

2016 Ritsumeikan Super Global Forum

Kaohsiung Senior High School, Taiwan




What Is the World

We Want to Create For the Future?

Economic Approach

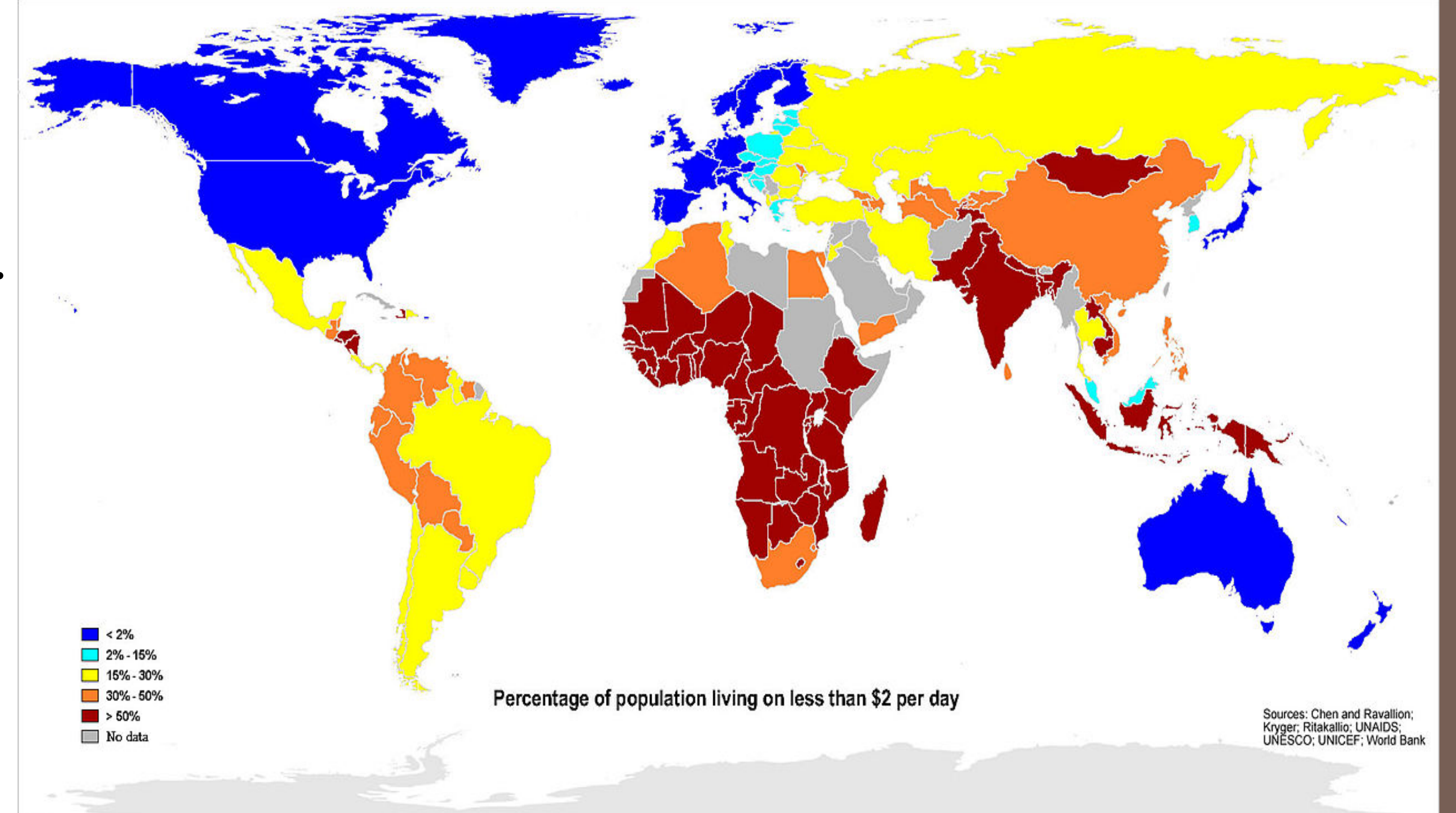
I. Poverty

Poverty threshold (so-called poverty line): 
The minimum level of income to satisfy the standard of living.

Income poverty:

When a family's income fails to meet a federally established threshold that differs across countries.

In economics, we have two kinds of poverty definition (based on income and consumption):



Percentage of Population Living on Less than \$2 per day

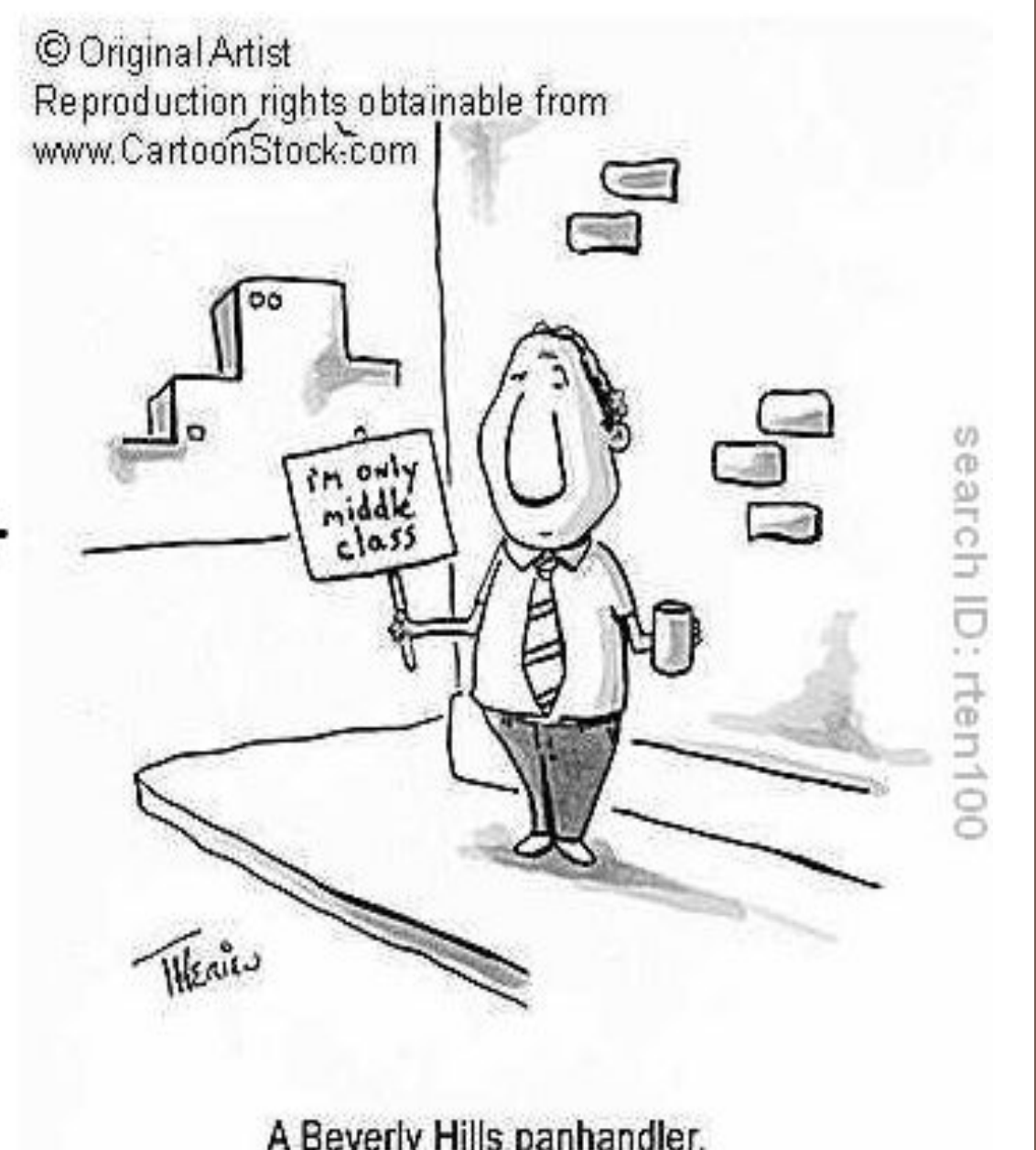
ABSOLUTE POVERTY

- Absolute poverty can be defined as 'a condition characterised by severe deprivation of basic human needs' (UN 1995).
- These include food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and access to benefits.
- Families living in **absolute poverty** cannot afford the basic necessities for life like food, clothing and shelter.
- In poorer countries this means that people are so poor that their poverty puts their lives at risk and many may die because they cannot meet their **Basic Human Needs**.



RELATIVE POVERTY

- Relative Poverty can be defined as : **living standards of the poorest compared others in society.**
- This means that some people are poor compared to the rest of society.
- These people may experience a lower standard of living which could include basic housing, clothing, a limited diet. They can not afford many luxury items.
- This kind of poverty affects a persons **quality of life.**



II. Current Situation about Poverty in Taiwan

Three Categories of Low-income Households in Taiwan

- (1) Category 1st: The whole population of the family has no working ability, no income, no immovable properties and cannot live without assistance
- (2) Category 2nd: The population with working ability is less than 1/3 of the whole population of the family. The whole income equally divided does not surpass 2/3 of the minimum living expense
- (3) Category 3rd: The whole income equally divided does not surpass the minimum living expense

Year	Family Types							
	Single	Couple	Single Parent	Nuclear family	Grandparent Family	Extended family	Blended Family	Others
1994	45.52	12.47	14.88	10.02	5.36	4.44	2.97	4.34
2001	37.92	2.79	29.22	14.68	4.49	2.76	1.66	6.49

The Unit of Analysis	Factors Causing Poverty				
	Human Capital	Labor Market	Household Characteristics	Others	
Leader of Low-income Households	Health Condition Education Degree Working Ability Age	Employment Condition Urbanization of residence	Single/Single parent		
Low-income Households	Health Condition Education Degree Working Ability Age	Occupation level	Population Number		
Historical Statistics		Economic Development Income Distribution Unevenness	The proportion of female household leaders/single households		
Individuals	Age Education Degree	Occupation level Urbanization of residence Income amount	Employment population	Gender	
Households	Age Education Degree Money Making Ability	Occupation category Residence	The gender of household leaders Marriage Dependent Population		

Low-income Households/
Total Households (%)

Low-income Households/
Total Households (%)

The Percentage of Three Categories in Total Low-income Households (%)

Category 1
Category 2
Category 3

