

**An Inventory of Poverty Lines  
for Latin America and  
the Caribbean:  
1985-1997**

**Poverty and Inequality  
Advisory Unit**

**Washington, DC  
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This Inventory was prepared by José Antonio Mejía, the IDB Data Bank Administrator of the Program for the Improvement of Surveys and the Measurement of Living Conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean (ISLC/MECOVI). The ISLC/MECOVI Program is a joint initiative of the IDB, World Bank and CEPAL.

## **An Inventory of Poverty Lines for Latin America and the Caribbean: 1985-1997**

### ***Foreword***

The tables in this document present an inventory of some of the available poverty lines for all IDB member countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The listed poverty lines are expressed as per capita monthly amounts of nominal local currency and are estimated based on the reference (fieldwork) period of the survey to which they apply. For example, Mexico's INEGI poverty line for 1994 is given in pesos for the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 1994. The only exceptions are the IDB/Poverty Targeted Investments (PTI) poverty lines, which are estimated by using the yearly average of the general consumption price index so that their reference period is mid-year. The appendix presents a more detailed explanation of how the IDB/PTI poverty lines are estimated. In order to review the origin of the rest of the lines, the reader is referred to their original sources, which are listed after each table. All sources are included as footnotes to the tables.

**ARGENTINA**

**Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Nominal local currency per capita per month)**

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (a)

Source	Coverage	1985**	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992**	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Altimir/Beccaria (UNDP/IDB) (1)	National (b)													
	Urban (c)													
	Metro (d)		69				1,106,455				146		156	
	Rural (e)													
Psacharopoulos et al. (2)	National													
	Urban													
	Metro					12								
IDB/PTI (3) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National													
	Urban													
	Metro	19	37	85	375	12	287,916	782,297	98	108	113	116	117	118
World Bank (4) (Poverty Profile)	National													
	Urban													
	Metro		53			25	413,386	819,842	97	102				
CEPAL (5)	National													
	Urban				762						139			
	Metro				762		386,424				147			
Morley (6)	National													
	Urban													
	Metro		63			16								
	National													
	Urban													
	Metro													
	National													
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	National													
	Urban													
	Metro													

**Notes:**

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source.

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available.

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country.

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city.

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country.

**Sources:**

(1) Altimir, Oscar, and Luis Beccaria (1997) "Efectos de los cambios macroeconómicos y de las reformas sobre la pobreza urbana en la Argentina", Mimeo, proyecto PNUD/BID/CEPAL.

(2) Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee, and Bill Wood (1993), *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1980*, LAC Departamento Técnico Informe No. 27, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

(3) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank. Differences with the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. are due to the use of different PPP factors (Psacharopoulos et al. use those from the original Summers and Heston article -1988- and use the general GDP factors, while the IDB/PTI lines use those from the Penn World Tables -1995- and use the consumption factors; and the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. have the same reference period as the surveys, while the IDB/PTI lines have mid-year as reference period).

(4) World Bank (1995), *Argentina's Poor: A Profile*, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

(5) CEPAL (1991), *Magnitud de la Pobreza en América Latina en los Años Ochenta*, Santiago: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. CEPAL (1998), "Líneas de pobreza". Mimeo.

**\*\*Currency Changes:**

1983: 1 peso argentino=10,000 pesos

1985: 1 austral=1,000 pesos argentinos

1992: 1 peso argentino= 10,000 australes

**BAHAMAS****Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Bahamas Dollars per capita per month)**

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (;

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
IDB/PTI (1) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National (b) Urban (c) Metro (d) Rural (e)	39	41	44	46	48	50	54	57	59	60	61	62	63

**Notes:**

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country

**Sources:**

(1) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank.

**BARBADOS****Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Barbados Dollars per capita per month**

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (;

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
National Nutrition Centre of Barbados (1)	National (b) Urban (c) Metro (d) Rural (e)												459	
IDB/PTI (2) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National Urban Metro Rural	74	75	78	82	87	89	95	101	102	103	104	106	115

**Notes:**

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country

**Sources:**

(1) Reported in poverty study presented to IDB by consultant Rafael Diez de Medina.

(2) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank.

**BRAZIL****Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Nominal local currency per capita per month)**

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (a)

Source	Coverage	1985	1986**	1987	1988	1989**	1990**	1991	1992	1993**	1994**	1995	1996	1997
Psacharopoulos et al. (1)	National (b)													
	Urban (c)					199								
	Metro (d)													
	Rural (e)					131								
CEPAL (2)	National						5,674							
	Urban				20,970									
	Metro				22,958									
	Rural				13,790									
IDB/PTI (3) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National	138,235	339	1,118	8,743	121	3,684	19,925	220,901	4,967	46	92	109	117
	Urban													
	Metro													
	Rural													
World Bank (4) (Poverty Profile)	National						2,303							
	Urban													
	Metro													
	Rural													

**Notes:**

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source.

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available.

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country.

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city.

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country.

**Sources:**(1) Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee, and Bill Wood (1993), *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1980*, LAC Departamento Técnico Informe No. 27, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.(2) CEPAL (1991), *Magnitud de la Pobreza en América Latina en los Años Ochenta*, Santiago: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. CEPAL (1998), "Líneas de pobreza". Mimeo.

(3) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank. Differences with the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. are due to the use of different PPP factors (Psacharopoulos et al. use those from the original Summers and Heston article -1988- and use the general GDP factors, while the IDB/PTI lines use those from the Penn World Tables -1995- and use the consumption factors; and the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. have the same reference period as the surveys, while the IDB/PTI lines have mid-year as reference period).

(4) World Bank (1995), *Brazil. A Poverty Assessment*, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.**\*\*Currency Changes:**

1986: 1 cruzado= 1,000 cruzeiros

1989: 1 nuevo cruzado= 1,000 cruzados

1990: 1 cruzeiro= 1 nuevo cruzado

1993: 1 cruzeiro real= 1,000 cruzeiros

1994: 1 real= 2,750 cruzeiros reales

**BELIZE****Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Belize Dollars per capita per month**

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (;

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
IDB/PTI (1) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National (b) Urban (c) Metro (d) Rural (e)	56	57	58	61	61	63	66	68	69	71	71	75	78
World Bank (2) (Poverty Profile)	National Urban Metro Rural											109		

**Notes:**

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country

**Sources:**

(1) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank.

(2) World Bank (1996), *Caribbean Countries: Poverty Reduction and Human Resource Development in the Caribbean*, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank

**BOLIVIA****Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Nominal local currency per capita per month)**

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (a)

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987**	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Psacharopoulos et al. (1)	National (b)													
	Urban (c)		68,470,000			112								
	Metro (d)													
	Rural (e)													
CEPAL (2)	National													
	Urban					90				143	241			
	Metro													
	Rural													
IDB/PTI (3) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National													
	Urban	11,912,632	44,832,001	51	60	69	80	98	109	119	128	141	159	168
	Metro													
	Rural													
UDAPSO (UNDP/IDB) (4)	National													
	Urban											251		
	Metro													
	Rural													
World Bank (5) (Poverty Profile)	National													
	Urban					133	152		220					
	Metro													
	Rural													

**Notes:****(a)** Figures are taken directly from the source.**(b)** National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available.**(c)** Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country.**(d)** Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city.**(e)** Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country.**Sources:**(1) Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee, and Bill Wood (1993) *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1981*, LAC Departamento Técnico Informe No. 27, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.(2) CEPAL (1991), *Magnitud de la Pobreza en América Latina en los Años Ochenta*, Santiago: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. CEPAL (1998), "Líneas de pobreza". Mimeo.

(3) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank. Differences with the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. are due to the use of different PPP factors (Psacharopoulos et al. use those from the original Summers and Heston article -1988- and use the general GDP factors, while the IDB/PTI lines use those from the Penn World Tables -1995- and use the consumption factors; and the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. have the same reference period as the surveys, while the IDB/PTI lines have mid-year as reference period).

(4) Pereira, Rodney, and Wilson Jiménez (1997) "Efectos de las políticas macroeconómicas y sociales sobre la pobreza en Bolivia", Mimeo, proyecto PNUD/BID/CEPAL.

(5) World Bank (1996), *Bolivia: Poverty, Inequality and Income*, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.**Currency Changes:**

1987: 1 Boliviano=1,000,000 pesos



**CHILE**

**Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Pesos per capita per month)**

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (a)

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
MIDEPLAN (official) (1)	National (b)			9,668			17,768		24,653		28,871		32,955	
	Urban (c)			10,158			18,594		25,750		30,100		34,272	
	Metro (d)													
	Rural (e)			6,850			12,538		17,362		20,295		23,107	
Psacharopoulos et al. (2)	National					9,043								
	Urban													
	Metro													
	Rural					6,098								
CEPAL (3)	National						17,768							
	Urban						18,594				30,100			
	Metro													
	Rural						12,538				20,295			
IDB/PTI (4) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National	4,406	5,265	6,311	7,238	8,470	10,676	13,024	15,053	16,868	18,723	20,391	21,885	23,113
	Urban													
	Metro													
	Rural													
Anríquez et al (UNDP/IDB) (5)	National			9,668			17,768		24,653		28,871			
	Urban			10,158			18,594		25,750		30,100			
	Metro													
	Rural			6,850			12,538		17,362		20,295			
World Bank (6) (Poverty Profile)	National													
	Urban													
	Metro										34,164			
	Rural													

**Notes:**

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source.

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available.

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country.

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city.

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country.

**Sources:**

(1) MIDEPLAN (1997), *Pobreza y distribución del ingreso en Chile, 1996. Resultados de la encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional*,

Santiago: Ministerio de Planificación y Cooperación, División Social.

(2) Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee, and Bill Wood (1993), *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1980*,

LAC Departamento Técnico Informe No. 27, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

(3) CEPAL (1991), *Magnitud de la Pobreza en América Latina en los Años Ochenta*, Santiago: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. CEPAL (1998), "Líneas de pobreza". Mimeo.

(4) SDS/POV (1998), *Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit*, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank. Differences with the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. are due to the use of different PPP factors (Psacharopoulos et al. use those from the original Summers and Heston article -1988- and use the general GDP factors, while the IDB/PTI lines use those from the Penn World Tables -1995- and use the consumption factors; and the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. have the same reference period as the surveys, while the IDB/PTI lines have mid-year as reference period).

(5) Anríquez, Gustavo, Kevin Cowan, and José de Gregorio (1997) "Poverty and Macroeconomic Policies: Chile 1987-1994", Mimeo, proyecto PNUD/BID/CEPAL.

(6) World Bank (1997), *Chile: Poverty and Income Distribution in a High-Growth Economy: 1987-1995*, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

[This study 'converts' all data to Santiago pesos so that a unique poverty line can be used. It also applies the CEPAL poverty lines].

## COLOMBIA

### Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Pesos per capita per month)

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (;

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Psacharopoulos et al. (1)	National (b)													
	Urban (c)					7,529								
	Metro (d)													
	Rural (e)													
CEPAL (2)	National													
	Urban		10,012		17,598		23,810		39,429		61,817			
	Metro				18,464						67,338			
	Rural				12,511						45,629			
IDB/PTI (3) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National	3,238	3,849	4,746	6,080	7,651	9,881	12,885	16,363	20,068	24,583	30,057	36,144	42,646
	Urban													
	Metro													
	Rural													
World Bank (4) (Poverty Profile)	National						17,581							
	Urban													
	Metro													
	Rural													

#### Notes:

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country

#### Sources:

(1) Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee, and Bill Wood (1993) *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1980*, LAC Departamento Técnico Informe No. 27, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

(2) CEPAL (1991), *Magnitud de la Pobreza en América Latina en los Años Ochenta*, Santiago: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. CEPAL (1998), "Líneas de pobreza".

(3) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank. Differences with the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. are due to the use of different PPP factors (Psacharopoulos et al. use those from the original Summers and Heston article -1988- and use the general GDP factors, while the IDB/PTI lines use those from the Penn World Tables -1995- and use the consumption factors; and the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. have the same reference period as the surveys, while the IDB/PTI lines have mid-year as reference period).

(4) World Bank (1994), *Poverty in Colombia*, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank

**COSTA RICA**

**Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Colones per capita per month)**

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (a)

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
DGEC (official) (1)	National (b) Urban (c) Metro (d) Rural (e)			2,358	2,776	3,367	3,965	5,069	6,199	6,832	7,833	9,414	10,775	
Psacharopoulos et al. (2)	National Urban Metro Rural					2,941								
CEPAL (3)	National Urban Metro Rural				4,002		4,452		6,980		10,228			
IDB/PTI (4) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National Urban Metro Rural	1,331	1,488	1,739	2,101	2,448	2,914	3,751	4,570	5,016	5,919	7,015	8,245	9,408
Sauma y Garnier (UNDP/IDB) (5)	National Urban Metro Rural			1,409	1,658	2,012	2,368	3,029	3,705	4,086	4,681	5,629	6,438	
				1,521	1,788	2,164	2,562	3,264	3,984	4,380	5,045	6,047	6,946	
				1,315	1,538	1,872	2,187	2,810	3,447	3,812	4,341	5,238	5,960	
World Bank (6) (Poverty Profile)	National Urban Metro Rural						4,023							

**Notes:**

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source.

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available.

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country.

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city.

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country.

**Sources:**

(1) Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (DGEC) (1997) *Principales Resultados. Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples. Módulo de Empleo. Julio 1996*

San José, Costa Rica: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos.

(2) Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee, and Bill Wood (1993) *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1980*

(3) CEPAL (1991), *Magnitud de la Pobreza en América Latina en los Años Ochenta*; Santiago: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. CEPAL (1998), "Líneas de pobreza". Mimeo.

(4) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank. Differences with the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. are due to the use of different PPP factors (Psacharopoulos et al. use those from the original Summers and Heston article -1988- and use the general GDP factors, while the IDB/PTI lines use those from the Penn World Tables -1995- and use the consumption factors; and the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. have the same reference period as the surveys, while the IDB/PTI lines have mid-year as reference period).

(5) Sauma, Pablo, and Leonardo Garnier (1997) "Efectos de las políticas macroeconómicas y sociales sobre la pobreza Costa Rica", Mimeo, proyecto PNUD/BID/CEPAL.

(6) World Bank (1990), *Costa Rica: Public Sector Spending* Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

**Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Pesos per capita per month)**

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (a)

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Psacharopoulos et al. (1)	National (b) Urban (c) Metro (d) Rural (e)					171								
IDB/PTI (2) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National Urban Metro Rural	65	71	83	119	173	277	426	445	466	504	571	601	643
Escuder y Dauhajre (UNDP/IDB) (3)	National Urban Metro Rural		61 64			147 155			379 398					
World Bank (4) (Poverty Profile)	National Urban Metro Rural								381 387					366
Dauhajre et al (5)	National Urban Metro Rural		61 60			132 128			387 366					

**Notes:**

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source.

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available.

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country.

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city.

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country.

**Sources:**

(1) Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee, and Bill Wood (1993) *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1981*, LAC Departamento Técnico Informe No. 27, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

(2) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank. Differences with the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. are due to the use of different PPP factors (Psacharopoulos et al. use those from the original Summers and Heston article -1988- and use the general GDP factors, while the IDB/PTI lines use those from the Penn World Tables -1995- and use the consumption factors; and the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. have the same reference period as the surveys, while the IDB/PTI lines have mid-year as reference period).

(3) Aristy Escuder, Jaime, and Andrés Dauhajre, hijo (1997) "Efectos de las políticas macroeconómicas y sociales sobre la pobreza en República Dominicana", Mimeo, proyecto PNUD/BID/CEPAL.

(4) World Bank (1995), *The Dominican Republic. Growth with Equity: An Agenda for Reform*, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

## ECUADOR

### Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Suces per capita per month)

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (;

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Psacharopoulos et al. (1)	National (b) Urban (c) Metro (d) Rural (e)			5,344										
IDB/PTI (2) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National Urban Metro Rural	2,652	3,263	4,225	6,686	11,743	17,441	25,935	40,097	58,131	78,476	90,972	113,070	149,294
Vos et al. (UNDP/IDB) (3)	National Urban Metro Rural				8,197	13,183	19,282	28,994	49,198	58,131	78,476			
World Bank (4) (Poverty Profile)	National Urban Metro Rural						22,493							

#### Notes:

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country

#### Sources:

(1) Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee, and Bill Wood (1993) *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1980*, LAC Departamento Técnico Informe No. 27, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

(2) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank. Differences with the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. are due to the use of different PPP factors (Psacharopoulos et al. use those from the original Summers and Heston article -1988- and use the general GDP factors, while the IDB/PTI lines use those from the Penn World Tables -1995- and use the consumption factors; and the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. have the same reference period as the surveys, while the IDB/PTI lines have mid-year as reference period).

(3) Vos, Rob, Luis Jácomo, and Carlos Larrea (1997) "Políticas macroeconómicas, distribución y pobreza en el Ecuador", Mimeo, proyecto PNUD/BID/CEPAL.

(4) World Bank (1995), *Ecuador Poverty Report*, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank

## EL SALVADOR

### Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Colones per capita per month)

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (;

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Psacharopoulos et al. (1)	National (b) Urban (c) Metro (d) Rural (e)						390							
IDB/PTI (2) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National Urban Metro Rural	80	106	132	158	186	231	264	294	348	387	424	465	488
Segovia (UNDP/IDB) (3)	National Urban Metro Rural								327 410				477 568	
World Bank (4) (Poverty Profile)	National Urban Metro Rural								340 408					239

#### Notes:

- (a) Figures are taken directly from the source
- (b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available
- (c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country
- (d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital
- (e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country

#### Sources:

- (1) Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee, and Bill Wood (1993) *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1980-1990*, LAC Departamento Técnico Informe No. 27, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.
- (2) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank. Differences with the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. are due to the use of different PPP factors (Psacharopoulos et al. use those from the original Summers and Heston article -1988- and use the general GDP factors, while the IDB/PTI lines use those from the Penn World Tables -1995- and use the consumption factors; and the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. have the same reference period as the surveys, while the IDB/PTI lines have mid-year as reference period).
- (3) Segovia, Alexander (1997) "Cambio estructural políticas macroeconómicas y pobreza en El Salvador", Mimeo, proyecto PNUD/BID/CEPAL.
- (4) World Bank (1994), *El Salvador: The Challenge of Poverty Alleviation*, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank

**GUYANA****Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Guyana Dollars per capita per month)**

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (;

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
IDB/PTI (1) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National (b) Urban (c) Metro (d) Rural (e)	116	125	161	226	429	701	1,413	1,811	1,992	2,291	2,501	2,613	2,718
World Bank (2) (Poverty Profile)	National Urban Metro Rural									3,958				

**Notes:****(a)** Figures are taken directly from the source**(b)** National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available**(c)** Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country**(d)** Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city**(e)** Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country**Sources:**

(1) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank.

(2) World Bank (1994), *Guyana: Strategies for Reducing Poverty*, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank

## GUATEMALA

### Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Quetzales per capita per month)

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (;

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Psacharopoulos et al. (1)	National (b)													
	Urban (c)			75		93								
	Metro (d)													
	Rural (e)			52		64								
CEPAL (2)	National						131							
	Urban				122									
	Metro				140									
	Rural				84									
IDB/PTI (3) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National	35	48	54	59	66	93	124	137	153	171	184	204	225
	Urban													
	Metro													
	Rural													
World Bank (4) (Poverty Profile)	National					76								
	Urban					77								
	Metro					99								
	Rural					67								

#### Notes:

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country

#### Sources:

(1) Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee, and Bill Wood (1993) *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1980*, LAC Departamento Técnico Informe No. 27, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

(2) CEPAL (1991), *Magnitud de la Pobreza en América Latina en los Años Ochenta*, Santiago: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. CEPAL (1998), "Líneas de pobreza".

(3) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank. Differences with the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. are due to the use of different PPP factors (Psacharopoulos et al. use those from the original Summers and Heston article -1988- and use the general GDP factors, while the IDB/PTI lines use those from the Penn World Tables -1995- and use the consumption factors; and the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. have the same reference period as the surveys, while the IDB/PTI lines have mid-year as reference period).

(4) World Bank (1994), *Guatemala. An Assessment of Poverty*, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank



**HAITI****Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Gourdes per capita per month)**

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (;

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
IDB/PTI (1) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National (b) Urban (c) Metro (d) Rural (e)	123	127	112	117	125	152	180	212	252	346	451	543	630

**Notes:****(a)** Figures are taken directly from the source**(b)** National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available**(c)** Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country**(d)** Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city**(e)** Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country**Sources:**

(1) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank.

## HONDURAS

### Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Lempiras per capita per month)

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (i)

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Ministerio de Planificación (1) (Official)	National (b)													
	Urban (c)					172	219	334	300	390				
	Metro (d)													
	Rural (e)					76	97	161	138	184				
Psacharopoulos et al. (2)	National					111								
	Urban													
	Metro													
	Rural													
CEPAL (3)	National						122							
	Urban										513			
	Metro										513			
	Rural										316			
IDB/PTI (4) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National	72	76	77	81	89	110	147	160	177	221	279	345	406
	Urban													
	Metro													
	Rural													
World Bank (5) (Poverty Profile)	National													
	Urban					113	142	211	193	251				
	Metro													
	Rural					47	57	88	76	102				

#### Notes:

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country

#### Sources:

(1) Ministerio de Planificación quoted in World Bank (1994), Honduras: Country Economic Memorandum. Poverty Assessment, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

(2) Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee, and Bill Wood (1993) *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1980*, Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

(3) CEPAL (1991), *Magnitud de la Pobreza en América Latina en los Años Ochenta*, Santiago: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. CEPAL (1998), "Líneas de pobreza".

(4) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank. Differences with the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. are due to the use of different PPP factors (Psacharopoulos et al. use those from the original Summers and Heston article -1988- and use the general GDP factors, while the IDB/PTI lines use those from the Penn World Tables -1995- and use the consumption factors; and the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. have the same reference period as the surveys, while the IDB/PTI lines have mid-year as reference period).

(5) World Bank (1994), Honduras: Country Economic Memorandum. Poverty Assessment, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank

## JAMAICA

### Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Jamaica Dollars per capita per month)

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (i)

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
PIOJ (Official) (1)	National (b)					268	348	627	879	1,144	1,450	1,770	2,040	
	Urban (c)					272	353	635	891	159	1,470	1,844	2,068	
	Metro (d)					306	398	717	1,005	1,307	1,657	2,080	2,331	
	Rural (e)					243	316	569	797	1,037	1,315	1,651	1,851	
Psacharopoulos et al. (2)	National													
	Urban					225								
	Metro													
	Rural					206								
IDB/PTI (3) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National	127	147	156	169	194	236	357	632	772	1,003	1,250	1,431	1,574
	Urban													
	Metro													
	Rural													
King (UNDP/IDB) High (4)	National					347	425	638	1,139	1,382	1,866	2,490		
	Urban													
	Metro													
	Rural													
World Bank (5) (Poverty Profile)	National						269							
	Urban													
	Metro													
	Rural													

#### Notes:

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country

#### Sources:

(1) James, Vanus, and Warren Benefield (1997) *Estimating Poverty in Jamaica: The PIOJ Approach*, Kingston, Jamaica: Planning Institute of Jamaica, Policy Development Unit

(2) Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee, and Bill Wood (1993) *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1980*, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank

(3) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank. Differences with the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. are due to the use of different PPP factors (Psacharopoulos et al. use those from the original Summers and Heston article -1988- and use the general GDP factors, while the IDB/PTI lines use those from the Penn World Tables -1995- and use the consumption factors; and the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. have the same reference period as the surveys, while the IDB/PTI lines have mid-year as reference period).

(4) King, (1997) "Efectos de las políticas macroeconómicas y sociales sobre la pobreza Costa Rica", Mimeo, proyecto PNUD/BID/CEPAL.

(5) World Bank (1994), *Jamaica: A Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction*, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank

**MEXICO**

**Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Pesos per capita per month)**

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (a)

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993**	1994	1995	1996	1997
INEGI (Official) (1)	National (b)													
	Urban (c)					172,800			335,910					
	Metro (d)													
	Rural (e)					120,418			218,314					
Psacharopoulos et al. (2)	National					75,623								
	Urban													
	Metro													
	Rural													
CEPAL (3)	National					158,584			316,245					
	Urban				120,827						425			
	Metro													
	Rural				88,135						265			
IDB/PTI (4) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National	6,029	11,228	26,031	55,747	66,902	84,731	103,965	120,064	132	141	190	256	308
	Urban													
	Metro													
	Rural													
Lustig/Székely (UNDP/IDB) (5)	National					158,584			316,245		378			
	Urban													
	Metro													
	Rural													

**Notes:**

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source.

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available.

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country.

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city.

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country.

**Sources:**

(1) INEGI and CEPAL (1993), *Magnitud y Evolución de la Pobreza en México. 1984-1992*, Aguascalientes, México: INEGI.

(2) Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee, and Bill Wood (1993) *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1980*,

(3) CEPAL (1991), *Magnitud de la Pobreza en América Latina en los Años Ochenta*, Santiago: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. CEPAL (1998), "Líneas de pobreza". Mimeo.

(4) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank. Differences with the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. are due to the use of different PPP factors (Psacharopoulos et al. use those from the original Summers and Heston article -1988- and use the general GDP factors, while the IDB/PTI lines use those from the Penn World Tables -1995- and use the consumption factors; and the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. have the same reference period as the surveys, while the IDB/PTI lines have mid-year as reference period).

(5) Lustig, Nora, and Miguel Székely (1997) "México: Evolución económica, pobreza y desigualdad", Mimeo, proyecto PNUD/BID/CEPAL.

**\*\*Currency Changes:**

1993 1 nuevo peso= 1,000 pesos antiguos

**NICARAGUA**

**Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Nominal local currency per capita per month)**

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (a)

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988**	1989	1990	1991**	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
IDB/PTI (1) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National (b)	846	6,609	66,874	6,898	335,966	25,483,769	145	174	210	231	251	280	308
	Urban (c)													
	Metro (d)													
	Rural (e)													
Arana/Rocha (UNDP/IDB) (2)	National	900								362				
	Urban													
	Metro													
World Bank (3) (Poverty Profile)	National									201				
	Urban									215				
	Metro													
	Rural									101				

**Notes:**

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source.

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available.

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country.

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city.

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country.

**Sources:**

(1) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank.

(2) Arana, Mario J., and Juan F. Rocha (1997) "Efecto de las políticas macroeconómicas y sociales sobre la pobreza en el caso de Nicaragua", Mimeo, proyecto PNUD/BID/CEPAL.

(3) World Bank (1995), *Republic of Nicaragua: Poverty Assessment*, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

**\*\*Currency Changes:**

1988: 1 nuevo cordoba= 1,000 cordobas antiguos

1991: 1 cordoba de oro= 5,000,000 nuevos cordobas

**PANAMA**

**Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Balboas per capita per month)**

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (;

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Psacharopoulos et al. (1)	National (b)													
	Urban (c)					50								
	Metro (d)													
	Rural (e)					34								
CEPAL (2)	National					48								
	Urban				67						77			
	Metro				68						81			
	Rural				45						54			
IDB/PTI (3) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National	42	42	43	43	43	43	44	45	45	45	46	46	47
	Urban													
	Metro													
	Rural													

**Notes:**

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country

**Sources:**

(1) Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee, and Bill Wood (1999): *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1990*, LAC Departamento Técnico Informe No. 27, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

(2) CEPAL (1991), *Magnitud de la Pobreza en América Latina en los Años Ochenta*, Santiago: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. CEPAL (1998), "Líneas de pobreza".

(3) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank. Differences with the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. are due to the use of different PPP factors (Psacharopoulos et al. use those from the original Summers and Heston article -1988- and use the general GDP factors, while the IDB/PTI lines use those from the Penn World Tables -1995- and use the consumption factors; and the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. have the same reference period as the surveys, while the IDB/PTI lines have mid-year as reference period).

**PARAGUAY**

**Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Guaranies per capita per month)**

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (a)

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
DGEEC (Official) (1)	National (b)													
	Urban (c)												122,692	
	Metro (d)												153,906	
	Rural (e)													
Psacharopoulos et al. (2)	National													
	Urban													
	Metro						45,211							
	Rural													
CEPAL (3)	National													
	Urban						46,422		66,429		170,812			
	Metro										179,802			
	Rural													
IDB/PTI (4) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National													
	Urban	7,767	10,233	12,465	15,280	19,318	26,693	33,179	38,198	45,165	54,649	61,768	67,800	73,219
	Metro													
	Rural													
Morley/Vos (UNDP/IDB) (5)	National													
	Urban	19,449	22,817	27,784	34,604	47,906	60,199	76,785	90,508	103,306	124,438	140,183	153,906	
	Metro													
	Rural													
World Bank (6) (Poverty Profile)	National													
	Urban						48,459							
	Metro													
	Rural													

**Notes:**

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source.

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available.

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country.

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city.

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country.

**Sources:**

(1) Lee, Haeduck, José Antonio Mejía, and Rob Vos (1997), *Perfil de Pobreza. Paraguay 1995*, Programa MECOVI, Asunción, Paraguay: Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos.

(2) Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee, and Bill Wood (1993), *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1980*,

(3) CEPAL (1991), *Magnitud de la Pobreza en América Latina en los Años Ochenta*, Santiago: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. CEPAL (1998), "Lineas de pobreza". Mimeo.

(4) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank. Differences with the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. are due to the use of different PPP factors (Psacharopoulos et al. use those from the original Summers and Heston article -1988- and use the general GDP factors, while the IDB/PTI lines use those from the Penn World Tables -1995- and use the consumption factors; and the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. have the same reference period as the surveys, while the IDB/PTI lines have mid-year as reference period).

(5) Morley, Samuel, and Rob Vos (1997) "Poverty and Dualistic Growth in Paraguay", Mimeo, proyecto PNUD/BID/CEPAL.

(6) World Bank (1995), *Paraguay: Poverty and the Social Sectors in Paraguay*, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

**PERU**

**Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Nominal local currency per capita per month)**

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (a)

Source	Coverage	1985**	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991**	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
INEI (official) (1)	National (b)													157
	Urban (c)													160
	Metro (d)													214
	Rural (e)													115
Psacharopoulos et al. (2)	National		299				161,532							
	Urban													
	Metro													
CEPAL (3)	National		432											
	Urban		448		11,741									
	Metro				12,031									
	Rural		392		7,910									
IDB/PTI (4) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National	279	497	924	7,085	247,873	187,929	96	166	247	306	339	379	413
	Urban													
	Metro													
World Bank (5) (Poverty Profile)	National						52,000							
	Urban													
	Metro													
Cuánto (6)	National	250									108			
	Urban	282									127			
	Metro	290						50			145			
	Rural	156									65			
Robles (7)	National												141	
	Urban												158	
	Metro												185	
	Rural												89	

**Notes:**

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source.

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available.

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country.

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city.

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country.

**Sources:**

(1) INEI (1998), *Perú: Medición de Niveles de Vida y Pobreza* Encuesta Nacional de Hogares 1997, Colección Estudios e Investigaciones. Programa MECOVI, Lima, Perú: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática.

(2) Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee, and Bill Wood (1993) *Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1980*,

(3) CEPAL (1991), *Magnitud de la Pobreza en América Latina en los Años Ochenta*, Santiago: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. CEPAL (1998), "Lineas de pobreza". Mimeo.

(4) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank. Differences with the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. are due to the use of different PPP factors (Psacharopoulos et al. use those from the original Summers and Heston article -1988- and use the general GDP factors, while the IDB/PTI lines use those from the Penn World Tables -1995- and use the consumption factors; and the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. have the same reference period as the surveys, while the IDB/PTI lines have mid-year as reference period).

(5) World Bank (1993), *Peru: Poverty Assessment and Social Policies and Programs for the Poor*, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

(6) Cuánto (1996), *Retrato de la Familia Peruana. Niveles de Vida, 1994 (Segunda Parte)*, Lima, Perú: Cuánto.

(7) Robles, Marcos (1997), *Estudio sobre Condiciones de Vida en el Perú a partir de la ENAHO-IV, 1996* Mimeo. Programa MECOVI, Lima, Perú: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática.

**\*\*Currency Changes:**

1985: 1 inti= 1,000 soles

1991: 1 nuevo sol= 1,000,000 de intis



**SURINAME****Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Guilders per capita per month)**

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (;

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
IDB/PTI (1) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National (b) Urban (c) Metro (d) Rural (e)	57	68	104	112	113	137	173	248	605	2,747	9,510	9,442	10,020

**Notes:**

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country

**Sources:**

(1) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank.

**TRINIDAD & TOBAGO****Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Trinidad & Tobago Dollars per capita per month)**

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (a)

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
IDB/PTI (1) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National (b) Urban (c) Metro (d) Rural (e)	73	78	87	94	104	116	120	128	142	154	162	168	175
World Bank (2) (Poverty Profile)	National Urban Metro Rural						182		198					

**Notes:**

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source.

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available.

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country.

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital city.

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country.

**Sources:**

(1) SDS/POV (1998), *Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations*, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank.

(2) World Bank (1995), *Trinidad and Tobago: Poverty and Unemployment in and Oil Based Economy*, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

## URUGUAY

### Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Pesos per capita per month)

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (;

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993**	1994	1995	1996	1997
Psacharopoulos et al. (1)	National (b)													
	Urban (c)					24,968								
	Metro (d)													
	Rural (e)													
CEPAL (2)	National													
	Urban				20,264		62,045		211,077		467			
	Metro				20,674						665			
	Rural				14,784									
IDB/PTI (3) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National													
	Urban	2,369	4,178	6,835	11,085	20,003	42,513	85,876	144,629	223	317	459	589	703
	Metro													
	Rural													

#### Notes:

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country

#### Sources:

(1) Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee, and Bill Wood (1997): *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1990*, Santiago: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

(2) CEPAL (1991), *Magnitud de la Pobreza en América Latina en los Años Ochenta*, Santiago: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. CEPAL (1998), "Líneas de pobreza".

(3) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank. Differences with the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. are due to the use of different PPP factors (Psacharopoulos et al. use those from the original Summers and Heston article -1988- and use the general GDP factors, while the IDB/PTI lines use those from the Penn World Tables -1995- and use the consumption factors; and the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. have the same reference period as the surveys, while the IDB/PTI lines have mid-year as reference period).

#### \*\*Currency Changes:

1993: 1 peso uruguayo= 1,000 nuevos pesos uruguayos

## VENEZUELA

### Poverty Lines for 1985-1997 (Current Bolivares per capita per month

(numbers are original figures from specified source) (i)

Source	Coverage	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Official (Marcano/Ruprah) (1)	National (b)													
	Urban (c)	521	627	866	1,134	2,018	2,579	3,197	4,544	6,129	10,099	14,099	28,170	
	Metro (d)													
	Rural (e)	417	502	693	907	1,614	2,063	2,557	3,635	4,903	8,079	11,279	22,536	
Psacharopoulos et al. (2)	National													
	Urban					1,227								
	Metro													
	Rural					847								
CEPAL (3)	National								5,879					
	Urban				1,836						15,895			
	Metro				1,906						16,731			
	Rural				1,267						11,124			
IDB/PTI (4) (US\$60 ppp 1985)	National	247	275	352	456	841	1,184	1,589	2,089	2,884	4,529	7,418	14,828	20,166
	Urban													
	Metro													
	Rural													

#### Notes:

(a) Figures are taken directly from the source

(b) National refers to a unique poverty line used for the country as a whole, or is estimated as a population weighted average when different urban and rural poverty lines are available

(c) Urban refers to a unique poverty line used for all urban areas in the country

(d) Metro refers to a unique poverty line used only for the metropolitan area of the country's capital

(e) Rural refers to a unique poverty line used for all rural areas in the country

#### Sources:

(1) Ruprah, Inder, and Luis Marcano (1998), Mimeo, work in progress, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank.

(2) Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee, and Bill Wood (1993) *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1980*, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank.

(3) CEPAL (1991), *Magnitud de la Pobreza en América Latina en los Años Ochenta*, Santiago: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. CEPAL (1998), "Líneas de pobreza". Mimeo.

(4) SDS/POV (1998), Guidelines for PTI Classification of IDB Operations, Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit, Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank. Differences with the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. are due to the use of different PPP factors (Psacharopoulos et al. use those from the original Summers and Heston article -1988- and use the general GDP factors, while the IDB/PTI lines use those from the Penn World Tables -1995- and use the consumption factors; and the lines used by Psacharopoulos et al. have the same reference period as the surveys, while the IDB/PTI lines have mid-year as reference period).

## ***Appendix: The IDB/Poverty Targeted Investments Poverty Line***

The IDB/PTI<sup>1</sup> poverty line reflects a value of US\$2 per person per day (US\$ 60 per month) at constant purchasing power parity (PPP) of 1985. This poverty line was chosen to facilitate international comparisons.

The starting point for defining the poverty line was an estimation of the cost of a basic food basket that meets minimum nutritional requirements. Minimum food requirements were obtained following the recommendations of a group of experts from FAO and WHO, who set the minimum requirements in terms of energy at around 2,300 calories per day, per person. The choice of food items to be incorporated into the basket was related to local tastes and consumption behavior analyzed on the basis of data derived from the most recent available income and expenditure survey for each country. The composition and cost of the basic food basket was subsequently determined for each country by CEPAL<sup>2</sup>. The structure and value of the food basket was estimated for the subgroup of the population (by income or consumption brackets) which has an apparent level of food consumption equivalent to the minimum food requirements in terms of calories. Following a standard procedure, the food share in total income or consumption of this population group was used to define the poverty line by dividing the cost of the basic food basket by the food share. The food shares were estimated to be about 50 percent for urban areas and 60 percent for rural areas.

For purposes of cross-country comparisons, it was decided to estimate a uniform poverty line. To obtain a uniform poverty line for the Region, a cross-section regression was run using the poverty lines and the GDP per capita of the countries for which CEPAL had estimated the poverty lines. A significant correlation between the two variables was found. Using the estimated coefficients for GDP per capita (see Table 1), poverty lines were estimated for other countries for which CEPAL had no estimation. The result was that poverty lines ranged between US\$57 per capita per month for Bolivia to US\$71 for Jamaica. On this basis it was decided that the uniform poverty line of US\$60 per capita per month at purchasing power parity (PPP) of 1985 was an appropriate selection for a uniform poverty line for the region<sup>3</sup>.

In essence, this is also the background behind the IDB/PTI poverty lines<sup>4</sup>. The lines presented as IDB/PTI in the specific country tables were estimated by using the methodology described before and updated by applying the yearly average figures for the national CPI. To estimate poverty at a

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<sup>1</sup> The Inter-American Development Bank's overarching objective to promote poverty reduction in the Region was reinforced with the Eighth General Increase of Resources, approved in 1994. At this time, it was also established that the Bank should monitor implementation of the high priority given to poverty reduction in its lending program by identifying poverty-targeted investments (PTIs). For more information consult the web page of the Poverty and Inequality Advisory Unit (SDS/POV) (<http://www.iadb.org/sds/level3.cfm?parent=20>).

<sup>2</sup> CEPAL (1991). *Magnitud de la Pobreza en América Latina en los Años Ochenta*. Estudios e Informes de la CEPAL, No. 81. Santiago de Chile: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe.

<sup>3</sup> Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee and Bill Wood (1993) *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1980*, LAC Departamento Técnico, Informe No. 27, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

<sup>4</sup> The exact poverty lines per country differ though from those applied by the Psacharopoulos et al. because IDB uses a more updated version of the PPP conversion factors [*Penn World Tables Mark 5.6a* (1995), Philadelphia: Center for International Comparisons at the University of Pennsylvania], and uses consumption instead of GDP PPP conversion factors.

particular point in time it would be necessary to update the poverty line to make it coincide with the reference period of the data that is used.

**Table 1: Semi-logarithmic regression used to estimate poverty line based on GDP per capita <sup>(1)</sup>**

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$$\text{Ln}(z) = 3.948543 + 0.001621\mu$$

Where:

$\text{Ln}(z)$ : is the logarithm of the 1985 PPP dollar value of the country specific poverty line.

$\mu$ : is the 1985 PPP dollar value of the country specific GDP per capita.

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(1) Source: Psacharopoulos, George, Samuel Morley, Ariel Fiszbein, Haeduck Lee and Bill Wood (1993) *La Pobreza y la Distribución de los Ingresos en América Latina: Historia del Decenio de 1980*, LAC Departamento Técnico, Informe No. 27, Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.