UN Sustainable Development Goal 1: No Poverty

TO END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE BY 2030

The Facts

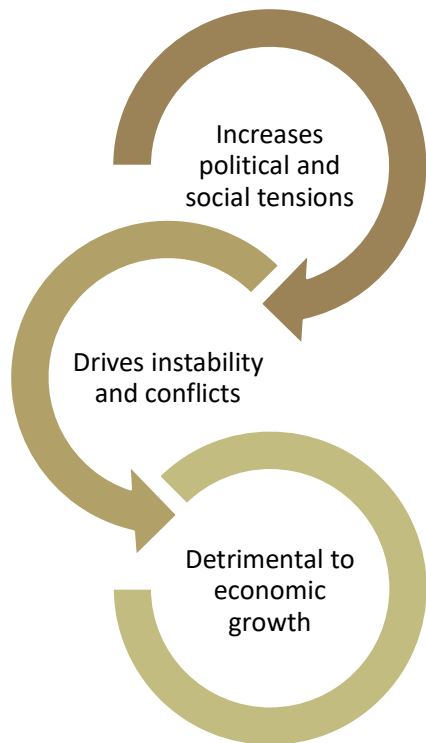| Huge Extent	Effects Rural Communities Inequally	Employment Doesn't Always Prevent	Higher Proportion of Children	Lack of Social Protection
In 2018, about **700 million** (10% of the world's population) struggle to fulfill the most basic needs like health, education and access to clean water	**17.2 percent** is the poverty rate for rural areas	**8 percent** of employed workers live in extreme poverty (income of less than $1.90 per day)	**1 in 5** children worldwide live in extreme poverty	**55 percent** of the world's population has no access to social protections.

"Goal 1: End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere - United Nations Sustainable Development." *United Nations*, United Nations, www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/.

Increases political and social tensions

Drives instability and conflicts

Detrimental to economic growth

"Goal 1: End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere - United Nations Sustainable Development." *United Nations*, United Nations, www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/.
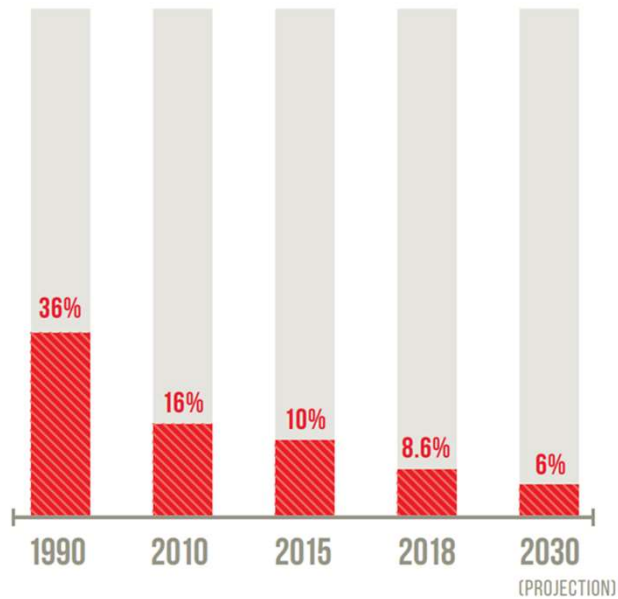
Targets

"Goal 1: End Poverty in All Its Forms Everywhere - United Nations Sustainable Development." *United Nations*, United Nations, www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/.

1.1 Eliminate Extreme Poverty by 2030

Target

- By 2030, **eradicate extreme poverty** for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.90 a day
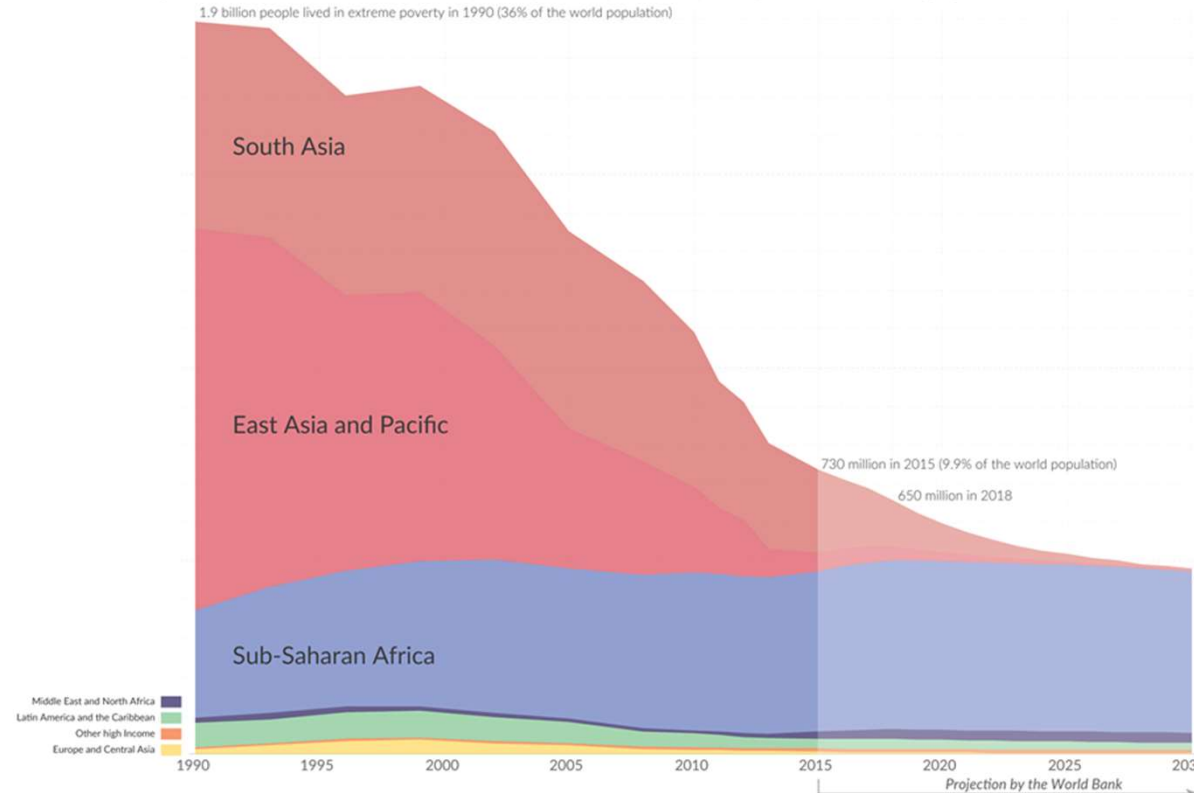
Indicator

- Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg1

The number of people in extreme poverty – including projections to 2030

Extreme poverty is defined by the 'international poverty line' as living on less than $1.90/day. This is measured by adjusting for price changes over time and for price differences between countries (PPP adjustment). From 2015 to 2030 the World Bank's projections are shown.

1.9 billion people lived in extreme poverty in 1990 (36% of the world population)

South Asia

East Asia and Pacific

730 million in 2015 (9.9% of the world population)

650 million in 2018

Sub-Saharan Africa

Middle East and North Africa
Latin America and the Caribbean
Other high income
Europe and Central Asia

1990   1995   2000   2005   2010   2015   2020   2025   2030

Projection by the World Bank

Data source: World Bank data from 1990 to 2015. The projections from 2015 to 2030 are published in the World Bank report *Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2018*.
This is a visualization from OurWorldinData.org, where you find data and research on how the world is changing. Licensed under CC-BY by the a

Takeaways

Africa has increased

Extreme improvement in Asia

Progress

Currently, more than half the world is middle class or richer

2019- 600 million people in poverty, 8% of population, lowest in recorded history

2030- expected number is 436 million

Rate of decline is decreasing

India's Improvement
• One of the largest countries • Reducing poverty extremely fast • 40 million, 3% of population, in extreme poverty by end of 2019

Africa's Stagnation
• In 2019, 70% of world's poor are in Africa, up from 50% 5 years ago • Would need someone to come out of poverty every second • 2019 may be the first year since enactment of SDG's the absolute number of people in poverty could decrease

https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2018/12/13/rethinking-global-poverty-reduction-in-2019/
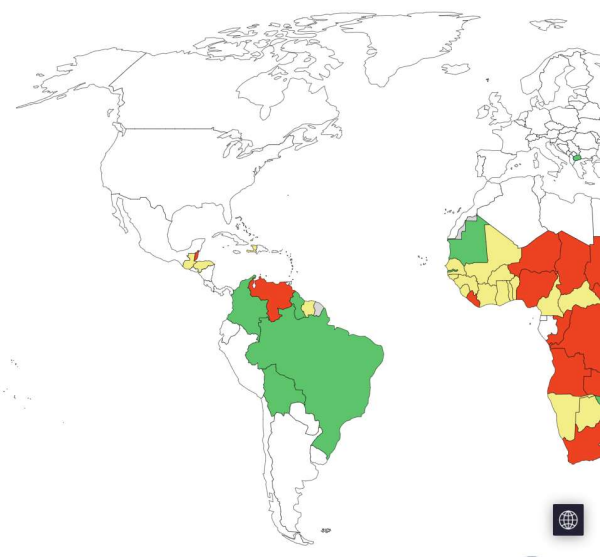
World Poverty Clock

https://worldpoverty.io/

Target

- By 2030, **reduce at least by half** the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in **poverty in all its dimensions** according to national definitions

Indicators

- Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
- Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg1

Share of population living in poverty by national poverty lines, 2008
National poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.
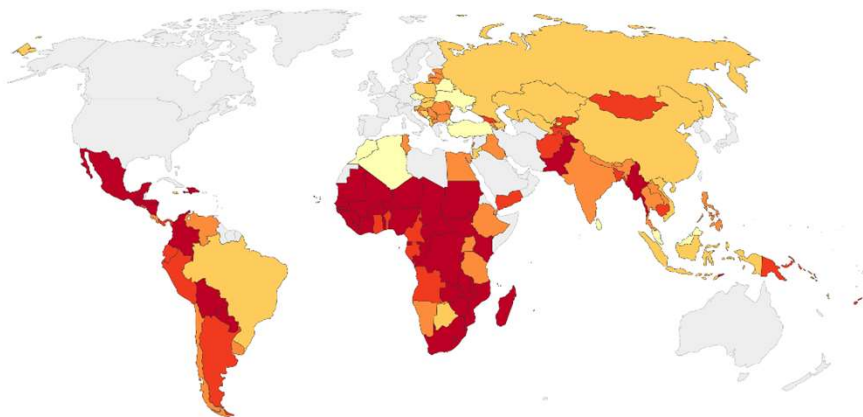
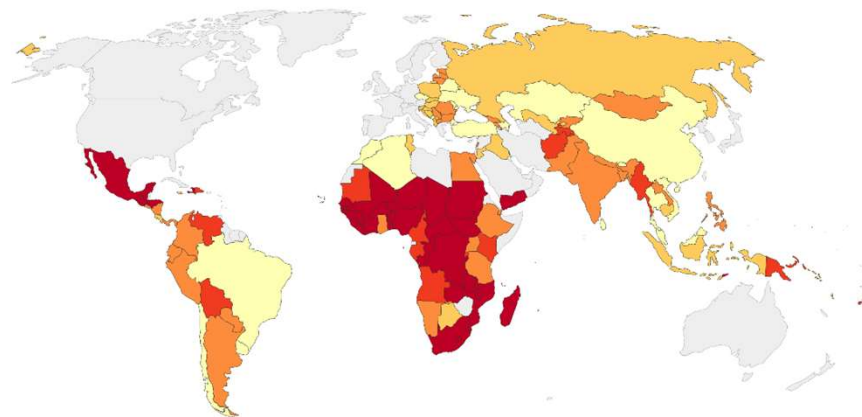Share of population living in poverty by national poverty lines, 2017
National poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

No data 0%   10%   20%   30%   40%   >50%

Source: World Bank

Share below poverty line in 2008 and 2017
Asia and South America drastically decreased poverty, but Africa stays constant

https://sdg-tracker.org/no-poverty

1.4 Economic Resources and Basic Services

Target

- By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have **equal rights to economic resources**, as well as **access to basic services**, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
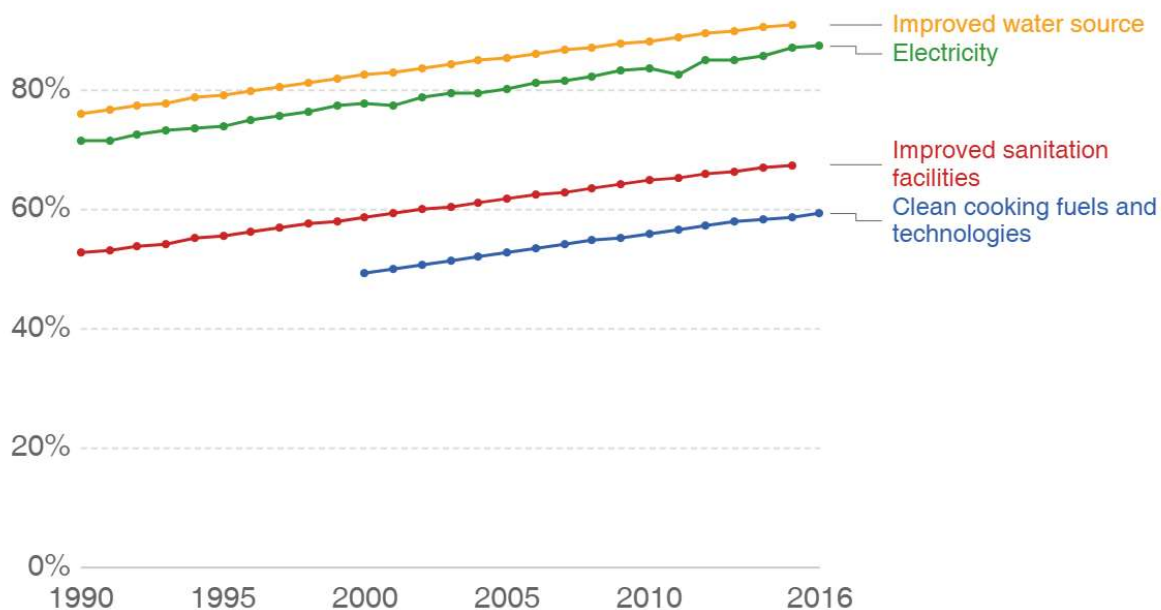
Indicators

- Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
- Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg1

Share of population with access to basic resources, World

The share of the population with access to basic infrastructural demands, including electricity; improved sanitation facilities; improved water sources; and access to clean fuels for cooking.

Our World in Data

Improved water source
Electricity

Improved sanitation facilities
Clean cooking fuels and technologies

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators)

CC BY

World has improved in all basic resources available

Target

- By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and **reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events** and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
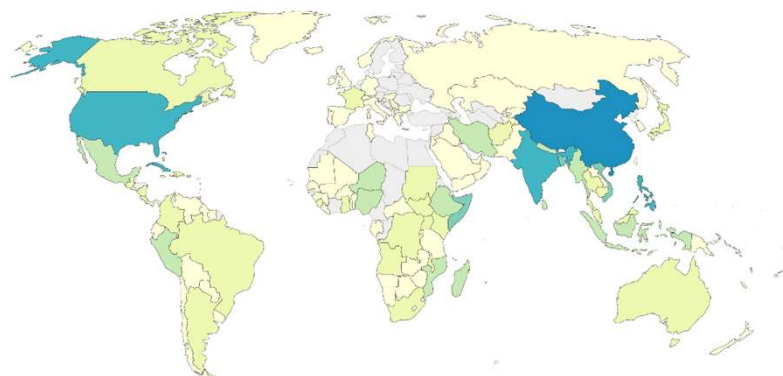
Indicators

- Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
- Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
- Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg1

Internally displaced persons from natural disasters, 2017
Internally displaced persons are defined as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, as a result of natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border.

No data   0   10,000   100,000   500,000   1 million   3 million   6 million   9 million   12 million   >15 million
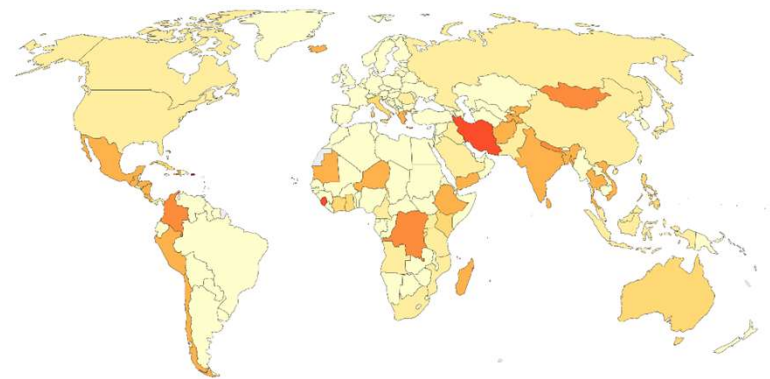
Source: World Bank   OurWorldInData.org/natural-disasters • CC BY

Death rates from natural disasters, 2017
Number of deaths from all forms of natural disaster, measured per 100,000 individuals in any given year.

No data   0   0.01   0.05   0.1   0.5   1   5   10   100   1,000   2,300

Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease   CC BY

Displaced persons and death rate caused by natural disasters in 2017

US and China have higher populations displaced, but also large populations in comparison to island nations also very effected.

Relatively low rates of death from natural disasters.

https://sdg-tracker.org/no-poverty

Direct disaster economic loss as a share of GDP, 2016

The monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area from natural disasters, as a share of gross domestic product (GDP). Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage.

Our World in Data

No data   0%   0.1%   0.25%   0.5%   0.75%   1%   1.5%   2%   4%   >6%

Source: UN Statistics Division   CC BY
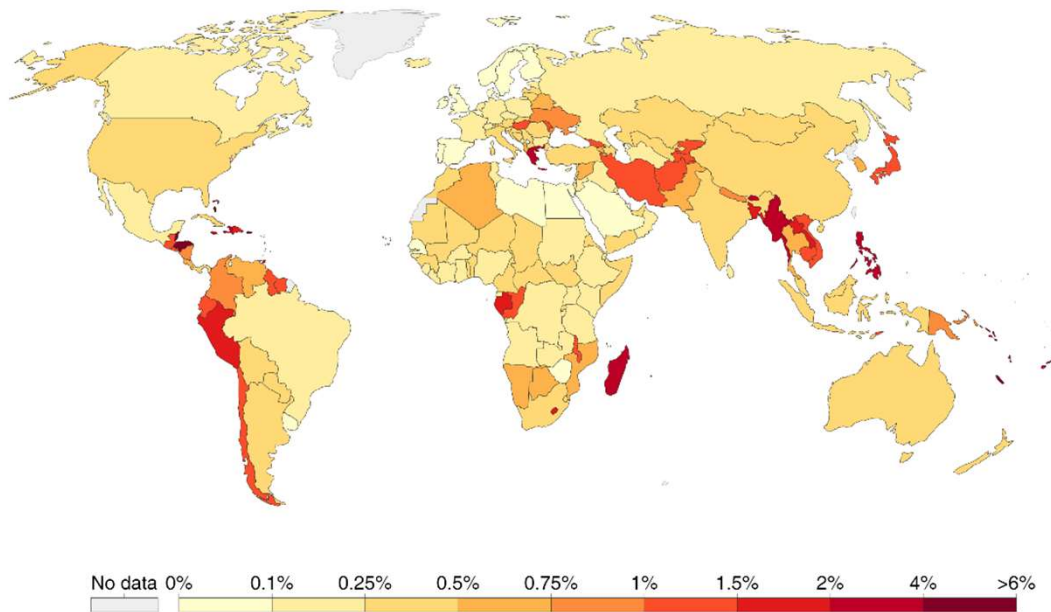
Some Asian and South American countries had the highest share, but relatively similar

Target

- Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement **programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions**

Indicator

- Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
- Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg1

Government expenditure on education (% of government expenditure), 2014

General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government.

Our World in Data

No data 0% 5% 7.5% 10% 12.5% 15% 17.5% 20% 22.5% 25% 27.5% >30%
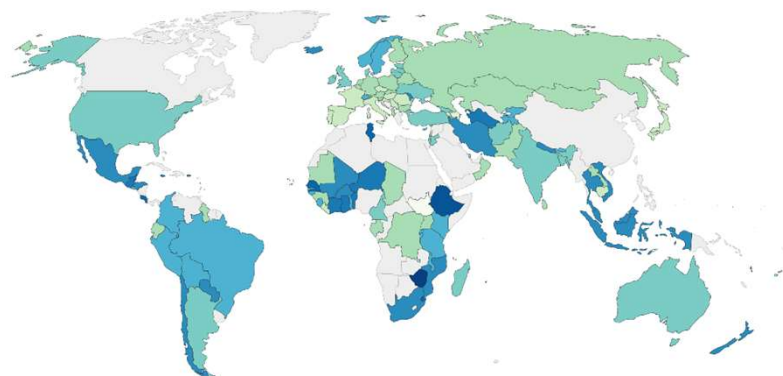
Source: World Bank

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Health expenditure, public (% of government expenditure), 2014

Public health expenditure consists of recurrent and capital spending from governmental budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds.

Our World in Data

No data 0% 2.5% 5% 7.5% 10% 12.5% 15% 17.5% 20% 22.5% >25%
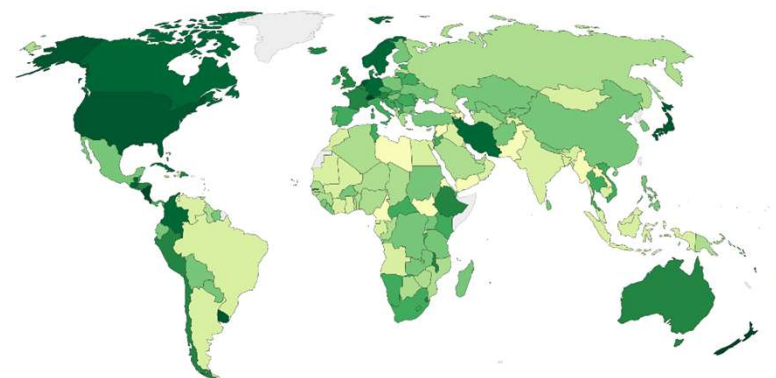
Source: World Bank – WDI

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Percentage of government expenditure on education and healthcare in 2014

Less developed countries show high percentages for education because low expenditure overall.
US and Europe has high expenditure for health (US because of medicare)

https://sdg-tracker.org/no-poverty

Target

- Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on **pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies**, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

Indicator

- Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg1

IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD, WOMEN SPEND MORE TIME ON UNPAID WORK THAN MEN DO

Unpaid work (hours per day)

Men   Women
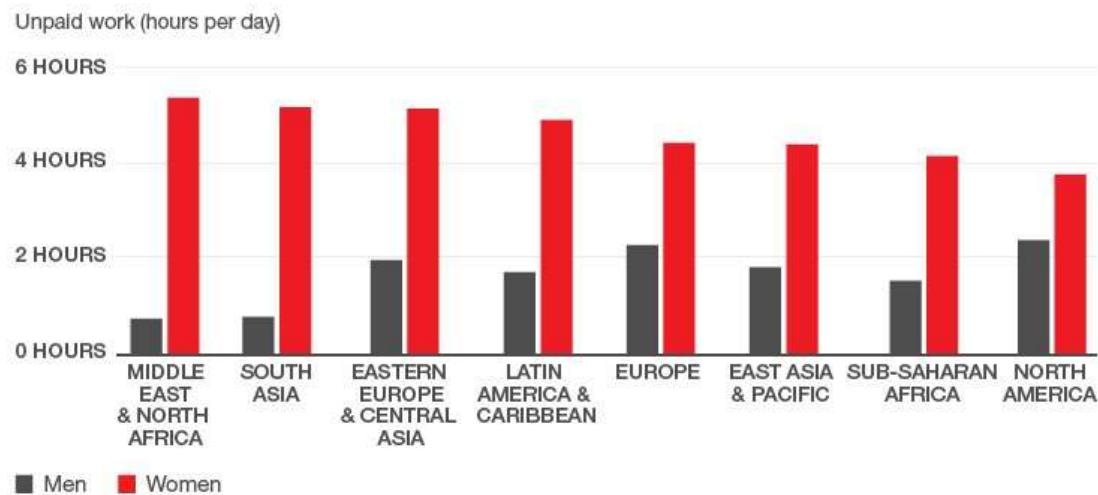
Source: OECD (2014), Gender, Institutions and Development Database

Paying women so they have money to support themselves and families is first step

"Women typically invest a higher proportion of their earnings in their families and communities than men" -OECD

http://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/investinginwomenandgirls.htm

Grameen Bank

Founded by Muhammad Yunus

Offers microloans for
- savings
- insurance
- home mortgages
- pension funds
- scholarships
- families to buy fertilizer
- build latrines or dig wells
- a program of no-interest loans for beggars

97 percent of borrowers were women

https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/2006/grameen/facts/

Opportunidades

- Began in Mexico
- Pays poor mothers to keep children in school and take them to health clinics
- Cut child labor and led to more schooling (85% more children in high school)
- Money goes to poor more than with food subsidies
- 52 countries have adopted a version

https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2014/11/19/un-modelo-de-mexico-para-el-mundo

DART Rail System Map
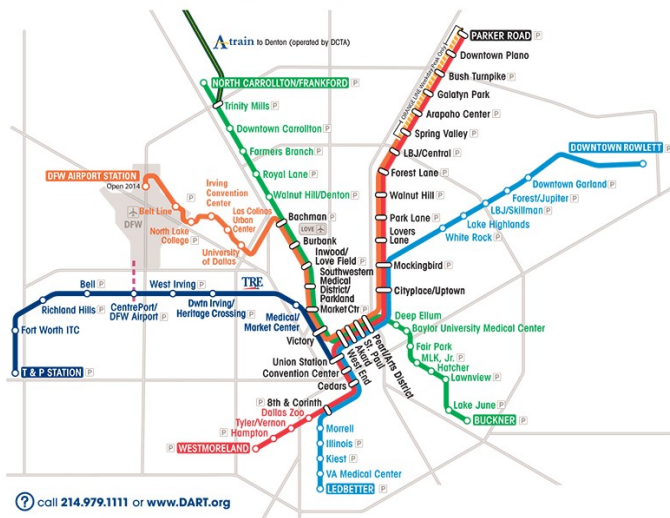
UTD Business Analytics Students Poverty Solution Project

Improve the accessibility via public transportation to jobs that pay a living wage

"If we are able to reach this outcome over a 20-year period, cumulatively, then that would get us to a 50% decrease in child poverty" –Cohen

"A lot of the work done by this class was helping us break these problems into smaller and smaller pieces so that we could find some that are actually actionable." -Cohen

https://www.utdallas.edu/news/campus/jsom-students-analytics-poverty-project/

Resource for more info and projects

HTTPS://UNU.EDU/EXPLORE/SUSTAINABLE-DEVELOPMENT-GOAL-1

Ted Talk Explaining Distribution of Poverty

https://www.ted.com/talks/hans_rosling_on_global_population_growth?language=en#t-585505