

Table 6: Poverty and Inequality Indicators

DMC	Population in Poverty (%) ^a			Income ^b Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20%	Gini Coefficient ^c	
	Total	Urban	Rural			
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	68.1	...	...	6.3 (1995)	0.36	
Bangladesh	44.7	43.3	44.9	12.7 (May 1999)	0.39	
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	35.9	25.2 ^d	40.0	4.9 (1999)	...	
China, People's Rep. of	...	3.1	3.7	(Urban-1997;Rural-1999)	7.9 (1998)	0.40
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands ^e	25.5	27.6	22.4 ^f	(1990-1991)	9.8 (1990-1991)	0.45
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	9.0 (1996)	0.37	
India	26.1	23.6	27.1	(1999-2000)	5.7 (1997)	0.38
Indonesia ^g	23.4	19.5	26.1	(Feb. 1999)	4.0 (Feb. 1999)	0.31
Kazakhstan	31.8	30.0	34.2	(2000)	6.3 (1996)	0.35
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	7.4	...	...	(1995)	5.3 (2000)	0.32
Kyrgyz Republic	55.3	42.4	60.0	(1999)	6.8 (1999)	0.37
Lao PDR	38.6	26.9	41.0	(1997-1998)	5.7 (1997-1998)	0.36
Malaysia ^e	8.1	3.8	13.2	(1999)	12.3 (1997)	0.49
Maldives	40.0	...	...	(1994)	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	39.5	...	...	(1998)	...	0.41
Mongolia	35.6	39.4	32.6	(1998)	...	0.35
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	42.0	23.0	44.0	(1996)	5.9 (1995-1996)	0.37
Pakistan	32.2	22.4	36.3	(1998-1999)	7.1 (1996-1997)	0.40
Papua New Guinea	21.7	...	...	(1996)	12.6 (1996)	0.51
Philippines	40.0	25.0	54.4	(2000)	12.7 (1997)	0.49
Samoa ^e	48.0 ^h	...	...	(1997)	17.0 (1997)	...
Singapore	...	...	...	8.5 (1992-1993)	0.39	
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka ^e	26.7	13.4	28.7	(1995-1996)	11.4 (1995-1996)	0.48
Taipei, China	0.6 ⁱ	...	...	(1999)	5.5 (1999)	0.33
Tajikistan	83.0	...	...	(1999)	...	...
Thailand ^j	12.9	1.5	17.2	(1998)	9.3 (2000)	0.44
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	48.0	...	...	(1993-1994)	4.7 (1998)	0.41
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	22.0	...	...	(1996)	5.5 (1993)	0.33
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	37.0	9.0	45.0	(1998)	5.5 (1998)	0.35

a Refers to headcount ratio or proportion of the population falling below the poverty line (in each country) to total population unless otherwise specified.

b Refers to income or expenditure.

c Refers to the same year as that of the Income Ratio and calculated based on income or expenditure. A value of zero implies perfect equality while a value of 1 implies perfect inequality.

d Urban areas do not include Phnom Penh where poverty incidence in 1999 is 9.7 percent.

e Refers to percentage of poor households.

f Rural areas refer to rural villages only; poverty incidence in rural settlements is 26.2 percent.

g Excludes East Timor.

h Refers to food poverty.

i Defined as percent of low-income population to total population.

j Urban and rural areas refer to municipal areas and villages, respectively. Poverty incidence in sanitary districts is 7.2 percent. Data collection period for income ratio is January to June 2000.

Sources: Country sources.

WB, *World Development Indicators 2001*.

UNDP, *Internet Website*.