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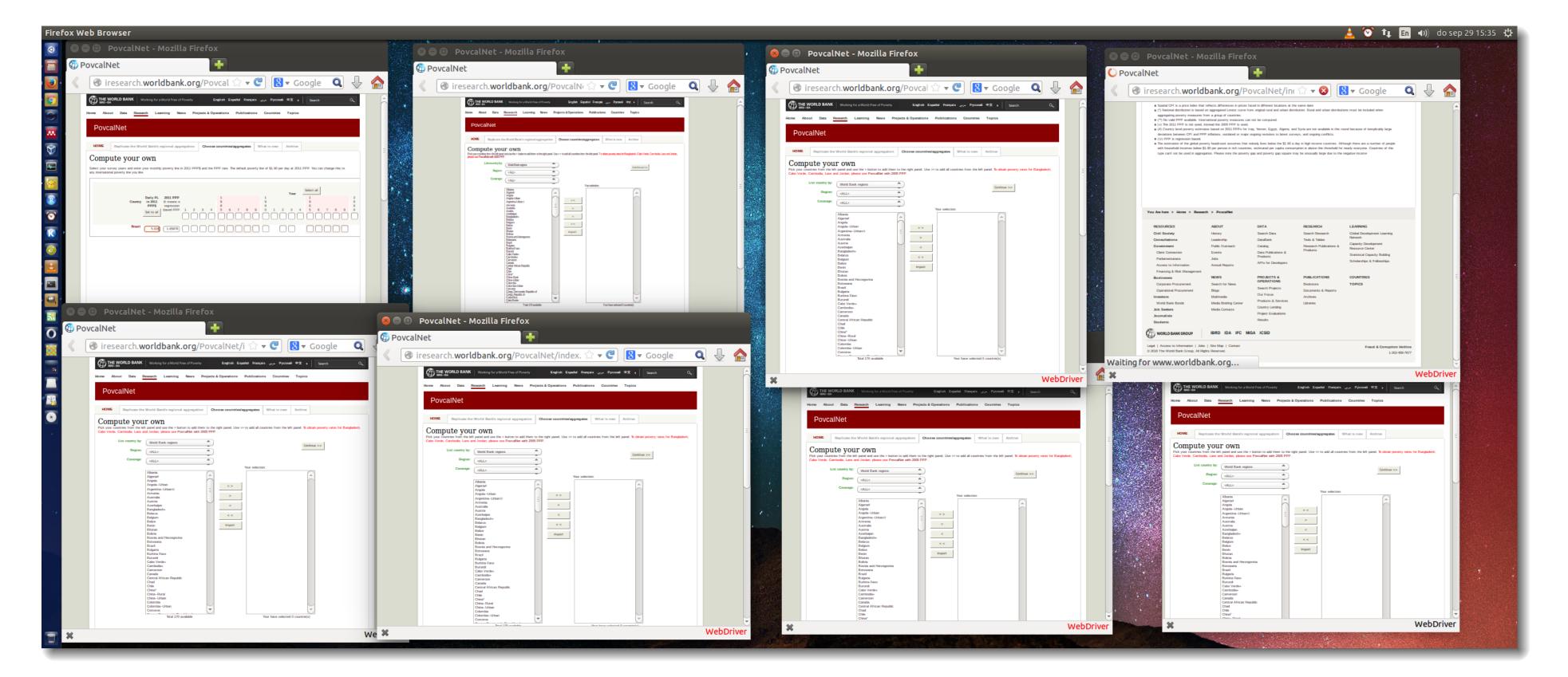
GLOBAL POVERTY M.MOATSOS@UU.NL



CONTRIBUTION

The problem of measuring global poverty consistently is addressed using a family of bare bones consumption baskets (BBB). This methodology pinpoints equivalent levels of welfare, both internationally and intertemporally. Naturally, in calculating poverty rates the household consumption distributions are needed. However, those are not made available by the World Bank that collects them. To overcome this problem the python script from Dykstra et al 2014 has been updated to read-in a list of poverty lines and fetch the poverty rate on a per country/year combination. Later version of this script has now allowed for extracting the entire distribution from the World Bank and deals with the inconsistencies found in the dataset provided by Dykstra et al.

SCRAPING DISTRIBUTIONAL DATA FROM THE WORLD BANK



BARE BONE BASKETS FAMILY

Item	Unit/Year	BBB	BBPlus	BCS
Energy Target	kcal	MDER	MDER	MDER
Minimization	-	cheapest bundle	mean of 2 cheapest bundles	mean of 3 cheapest bundles
Main staple	kg	based on kcal/protein target*		
Beans or peas	kg	LP	20 at minimum	40 at minimum
Meat or fish	kg	3 or 6	6 or 12	12 or 24
Butter or oil or ghee	kg	3	6	12
Sugar	kg	2	4	8
Linen (applied)	share	$8\%\pm2\%$	$8\%\pm2\%$	WBGC
Lamp oil	liter	1.3	via fuel	WBGC
Soap	kg	1.3	1.3	WBGC
Candles	kg	1.3	1.3	WBGC
Fuel	mbtu	f(T)	f(T)	WBGC
Cooking	mbtu	MDER	MDER	WBGC
0				

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= e', 'type': 'i'} Γ'Belize' '1 632' '1993' '1993' 'ΝΔ' 'ΒΙ71988' 'ΒΙ71988' 'ΒΙ7' 'ΒΙ7'	3', 'type': 'c'} '1['Belarus', '0.229', '2006', '2006', '2006', 'BLR2006', 'BLR2006', 'BLR', 'BLR'	{'year': '2012', 'type': 'i', 'country': 'Bulgaria', 'headcount': '5.02', 'pover'	
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_line': '0.58'}	try': 'Bulgaria'} '2['Belarus', '0.326', '1993', '1993', 'NA', 'BLR1992', 'BLR1992', 'BLR', 'BLR',	'year': '1993'}	
006']	1992']		
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<pre> 'year': '1993'} ['Belarus', '1.227', '1993', '1993', '1993', 'BLR1993', 'BLR1993', 'BLR', 'BLF ['Belarus'] Bulgaria </pre>		rt['Bulgaria', '3.766', '2003', '2003', 'NA', 'BGR2002', 'BGR2002', 'BGR', 'BGR', '2002'] , Belarus Bulgaria	
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1994'] PostAVG 253 (241) / 2855	['Belarus', '4.084', '1995', '1995', 'NA', 'BLR1997', 'BLR1997', 'BLR', 'BLR', 'BLR', 1997']	-	
PostLow 221 (209) / 2855 PostHigh 245 (232) / 2855	{'headcount': '10.50', 'country': 'Belarus', 'type': 'c', 'year': '1999', 'pove ty_line': '2.93'}		
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Bulgaria		Bulgaria	
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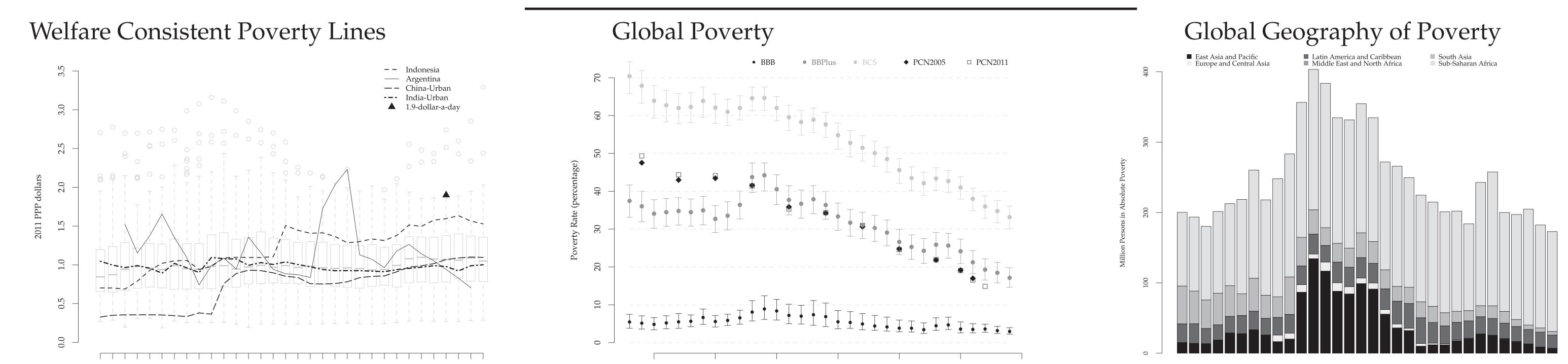
$5\% \pm 2\%$ Housing WBGC WBGC Health, Education, Wa WBGC

RESULTS

poverty follows a strikingly different trajec- in the case of the BBPlus baskets that protory as so far was thought of. The geograph- duces similar point estimates, the variance is ical footprint of this shows the dominance of much lower in the BBB methodology (Bank's Sub-Saharan Africa in this type of poverty. variance for 1990 is 44.12% [19.49, 58.48] and

Bare bone minimum global absolute Comparing with the Bank's results, and even

for 2012 14.88% [4.63, 26.63]). On the highest level of the poverty type the gaps with the traditional narrative remain. In none of the BBB based poverty lines UN's MDG1 is achieved by 2014, even as a point estimate.



BCS

Year

2000

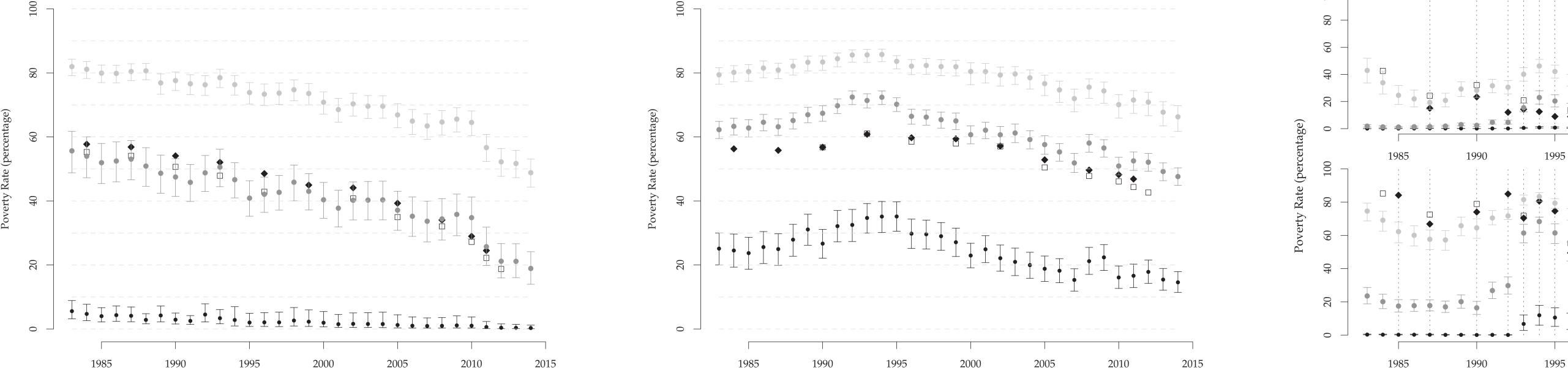
Year

• BBB

South Asia

Year

China □ PCN201 PCN2005 100 80 10 2000 1995 1985 100



Sub-Saharan Africa

2015 2010

2015

□ PCN201

2010

PCN2005

2005

2005