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People window-shopping and passing by a woman begging for money.

higher in cities that had wider gaps in income. In the 10th and 90th percentiles, the greater the gap, the more people were poor.

In addition to the concept of relative poverty, the World Bank has also developed a concept of absolute poverty, which is based on the idea of a minimum level of income needed for a person to meet basic needs. This level is set at \$1.90 per day, which is the amount of money needed to buy a basket of goods and services that would provide a minimum level of nutrition and health. This level is based on the average income of the poorest 10% of the population in the world. The World Bank uses this level to measure poverty across different countries and over time. It has found that the number of people living on less than \$1.90 per day has decreased from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 700 million in 2015. However, the World Bank also notes that the quality of life for these people is often poor, and that they are still vulnerable to economic shocks and natural disasters. The World Bank also notes that the concept of absolute poverty is not perfect, and that it does not take into account the needs of different people in different countries. For example, the cost of living is much higher in some countries than in others, and the needs of people in different countries are also different. The World Bank also notes that the concept of absolute poverty is not the only way to measure poverty, and that other measures, such as relative poverty, can provide a more complete picture of the economic situation in a country.