



Figure 1

Table 1: National welfare outcomes 2004

		Eth	Bang	Peru	Thai
Population	millions	70	139	28	64
Income per head	In international \$	695	1719	5219	7435
	PPP \$US	756	1870	5678	8090
Health	Life expectancy at birth (years)	42.5	63.5	70.3	70.5
	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	166	77	29	21
	Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% children < 5)	47*	48	7* ¹	na
	Immunization, measles (% children age 12-23 mths)	71	77	89	96
	Improved sanitation facilities (% pop with access)	13	39	63	99
	Improved water source (% of population with access)	22	74	83	99
Education	Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15+)	37.9*	49.6	90.2	92.6
	Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)			96.8	98.0
	Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)	97.8	99.7
	Primary completion rate, total (% relevant age group)	50.6	72.6	99.5	82.2*
	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	72.8	105.5	100.2	97.7
	School enrollment, primary (% net)	46.4	93.4	97.1	..
Poverty (2000)	Poverty gap at \$1 a day (PPP) (%)	8.3	8.1	5.4	0.5
	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1 a day (PPP) (% pop)	38.7	36.0	15.5	2.0
	Poverty headcount ratio, national poverty line (%pop)	44.2	49.8 (37.5)	48.4	..
	Human poverty index 2004	55.3	44.2	11.6	9.3
HDI	HDI 2004	.37	.53	.77	.78
	GDP rank – HDI rank	1	7	12	-9

*2000
() 2004

¹ But chronic malnutrition among school-age children: 25%

Table 2
Top 15 goals in order of importance in each country, with mean weighted goal attainment scores (/6)

Ethiopia		Bangladesh		Peru		Thailand	
Health	4.9	Food	4.5	Health	4.8	Health	4.5
Peace of mind	4.9	Water	5.0	Food	4.7	Food	5.0
Economic independence	3.6	Education	3.4	Education of children	3.9	Water	4.5
Food	4.3	Sanitation	3.9	Room/ house	4.0	Family relations	4.9
Behaving well	5.0	Good upbringing of children	2.8	Water/ electricity/ sanitation	4.0	Room/ house	4.2
Room/ house	3.6	Peace of mind	3.7	Salary work	2.8	Electricity	4.6
Faith	4.8	Family relations	4.5	Family relations	4.2	Well behaved children	3.7
Community peace	4.5	House/ home	3.8	Position of authority	3.8	Education of children	3.4
Family relations	4.5	Health	3.7	Community peace	3.4	Behaving well	4.4
Wealth	2.4	Children	2.9	Faith	4.0	Health care access	4.0
Personal progress	3.2	Personal progress	3.0	Behaving well	3.8	Wise spending	4.0
Living environment	3.8	Electricity	2.6	Professional	1.8	Provide for family	3.9
Land	2.7	Faith	3.8	Education of self	3.5	Faith	4.3
Neighbour relations	4.4	Roads	3.4	Living environment	2.8	Family occasions	4.3
Clothes	3.7	Living environment	3.4	Public transport	3.4	Household goods	4.1
Mean score	4.0		3.6		3.7		4.3

Source: WedQol. Woodcock 2007a-d.

Table 3 Welfare mix: national data

		Ethiopia	Bangladesh	Peru	Thailand
State	Expenditure on education. % GNI 1994-97a.	4.0	2.2	2.9 (3.3)	4.8
	Health expenditure. Public % of GDP. 2000	1.8	1.4	2.8	2.1
	Health expenditure. Total per capita \$. 1997-2001	5.0	14.0	100.0	71.0
Market	Health expenditure. Private % of GDP. 2000	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.6
International household	Remittances %GDP 2000	0.7	4.3	1.4	1.4
	2005	1.4*	6.3*	1.8	0.7
IGO	Total aid %gdp 2000	8.8	2.6	0.8	0.6
	2004	18.7	2.5	0.7	0.0

Source:

* 2004

() 1998-2000

Table 4 The welfare mix in detail

	Ethiopia	Bangladesh	Peru	Thailand
State	Two PRSPs since 2000, prioritising agriculture, food security, health and education. Growing involvement in aid harmonisation: Development Assistance Group Ethiopia and Harmonisation Action Plan 2002. Limited health provision. Growing investment in education since early 1990s. Tiny social insurance programmes.	Subordinate to donors and NGOs? State role in registering NGOs (NGO National Affairs Bureau). Since 2000 MDGs and PRSPs try to formalize the relationship. Rising expenditure (from low level) on health, education and safety nets. Hugely complex public works and relief programmes, including public food distribution.	Liberal state reforms including limited decentralisation. Truth and Reconciliation Commission stimulates rights discourse, but limited state response. Some rise in social expenditure. Established public education and health services, but unequal access & quality. Limited social insurance. Growing social assistance, food assistance & community employment programmes. New conditional cash transfers piloted in 2006.	1997 constitution: rights to education and health facilities. NESDP 8 and 9 (1997-2006): Decentralisation plus participation. 'Well-being' discourse now emerging. Education: 12 years free. National Education Act 1999: quality reforms. Health care: 30 Baht Universal Health Care Scheme, 2002. Social protection: Social insurance extending. Targeted public assistance for needy. Project-based public assistance: Village Fund etc.
Market/ business	Private health and education organisations for elite and middle classes	Substantial private provision for middle classes (private health spending > public)	Growing private provision of education, health and pensions/ insurance	Private health and education organisations for elite and middle classes
Community/ NGOs	Burial societies (<i>idir</i>) active and widespread some with health role. <i>Mehabers</i> : religious institutions organising food on saint days. <i>Sehnbetes</i> saving institutions. Informal care via clans and religious groups (alms giving)	Huge role of NGOs – 1200+, many financed from aid. Many local, some very large: BRAC, PROSHIKA, Grameen Bank etc. Provide credit, health, education, public works, agricultural schemes etc. But patronage and clientelism. Traditional community provision for needy: <i>zakat</i> , <i>fitra</i> , work etc. –reducing with development.	Vibrant community institutions in rural & urban areas: <i>Fiestas</i> – symbolic, material and political roles <i>Faenas</i> : collective agricultural and infrastructure works. Catholic Church charity & patronage, challenged by new Pentecostal churches. Extensive NGOs, but much weakened by end of aid.	Traditional Baan role; religious-based organisations; state-led savings groups, rice banks, etc. NGOs: State discouragement until crisis. Now rise of local NGOs
Family/ kin	All rural communities have social protection links with other communities. Migration for begging or work of males, or whole families.	Substantial role of kinship. Industrialisation, Dhaka and rurbanisation offer new scope for mixed livelihoods.	Internal migration and formation of new urban squatting communities (later legalised). Money transfers plus maintenance of	Thai family model: Mixed household portfolios with pluri-activity, diversification, internal migration and commuting. Substantial

			Andean links.	internal remittances (1/4 households receive in WeD communities).
International governmental actors	A critical role. Aid = 1/3 government budget. Major aid partners IDA, USAID and EU. 1/4 + on emergency aid. Since MDGs, a focus on 'productive' services: health, education, food security. Funding now increasingly tied to democratisation, good governance and human rights. Decline in budget support aid.	Aid very substantial role since independence (\$40b+) but reducing in 90s, though still 2.4%GDP in 2005. Role of US food aid: Work for Food Program.	Aid becoming marginal in 00s, but retains a strong (generally liberal democratic) voice in debates over economic and public sector reform, including decentralisation and anti-poverty programmes	Now vestigial role, except for period after 1997 crisis
International markets/ business	Overseas education and health care for elite.		Growing debate over corporate social responsibility of foreign investors, especially in the mining sector	Small but growing role in social field. Substantial role of university education and health care abroad.
INGOs	Important role in famine relief, especially since 1984/5. Now involvement in development and links with local NGOs; but some government hostility.	Subordinate to large aid-funded internal NGOs.	Significant role in supporting advocates of a stronger rights-based approach	?
International household strategies	Steady migration abroad, especially to US. Importance of remittances. Ethiopian diasporas important, though not all contribute to rectification mix.	Past and present migration -> fast growth of remittances (6% GDP by 2005).	High rates of emigration and remittances.	Out-migration for work weak; international remittances small

Table 5 National structures

		Ethiopia	Bangladesh	Peru	Thailand
Population	2004, millions	70	139	28	64
Income per head	In international \$ 2004	695	1719	5219	7435
	PPP \$US	756	1870	5678	8090
	GDP rank – HDI rank	1	7	12	-9
Fractionalisation	Data date	1983	1997	1981	1983
	Ethnic	.72	.05	.66	.63
	Language	.81	.09	.34	.63
	Religion	.62	.21	.20	.10
	Ethnolinguistic and religion	.69	.16	.38	.38
Vertical inequality	Gini index		.32	.46	
	Share of top quintile	60.8	41.2	51.2	50.0
	Share of bottom quintile	6.1	12.5	4.4	9.5
	Ratio of top to bottom	10.0	3.3	11.6	5.3
Gender inequality	GDI 2004	.35	.52	.76	.78
	Fertility rate 2004	5.4	3.0	2.8	1.9
	Sex ratio (male: female) 2006	.96	1.05	1.01	.98
<i>WeD sites</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>	.95	1.07	.95	.99

Sources:

Fractionalization: A.Alesina et al (2003), Fractionalization. J.Economic Growth 8: 155-194.

Table A1; except for last line: A.Annett (2001) Social fractionalization, political instability and the size of government. IMF Staff Paper 48.3.

Sex ratio: CIA Directorate of Intelligence. [The World Factbook](#) 2006