

# Research

## **Primary school completion rate, 2019 - Country rankings:**

The average for 2019 based on 63 countries was 90.19 percent

[https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/rankings/Primary\\_school\\_completion\\_rate/](https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/rankings/Primary_school_completion_rate/)

## **Literacy rate, 2018 - Country rankings:**

The average for 2018 based on 77 countries was 85.28 percent

[https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/rankings/Literacy\\_rate/](https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/rankings/Literacy_rate/)

<https://ourworldindata.org/literacy>

Of the world population older than 15 years 86% are literate.

## **Cause of death, by communicable diseases and maternal, prenatal and nutrition conditions (% of total)**

18.4% (2019)

## **WATER**

- in 2017, 71% of the global population (5.3 billion people) used a safely managed drinking-water service – that is, one located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination.
- 90% of the global population (6.8 billion people) used at least a basic service. A basic service is an improved drinking-water source within a round trip of 30 minutes to collect water.
- 785 million people lack even a basic drinking-water service, including 144 million people who are dependent on surface water.
- Globally, at least 2 billion people use a drinking water source contaminated with faeces.
- <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/drinking-water>
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## **Global incidence of child labor**

Share of children ages 5-17 involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the corresponding survey (irrespective of school attendance). 17%

## **Enrollment in tertiary education**

The chart shows in 2014 globally 34% of those within 5 years of finishing secondary education were enrolled in tertiary education.

<https://ourworldindata.org/tertiary-education#enrollment-in-tertiary-education>

## **half of the world's freshwater can be found in only six countries.**

Six countries—Brazil, Russia, Canada, Indonesia, China, and Colombia—account for half of Earth's freshwater supply

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/competition-and-conflict>

<https://www.amnh.org/explore/ology/earth/ask-a-scientist-about-our-environment/will-earth-run-out-of-water>

## **13% of the world do not have access to electricity (roughly 940 million people)**

<https://ourworldindata.org/energy-access#access-to-electricity>

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS?locations=1W&start=1990&end=2018&view=chart>

## **Access to electricity (% of population) - World (89.419%)**

**40% of the world do not have access to clean fuels for cooking (roughly 3 billion people)**

<https://ourworldindata.org/energy-access#access-to-electricity>

The use of solid fuels for cooking is a primary risk factor for deaths and morbidity from [indoor air pollution](#).

Common examples of **solid fuels** include wood, charcoal, peat, coal, hexamine **fuel** tablets, dry dung, wood pellets, corn, wheat, rye, and other grains.

<https://www.statista.com/statistics/617136/digital-population-worldwide/>

As of January 2021 there were **4.66 billion active internet users worldwide** - 59.5 percent of the global population.

400 million of now more than 7.2 billion **people** in the world lack **access** to essential **health** services

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwin6vTxoNHxAhWBKqYKHbQYCUAQFjABegQIBhAD&url=https%3A%2F%2Foneill.law.georgetown.edu%2Fhow-many-people-lack-access-to-health-care-hint-more-than-who-and-the-world-bank-report%2F&usg=AOvVaw1qKdsBiZ68jBq8uK2LZ2GH>

<https://oneill.law.georgetown.edu/how-many-people-lack-access-to-health-care-hint-more-than-who-and-the-world-bank-report/>

## **access to higher education increased from 19% to 38% 2000 - 2020**

<https://www.iesalc.unesco.org/en/2020/12/16/unesco-iesalc-report-reveals-that-access-to-higher-education-increased-from-19-to-38-in-the-last-two-decades/>

**1.1% percentage of millionaires in the world**

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_countries\\_by\\_the\\_number\\_of\\_millionaires](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_the_number_of_millionaires)

## **Population living in slums (% of urban population)**

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.SLUM.UR.ZS?view=chart>  
29,245% (2018)

Good sources:

<http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/higher-education-in-asia-expanding-out-expanding-up-2014-en.pdf>

<http://uis.unesco.org/en/uis-student-flow>

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/34496/211602ov.pdf>

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374514>

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/new-world-bank-country-classifications-income-level-2021-2022>

<https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/news/documents/2019-08/Happiness-Study-report-August-2019.pdf>

<https://datatopics.worldbank.org/world-development-indicators/the-world-by-income-and-region.html>

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/commission-on-global-poverty>

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/developmenttalk/international-poverty-line-has-just-been-raised-190-day-global-poverty-basically-unchanged-how-even>

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/overview>

<https://povertydata.worldbank.org/Poverty/Home>

<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/home.aspx>

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.PRM.CMPT.ZS?view=chart>

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povDuplicateWB.aspx>

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2019/goal-07/>

<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/docs/PovcalNet%20API.pdf>

- \$1.91 per person per day — in 33 low-income countries
- \$3.21 per person per day — in 32 lower-middle-income countries, such as India and the Philippines
- \$5.48 per person per day — in 32 upper-middle-income countries, such as Brazil and South Africa
- \$21.70 per person per day — in 29 high-income countries

<https://www.worldvision.org/sponsorship-news-stories/global-poverty-facts#facts>

## MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

<https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/median-income-by-country>

Before the pandemic, most of the world was at least moderately vulnerable, falling into either the High Vulnerability group (14%) or the Moderate Vulnerability group (39%). The rest, 47%, fell into the Low Vulnerability group.

<https://news.gallup.com/poll/312401/750-million-struggling-meet-basic-needs-no-safety-net.aspx>

## Countries categorized by income

<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/measuringpoverty#2>

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2016/10/18/world-banks-poverty-commission-releases-report-on-how-to-better-measure-and-monitor-global-poverty>

## History of the eradication of poverty

In the past 200 years, the world has made tremendous progress in ending global poverty.

**1820:** [The vast majority of the world lived in extreme poverty](#) 200 years ago. Only a small elite segment enjoyed higher standards of living. Since then, economic growth has transformed our world, lifting more people out of poverty even while [population numbers have multiplied sevenfold](#).

**1945:** Following World War II, representatives of 50 countries signed [the U.N. Charter](#), which acknowledged that maintaining peace is connected with improved social development and social justice.

**1964:** President Lyndon Johnson declared [“war on poverty”](#) in the United States.

**1970:** The number of people living in [extreme poverty](#) peaked at [2.2 billion](#).

**1981:** The World Bank began collecting data on global poverty. Mostly through household surveys, they found that 44% of the world lived in extreme poverty.

**1990:** [The World Bank](#) defined extreme poverty as people living on \$1 or less a day. Around 1.89 billion people, or nearly 36% of the world’s population, lived in extreme poverty. Nearly half the population in developing countries lived on less than \$1.25 a day.

**1992:** The U.N. adopted [Agenda 21](#), committing to work together to combat global poverty using country-specific solutions.

**1995:** The United Nations brought together the largest gathering of world leaders until then, at the World Summit for Social Development, where leaders wrote the [Copenhagen Declaration](#) as a pledge to eradicate poverty.

**1997:** The U.N. General Assembly declared [the First U.N. Decade for Eradication of Poverty](#) from 1997 to 2006, taking the commitment from the Copenhagen Declaration and putting it into action.

**2000:** All 191 United Nations member states signed the [Millennium Development Goals](#), eight goals to achieve by 2015, including reducing extreme poverty rates — then calculated as people living on less than \$1 a day — by half.

**2008:** The World Bank re-established the international poverty line as people living on \$1.25 a day, using 2005 prices for the cost of living. U.N. leaders declared [the Second U.N. Decade for Eradication of Poverty](#) from 2008 to 2017, expanding on the success of the first decade and focusing on jobs and income generation as a way to combat poverty.

**2010:** The Millennium Development Goal of reducing the 1990 extreme poverty rates by half was achieved five years earlier than expected.

**2012:** The U.N. General Assembly adopted a new resolution about [the future they want](#), recognizing that, “Eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today.”

**2015:** The World Bank [raised the international poverty line](#) from \$1.25 a day to \$1.90, based on 2011 prices for the cost of living. Also, United Nations member states adopted [the Sustainable Development Goals](#), which include goals to end poverty and hunger in all their forms.

**2020:** Global poverty is expected to rise for the first time in 20 years. The COVID-19 pandemic threatens to push 88 million to 115 million people into extreme poverty in 2020, with the total rising to as many as 150 million by 2021.

[https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2021/03/18/the-pandemic-stalls-growth-in-the-global-middle-class-pushes-poverty-up-sharply/pg\\_2021-03-18\\_global-middle-class\\_0-02/](https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2021/03/18/the-pandemic-stalls-growth-in-the-global-middle-class-pushes-poverty-up-sharply/pg_2021-03-18_global-middle-class_0-02/)

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2018/business/global-income-calculator/>

<https://www.x-rates.com/table/?from=USD&amount=1>

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF>

<https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2021/03/18/the-pandemic-stalls-growth-in-the-global-middle-class-pushes-poverty-up-sharply/>

[https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/global\\_20170228\\_global-middle-class.pdf](https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/global_20170228_global-middle-class.pdf)

<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2018/09/27/a-global-tipping-point-half-the-world-is-now-middle-class-or-wealthier/>

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/10/17/nearly-half-the-world-lives-on-less-than-550-a-day>

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/47644305\\_What\\_Does\\_?27Occupation%27\\_Represent\\_as\\_an\\_Indicator\\_of\\_Socioeconomic\\_Status\\_Exploring\\_Occupational\\_Prestige\\_and\\_Health](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/47644305_What_Does_?27Occupation%27_Represent_as_an_Indicator_of_Socioeconomic_Status_Exploring_Occupational_Prestige_and_Health)

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/2059799116638003>

<https://www.apa.org/pi/ses/resources/class/measuring-status>

[data.uis.unesco.org/#](https://data.uis.unesco.org/#)

<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

<https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=311&series=SH.CON.AIDS.MA.ZS>

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/25141/9781464809613.pdf>

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/1129211>

<https://www.apa.org/pi/ses/resources/class/measuring-status>

<https://www.apa.org/topics/socioeconomic-status>

<https://www.apa.org/pi/ses/resources/publications/education>

<https://www.ncvhs.hhs.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/120622lt.pdf>

[https://carnegieendowment.org/files/middle\\_class-edited.pdf](https://carnegieendowment.org/files/middle_class-edited.pdf)

<https://obsr.od.nih.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Measuring-Socioeconomic-Status.pdf>

[https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/measuring\\_ses\\_paper\\_authorship\\_corrected.pdf](https://bjs.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh236/files/media/document/measuring_ses_paper_authorship_corrected.pdf)

[https://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/pdf/researchcenter/Socioeconomic\\_Factors.pdf](https://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/pdf/researchcenter/Socioeconomic_Factors.pdf)

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/vietnam/overview>

<https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/indicators/SI.POV.GINI/rankings>

[https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/rankings/Access\\_to\\_electricity/](https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/rankings/Access_to_electricity/)

<https://www.investopedia.com/updates/purchasing-power-parity-ppp/#calculating-purchasing-power-parity>

<https://data.oecd.org/conversion/purchasing-power-parities-ppp.htm#indicator-chart>

<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/drinking-water>

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2019/aug/06/extreme-water-stress-affects-a-quarter-of-the-worlds-population-say-experts>

<https://ourworldindata.org/water-access>

[https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/global/wash\\_statistics.html](https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/global/wash_statistics.html)

<https://ourworldindata.org/energy-access#access-to-clean-fuels-for-cooking>

<https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/access-to-a-financial-account-or-services>

<https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/access-to-electricity-urban-vs-rural>

<https://ourworldindata.org/global-education>

<https://ourworldindata.org/primary-and-secondary-education#enrolment-in-primary-school>

<https://ourworldindata.org/financing-education>

<https://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=98>

<https://ourworldindata.org/economic-growth>

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/updated-estimates-impact-covid-19-global-poverty-looking-back-2020-and-outlook-2021>

<https://fred.stlouisfed.org/categories/32292?t=annual%3Bpopulation&ob=pv&od=desc>

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.SEC.CUAT.UP.ZS>

<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1227041/lower-secondary-completion-rate-worldwide/>

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.SEC.CMPT.LO.ZS>

[https://unesco-wide-production.herokuapp.com/indicators/comp\\_upsec\\_v2#?sort=mean&dimension=all&group=all&age\\_group=comp\\_upsec\\_v2&countries=all](https://unesco-wide-production.herokuapp.com/indicators/comp_upsec_v2#?sort=mean&dimension=all&group=all&age_group=comp_upsec_v2&countries=all)

[https://unesco-wide-production.herokuapp.com/indicators/comp\\_lowsec\\_v2#?sort=mean&dimension=all&group=all&age\\_group=comp\\_lowsec\\_v2&countries=all](https://unesco-wide-production.herokuapp.com/indicators/comp_lowsec_v2#?sort=mean&dimension=all&group=all&age_group=comp_lowsec_v2&countries=all)

[https://unesco-wide-production.herokuapp.com/indicators/higher\\_1822#?sort=mean&dimension=all&group=all&age\\_group=attend\\_higher\\_1822&countries=all](https://unesco-wide-production.herokuapp.com/indicators/higher_1822#?sort=mean&dimension=all&group=all&age_group=attend_higher_1822&countries=all)

[https://unesco-wide-production.herokuapp.com/indicators/comp\\_higher#?sort=mean&dimension=all&group=all&age\\_group=comp\\_higher\\_4yrs\\_2529&countries=all](https://unesco-wide-production.herokuapp.com/indicators/comp_higher#?sort=mean&dimension=all&group=all&age_group=comp_higher_4yrs_2529&countries=all)

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<https://news.gallup.com/poll/166211/worldwide-median-household-income-000.aspx>

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<https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/standard-of-living-by-country>

<https://ceac.state.gov/ceac/>

<https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1970/study-description>

<https://www.apa.org/pi/ses/resources/publications/education>

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