

# GLOBAL POVERTY STATISTICS

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January 2023

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 WHAT ARE THE CAUSES OF POVERTY?

The Following are the major causes for the Global poverty

- Inequality And Marginalization, Conflict
- Hunger, Malnutrition, And Stunting
- Poor Healthcare Systems — Especially For Mothers And Children
- Little Or No Access To Clean Water, Sanitation, And Hygiene
- Climate Change- Lack Of Monsoon
- Geographical Location
- Poor Public Works And Infrastructure
- Lack Of Government Support
- Lack Of Jobs Or Livelihoods
- Lack Of Reserves

### 1.2 POVERTY LINE AND POVERTY RATE

The new international extreme poverty line set by the World Bank in 2008 is 1.25 DOLLARS a day in 2005 PPP (purchasing power parity) terms, and it represents the mean of the national poverty lines used in the poorest 15 countries ranked by per capita consumption. The revision of the international poverty line and corresponding estimated poverty data reflects new data on PPPs compiled in the 2005 round of the International Comparison Program. A poverty line may be internationally defined in a comparable manner, as is the 1.25 DOLLARS a day line, or nationally specific. It may refer to an absolute or to a relative standard. An absolute poverty line usually reflects a minimum cost necessary to cover basic caloric and non-caloric needs, without reference to social context or norms. A relative poverty line is defined relative to the average or median income or consumption in a particular society. The poverty rate (or poverty incidence or headcount index) is the share of population living in households with income or consumption expenditure below the poverty line.

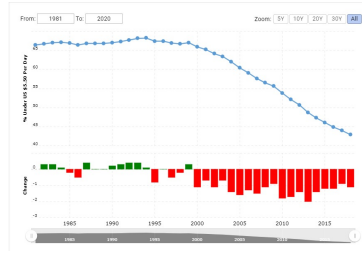


Figure 1: Poverty trends from 1980-2020

## 2 GLOBAL POVERTY STATISTICS

### 2.1 POVERTY TRENDS

1. GLOBAL POVERTY TRENDS In 2021 an estimated 698 million people, or 9% of the world population, were living in extreme poverty. Between 2019 and 2020, the number of people living in extreme poverty increased by an estimated 50 million due to the Covid-19 pandemic and resulting global economic downturn. The number of people living in extreme poverty is estimated to have fallen during 2021 as the global economy has started to recover, but there remains an estimated eight million more people living in poverty today than there were in 2019. This follows decades of impressive poverty reduction. An estimated 1.1 billion people, or 16%

### 2.2 HEADCOUNT RATIO

Poverty headcount ratio at 5.50 Dollars a day is the percentage of the population living on less than 5.50 Dollars a day at 2011 international prices.

As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions. World poverty rate for 2018 was 42.90 perc., a 1.1 perc. decline from 2017.

World poverty rate for 2017 was 44.00 perc., a 0.9 perc. decline from 2016.

World poverty rate for 2016 was 44.90 perc., a 1.2 perc. decline from 2015.

World poverty rate for 2015 was 46.10 perc., a 1.2 perc. decline from 2014.

### 2.3 EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON POVERTY

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the share of the world's population living in extreme poverty fell from 10.1 per cent in 2015 to 9.3 per cent in 2017. This means that the number of people living on less than 1.90 Dollars per day dropped from 741 million to 689 million. The pandemic has compounded the threats to progress raised by conflict and climate change. Estimates suggest that 2020 saw an increase of between 119 million and 124 million global poor. Nowcasts point to the first rise in the extreme poverty rate since 1998, from 8.4 per cent in 2019 to 9.5 per cent in 2020, undoing the progress made since 2016. Based on current projections, the global poverty rate is expected to be 7 per cent in 2030.

### 3 CONCLUSION

The world remains too complex for one-size-fits-all solutions, but three characteristics of evaluations remain relevant for poverty and inequality analysis:

- (1) a global-local approach;
- (2) a problem-solving orientation
- (3) an evolutionary/adaptive approach.

Such characteristics make evaluation a domain that can lead to understanding complex issues like poverty. They can also help propose a relevant and useful theory of change for public policies and projects to improve the plight of a large part of the world's population in industrial and developing countries alike for a better world to live in.

### 4 REFERENCES

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### 5 QUESTION'S TO PONDER!

1. Why is the Poverty a never ending war?
2. What Makes India successful than major countries even though its 27.5 percent below poverty?
3. Steps and measures required to eradicate Poverty?
4. List of countries in Descending Order with least poverty.