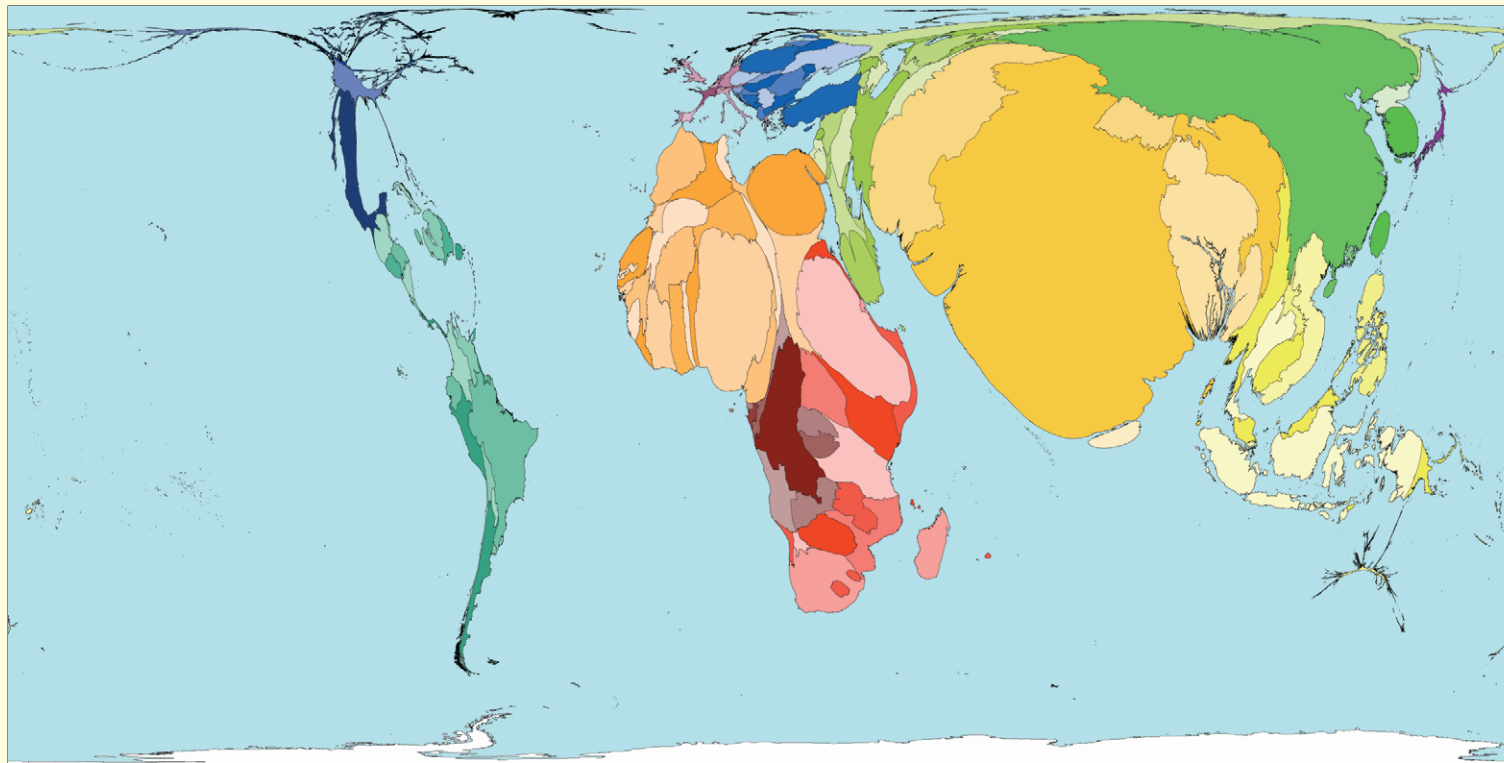


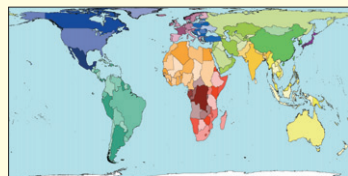
Human Poverty



Poverty is not just a financial state. Being poor affects life in many ways. The human poverty index uses indicators that capture non-financial elements of poverty, such as life expectancy, adult literacy, water quality, and children that are underweight. The 30 territories of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development use a different index which includes income and long-term unemployment; and not water quality or underweight children. This implies that the poor in richer territories are materially better off.

The highest human poverty index scores are in Central Africa, the lowest are in Japan.

Territory size shows the proportion of the world population living in poverty living there (calculated by multiplying population by one of two poverty indices).



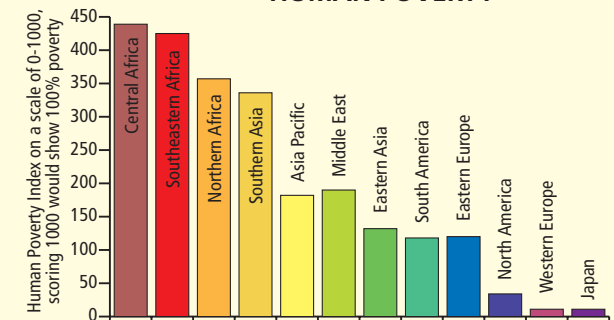
Land area

HIGHEST AND LOWEST HUMAN POVERTY INDEX SCORES

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Burkina Faso	655	191	Japan	11.1
2	Niger	614	192	Spain	11.0
3	Mali	589	193	France	10.8
4	Ethiopia	555	194	Luxembourg	10.5
5	Zimbabwe	520	195	Germany	10.3
6	Zambia	504	196	Denmark	9.1
7	Mozambique	498	197	Finland	8.4
8	Chad	496	198	Netherlands	8.2
9	Mauritania	483	199	Norway	7.1
10	Guinea-Bissau	480	200	Sweden	6.5

Human Poverty Index-1 for highest, Human Poverty Index-2 divided by 10 for lowest; both on a scale of 0-1000*

HUMAN POVERTY



Technical notes

- Data are from the United Nations Development Programme's 2004 Human Development Report.
- *The United Nations Development Programme uses one Human Poverty Index for poorer territories, and another for richer territories. The scores of the latter can be divided by 10 so the indices are comparable.
- See website for further information.

“My field experience of the complexity and variety of country situations made me chary of stylised generalisations about ‘the third world’.”

Angus Maddison, 2002