

Table 2.1 Income Poverty and Inequality

	2 Proportion of Population Living below \$2 a Day at 2005 PPP\$ (percent) ^a		3 Income or Consumption Share (percent) ^a					
	Earliest Year	Latest Year	Earliest Year			Latest Year		
			Lowest Quintile	Highest Quintile	Ratio of Highest Quintile to Lowest Quintile ^b	Lowest Quintile	Highest Quintile	Ratio of Highest Quintile to Lowest Quintile ^b
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...							
Armenia	48.8 (1999)	19.9 (2010)	7.6	44.0	5.8 (1999)	9.4	37.5	4.0 (2008)
Azerbaijan	39.1 (1995)	2.8 (2008)	6.9	42.3	6.1 (1995)	8.0	42.1	5.3 (2008)
Georgia	14.0 (1996)	35.6 (2010)	6.1	43.6	7.1 (1996)	5.0	47.6	9.5 (2010)
Kazakhstan	18.8 (1996)	1.1 (2009)	6.8	42.4	6.2 (1996)	9.1	38.4	4.2 (2009)
Kyrgyz Republic	30.1 (1993)	21.6 (2011)	2.5	57.0	22.7 (1993)	7.7	41.4	5.4 (2011)
Pakistan	88.2 (1991)	60.2 (2008)	8.1	41.7	5.2 (1991)	9.6	40.0	4.2 (2008)
Tajikistan	83.7 (1999)	27.7 (2009)	8.4	37.7	4.5 (1999)	8.3	39.4	4.7 (2009)
Turkmenistan	49.7 (1998)	...	6.1	47.5	7.7 (1998)	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	3.9	49.6	12.7 (1998)	7.1	44.2	6.2 (2003)
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of ^c	84.6 (1990)	27.2 (2009)	8.0	40.7	5.1 (1990)	4.7	47.1	10.1 (2009)
China, People's Rep. of (Rural)	93.0 (1990)	45.8 (2009)	9.0	39.9	4.4 (1990)	6.4	48.4	7.6 (2009)
China, People's Rep. of (Urban)	62.4 (1990)	3.5 (2009)	9.6	35.4	3.7 (1990)	7.2	43.5	6.0 (2009)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	5.3	50.8	9.6 (1996)	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of ^d	...	...	7.2	38.9	5.4 (2006)	6.7	37.3	5.6 (2012)
Mongolia	...	...	7.4	40.8	5.5 (1995)	7.1	44.0	6.2 (2008)
Taipei, China ^d	...	...	7.4	38.7	5.2 (1992)	6.5	40.3	6.2 (2011)
South Asia								
Bangladesh	93.0 (1992)	76.5 (2010)	9.6	37.3	3.9 (1992)	8.9	41.4	4.7 (2010)
Bhutan	49.5 (2003)	12.6 (2012)	5.4	53.0	9.9 (2003)	6.8	46.0	6.8 (2012)
India ^e	81.7 (1994)	68.8 (2010)	9.1	40.1	4.4 (1994)	8.5	42.8	5.0 (2010)
India (Rural)	85.1 (1994)	73.5 (2010)	9.6	38.4	4.0 (1994)	9.4	39.7	4.2 (2010)
India (Urban)	72.1 (1994)	57.6 (2010)	8.0	42.8	5.3 (1994)	7.0	46.8	6.7 (2010)
Maldives	37.0 (1998)	12.2 (2004)	1.4	65.7	46.6 (1998)	6.5	44.2	6.8 (2004)
Nepal	89.0 (1996)	57.3 (2010)	7.9	43.5	5.5 (1996)	8.3	41.5	5.0 (2010)
Sri Lanka	49.5 (1991)	23.9 (2009)	8.7	41.5	4.8 (1991)	7.7	44.6	5.8 (2010)
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	75.2 (1994)	49.5 (2009)	8.0	46.8	5.8 (1994)	7.9	44.5	5.6 (2009)
Indonesia ^c	84.6 (1990)	46.1 (2010)	9.4	38.9	4.1 (1990)	7.6	43.7	5.7 (2010)
Indonesia (Rural)	87.9 (1990)	49.0 (2010)	10.0	36.7	3.7 (1990)	8.6	40.4	4.7 (2010)
Indonesia (Urban)	77.0 (1990)	43.6 (2010)	7.9	43.0	5.4 (1990)	6.9	45.6	6.6 (2010)
Lao PDR	84.8 (1992)	66.0 (2008)	9.3	40.1	4.3 (1992)	7.6	44.8	5.9 (2008)
Malaysia	11.2 (1992)	2.3 (2009)	4.7	53.1	11.4 (1992)	4.5	51.5	11.3 (2009)
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	55.4 (1991)	41.5 (2009)	5.9	50.5	8.6 (1991)	6.0	49.7	8.3 (2009)
Singapore	...	...	4.1	49.7	12.3 (1998)	3.4	49.7	14.5 (2008)
Thailand	37.1 (1990)	4.1 (2010)	5.9	52.2	8.8 (1990)	6.8	46.7	6.9 (2010)
Viet Nam	85.7 (1993)	43.4 (2008)	7.8	44.0	5.6 (1993)	7.4	43.4	5.9 (2008)
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	48.7 (2003)	22.9 (2009)	4.1	51.6	12.6 (2003)	6.2	49.6	8.0 (2009)
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.8 (2006)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	44.7 ^f (2000)	...	...	...	...	5.4	48.0	8.9 (2005)
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.2 (2006)
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.6 (2006)
Papua New Guinea	57.4 (1996)	...	4.5	56.4	12.5 (1996)	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	9.2 (2002)	...	...	7.9 (2008)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.3 (2006)
Timor-Leste	77.5 (2001)	72.8 (2007)	6.7	46.8	7.0 (2001)	9.0	41.3	4.6 (2007)
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0 (2001)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	8.9 (1994)	...	...	6.2 (2004)
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.4 (2006)
Developed Member Economies								
Australia ^f	...	...	7.9	37.8	4.8 (1995)	7.4	40.2	5.4 (2010)
Japan ^f	...	...	6.9	39.4	5.7 (1994)	6.6	39.6	6.0 (2006)
New Zealand ^f	...	...	7.9	39.4	5.0 (1991)	7.7	40.9	5.3 (2009)

a Data are consumption-based, except for the Federated States of Micronesia; Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Taipei, China, which are income-based.

b Derived from income or consumption shares of the highest quintile and lowest quintile groups.

c Estimates combine the urban and rural distributions, weighted by share of urban and rural population to total population.

d Defined as disposable household income.

e Figure refers to urban population only.

f Defined as equivalized disposable household income in real terms.

Sources: PovcalNet Database Online (World Bank), accessed 13 May 2013; World Development Indicators Online (World Bank), accessed 19 April 2013; for Japan and New Zealand: OECD database on income distribution and poverty, via www.oecd.org/els/social/inequality >database; for Pacific countries: Asian Development Outlook 2012 (ADB); for Australia, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Taipei, China: economy sources.