

Development gap

Differences in Poverty

What is Poverty?

Poverty is the state of one who lacks a certain amount of material possessions or money.

Poverty can, therefore be experienced in a number of ways, and at a variety of scales, by different individuals and societies.

- **Relative poverty** refers to lacking a usual or society acceptable level of resources or income as compared with others within a society or country.
- **Absolute poverty** is the absence of enough resources (such as money) to secure basic life necessities.
- Described by the UN as 'as condition characterised by severe deprivation of basic human need, including food, safe, drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to services'

How is poverty measured?

The poverty threshold, or poverty line, is the minimum level of income demanded necessary to achieve an adequate standard of living in a given country

The common international poverty line has in the past been roughly \$1 a day, but in 2008, the World Bank came out with a revised figure of \$1.25 looking purchasing-power parity. (PPP)

1st 2nd 3rd 4th worlds divisions

1st World – Europe

2nd World- North America and Australia

3rd World – Poorer countries

It became clear that there were an **insufficient number of divisions**, as the **variety between poor countries is increasing**.
i.e NIC

Fourth World – Poorest countries that were still standing or declining in economic growth.

This system had **no clear place for communist countries** such as the SU who were quite well developed and had never been colonies or part of Western Europe. They were added to into the 2nd world group.

North/ South Divide

Simpler division, contrasting economically wealthier and industrialised countries with poorer less mature and largely agriculture ones