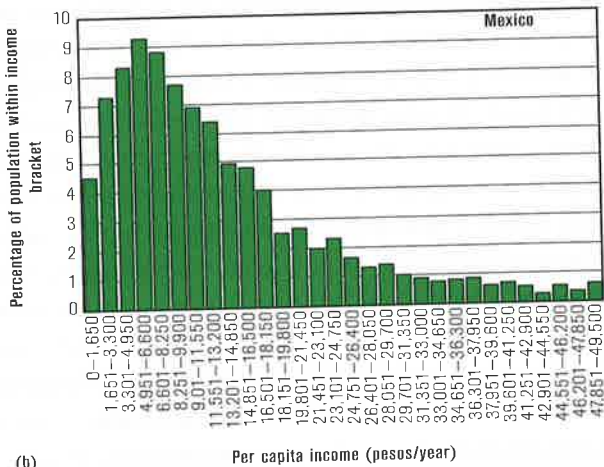
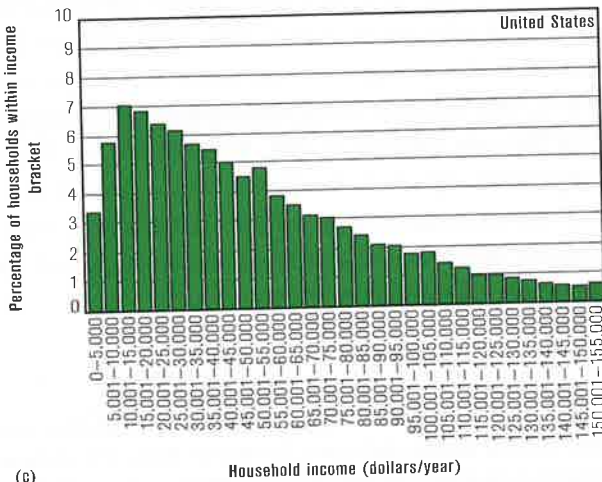


(a)



(b)



(c)

FIGURE 6-1 The Distribution of Income: Bangladesh, Mexico, and the United States, 2000s
 Sources: Collaboration with Claudio E. Montenegro, World Bank; U.S. Current Population Survey (March 2004).

TABLE 6-1 Size Distributions of Consumption or Income within Quintiles in Bangladesh, Mexico, and the United States, 2000s

QUINTILE	SHARE OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION OR INCOME		
	BANGLADESH	MEXICO	UNITED STATES
Bottom 20%	9.0	3.5	3.4
Second 20%	12.5	8.2	8.7
Third 20%	16.0	13.3	14.8
Fourth 20%	21.5	21.2	23.4
Top 20%	41.0	53.7	49.8

Sources: Collaboration with Claudio E. Montenegro, World Bank; *U.S. Current Population Survey* (March 2004).

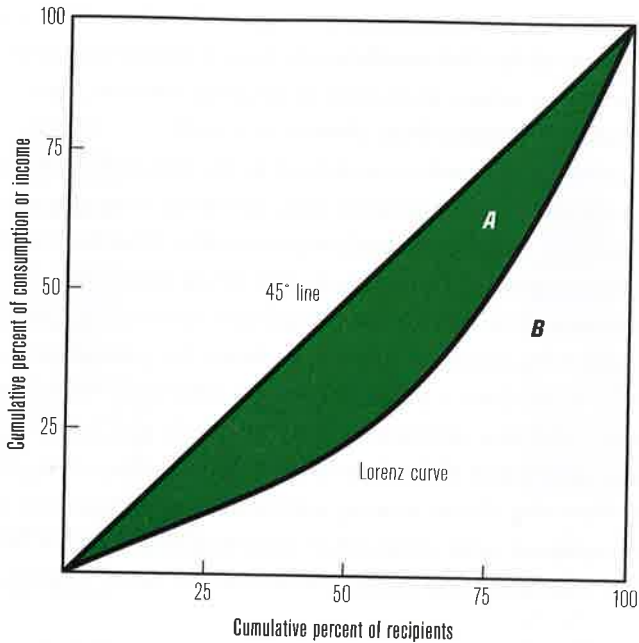


FIGURE 6-2 Lorenz Curve

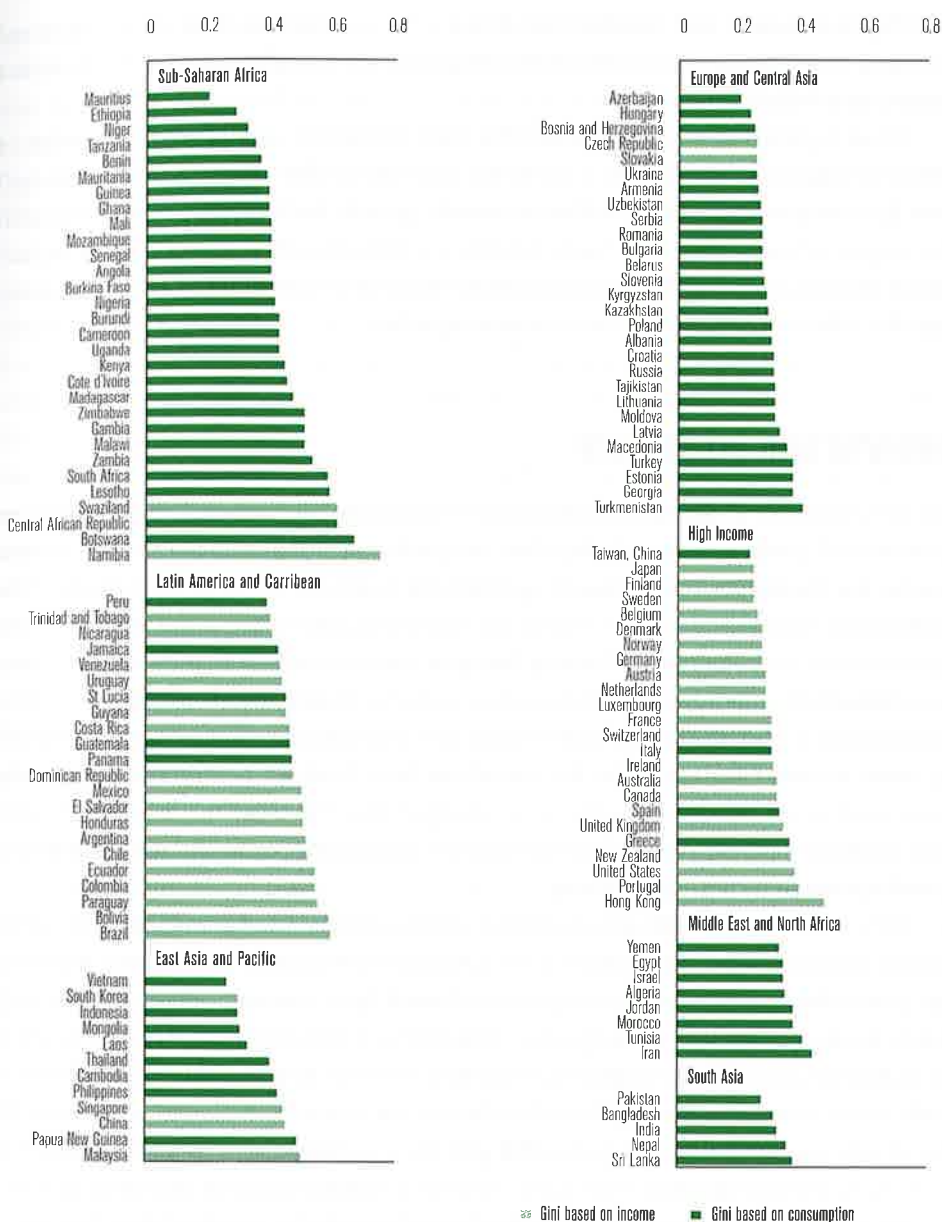


FIGURE 6-3 Gini Coefficients by Country and Region

Sources: Figure 2.9 from The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The World Bank: *World Development Report*, 2006. Reprinted with permission.

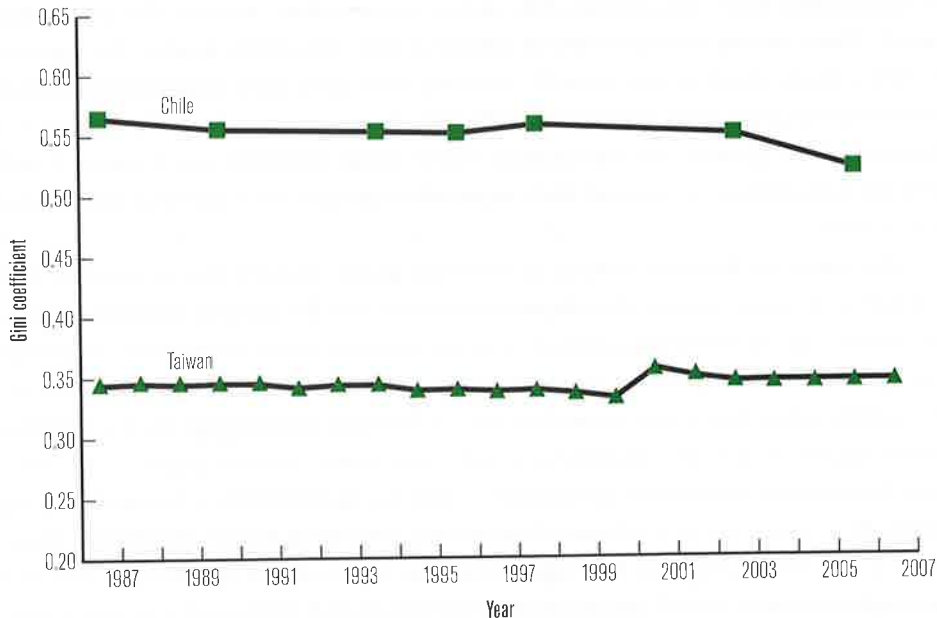


FIGURE 6-4 Trends in Inequality: Gini Coefficients in Chile and Taiwan

Sources: Data for Chile: World Bank, "World Development Indicators," <http://databank.worldbank.org>. Data for Taiwan: Statistical Bureau of the Republic of China (Taiwan), Report on the Survey of Family Income and Expenditure, "Percentage Share of Disposable Income by Percentile Groups of Income Recipients and Measures of Income Distribution," 2007, link available at <http://eng.stat.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=3417&CtNode=1596>, accessed June 2009.

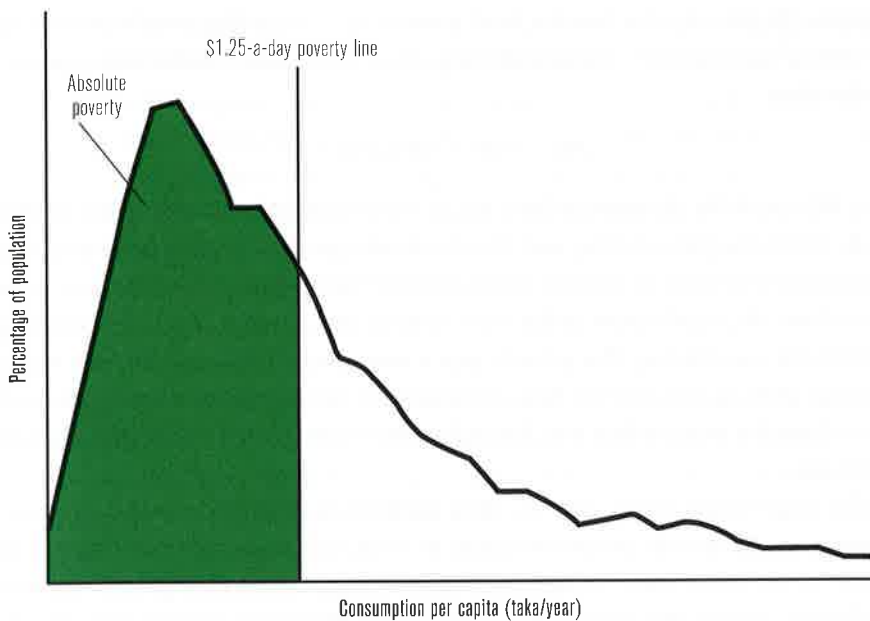


FIGURE 6-5 Absolute Poverty in Bangladesh

Source: Collaboration with Claudio E. Montenegro, World Bank.

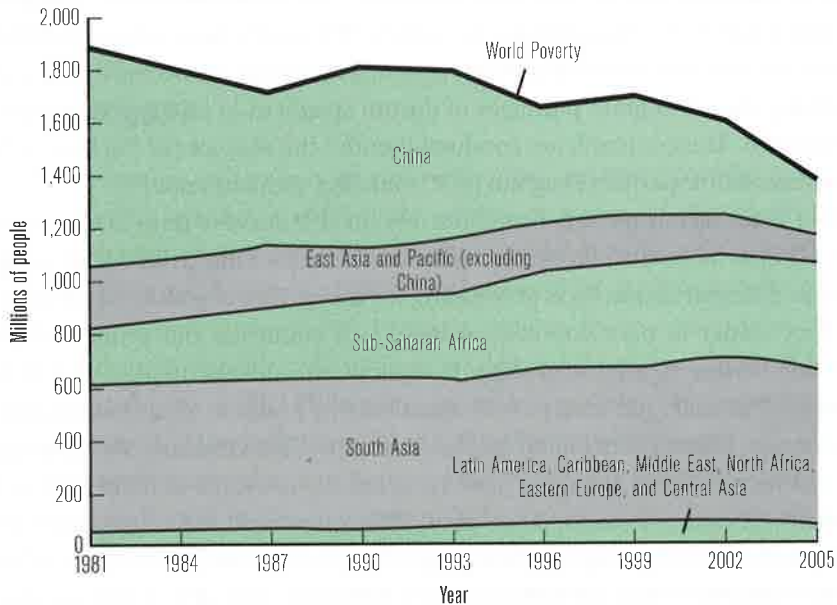


FIGURE 6-6 Number of People Living Below \$1.25 a Day

Source: S. Chen and M. Ravallion, "The Developing World Is Poorer Than We Thought, but No Less Successful in the Fight Against Poverty," *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 125, no. 4 (2010).

TABLE 6-2 Absolute Poverty* by Region, 1981–2005

REGION	NUMBER OF POOR (MILLIONS)			HEAD-COUNT INDEX (PERCENT)			POVERTY GAP (PERCENT)		
	1981	1990	2005	1981	1990	2005	1981	1990	2005
East Asia (China only)	1,071.5 (835.1)	873.3 (683.2)	316.2 (207.7)	77.7 (84)	54.7 (60.2)	16.8 (15.9)	35.5 (39.3)	18.2 (20.7)	4.0 (4.0)
South Asia	548.3	579.2	595.6	59.4	51.7	40.3	19.6	15.2	10.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	213.7	299.1	390.6	53.7	57.9	51.2	22.9	26.6	21.1
Latin America and Caribbean	42.0	42.9	46.1	11.5	9.8	8.4	4.0	3.6	3.2
Middle East and North Africa	13.7	9.7	11.0	7.9	4.3	3.6	1.6	0.9	0.8
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	7.1	9.1	17.3	1.7	2.0	3.7	0.4	0.6	1.1
Total†	1,896.2	1,813.4	1,376.7	51.8	41.6	25.2	21.3	14.2	7.6
(Total excluding China)	(1,061.1)	(1,130.2)	(1,169.0)	(39.8)	(35.0)	(28.2)	(n.a.)‡	(n.a.)	(n.a.)

*Absolute poverty refers to a poverty line of \$1.25 a day (PPP, 2005).

†Total refers to low- and middle-income nations only.

‡n.a., not available.

Source: S. Chen and M. Ravallion, "The Developing World Is Poorer Than We Thought, but No Less Successful in the Fight Against Poverty," *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 125, no. 4 (2010).

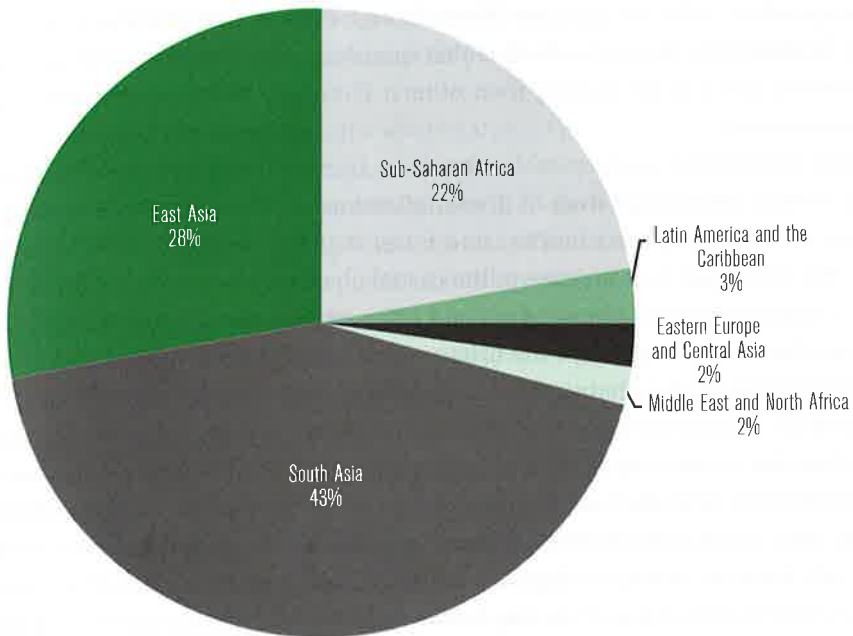


FIGURE 6-7 Regional Distribution of People Living below the \$2-a-Day Poverty Line, 2005

Source: S. Chen and M. Ravallion, "The Developing World Is Poorer Than We Thought, but No Less Successful in the Fight Against Poverty," *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 125, no. 4 (2010).

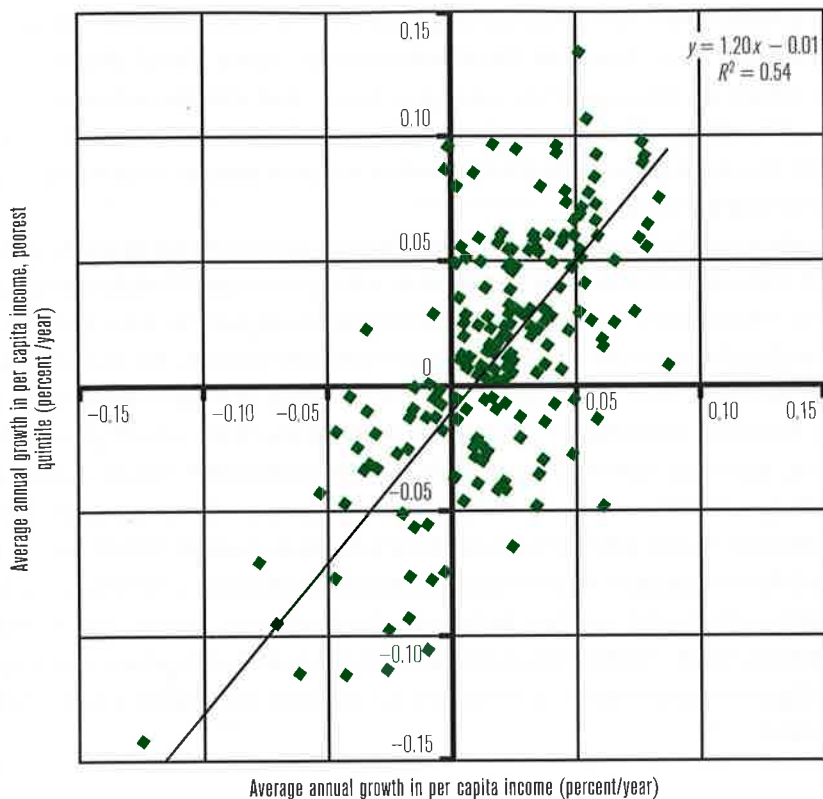


FIGURE 6-8 Is Growth Good for the Poor?

Source: David Dollar and Aart Kraay. "Growth Is Good for the Poor," *Journal of Economic Growth* 7 (September 2002), Dataset available at <http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/0,,contentMDK:22802584~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:469372,00.html>.

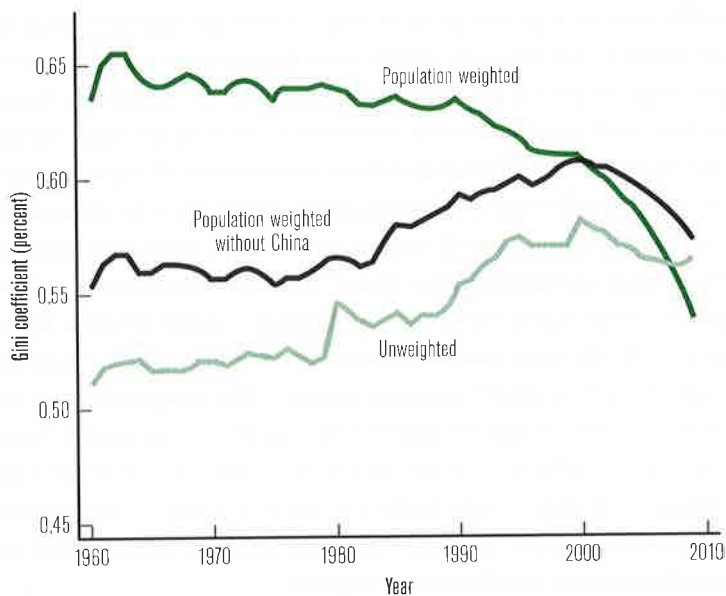


FIGURE 6-9 Trends in International Inequality, 1961–2008

Source: Figure 1 from The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. *The World Bank: Policy Research Working Paper 5061* by Branko Milanovic, 2009. Reprinted with permission.