Global Poverty Gaps and Policy

UNDESA Division for Inclusive Social Developemnt Expert Group Meeting on Eradicating Rural Poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Addis Ababa, 27 February – 1 March 2019

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Global Poverty Gaps and Policy

- Work on PovCalNet data set from WB, in 66 countries
- Research at ILO and post ILO
- Book: The Three Regularities in Development, Palgrave UK
- Poverty chapter with Florence Bonnet, ILO
- Central argument emerging from the empirical evidence:
- (a) Demographic drag major causal factor
- (b) Unpaid contributing family labour of women major causal factor
- (c) Wage labour major alleviating factor
- (d) Rural and agricultural poverty highest shares in total country poverty
- (e) Productive transformation critical: development of manufacturing sector reduces country poverty
- (f) But within sector technical change ie in agriculture also imp eg. Chinese experience
- (g) Estimation of poverty gaps in income
- (h) Implied policy has to based on transfers, jobs and job quality and aggregate demand

Analytics and Empirical Evidence

To1-1-1 A

rable	$\mathbf{I} A$

1990

46.89

52.44

58.71

2.54

21.2

low

1993

43.13

56.22

49.24

8.06

17

Survey data coverage is too

1996

34.59

55.52

38.15

10.88

15.58

1999

33.81

55.19

36.88

12.92

15.28

2002

29.47

54.48

30.03

11.44

13.44

2005

25.23

48.33

25.43

9.09

10.19

2008

19.09

45.54

16.46

5.77

7.63

2010

16.68

43.97

12.8

5.04

6.89

2011

14.93

42.31

10.28

4.37

6.32

2012

14.93

40.7

12.23

3.86

5.94

Table Poverty rate (%)

Poverty rate at \$1.90

Africa (44)

Arab States (2)

Developing Countries (110)

Asia and the Pacific (25)

Europe and Central Asia (19)

Latin America and Carabbians (20)

Table 1 B

Poverty rate at \$3.10	1990	1993	1996	1999	2002	2005	2008	2010	2011	2012
Developing Countries (110)	67.17	67.68	58.77	57.41	52.26	50.4	38.78	34.97	32.52	36.23
Africa (44)	71.75	74.35	74.33	74.99	75.04	70.95	67.8	66.79	65.49	64.22
Asia and the Pacific (25)	82	77.18	66.81	64.52	56.6	54.32	38.71	32.82	29.06	36.25
Europe and Central Asia (19)	7.7	20.07	24.39	29.8	24.37	18.21	13.36	12.53	11.87	11.19
Latin America and Carabbians (20)	35.78	31.55	29.73	28.55	26.55	21.44	16.76	14.99	13.99	13

Survey data coverage is too

low

Arab States (2)

Table 2 A

Total Population Status by sex, developing countries, \$1.90

Deve	loping	countries,	\$1.90
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			Non-poor						
	Non-poor		Total	Poor		Poor Total			
	Female	Male		Female	Male		Female Total N	/lale Total @	Grand Total
Dependent	72.12%	51.77%	61.80%	77.11%	62.11%	69.60%	72.96%	53.47%	63.10%
Inactive 15-64	41.28%	19.40%	30.19%	34.67%	17.07%	25.86%	40.17%	19.02%	29.47%
Under 15 and over 65	29.04%	30.55%	29.80%	41.69%	44.06%	42.87%	31.17%	32.77%	31.98%
Unemployed	1.80%	1.82%	1.81%	0.76%	0.97%	0.87%	1.63%	1.68%	1.65%
Self-employment	12.43%	22.08%	17.33%	18.08%	28.31%	23.19%	13.38%	23.11%	18.30%
Employers	0.75%	2.57%	1.67%	0.31%	1.17%	0.74%	0.68%	2.34%	1.52%
Own Account Workers	7.65%	16.22%	11.99%	11.13%	22.03%	16.58%	8.23%	17.17%	12.76%
Unpaid contributing familay workers	4.03%	3.30%	3.66%	6.64%	5.11%	5.87%	4.47%	3.60%	4.03%
Wage and Salaried workers	15.33%	26.08%	20.78%	4.65%	9.45%	7.05%	13.53%	23.34%	18.49%
Wage and Salaried workers	15.33%	26.08%	20.78%	4.65%	9.45%	7.05%	13.53%	23.34%	18.49%
Other Employed	0.12%	0.07%	0.10%	0.17%	0.14%	0.15%	0.13%	0.08%	0.10%
Other Employed	0.12%	0.07%	0.10%	0.17%	0.14%	0.15%	0.13%	0.08%	0.10%
Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Tabi	le 2 B	: Kegi	ons

Table	2 B:	Regions
Regional \$1.90		

Wage and Salaried workers

Other Employed

Other Employed

Arab States (3)

Inactive 15-64

Unemployed

Employers

Self-employment

Other Employed

Other Employed

Under 15 and over 65

Own Account Workers

Wage and Salaried workers

Wage and Salaried workers

Unpaid contributing familay workers

Dependent

\mathcal{L}													
egional \$1.90													
	Non-poor Non		Non-poor Total	Poor		Poor Total							
	Female	Male		Female	Male		Female Total	Male Total	Grand Total				
Africa	15.25%	14.61%	14.93%	6 35.7 9	% 34.53%	35.16%	18.71%	17.89 %	6 18.30%				
Dependent	10.89%	8.65%	9.75%	6 25.29	% 24.14%	24.71%	13.31%	6 11.20%	6 12.25%				
Inactive 15-64	4.36%	2.19%	3.26%	6 7.22	% 5.04%	6.13%	4.84%	6 2.66%	6 3.74%				
Under 15 and over 65	6.14%	6.13%	6.13%	6 17.64	% 18.69%	18.17%	8.08%	8.20%	8.14%				
Unemployed	0.38%	0.33%	0.36%	6 0.43	% 0.40%	0.42%	0.39%	6 0.34%	6 0.37%				
Self-employment	3.23%	3.15%	3.19%	6 9.76°	% 8.90%	9.33%	4.33%	4.10 %	4.21 %				
Employers	0.11%	0.39%	0.25%	6 0.11	% 0.16%	0.13%	0.11%	6 0.35%	6 0.23%				
Own Account Workers	2.07%	1.94%	2.01%	6 5.98	% 6.26%	6.12%	2.73%	6 2.65%	6 2.69%				
Unpaid contributing familay workers	1.05%	0.82%	0.93%	6 3.67	% 2.49%	3.08%	1.49%	6 1.09%	6 1.29%				
Wage and Salaried workers	1.10%	2.79%	1.96%	6 0.66	% 1.45%	1.06%	1.03%	6 2.57%	6 1.81%				

1.96%

0.02%

0.02%

1.00%

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0.06%

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0.16%

0.16%

0.00%

0.00%

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0.08%

0.13%

0.12%

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1.45%

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0.03%

0.13%

0.09%

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0.07%

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0.00%

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0.06%

0.06%

0.13%

0.11%

0.03%

0.07%

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0.01%

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0.01%

0.01%

0.00%

0.00%

1.03%

0.04%

0.04%

0.86%

0.79%

0.42%

0.36%

0.01%

0.02%

0.00%

0.02%

0.00%

0.04%

0.04%

0.00%

0.00%

2.57%

0.02%

0.02%

0.84%

0.52%

0.11%

0.37%

0.04%

0.10%

0.02%

0.08%

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0.23%

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0.01%

0.01%

1.81%

0.03%

0.03%

0.85%

0.65%

0.27%

0.36%

0.03%

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2.79%

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0.01%

Asia and the Pacific	68.67%	70.42%	69.55%	61.18%	62.64%	61.91%	67.41%	69.14%	68.28%
Dependent	50.39%	35.71%	42.95%	49.36%	36.13%	42.74%	50.21%	35.78%	42.91%
Inactive 15-64	31.85%	15.36%	23.48%	26.47%	11.72%	19.09%	30.94%	14.76%	22.75%
Under 15 and over 65	17.51%	19.33%	18.43%	22.66%	23.96%	23.31%	18.38%	20.09%	19.24%
Unemployed	1.03%	1.03%	1.03%	0.24%	0.45%	0.34%	0.90%	0.94%	0.92%
Self-employment	7.51%	16.50%	12.07%	7.94%	18.77%	13.36%	7.58%	16.88%	12.28%
Employers	0.47%	1.76%	1.12%	0.18%	0.96%	0.57%	0.42%	1.63%	1.03%
Own Account Workers	4.54%	12.55%	8.60%	4.96%	15.35%	10.16%	4.61%	13.01%	8.86%
Unpaid contributing familay workers	2.50%	2.19%	2.34%	2.79%	2.46%	2.63%	2.55%	2.23%	2.39%
Wage and Salaried workers	10.77%	18.20%	14.54%	3.88%	7.74%	5.81%	9.61%	16.48%	13.08%
Wage and Salaried workers	10.77%	18.20%	14.54%	3.88%	7.74%	5.81%	9.61%	16.48%	13.08%
Other Employed	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other Employed	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Europe and Central Asia	3.75%	3.46%	3.60%	0.28%	0.26%	0.27%	3.16%	2.94%	3.05%
Dependent	2.75%	1.86%	2.30%	0.21%	0.18%	0.20%	2.33%	1.58%	1.95%
Inactive 15-64	1.42%	0.62%	1.01%	0.11%	0.06%	0.09%	1.20%	0.53%	0.86%
Under 15 and over 65	1.22%	1.10%	1.16%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	1.03%	0.94%	0.98%
Unemployed	0.11%	0.14%	0.13%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.10%	0.12%	0.11%
Self-employment	0.32%	0.46%	0.39%	0.05%	0.06%	0.05%	0.27%	0.39%	0.33%
Employers	0.01%	0.07%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.06%	0.03%
Own Account Workers	0.11%	0.30%	0.21%	0.02%	0.05%	0.03%	0.10%	0.26%	0.18%
Unpaid contributing familay workers	0.19%	0.09%	0.14%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.16%	0.08%	0.12%
Wage and Salaried workers	0.67%	1.14%	0.91%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.56%	0.95%	0.76%
Wage and Salaried workers	0.67%	1.14%	0.91%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.56%	0.95%	0.76%
Other Employed	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other Employed	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.33%	10.52%	10.92%	2.62%	2.44%	2.53%	9.86%	9.19%	9.52%
Dependent	7.17%	4.94%	6.04%	2.12%	1.57%	1.85%	6.32%	4.38%	5.34%
Inactive 15-64	3.16%	1.10%	2.11%	0.82%	0.23%	0.53%	2.76%	0.96%	1.85%
Under 15 and over 65	3.75%	3.57%	3.66%	1.22%	1.25%	1.24%	3.32%	3.19%	3.25%
Unemployed	0.27%	0.27%	0.27%	0.08%	0.09%	0.08%	0.23%	0.24%	0.24%
Self-employment	1.35%	1.86%	1.61%	0.32%	0.55%	0.44%	1.18%	1.65%	1.42%
Employers	0.16%	0.33%	0.25%	0.02%	0.05%	0.03%	0.14%	0.29%	0.21%
Own Account Workers	0.90%	1.33%	1.12%	0.16%	0.36%	0.26%	0.78%	1.17%	0.98%
Unpaid contributing familay workers	0.29%	0.20%	0.24%	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.26%	0.19%	0.23%
Wage and Salaried workers	2.73%	3.68%	3.21%	0.10%	0.22%	0.16%	2.29%	3.11%	2.70%
Wage and Salaried workers	2.73%	3.68%	3.21%	0.10%	0.22%	0.16%	2.29%	3.11%	2.70%
Other Employed	0.08%	0.04%	0.06%	0.08%	0.10%	0.09%	0.08%	0.05%	0.06%
Other Employed	0.08%	0.04%	0.06%	0.08%	0.10%	0.09%	0.08%	0.05%	0.06%
Grand Total	100 00%	100 00%	100.00%	100 00%	100.00%	100 00%	100 00%	100.00%	

Table 3: Rural Urban decomposition

DC \$1.90 PPP	Rural	Urban
Non-poor	59.08%	40.92%
Poor	87.78%	12.22%
Grand Total	63.86%	36.14%
DC \$5 PPP	Rural	Urban
Non-poor	30.91%	69.09%
Poor	78.39%	21.61%
Grand Total	56.10%	43.90%

Table 4 A: Sectoral decomposition

Broad Sector by sex, developing countries, \$1.9

	Non-poor		Non-poor Total	oor Total Poor		Poor Total			
	Female	Male		Female	Male		Female Total	Male Total	Grand Total
Agriculture	37.70%	34.34%	35.46%	67.94%	63.42%	65.05%	42.58%	38.61%	39.96%
Industry	15.75%	24.27%	21.42%	12.63%	5 17.88%	15.99%	15.25%	ź 23.34%	20.59%
Services	46.26%	41.19%	42.89%	19.25%	5 18.48%	18.76%	41.90%	37.86%	39.23%
Other category	0.29%	0.20%	0.23%	0.18%	6 0.22%	0.21%	0.27%	6 0.20%	0.22%
Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	3 100.00 %	100.00%	100.00%	100.00 %	100.00%

Table 4 B: Sectoral decomposition by regions

0.14%

0.19%

Other category

	Non-poor		Non-poor Total	Poor		Poor Total			
	Female	Male		Female	Male		Female Total	Male Total	Grand Total
Africa	16.57%	10.82%	12.75%	45.60%	6 24.31%	31.99%	21.25%	12.80 %	15.67%
Agriculture	39.03%	32.26%	35.21%	63.70%	% 73.53%	68.48%	47.58%	43.78%	45.53%
Industry	7.81%	16.61%	12.78%	9.24%	% 5.36%	7.35%	8.31%	13.47%	11.10%
Services	52.11%	50.36%	51.12%	26.88%	% 20.58%	23.82%	43.37%	42.05%	42.66%
Other category	1.05%	0.76%	0.89%	0.18%	% 0.53%	0.35%	0.75%	0.70%	0.72%
Arab States	0.07%	0.17%	0.14%	0.00%	% 0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	6 0.15%	0.12%
Agriculture	3.06%	3.77%	3.65%		7.46%	7.46%	3.06%	3.77%	3.65%
Industry	12.96%	22.59%	20.96%		21.81%	21.81%	12.96%	22.59%	20.96%
Services	83.98%	73.64%	75.39%		70.74%	70.74%	83.98%	73.64%	75.39%
Other category	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Asia and the									
Pacific	57.25%	69.41%	65.33%	51.57%	% 72.73%	65.10%	56.34%	69.90%	65.30%
Agriculture	48.23%	38.78%	41.55%	72.50%	% 59.55%	63.25%	51.81%	41.95%	44.84%
Industry	18.31%	24.04%	22.36%	15.77%	% 22.34%	20.46%	17.93%	23.78%	22.07%
Services	33.27%	37.03%	35.93%	11.54%	6 17.99%	16.15%	30.06%	% 34.12%	32.93%

0.19%

0.12%

0.14%

0.19%

0.14%

0.16%

0.16%

Europe and Central Asia	3.12%	3.32%	3.25%	0.10%	0.08%	0.09%	2.63%	2.84%	2.77%
Agriculture	57.71%	28.15%	37.66%	70.59%	30.37%	47.61%	57.79%	28.16%	37.71%
Industry	13.43%	26.31%	22.16%	4.24%	29.66%	18.76%	13.37%	26.32%	22.15%
Services	28.79%	45.49%	40.12%	25.17%	39.97%	33.63%	28.76%	45.47%	40.09%
Other category	0.07%	0.05%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.05%	0.06%
Latin America and the Caribbean	22.99%	16.28%	18.53%	2.73%	2.88%	2.82%	19.72%	14.31%	16.15%
Agriculture	7.91%	18.36%	14.01%	52.40%	76.56%	68.14%	8.90%	20.08%	15.45%
Industry	15.44%	29.95%	23.91%	10.39%	10.76%	10.63%	15.33%	29.38%	23.56%
Services	76.64%	51.62%	62.03%	37.12%	12.61%	21.15%	75.76%	50.47%	60.94%
Other category	0.01%	0.07%	0.05%	0.09%	0.07%	0.08%	0.02%	0.07%	0.05%
Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 5: Detailed Sector decomposition

			Non-poor			Poor			
	Non-poor		Total	Poor		Total			
	Female	Male		Female	Male		Non-poor	Poor	Grand Total
Agriculture	38.93%	34.68%	36.10%	67.21%	62.67%	64.29%	36.10%	64.29%	40.35%
Wholesale and retail trade	15.66%	4.86%	15.13%	11.34%	7.71%	9.01%	15.13%	9.01%	14.20%
Construction	3.08%	5 10.10%	7.75%	2.39%	10.69%	7.72%	7.75%	7.72%	7.75%
Manufacturing	11.71%	12.38%	12.16%	8.84%	6.93%	7.61%	12.16%	7.61%	11.47%
Other services	9.28%	5.07%	6.48%	3.85%	3.47%	3.61%	6.48%	3.61%	6.04%
Transport, storage and communications	0.77%	6.61%	4.65%	0.19%	3.91%	2.58%	4.65%	2.58%	4.34%
Hotels and restaurants	3.78%	2.03%	2.62%	2.60%	0.68%	1.37%	2.62%	1.37%	2.43%
Public administration	4.12%	5.09%	4.76%	0.99%	1.31%	1.19%	4.76%	1.19%	4.23%
Education	5.78%	2.61%	3.67%	0.93%	0.80%	0.85%	3.67%	0.85%	3.24%
Mining and quarrying	1.16%	1.28%	1.24%	0.55%	0.85%	0.74%	1.24%	0.74%	1.17%
Not classifiable	0.29%	6 0.19%	0.22%	0.61%	0.30%	0.41%	0.22%	0.41%	0.25%

1.88%

2.61%

0.73%

0.37%

0.11%

0.04%

100.00% 100.00% 100.00% 100.00%

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100.00% 100.00%

0.25%

0.21%

0.16%

1.63%

2.25%

0.65%

100.00%

1.09%

3.01%

1.01%

100.00%

3.44%

1.82%

0.18%

100.00%

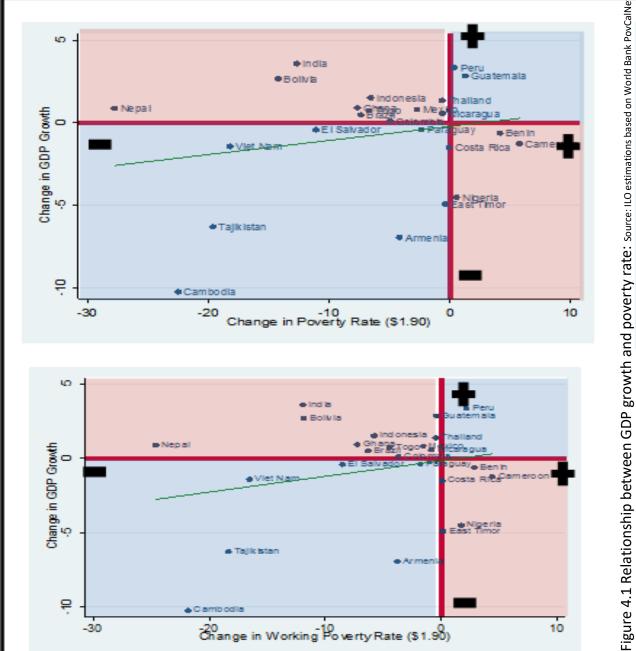
Sector by sex, developing countries, \$1.90PPP

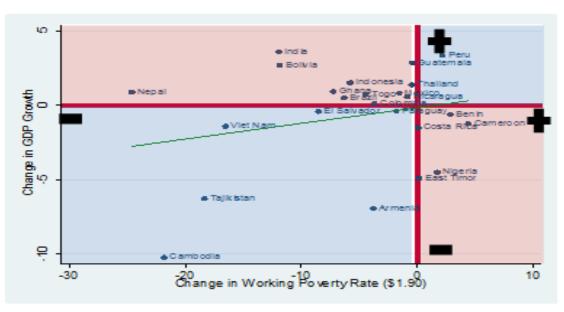
Health and social work

Financial intermediation

Electricity gas and water

Grand Total

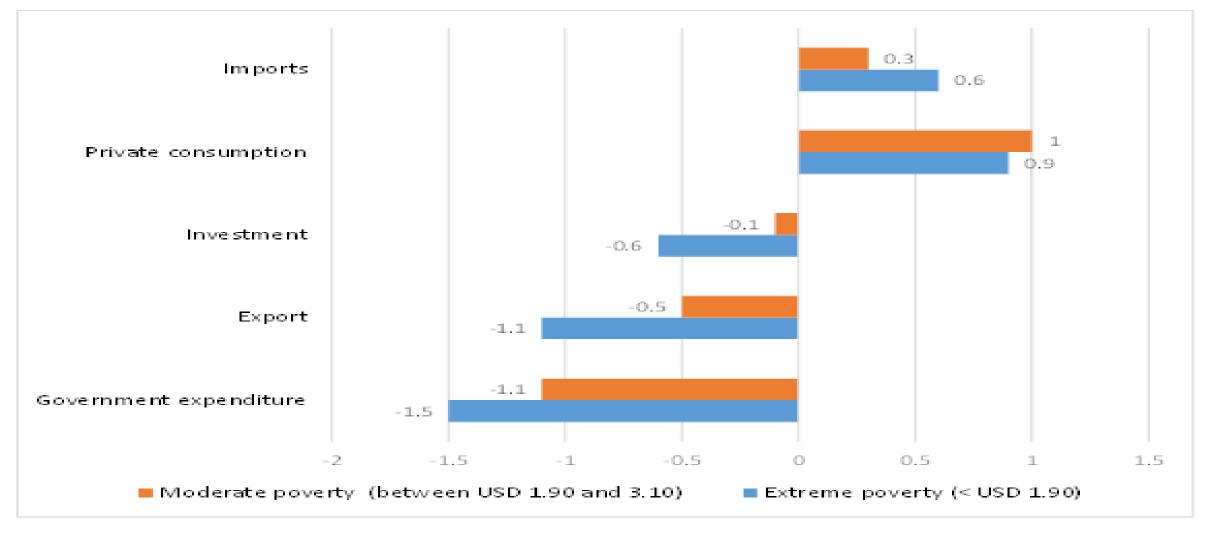




40 ◆ Ind la Guatemala Bollvla Indonesia ●Thalland ●Ghandgo ●Mexio Nepal Change in GDP Growth ◆Nicaragua ◆El Salvador -----Costa Rame roo Viet Nam ◆ Nigeria **● East Timor** Tajikistan Armenia 은 Cambodia -20 -10 Change in Poverty Rate (\$3.10) -40 -30 0 10 VO. India → Bollv b ♠ Ind on esta Nepal ¥R9caragua El Salvador

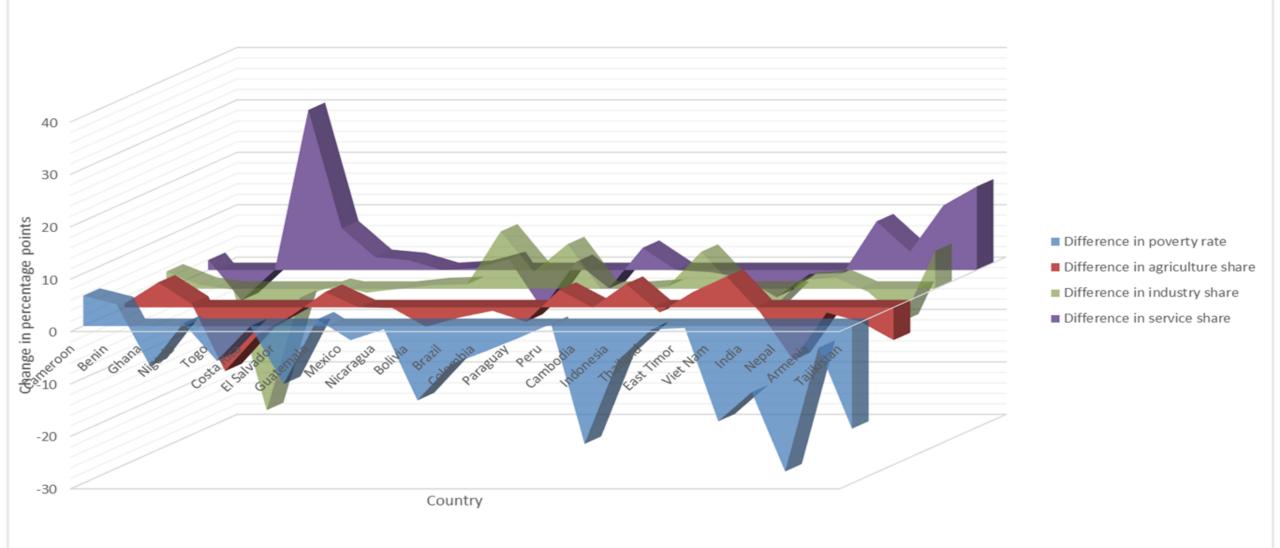
Change in GDP Growth -5 Nigeria ■ East Timor → Tajkistan Armenia 9 -30 -10 Change in Working Poverty Rate (\$3.10) 10 -40

Figure 4.2 Effect on poverty rate of a 1 per cent increase in share of GDP components by poverty measure, 1991-2014 (percentage)



Source: ILO calculations based on the WDI.

Change in GDP sector share



Policy framework

- (a) Estimating Income Gaps
- (b) Filling Income Gaps

Given these 3 macro determinants of poverty: policy based on estimating income gaps, and filling gaps based on HH demographics ie more & better jobs for HHs with more wage earners & transfers for HHs with high demographic drag

Table 5.6: Global income gap, by region and poverty line, 2012

	Distribution of the	he income gap (%)	Income gap (% o	of GDP)	Income gap (% government		
					expenditure)		
	\$1.90 PPP	\$3.10 PPP	\$1.90 PPP	\$3.10 PPP	\$1.90 PPP	\$3.10 PPP	
DCs	100.0	100.0	0.31 \$72bn	1.65 \$360bn	1.46	7.27	
LDCs	42.9		3.86	14.31	17.61	68.59	
LMICs	38.6		0.53	3.11	2.67	14.14	
EEs	18.5		0.07	0.40	0.24	1.39	

DCs Transfers

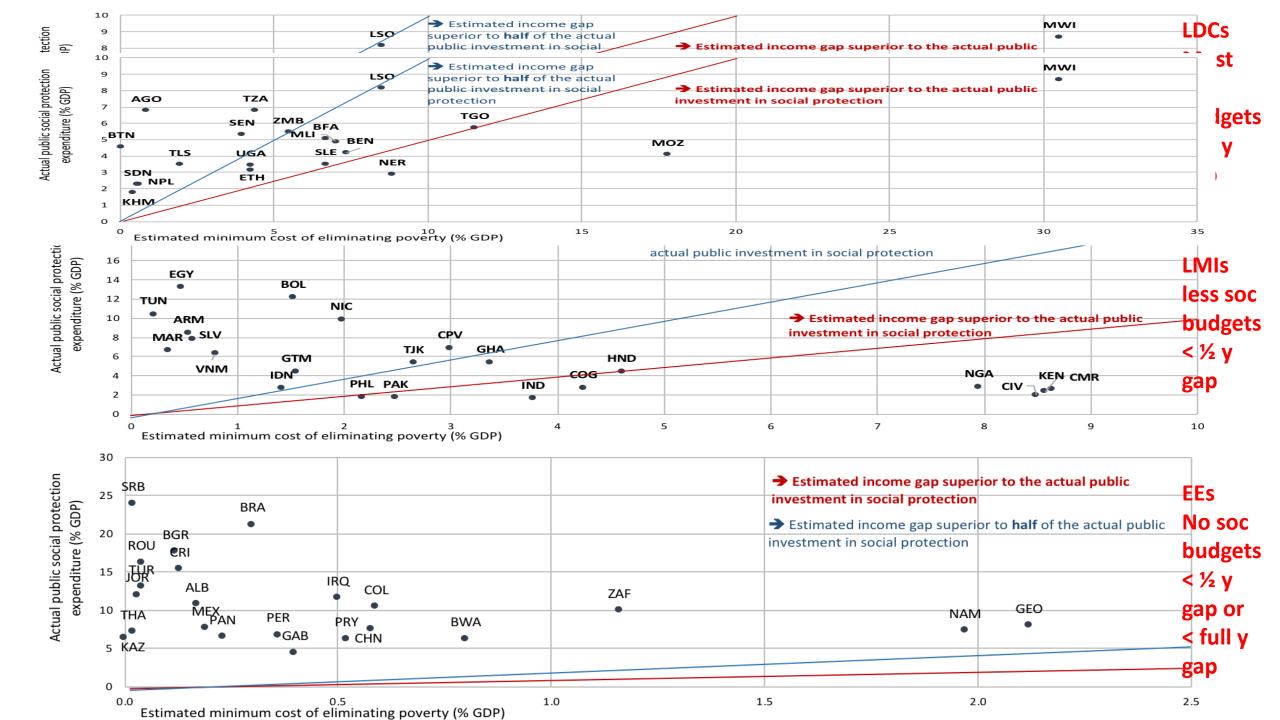
0.2% \$50bn 1.1% \$245bn

Note: DC = developing country, EE = emerging economy, GDP = gross domestic product, LDC = least developed country, LMIC = lower- or middle-income country, PPP = purchasing power parity. Global and regional estimates based on 65 DCs (20 LDCs, 23 LMICs and 24 EEs). See Table A5.1 in the Appendix for detailed data sources. Extreme poverty and extreme associated income gap are defined as the share of those with per capita income or consumption below \$1.90 PPP per day. Extreme and moderate poverty and extreme and moderate associated income

consumption below \$1.90 PPP per day. Extreme and moderate poverty and extreme and moderate associated income gap are defined as the share of those with per capita income or consumption below \$3.10 PPP per day.

65 DCS = 85% OF POPULATION

Source: Authors' estimations at the ILO, based on national household survey data.



Composition of total aggregate poverty gap Policy: 50% of income gap based on demographic drag: need transfers

25% on vulnerable jobs: need more waged jobs

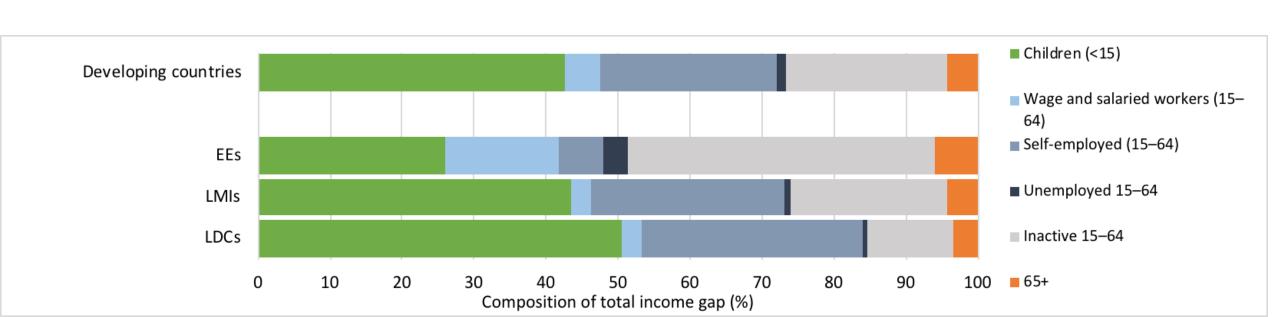
Wage and salaried Self-employed Unemployed 25% on lack of jobs: need aggregate poverty gap Policy: 50% of income gap based on demographic drag: need transfers

25% on vulnerable jobs: need aggregate poverty gap Policy: 50% of income gap based on demographic drag: need transfers

25% on vulnerable jobs: need aggregate poverty gap Policy: 50% of income gap based on demographic drag: need transfers

25% on vulnerable jobs: need aggregate poverty gap Policy: 50% on lack of jobs: need aggregate poverty gap Policy: 50% on vulnerable jobs: need aggregate poverty gap Policy: 50% on lack of jobs: need

A		U	1 /	1 /							
	Children (<15)	workers (15–64)	(15–64)	15-64 Ina	active 15–64	65+		inactive	Employed	UE	LFS
LDCs	50.56	2.75	30.70	0.69	11.98	3.33	0.92	62.37	37.24	0.39	37.63
LMIs	43.44	2.79	26.92	0.74	21.87	4.23	0.91	64.73	34.37	0.90	35.27
EEs	25.93	15.76	6.30	3.44	42.55	6.02	0.29	72.38	25.09	2.52	27.62
Developing countries	42.59	4.87	24.63	1.18	22.46	4.27	0.83	69.69	28.35	1.95	30.31



Non Income Gaps: Education: Out of school children (%) by country income groups ILO estimates based on UNICEF data base

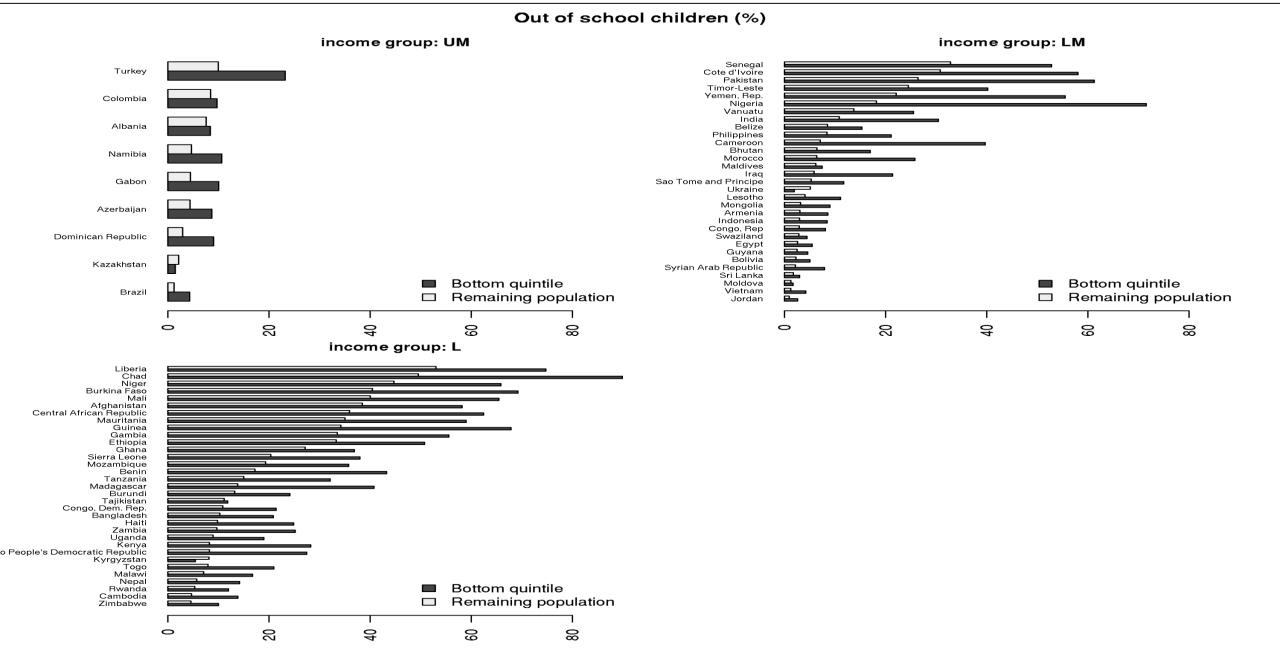


Figure 4.17 Correlation between g	government expen	nditure on education	and school attendance
Panel A: Government Expenditure or	n education,	Panel B: Government Exp	enditure on education, top four

ILO estimates based on UNICEF data base

Figure 4.18 Correlation between pupil-teacher ratio in primary school and school attendance

Panel A: Pupil-teacher ratio in primary school, bottom quintile

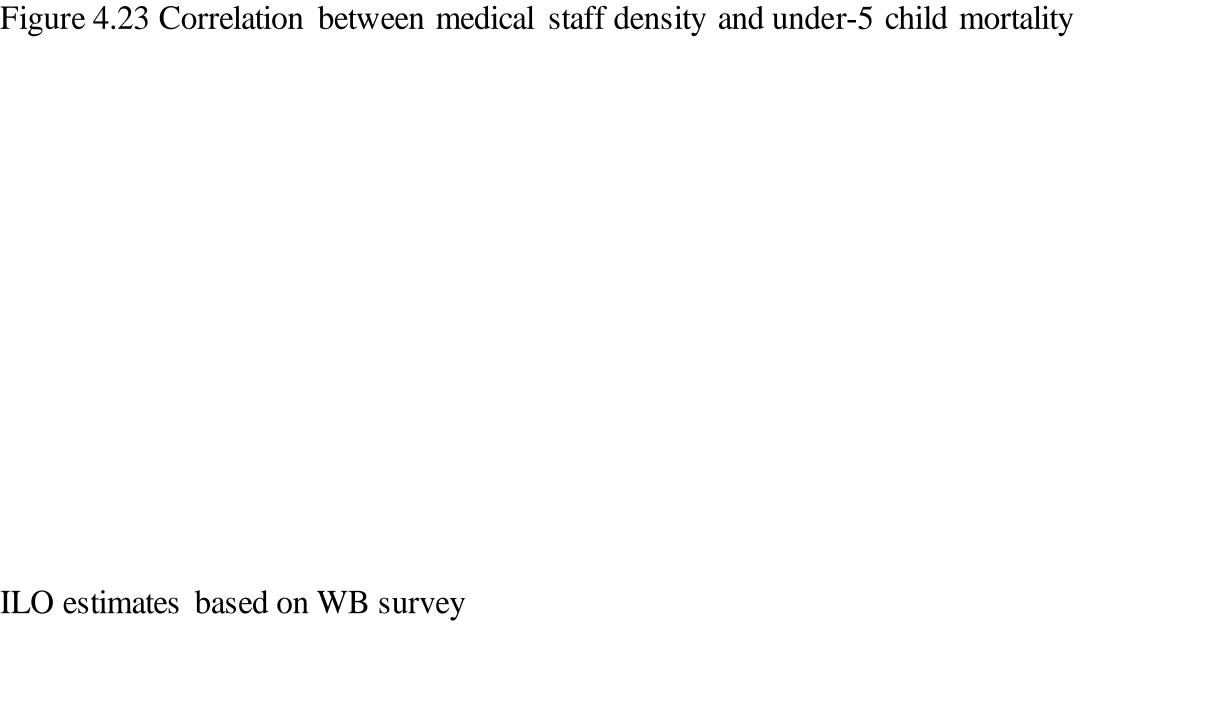
Panel B: Pupil-teacher ratio in primary school, top four qunitiles

ILO estimates based on UNICEF data base

Non
Incme
Gaps:
Health

Figure 4.21 Correlation between government expenditure on health (%) and under-5 child mortality

ILO estimates based on WB survey



Non
Income
Gaps:
Nutrition
subsidies

Table 4.9 Government expenditure on food subsidies as a percentage of GDP

Countryname	Year	Expenditure (% of GDP)	Region
Djibouti	2011	<0.1	Africa
Senegal	2013	0.1	Africa
Mauritius	2012	0.3	Africa
Morocco	2013	0.7	Africa
Ethiopia	2007	0.1	Africa
Mauritania	2011	0.8	Africa
Algeria	2011	1.9	Africa
Tunisia	2013	1.9	Africa
Sudan	2011	0.22	Africa
Egypt	2011	2.4	Africa
Saudi Arabia	2011	0.13	Arab States
Syria	2011	2.75	Arab States
Jordan	2012	1	Arab States
Kuwait	2011	0.75	Arab States
Bahrain	2011	0.7	Arab States
Lebanon	2011	<0.1	Arab States
Qatar	2011	<0.1	Arab States
United Arab Emirates	2011	<0.1	Arab States
Iraq	2011	3.3	Arab States
India	2012	0.8	Asia and the Pacific
Maldives	2010	1.8	Asia and the Pacific
Timor-Leste	2008	5.8*	Asia and the Pacific
Bangledash	2011	0.75	Asia and the Pacific
Indonesia	2010	0.25	Asia and the Pacific
Philippines	2009	<0.1	Asia and the Pacific
Note: * percentage of r	on-oil GDP		
Source: IMF			

indonesia	2010	Kaskiii	Tiec	13.50	17.14	1.27	20.00	73.00	0.23 (2010)	lower than the market price.
Philippines*	2009	NFA	rice	11.98	12.46	0.48	20.78	54.27	0.05 (2009)	NFA (National Food Authority) sells rice about one-fifth cheaper than non-NFA ordinary rice. NFA rice subsidies are universal with unlimited purchase.
Iraq**	2007	PDS (Public Distribution System)	A basket of goods****	3.37	7.43	4.06	3.23	99.71	3.3 (2011)	The PDS is an in-kind ration card system through which the government provides a list of subsidized commodities to almost one-fifth of the population.
Egypt***	2011	i. Ration cards ii. Baladi bread	i. Sugar, oil, rice and tea ii. Baladi bread	25.2	34	8.8	Not available	Not available	2.4 (2011)	i. Ration cards allow 80% of Egyptian households to buy set quotas of specific commodities at subsidised prices from specific outlets ii. Baladi bread is sold at 5 piasters (about \$0.01) per loaf, with not entitlement restrictions and distribution is on a first-come-first-served basis.
Egypt ***	2005	i. Ration cards ii. Baladi bread	i. Sugar, oil, rice and tea ii. Baladi bread	19.6	26.6	7	18	i. Subsidised flour: 40% ii.Baladi bread: 70%	1.7 (2005)	i. In 2005, ration cards allowed about 60% of Egyptian households to buy set quotas of specific commodities at subsidised prices from specific outlets ii. Baladi bread is sold at 5 piasters (about \$0.01) per loaf, with no entitlement restrictions and distribution is on a first-come-first-served basis.
Non in	com	e gaps:	Public	goods: v	vs const	rain Y/l	L & bu	dgets; E	Education	on & Health; Nutrition

Impact of

subsidies on

reduction (B-

A) (%)

1.24

% of the

subsidies

recieved by

the poor

20.88

% of the

poor who

recieved any

subsidies

79.86

Expenditure

(% of GDP)

0.25 (2010)

Description of the programme

Eligible households can purchase a maximum

15 kilograms per month at 75 to 80 percent

B: Poverty

subsidies

17.14

A: Poverty

subsidies

15.90

rice

Subsidy

programme

Raskin

Indonesia*

2010

Table 4.11 Characteristics of the different country groups

			Group characteristics							
	AYS	Avg. manuf. value added	AYS	Non-schooled	Primary	Secondary	Polarized "missing middle"			
Group 1	2.8	7.8	<4.5	High	Low	Low <20%	No			
Group 2	3.8	7.6	<4.5	High	Very	High	Yes			
Group 3	5.7	12.0	>4.5	Low	High	Varies	No			
Group 4	5.2	9.2	>4.5	Low	High	Varies	Yes			

Source: Nübler I., Growth, Employment and Decent Work in the Least Developed Countries Report, Chapter 7, ILO, 2011