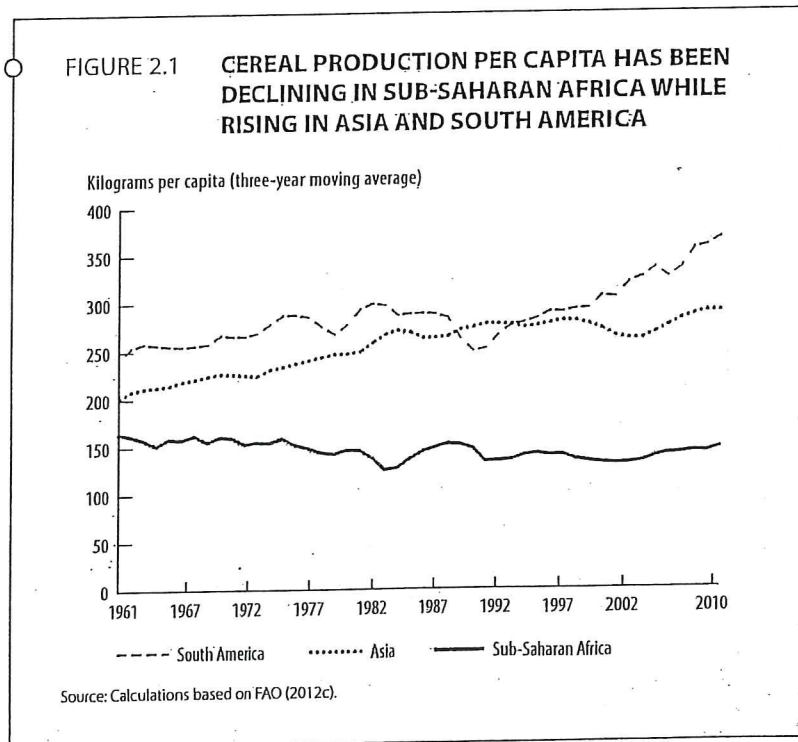


Fig. 66



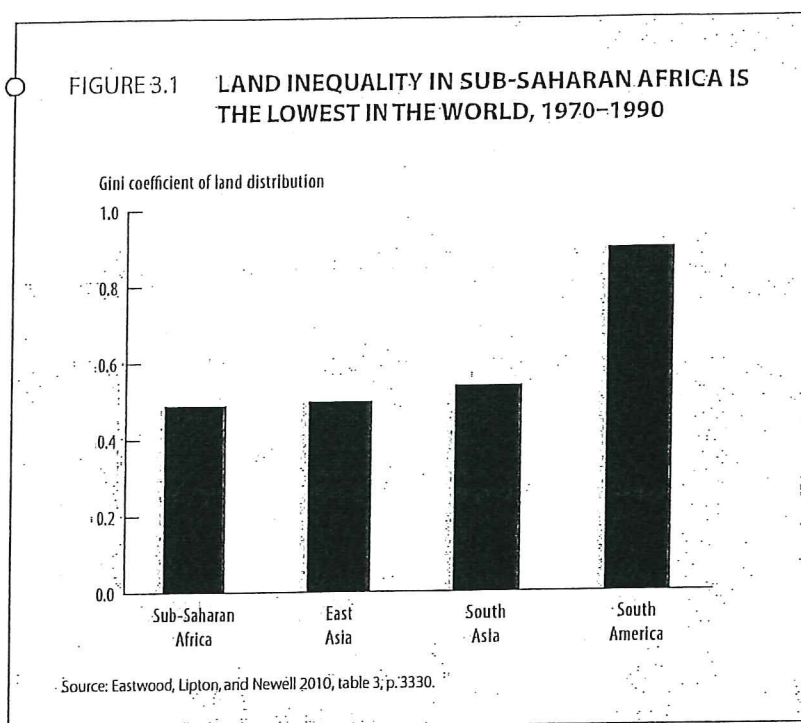
UNDP 2012a: 50

Fig. 67



UNDP 2012a: 31

Fig. 68



UNDP 2012a: 48

Fig. 69

Estimates of poverty on a poverty line of \$1.25, by region

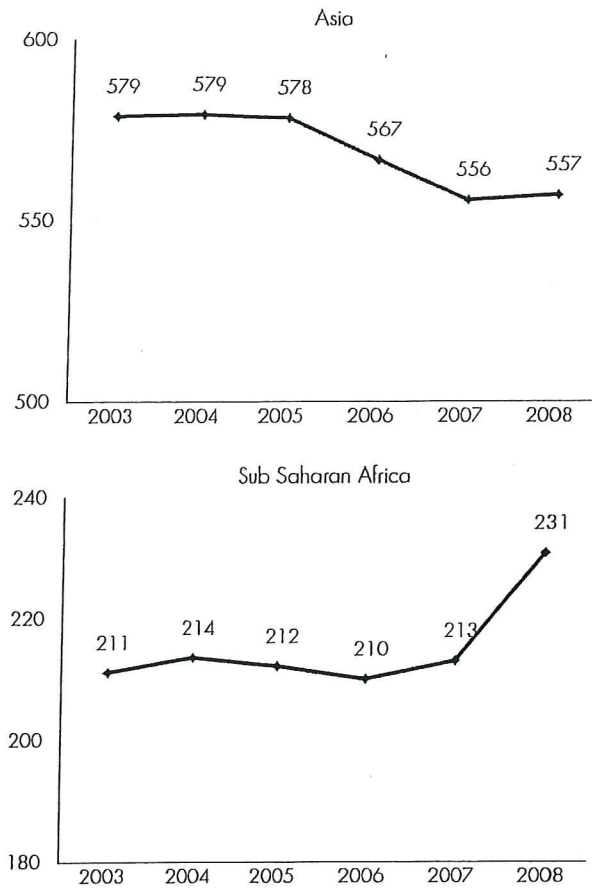
Region	1990	2005	2008	2015
<b>Share of population living on less than \$1.25 a day (2005 PPP)</b>				
East Asia and Pacific	56.2	16.8	14.3	7.7
of which, China	60.2	16.3	13.1	—
Europe and Central Asia	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.2	8.7	6.5	5.5
Middle East and North Africa	5.8	3.5	2.7	2.7
South Asia	53.8	39.4	36.0	23.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.5	52.3	47.5	41.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>16.3</b>
Total, excluding China	37.2	27.7	25.2	—
<b>Millions of people below \$1.25 a day (2005 PPP)</b>				
East Asia and Pacific	926.4	332.1	284.4	159.3
of which, China	683.2	211.9	173.0	—
Europe and Central Asia	8.9	6.3	2.2	1.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	53.4	47.6	36.8	33.6
Middle East and North Africa	13.0	10.5	8.6	9.7
South Asia	617.3	598.3	570.9	418.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	289.7	394.9	386.0	397.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,908.6</b>	<b>1,389.6</b>	<b>1,289.0</b>	<b>1,019.9</b>
Total, excluding China	1,226.8	1,177.7	1,116.0	—

Source: World Bank staff calculations from PovcalNet database. For additional information and data, see <http://research.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>.

World Bank 2012: 3

**Fig. 70**

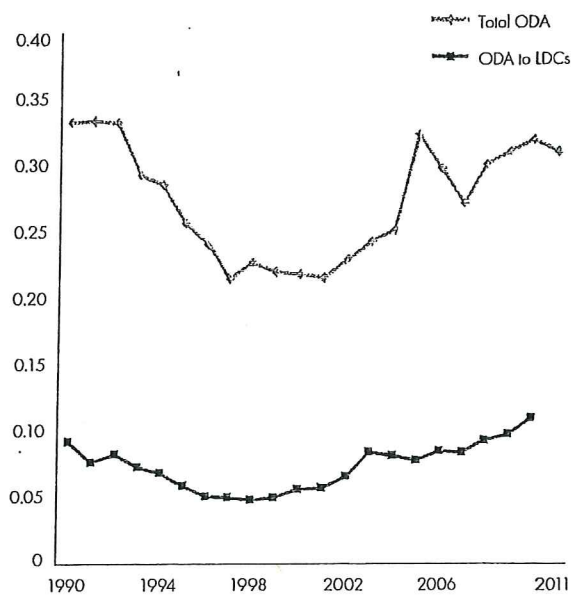
Number of undernourished people, 2003-2008 (Millions)



UNDP 2012b: 12

**Fig. 71**

Net official development assistance from OECD-DAC countries as a proportion of donors' gross national income, 1990-2011 (Percentage)



UNDP 202b: 59