

TABLE 4-1 Income Distribution in Selected Countries*

Country	% of income received by:		Gini concentration ratio [†]
	Lowest 40%	Highest 20%	
<i>Low-income countries</i>			
India	21.3	41.3	.311
China	17.4	41.8	.351
Sri Lanka	23.0	39.3	.294
Indonesia	20.8	42.3	.322
<i>Middle-income countries</i>			
Brazil	7.0	67.5	.610
Malaysia	12.9	53.7	.473
Venezuela	14.3	49.5	.429
Hungary	25.7	34.4	.227
Mexico	11.9	55.9	.493
South Korea	19.7	42.2	.331
<i>High-income countries</i>			
Hong Kong	16.2	47.0	.400
Singapore	15.0	48.9	.422
Australia	15.5	42.2	.374
United Kingdom	14.6	44.3	.393
Canada	16.5	40.2	.343
France	17.4	41.9	.354
Germany [‡]	18.8	40.3	.329
United States	15.7	41.9	.369
Sweden	21.2	36.9	.279
Japan	21.9	37.5	.282
Switzerland	16.9	44.6	.388

* Dates of the surveys underlying these estimates vary by country; they range from 1981 to 1992. Countries are categorized and ranked by their GDP per capita (PPP) in 1990.

[†] Approximate Gini concentration ratios calculated from grouped data (that is, from data that have been aggregated by income-size groups).

[‡] Data refer to West Germany in 1988 (before unification).

Source: World Development Report 1994

Table 3. Country Ranking in the 1990s According to Different Welfare Indicators

Private consumption perc.		Gini index		Proportion of poor	
1 Honduras	892	1 Brazil	61.4	1 Honduras	65.6
2 Panamá	1,341	2 Guatemala	59.9	2 Panama	48.4
3 Peru	1,419	3 Panama	57.4	3 Brazil	43.5
4 Jamaica	1,453	4 Honduras	56.9	4 Guatemala	42.5
5 Dominican R	1,759	5 Chile	56.5	5 Dominican R.	39.5
6 Guatemala	1,759	6 Mexico	54.2	6 Peru	35.0
7 Brazil	1,769	7 Dominican R	51.6	7 Jamaica	25.1
8 Colombia	2,057	8 Colombia	48.2	8 Colombia	23.8
9 Costa Rica	2,088	9 Venezuela	47.1	9 Chile	23.5
10 Chile	2,659	10 Costa Rica	46.5	10 Mexico	22.3
11 Mexico	2,751	11 Bahamas	45.0	11 Costa Rica	22.1
12 Venezuela	3,718	12 Peru	44.9	12 Venezuela	13.4
13 Bahamas	7,427	13 Jamaica	37.9	13 Bahamas	8.9

Source: Authors' calculations.