

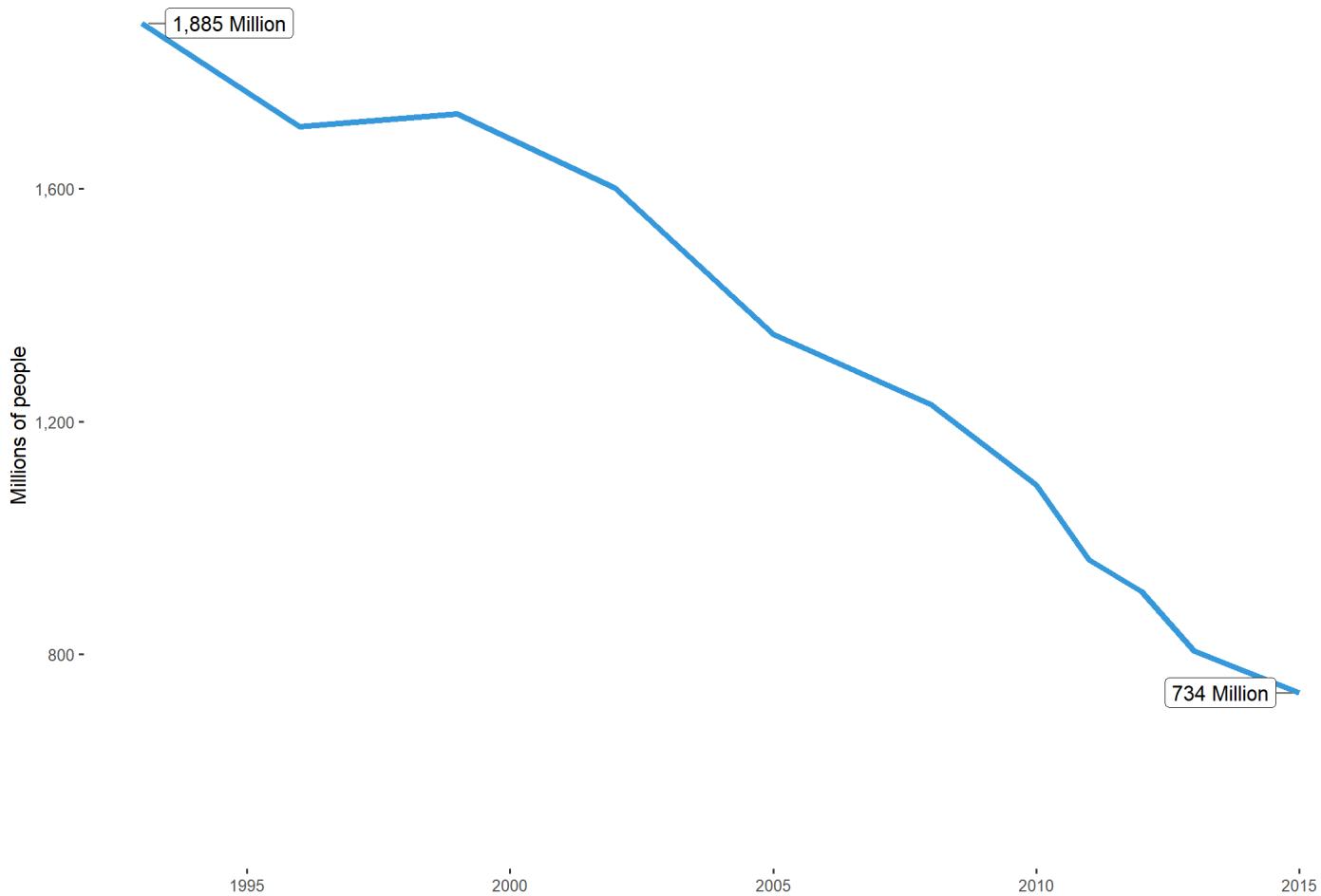


SDG Atlas 2020

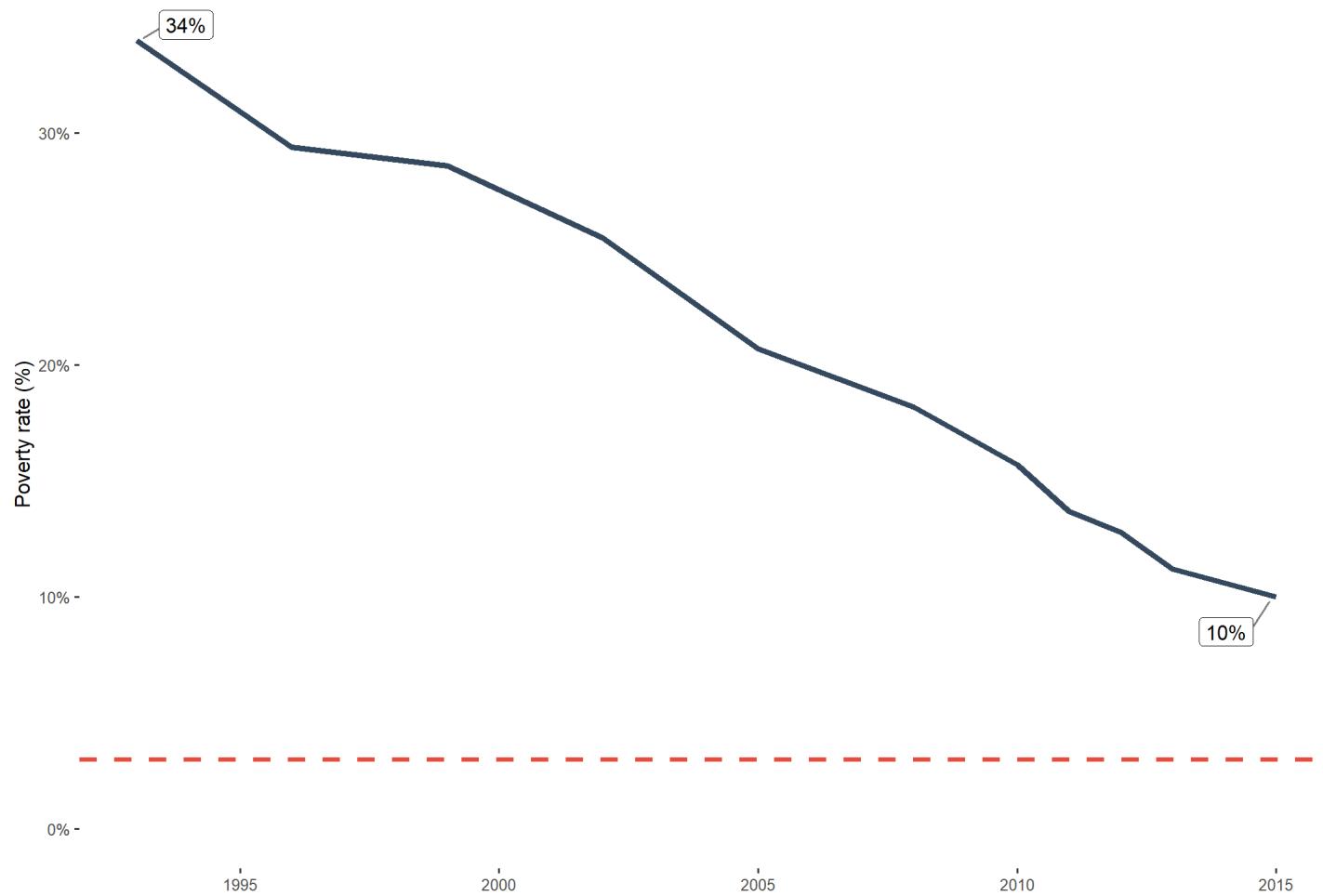
Goal 01: No Poverty

From 1990 to 2015,
1.2 billion people
have escaped
extreme poverty
around the world.

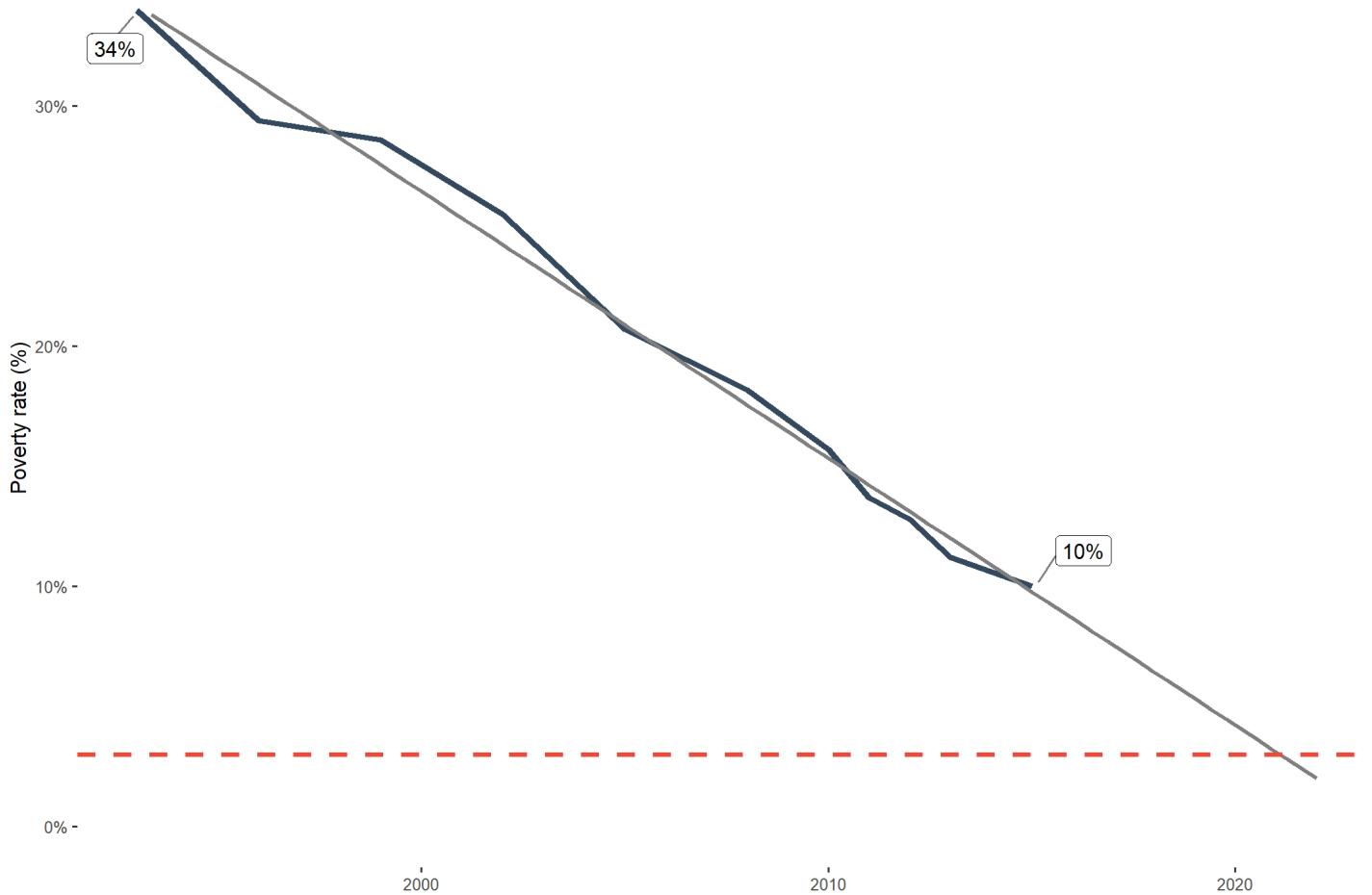
Yet, since goal 1 aims
to reduce extreme
poverty to 3 percent
of the population by
2030, at least 514
million still need to
pull out of poverty.



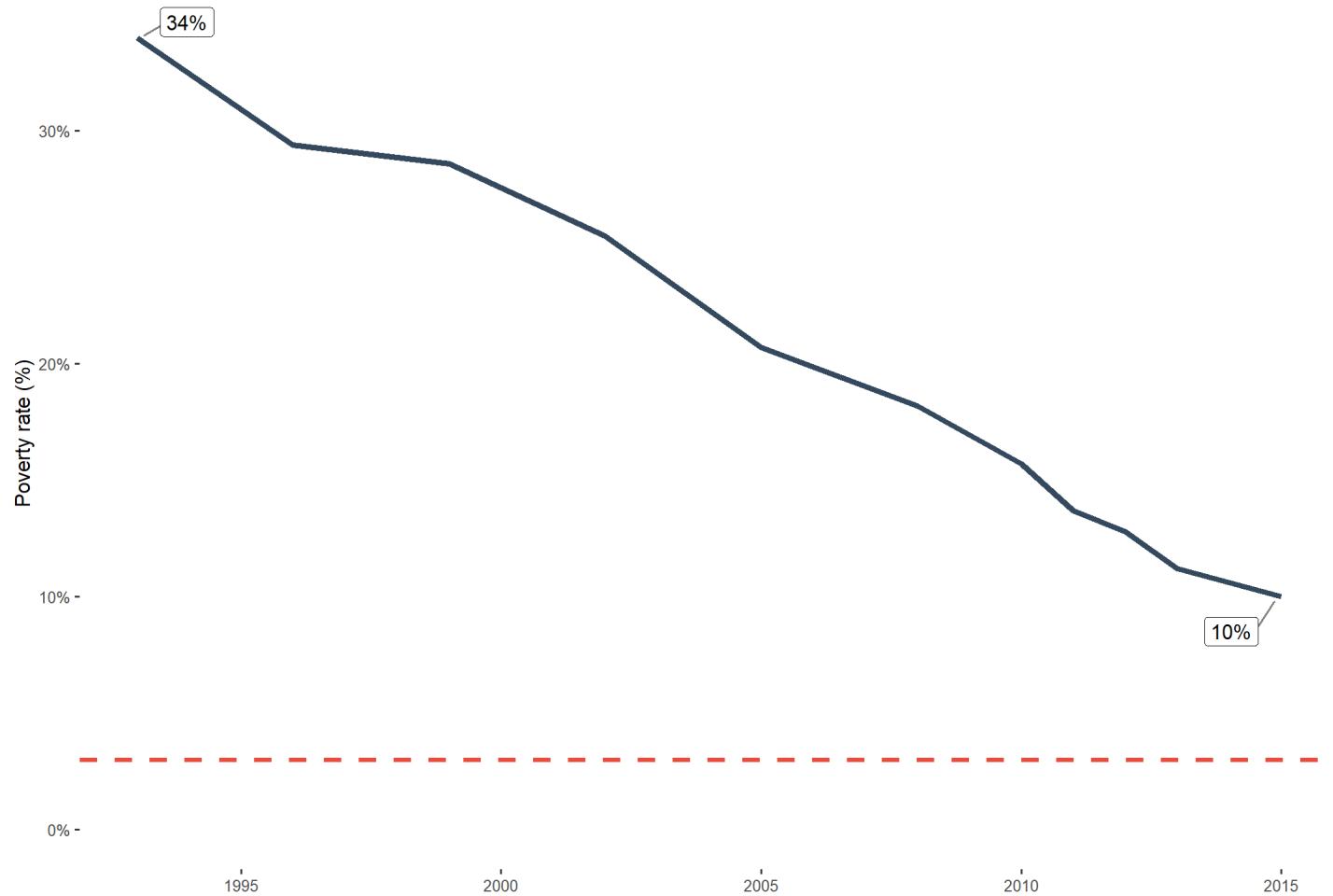
During the last 25 years, the world has steadily reduced poverty rates from 34 percent in 1990 to 10 percent in 2015.



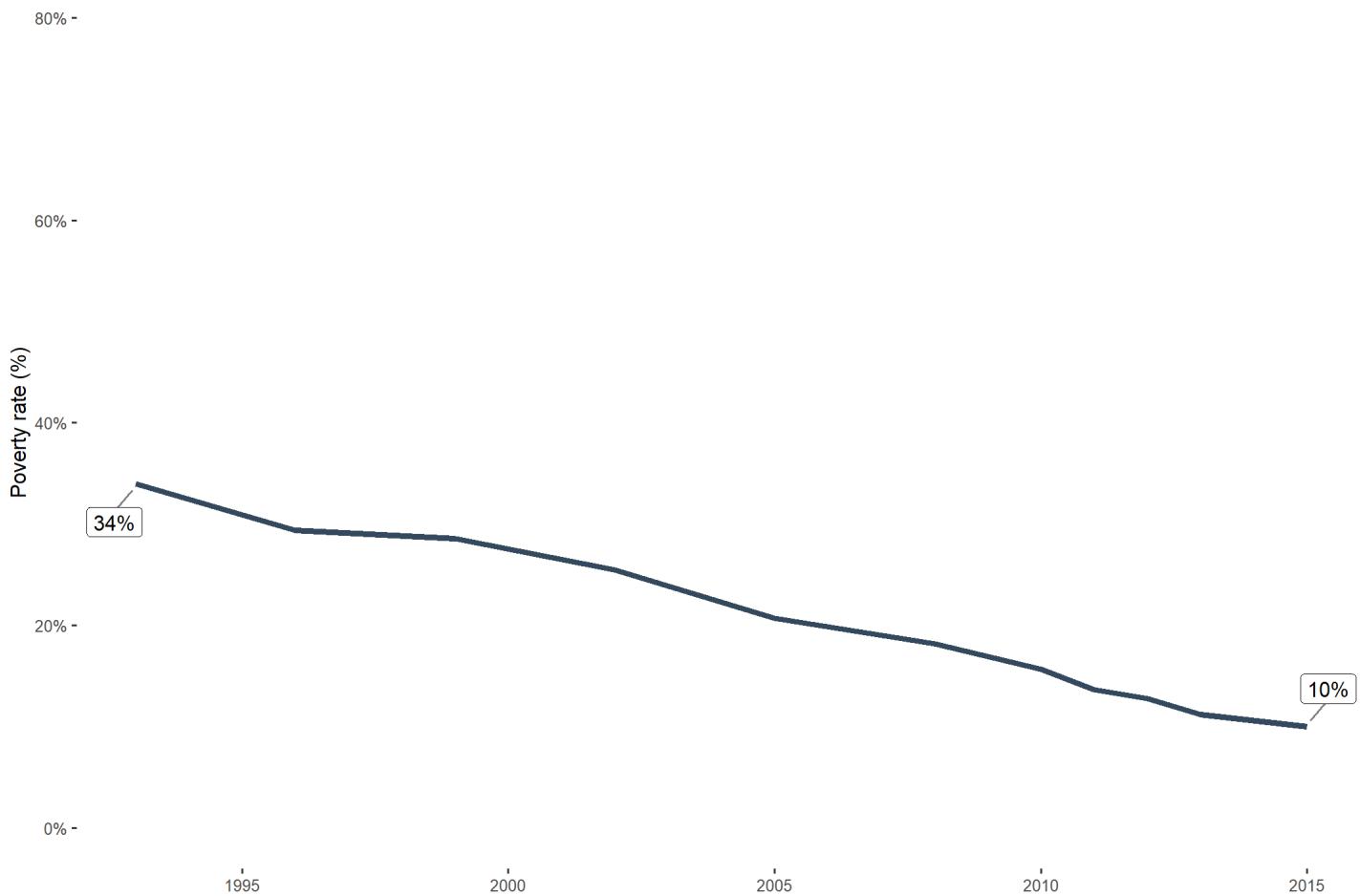
If we assume that
the trend of poverty
reduction remained
the same over the
next decade, the first
goal of the SDGs
would be met by
2023! But, is it
possible to meet goal
1 that soon? The
data suggests it is
not...



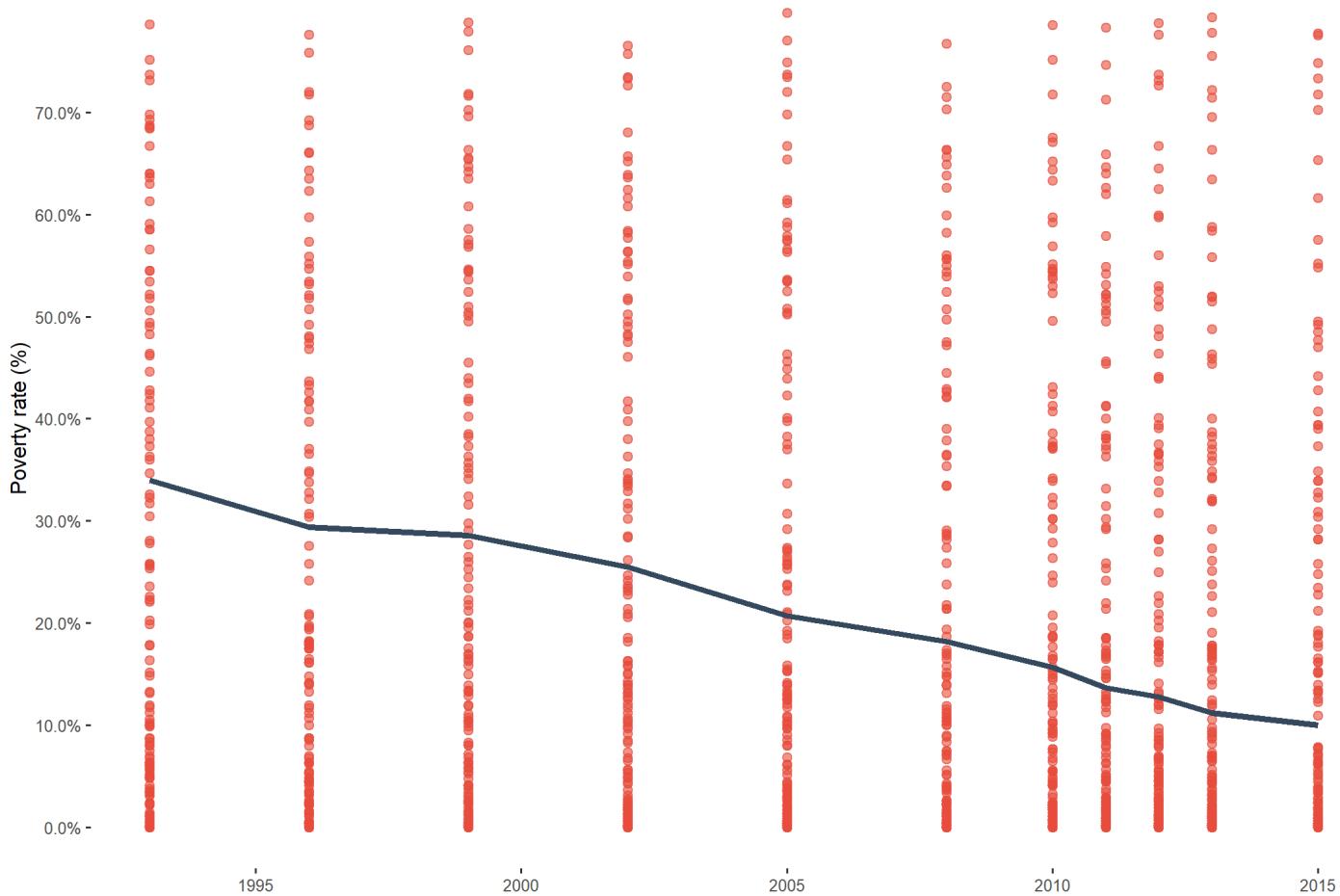
First, though the underlying data of global poverty are the poverty rates of every single country at the same reference year...



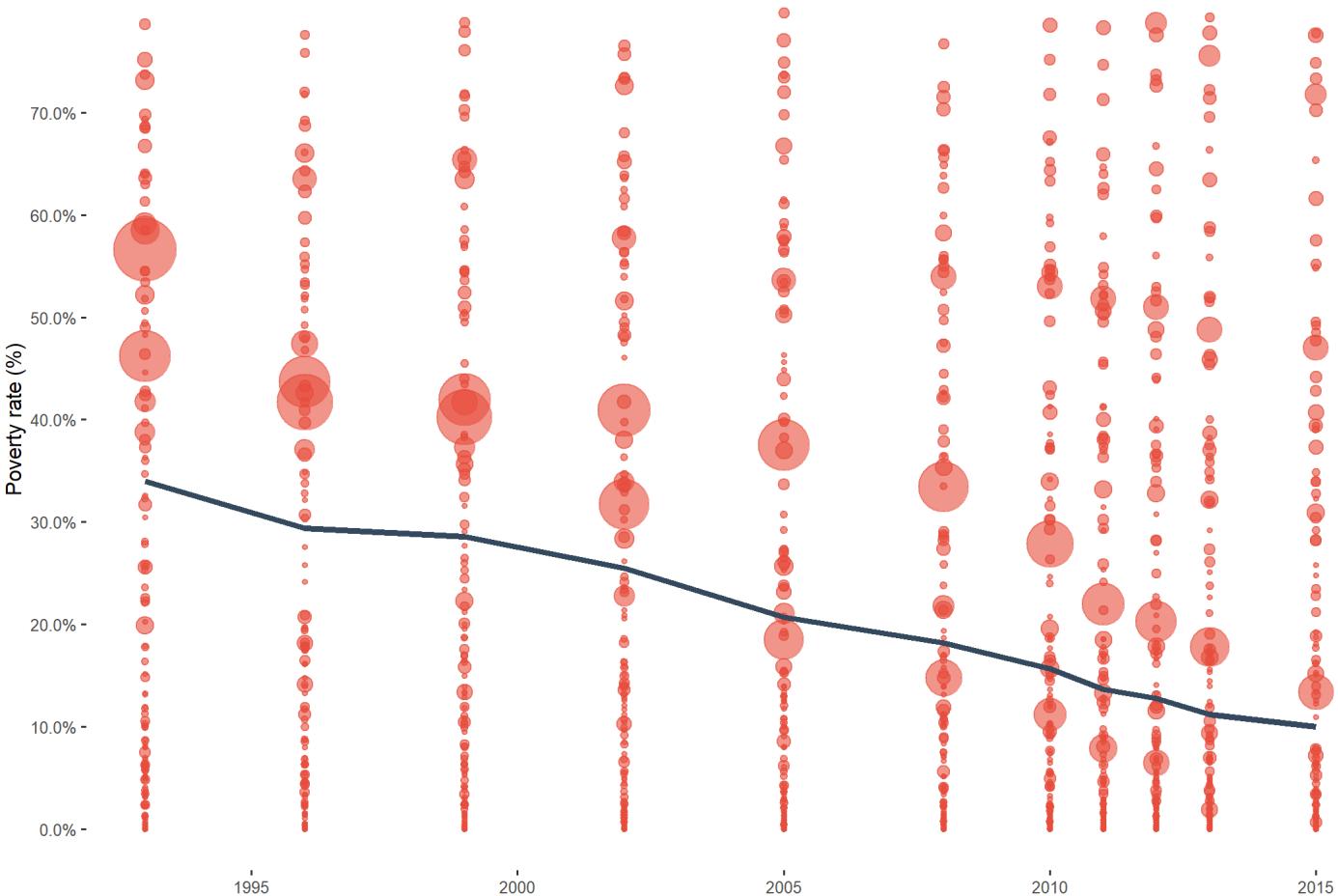
...it does not take
into account the high
variability of poverty
rates across
countries.



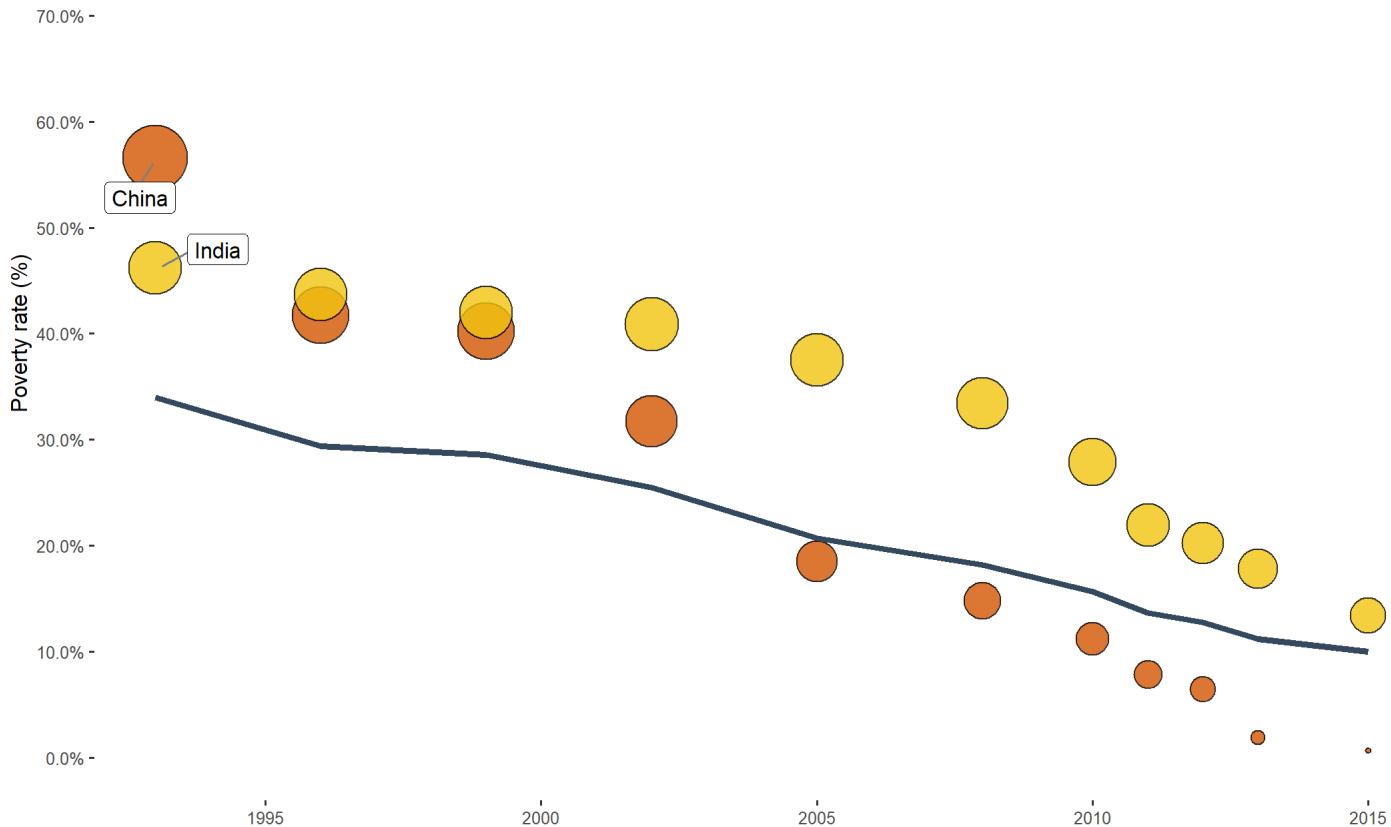
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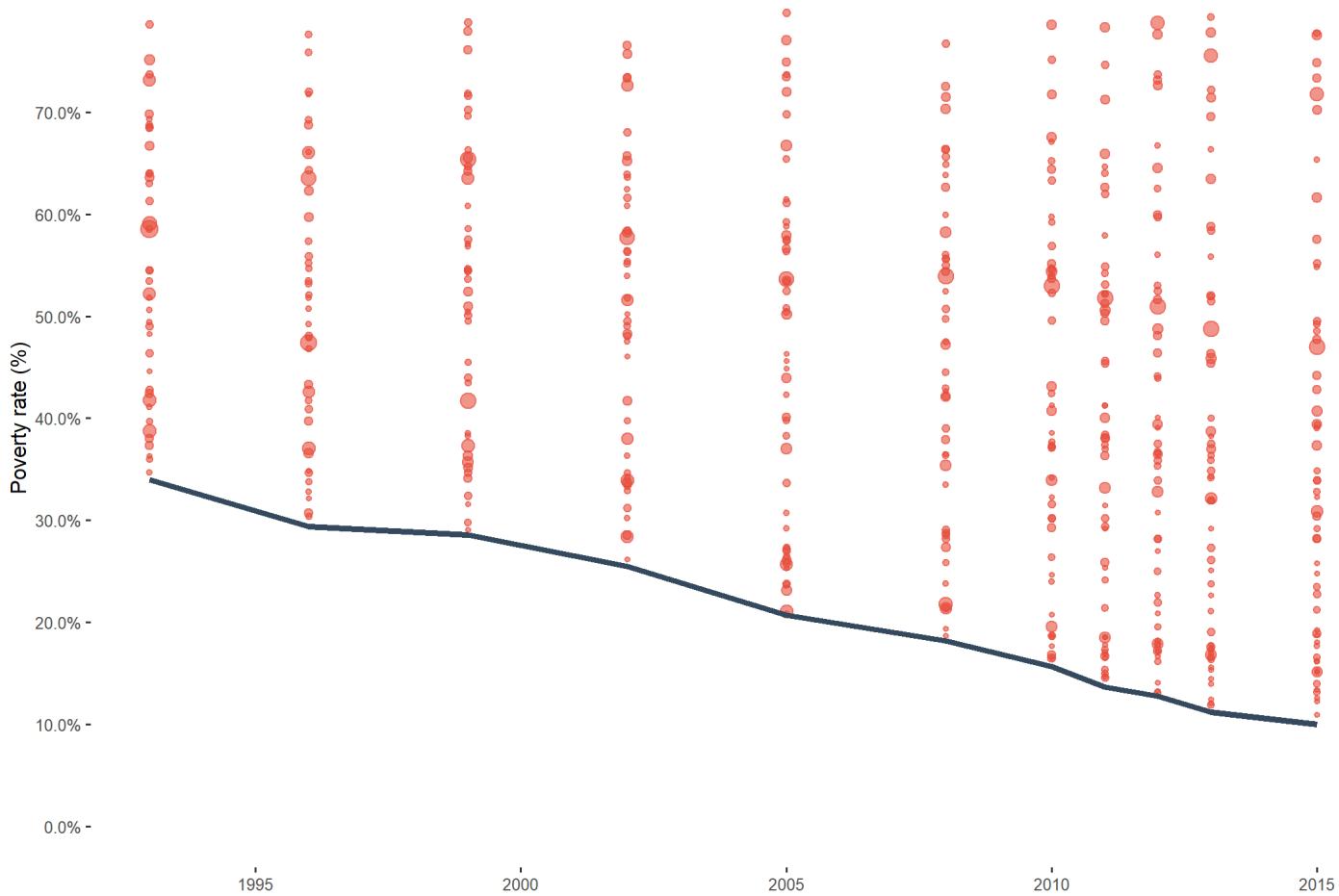
More importantly,
not all the countries
weight the same in
the global average---
for it is not a simple
average of poverty
rates. Global poverty
is a population
weighted average of
poverty rates at the
country level, so
countries with large
poor population
weigh more in the
global average.



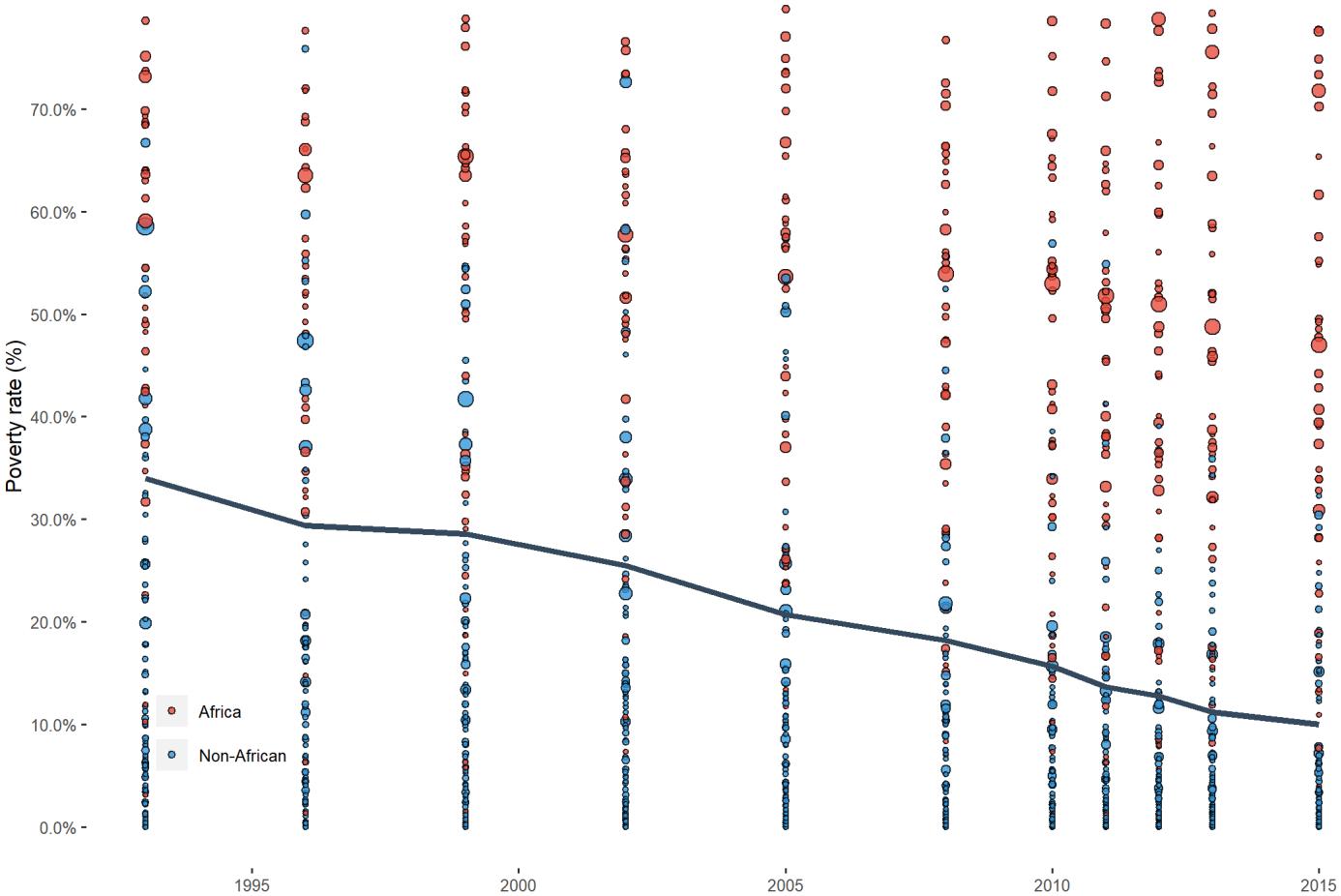
Thus, the story of world wide poverty is explained mainly by two countries, China and India. Out of the 1.2 billion people that escaped poverty from 1990 to 2015, 909 million (79 percent) is due to these two countries. The other 21 percent is due to the rest of the world.



Though smaller countries than India and China have reduced as well their poverty levels in the same period, many small countries still have poverty rates way higher than the world average.

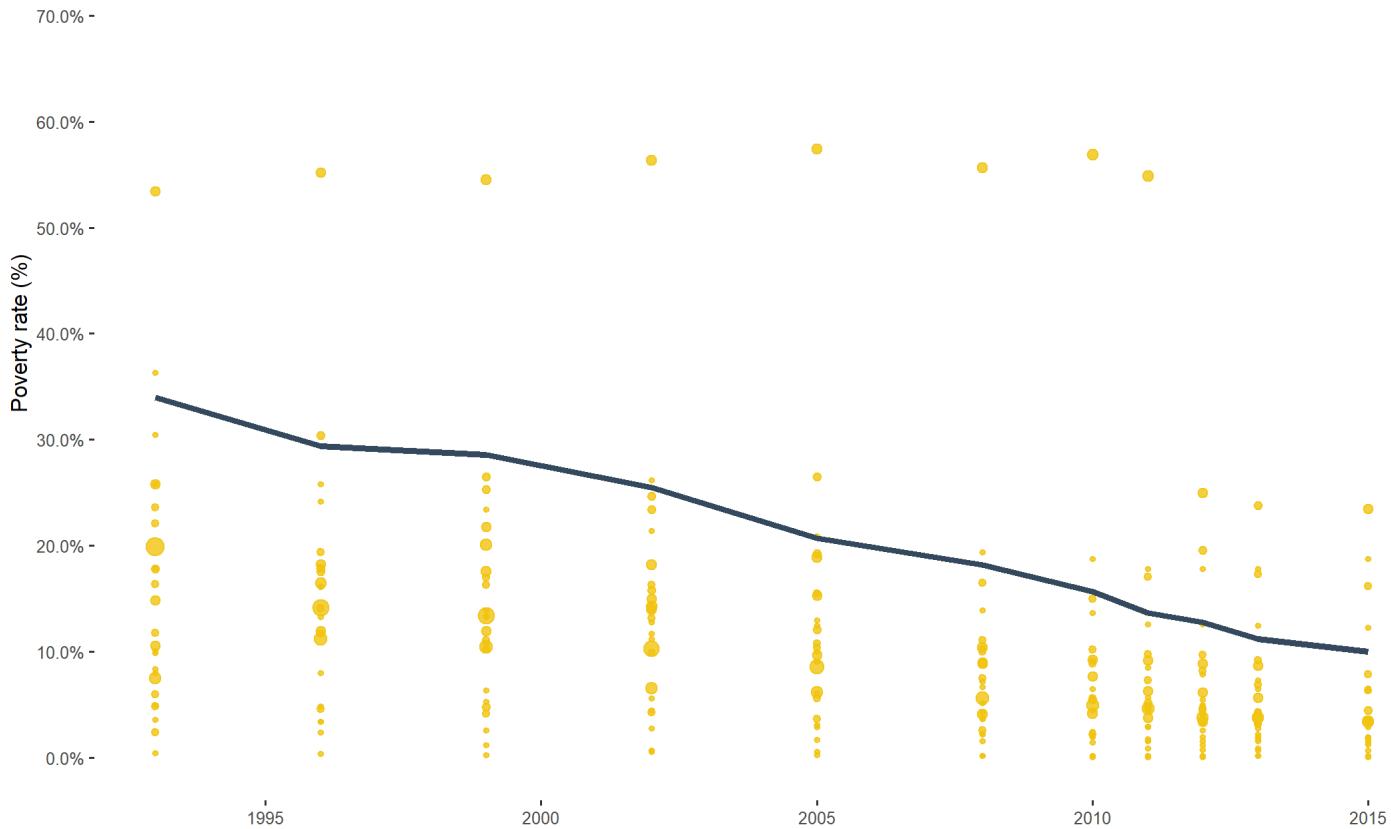


Unfortunately, most
of those countries
belong to
Subsaharan Africa
and in many of them
poverty has
increased during
during the last
decade.



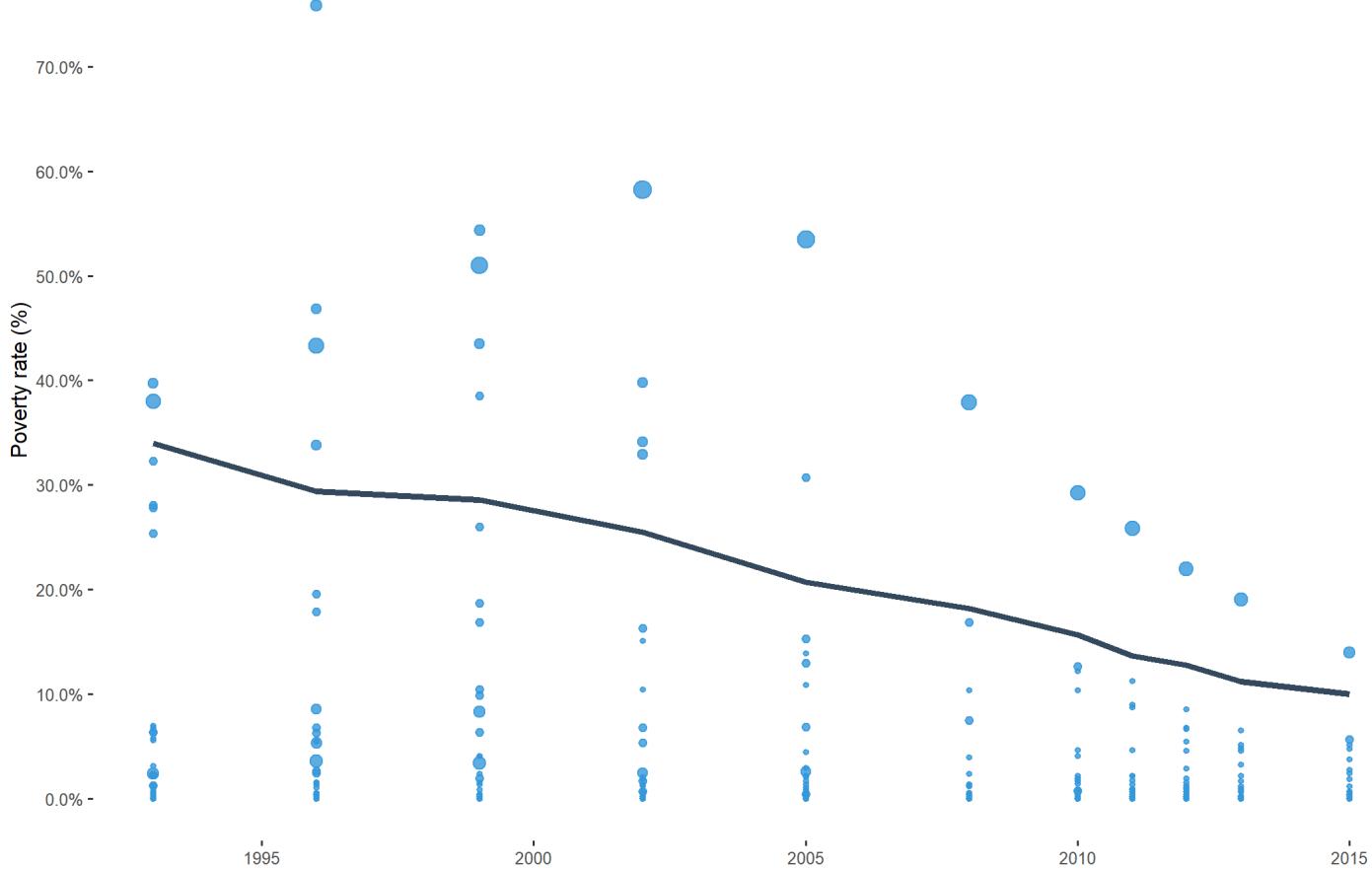
Other regions, in contrast, are not doing that bad. See for instance

Latin America

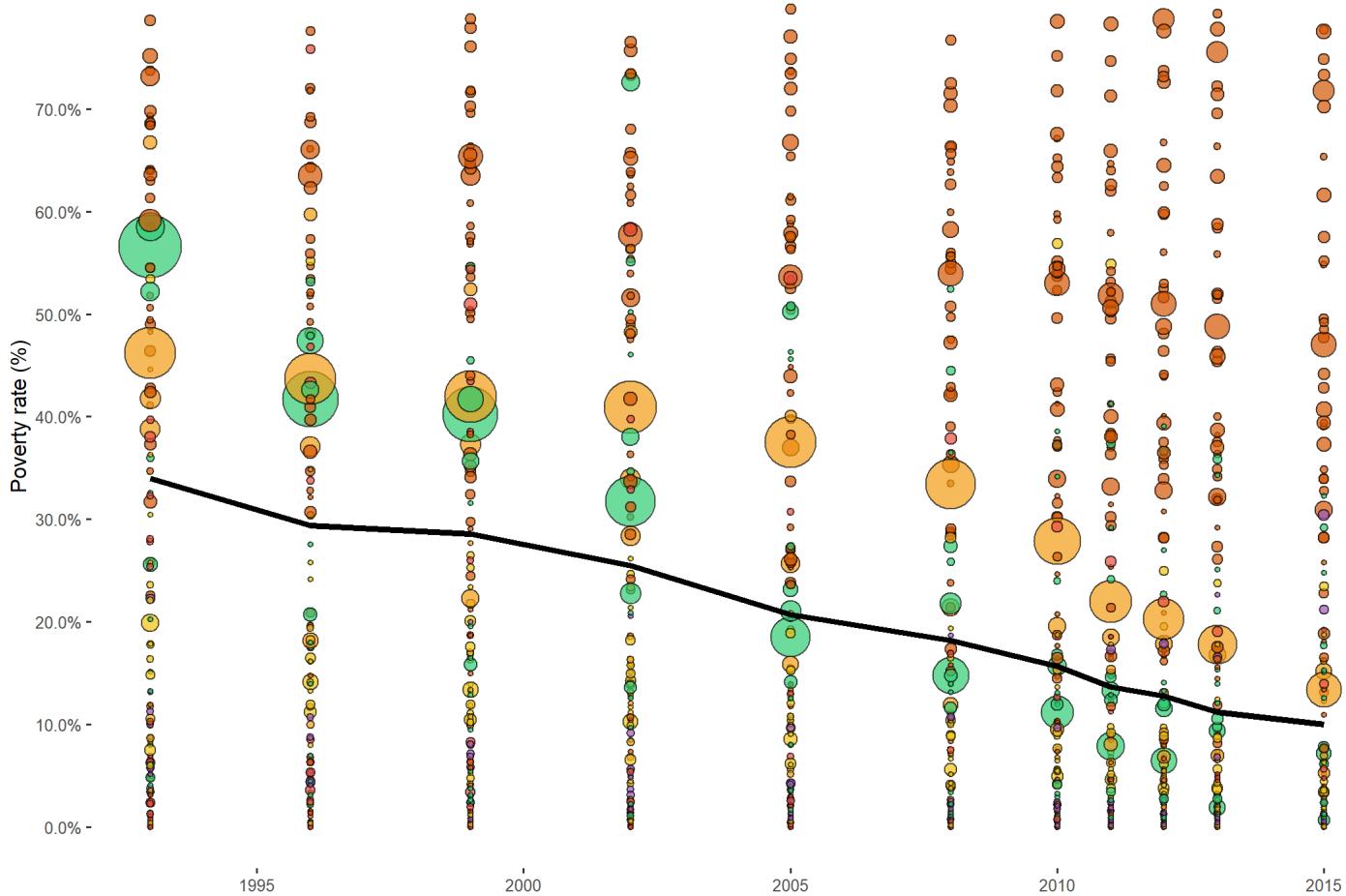


Other regions, in contrast, are not doing that bad. See for instance

Or Europe and East Asia



So, global poverty
looks today like this.
But, how do we
expect it will look
like in the future?



Assuming an accelerated economic growth and a constant reduction of inequality, the best projection of global poverty by 2030 still fails to reach 3% goal. Projections that assume poor economic growth and an increase in welfare inequality increase poverty rates to 14%.

