

World Bank Group twin goals – Ending poverty and promoting shared prosperity

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World Bank Group's twin goals

- Banks has been reporting internationally comparable consumption or income based **poverty** measures since the 1990 World Development Report on poverty
 - Population living on less than \$1.25 a day, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 a day (at 2005 PPP)
 - Poverty gaps at \$1.25 a day, \$2 a day
- New goal to promote **shared prosperity** was announced in 2013
 - Foster **income growth of the bottom 40%** of the population in every country
 - Annualized consumption or income growth of the bottom 40% in a country

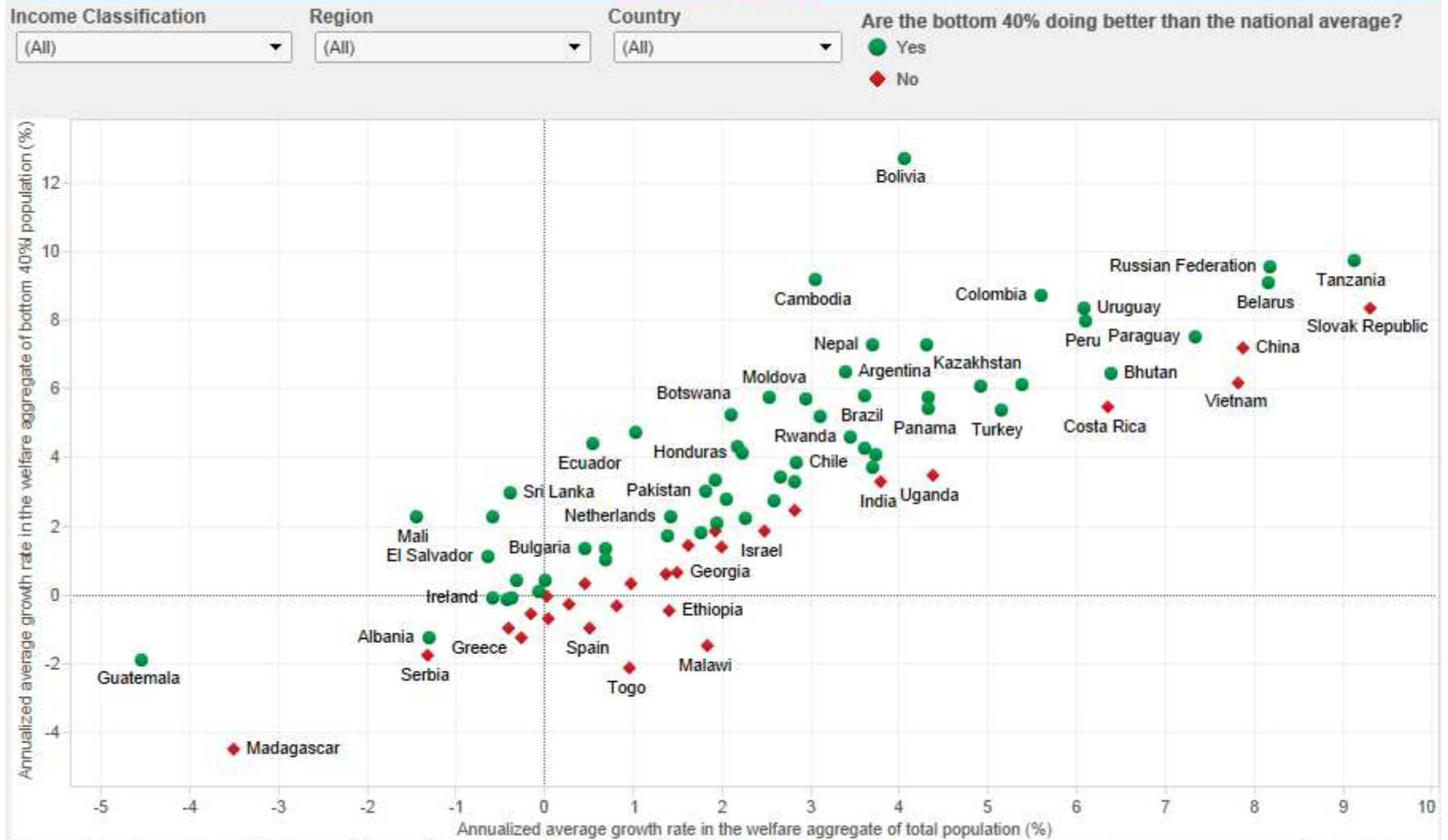


World Bank Group's twin goals

Shared prosperity database

- Data on Shared prosperity is published in the [Global Database of Shared Prosperity](#)
 - Annualized consumption or income growth of the bottom 40% for 72 countries for *circa* 2006-11
- Countries are encouraged to estimate context specific distributional measures as well for richer analysis

Annualized growth rate in the welfare aggregate of total population and bottom 40% in the income distribution circa 2006-2011



Source: World Bank, Global Database of Shared Prosperity (GDSP) circa 2006 - 2011, and World Bank staff calculations based on Luxembourg Income Study Database 2014.

<http://data.worldbank.org/gmr>

Poverty and shared prosperity in gender perspective?

- Data is collected at household level
 - Analysis is possible for male- and female-headed household,
 - Computation of sex distribution of poverty and shared prosperity is also possible
- Unless consumption or income data are collected at individual level, and/or internal allocation within household is understood, the understanding of twin goals from gender perspective would be limited