

Compléments sur l'introduction :
croissance économique, disparités
des niveaux de vie et pauvreté dans
le monde

La distribution des revenus par tête était très inégale en 1960...

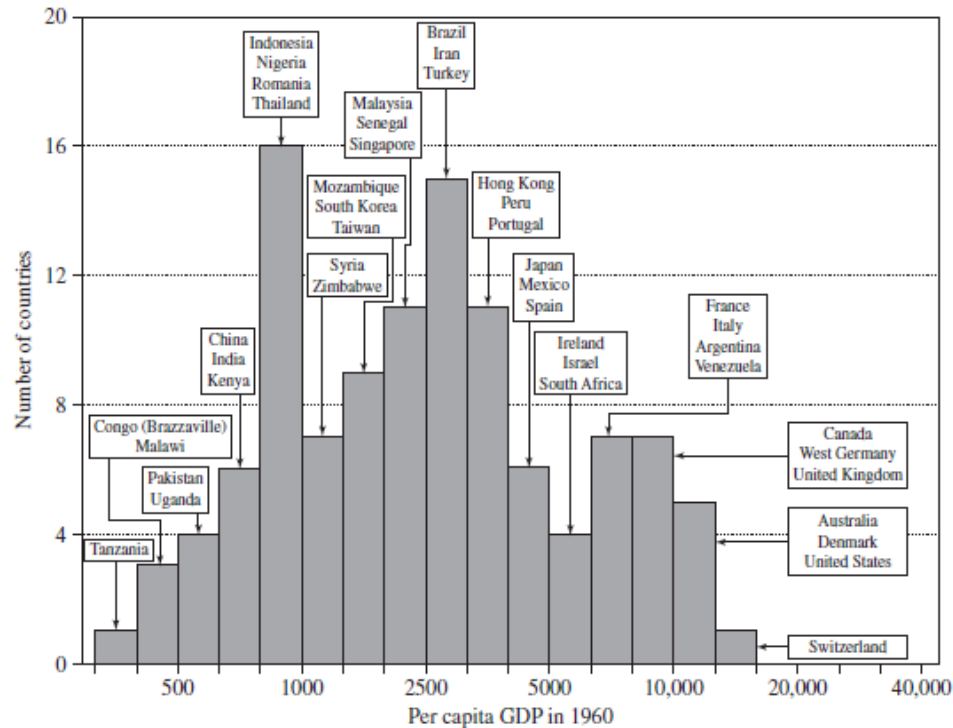


Figure I.1

Histogram for per capita GDP in 1960. The data, for 113 countries, are the purchasing-power-parity (PPP) adjusted values from Penn World Tables version 6.1, as described in Summers and Heston (1991) and Heston, Summers, and Aten (2002). Representative countries are labeled within each group.

...et encore plus en 2000

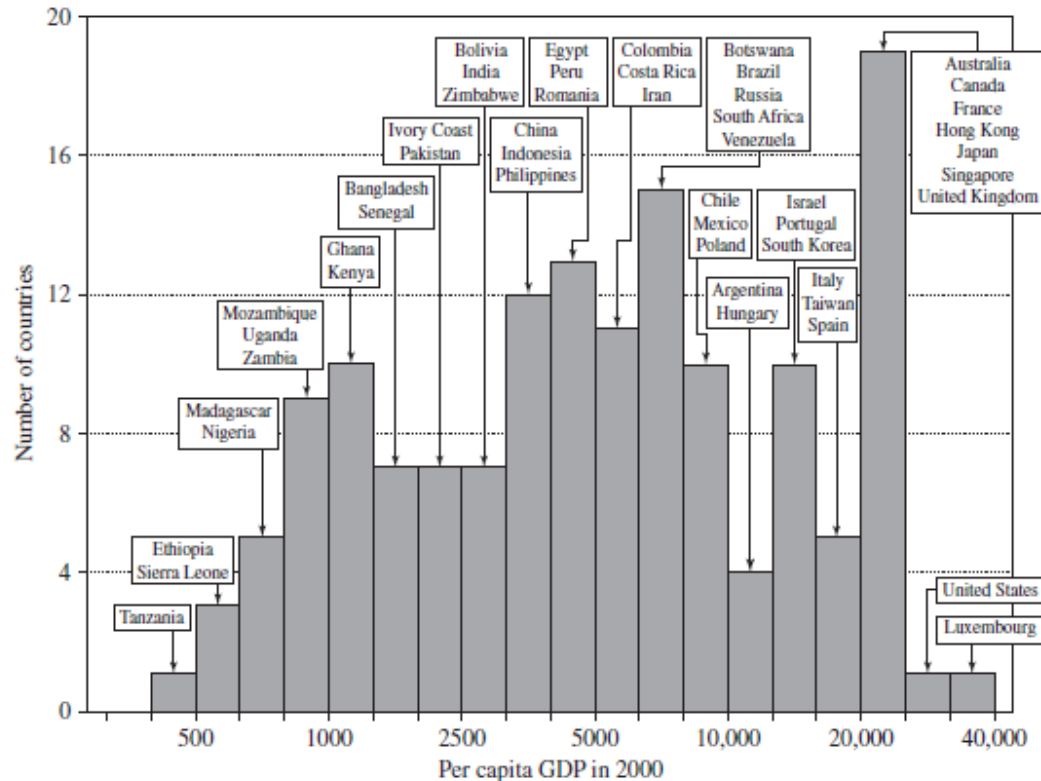
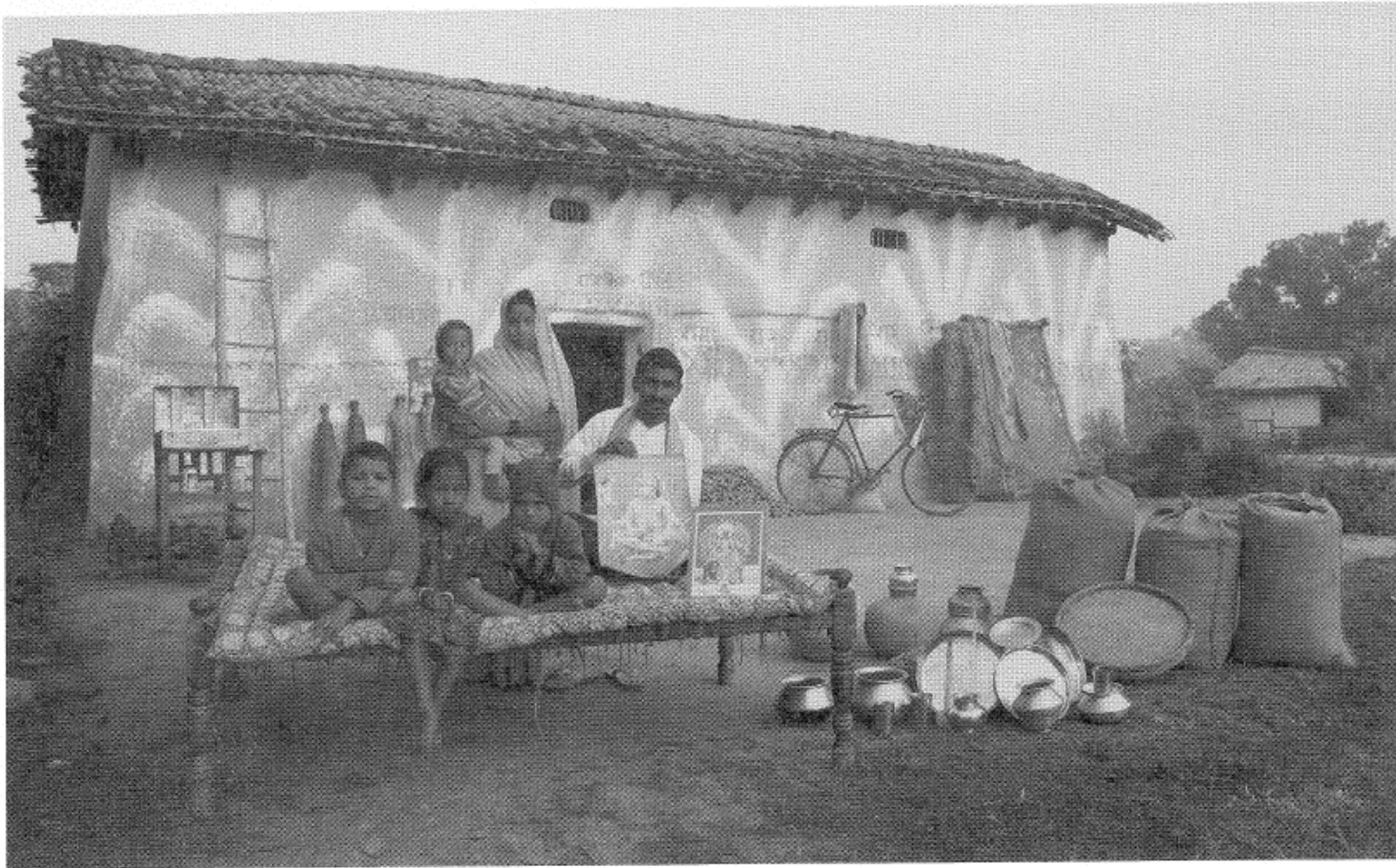


Figure I.2
Histogram for per capita GDP in 2000. The data, for 150 countries, are from the sources noted for figure I.1. Representative countries are labeled within each group.

Ce ne sont pas que des chiffres: il y a des conséquences concrètes dans la vie de tous les jours



A typical Indian family with their possessions.



A typical English family with their possessions.

L'économie mondiale s'est bien développée...

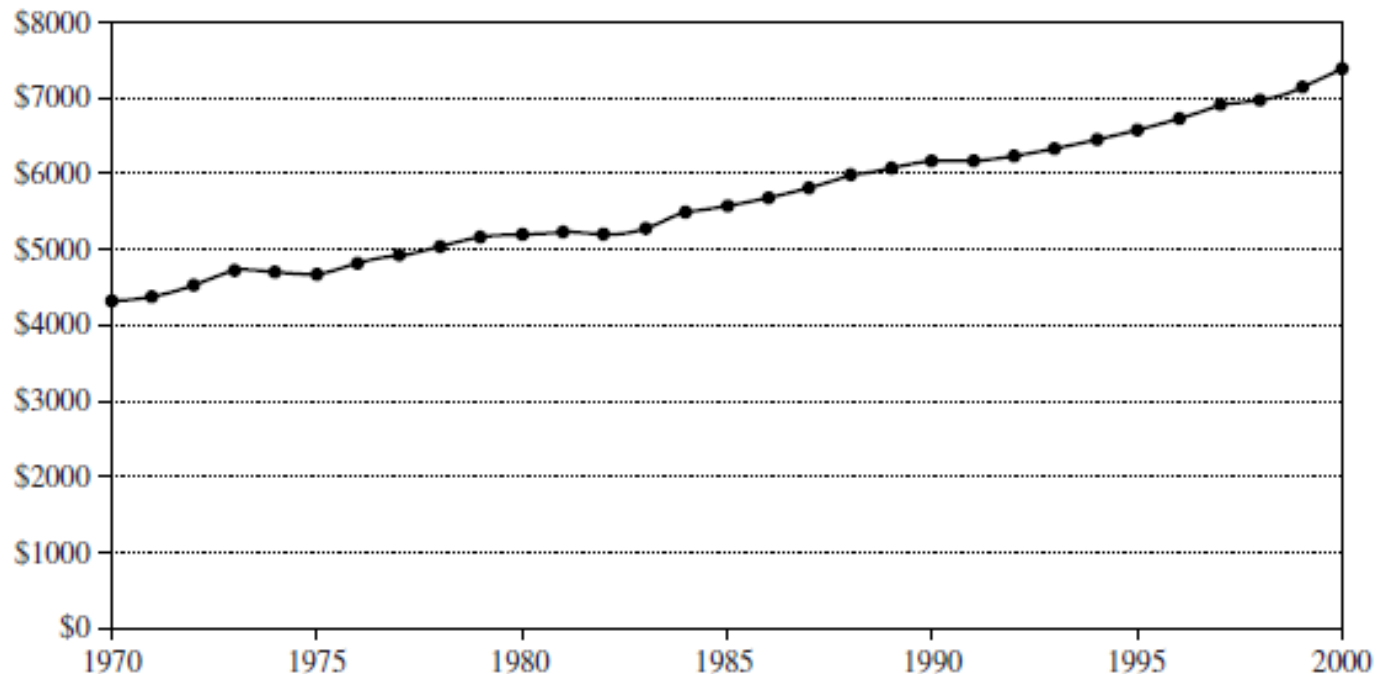


Figure L4

World per capita GDP, 1970–2000. World per capita GDP is the sum of the GDPs for 126 countries (139 countries after the collapse of the Soviet Union) divided by population. The sample of 126 countries is the one used in Sala-i-Martin (2003a) and accounts for 95 percent of the world's population.

...mais le revenu par tête n'a pas augmenté dans tous les pays

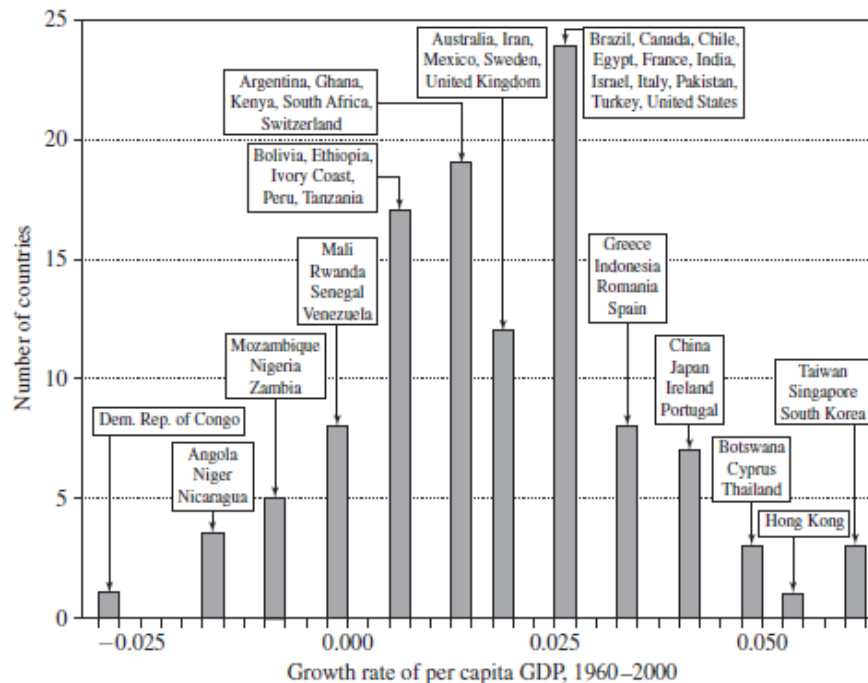


Figure I.3

Histogram for growth rate of per capita GDP from 1960 to 2000. The growth rates are computed for 112 countries from the values of per capita GDP shown for 1960 and 2000 in figures I.1 and I.2. For Democratic Republic of Congo (former Zaire), the growth rate is for 1960 to 1995. West Germany is the only country included in figure I.1 (for 1960) but excluded from figure I.3 (because of data problems caused by the reunification of Germany). Representative countries are labeled within each group.

La pauvreté absolue est en recul

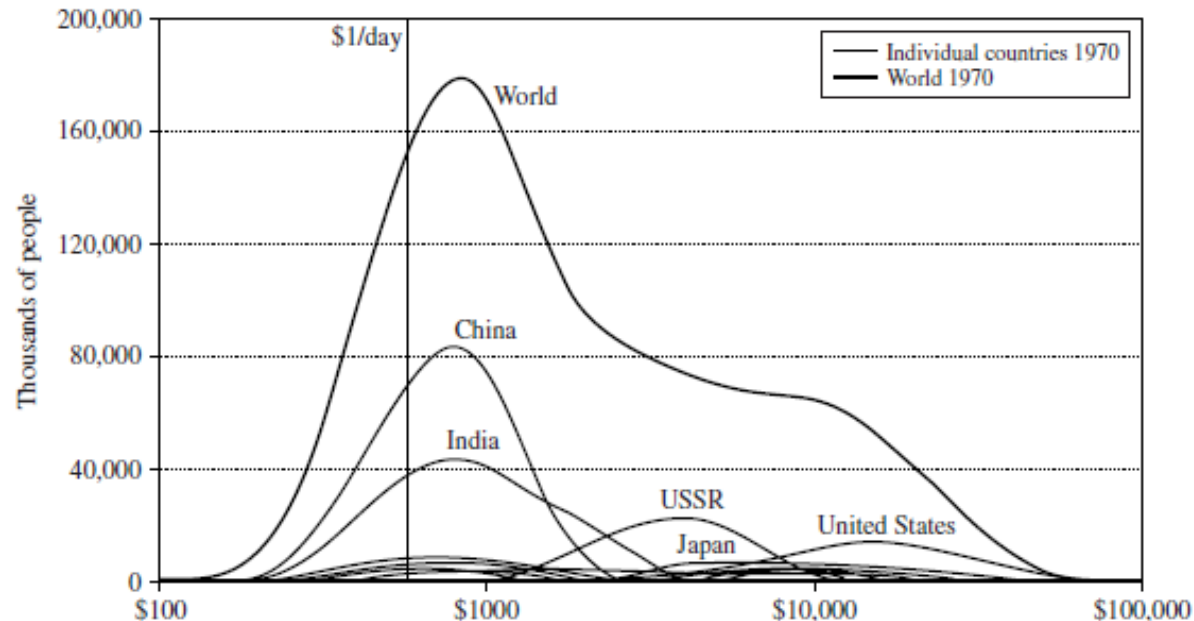


Figure I.5

The world distribution of income in 1970. The level of income is on the horizontal axis (on a logarithmic scale), and the number of people is on the vertical axis. The thin curves correspond to the income distributions of individual countries. The thick curve is the integral of individual country distributions and corresponds to the world distribution of income. The vertical line marks the poverty line (which corresponds to one dollar a day in 1985 prices). Source: Sala-i-Martin (2003a).

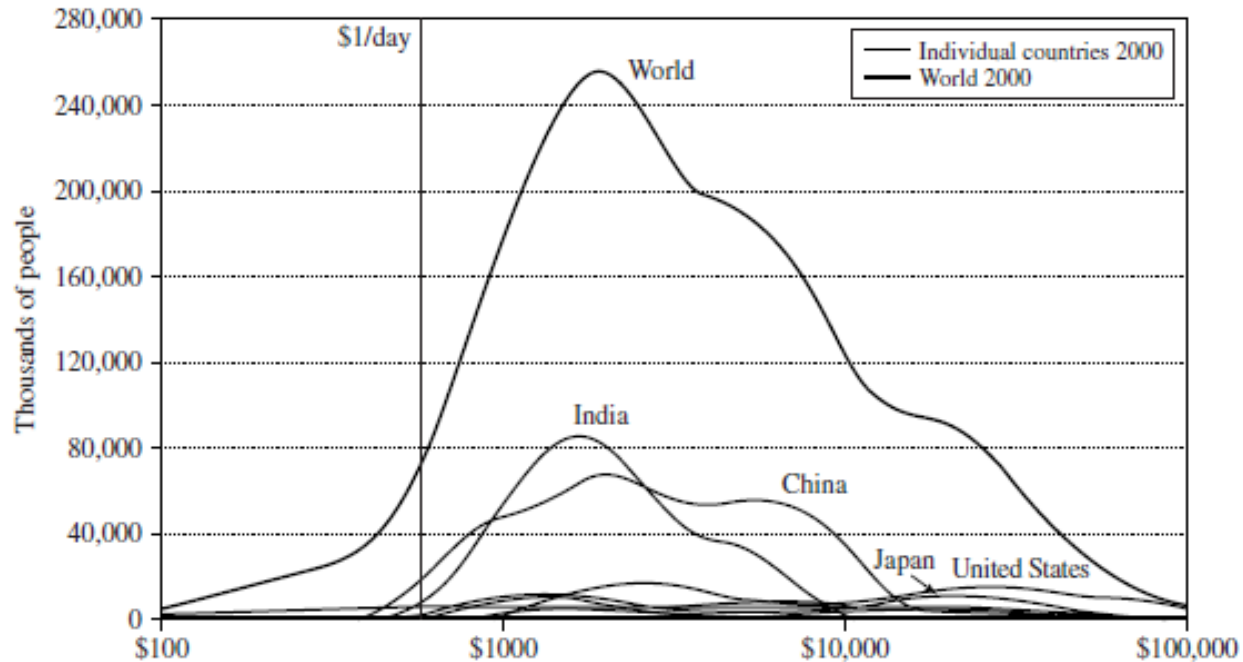


Figure I.6

The world distribution of income in 2000. The level of income is on the horizontal axis (on a logarithmic scale), and the number of people is on the vertical axis. The thin curves correspond to the income distributions of individual countries. The thick curve is the integral of individual country distributions and corresponds to the world distribution of income. The vertical line marks the poverty line (which corresponds to one dollar a day in 1985 prices). Source: Sala-i-Martin (2003a).

Recul de la pauvreté absolue au niveau mondial

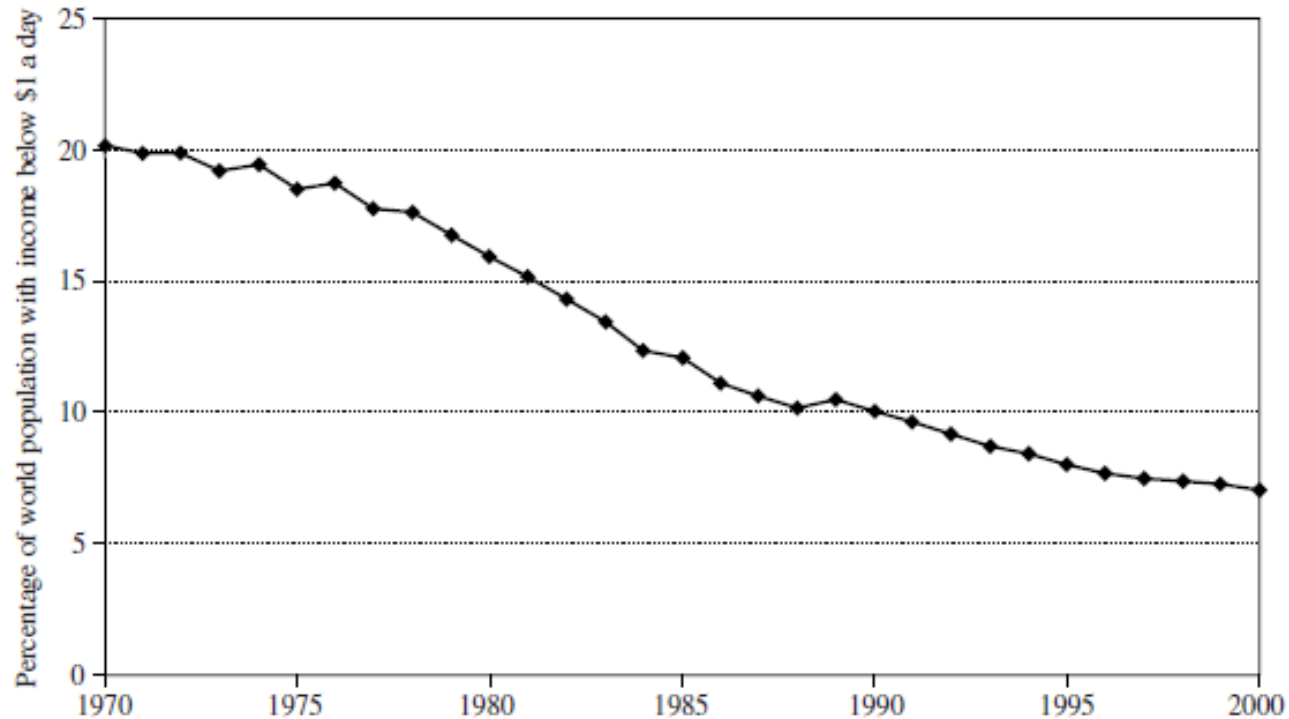


Figure I.7

World poverty rates. The graphs show the fraction of overall population with income below the poverty line.
Source: Sala-i-Martin (2003a).

Mais des évolutions contrastées selon les régions du monde

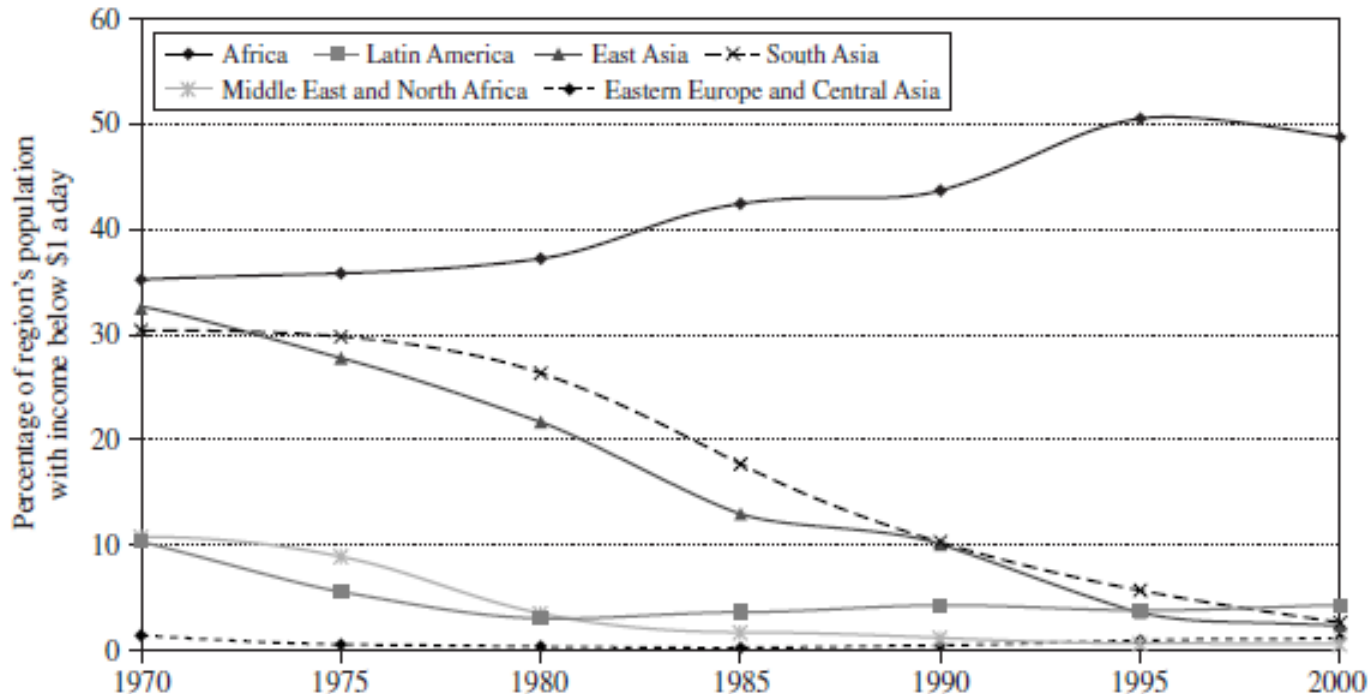


Figure I.8

Regional poverty rates. The graphs show the fraction of each region's population with income below the poverty line. The regions are the ones defined by the World Bank: East Asia, South Asia, Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), and Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Source: Sala-i-Martin (2003a).