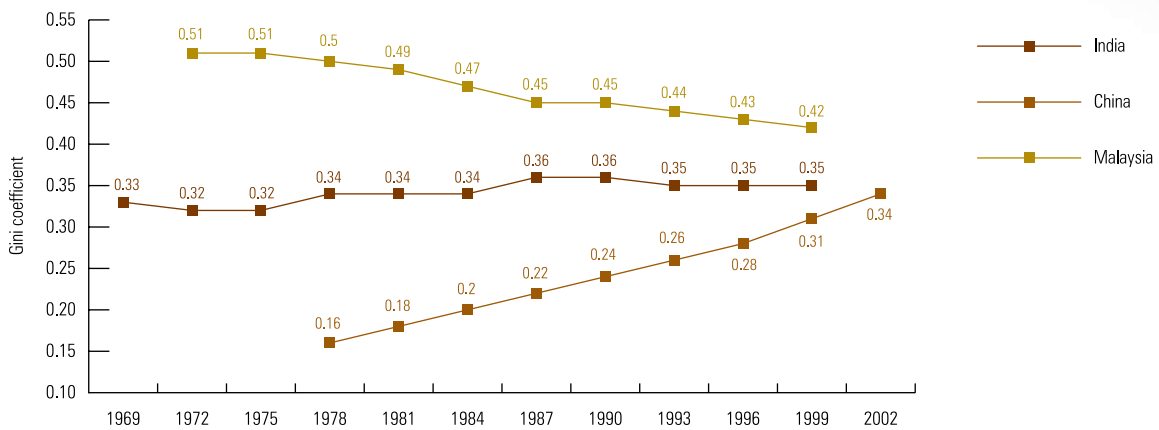


### Graphs, Diagrams and Maps

#### For richer or poorer: Urban Inequalities

URBAN INEQUALITIES IN CHINA, INDIA AND MALAYSIA, 1969-2002



Source: UN-HABITAT, Global Urban Observatory, 2008.

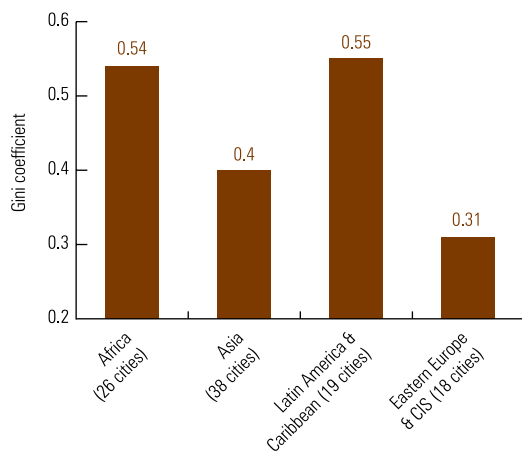
Data for India is from Raghendra Jha, "Reducing and Inequality in India: Has Liberalization Helped" which was prepared for the WIDER project by UNU.

Data for China is from UNDP, National Human Development Report in China, 2005.

Data for Malaysia is from Ragayah Haji Mat Zin, "Improving Quality of Life after the Crisis: New Dilemmas" Malaysian Journal of Economic Studies; Jun-Dec 2001.

Note: India's Urban Gini coefficient is for consumption, while Urban Gini coefficients for China and Malaysia are for income.

AVERAGE GINI COEFFICIENT OF SELECTED CITIES BY REGION

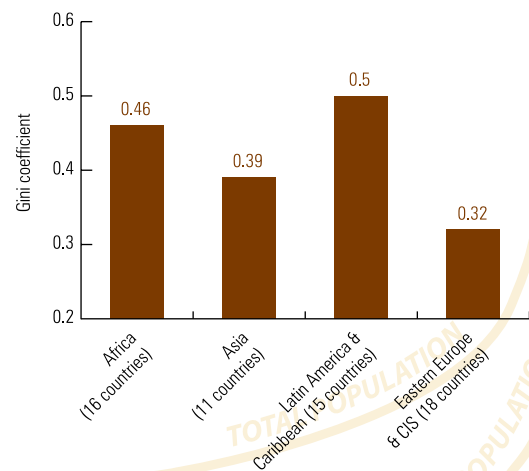


Source: UN-HABITAT, Global Urban Observatory, 2008.

Data from UN-ECLAC, UN-ESCAP, UNU and other sources.

Note: Gini data is a mix of income and consumption. Africa (income: 15 cities, consumption: 11 cities), Asia (income: 37 cities, consumption: 2 cities), LAC (all data are on income), Eastern Europe and CIS (all data are on income) Years of data are various.

AVERAGE URBAN GINI COEFFICIENT BY REGION



Source: UN-HABITAT, Global Urban Observatory, 2008.

Data from UN-ECLAC, UN-ESCAP, UNU and other sources.

Note: Gini data is a mix of income and consumption. Africa (income: 8 countries, consumption: 8 countries), Asia (income: 6 countries, consumption: 5 countries), LAC (all data are on income), Eastern Europe and CIS (all data are on income) Years of data are various.

1200

1150

1100

1050

1000

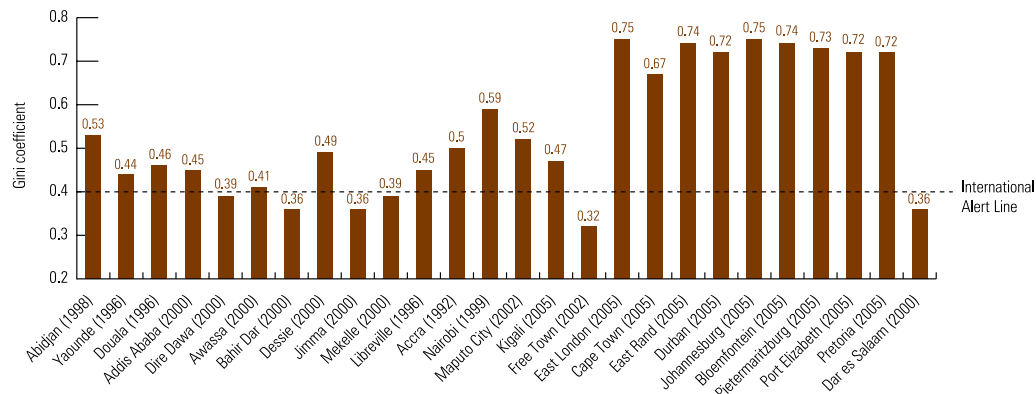
950

900

850

800

## GINI COEFFICIENT IN SELECTED AFRICAN CITIES



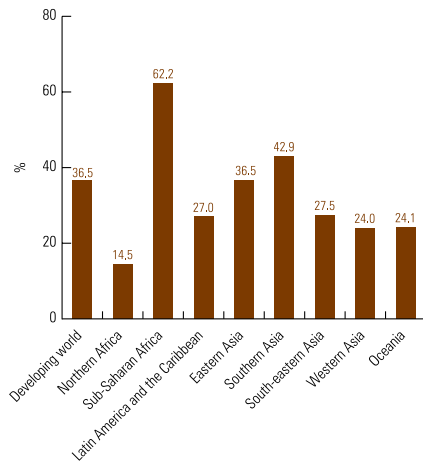
Source: UN-HABITAT Global Urban Observatory, 2008.

Note: Data from various official sources, including national statistics offices and National Surveys.

Data for South African cities from South African Cities Network, 2006.

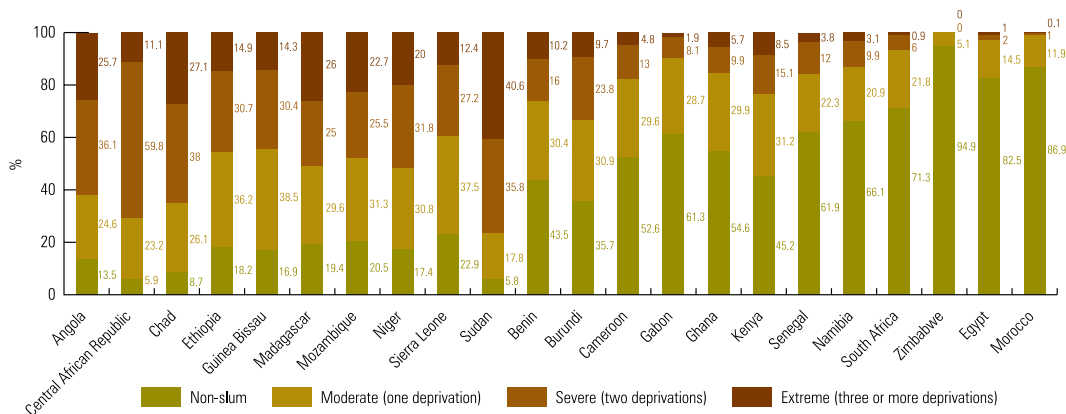
International alert line denotes Gini coefficient value above which inequalities have negative social, economic and political consequences. Alert line established by UN-HABITAT in consultations with its partners.

## PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATIONS LIVING IN SLUMS BY REGION, 2005



Source: UN-HABITAT, Global Urban Observatory, 2008

## DISTRIBUTION OF SLUM DWELLERS BY DEGREE OF SHELTER DEPRIVATION (%), AFRICA



Source: UN-HABITAT, Global Urban Observatory, 2008