

Abstract

The main purpose of this thesis is to provide a critical view of the issue of measuring poverty as it is not an exception that sometimes the interpretation of the data of this phenomenon is interpreted very inaccurately. There are a lot of indicators that measure poverty by a very different methodology, which can also significantly influence the subsequent interpretation, or national comparison. One of the main issues associated with measuring poverty is the fact that it is very difficult to measure in various parts of the world. The most important sources of data on poverty at international level were examined and their pros and cons were evaluated. The indicators were subsequently mutually confronted in order to explain how the geographical distribution of poverty depends on selected indicator. The result of this thesis is a comprehensive review of to which issues attention should be paid to interpreting poverty from available data. For example, indicators based on the median income or national poverty line are not internationally comparable, although this is often done. Countries such as Ukraine and Turkey are the countries with one of the lowest rates of poverty according to these indices, which certainly may not correspond to the actual level of this phenomenon.

Keywords: poverty, poverty indicators, measurement, international comparison