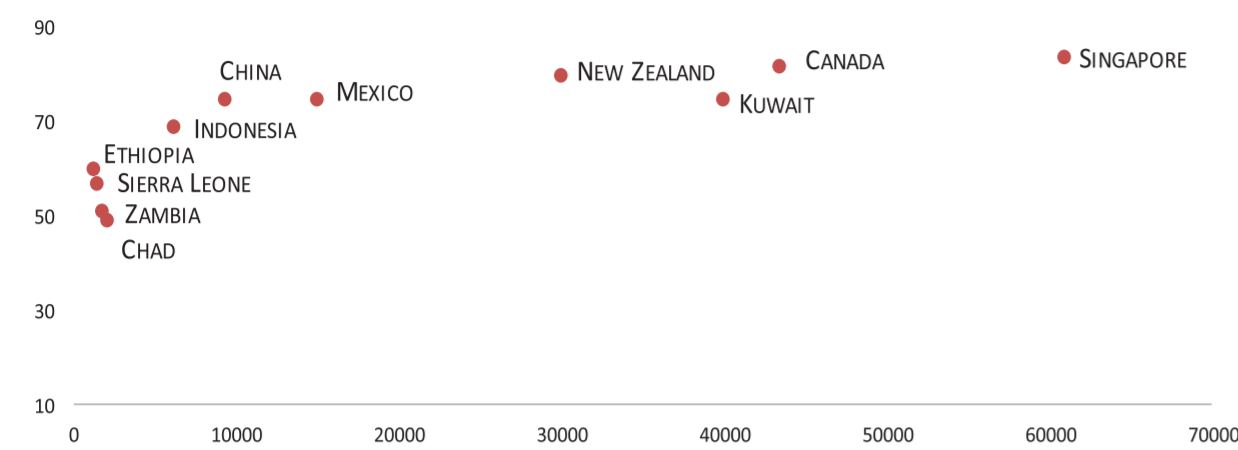


Poverty reduction goes hand in hand with longer life...

The scatter graph below shows many countries, especially in Asia and Latin America, have achieved life expectancy of more than 60 years and an income level that is well above a dollar a day

Life expectancy and national income

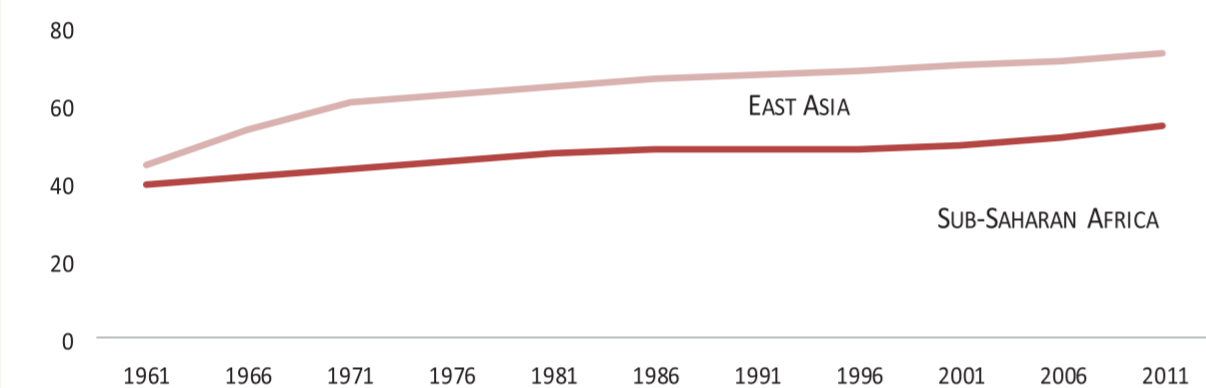
(y-axis shows life expectancy and x-axis shows gross national product per person in \$US)



... but global progress on poverty eradication has been uneven

Since the 1950s, progress on poverty reduction has polarised. Across Asia, incomes have risen and life expectancy has almost doubled in some countries. In Sub-Saharan Africa, progress has been slower

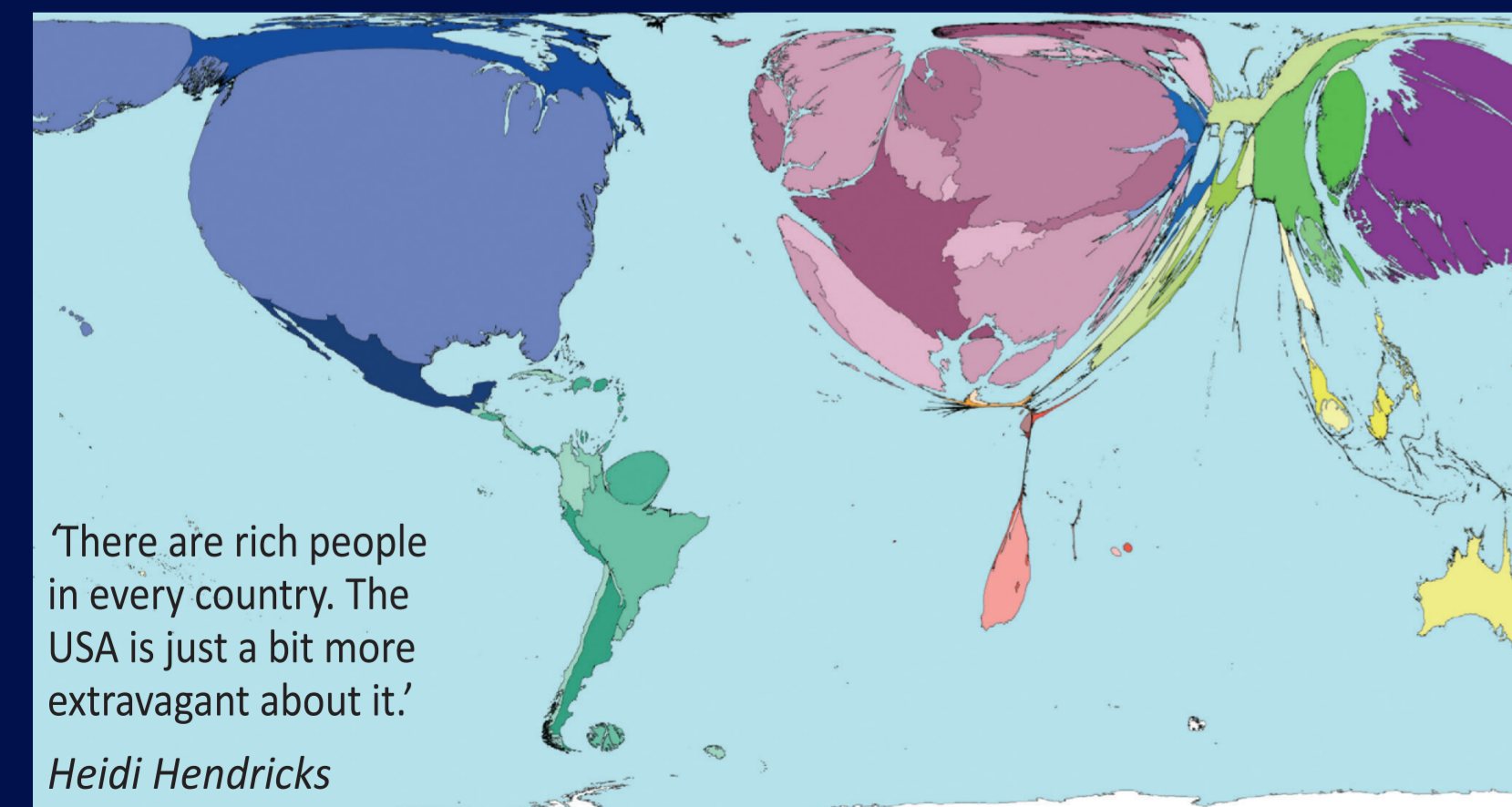
Life expectancy diverges in Africa and Asia



Global development

The map below ('Global disparities') shows people earning US\$100-200 a day. Size of the country is proportional to its number of high-earners. Big clusters of high earners are found in the USA, EU and Japan. Emerging economies like South Africa and China increasingly show sizeable numbers of high earners too.

Global disparities



Global Progress

✓ Over recent decades there has been the fastest reduction in poverty in human history

✓ Since 1990, the population of developing countries living in extreme poverty (less than \$1.50 per day) has halved to just 21%

✓ Life expectancy in developing countries has risen to over 70 years

✗ However, 1.4 billion people now live in poverty. Income inequality has increased in most countries



Gender and geography

The map above ('Gender and geography') shows the number of women that would need to be educated to reach the same literacy rates as men in each territory. The biggest gaps between male and female literacy are in Southern Asia, Northern Africa and South-eastern Africa. Size is proportional to the number of illiterate 15-24 males minus the number of illiterate 15-24 females.

I speak—not for myself but for all boys and girls. Their right to equality of opportunity. Their right to be educated.'

Malala Yousafzai

The development gap

Five developed countries

Developed countries, OECD members, where quality of life is high and few people want for the basic essentials in life

Country	Life expectancy in years	Literacy rate (%)	Infant mortality per 1000 births	Calorie intake per day
United Kingdom	80	99	4	3,400
USA	78	99	5	3,700
Germany	80	99	3	3,500
Japan	84	99	2	2,800
South Korea	79	98	4	3,070

Five lower-income countries

Lower-income countries range from Nepal in Asia to Chad in Africa. In the very poorest countries, poverty is accompanied by severe social problems

Country	Life expectancy in years	Literacy rate (%)	Infant mortality per 1000 births	Calorie intake per day
DR Congo	49	67	75	1,590
Chad	49	34	91	2,040
Nepal	69	66	42	2,350
Afghanistan	49	28	119	No data
Haiti	62	53	51	1,850

Global citizenship

Number of years all adults have held the right to vote

Average number of years is shown for all countries in each region

