

Table 2.1 **Income Poverty and Inequality**

	1 Proportion of Population below the National Poverty Line (percent) ^a									
	Earliest Year					Latest Year				
	Total		Rural ^b		Urban ^b	Total		Rural ^b		Urban ^b
Developing Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan ^c	33.0	(2005)	36.2		21.1	36.0	(2008)	37.5		29.0
Armenia	48.3	(2001)	47.9		48.5	35.0	(2011)	34.5		35.2
Azerbaijan	49.6	(2001)	42.5		55.7	7.6	(2011)	18.5	(2008)	14.8 (2008)
Georgia	24.6	(2004)	26.2		23.0	23.0	(2011)	26.9		18.8
Kazakhstan	46.7	(2001)	59.4		36.0	3.8	(2012)	6.1		1.9
Kyrgyz Republic	62.6	(2000)	67.6		53.3	36.8	(2011)	40.4		30.7
Pakistan	30.6	(1999)	34.7		20.9	22.3	(2006)	27.0		13.1
Tajikistan	96.0	(1999)	73.8	(2003)	68.8 (2003)	46.7	(2009)	50.8		36.7
Turkmenistan	29.9	(1998)	...		...	...		...		...
Uzbekistan	27.5	(2001)	30.5		22.5	17.7	(2010)	20.1		13.4
East Asia										
China, People's Rep. of	6.0	(1996)	7.9		2.0	...	(2012)	10.2 ^d		...
Hong Kong, China	...		...		...	...		...		...
Korea, Rep. of	...		...		...	5.0	(2004)	...		...
Mongolia	...		...		...	27.4	(2012)	35.5		23.2
Taipei, China ^e	0.6	(1993)	...		...	1.4	(2011)	...		...
South Asia										
Bangladesh	56.6	(1992)	58.7		42.7	31.5	(2010)	35.2		21.3
Bhutan	23.2	(2007)	30.9		1.7	12.0	(2012)	16.7		1.8
India ^f	45.3	(1994)	50.1		31.8	29.8	(2010)	33.8		20.9
Maldives	21.0 ^g	(2003)	...		...	15.0 ^h	(2010)	...		...
Nepal	41.8	(1996)	43.3		21.6	25.2	(2011)	27.4		15.5
Sri Lanka	26.1	(1991)	29.5		16.3	8.9	(2010)	9.4		5.3
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	...		...		...	...		...		...
Cambodia	47.0	(1994)	40.1	(1997)	21.1 (1997)	30.1	(2007)	34.5		11.8
Indonesia	17.6	(1996)	19.8		13.6	12.0	(2012)	15.1		8.8
Lao PDR	45.0	(1992)	48.7		33.1	27.6	(2008)	31.7		17.4
Malaysia	5.7	(2004)	11.9		2.5	3.8	(2009)	8.4		1.7
Myanmar	32.1	(2005)	35.8		21.5	25.6	(2010)	29.2		15.7
Philippines	33.1	(1991)	...		...	26.5	(2009)	...		...
Singapore	...		...		...	...		...		...
Thailand ⁱ	58.1	(1990)	66.2		38.7	13.2	(2011)	16.7		9.0
Viet Nam	...		...		...	20.7 ^j	(2010)	27.0		6.0
The Pacific ^k										
Cook Islands	...		...		...	28.4	(2006)	...		...
Fiji	35.0	(2003)	40.0		28.0	31.0	(2009)	43.3		18.6
Kiribati	...		...		...	21.8	(2006)	...		...
Marshall Islands	20.0	(1999)	...		...	...		...		...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	27.9	(1998)	...		...	31.4	(2005)	...		...
Nauru	...		...		...	...		...		...
Palau	...		...		...	24.9	(2006)	28.9		26.2
Papua New Guinea	30.0	(1990)	...		...	28.0	(2009)	...		...
Samoa	22.9	(2002)	...		...	26.9	(2008)	...		...
Solomon Islands	...		...		...	22.7	(2006)	...		...
Timor-Leste	36.3	(2001)	39.7		25.2	41.1	(2009)	51.5	(2007)	45.2 (2007)
Tonga	16.2	(2001)	...		...	22.5	(2009)	...		...
Tuvalu	21.2	(2004)	17.5		27.6	26.3	(2010)	24.8		27.5
Vanuatu	...		...		...	13.0	(2006)	...		...
Developed Member Economies										
Australia	...		...		...	...		...		...
Japan	...		...		...	...		...		...
New Zealand	...		...		...	...		...		...

a Data are consumption-based, except for Malaysia; the People's Republic of China; the Republic of Korea; and Taipei, China, which are income-based.

b Figures refer to the same year indicated in the column for "Total" unless otherwise specified.

c Data are not comparable due to seasonality and changes in the questionnaires used.

d Based on new national poverty line stipulated in the country's rural poverty reduction target for 2012.

e Refers to percentage of low-income population to total population.

f Based on the new methodology recommended by the Tendulkar Committee.

g Data have been adjusted to account for inflation.

h Based on half the median of Atoll expenditure per person per day (Rf. 22).

i The entire series is updated based on revised national poverty line in 2013, and cannot be compared with previous published series.

j Data is based on the 2010 revised World Bank/General Statistics Office of Viet Nam expenditure poverty line, and thus, not comparable with the prior series. An alternative poverty headcount rate released by the government is 14.2, which is based on the official Ministry of Labor, Invalids, and Social Affairs poverty lines (revised every 5 years for the Socio-Economic Development Plan) and a "bottom up" system using community-level poverty counts aggregated up to district, province, and national levels.

k Data refer to percentage of population below the basic needs poverty line.

Sources: Economy sources; Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD), accessed 3 July 2013; National Minimum Development Indicators Database (SPC), accessed 14 June 2013.