

The image features a large, multi-story residential building, likely a public housing estate, with a repetitive grid of windows and balconies. The building is constructed from brick and concrete, with a weathered appearance. The balconies have metal railings, and some windows are boarded up or have missing panes. The overall tone is somber and institutional. A black horizontal band across the middle of the image contains the word "Poverty" in white, sans-serif font.

Poverty

# Relative Poverty

- In the UK we have poverty although it is generally different from the desperate poverty we see in LIC's...what is a LIC?
- It is called relative poverty because it is compared with the rest of the population.
- For example, someone in poverty in the UK may still have somewhere to live and food to eat but may not be able to buy new clothes or pay the bills.



# Child Poverty

- Children born into poverty are likely to stay in poverty.
- Less access to education.
- Likely to have lower aspirations than more affluent peers.
- This then repeats when they have children

In geography we call this a negative multiplier effect

# Who are the poor?



Every **1.8** seconds

someone

**dies** of poverty

# Types of poverty.....

1. **Absolute Poverty:** these are people who do not have enough money to buy basic necessities of life such as food, clothing and shelter.
2. **Relative poverty:** this means that a person is poor when their standard of living is compared with that of the average person living in the same country.

The World Bank defines absolute (or extreme) poverty as living on below US\$1 a day, and moderate poverty as living on US\$1 - US\$2 a day. Based on these figures, half the world's population – about three billion people - are considered poor, with one in six living in extreme poverty.

What are the current rates of the national minimum wage?

1. For 22 or older?
2. For 18-21 ?
3. All workers under 18 ?

There are three levels of minimum wage, and the rates from April 2022 are:

1. For 22 or older - £8.91
2. For 18-21 ? - £6.56
3. All workers under 18 ? - £4.62



The world produces enough  
food for everyone to eat

but 50 000 die from hunger  
every day

**Think about some of the signs that might alert you to the presence of poverty, whether in the UK or overseas...**

Poor education

Low status

Vulnerability

Inadequate nourishment

Inadequate clothing

Lack of power

Poor health

**...and try to define poverty in a sentence.**

No access to clean drinking water

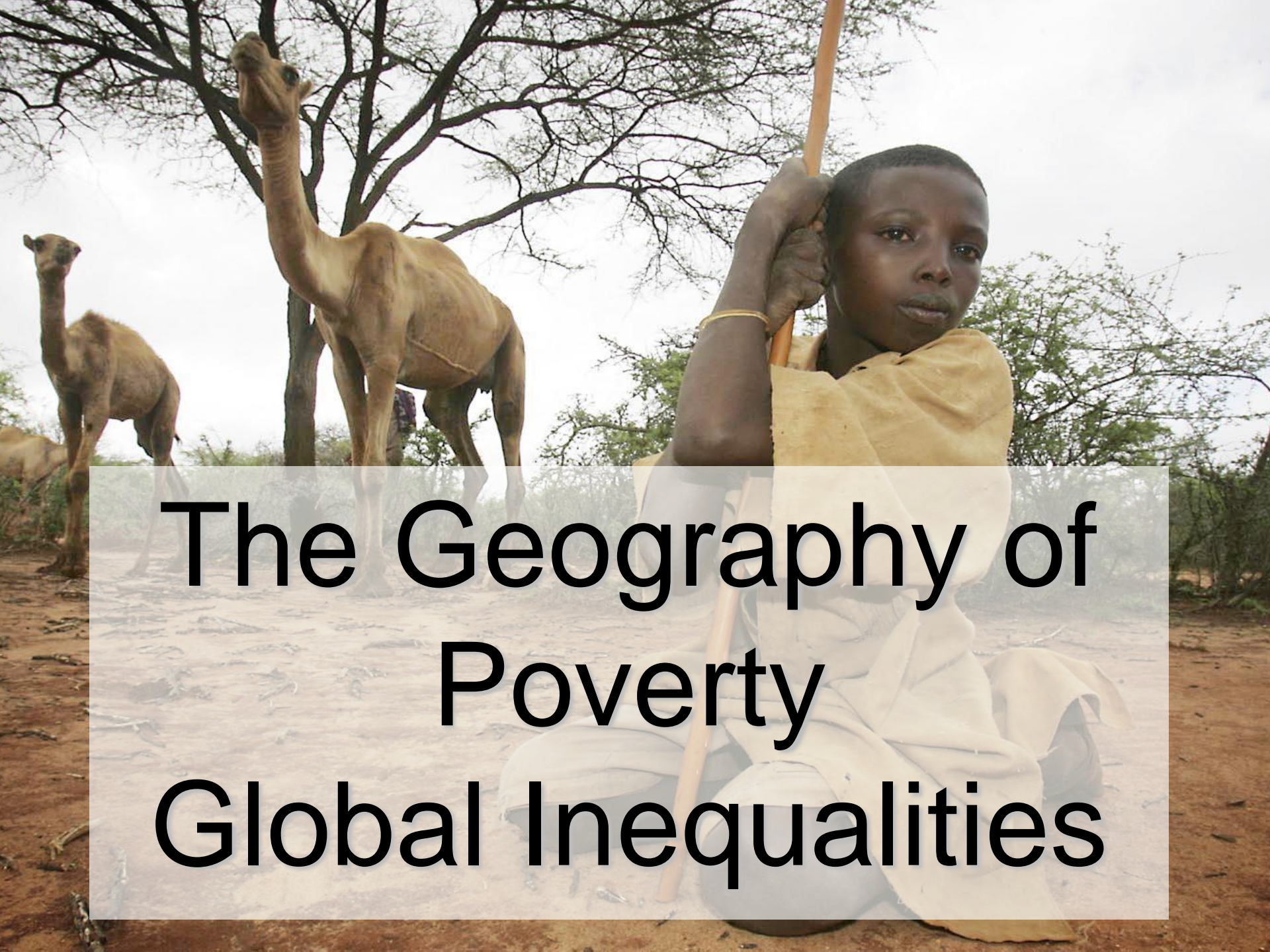
Insufficient food

Poor sanitation

Unemployment

Poor housing

Poverty is:

A photograph of a young boy in a dry, arid landscape. He is wearing a yellow shawl and holding a long wooden staff. In the background, two camels are visible under a cloudy sky. The text "The Geography of Poverty" and "Global Inequalities" is overlaid on the image.

# The Geography of Poverty Global Inequalities

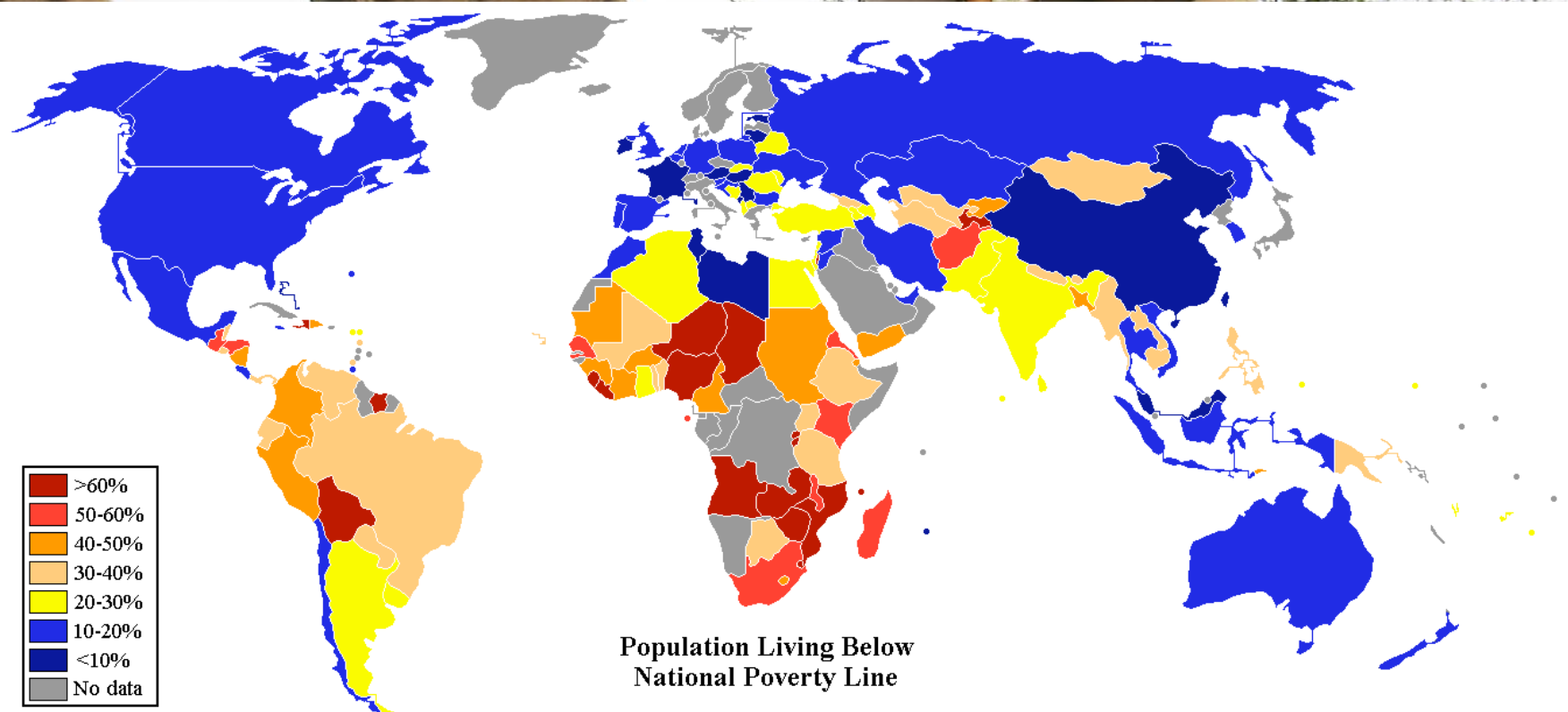




The poor vs. the rich  
Poverty vs. Wealth

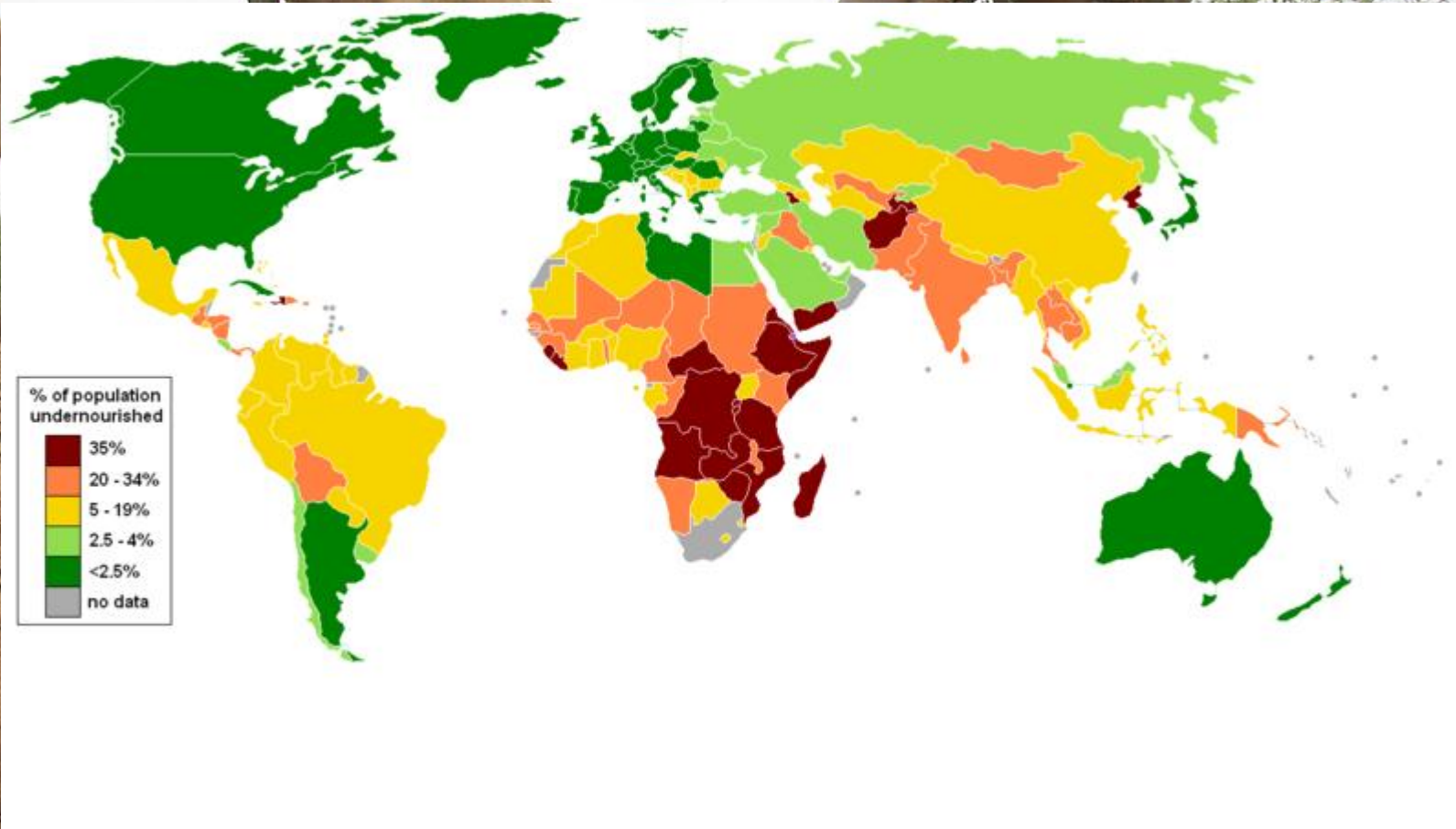


# Percent living in poverty



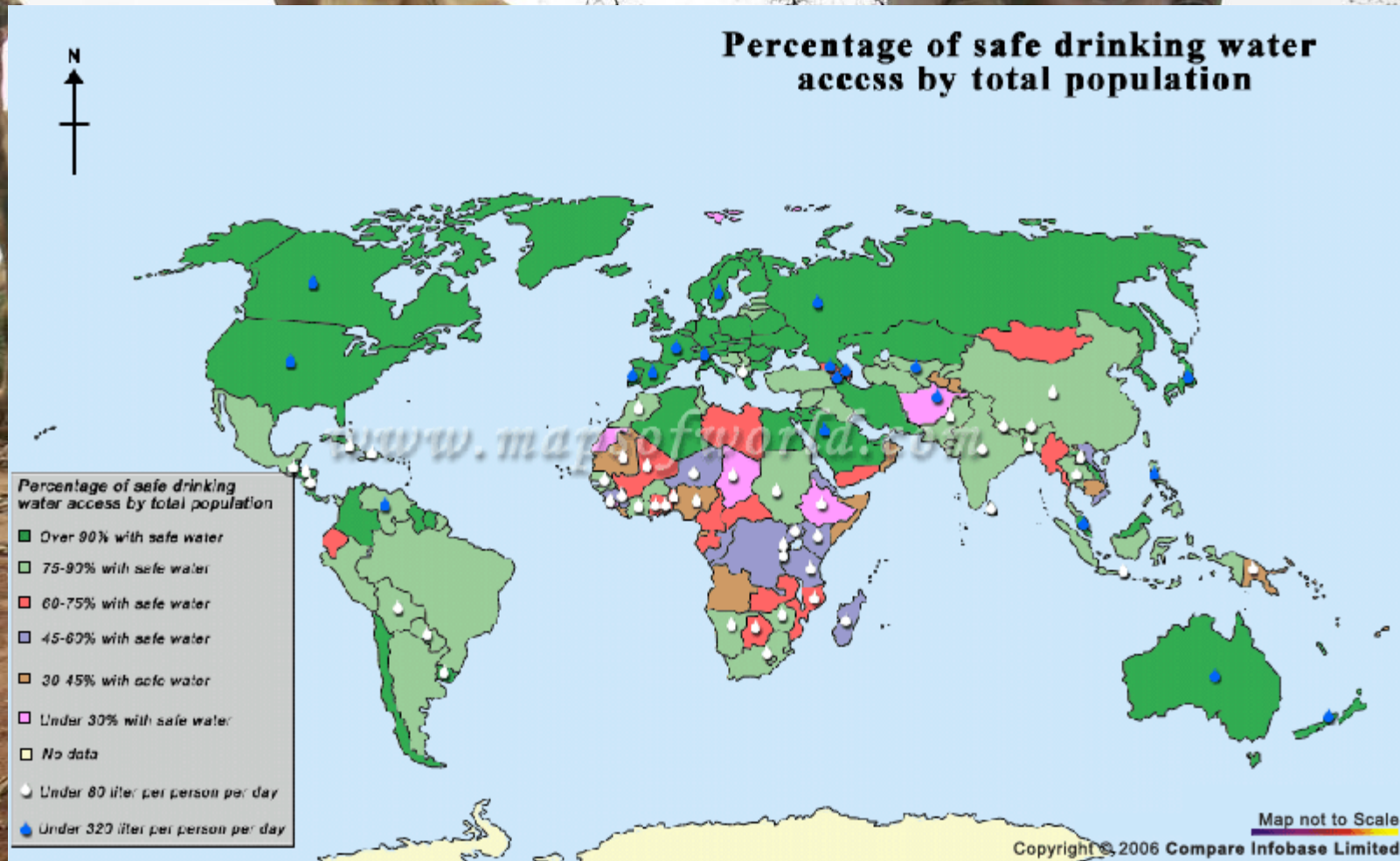
Source: CIA World Factbook 2008

# Percent Undernourished

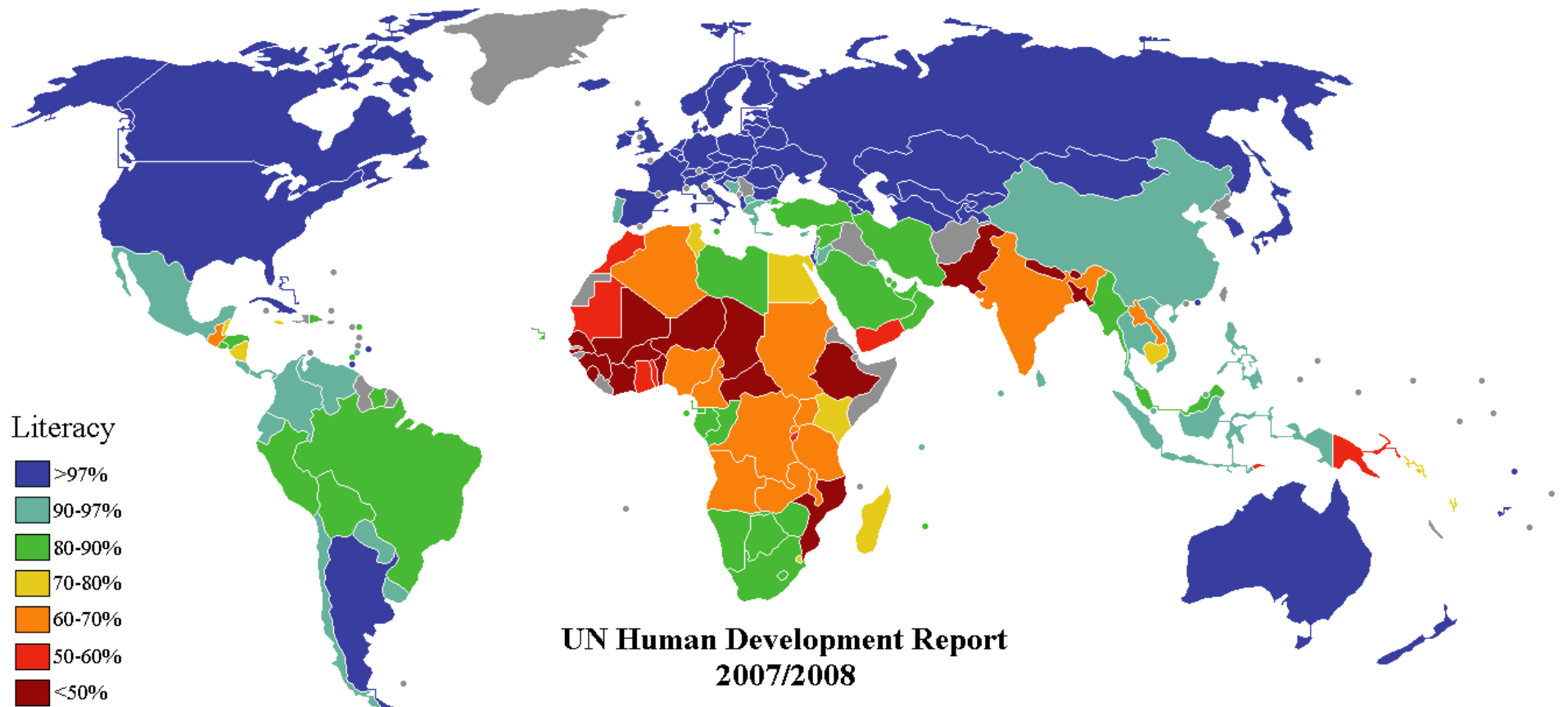




# Access to safe drinking water



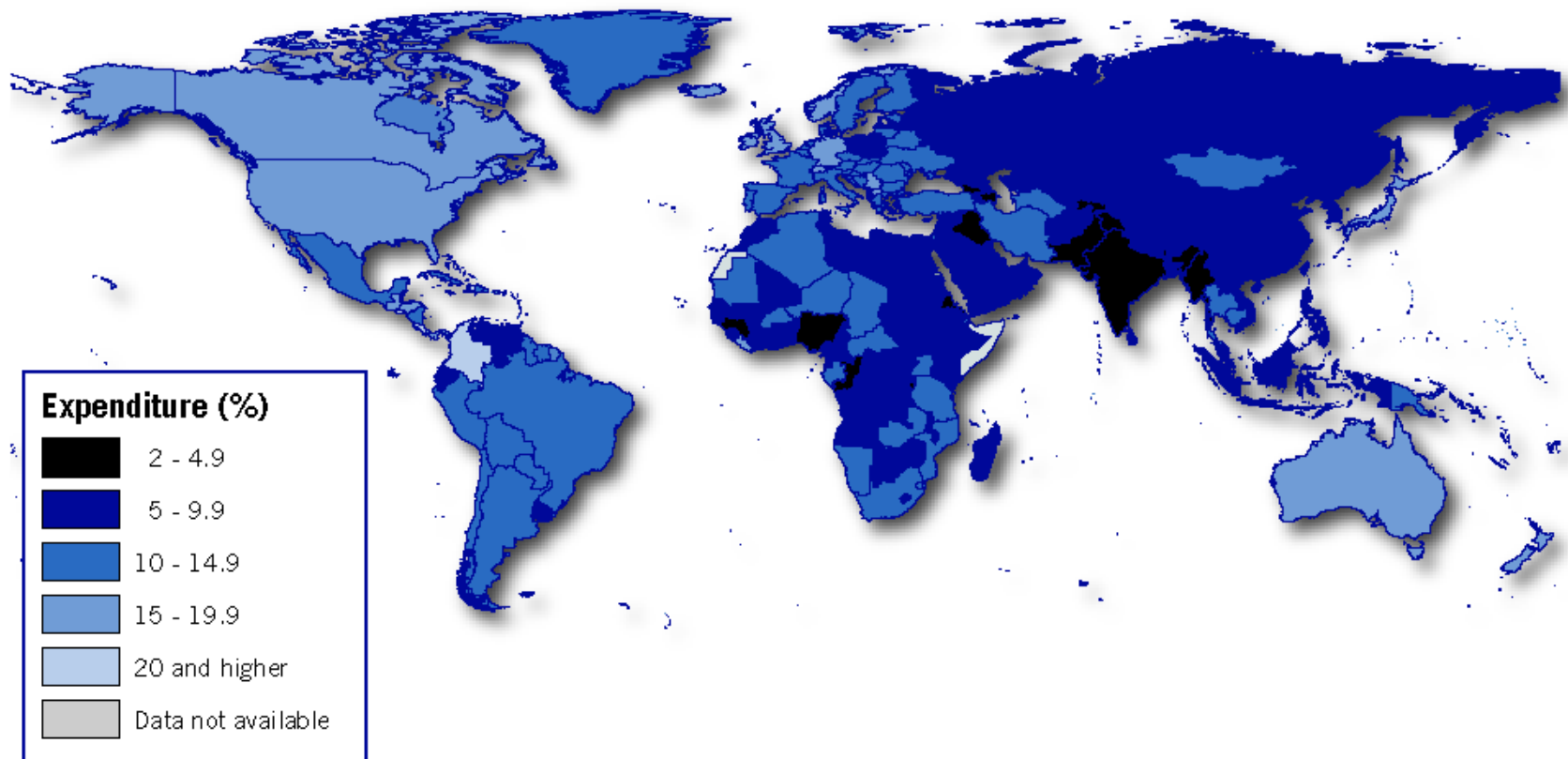
# Education: Literacy





# Adequate Health Care

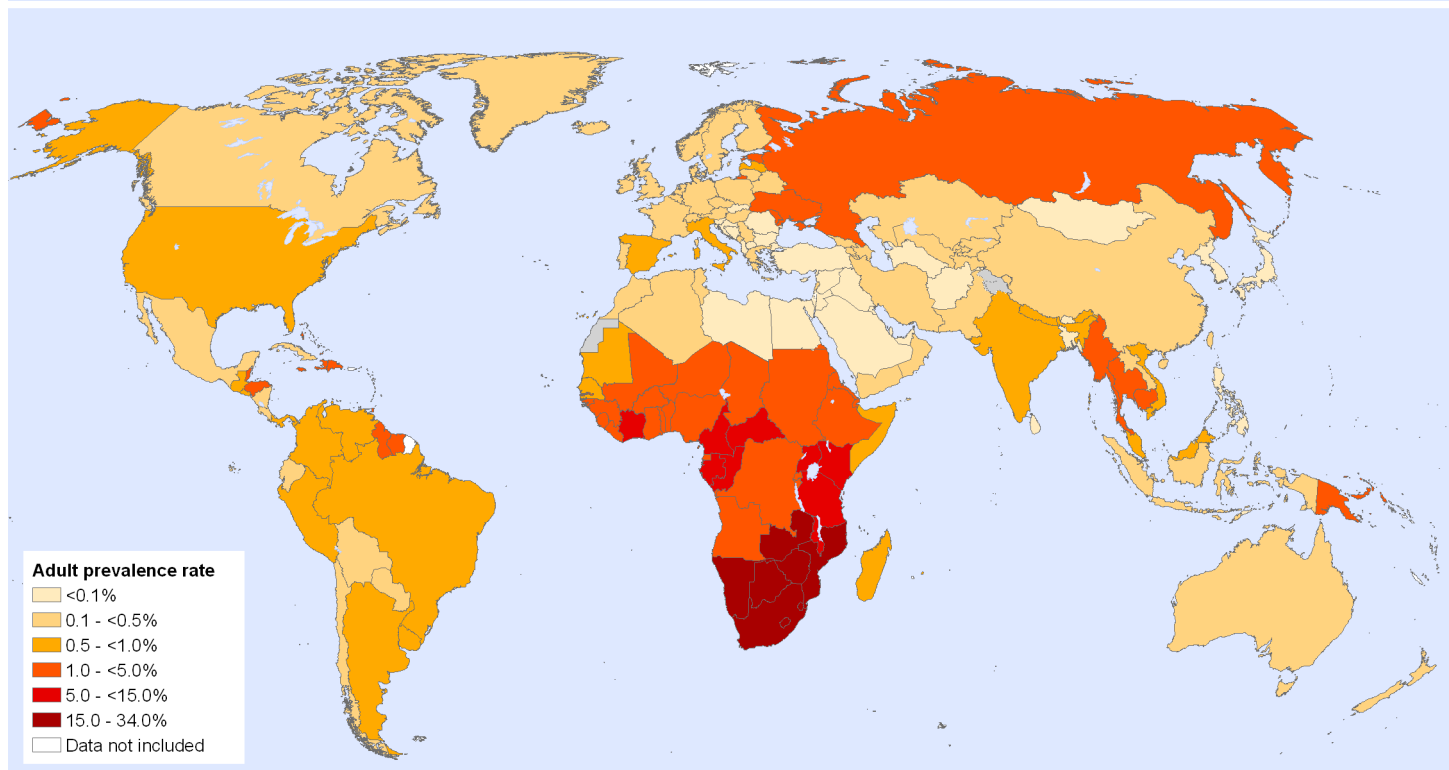
**Share of general government expenditure spent on health care**  
(2003 expenditure ratios)



(Source: WHO, 2006<sup>9</sup>)

# Disease: HIV

A global view of **HIV** infection  
39.5 million people [34.1-47.1] living with HIV in 2006



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: WHO / UNAIDS  
Map Production: Public Health Mapping and GIS  
Communicable Diseases (CDS)  
World Health Organization



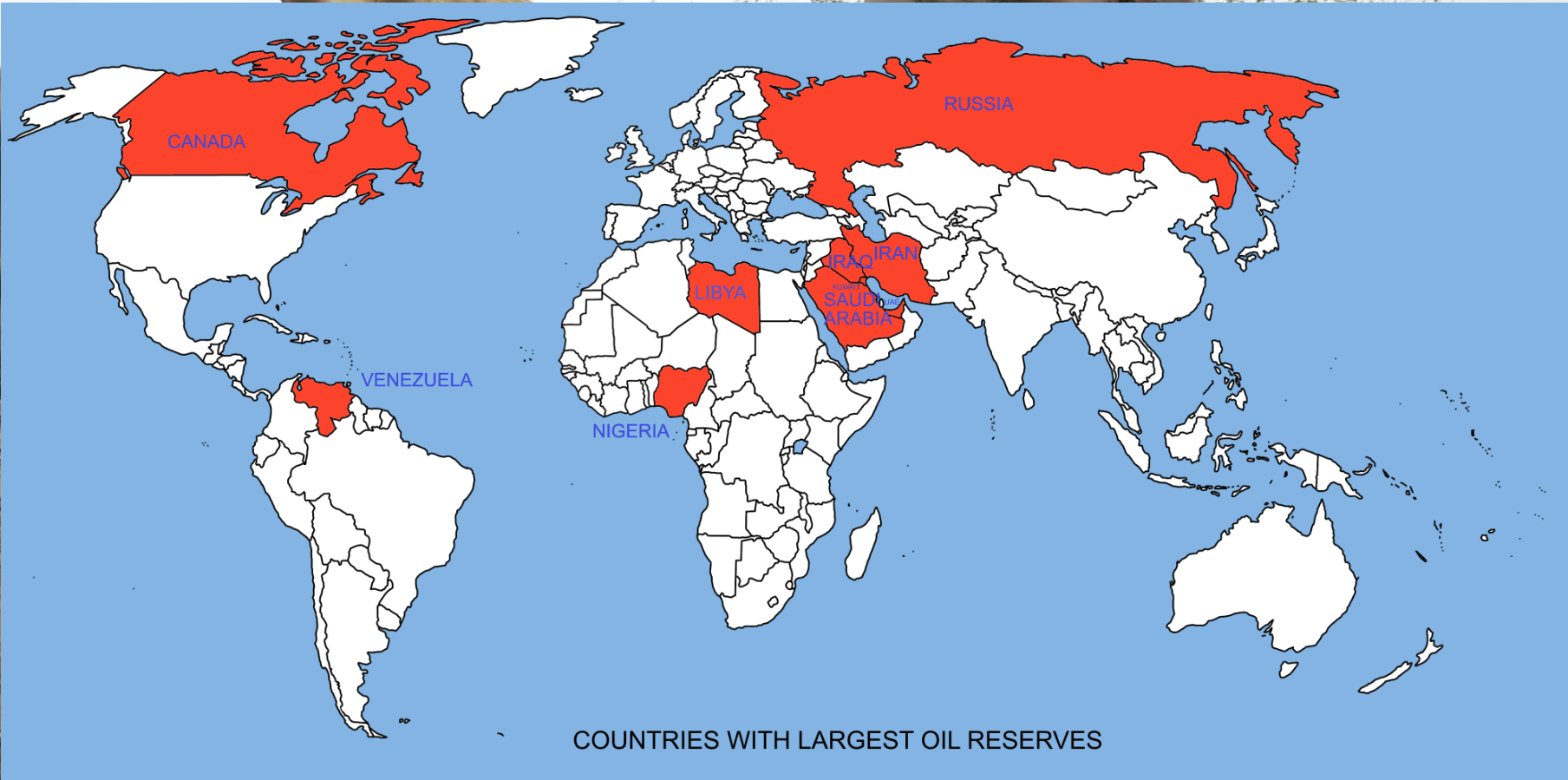
© WHO 2007. All rights reserved



# World Wealth

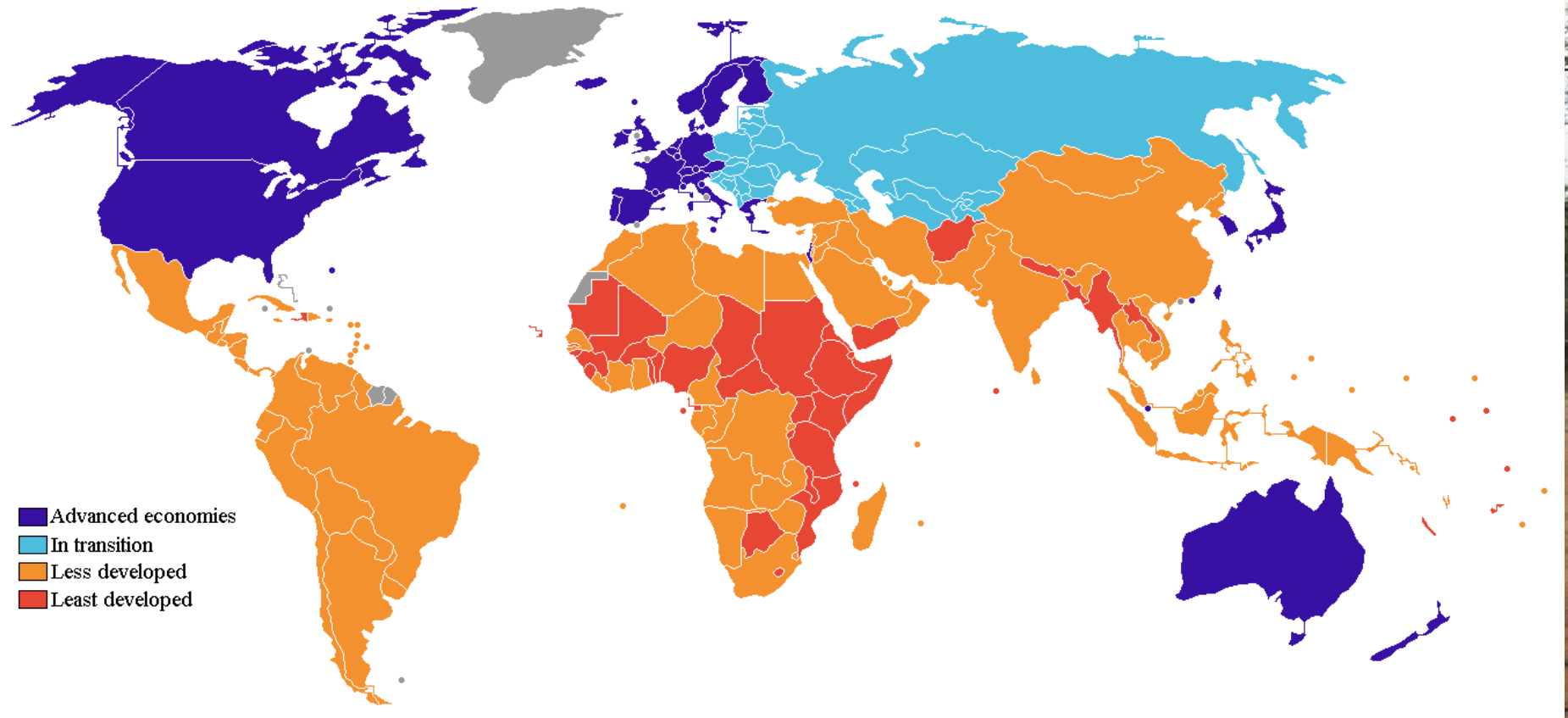


# Global Oil Reserves



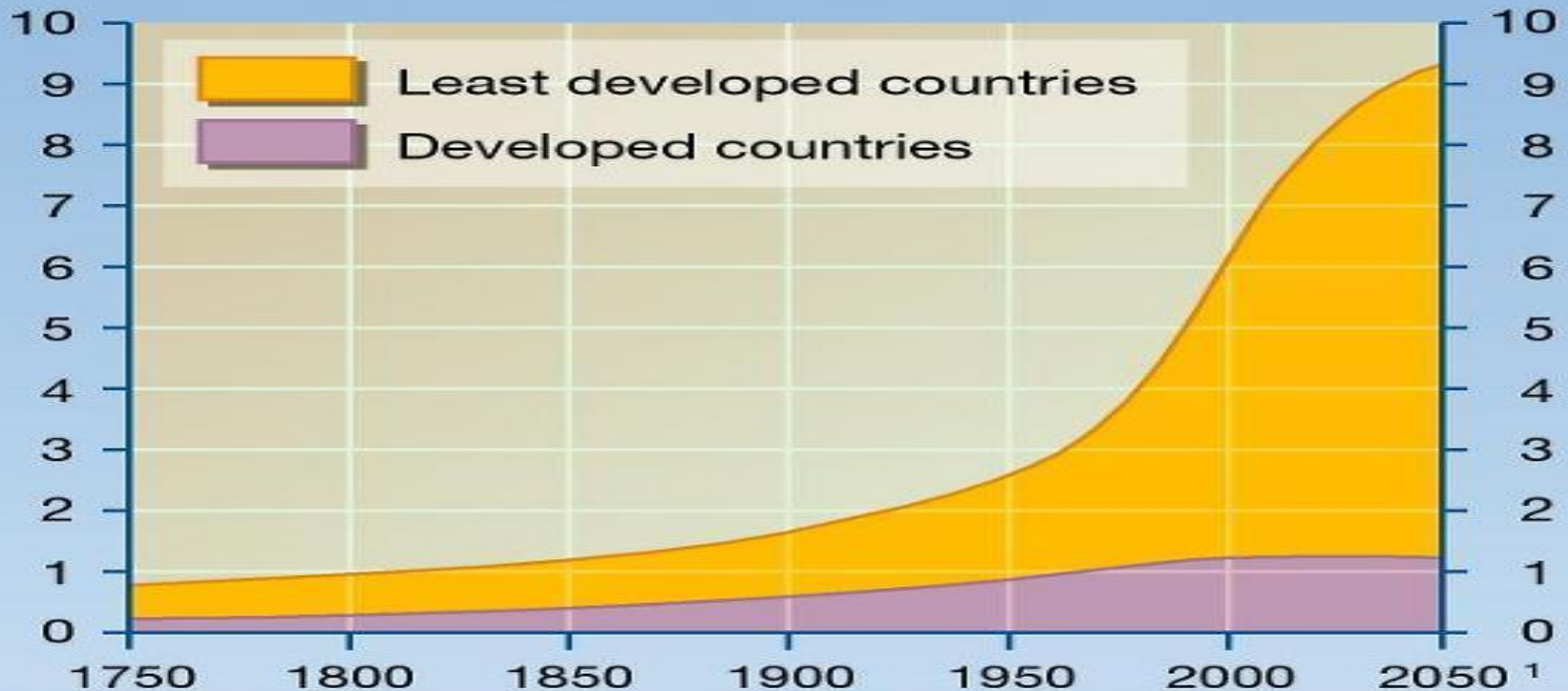


# Developed & Undeveloped Countries



# World Population Distribution

## Billion human beings



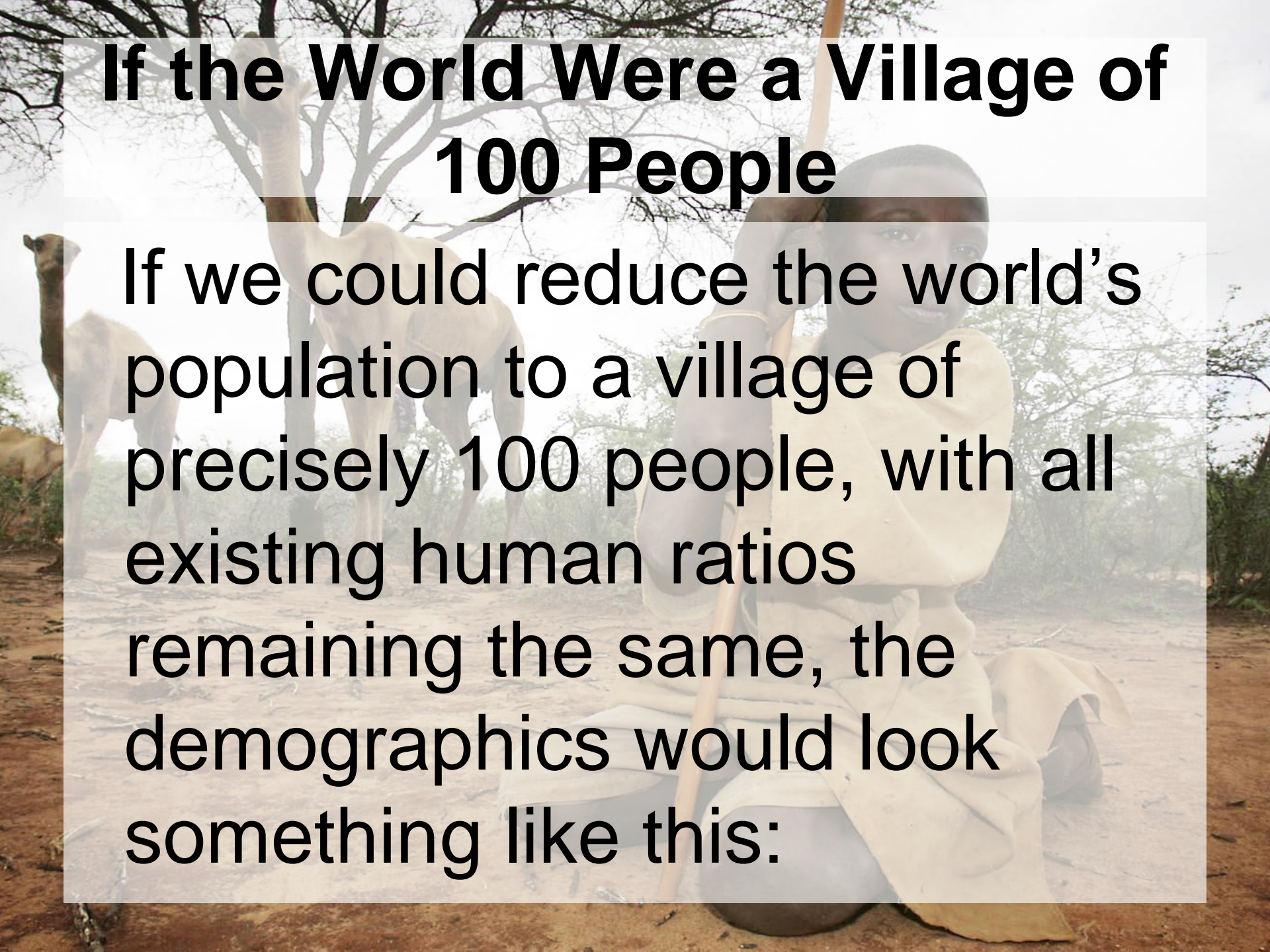
1. According to the medium hypothesis of the United Nations.

Sources: *World Population 1998, The World at Six Billion* (October 1999) et *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* (February 2007), United Nations, department of social and economics affairs, population division New York.

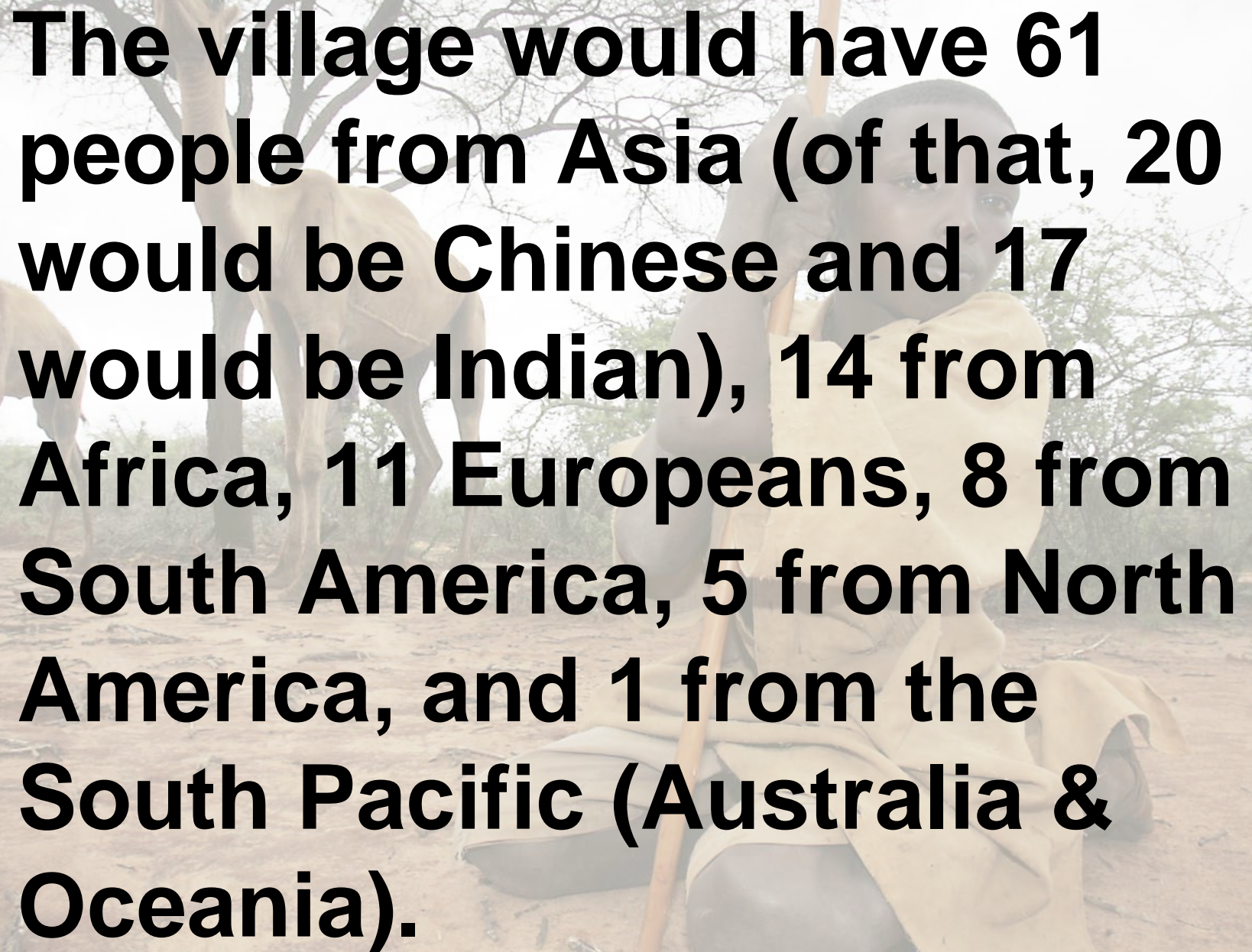


# **If the World Were a Village of 100 People**

If we could reduce the world's population to a village of precisely 100 people, with all existing human ratios remaining the same, the demographics would look something like this:

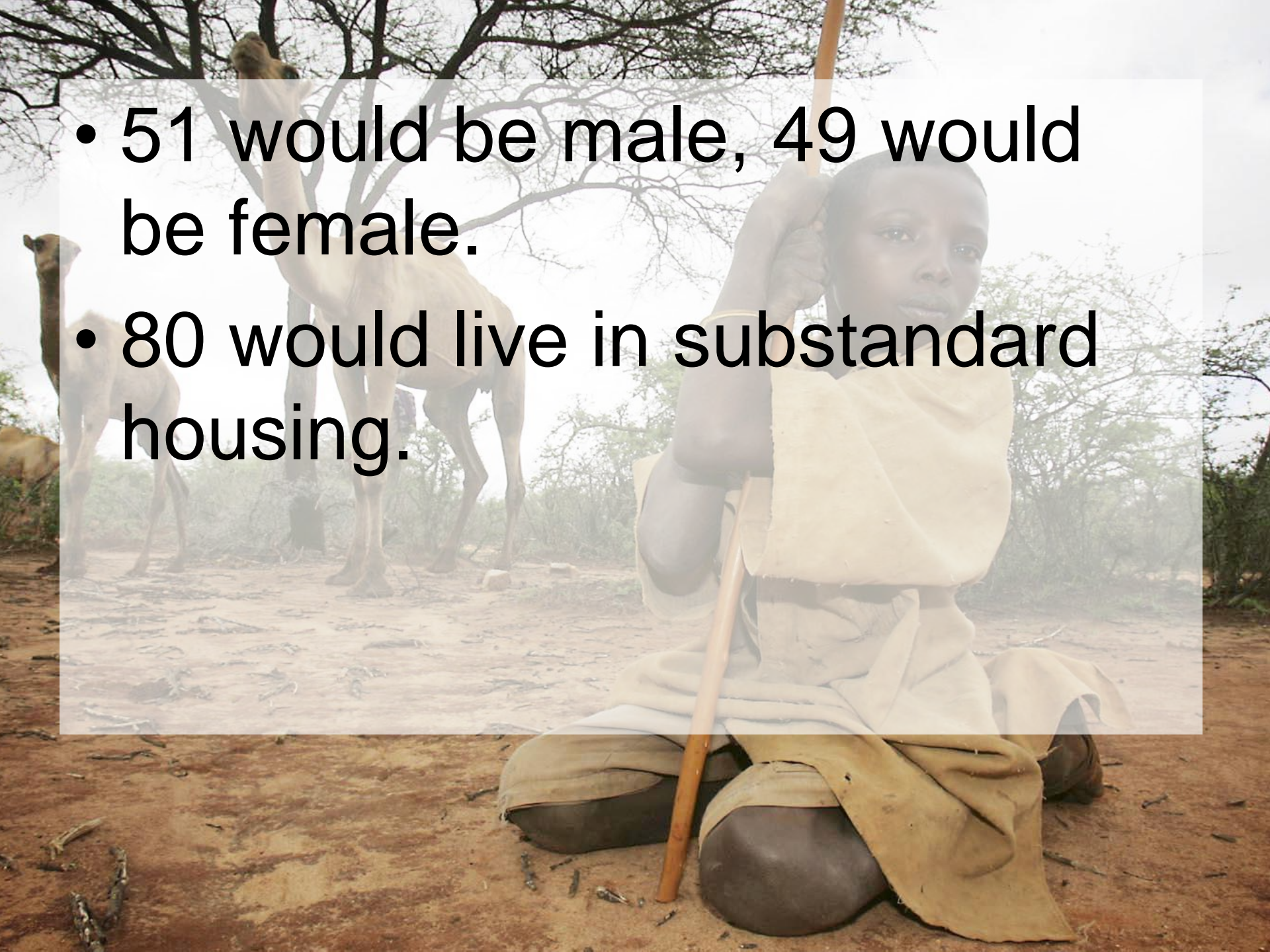




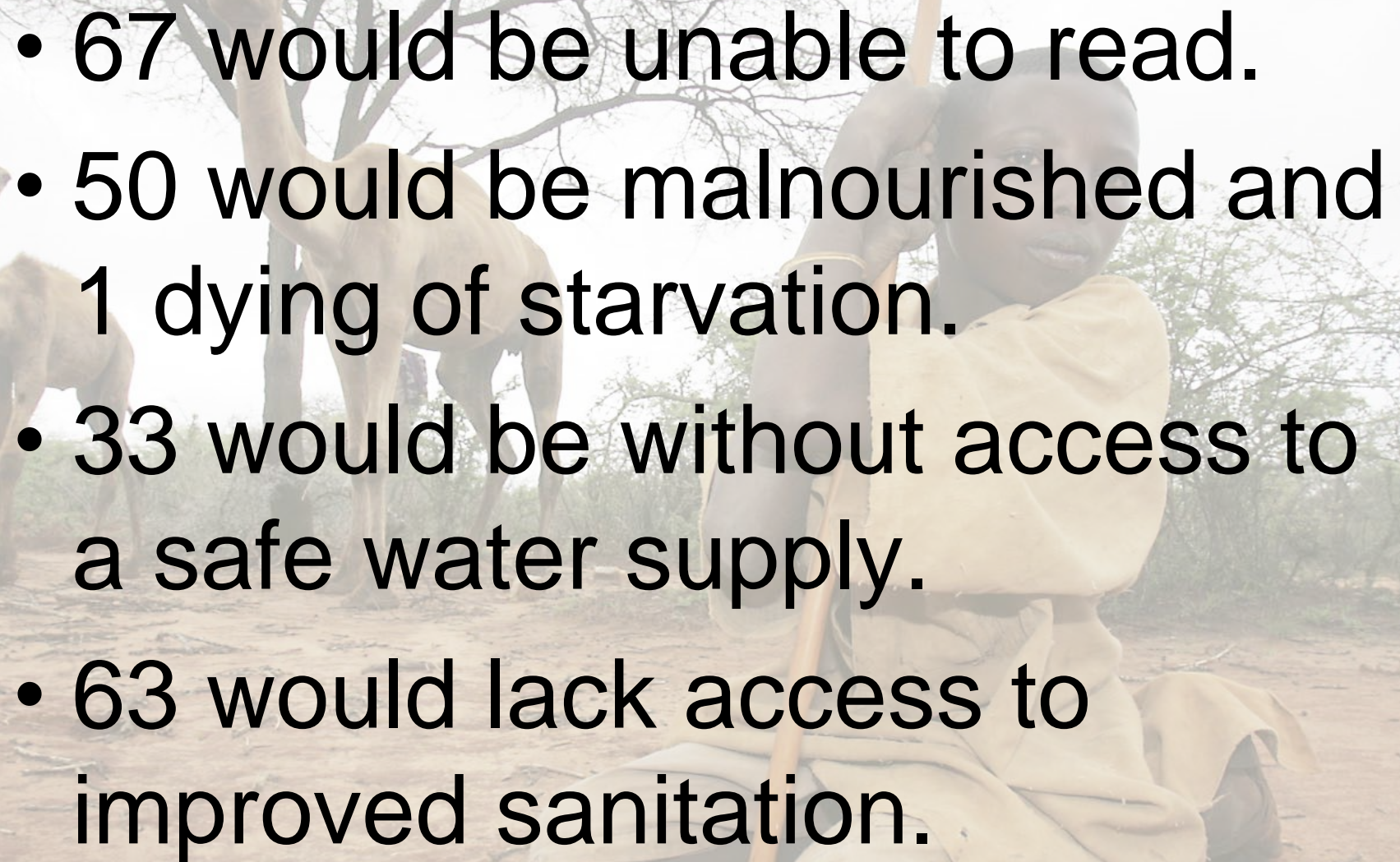
A person wearing a yellow tunic and a headwrap is sitting on the ground in a savanna setting. In the background, several camels are visible among sparse trees. The scene is overlaid with a semi-transparent white box containing text.

**The village would have 61 people from Asia (of that, 20 would be Chinese and 17 would be Indian), 14 from Africa, 11 Europeans, 8 from South America, 5 from North America, and 1 from the South Pacific (Australia & Oceania).**

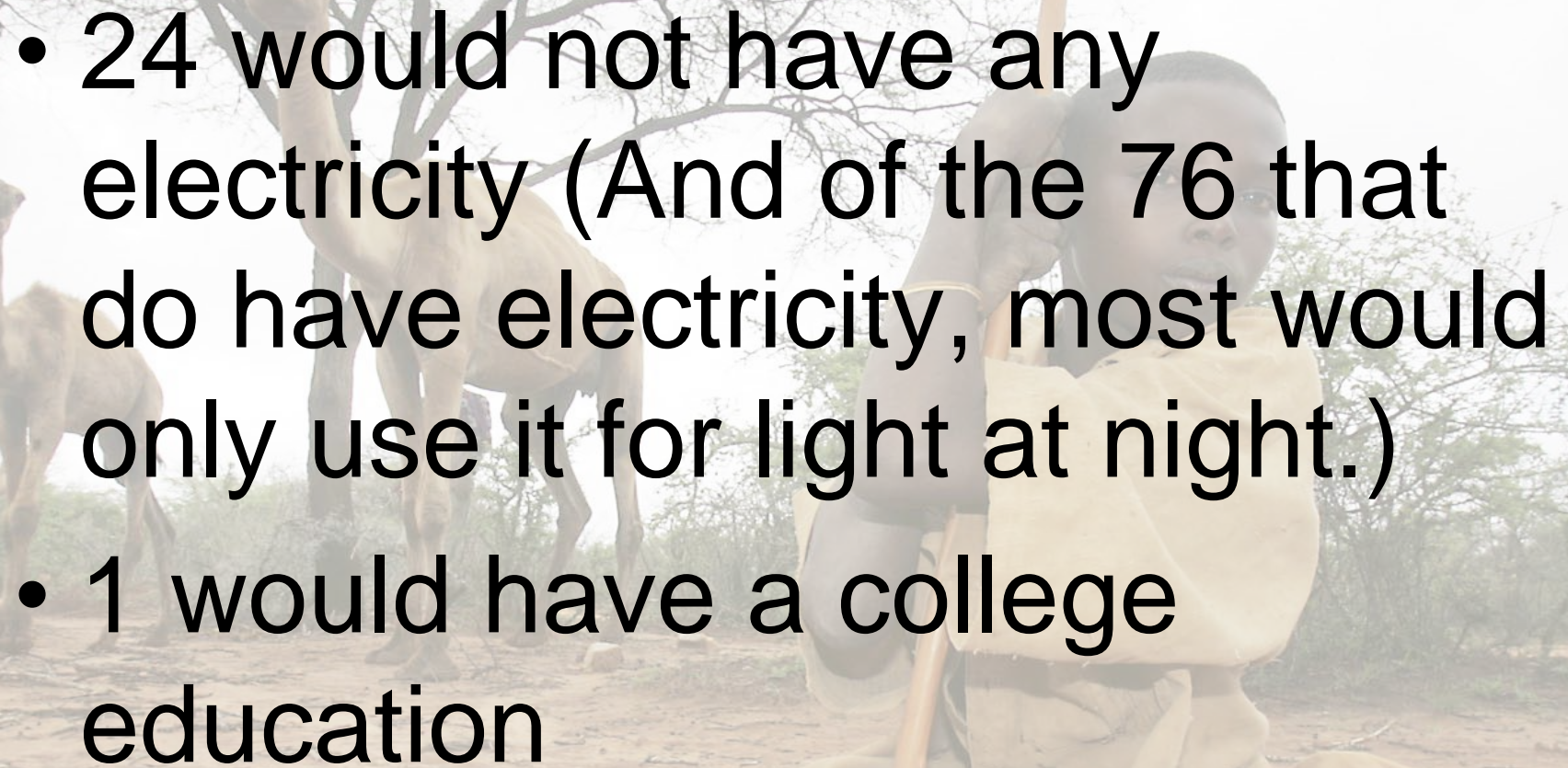


- 
- A young boy, likely a Maasai, is sitting on the ground in a dry, open landscape. He is wearing a light-colored, draped garment and has a wooden staff in his hands. In the background, several camels are visible, and the ground is covered in dry grass and small shrubs. The scene is set in a natural, outdoor environment.
- 51 would be male, 49 would be female.
  - 80 would live in substandard housing.

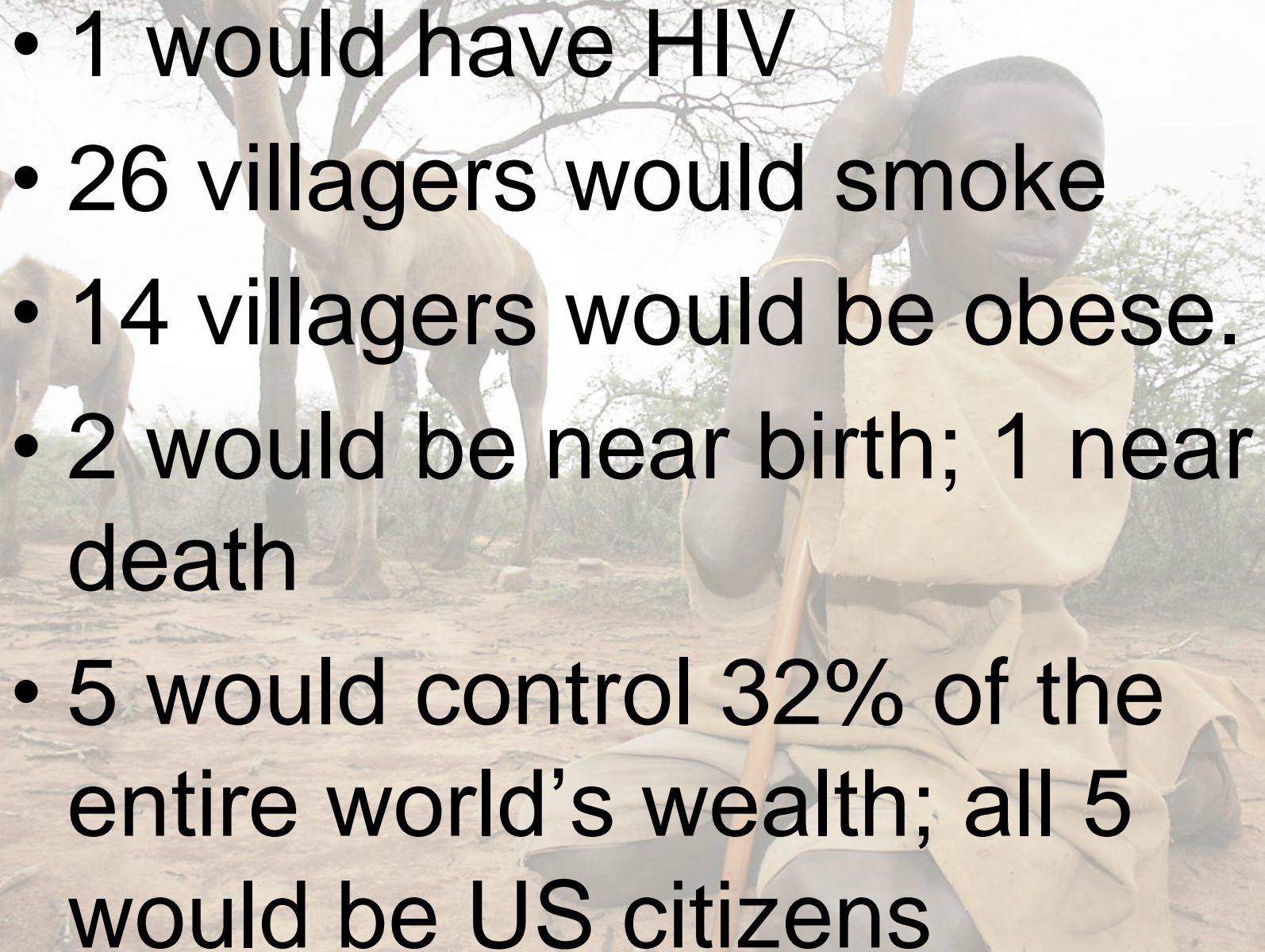


- 
- A young boy in a yellow shirt sits on the ground, holding a wooden staff. In the background, several camels are visible under a tree. The scene is set in a dry, dusty environment.
- 67 would be unable to read.
  - 50 would be malnourished and 1 dying of starvation.
  - 33 would be without access to a safe water supply.
  - 63 would lack access to improved sanitation.

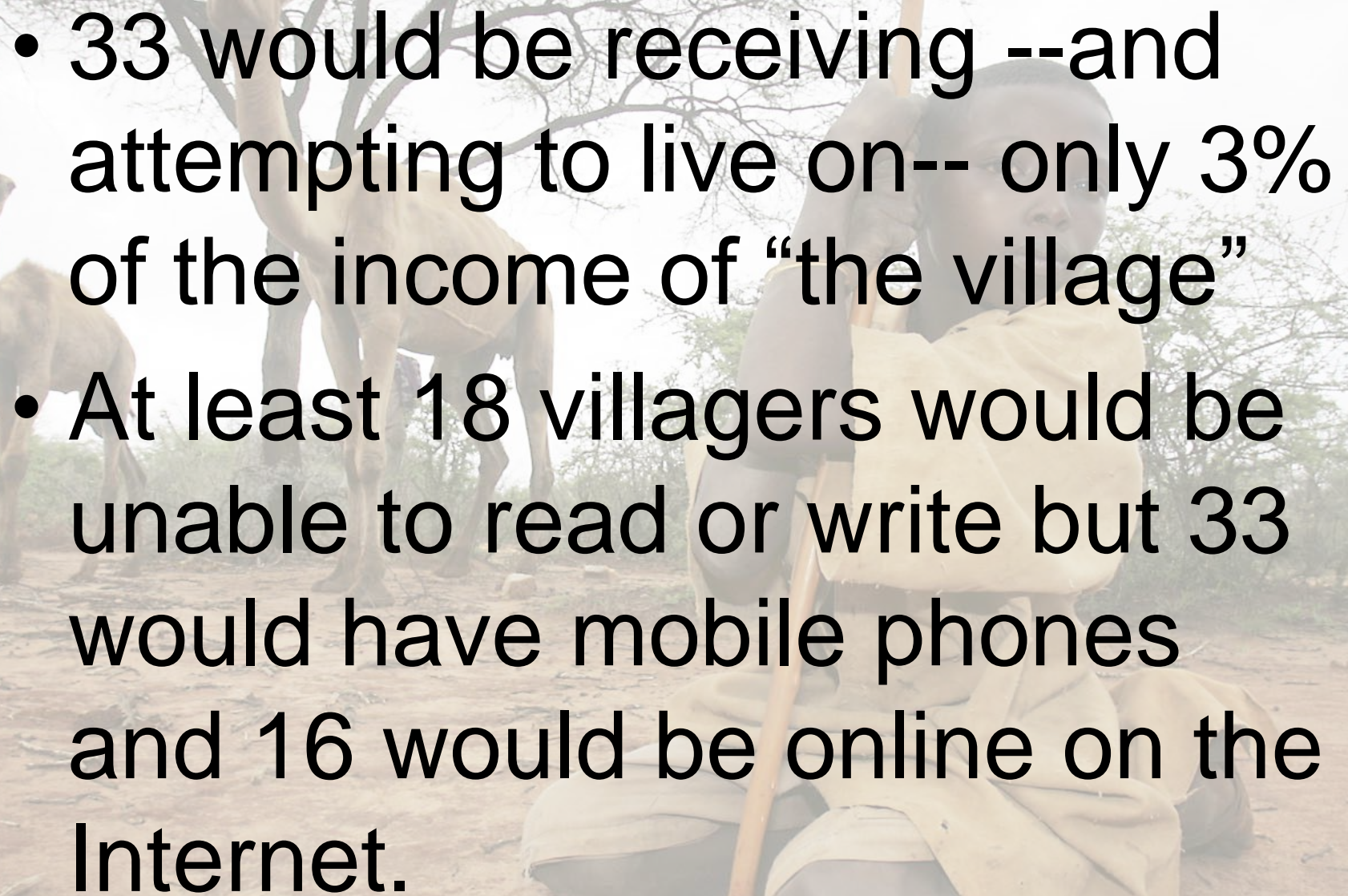


- 
- A person wearing a light-colored, draped garment and a headband is sitting on the ground, holding a long wooden staff. They are positioned in front of a group of camels in a dry, open landscape with sparse trees. The scene is overlaid with a semi-transparent white box containing text.
- 24 would not have any electricity (And of the 76 that do have electricity, most would only use it for light at night.)
  - 1 would have a college education

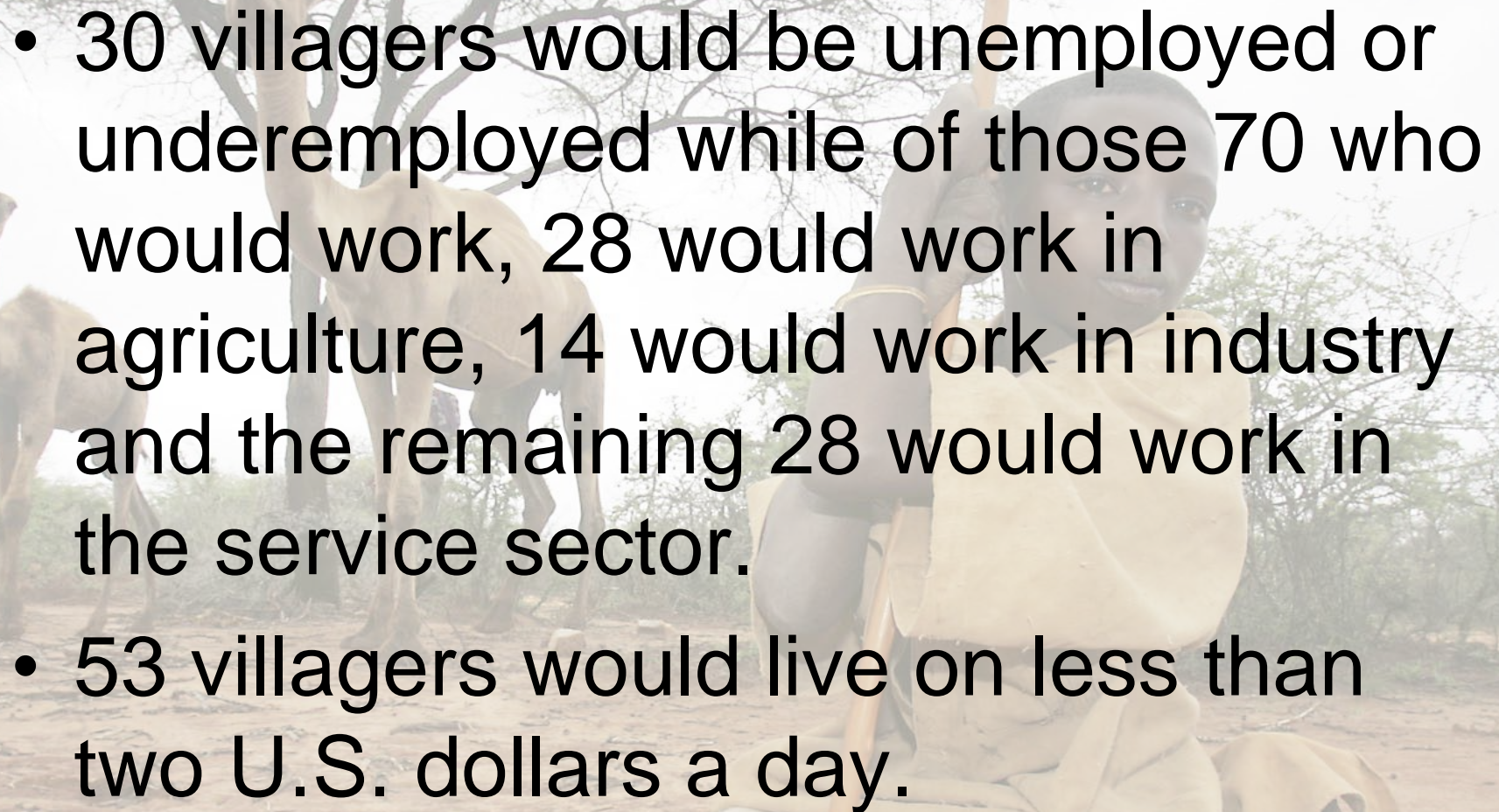


- 
- A woman in traditional Maasai attire, including a yellow shuka, is sitting on the ground. She is holding a long wooden staff vertically. In the background, several camels are visible under a tree. The scene is set in a dry, open landscape.
- 1 would have HIV
  - 26 villagers would smoke
  - 14 villagers would be obese.
  - 2 would be near birth; 1 near death
  - 5 would control 32% of the entire world's wealth; all 5 would be US citizens



- 
- A person wearing a light-colored traditional robe and a headwrap is sitting on the ground, holding a long wooden staff. In the background, several camels are visible under a tree. The scene is set in a dry, outdoor environment.
- 33 would be receiving --and attempting to live on-- only 3% of the income of “the village”
  - At least 18 villagers would be unable to read or write but 33 would have mobile phones and 16 would be online on the Internet.



- 
- 30 villagers would be unemployed or underemployed while of those 70 who would work, 28 would work in agriculture, 14 would work in industry and the remaining 28 would work in the service sector.
  - 53 villagers would live on less than two U.S. dollars a day.



