development initiatives

explore key data on the P20

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- State of Libya
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- Western Sahara

Sub-Saharan Africa

Eastern Africa

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Middle Africa

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all regions

Asia

Central Asia

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- Tajikistan
- Turkmenistan
- Uzbekistan

Eastern Asia

- China
- China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
- China, Macao Special Administrative Region
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Japan
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South-Eastern Asia

- Brunei Darussalam
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- Timor-Leste
- Viet Nam

Southern Asia

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Western Asia

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all regions

Latin America and the Caribbean

Caribbean

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- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Trinidad and Tobago
- United States Virgin Islands

Central America

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South America

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- Brazil
- Chile
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- Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

all regions

Oceania

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Fiji

Kiribati

Marshall Islands

Micronesia (Federated States of)

New Zealand

Papua New Guinea

Samoa

Solomon Islands

Tonga

Tuvalu

Vanuatu

all regions

Europe

Eastern Europe

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- Montenegro
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- Ukraine

Western Europe

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- France
- Germany
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Portugal
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

all regions

North America

Canada

United States of America

all countries in region

P20 profile: **Algeria**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Algeria.

the P20 in Algeria

420,145 people in Algeria are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 1% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

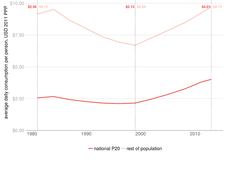
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Algeria – live on less than $5.07 a day compared with an average $9.73 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Algeria was $4.54 and in 2013 it was $5.71.

Algeria income trends



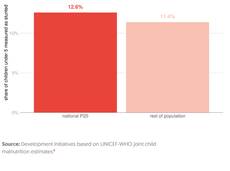
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Algeria, 12% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 13% experience stunting compared with 11% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



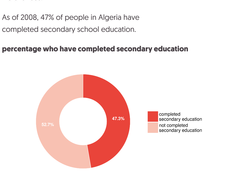
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Algeria 99% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Algeria have stayed constant.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2008, 47% of people in Algeria have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

38% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 62% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Algeria the under-five mortality rate is 25 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]
2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source
3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Egypt**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Egypt.

the P20 in Egypt

7,906,738 people in Egypt are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 9% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

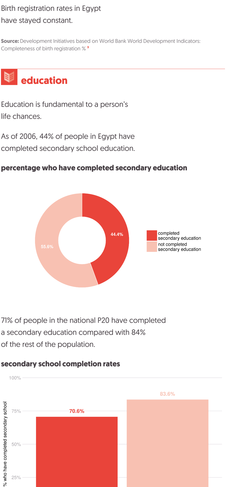
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Egypt – live on between $2.18 and $3.12 a day compared with an average $6.08 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Egypt was $3.56 and in 2013 it was $3.56.

Egypt income trends



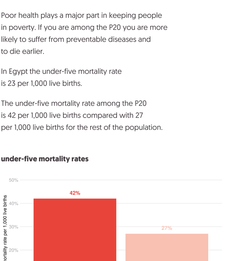
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Egypt, 22% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 25% experience stunting compared with 22% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Egypt 99% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Egypt have stayed constant.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2006, 44% of people in Egypt have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

71% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 84% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

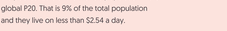
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Egypt the under-five mortality rate is 23 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 42 per 1,000 live births compared with 27 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:
State of Libya

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Libya.

the P20 in Libya

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[2]

income

No data available

Libya income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[3]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Libya the under-five mortality rate is 13 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)
2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source
3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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P20 profile: **Morocco**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Morocco.

the P20 in Morocco

1,516,996 people in Morocco are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 4% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

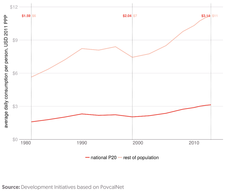
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Morocco – live on less than $4.22 a day compared with an average $11.21 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Morocco was $5.40 and in 2013 it was $8.07.

Morocco income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Morocco, 15% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

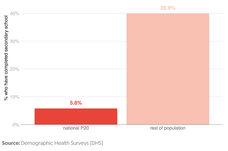
No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

6% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 40% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

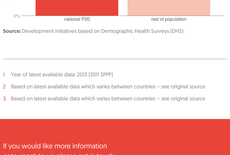
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Morocco the under-five mortality rate is 27 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 78 per 1,000 live births compared with 44 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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P20 profile: **Tunisia**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Tunisia.

the P20 in Tunisia

315,126 people in Tunisia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 3% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

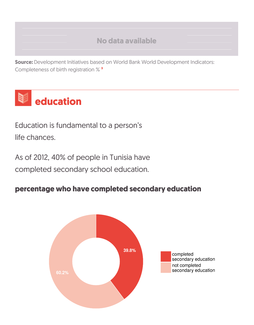
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Tunisia – live on less than $5.39 a day compared with an average $13.18 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Tunisia was $6.51 and in 2013 it was $9.38.

Tunisia income trends



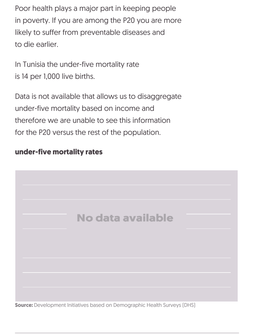
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Tunisia, 10% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 16% experience stunting compared with 9% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



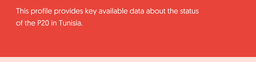
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Tunisia 98% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

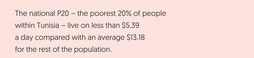
Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2012, 40% of people in Tunisia have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

43% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 78% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Tunisia the under-five mortality rate is 14 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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P20 profile:
Western Sahara

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Western Sahara.

the P20 in Western Sahara

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Western Sahara income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

obesity rate

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

No data available

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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P20 profile: **Burundi**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Burundi.

the P20 in Burundi

8,007,197 people in Burundi are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 83% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

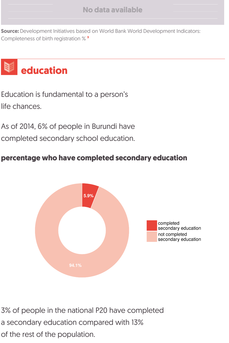
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Burundi – live on between $0.52 and $0.82 a day compared with an average $2.05 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Burundi was $1.20 and in 2013 it was $1.44.

Burundi income trends



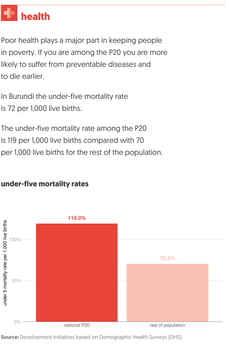
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Burundi, 56% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 69% experience stunting compared with 52% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Burundi 64% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 78% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

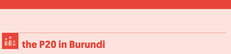
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2014, 6% of people in Burundi have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



3% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 13% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Burundi the under-five mortality rate is 72 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 119 per 1,000 live births compared with 70 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPI]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Comoros**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Comoros.

the P20 in Comoros

209,499 people in Comoros are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 28% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

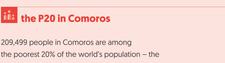
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Comoros – live on between $0.98 and $2.06 a day compared with an average $7.18 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Comoros was $7.58 and in 2013 it was $5.85.

Comoros income trends



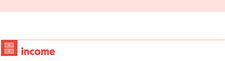
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Comoros, 31% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 39% experience stunting compared with 28% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



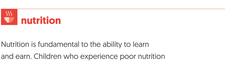
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Comoros 85% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 88% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

20% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 50% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

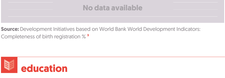
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Comoros the under-five mortality rate is 73 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 52 per 1,000 live births compared with 48 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: Djibouti

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Djibouti.

the P20 in Djibouti

294,124 people in Djibouti are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 33% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

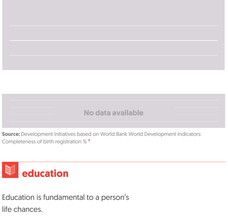
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Djibouti – live on between $0.90 and $1.80 a day compared with an average $5.77 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Djibouti was $3.91 and in 2013 it was $4.58.

Djibouti income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Djibouti, 34% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Djibouti the under-five mortality rate is 64 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Eritrea**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Eritrea.

the P20 in Eritrea

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[2]

income

No data available

Eritrea income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[3]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Eritrea the under-five mortality rate is 44 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 100 per 1,000 live births compared with 106 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPI)

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Ethiopia**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Ethiopia.

the P20 in Ethiopia

47,651,386 people in Ethiopia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 50% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

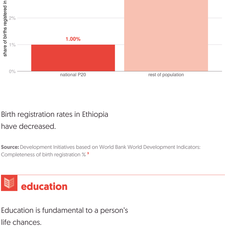
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Ethiopia – live on between $0.87 and $1.60 a day compared with an average $3.75 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Ethiopia was $1.50 and in 2013 it was $2.58.

Ethiopia income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Ethiopia, 38% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 45% experience stunting compared with 37% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Ethiopia 1% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 4% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Ethiopia have decreased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2011, 13% of people in Ethiopia have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

4% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 22% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Ethiopia the under-five mortality rate is 58 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 90 per 1,000 live births compared with 78 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Kenya**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Kenya.

the P20 in Kenya

21,959,213 people in Kenya are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 49% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

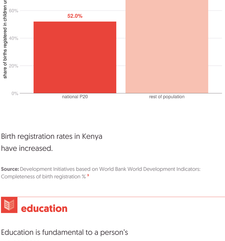
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Kenya – live on between $0.74 and $1.40 a day compared with an average $4.86 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Kenya was $3.65 and in 2013 it was $3.91.

Kenya income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Kenya, 26% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 36% experience stunting compared with 23% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

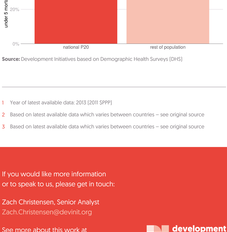
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Kenya 52% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 72% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Kenya have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2010, 29% of people in Kenya have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

42% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 77% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Kenya the under-five mortality rate is 49 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 57 per 1,000 live births compared with 56 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

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P20 profile: **Madagascar**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Madagascar.

the P20 in Madagascar

19,802,403 people in Madagascar are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 86% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

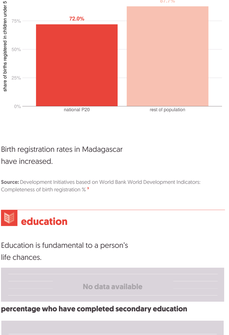
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Madagascar – live on between $0.35 and $0.63 a day compared with an average $1.81 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Madagascar was $1.65 and in 2013 it was $1.37.

Madagascar income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

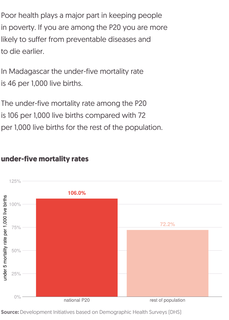
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Madagascar 72% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 88% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Madagascar have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

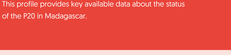
No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

0% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 14% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Madagascar the under-five mortality rate is 46 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 106 per 1,000 live births compared with 72 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Malawi**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Malawi.

the P20 in Malawi

13,587,161 people in Malawi are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 82% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

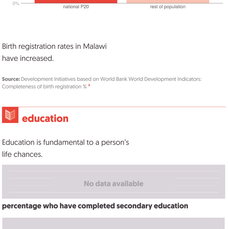
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Malawi – live on between $0.44 and $0.72 a day compared with an average $2.26 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Malawi was $3.41 and in 2013 it was $1.73.

Malawi income trends



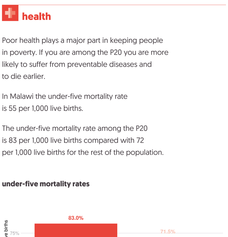
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Malawi, 37% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 46% experience stunting compared with 35% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Malawi 65% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 68% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Malawi have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

6% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 24% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Malawi the under-five mortality rate is 55 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 83 per 1,000 live births compared with 72 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPI)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Mauritius**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Mauritius.

the P20 in Mauritius

17,911 people in Mauritius are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 1% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

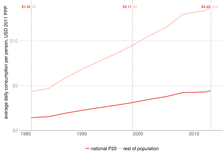
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Mauritius – live on less than $5.87 a day compared with an average $13.79 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Mauritius was $6.37 and in 2013 it was $9.37.

Mauritius income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

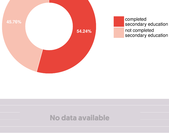
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2011, 54% of people in Mauritius have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Mauritius the under-five mortality rate is 14 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Mozambique**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Mozambique.

the P20 in Mozambique

20,074,034 people in Mozambique are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 76% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

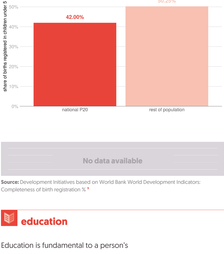
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Mozambique – live on between $0.43 and $0.78 a day compared with an average $2.92 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Mozambique was $1.43 and in 2013 it was $2.38.

Mozambique income trends



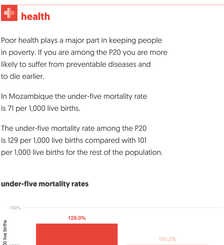
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Mozambique, 43% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 51% experience stunting compared with 40% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



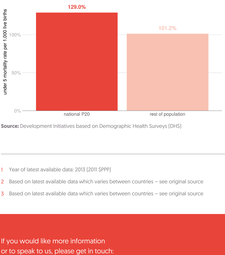
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Mozambique 42% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 50% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2011, 14% of people in Mozambique have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

1% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 15% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Mozambique the under-five mortality rate is 71 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 129 per 1,000 live births compared with 101 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPI)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Rwanda**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Rwanda.

the P20 in Rwanda

8,120,244 people in Rwanda are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 73% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

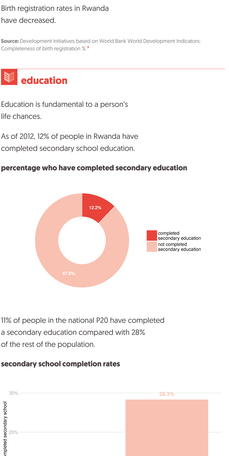
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Rwanda – live on between $0.60 and $0.96 a day compared with an average $3.27 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Rwanda was $1.58 and in 2013 it was $2.55.

Rwanda income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Rwanda, 37% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

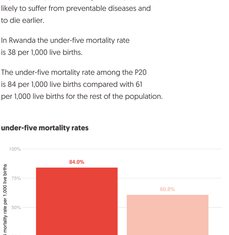
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Rwanda 43% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 60% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Rwanda have decreased.

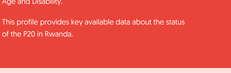
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2012, 12% of people in Rwanda have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



11% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 28% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Rwanda the under-five mortality rate is 38 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 84 per 1,000 live births compared with 61 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Seychelles**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Seychelles.

the P20 in Seychelles

1,364 people in Seychelles are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 2% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Seychelles – live on less than $9.30 a day compared with an average $27.17 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Seychelles was $17.10 and in 2013 it was $20.94.

Seychelles income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Seychelles, 8% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2002, 70% of people in Seychelles have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Seychelles the under-five mortality rate is 14 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Somalia**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Somalia.

the P20 in Somalia

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Somalia income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Somalia 1% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 4% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Somalia the under-five mortality rate is 132 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
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P20 profile: **South Sudan**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in South Sudan.

the P20 in South Sudan

9,032,344 people in South Sudan are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 81% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

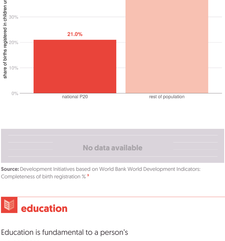
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within South Sudan – live on between $0.23 and $0.54 a day compared with an average $2.06 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 2013 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in South Sudan was $1.73.

South Sudan income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

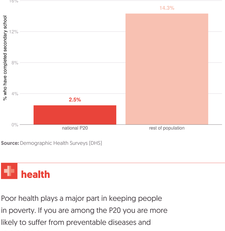
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In South Sudan 21% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 39% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

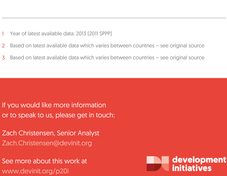
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2008, 33% of people in South Sudan have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



2% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 14% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In South Sudan the under-five mortality rate is 91 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]
2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source
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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Sudan**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Sudan.

the P20 in Sudan

6,311,779 people in Sudan are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 17% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Sudan – live on between $1.59 and $2.71 a day compared with an average $6.66 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Sudan was $2.49 and in 2013 it was $4.71.

Sudan income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Sudan, 38% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 44% experience stunting compared with 37% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

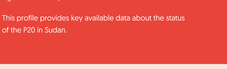
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Sudan 37% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 78% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Sudan have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

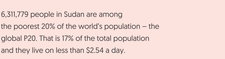
No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

19% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 42% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Sudan the under-five mortality rate is 65 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Uganda**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Uganda.

the P20 in Uganda

20,352.926 people in Uganda are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 54% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

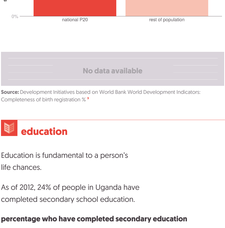
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Uganda – live on between $0.87 and $1.45 a day compared with an average $3.89 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Uganda was $1.84 and in 2013 it was $2.83.

Uganda income trends



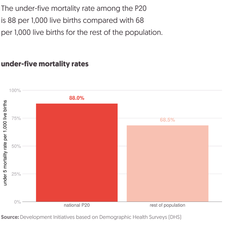
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Uganda, 29% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 32% experience stunting compared with 28% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Uganda 27% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 31% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2012, 24% of people in Uganda have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

3% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 20% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Uganda the under-five mortality rate is 53 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 88 per 1,000 live births compared with 68 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:

United Republic of Tanzania

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Tanzania.

the P20 in Tanzania

33,119,775 people in Tanzania are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 65% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

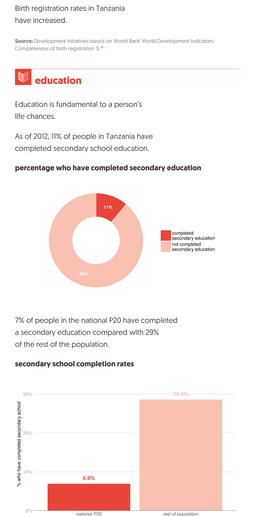
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Tanzania – live on between $0.87 and $1.27 a day compared with an average $3.12 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Tanzania was $1.03 and in 2013 it was $2.13.

Tanzania income trends



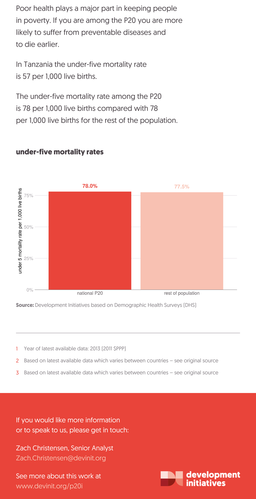
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Tanzania, 34% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 40% experience stunting compared with 33% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



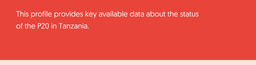
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Tanzania 8% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 34% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Tanzania have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

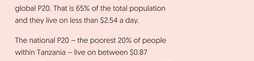
Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2012, 11% of people in Tanzania have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

7% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 29% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Tanzania the under-five mortality rate is 57 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 78 per 1,000 live births compared with 78 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPI]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Zambia**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Zambia.

the P20 in Zambia

10,334,709 people in Zambia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 68% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

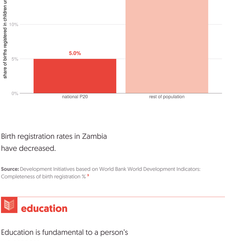
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Zambia – live on between $0.46 and $0.70 a day compared with an average $3.54 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Zambia was $3.26 and in 2013 it was $3.07.

Zambia income trends



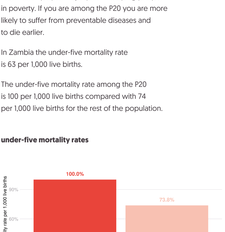
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Zambia, 40% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 47% experience stunting compared with 38% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Zambia 5% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 14% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Zambia have decreased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

19% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 53% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Zambia the under-five mortality rate is 63 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 100 per 1,000 live births compared with 74 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPI)

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3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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P20 profile: **Zimbabwe**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Zimbabwe.

the P20 in Zimbabwe

4,197,776 people in Zimbabwe are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 28% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Zimbabwe – live on between $1.36 and $2.13 a day compared with an average $6.60 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Zimbabwe was $6.95 and in 2013 it was $4.97.

Zimbabwe income trends

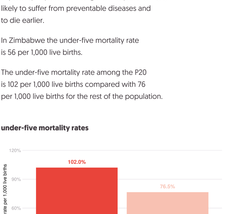
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Zimbabwe, 27% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 33% experience stunting compared with 25% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



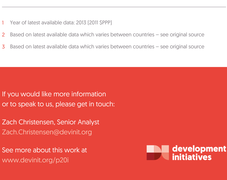
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Zimbabwe 24% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 51% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Zimbabwe have decreased.

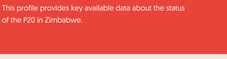
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2014, 59% of people in Zimbabwe have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



40% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 76% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Zimbabwe the under-five mortality rate is 56 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 102 per 1,000 live births compared with 76 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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P20 profile: **Angola**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Angola.

the P20 in Angola

10,863,892 people in Angola are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 42% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Angola – live on between $0.89 and $1.59 a day compared with an average $4.88 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Angola was $2.14 and in 2013 it was $3.76.

Angola income trends

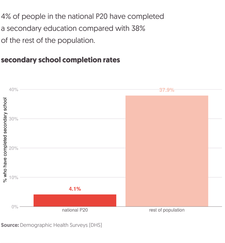
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Angola, 38% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 47% experience stunting compared with 35% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



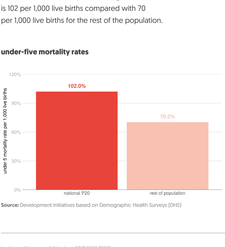
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Angola 10% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 32% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

4% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 38% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Angola the under-five mortality rate is 82 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 102 per 1,000 live births compared with 70 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

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P20 profile: **Cameroon**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Cameroon.

the P20 in Cameroon

8,209,530 people in Cameroon are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 38% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

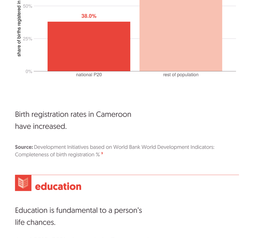
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Cameroon – live on between $0.87 and $1.62 a day compared with an average $5.84 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Cameroon was $3.40 and in 2013 it was $4.69.

Cameroon income trends



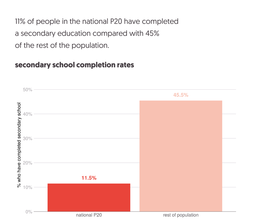
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Cameroon, 32% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 42% experience stunting compared with 29% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



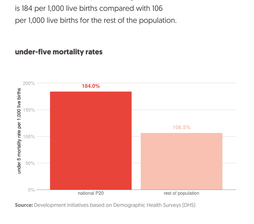
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Cameroon 38% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 76% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Cameroon have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2010, 36% of people in Cameroon have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

11% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 45% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Cameroon the under-five mortality rate is 80 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 184 per 1,000 live births compared with 106 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

See more about this work at www.devinit.org/p20i

development initiatives

all countries in region

P20 profile:

Central African Republic

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in CAR.

the P20 in CAR

3,878,122 people in CAR are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 86% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within CAR – live on between $0.21 and $0.42 a day compared with an average $2.02 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in CAR was $1.93 and in 2013 it was $1.74.

CAR income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

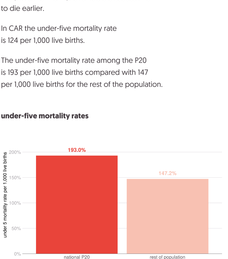
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In CAR 46% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 66% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

1% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 11% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In CAR the under-five mortality rate is 124 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 193 per 1,000 live births compared with 147 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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all countries in region

P20 profile: **Chad**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Chad.

the P20 in Chad

6,460,984 people in Chad are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 49% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

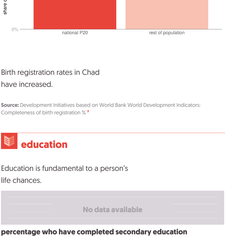
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Chad – live on between $0.63 and $1.27 a day compared with an average $4.13 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Chad was $1.45 and in 2013 it was $3.29.

Chad income trends



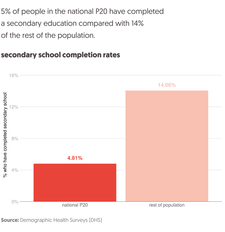
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Chad, 40% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 41% experience stunting compared with 39% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



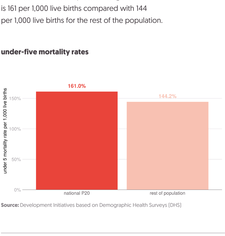
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Chad 6% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 15% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Chad have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

5% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 14% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Chad the under-five mortality rate is 127 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 161 per 1,000 live births compared with 144 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

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P20 profile: **Republic of Congo**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Congo.

the P20 in Congo

2,349,991 people in Congo are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 49% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

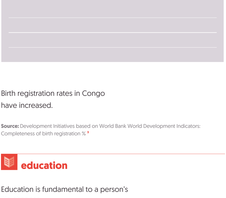
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Congo – live on between $0.64 and $1.23 a day compared with an average $4.71 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Congo was $2.45 and in 2013 it was $3.89.

Congo income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Congo, 21% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Birth registration rates in Congo have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

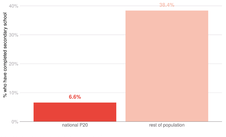
No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

7% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 38% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

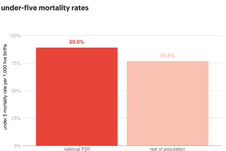
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Congo the under-five mortality rate is 54 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 89 per 1,000 live births compared with 77 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

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P20 profile:

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in the DRC.

the P20 in the DRC

60,814,279 people in the DRC are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 85% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

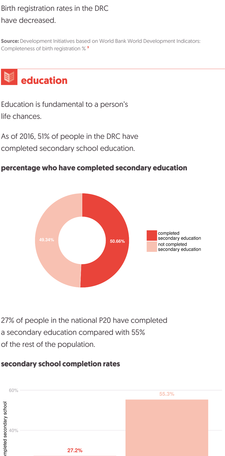
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within the DRC – live on between $0.33 and $0.62 a day compared with an average $1.83 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in the DRC was $0.72 and in 2013 it was $1.40.

DRC income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In the DRC, 43% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 49% experience stunting compared with 41% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

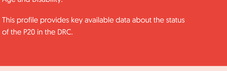
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In the DRC 16% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 28% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in the DRC have decreased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2016, 51% of people in the DRC have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

27% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 55% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In the DRC the under-five mortality rate is 94 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:
Equatorial Guinea

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Equatorial Guinea.

the P20 in Equatorial Guinea

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[2]

income

No data available

Equatorial Guinea income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Equatorial Guinea, 26% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

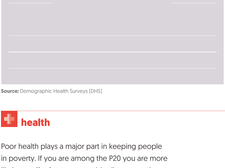
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[3]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Equatorial Guinea 60% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 50% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[4]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Equatorial Guinea the under-five mortality rate is 91 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)
2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source
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P20 profile: **Gabon**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Gabon.

the P20 in Gabon

306,053 people in Gabon are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 17% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

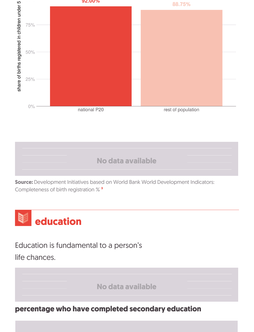
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Gabon – live on between $1.61 and $2.75 a day compared with an average $7.99 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Gabon was $6.77 and in 2013 it was $6.01.

Gabon income trends



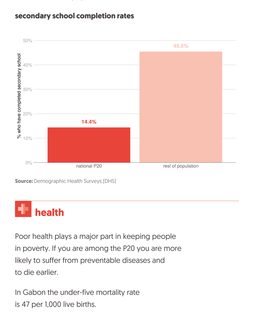
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Gabon, 17% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 31% experience stunting compared with 13% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Gabon 92% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 89% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

14% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 45% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Gabon the under-five mortality rate is 47 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 75 per 1,000 live births compared with 59 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

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P20 profile:
Sao Tome and Principe

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Sao Tome and Principe.

the P20 in Sao Tome and Principe

95,896 people in Sao Tome and Principe are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 50% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

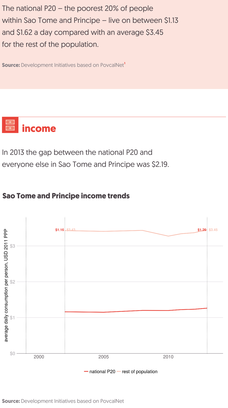
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Sao Tome and Principe – live on between $1.13 and $1.62 a day compared with an average $3.45 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 2013 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Sao Tome and Principe was $2.19.

Sao Tome and Principe income trends



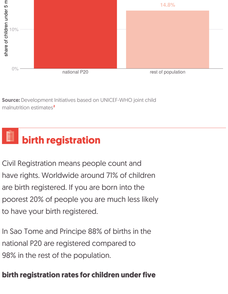
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Sao Tome and Principe, 17% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 26% experience stunting compared with 15% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



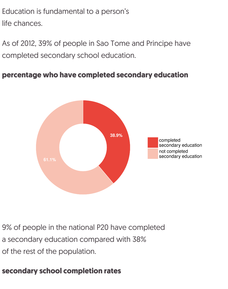
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Sao Tome and Principe 88% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 98% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Sao Tome and Principe have increased.

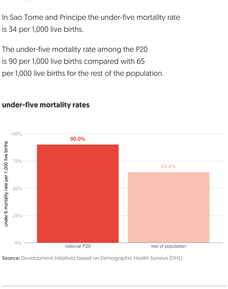
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

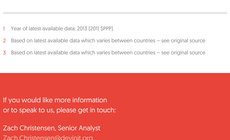
As of 2012, 39% of people in Sao Tome and Principe have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



9% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 38% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Sao Tome and Principe the under-five mortality rate is 34 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 90 per 1,000 live births compared with 65 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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development initiatives

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P20 profile: **Botswana**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Botswana.

the P20 in Botswana

444,740 people in Botswana are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 21% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

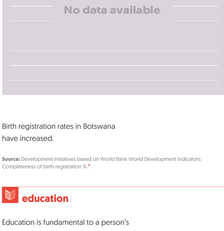
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Botswana – live on between $1.29 and $2.46 a day compared with an average $14.21 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Botswana was $8.43 and in 2013 it was $12.54.

Botswana income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Birth registration rates in Botswana have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Botswana the under-five mortality rate is 41 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)
2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source
3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Lesotho**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Lesotho.

the P20 in Lesotho

1,428,772 people in Lesotho are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 6.7% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Lesotho – live on between $0.27 and $0.66 a day compared with an average $3.36 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Lesotho was $2.47 and in 2013 it was $2.97.

Lesotho income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Lesotho, 33% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 46% experience stunting compared with 30% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Lesotho 34% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 47% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Lesotho have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2008, 21% of people in Lesotho have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

8% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 30% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Lesotho the under-five mortality rate is 94 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 77 per 1,000 live births compared with 96 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPI)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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development initiatives

P20 profile: **Namibia**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Namibia.

the P20 in Namibia

729,327 people in Namibia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 31% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

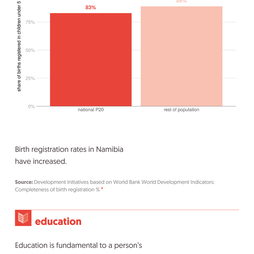
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Namibia – live on between $1.14 and $2.20 a day compared with an average $10.51 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Namibia was $6.42 and in 2013 it was $9.09.

Namibia income trends



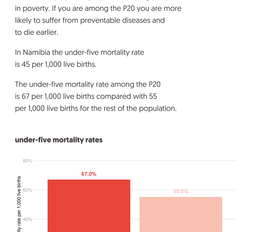
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Namibia, 23% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 31% experience stunting compared with 20% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Namibia 83% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 89% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Namibia have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2001, 29% of people in Namibia have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

23% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 60% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Namibia the under-five mortality rate is 45 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 67 per 1,000 live births compared with 55 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **South Africa**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in South Africa.

the P20 in South Africa

14,568,930 people in South Africa are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 27% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within South Africa – live on between $1.22 and $2.06 a day compared with an average $14.07 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in South Africa was $6.80 and in 2013 it was $12.69.

South Africa income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In South Africa, 27% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Birth registration rates in South Africa have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2015, 77% of people in South Africa have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

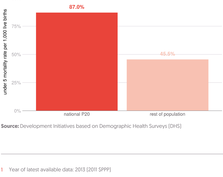
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In South Africa the under-five mortality rate is 43 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 87 per 1,000 live births compared with 46 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 $PPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Swaziland**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Swaziland.

the P20 in Swaziland

651,972 people in Swaziland are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 51% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

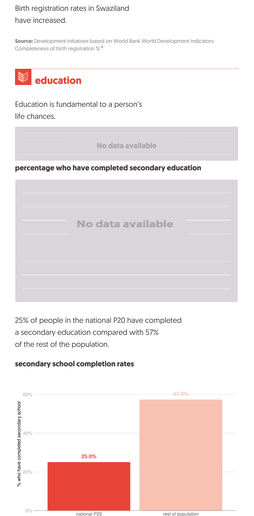
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Swaziland – live on between $0.64 and $1.23 a day compared with an average $5.06 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Swaziland was $3.59 and in 2013 it was $4.21.

Swaziland income trends



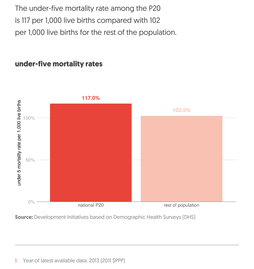
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Swaziland, 26% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 30% experience stunting compared with 24% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Swaziland 39% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 60% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Swaziland have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

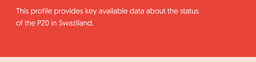
No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

25% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 57% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

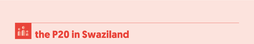
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Swaziland the under-five mortality rate is 70 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 117 per 1,000 live births compared with 102 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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P20 profile: **Benin**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Benin.

the P20 in Benin

6,652,080 people in Benin are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 61% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

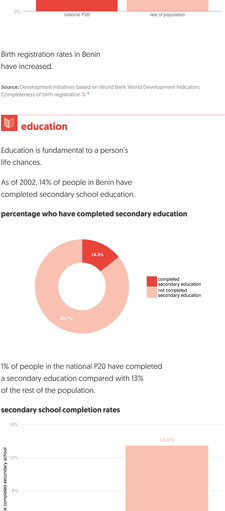
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Benin – live on between $0.29 and $1.06 a day compared with an average $3.23 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Benin was $1.97 and in 2013 it was $2.59.

Benin income trends



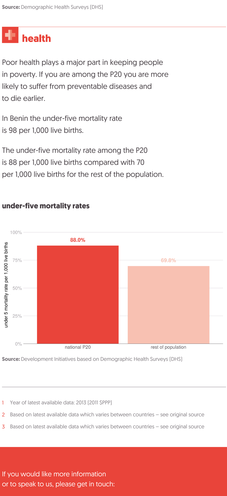
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Benin, 34% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 46% experience stunting compared with 31% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Benin 69% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 90% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Benin have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

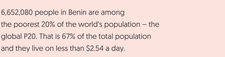
Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2002, 14% of people in Benin have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

1% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 13% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

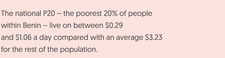
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Benin the under-five mortality rate is 98 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 88 per 1,000 live births compared with 70 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

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P20 profile: **Burkina Faso**

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Burkina Faso.

the P20 in Burkina Faso

11,107,534 people in Burkina Faso are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 65% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

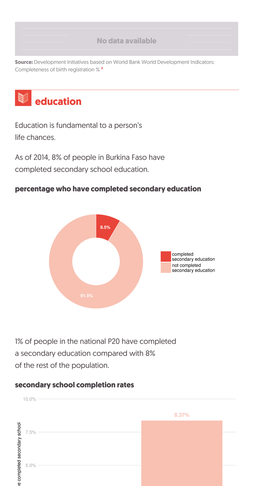
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Burkina Faso – live on between $1.00 and $1.36 a day compared with an average $3.13 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Burkina Faso was $1.71 and in 2013 it was $2.05.

Burkina Faso income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Burkina Faso, 27% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

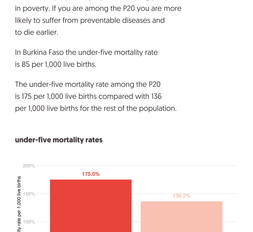
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Burkina Faso 62% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 82% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2014, 8% of people in Burkina Faso have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

1% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 8% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Burkina Faso the under-five mortality rate is 85 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 175 per 1,000 live births compared with 136 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Cape Verde**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Cape Verde.

the P20 in Cape Verde

79,746 people in Cape Verde are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 15% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

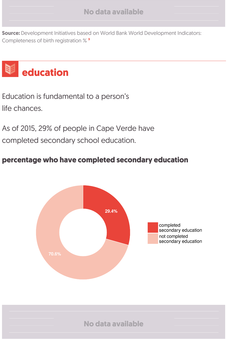
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Cape Verde – live on between $1.70 and $2.86 a day compared with an average $9.88 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Cape Verde was $6.20 and in 2013 it was $7.81.

Cape Verde income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2015, 29% of people in Cape Verde have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Cape Verde the under-five mortality rate is 21 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]
2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source
3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:

Côte d'Ivoire

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Côte d'Ivoire.

the P20 in Côte d'Ivoire

10,659,712 people in Côte d'Ivoire are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 49% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

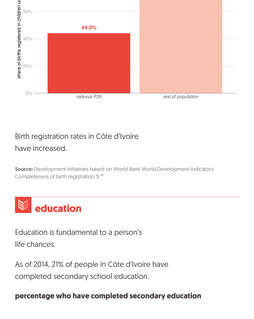
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Côte d'Ivoire – live on between $0.79 and $1.45 a day compared with an average $4.30 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Côte d'Ivoire was $3.42 and in 2013 it was $3.30.

Côte d'Ivoire income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Côte d'Ivoire, 22% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

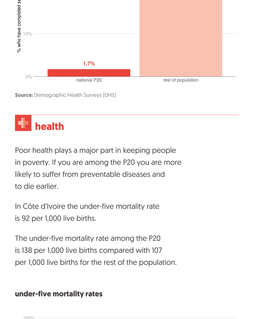
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Côte d'Ivoire 44% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 73% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Côte d'Ivoire have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2014, 21% of people in Côte d'Ivoire have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

2% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 26% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Côte d'Ivoire the under-five mortality rate is 92 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 138 per 1,000 live births compared with 107 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Gambia**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Gambia.

the P20 in Gambia

580,344 people in Gambia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 31% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

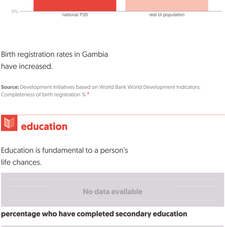
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Gambia – live on between $1.57 and $2.02 a day compared with an average $5.41 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Gambia was $2.50 and in 2013 it was $3.94.

Gambia income trends



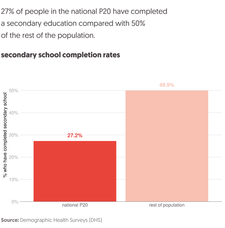
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Gambia, 25% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 30% experience stunting compared with 23% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



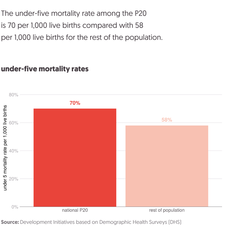
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Gambia 69% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 73% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Gambia have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

27% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 50% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Gambia the under-five mortality rate is 65 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 70 per 1,000 live births compared with 58 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Ghana**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Ghana.

the P20 in Ghana

5,692,970 people in Ghana are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 22% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Ghana – live on between $1.32 and $2.44 a day compared with an average $7.45 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Ghana was $3.03 and in 2013 it was $5.77.

Ghana income trends

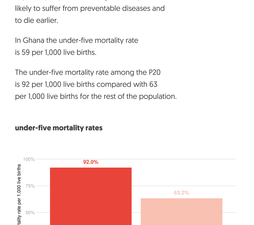
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Ghana, 19% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 25% experience stunting compared with 17% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



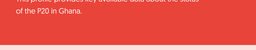
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Ghana 58% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 75% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Ghana have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

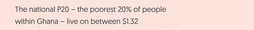
Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2010, 54% of people in Ghana have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

27% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 58% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Ghana the under-five mortality rate is 59 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 92 per 1,000 live births compared with 63 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Guinea**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Guinea.

the P20 in Guinea

6,294,620 people in Guinea are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 55% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

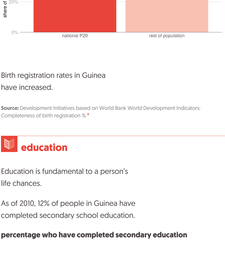
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Guinea – live on between $0.92 and $1.48 a day compared with an average $3.37 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Guinea was $2.30 and in 2013 it was $2.27.

Guinea income trends



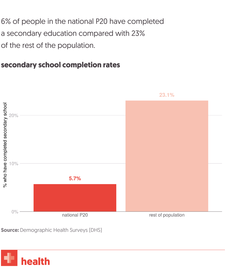
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Guinea, 32% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



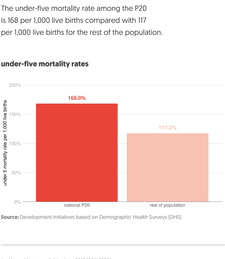
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Guinea 38% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 66% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Guinea have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2010, 12% of people in Guinea have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

6% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 23% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Guinea the under-five mortality rate is 89 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 168 per 1,000 live births compared with 117 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Guinea-Bissau**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Guinea-Bissau.

the P20 in Guinea-Bissau

1,301,787 people in Guinea-Bissau are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 7.7% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

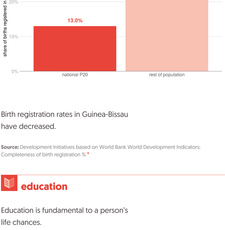
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Guinea-Bissau – live on between $0.41 and $0.77 a day compared with an average $2.76 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Guinea-Bissau was $1.78 and in 2013 it was $2.24.

Guinea-Bissau income trends



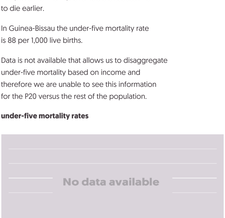
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Guinea-Bissau, 28% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 31% experience stunting compared with 27% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Guinea-Bissau 13% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 29% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Guinea-Bissau have decreased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

3% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 18% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Guinea-Bissau the under-five mortality rate is 88 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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P20 profile: **Liberia**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Liberia.

the P20 in Liberia

2,594,489 people in Liberia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 60% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

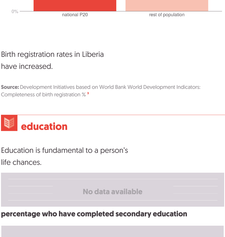
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Liberia – live on between $0.91 and $1.35 a day compared with an average $3.10 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Liberia was $1.58 and in 2013 it was $2.09.

Liberia income trends



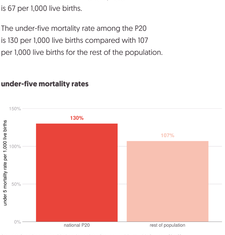
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Liberia, 32% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 36% experience stunting compared with 31% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Liberia 16% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 28% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Liberia have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

3% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 26% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Liberia the under-five mortality rate is 67 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 130 per 1,000 live births compared with 107 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Mali**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Mali.

the P20 in Mali

11,483,824 people in Mali are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 70% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

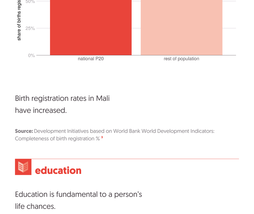
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Mali – live on between $0.80 and $1.17 a day compared with an average $2.63 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Mali was $1.61 and in 2013 it was $1.72.

Mali income trends



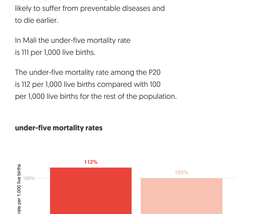
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Mali, 30% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 40% experience stunting compared with 28% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Mali 69% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 92% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Mali have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2015, 12% of people in Mali have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

5% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 32% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Mali the under-five mortality rate is 111 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 112 per 1,000 live births compared with 100 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Mauritania**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Mauritania.

the P20 in Mauritania

613,095 people in Mauritania are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 16% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

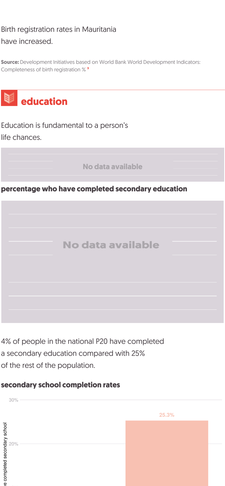
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Mauritania – live on between $1.71 and $2.81 a day compared with an average $6.46 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Mauritania was $3.93 and in 2013 it was $4.40.

Mauritania income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Mauritania, 28% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Birth registration rates in Mauritania have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

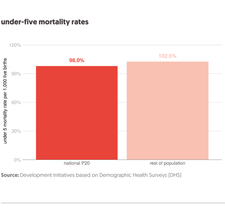
No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

4% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 25% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Mauritania the under-five mortality rate is 81 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 98 per 1,000 live births compared with 102 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Niger**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Niger.

the P20 in Niger

12,179,668 people in Niger are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 66% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

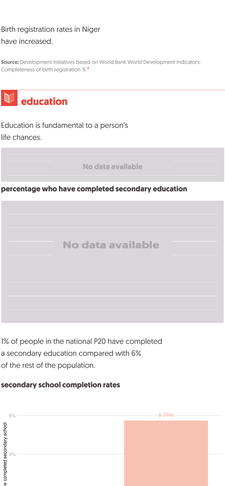
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Niger – live on between $0.98 and $1.30 a day compared with an average $2.89 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Niger was $1.38 and in 2013 it was $1.87.

Niger income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Niger, 42% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

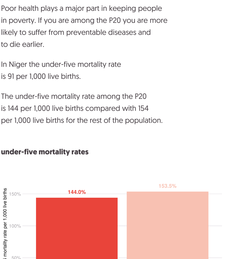
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Niger 50% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 68% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Niger have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

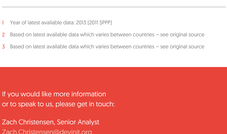
No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

1% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 6% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Niger the under-five mortality rate is 91 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 144 per 1,000 live births compared with 154 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPI)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Nigeria**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Nigeria.

the P20 in Nigeria

111,571,968 people in Nigeria are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 65% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Nigeria – live on between $0.57 and $1.02 a day compared with an average $3.16 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Nigeria was $2.02 and in 2013 it was $2.45.

Nigeria income trends

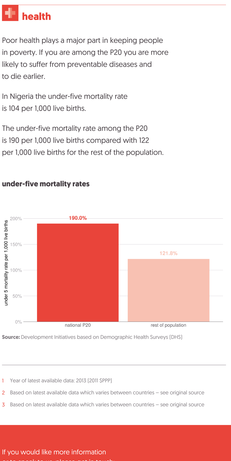
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Nigeria, 44% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 63% experience stunting compared with 38% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



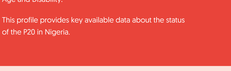
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Nigeria 7% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 38% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Nigeria have decreased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

22% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 73% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Nigeria the under-five mortality rate is 104 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 190 per 1,000 live births compared with 122 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPI)

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Senegal**

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Senegal.

the P20 in Senegal

7,586,281 people in Senegal are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 54% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

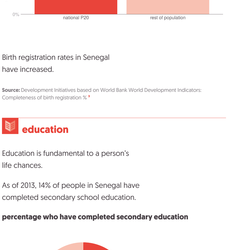
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Senegal – live on between $0.80 and $1.37 a day compared with an average $3.76 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Senegal was $2.22 and in 2013 it was $2.79.

Senegal income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Senegal, 17% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 26% experience stunting compared with 14% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Senegal 44% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 78% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Senegal have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2013, 14% of people in Senegal have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

3% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 25% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Senegal the under-five mortality rate is 47 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 91 per 1,000 live births compared with 47 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPI)

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Sierra Leone**

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Sierra Leone.

the P20 in Sierra Leone

3,658,009 people in Sierra Leone are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 53% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

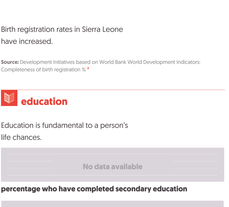
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Sierra Leone – live on between $1.05 and $1.58 a day compared with an average $3.57 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Sierra Leone was $1.77 and in 2013 it was $2.34.

Sierra Leone income trends



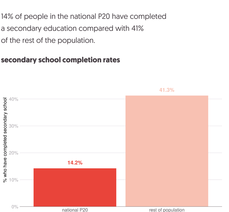
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Sierra Leone, 38% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 42% experience stunting compared with 36% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



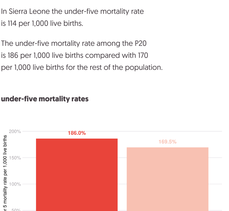
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Sierra Leone 77% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 77% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Sierra Leone have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

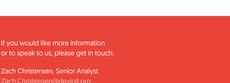
No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

14% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 41% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Sierra Leone the under-five mortality rate is 114 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 186 per 1,000 live births compared with 170 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Togo**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Togo.

the P20 in Togo

4,568,235 people in Togo are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 65% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

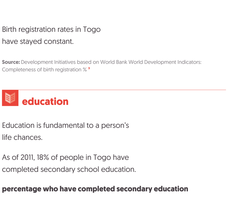
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Togo – live on between $0.53 and $0.94 a day compared with an average $3.16 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Togo was $2.42 and in 2013 it was $2.51.

Togo income trends



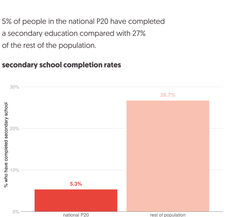
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Togo, 28% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 33% experience stunting compared with 26% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



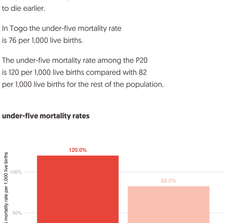
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Togo 67% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 82% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Togo have stayed constant.

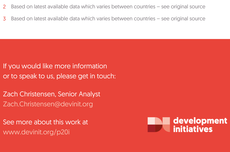
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2011, 18% of people in Togo have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



5% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 27% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Togo the under-five mortality rate is 76 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 120 per 1,000 live births compared with 82 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Kazakhstan**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Kazakhstan.

the P20 in Kazakhstan

12,290 people in Kazakhstan are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Kazakhstan – live on less than $7.26 a day compared with an average $13.70 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Kazakhstan was $4.84 and in 2013 it was $7.74.

Kazakhstan income trends

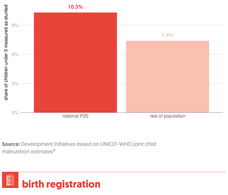
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Kazakhstan, 8% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 10% experience stunting compared with 7% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Kazakhstan 99% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Kazakhstan have stayed constant.

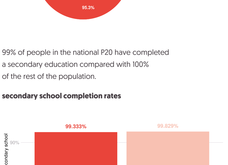
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2009, 95% of people in Kazakhstan have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



99% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 100% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Kazakhstan the under-five mortality rate is 11 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 82 per 1,000 live births compared with 56 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

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P20 profile: **Kyrgyzstan**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Kyrgyzstan.

the P20 in Kyrgyzstan

691,090 people in Kyrgyzstan are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 12% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

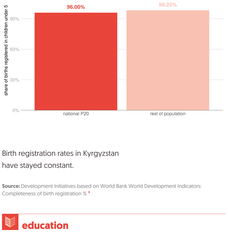
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Kyrgyzstan – live on between $2.09 and $2.91 a day compared with an average $5.72 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Kyrgyzstan was $3.49 and in 2013 it was $3.38.

Kyrgyzstan income trends



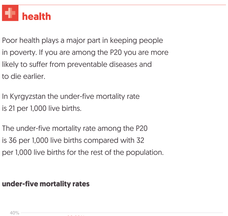
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Kyrgyzstan, 13% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 18% experience stunting compared with 12% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Kyrgyzstan 96% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 98% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Kyrgyzstan have stayed constant.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2009, 96% of people in Kyrgyzstan have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

92% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 97% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Kyrgyzstan the under-five mortality rate is 21 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 36 per 1,000 live births compared with 32 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

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P20 profile: **Tajikistan**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Tajikistan.

the P20 in Tajikistan

1,010,516 people in Tajikistan are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 12% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

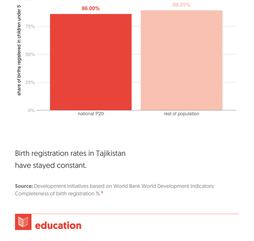
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Tajikistan – live on between $2.08 and $3.02 a day compared with an average $6.76 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Tajikistan was $1.51 and in 2013 it was $4.50.

Tajikistan income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Tajikistan, 27% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 32% experience stunting compared with 26% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Tajikistan 86% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 89% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Tajikistan have stayed constant.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2000, 92% of people in Tajikistan have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

84% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 91% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Tajikistan the under-five mortality rate is 43 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 58 per 1,000 live births compared with 45 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

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P20 profile: **Turkmenistan**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Turkmenistan.

the P20 in Turkmenistan

689,395 people in Turkmenistan are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 13% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

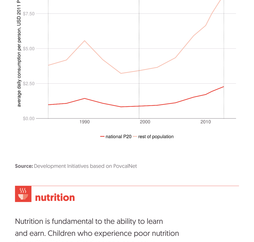
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Turkmenistan – live on between $1.91 and $3.07 a day compared with an average $8.85 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Turkmenistan was $2.54 and in 2013 it was $6.57.

Turkmenistan income trends



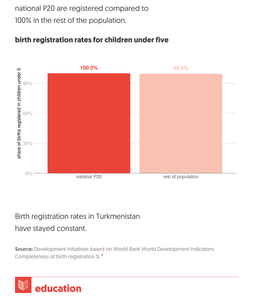
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Turkmenistan, 12% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 16% experience stunting compared with 10% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



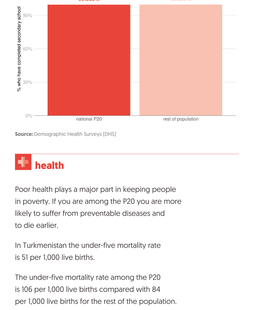
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Turkmenistan 100% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Turkmenistan have stayed constant.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

100% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 100% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Turkmenistan the under-five mortality rate is 51 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 106 per 1,000 live births compared with 84 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

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P20 profile: **Uzbekistan**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Uzbekistan.

the P20 in Uzbekistan

11,391,075 people in Uzbekistan are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 38% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Uzbekistan – live on between $1.13 and $1.94 a day compared with an average $4.40 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Uzbekistan was $2.42 and in 2013 it was $2.99.

Uzbekistan income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Uzbekistan 100% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

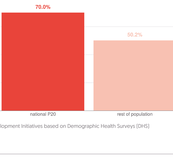
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2015, 100% of people in Uzbekistan have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



95% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 98% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Uzbekistan the under-five mortality rate is 24 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 70 per 1,000 live births compared with 50 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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P20 profile: **China**

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in China.

the P20 in China

81,500,353 people in China are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 6% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

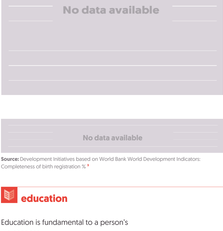
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within China – live on between $2.07 and $3.97 a day compared with an average $11.09 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in China was $2.53 and in 2013 it was $8.18.

China income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In China, 8% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

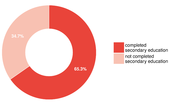
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[2]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2010, 65% of people in China have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In China the under-five mortality rate is 10 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]
2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source
3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:

China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Hong Kong.

the P20 in Hong Kong

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Hong Kong income trends

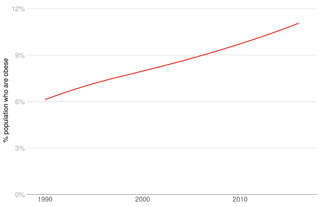
No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Hong Kong 11% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



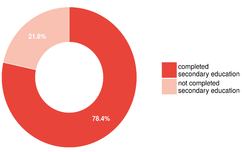
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Hong Kong 78% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

No data available

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:

China, Macao Special Administrative Region

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Macao.

the P20 in Macao

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Macao income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

obesity rate

No data available

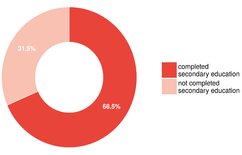
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Macao 69% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

No data available

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in the DPRK.

the P20 in the DPRK

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[2]

income

No data available

DPRK income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In the DPRK, 28% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[3]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In the DPRK the under-five mortality rate is 20 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPR)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Japan**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Japan.

the P20 in Japan

443,442 people in Japan are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

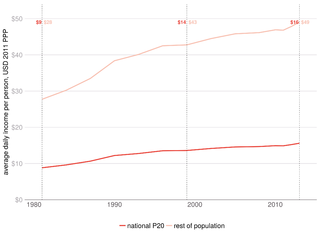
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Japan – live on less than $22.75 a day compared with an average $49.05 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Japan was $29.16 and in 2013 it was $33.45.

Japan income trends

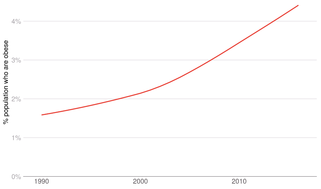


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Japan 4% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Japan the under-five mortality rate is 3 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Mongolia**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Mongolia.

the P20 in Mongolia

33,905 people in Mongolia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 1% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

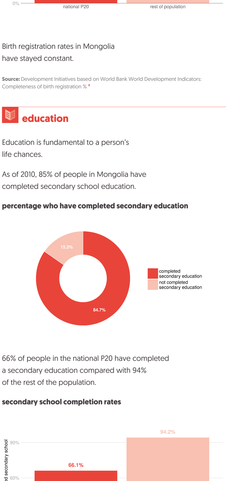
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Mongolia – live on less than $5.38 a day compared with an average $12.02 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Mongolia was $2.71 and in 2013 it was $7.92.

Mongolia income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Mongolia, 11% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 19% experience stunting compared with 9% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Mongolia 99% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Mongolia have stayed constant.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

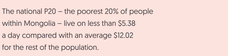
Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2010, 85% of people in Mongolia have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

66% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 94% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Mongolia the under-five mortality rate is 18 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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all countries in region

P20 profile:
Republic of Korea

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Korea.

the P20 in Korea

170,958 people in Korea are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

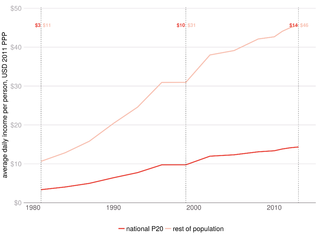
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Korea – live on less than $21.25 a day compared with an average $45.67 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Korea was $21.20 and in 2013 it was $31.33.

Korea income trends

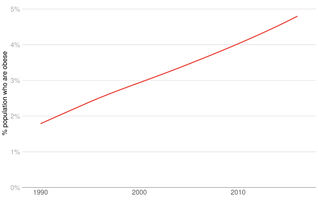


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Korea 5% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



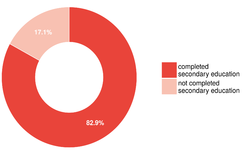
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Korea 83% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Korea the under-five mortality rate is 3 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile:
Brunei Darussalam

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Brunei Darussalam.

the P20 in Brunei Darussalam

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Brunei Darussalam income trends

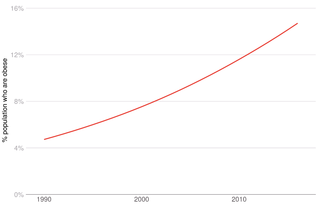
No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Brunei Darussalam 15% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Brunei Darussalam the under-five mortality rate is 10 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Cambodia**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Cambodia.

the P20 in Cambodia

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Cambodia income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Cambodia, 32% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 42% experience stunting compared with 30% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

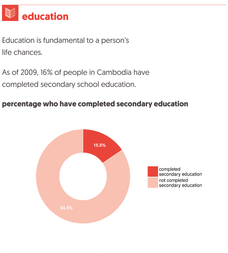
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Cambodia 59% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 78% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

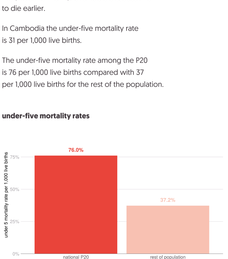
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

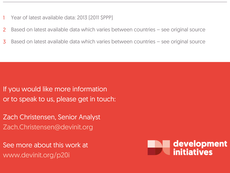
As of 2009, 16% of people in Cambodia have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



17% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 45% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Cambodia the under-five mortality rate is 31 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 76 per 1,000 live births compared with 37 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPR]

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3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Indonesia**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Indonesia.

the P20 in Indonesia

65,173,194 people in Indonesia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 26% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

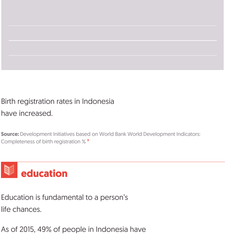
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Indonesia – live on between $1.66 and $2.32 a day compared with an average $6.14 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Indonesia was $1.74 and in 2013 it was $4.26.

Indonesia income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Indonesia, 36% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Birth registration rates in Indonesia have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2015, 49% of people in Indonesia have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

39% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 77% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Indonesia the under-five mortality rate is 26 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 70 per 1,000 live births compared with 35 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile:

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Laos.

the P20 in Laos

2,477,992 people in Laos are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 38% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

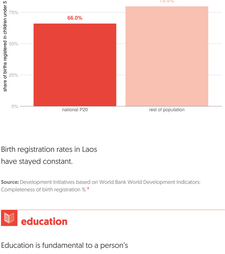
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Laos – live on between $1.26 and $1.90 a day compared with an average $4.51 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Laos was $1.88 and in 2013 it was $3.03.

Laos income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Laos, 44% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 61% experience stunting compared with 37% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Laos 66% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 80% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Laos have stayed constant.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

3% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 40% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Laos the under-five mortality rate is 64 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Malaysia**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Malaysia.

the P20 in Malaysia

113,967 people in Malaysia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

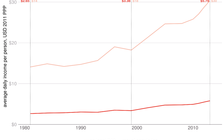
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Malaysia – live on less than $8.39 a day compared with an average $30.33 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Malaysia was $14.85 and in 2013 it was $24.54.

Malaysia income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Malaysia, 21% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

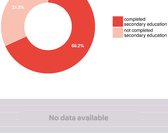
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2010, 68% of people in Malaysia have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Malaysia the under-five mortality rate is 8 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Myanmar**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Myanmar.

the P20 in Myanmar

11,982,654 people in Myanmar are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 23% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

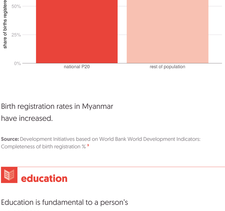
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Myanmar – live on between $1.56 and $2.42 a day compared with an average $5.76 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Myanmar was $1.03 and in 2013 it was $3.94.

Myanmar income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Myanmar, 29% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 38% experience stunting compared with 26% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

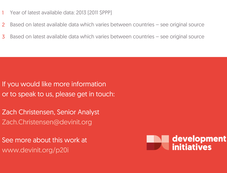
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Myanmar 69% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 88% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Myanmar have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

13% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 50% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Myanmar the under-five mortality rate is 51 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 99 per 1,000 live births compared with 56 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Philippines**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in the Philippines.

the P20 in the Philippines

23,795,328 people in the Philippines are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 24% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

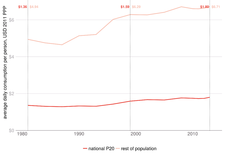
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within the Philippines – live on between $1.54 and $2.35 a day compared with an average $6.71 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in the Philippines was $4.70 and in 2013 it was $4.91.

Philippines income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In the Philippines, 33% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

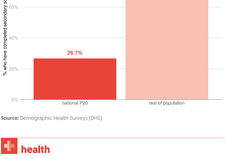
Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2013, 70% of people in the Philippines have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

27% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 72% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

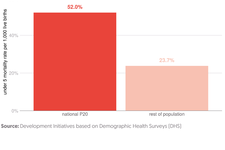
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In the Philippines the under-five mortality rate is 27 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 52 per 1,000 live births compared with 24 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Singapore**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Singapore.

the P20 in Singapore

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Singapore income trends

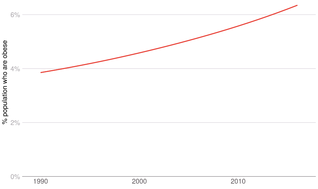
No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Singapore 6% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



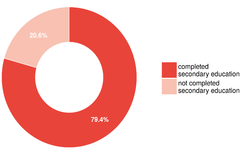
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Singapore 79% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Singapore the under-five mortality rate is 3 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Thailand**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Thailand.

the P20 in Thailand

163,488 people in Thailand are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

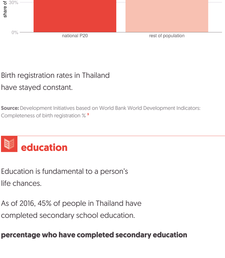
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Thailand – live on less than $6.68 a day compared with an average $17.18 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Thailand was $7.30 and in 2013 it was $12.06.

Thailand income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Thailand, 10% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

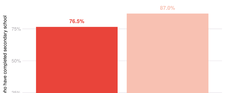
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Thailand 100% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Thailand have stayed constant.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2016, 45% of people in Thailand have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

77% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 87% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Thailand the under-five mortality rate is 12 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Timor-Leste**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Timor-Leste.

the P20 in Timor-Leste

693,267 people in Timor-Leste are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 59% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

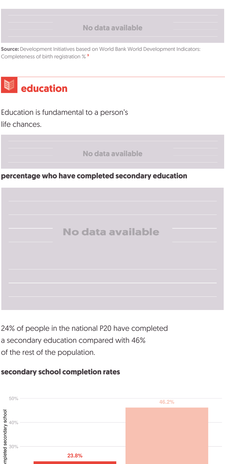
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Timor-Leste – live on between $1.17 and $1.60 a day compared with an average $3.09 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Timor-Leste was $1.23 and in 2013 it was $1.80.

Timor-Leste income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Timor-Leste, 50% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

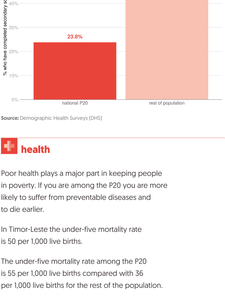
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Timor-Leste 50% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 56% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

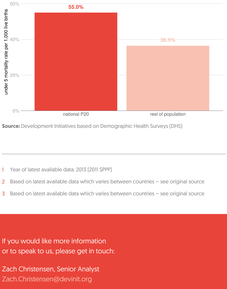
No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

24% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 46% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Timor-Leste the under-five mortality rate is 50 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 55 per 1,000 live births compared with 36 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPI]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Viet Nam**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Viet Nam.

the P20 in Viet Nam

5,950,065 people in Viet Nam are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 7% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

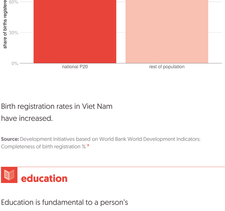
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Viet Nam – live on between $2.26 and $3.93 a day compared with an average $9.36 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Viet Nam was $2.28 and in 2013 it was $6.52.

Viet Nam income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Viet Nam, 25% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

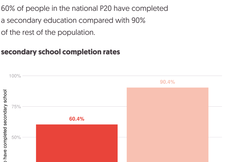
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Viet Nam 91% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 98% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Viet Nam have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

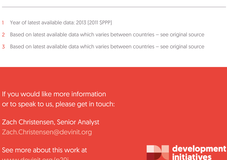
Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2009, 65% of people in Viet Nam have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

60% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 90% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Viet Nam the under-five mortality rate is 22 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 53 per 1,000 live births compared with 25 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Afghanistan**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Afghanistan.

the P20 in Afghanistan

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Afghanistan income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Afghanistan, 41% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Afghanistan 30% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 46% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

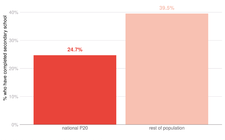
No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

25% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 40% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Afghanistan the under-five mortality rate is 70 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 81 per 1,000 live births compared with 56 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Bangladesh**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Bangladesh.

the P20 in Bangladesh

59,577,690 people in Bangladesh are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 38% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

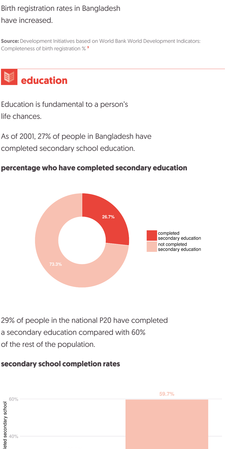
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Bangladesh – live on between $1.44 and $2.00 a day compared with an average $4.22 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Bangladesh was $2.02 and in 2013 it was $2.60.

Bangladesh income trends



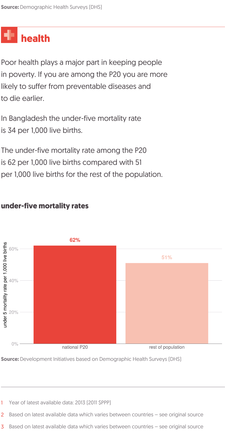
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Bangladesh, 36% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 49% experience stunting compared with 32% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Bangladesh 15% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 21% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Bangladesh have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2001, 27% of people in Bangladesh have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

29% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 60% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Bangladesh the under-five mortality rate is 34 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 62 per 1,000 live births compared with 51 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

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3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Bhutan**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Bhutan.

the P20 in Bhutan

9,456 people in Bhutan are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 1% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

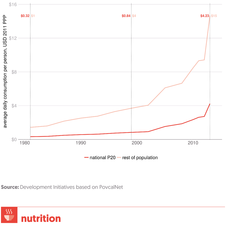
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Bhutan – live on less than $5.60 a day compared with an average $14.65 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Bhutan was $2.86 and in 2013 it was $10.42.

Bhutan income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

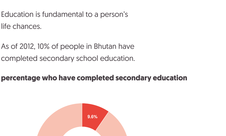
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Bhutan 100% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

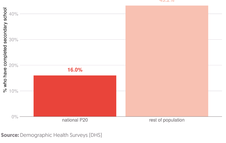
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2012, 10% of people in Bhutan have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



16% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 43% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Bhutan the under-five mortality rate is 32 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: India

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in India.

the P20 in India

471,095,660 people in India are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 37% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within India – live on between $1.58 and $2.02 a day compared with an average $4.58 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in India was $1.88 and in 2013 it was $2.96.

India income trends

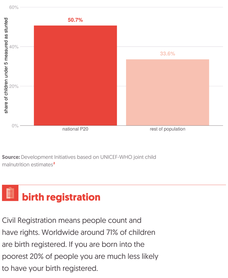
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In India, 38% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 51% experience stunting compared with 34% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Birth registration rates in India have increased.

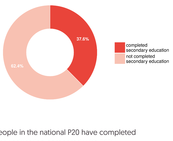
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

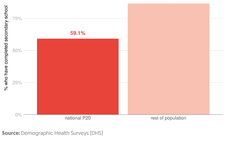
As of 2011, 38% of people in India have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



59% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 86% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

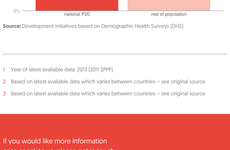
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In India the under-five mortality rate is 43 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 75 per 1,000 live births compared with 42 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Iran.

the P20 in Iran

328,514 people in Iran are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

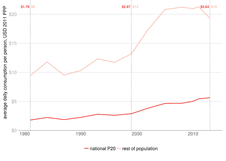
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Iran – live on less than $7.63 a day compared with an average $19.33 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Iran was $10.30 and in 2013 it was $13.69.

Iran income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Iran, 7% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

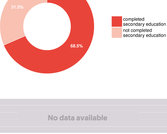
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2014, 68% of people in Iran have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Iran the under-five mortality rate is 15 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Maldives**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in the Maldives.

the P20 in the Maldives

44,729 people in the Maldives are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 11% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

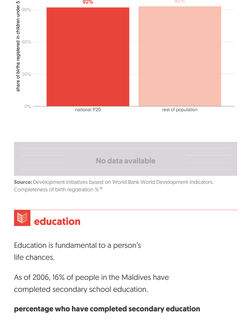
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within the Maldives – live on between $2.02 and $3.25 a day compared with an average $8.73 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 2013 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in the Maldives was $6.36.

Maldives income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

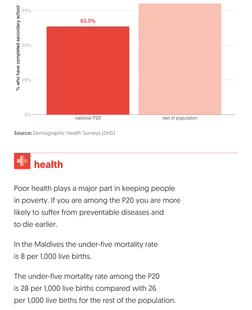
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In the Maldives 92% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 93% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

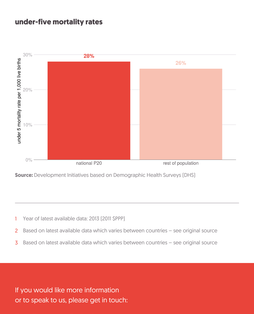
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2006, 16% of people in the Maldives have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



64% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 80% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In the Maldives the under-five mortality rate is 8 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 28 per 1,000 live births compared with 26 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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P20 profile: **Nepal**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Nepal.

the P20 in Nepal

6,981,910 people in Nepal are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 25% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

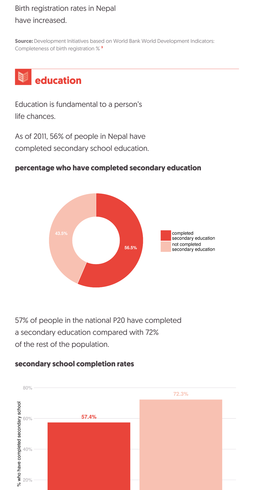
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Nepal – live on between $1.64 and $2.35 a day compared with an average $5.19 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Nepal was $1.99 and in 2013 it was $3.30.

Nepal income trends



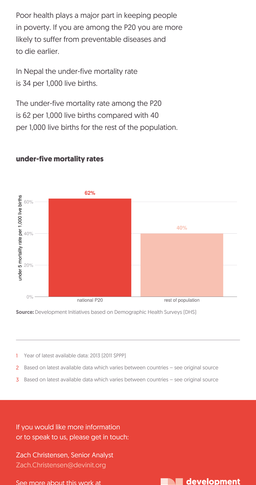
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Nepal, 36% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 48% experience stunting compared with 33% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



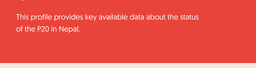
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Nepal 55% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 59% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Nepal have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2011, 56% of people in Nepal have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

57% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 72% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Nepal the under-five mortality rate is 34 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 62 per 1,000 live births compared with 40 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

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P20 profile: **Pakistan**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Pakistan.

the P20 in Pakistan

43,410,337 people in Pakistan are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 24% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Pakistan – live on between $1.80 and $2.41 a day compared with an average $4.85 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Pakistan was $2.34 and in 2013 it was $2.87.

Pakistan income trends

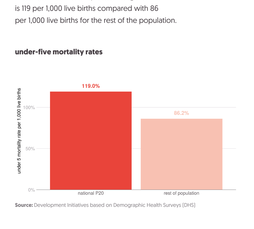
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Pakistan, 45% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 61% experience stunting compared with 40% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Pakistan 5% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 44% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Pakistan have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2014, 37% of people in Pakistan have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

11% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 54% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Pakistan the under-five mortality rate is 79 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 119 per 1,000 live births compared with 86 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPR)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: Sri Lanka

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Sri Lanka.

the P20 in Sri Lanka

1,283,237 people in Sri Lanka are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 6% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Sri Lanka – live on between $2.38 and $3.60 a day compared with an average $9.13 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Sri Lanka was $4.25 and in 2013 it was $6.33.

Sri Lanka income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Sri Lanka, 17% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

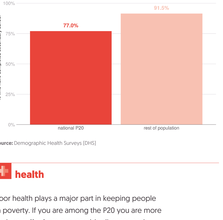
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Sri Lanka 97% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 98% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

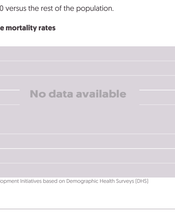
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2009, 74% of people in Sri Lanka have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



77% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 91% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Sri Lanka the under-five mortality rate is 9 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

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P20 profile: **Armenia**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Armenia.

the P20 in Armenia

210,615 people in Armenia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 7% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

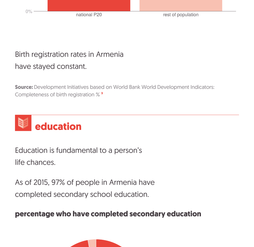
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Armenia – live on between $2.31 and $3.43 a day compared with an average $7.04 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Armenia was $3.13 and in 2013 it was $4.38.

Armenia income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Armenia, 9% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 12% experience stunting compared with 9% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Armenia 98% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 99% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Armenia have stayed constant.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2015, 97% of people in Armenia have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

93% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 98% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Armenia the under-five mortality rate is 13 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 25 per 1,000 live births compared with 20 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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P20 profile: **Azerbaijan**

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Azerbaijan.

the P20 in Azerbaijan

0 people in Azerbaijan are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

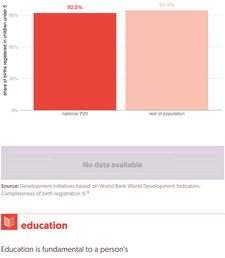
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Azerbaijan – live on between $9.51 and $11.50 a day compared with an average $16.58 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Azerbaijan was $5.14 and in 2013 it was $6.35.

Azerbaijan income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Azerbaijan, 18% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

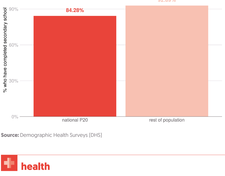
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Azerbaijan 92% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 94% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

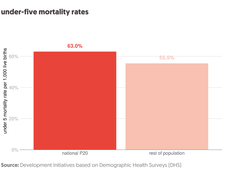
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2015, 96% of people in Azerbaijan have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



84% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 93% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Azerbaijan the under-five mortality rate is 31 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 63 per 1,000 live births compared with 56 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

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3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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P20 profile:
Bahrain

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Bahrain.

the P20 in Bahrain

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Bahrain income trends

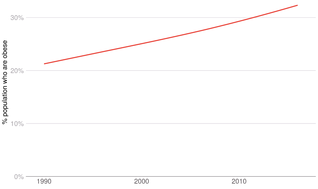
No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Bahrain 32% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



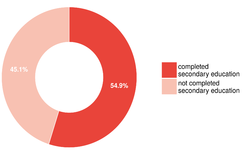
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Bahrain 55% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Bahrain the under-five mortality rate is 8 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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P20 profile: **Cyprus**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Cyprus.

the P20 in Cyprus

0 people in Cyprus are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

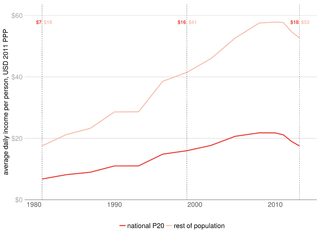
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Cyprus – live on between $15.25 and $22.75 a day compared with an average $52.72 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Cyprus was $25.51 and in 2013 it was $35.20.

Cyprus income trends

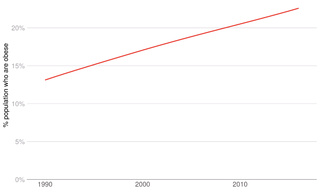


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Cyprus 23% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



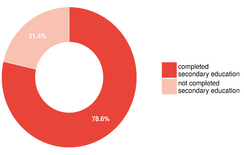
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Cyprus 79% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Cyprus the under-five mortality rate is 3 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

See more about this work at
www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Georgia**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Georgia.

the P20 in Georgia

507,091 people in Georgia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 13% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

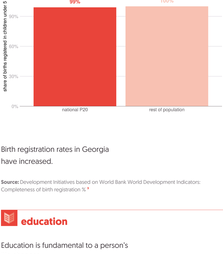
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Georgia – live on between $1.68 and $3.04 a day compared with an average $8.14 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Georgia was $4.19 and in 2013 it was $6.00.

Georgia income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Georgia 99% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Georgia have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2014, 97% of people in Georgia have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Georgia the under-five mortality rate is 11 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: Iraq

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Iraq.

the P20 in Iraq

2,449,798 people in Iraq are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 7% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

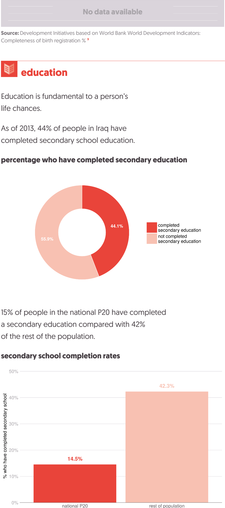
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Iraq – live on between $2.31 and $3.41 a day compared with an average $6.91 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Iraq was $3.97 and in 2013 it was $4.24.

Iraq income trends



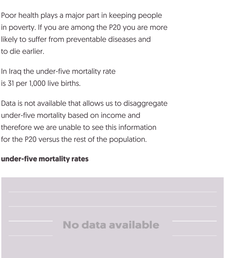
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Iraq, 22% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 24% experience stunting compared with 21% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



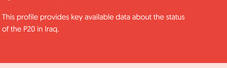
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Iraq 98% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

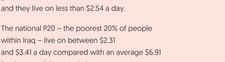
Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2013, 44% of people in Iraq have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

15% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 42% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Iraq the under-five mortality rate is 31 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPI]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Israel**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Israel.

the P20 in Israel

54,078 people in Israel are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 1% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Israel – live on less than $12.00 a day compared with an average $39.33 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Israel was $22.18 and in 2013 it was $31.50.

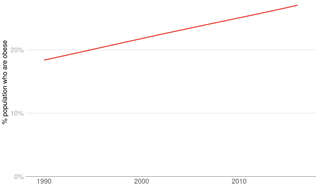
Israel income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Israel 27% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



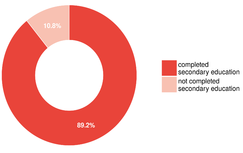
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Israel 89% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Israel the under-five mortality rate is 4 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Jordan**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Jordan.

the P20 in Jordan

89,853 people in Jordan are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 1% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Jordan – live on less than $5.29 a day compared with an average $11.64 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Jordan was $6.27 and in 2013 it was $7.48.

Jordan income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Jordan, 8% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 14% experience stunting compared with 6% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

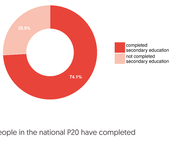
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

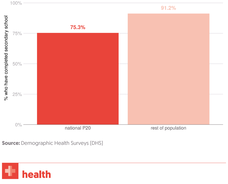
As of 2010, 74% of people in Jordan have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



75% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 91% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

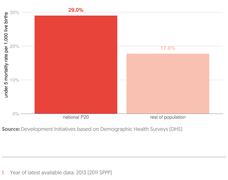
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Jordan the under-five mortality rate is 18 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 29 per 1,000 live births compared with 18 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:
Kuwait

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Kuwait.

the P20 in Kuwait

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Kuwait income trends

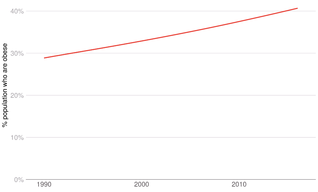
No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Kuwait 41% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



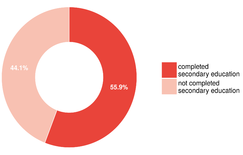
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Kuwait 56% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Kuwait the under-five mortality rate is 8 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Lebanon**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Lebanon.

the P20 in Lebanon

3,228 people in Lebanon are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

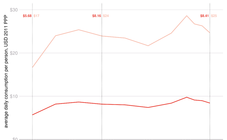
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Lebanon – live on less than $11.50 a day compared with an average $24.67 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Lebanon was $15.77 and in 2013 it was $16.26.

Lebanon income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2007, 54% of people in Lebanon have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Lebanon the under-five mortality rate is 8 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]
2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source
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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:

Occupied Palestinian Territory

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Palestine.

the P20 in Palestine

35,619 people in Palestine are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 1% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

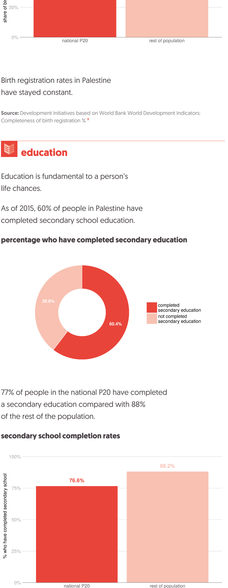
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Palestine – live on less than $5.50 a day compared with an average $12.62 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Palestine was $8.59 and in 2013 it was $8.42.

Palestine income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Palestine, 7% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 7% experience stunting compared with 7% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

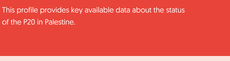
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Palestine 100% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 99% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Palestine have stayed constant.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

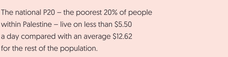
Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2015, 60% of people in Palestine have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

77% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 88% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

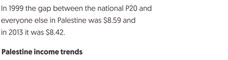
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Palestine the under-five mortality rate is 19 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile:
Oman

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Oman.

the P20 in Oman

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Oman income trends

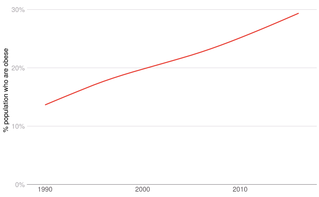
No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Oman 29% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



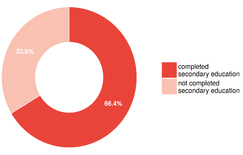
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Oman 66% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Oman the under-five mortality rate is 11 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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P20 profile:
Qatar

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Qatar.

the P20 in Qatar

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Qatar income trends

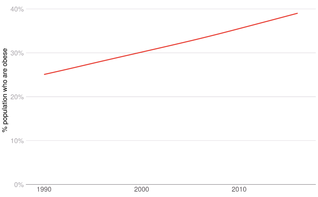
No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Qatar 39% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



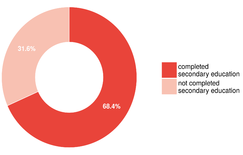
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Qatar 68% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Qatar the under-five mortality rate is 8 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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P20 profile:
Saudi Arabia

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Saudi Arabia.

the P20 in Saudi Arabia

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Saudi Arabia income trends

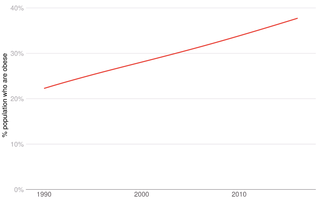
No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Saudi Arabia 38% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



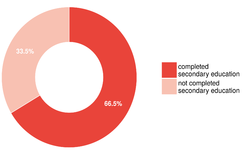
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Saudi Arabia 67% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Saudi Arabia the under-five mortality rate is 13 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:
Syrian Arab Republic

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Syria.

the P20 in Syria

3,573,031 people in Syria are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 18% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

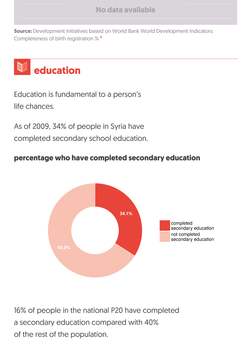
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Syria – live on between $1.78 and $2.64 a day compared with an average $6.18 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Syria was $4.95 and in 2013 it was $4.13.

Syria income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

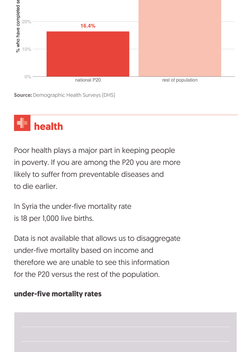
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Syria 93% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 97% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2009, 34% of people in Syria have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

16% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 40% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Syria the under-five mortality rate is 18 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]
2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source
3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
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P20 profile: **Turkey**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Turkey.

the P20 in Turkey

1,018,474 people in Turkey are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 1% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

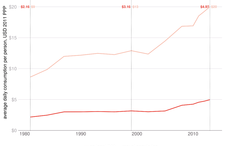
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Turkey – live on less than $7.19 a day compared with an average $20.01 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Turkey was $9.74 and in 2013 it was $15.04.

Turkey income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Turkey, 10% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Turkey 98% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 99% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Turkey have increased.

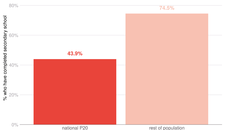
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

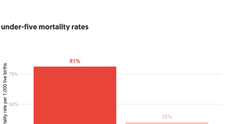
As of 2015, 56% of people in Turkey have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



44% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 75% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Turkey the under-five mortality rate is 13 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 81 per 1,000 live births compared with 35 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:
United Arab Emirates

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in the UAE.

the P20 in the UAE

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

UAE income trends

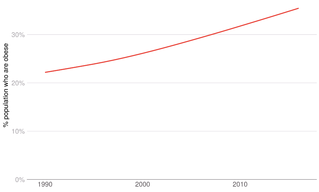
No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In the UAE 35% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



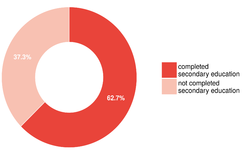
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In the UAE 63% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In the UAE the under-five mortality rate is 8 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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P20 profile: **Yemen**

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Yemen.

the P20 in Yemen

8,294,775 people in Yemen are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 32% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

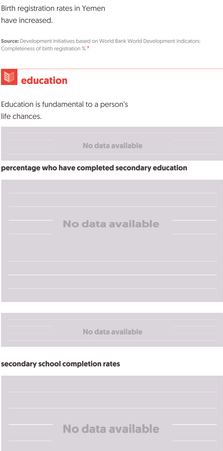
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Yemen – live on between $1.34 and $2.04 a day compared with an average $4.90 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Yemen was $4.44 and in 2013 it was $3.34.

Yemen income trends



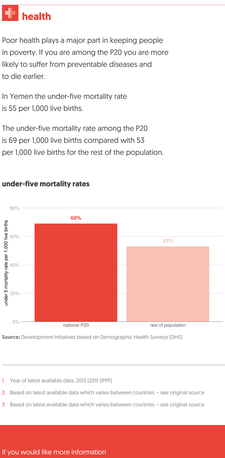
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Yemen, 46% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 59% experience stunting compared with 43% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Yemen 17% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 36% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Yemen have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Yemen the under-five mortality rate is 55 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 69 per 1,000 live births compared with 53 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPI)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:
Aruba

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Aruba.

the P20 in Aruba

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Aruba income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

obesity rate

No data available

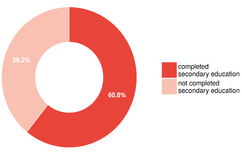
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Aruba 61% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

No data available

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

See more about this work at
www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Bahamas**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in the Bahamas.

the P20 in the Bahamas

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Bahamas income trends

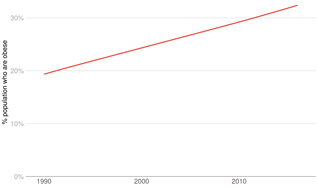
No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In the Bahamas 32% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



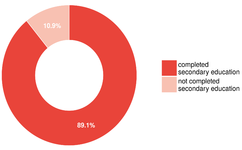
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In the Bahamas 89% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In the Bahamas the under-five mortality rate is 11 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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P20 profile: **Barbados**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Barbados.

the P20 in Barbados

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Barbados income trends

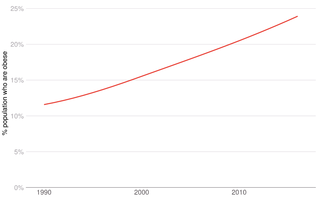
No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Barbados 24% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



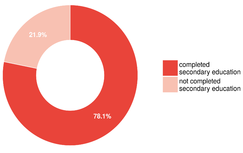
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Barbados 78% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Barbados the under-five mortality rate is 12 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Cuba**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Cuba.

the P20 in Cuba

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Cuba income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

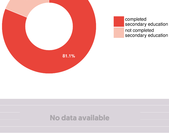
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2012, 81% of people in Cuba have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Cuba the under-five mortality rate is 6 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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P20 profile: **Dominican Republic**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in the Dominican Republic.

the P20 in the Dominican Republic

599,989 people in the Dominican Republic are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 6% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

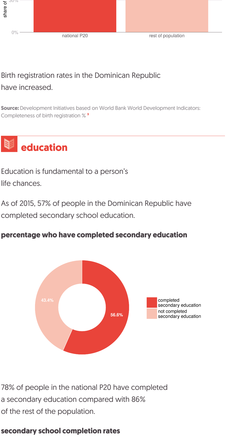
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within the Dominican Republic – live on between $2.43 and $4.31 a day compared with an average $14.48 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in the Dominican Republic was $14.30 and in 2013 it was $11.47.

Dominican Republic income trends



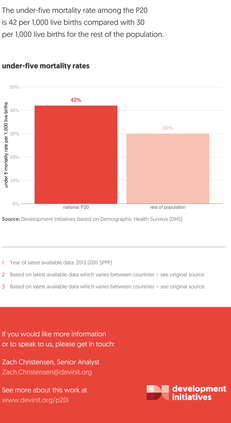
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In the Dominican Republic, 7% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 12% experience stunting compared with 6% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



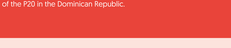
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In the Dominican Republic 73% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 94% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in the Dominican Republic have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

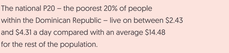
Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2015, 57% of people in the Dominican Republic have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

78% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 86% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

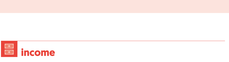
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In the Dominican Republic the under-five mortality rate is 31 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 42 per 1,000 live births compared with 30 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Grenada**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Grenada.

the P20 in Grenada

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[2]

income

No data available

Grenada income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[3]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Grenada the under-five mortality rate is 16 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPI)
2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source
3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Guadeloupe**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Guadeloupe.

the P20 in Guadeloupe

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Guadeloupe income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

obesity rate

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

No data available

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Haiti**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Haiti.

the P20 in Haiti

3,739,520 people in Haiti are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 36% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

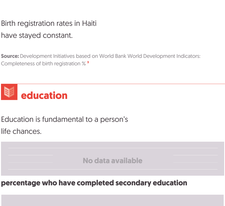
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Haiti – live on between $0.98 and $1.74 a day compared with an average $5.17 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Haiti was $3.27 and in 2013 it was $3.96.

Haiti income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Haiti, 22% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 31% experience stunting compared with 19% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

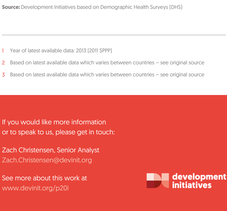
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Haiti 71% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 84% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Haiti have stayed constant.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

7% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 35% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Haiti the under-five mortality rate is 67 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 104 per 1,000 live births compared with 86 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPI]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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P20 profile: **Jamaica**

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Jamaica.

the P20 in Jamaica

139,743 people in Jamaica are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 5% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Jamaica – live on between $2.52 and $4.23 a day compared with an average $13.69 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Jamaica was $10.11 and in 2013 it was $10.64.

Jamaica income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Jamaica, 6% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

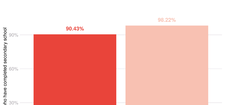
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Jamaica 99% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Jamaica have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

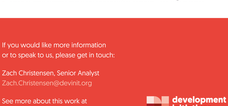
Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2011, 61% of people in Jamaica have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

90% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 98% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Jamaica the under-five mortality rate is 15 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Martinique**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Martinique.

the P20 in Martinique

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Martinique income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

obesity rate

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

No data available

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:
Netherlands Antilles

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in the Netherlands Antilles.

the P20 in the Netherlands Antilles

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Netherlands Antilles income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

obesity rate

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

No data available

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:
Puerto Rico

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Puerto Rico.

the P20 in Puerto Rico

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Puerto Rico income trends

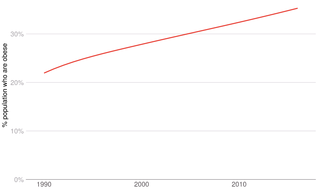
No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Puerto Rico 35% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



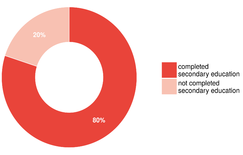
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Puerto Rico 80% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

No data available

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Saint Lucia**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Saint Lucia.

the P20 in Saint Lucia

75,660 people in Saint Lucia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 42% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

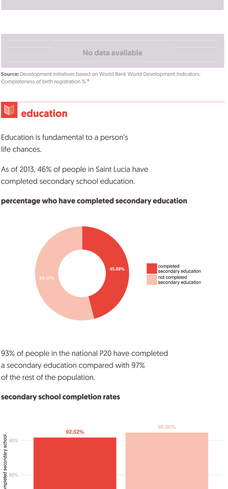
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Saint Lucia – live on between $0.75 and $1.50 a day compared with an average $4.76 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Saint Lucia was $3.37 and in 2013 it was $3.77.

Saint Lucia income trends



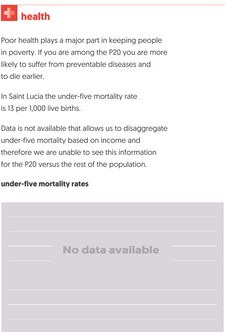
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Saint Lucia, 2% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 5% experience stunting compared with 2% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

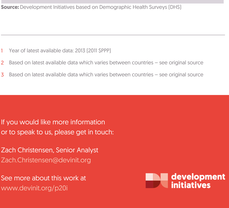
Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2013, 46% of people in Saint Lucia have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

93% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 97% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Saint Lucia the under-five mortality rate is 13 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Saint Vincent.

the P20 in Saint Vincent

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

Saint Vincent income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Saint Vincent the under-five mortality rate is 17 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Trinidad and Tobago**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Trinidad and Tobago.

the P20 in Trinidad and Tobago

22,540 people in Trinidad and Tobago are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 2% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

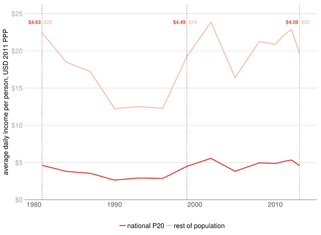
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Trinidad and Tobago – live on less than $6.68 a day compared with an average $19.69 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Trinidad and Tobago was $14.76 and in 2013 it was $15.10.

Trinidad and Tobago income trends

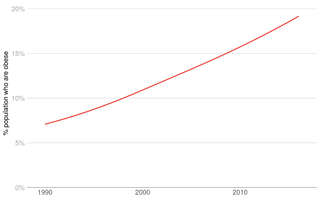


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Trinidad and Tobago 19% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



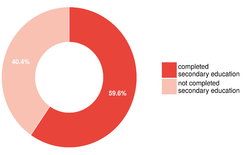
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Trinidad and Tobago 60% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Trinidad and Tobago the under-five mortality rate is 18 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:

United States Virgin Islands

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in the US Virgin Islands.

the P20 in the US Virgin Islands

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

US Virgin Islands income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

obesity rate

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

No data available

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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P20 profile: **Belize**

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Belize.

the P20 in Belize

62,618 people in Belize are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 18% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Belize – live on between $0.90 and $2.67 a day compared with an average $11.39 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Belize was $9.14 and in 2013 it was $9.87.

Belize income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Belize, 15% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

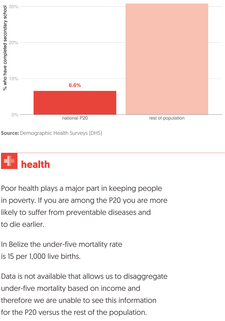
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Belize 94% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 97% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Belize have stayed constant.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2010, 84% of people in Belize have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

7% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 31% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Belize the under-five mortality rate is 15 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Costa Rica**

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Costa Rica.

the P20 in Costa Rica

128,014 people in Costa Rica are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 3% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

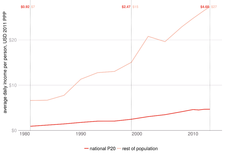
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Costa Rica – live on less than $7.22 a day compared with an average $27.34 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Costa Rica was $12.58 and in 2013 it was $22.66.

Costa Rica income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Birth registration rates in Costa Rica have decreased.

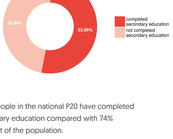
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

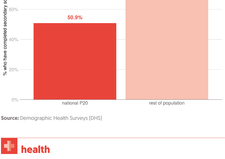
As of 2015, 53% of people in Costa Rica have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



51% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 74% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Costa Rica the under-five mortality rate is 9 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: El Salvador

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in El Salvador.

the P20 in El Salvador

439,258 people in El Salvador are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 7% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within El Salvador – live on between $2.22 and $3.99 a day compared with an average $11.94 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in El Salvador was $9.51 and in 2013 it was $9.13.

El Salvador income trends

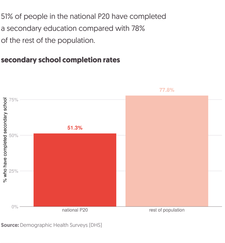
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In El Salvador, 14% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 24% experience stunting compared with 10% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In El Salvador 98% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 99% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in El Salvador have decreased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2013, 41% of people in El Salvador have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

51% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 78% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In El Salvador the under-five mortality rate is 15 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

See more about this work at www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Guatemala**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Guatemala.

the P20 in Guatemala

2,628,148 people in Guatemala are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 17% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

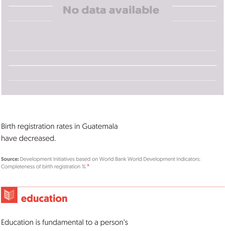
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Guatemala – live on between $1.46 and $2.81 a day compared with an average $10.55 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Guatemala was $10.65 and in 2013 it was $8.67.

Guatemala income trends



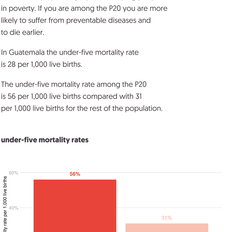
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Guatemala, 47% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 66% experience stunting compared with 40% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Birth registration rates in Guatemala have decreased.

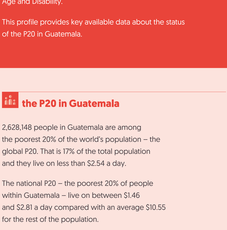
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

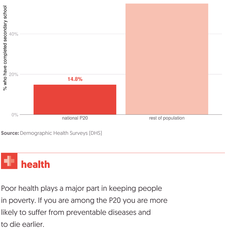
As of 2014, 37% of people in Guatemala have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



15% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 55% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

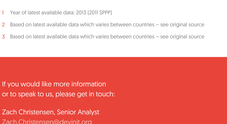
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Guatemala the under-five mortality rate is 28 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 56 per 1,000 live births compared with 31 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Honduras**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Honduras.

the P20 in Honduras

2,193,517 people in Honduras are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 25% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

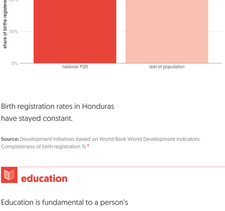
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Honduras – live on between $0.88 and $2.09 a day compared with an average $9.64 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Honduras was $7.08 and in 2013 it was $8.36.

Honduras income trends



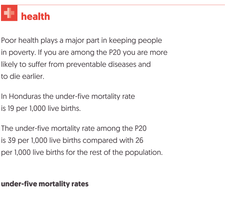
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Honduras, 23% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 42% experience stunting compared with 16% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Honduras 92% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 94% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Honduras have stayed constant.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2014, 32% of people in Honduras have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

28% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 55% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Honduras the under-five mortality rate is 19 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 39 per 1,000 live births compared with 26 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Mexico**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Mexico.

the P20 in Mexico

9,508,381 people in Mexico are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 8% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

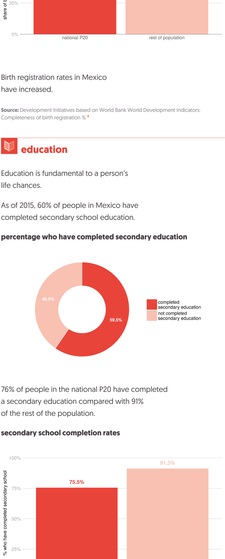
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Mexico – live on between $2.08 and $3.79 a day compared with an average $11.95 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Mexico was $8.99 and in 2013 it was $9.27.

Mexico income trends



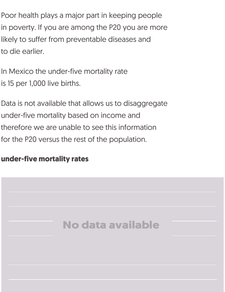
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Mexico, 12% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 23% experience stunting compared with 9% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



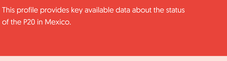
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Mexico 83% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 96% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Mexico have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

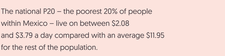
Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2015, 60% of people in Mexico have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

76% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 91% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

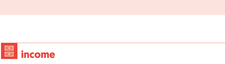
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Mexico the under-five mortality rate is 15 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Nicaragua**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Nicaragua.

the P20 in Nicaragua

496,755 people in Nicaragua are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 8% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Nicaragua – live on between $1.95 and $3.68 a day compared with an average $11.89 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Nicaragua was $4.99 and in 2013 it was $9.30.

Nicaragua income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Nicaragua, 17% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

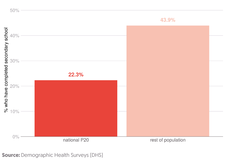
No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

22% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 44% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

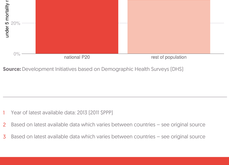
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Nicaragua the under-five mortality rate is 20 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 64 per 1,000 live births compared with 36 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Panama**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Panama.

the P20 in Panama

212,028 people in Panama are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 6% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

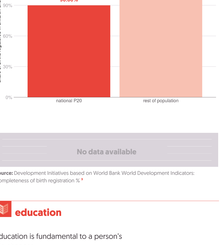
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Panama – live on between $2.44 and $5.84 a day compared with an average $25.84 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Panama was $15.26 and in 2013 it was $22.27.

Panama income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Panama 90% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 98% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2010, 61% of people in Panama have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

57% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 85% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Panama the under-five mortality rate is 16 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Argentina**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Argentina.

the P20 in Argentina

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[2]

income

No data available

Argentina income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

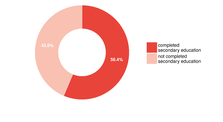
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[3]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Argentina 99% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[4]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2003, 56% of people in Argentina have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Argentina the under-five mortality rate is 11 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPI]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Bolivia.

the P20 in Bolivia

971,865 people in Bolivia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 9% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

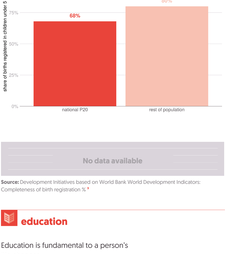
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Bolivia – live on between $1.44 and $4.45 a day compared with an average $17.08 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Bolivia was $9.60 and in 2013 it was $14.55.

Bolivia income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Bolivia, 16% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

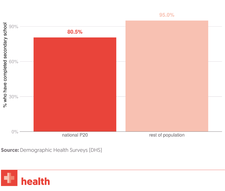
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Bolivia 68% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 80% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

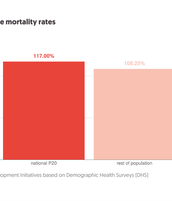
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2012, 52% of people in Bolivia have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



81% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 95% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Bolivia the under-five mortality rate is 37 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 117 per 1,000 live births compared with 108 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

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P20 profile: **Brazil**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Brazil.

the P20 in Brazil

11,759,798 people in Brazil are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 6% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

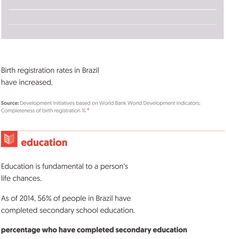
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Brazil – live on between $2.29 and $5.60 a day compared with an average $24.31 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Brazil was $13.01 and in 2013 it was $20.91.

Brazil income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Birth registration rates in Brazil have increased.

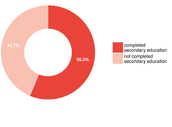
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

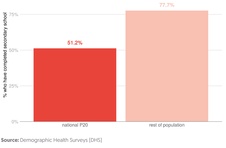
As of 2014, 56% of people in Brazil have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



51% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 78% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

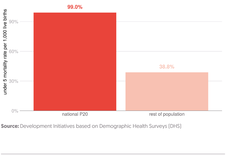
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Brazil the under-five mortality rate is 15 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 99 per 1,000 live births compared with 39 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Chile**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Chile.

the P20 in Chile

270,948 people in Chile are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 2% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

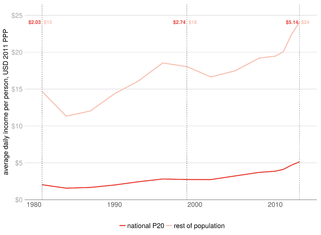
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Chile – live on less than $7.38 a day compared with an average $24.08 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Chile was $15.30 and in 2013 it was $18.94.

Chile income trends

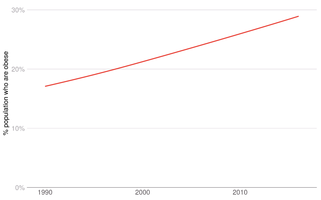


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Chile 29% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



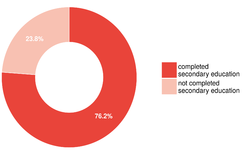
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Chile 76% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Chile the under-five mortality rate is 8 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Colombia**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Colombia.

the P20 in Colombia

4,533,217 people in Colombia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 10% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

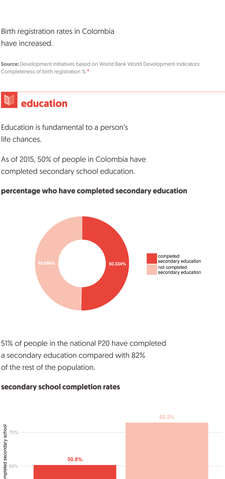
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Colombia – live on between $1.76 and $3.94 a day compared with an average $17.02 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Colombia was $9.38 and in 2013 it was $14.55.

Colombia income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Birth registration rates in Colombia have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

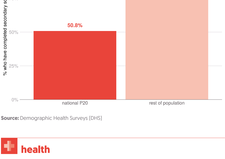
Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2015, 50% of people in Colombia have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

51% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 82% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

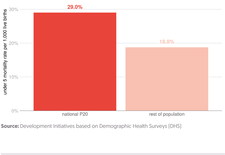
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Colombia the under-five mortality rate is 15 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 29 per 1,000 live births compared with 19 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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P20 profile: **Ecuador**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Ecuador.

the P20 in Ecuador

931,660 people in Ecuador are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 6% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

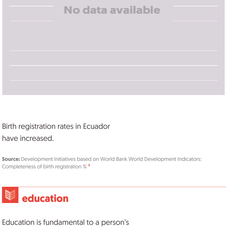
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Ecuador – live on between $2.35 and $4.58 a day compared with an average $16.14 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Ecuador was $8.18 and in 2013 it was $13.07.

Ecuador income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Ecuador, 24% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Birth registration rates in Ecuador have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[2]

education

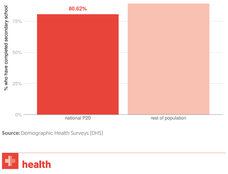
Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2015, 52% of people in Ecuador have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

81% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 89% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Ecuador the under-five mortality rate is 21 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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P20 profile:
French Guiana

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in French Guiana.

the P20 in French Guiana

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

French Guiana income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

obesity rate

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

No data available

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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P20 profile: **Guyana**

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Guyana.

the P20 in Guyana

87,899 people in Guyana are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 12% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

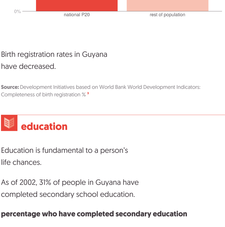
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Guyana – live on between $1.57 and $3.66 a day compared with an average $12.05 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Guyana was $6.67 and in 2013 it was $9.77.

Guyana income trends



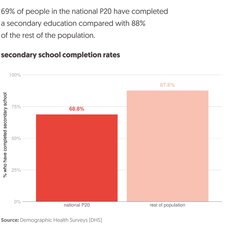
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Guyana, 11% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 20% experience stunting compared with 8% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



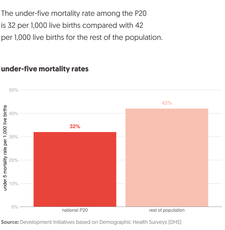
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Guyana 84% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 91% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Guyana have decreased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2002, 31% of people in Guyana have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

69% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 88% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Guyana the under-five mortality rate is 32 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 32 per 1,000 live births compared with 42 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Paraguay**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Paraguay.

the P20 in Paraguay

268,367 people in Paraguay are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 4% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

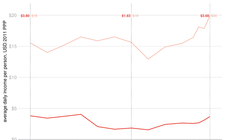
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Paraguay – live on less than $5.46 a day compared with an average $19.92 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Paraguay was $13.80 and in 2013 it was $16.24.

Paraguay income trends



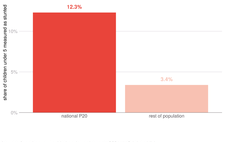
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Paraguay, 6% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 12% experience stunting compared with 3% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Birth registration rates in Paraguay have increased.

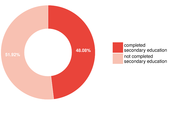
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

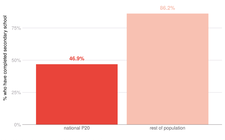
As of 2015, 48% of people in Paraguay have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



47% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 86% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

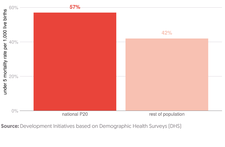
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Paraguay the under-five mortality rate is 20 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 57 per 1,000 live births compared with 42 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
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P20 profile: **Peru**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Peru.

the P20 in Peru

2,349,732 people in Peru are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 8% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Peru – live on between $2.05 and $4.54 a day compared with an average $15.27 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Peru was $9.67 and in 2013 it was $12.39.

Peru income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Peru, 13% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

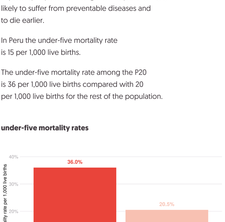
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Peru 95% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 98% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Peru have stayed constant.

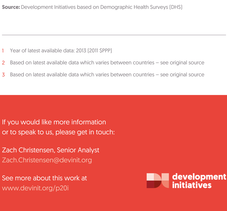
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2015, 62% of people in Peru have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



73% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 91% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Peru the under-five mortality rate is 15 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 36 per 1,000 live births compared with 20 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

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P20 profile: **Suriname**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Suriname.

the P20 in Suriname

114,154 people in Suriname are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 21% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Suriname – live on between $0.01 and $2.31 a day compared with an average $13.87 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Suriname was $8.51 and in 2013 it was $13.32.

Suriname income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

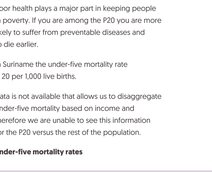
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Suriname 98% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

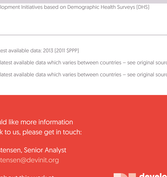
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2012, 62% of people in Suriname have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



12% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 54% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Suriname the under-five mortality rate is 20 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

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P20 profile: **Uruguay**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Uruguay.

the P20 in Uruguay

14,208 people in Uruguay are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Uruguay – live on less than $10.00 a day compared with an average $29.42 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Uruguay was $21.71 and in 2013 it was $22.50.

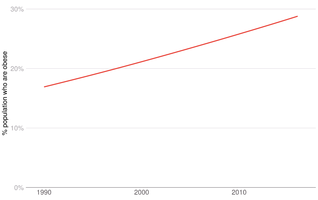
Uruguay income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Uruguay 29% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



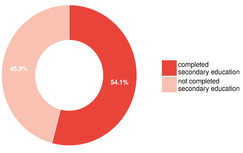
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Uruguay 54% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Uruguay the under-five mortality rate is 9 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Venezuela.

the P20 in Venezuela

2,960,860 people in Venezuela are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 10% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

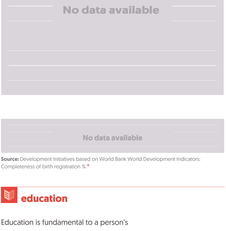
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Venezuela – live on between $0.01 and $4.89 a day compared with an average $17.45 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Venezuela was $9.82 and in 2013 it was $15.16.

Venezuela income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2015, 70% of people in Venezuela have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

70% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 82% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Venezuela the under-five mortality rate is 16 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

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development initiatives

all countries in region

P20 profile: **Australia**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Australia.

the P20 in Australia

80,683 people in Australia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Australia – live on less than $28.18 a day compared with an average $65.25 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Australia was $29.10 and in 2013 it was $44.78.

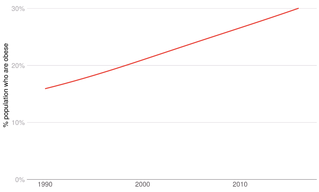
Australia income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Australia 30% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



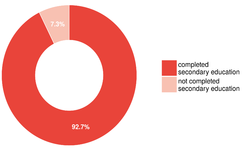
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Australia 93% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Australia the under-five mortality rate is 4 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:
Fiji

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Fiji.

the P20 in Fiji

56,445 people in Fiji are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 6% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

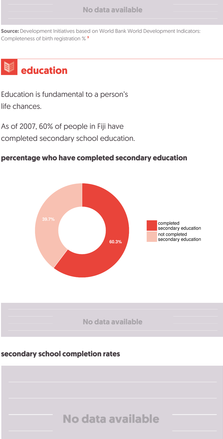
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Fiji – live on between $2.37 and $3.56 a day compared with an average $8.45 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Fiji was $5.54 and in 2013 it was $5.69.

Fiji income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2007, 60% of people in Fiji have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Fiji the under-five mortality rate is 22 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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P20 profile: **Kiribati**

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Kiribati.

the P20 in Kiribati

26,746 people in Kiribati are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 24% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

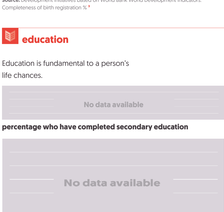
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Kiribati – live on between $1.32 and $2.29 a day compared with an average $5.71 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Kiribati was $4.30 and in 2013 it was $4.10.

Kiribati income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Kiribati 93% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 94% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Kiribati the under-five mortality rate is 54 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

See more about this work at
www.devinit.org/p20i

development initiatives

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P20 profile:
Marshall Islands

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in the Marshall Islands.

the P20 in the Marshall Islands

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[2]

income

No data available

Marshall Islands income trends

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

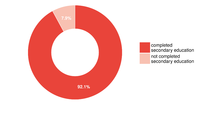
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[3]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In the Marshall Islands 92% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 96% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[4]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2011, 92% of people in the Marshall Islands have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In the Marshall Islands the under-five mortality rate is 35 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPF]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:

Micronesia (Federated States of)

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Micronesia.

the P20 in Micronesia

27,944 people in Micronesia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 28% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

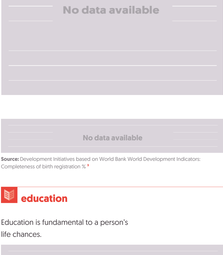
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Micronesia – live on between $1.00 and $2.15 a day compared with an average $5.91 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Micronesia was $6.07 and in 2013 it was $4.52.

Micronesia income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Micronesia the under-five mortality rate is 33 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile:
New Zealand

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in New Zealand.

the P20 in New Zealand

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

No data available

New Zealand income trends

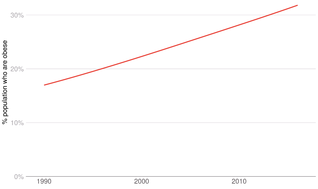
No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In New Zealand 32% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In New Zealand the under-five mortality rate is 5 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile:
Papua New Guinea

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Papua New Guinea.

the P20 in Papua New Guinea

3,795,744 people in Papua New Guinea are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 50% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

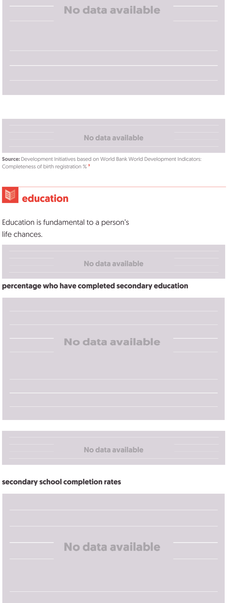
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Papua New Guinea – live on between $0.65 and $1.29 a day compared with an average $3.98 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Papua New Guinea was $2.95 and in 2013 it was $3.13.

Papua New Guinea income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Papua New Guinea the under-five mortality rate is 54 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)
2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source
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If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Samoa**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Samoa.

the P20 in Samoa

8,573 people in Samoa are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 5% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Samoa – live on less than $3.88 a day compared with an average $11.08 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Samoa was $5.97 and in 2013 it was $8.06.

Samoa income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Samoa, 5% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 6% experience stunting compared with 4% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

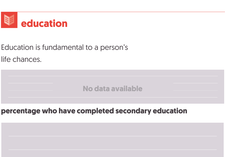
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Samoa 47% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 63% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Samoa have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Samoa the under-five mortality rate is 17 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]
2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source
3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

See more about this work at
www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Solomon Islands**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in the Solomon Islands.

the P20 in the Solomon Islands

236,332 people in the Solomon Islands are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 42% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

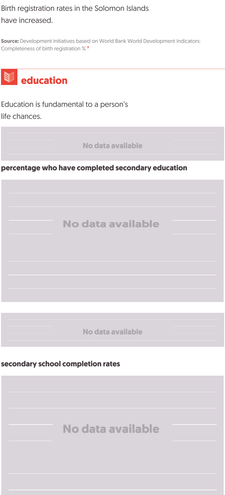
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within the Solomon Islands – live on between $1.05 and $1.72 a day compared with an average $4.25 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in the Solomon Islands was $3.79 and in 2013 it was $2.97.

Solomon Islands income trends



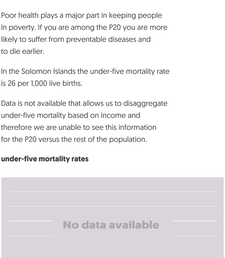
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In the Solomon Islands, 32% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 37% experience stunting compared with 30% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In the Solomon Islands 87% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 88% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in the Solomon Islands have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In the Solomon Islands the under-five mortality rate is 26 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys (DHS)

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Tonga**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Tonga.

the P20 in Tonga

4,004 people in Tonga are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 4% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Tonga – live on less than $4.56 a day compared with an average $11.60 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Tonga was $8.28 and in 2013 it was $8.25.

Tonga income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Tonga, 8% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

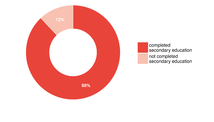
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Tonga 92% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 94% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

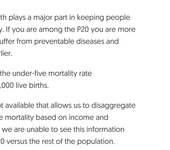
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2011, 88% of people in Tonga have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Tonga the under-five mortality rate is 16 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]
2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source
3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Tuvalu**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Tuvalu.

the P20 in Tuvalu

830 people in Tuvalu are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 8% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

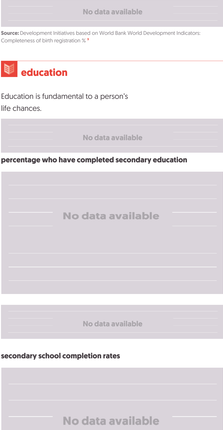
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Tuvalu – live on between $2.25 and $3.63 a day compared with an average $9.61 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Tuvalu was $6.68 and in 2013 it was $6.90.

Tuvalu income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

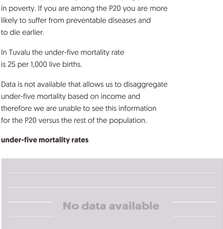
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Tuvalu 39% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 53% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Tuvalu the under-five mortality rate is 25 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

See more about this work at
www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Vanuatu**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Vanuatu.

the P20 in Vanuatu

63,924 people in Vanuatu are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 26% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

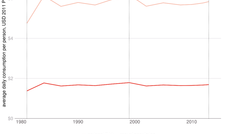
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Vanuatu – live on between $1.38 and $2.28 a day compared with an average $5.83 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Vanuatu was $4.39 and in 2013 it was $4.14.

Vanuatu income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Vanuatu, 28% of children under five years old experience stunting. It is not possible to disaggregate stunting rates between the national P20 and the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Vanuatu 33% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 46% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Vanuatu have increased.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

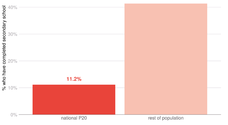
No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

11% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 41% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Vanuatu the under-five mortality rate is 28 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Albania**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Albania.

the P20 in Albania

89,653 people in Albania are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 3% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Albania – live on less than $4.31 a day compared with an average $8.61 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Albania was $3.60 and in 2013 it was $5.26.

Albania income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Albania 98% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 99% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

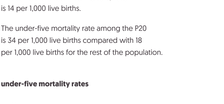
Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2012, 87% of people in Albania have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

40% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 73% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

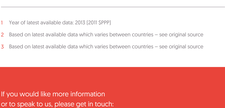
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Albania the under-five mortality rate is 14 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 34 per 1,000 live births compared with 18 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Belarus**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Belarus.

the P20 in Belarus

0 people in Belarus are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

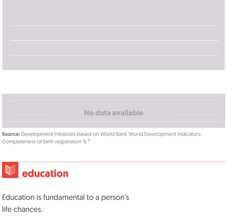
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Belarus – live on between $8.38 and $12.25 a day compared with an average $23.07 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Belarus was $3.64 and in 2013 it was $13.35.

Belarus income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2009, 92% of people in Belarus have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

100% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 100% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Belarus the under-five mortality rate is 4 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile:
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

the P20 in Bosnia and Herzegovina

11,603 people in Bosnia and Herzegovina are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

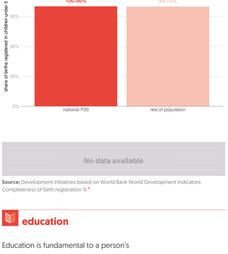
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Bosnia and Herzegovina – live on less than $9.55 a day compared with an average $21.51 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Bosnia and Herzegovina was $7.71 and in 2013 it was $14.50.

Bosnia and Herzegovina income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, 9% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 10% experience stunting compared with 9% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina 100% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2011, 57% of people in Bosnia and Herzegovina have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

91% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 98% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina the under-five mortality rate is 6 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Bulgaria**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Bulgaria.

the P20 in Bulgaria

233,890 people in Bulgaria are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 3% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Bulgaria – live on less than $8.46 a day compared with an average $20.70 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Bulgaria was $5.61 and in 2013 it was $15.67.

Bulgaria income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2015, 95% of people in Bulgaria have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Bulgaria the under-five mortality rate is 8 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Croatia**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Croatia.

the P20 in Croatia

72,039 people in Croatia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 2% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Croatia – live on less than $8.75 a day compared with an average $19.74 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Croatia was $11.02 and in 2013 it was $13.74.

Croatia income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2011, 89% of people in Croatia have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Croatia the under-five mortality rate is 5 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Czech Republic**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in the Czech Republic.

the P20 in the Czech Republic

0 people in the Czech Republic are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

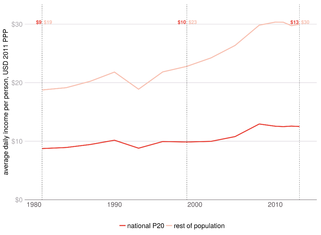
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within the Czech Republic – live on between $10.50 and $16.75 a day compared with an average $29.98 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in the Czech Republic was $12.92 and in 2013 it was $17.47.

Czech Republic income trends

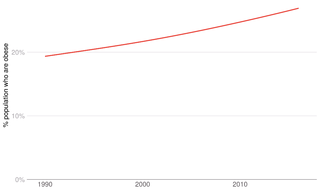


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In the Czech Republic 27% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



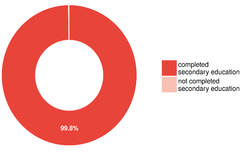
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In the Czech Republic 100% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In the Czech Republic the under-five mortality rate is 3 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Estonia**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Estonia.

the P20 in Estonia

15,662 people in Estonia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 1% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

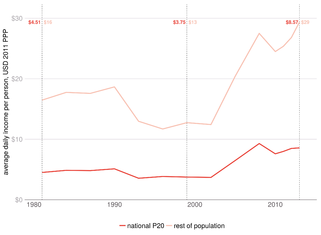
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Estonia – live on less than $13.00 a day compared with an average $29.37 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Estonia was $8.99 and in 2013 it was $20.79.

Estonia income trends

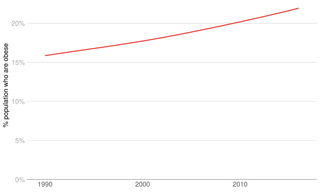


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Estonia 22% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



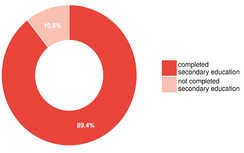
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Estonia 89% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Estonia the under-five mortality rate is 3 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

See more about this work at
www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Greece**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Greece.

the P20 in Greece

187,874 people in Greece are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 2% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

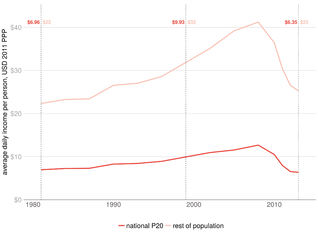
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Greece – live on less than $9.98 a day compared with an average $25.28 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Greece was $21.94 and in 2013 it was $18.93.

Greece income trends

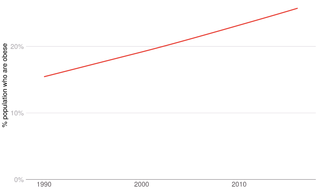


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Greece 26% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



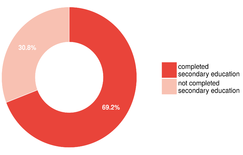
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Greece 69% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Greece the under-five mortality rate is 4 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Hungary**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Hungary.

the P20 in Hungary

24,133 people in Hungary are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

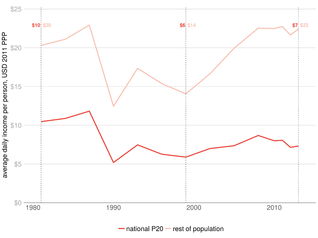
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Hungary – live on less than $10.50 a day compared with an average $22.41 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Hungary was $8.17 and in 2013 it was $15.10.

Hungary income trends

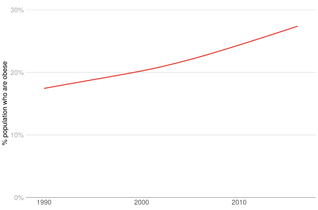


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Hungary 27% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



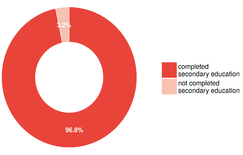
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Hungary 97% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Hungary the under-five mortality rate is 5 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Kosovo**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Kosovo.

the P20 in Kosovo

19,480 people in Kosovo are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 1% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

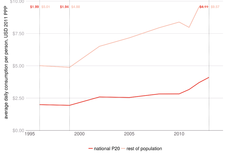
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Kosovo – live on less than $5.25 a day compared with an average $9.57 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Kosovo was $2.94 and in 2013 it was $5.46.

Kosovo income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

No data available

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]
2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source
3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Latvia**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Latvia.

the P20 in Latvia

35,153 people in Latvia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 2% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

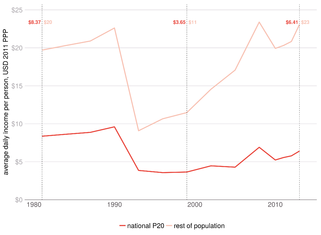
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Latvia – live on less than $9.93 a day compared with an average $23.06 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Latvia was $7.83 and in 2013 it was $16.65.

Latvia income trends

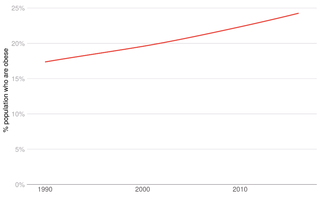


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Latvia 24% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



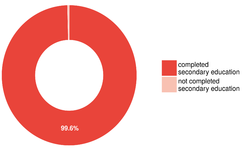
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Latvia 100% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Latvia the under-five mortality rate is 5 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Lithuania**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Lithuania.

the P20 in Lithuania

44,285 people in Lithuania are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 1% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

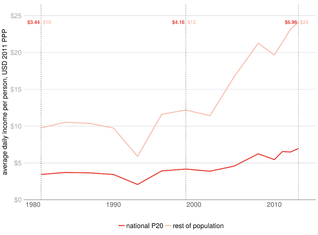
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Lithuania – live on less than $10.25 a day compared with an average $24.12 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Lithuania was $8.02 and in 2013 it was $17.16.

Lithuania income trends

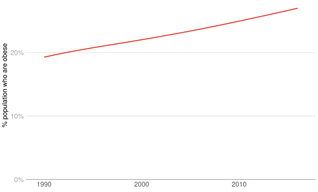


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Lithuania 27% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



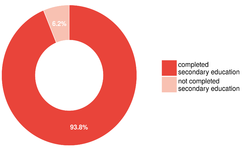
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Lithuania 94% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Lithuania the under-five mortality rate is 5 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Montenegro**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Montenegro.

the P20 in Montenegro

11,994 people in Montenegro are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 2% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

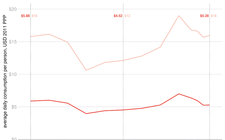
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Montenegro – live on less than $7.05 a day compared with an average $15.94 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Montenegro was $7.60 and in 2013 it was $10.66.

Montenegro income trends



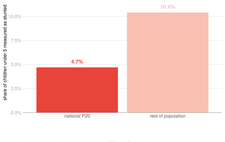
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Montenegro, 9% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 5% experience stunting compared with 10% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Montenegro 99% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Montenegro have stayed constant.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2011, 89% of people in Montenegro have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

83% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 98% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Montenegro the under-five mortality rate is 4 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Poland**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Poland.

the P20 in Poland

13,194 people in Poland are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Poland – live on less than $8.58 a day compared with an average $19.00 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Poland was $9.82 and in 2013 it was $12.44.

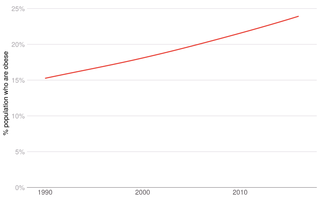
Poland income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Poland 24% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



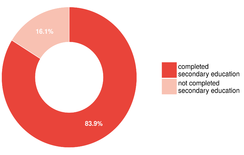
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Poland 84% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Poland the under-five mortality rate is 5 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

See more about this work at
www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Republic of Moldova**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Moldova.

the P20 in Moldova

16,096 people in Moldova are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

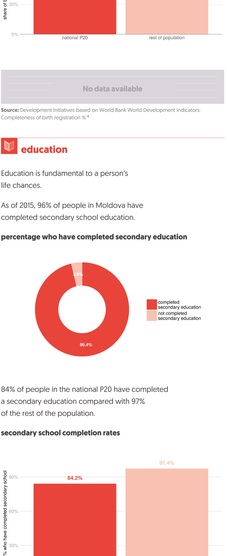
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Moldova – live on less than $5.52 a day compared with an average $10.90 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Moldova was $2.83 and in 2013 it was $6.51.

Moldova income trends



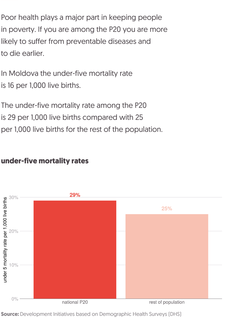
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Moldova, 6% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 11% experience stunting compared with 5% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Moldova 99% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2015, 96% of people in Moldova have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

84% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 97% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

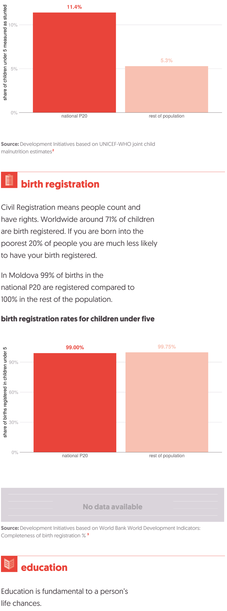
health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Moldova the under-five mortality rate is 16 per 1,000 live births.

The under-five mortality rate among the P20 is 29 per 1,000 live births compared with 25 per 1,000 live births for the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates



Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Romania**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Romania.

the P20 in Romania

400,355 people in Romania are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 2% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Romania – live on less than $5.11 a day compared with an average $9.98 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Romania was $3.52 and in 2013 it was $6.09.

Romania income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

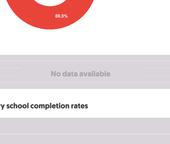
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2015, 89% of people in Romania have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Romania the under-five mortality rate is 9 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]
2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source
3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Russian Federation**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Russia.

the P20 in Russia

99,035 people in Russia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Russia – live on less than $10.50 a day compared with an average $29.11 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Russia was $7.46 and in 2013 it was $21.19.

Russia income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

No data available

birth registration rates for children under five

No data available

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2010, 94% of people in Russia have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

secondary school completion rates

No data available

Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Russia the under-five mortality rate is 8 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Serbia**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Serbia.

the P20 in Serbia

61,465 people in Serbia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 1% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Serbia – live on less than $6.40 a day compared with an average $12.90 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Serbia was $7.76 and in 2013 it was $8.00.

Serbia income trends

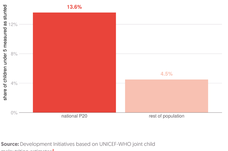
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Serbia, 6% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 14% experience stunting compared with 4% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Serbia 97% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five

Birth registration rates in Serbia have stayed constant.

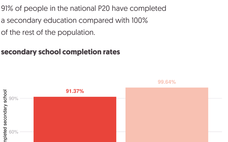
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

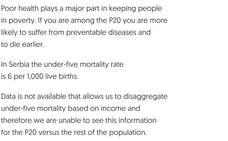
As of 2015, 89% of people in Serbia have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



91% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 100% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Serbia the under-five mortality rate is 6 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Slovakia**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Slovakia.

the P20 in Slovakia

23,788 people in Slovakia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Slovakia – live on less than $13.25 a day compared with an average $25.71 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Slovakia was $10.86 and in 2013 it was $16.44.

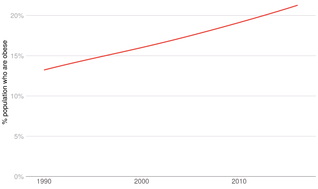
Slovakia income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Slovakia 21% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



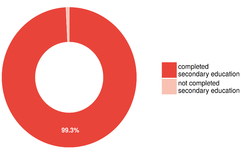
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Slovakia 99% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Slovakia the under-five mortality rate is 6 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Slovenia**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Slovenia.

the P20 in Slovenia

0 people in Slovenia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

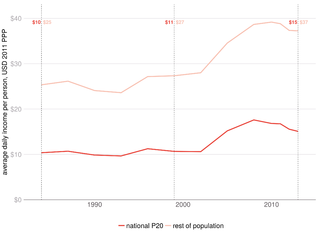
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Slovenia – live on between $12.50 and $20.50 a day compared with an average $37.25 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Slovenia was $16.68 and in 2013 it was $22.17.

Slovenia income trends

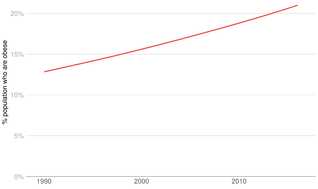


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Slovenia 21% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



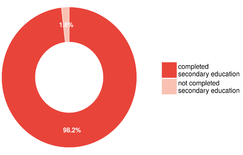
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Slovenia 98% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Slovenia the under-five mortality rate is 2 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile:

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Macedonia.

the P20 in Macedonia

188,496 people in Macedonia are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 9% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

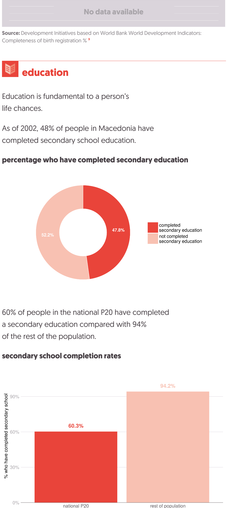
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Macedonia – live on between $1.60 and $4.24 a day compared with an average $11.54 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Macedonia was $5.70 and in 2013 it was $8.97.

Macedonia income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

In Macedonia, 5% of children under five years old experience stunting. In the national P20 7% experience stunting compared with 4% of the rest of the population.

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

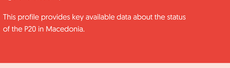
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Macedonia 99% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

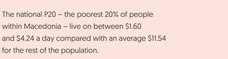
Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

As of 2002, 48% of people in Macedonia have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education

60% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 94% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Macedonia the under-five mortality rate is 12 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 [2011 SPPP]

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

See more about this work at www.devinit.org/p20i

development initiatives

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P20 profile: **Ukraine**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Ukraine.

the P20 in Ukraine

20,304 people in Ukraine are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

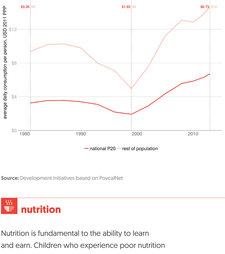
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Ukraine – live on less than $8.35 a day compared with an average $14.69 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Ukraine was $3.05 and in 2013 it was $7.96.

Ukraine income trends



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

Nutrition is fundamental to the ability to learn and earn. Children who experience poor nutrition can suffer lifelong disadvantage as a result.

No data available

stunting in children in the P20 compared with rest of country

No data available

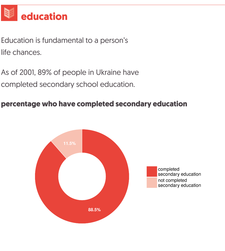
Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF-WHO joint child malnutrition estimates[2]

birth registration

Civil Registration means people count and have rights. Worldwide around 71% of children are birth registered. If you are born into the poorest 20% of people you are much less likely to have your birth registered.

In Ukraine 100% of births in the national P20 are registered compared to 100% in the rest of the population.

birth registration rates for children under five



Birth registration rates in Ukraine have stayed constant.

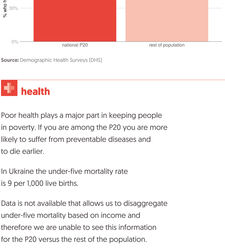
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators: Completeness of birth registration %.[3]

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

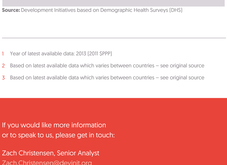
As of 2001, 89% of people in Ukraine have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



99% of people in the national P20 have completed a secondary education compared with 100% of the rest of the population.

secondary school completion rates



Source: Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Ukraine the under-five mortality rate is 9 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

under-five mortality rates

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on Demographic Health Surveys [DHS]

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 SPPP)

2 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

3 Based on latest available data which varies between countries – see original source

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P20 profile: **Austria**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Austria.

the P20 in Austria

40,218 people in Austria are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Austria – live on less than $31.18 a day compared with an average $64.74 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Austria was $33.52 and in 2013 it was $41.89.

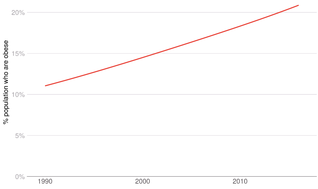
Austria income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Austria 21% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



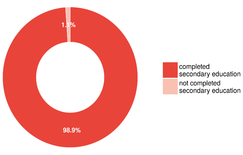
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Austria 99% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Austria the under-five mortality rate is 4 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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P20 profile: **Belgium**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Belgium.

the P20 in Belgium

27,654 people in Belgium are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

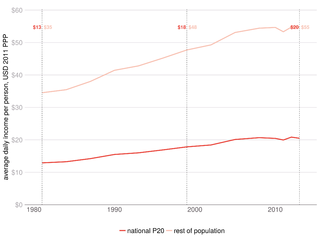
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Belgium – live on less than $28.35 a day compared with an average $54.72 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Belgium was $29.87 and in 2013 it was $34.23.

Belgium income trends

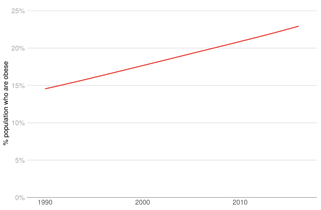


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Belgium 23% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



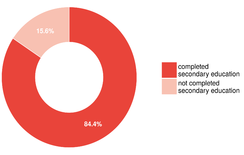
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Belgium 84% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Belgium the under-five mortality rate is 4 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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development initiatives

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P20 profile: **Denmark**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Denmark.

the P20 in Denmark

13,608 people in Denmark are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Denmark – live on less than $31.10 a day compared with an average $58.40 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Denmark was $28.03 and in 2013 it was $35.03.

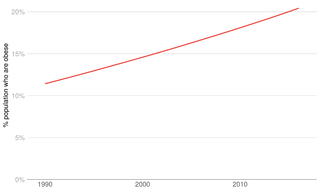
Denmark income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Denmark 20% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



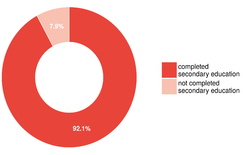
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Denmark 92% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Denmark the under-five mortality rate is 4 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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P20 profile: **Finland**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Finland.

the P20 in Finland

0 people in Finland are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

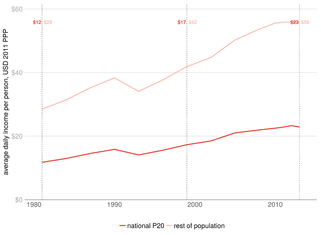
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Finland – live on between $19.75 and $29.80 a day compared with an average $55.74 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Finland was $24.57 and in 2013 it was $32.86.

Finland income trends

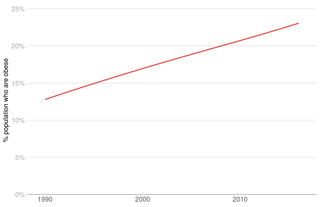


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Finland 23% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Finland the under-five mortality rate is 2 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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P20 profile: **France**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in France.

the P20 in France

0 people in France are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within France – live on between $17.50 and $27.93 a day compared with an average $59.83 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in France was $29.43 and in 2013 it was $39.02.

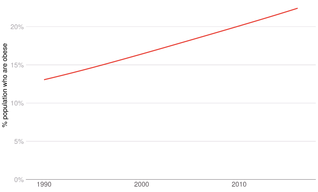
France income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In France 22% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



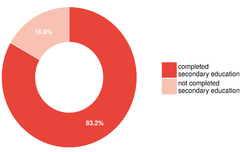
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In France 83% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In France the under-five mortality rate is 4 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
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P20 profile: **Germany**

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Germany.

the P20 in Germany

0 people in Germany are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

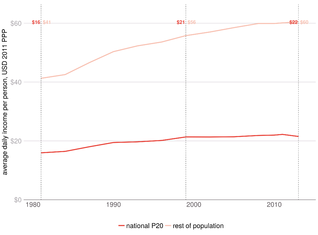
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Germany – live on between $18.25 and $28.68 a day compared with an average $60.38 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Germany was $34.44 and in 2013 it was $38.88.

Germany income trends

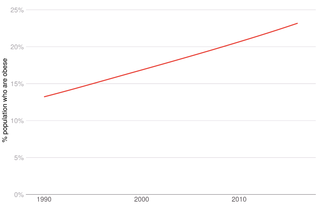


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Germany 23% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



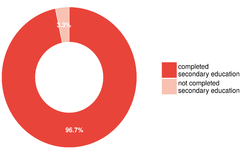
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Germany 97% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Germany the under-five mortality rate is 4 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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P20 profile: **Iceland**

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This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Iceland.

the P20 in Iceland

0 people in Iceland are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

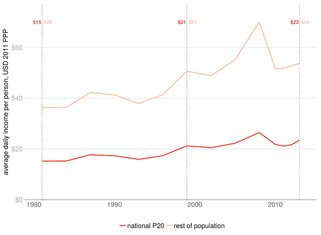
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Iceland – live on between $20.75 and $29.75 a day compared with an average $53.60 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Iceland was $29.39 and in 2013 it was $30.15.

Iceland income trends

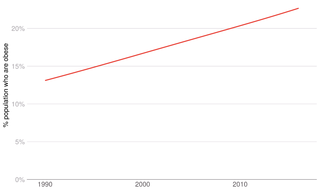


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Iceland 23% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



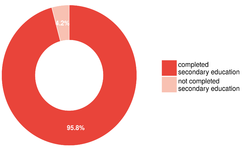
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Iceland 96% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Iceland the under-five mortality rate is 2 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

See more about this work at
www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Ireland**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Ireland.

the P20 in Ireland

34,086 people in Ireland are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 1% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

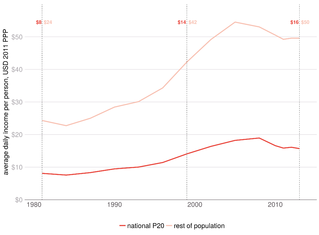
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Ireland – live on less than $22.00 a day compared with an average $49.56 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Ireland was $28.18 and in 2013 it was $33.88.

Ireland income trends

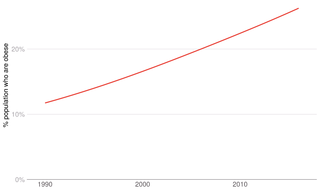


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Ireland 26% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



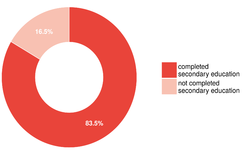
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Ireland 83% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Ireland the under-five mortality rate is 4 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

See more about this work at
www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Italy**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Italy.

the P20 in Italy

1,049,429 people in Italy are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 2% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

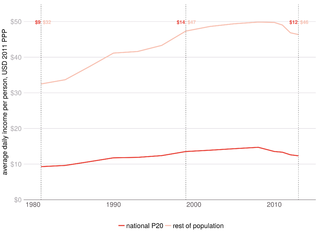
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Italy – live on less than $19.50 a day compared with an average $46.35 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Italy was $33.80 and in 2013 it was $34.02.

Italy income trends

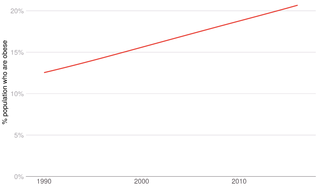


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Italy 21% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



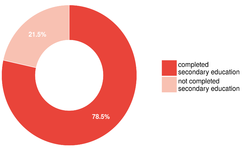
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Italy 78% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Italy the under-five mortality rate is 3 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Luxembourg**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Luxembourg.

the P20 in Luxembourg

724 people in Luxembourg are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

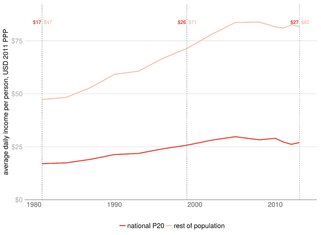
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Luxembourg – live on less than $36.00 a day compared with an average $81.68 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Luxembourg was $45.66 and in 2013 it was $54.69.

Luxembourg income trends

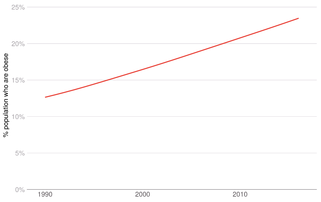


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Luxembourg 23% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



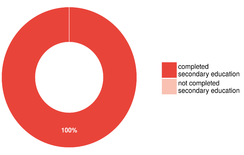
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Luxembourg 100% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Luxembourg the under-five mortality rate is 2 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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www.devinit.org/p20i

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P20 profile: **Malta**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Malta.

the P20 in Malta

0 people in Malta are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

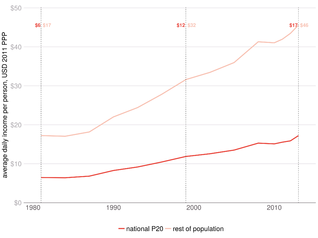
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Malta – live on between $14.50 and $23.00 a day compared with an average $45.59 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Malta was $19.73 and in 2013 it was $28.37.

Malta income trends

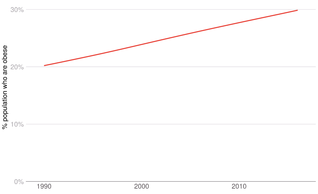


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Malta 30% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



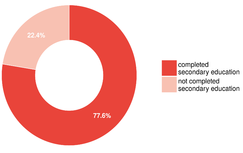
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Malta 78% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Malta the under-five mortality rate is 7 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Netherlands**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in the Netherlands.

the P20 in the Netherlands

0 people in the Netherlands are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

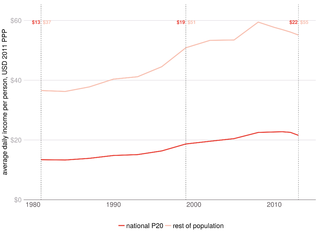
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within the Netherlands – live on between $18.00 and $28.95 a day compared with an average $55.13 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in the Netherlands was $32.21 and in 2013 it was $33.58.

Netherlands income trends

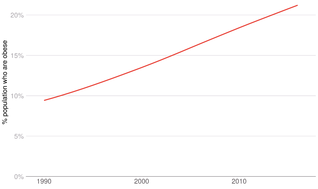


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In the Netherlands 21% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



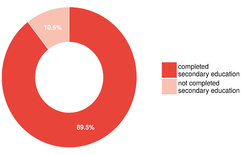
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In the Netherlands 89% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In the Netherlands the under-five mortality rate is 4 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Norway**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Norway.

the P20 in Norway

12,505 people in Norway are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Norway – live on less than $43.00 a day compared with an average $78.39 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Norway was $30.56 and in 2013 it was $46.22.

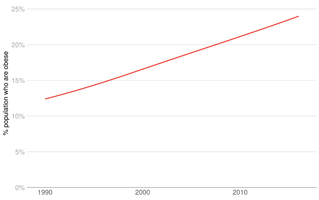
Norway income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Norway 24% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



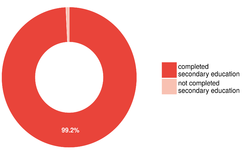
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Norway 99% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Norway the under-five mortality rate is 3 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Portugal**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Portugal.

the P20 in Portugal

128,129 people in Portugal are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 1% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

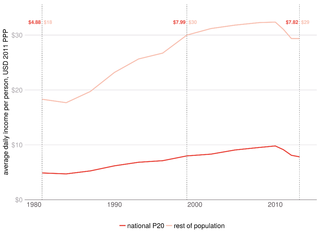
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Portugal – live on less than $12.25 a day compared with an average $29.36 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Portugal was $22.01 and in 2013 it was $21.54.

Portugal income trends

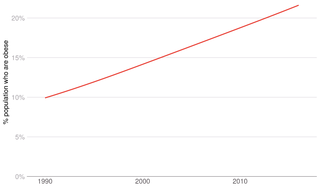


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Portugal 22% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



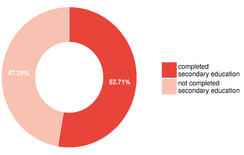
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Portugal 53% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Portugal the under-five mortality rate is 4 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Spain**

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The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Spain.

the P20 in Spain

694,829 people in Spain are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 1% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

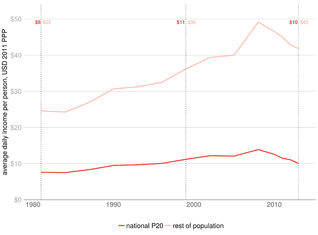
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Spain – live on less than $16.00 a day compared with an average $41.82 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Spain was $24.97 and in 2013 it was $31.76.

Spain income trends

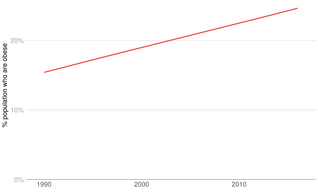


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Spain 25% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



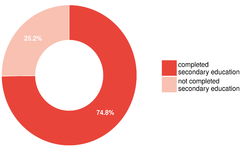
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Spain 75% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Spain the under-five mortality rate is 3 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

If you would like more information or to speak to us, please get in touch:

Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Sweden**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Sweden.

the P20 in Sweden

47,098 people in Sweden are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Sweden – live on less than $31.25 a day compared with an average $59.00 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Sweden was $23.65 and in 2013 it was $36.88.

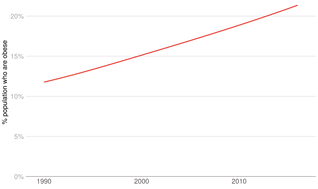
Sweden income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Sweden 21% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



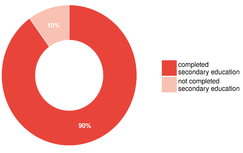
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Sweden 90% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Sweden the under-five mortality rate is 3 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Switzerland**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Switzerland.

the P20 in Switzerland

0 people in Switzerland are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Switzerland – live on between $22.75 and $34.05 a day compared with an average $75.89 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Switzerland was $46.30 and in 2013 it was $49.71.

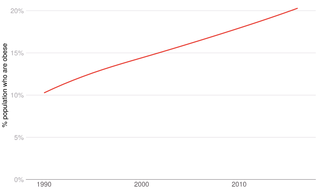
Switzerland income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Switzerland 20% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



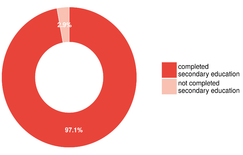
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In Switzerland 97% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Switzerland the under-five mortality rate is 4 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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P20 profile:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in the United Kingdom.

the P20 in the United Kingdom

153,951 people in the United Kingdom are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 0% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

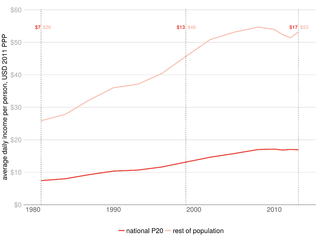
The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within the United Kingdom – live on less than $23.00 a day compared with an average $53.16 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in the United Kingdom was $32.52 and in 2013 it was $36.24.

United Kingdom income trends

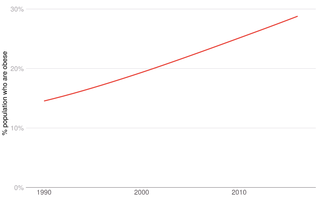


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In the United Kingdom 29% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



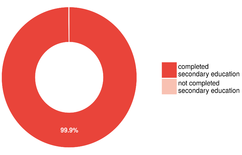
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In the United Kingdom 100% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In the United Kingdom the under-five mortality rate is 4 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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Zach Christensen, Senior Analyst
Zach.Christensen@devinit.org

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P20 profile: **Canada**

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in Canada.

the P20 in Canada

238,031 people in Canada are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 1% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within Canada – live on less than $28.38 a day compared with an average $66.99 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in Canada was $37.00 and in 2013 it was $48.09.

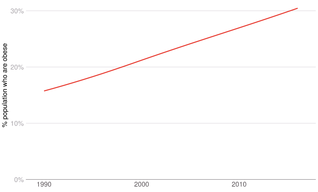
Canada income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In Canada 30% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

No data available

percentage who have completed secondary education

No data available

Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In Canada the under-five mortality rate is 5 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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P20 profile:

United States of America

Agenda 2030 includes the specific commitment to Leave No One Behind. Together with Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality, this requires faster than average progress for the poorest. The test is whether the gap between the poorest 20% of people (the P20) and everyone else is reducing or getting wider.

The P20 Initiative uses data to show whether the poorest 20% of people are getting their fair share of attention, investment and opportunity. It uses three bellwether indicators of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration and it promotes all data being disaggregated by Income Quintile, Gender, Geography, Age and Disability.

This profile provides key available data about the status of the P20 in the US.

the P20 in the US

4,271,830 people in the US are among the poorest 20% of the world's population – the global P20. That is 1% of the total population and they live on less than $2.54 a day.

The national P20 – the poorest 20% of people within the US – live on less than $25.25 a day compared with an average $74.79 for the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet[1]

income

In 1999 the gap between the national P20 and everyone else in the US was $55.93 and in 2013 it was $58.65.

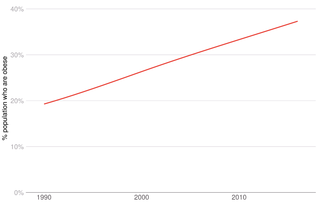
US income trends

Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet

nutrition

In the US 37% of adults are obese.

obesity rate



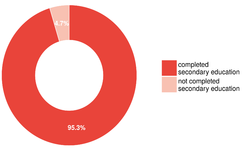
Source: Development Initiatives based on NCD Risk Factor Collaboration 2017

education

Education is fundamental to a person's life chances.

In the US 95% of people have completed secondary school education.

percentage who have completed secondary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate secondary school completion based on income and therefore we are unable to see completion rates for the P20 versus the rest of the population in this country.

health

Poor health plays a major part in keeping people in poverty. If you are among the P20 you are more likely to suffer from preventable diseases and to die earlier.

In the US the under-five mortality rate is 6 per 1,000 live births.

Data is not available that allows us to disaggregate under-five mortality based on income and therefore we are unable to see this information for the P20 versus the rest of the population.

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank World Development Indicators

1 Year of latest available data: 2013 (2011 $PPP)

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