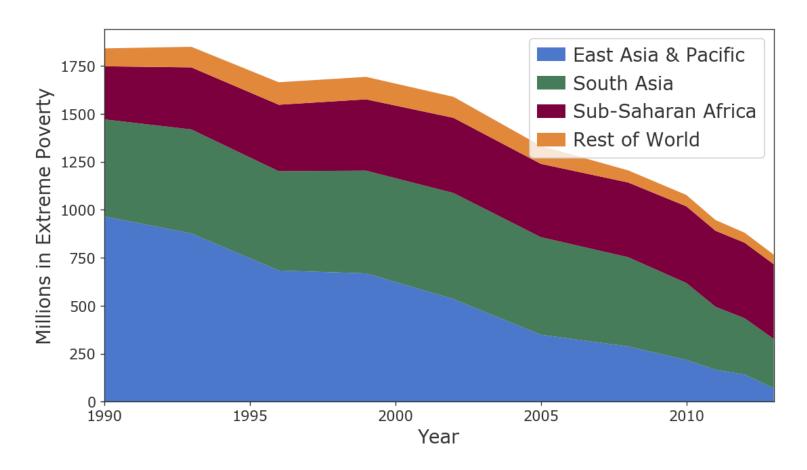
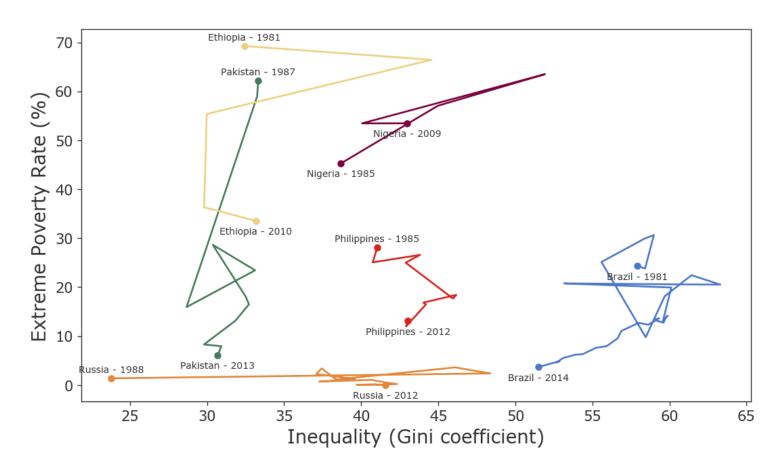


Significant differences can be found when plotting the GDP per capita and inequality of countries from around the world. For example, while the Americas can be characterized by mid to high income and high inequality, European countries have significantly lower inequality. As the trend line shows, there seems to be a negative relationship between income and inequality, with a noticeable lack of high income, high inequality countries, the United States notwithstanding.



Despite significant global population growth, extreme poverty, defined as an income below \$1.90 per day (2011 PPP), has decreased by about one billion people in 23 years. The vast majority of gains have been made in the East Asia & Pacific region, which alone accounted for almost one billion of the global poor in 1990, representing only 71 million by 2013. Disturbingly, Sub-Saharan Africa's population in extreme poverty has increased more than 110 million over that time.



While global trends show tremendous progress, the stories of individual countries are more complex. Ethiopia and Pakistan have made huge strides in reducing poverty while maintaining their low inequality, while Nigeria, Africa's most populous country, has seen an 8% increase in poverty rate. Russia's inequality spiked significantly after the break-up of the USSR, and in Brazil, the turn of the century brought a steady decline in both poverty and inequality.

Extras

