

POVERTY: Definitions, Concepts, Measures

- Multi-dimensionality, Income ,Human, Absolute, Relative, Transient,Chronic, Mass, Pockets, Poverty Lines.
- Functioning and Capability
- Depth of poverty
- Vulnerability

EXTENT AND DISTRIBUTION

- 1/4 of World Population on HPI & 1/3 on <\$1
- Asia has 950 m; South Asia 500m.
- SSA has 220m, highest %, and poorest.
- LAC 100m (human poverty)
- ECE 120m below \$4 per day
- Industrial countries 100m below 1/2 individual median income

VULNERABLE GROUPS

- Children-malnutrition and illness(160m), 110m out of school
- Women are disproportionately poorer,1/2 million die each year at child birth
- Aged, increasing in all regions
- Rise of HIV/AIDS
- Continuing conflict in more than 30 countries, most in Africa

CAUSES OF POVERTY

- Historical: scientific & industrial revolutions, capitalist modes of production and distribution, empire building, colonialism
- Geographic: Climate, Resource endowments, culture, social organization, differing human aspirations
- Current international, national, local causes

REASONS FOR HOPE

- In the past 50 yrs poverty has fallen more than in the previous 500.
- 1st Great Ascent Europe and North America 19th into 20th century, industrial revolution et
- 2nd Great Ascent :1950's developing countries end of colonialism in education, health care etc.
- Abolition of Slavery, Gender Equality

POVERTY MEASUREMENTS

	UBN Poor	UBN Non-Poor	Sum
PL Poor	40.7	13.5	54.2
PL Non-poor	16.5	29.3	45.8
Sum	57.2	42.8	100.0
