

The data come from <http://www.worldbank.org/research/povmonitor/>.

For China, India and partly Egypt, Indonesia and Nepal, data were only available for rural and urban sub samples. We built a national indicator by weighting them by the rural and urban shares of population coming from World Development Indicators (WDI).

Thailand 1998, Niger 1992 and China 1990 (rural sub sample) have two observations for 1998, presumably one from an expenditure survey and one from an income one. The two values have been averaged in these cases.

Nepal 1985 urban and rural data seem to have been mislabelled as national. We attributed the value with the highest mean income to urban and the lowest to rural.

Gini coefficients come from WDI and they are the same as the ones reported by Poverty Monitor. In two cases, China 1985 and Niger 1985, 1997, Gini coefficients are not available. In the first case, we obtained it by linear interpolation of the available ones, the most recent being for 1990 (1990 value=33.5; interpolated 1985 value=31.4). We chose not to interpolate for Niger because it would have pushed the data too far from their available values.

We could not use the data for India 1989 because it only reports poverty for rural and not for urban.