

Poverty Facts and figures:



At a Global level:

- According to the most recent estimates, in 2015, 10 per cent of the world's population or 734 million people, lived on less than \$1.90 a day.
- Even before COVID-19, baseline projections suggested that 6 per cent of the global population would still be living in extreme poverty in 2030, missing the target of ending poverty.
- Post-COVID, poverty will push over 70 million people into extreme poverty.
- One out of five children live in extreme poverty, and the adverse effects of poverty and deprivation in the early years have ramifications that can last a lifetime.
- In 2016, 55 per cent of the world's population – about 4 billion people – did not benefit from any form of social protection.
- What would you buy for \$1.90, the same as £1.41? Factor in the importance of a healthy meal and other costs such as clothing, heating, travel, and entertainment.

At a national level (2019/2020)

- 4.3 million children lived in poverty in the UK in 2019-20.
- That's 31 per cent of children or nine in a classroom of 30.
- 49 per cent of children living in lone-parent families are in poverty
- Lone parents face a higher risk of poverty due to the lack of an additional earner, low rates of maintenance payments, gender inequality in employment and pay, and childcare costs.
- Children from Black and minority ethnic groups are more likely to be in poverty: 46 per cent are now in poverty, compared with 26 per cent of children in White British families.
- Work does not provide a guaranteed route out of poverty in the UK. Seventy-five per cent of children growing up in poverty live in a household where at least one person works.
- Children in larger families are at a far greater risk of living in poverty – 47 per cent of children living in families with three or more children live in poverty.
- Childcare and housing are two costs that take the most significant toll on families' budgets.
<https://cpag.org.uk/child-poverty/child-poverty-facts-and-figures>

Want to know about the scale of poverty in your area? Child poverty across the UK

An interactive map by action for children shows the scale of child poverty in areas across the UK. Please keep in mind that this was before COVID.

Percentage of children in poverty, 2019/20, by English region::

- North East – 37%
- West Midlands – 35%
- Yorkshire and the Humber – 33%

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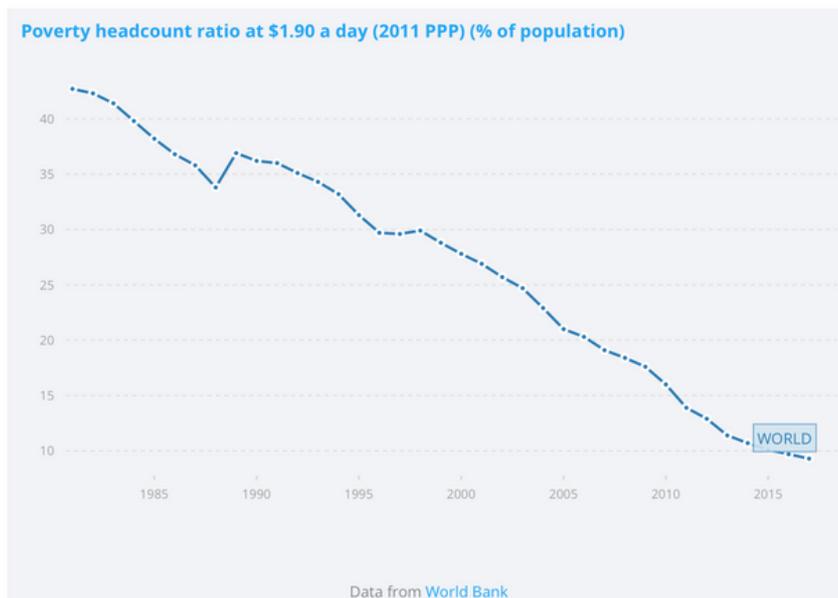
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- North West – 31%
- East Midlands – 27%
- South West – 26%
- East of England – 26%
- South East - 24

According to the most recent estimates by the UN, in 2015, 10 per cent of the world's population or 734 million people, lived on less than \$1.90 a day. This is defined as extreme poverty.

"Global extreme poverty is expected to rise in 2020 for the first time in over 20 years as the disruption of the COVID-19 pandemic compounds the forces of conflict and climate change, which were already slowing poverty reduction progress." World Bank (www.worldbank.org)

Data



About 120 million additional people live in poverty due to the pandemic, with the total expected to rise to about 150 million by the end of 2021.

The new target is to have no more than 3 per cent of the world's population living on just \$1.90 a day by 2030.

How can we help to reduce this?

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Types of poverty

The guide will focus on four key areas of poverty. Pupils can explore other places if they wish to do so. The resources have the flexibility to be applied to a range of different contexts:

Financial Poverty



Poverty is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living. Poverty means that the income level from employment is so low that basic human needs can't be met.

Educational Poverty



Save the Children defined the so-called :

"Educational poverty", describing it as a process of eliminating children's right to education and deprivation of their opportunities to learn and develop the skills they will need to succeed in a rapidly changing society. ...

Homelessness



The legal definition of homelessness is that a household has no home in the UK or anywhere else in the world available and reasonable to occupy.

Food Poverty



Food poverty is commonly defined as 'the inability to acquire or consume an adequate or sufficient quantity of food in socially acceptable ways, or the uncertainty that one will be able to do so'.

Digital poverty - Please see the ICT curriculum page.

Fuel Poverty - In response to the latest fuel price increases.

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