Consultation paper

P20 Initiative

Data to leave no one behind

2016

September

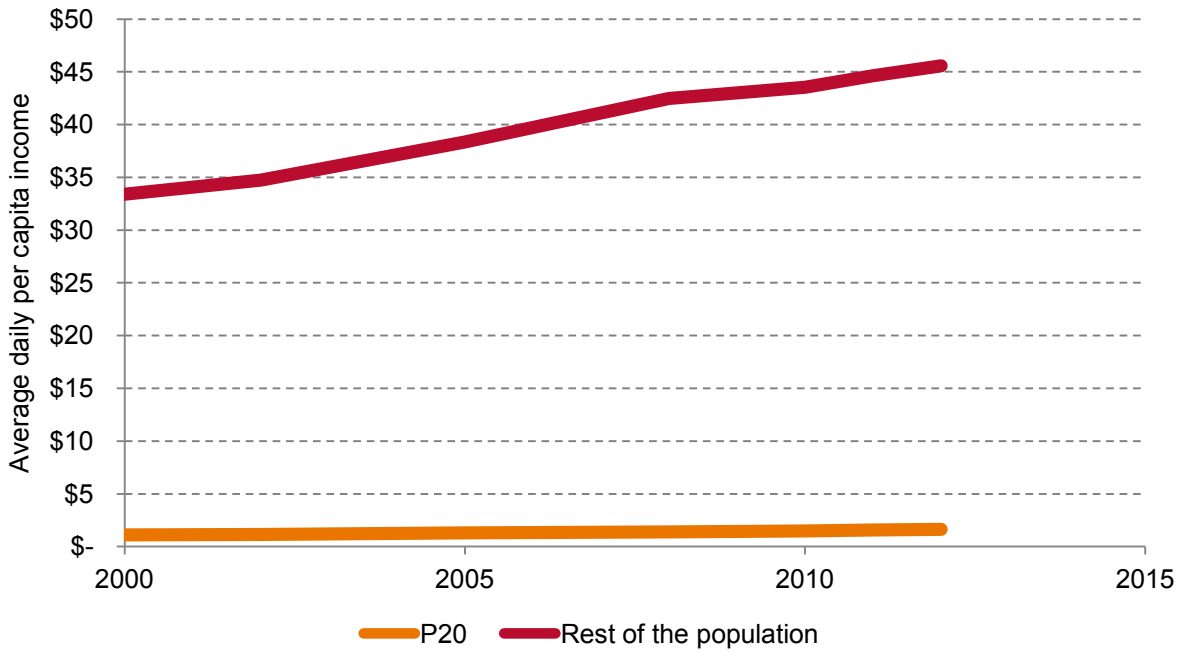
Development Initiatives

P2O INITIATIVE

www.devinit.org/p20i

Our vision is a world without poverty that invests in human security, where everyone shares the benefits of opportunity and growth

The gap between the poorest 20% of people and everyone else is getting bigger.



A world that works for everyone means leaving no one behind.

The P20 are the poorest 20% of the world's people.

The P20 receive less than 1% of the world's income.

The P20 account for 44% of all under 5 cases of stunting.

And more than half of all unregistered births are in the P20.

Figure source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet: http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/

Draft baseline report on data to leave no one behind for consultation. Not for citation.

Foreword

The P20 Initiative is a project that aims to track the progress of the poorest 20% of the world's population – the P20 – out of poverty. While we have seen huge success in halving the proportion of people living in poverty as a result of economic growth and targeted interventions during the era of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), it is equally clear that many men, women and children have been excluded from that progress.

A year ago, world leaders agreed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030), which includes the much more ambitious goal of ending extreme poverty by 2030 and achieving the principle of leaving no one behind. Achieving these goals will be much harder than meeting the MDGs. It will require a different mindset, and a new way of measuring and monitoring progress. We must harness the energy of the Data Revolution and ensure that progress is measured by counting individual people to ensure that no one – no matter where they live, how old they are, irrespective of their gender, sexual orientation or disabilities – is left behind. This is what the P20 Initiative is about. The P20 Initiative will track progress based on key indicators for the poorest 20% of people, promote the use of better, more timely data to ensure that no one is left behind, and champion data disaggregated by quintile, geography, gender, age and disability.

This draft baseline report is shared for consultation, and is divided into two sections. The first section uses the best data that is currently available to identify who the P20 are, where they live and what we can say about their status as a group across our three key bellwether indicators. We will update this data annually for the next 15 years to constantly draw attention to what is known about the inclusion of the P20 in progress. The second section focuses on the vital role of disaggregated data in improving our understanding of the P20 – an essential foundation for designing the strategies and polices to ensure that no one is left behind.

We would welcome feedback on the P20 concept, methodology and initial findings, and look forward to discussing these with many of you in forthcoming roundtables and consultations.

Harpinder Collacott, Executive Director Development Initiatives

Contents

Introduction – the P20 – data to leave no one behind

The P20 Initiative is a project focused on how the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set out in the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030) can work with the Data Revolution to deliver progress for the poorest 20% of the world's population – the P20.

Agenda 2030 includes specific commitments to end extreme poverty and ensure that no one is left behind. The logic is clear: for these goals to be met, we need to know who the people in the poorest 20% are and whether they are included in global progress.

Existing statistics help us track national averages but they do not focus enough on who is included and who is left behind. In any country, if the status of the P20 fails to improve, success on Agenda 2030 will be out of reach – regardless of overall progress at national level.

The P20 Initiative promotes data that puts people first. It focuses on simple measures, drawn from the SDG framework, that assess the progress of the people in the poorest 20% of the world's population to ensure that those furthest behind are benefitting from efforts to tackle poverty and improve growth.

The P20 Initiative puts forward three ‘bellwether’ indicators to maintain a focus on one big question – are the poorest 20% of people getting their share of global progress? To answer this question, the P20 Initiative will track over time if the people in the poorest 20% of the world's population are better off, better nourished and counted by their governments.

Including the P20

The 3 Bellwethers to measure progress: income, nutrition and civil registration

What are the P20 Bellwethers?

To track the progress of the poorest 20% of people out of poverty, the P20 Initiative proposes a simple measure based on three key indicators. We have chosen these because we believe they encapsulate the P20's current level of exclusion as well as indicating the potential for their future inclusion in progress – income, nutrition and civil registration (CRVS).

We call these 'bellwethers' – because evidence suggests that if they are going in the right direction, other indicators are likely to be improving too. And if they are going in the wrong direction, the bellwether sounds a warning.

Why are they important?

Agenda 2030 synthesises a wide range of ambitions for everyone on the planet into 17 goals, with 169 specific targets and around 230 indicators designed to track progress.

All of these are important. But with so many indicators, it can be difficult for people and politicians to maintain the focus on two simple questions: Are we on track to end extreme poverty by 2030? And are we ensuring that the poorest 20% of people are not being left behind?

What do they tell us?

It is easy to see why progress in these bellwethers underpins progress elsewhere:

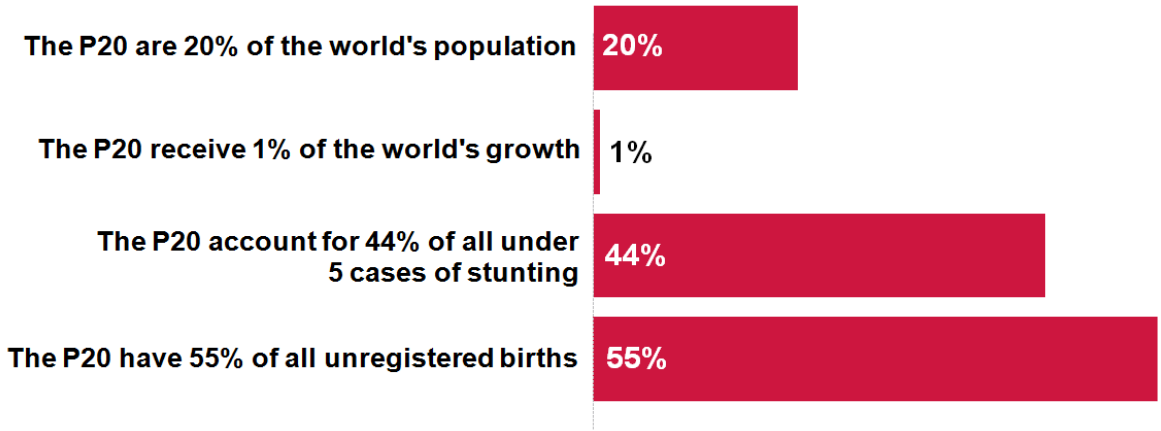
- Rising income gives people choice and control over the goods and services they need – whether to invest in a home or a livelihood, in food, health, education or information.
- Better nutrition underpins health, as well as the ability to learn and earn.
- Birth registration means people count and have rights. We cannot begin to track if every individual has access to basic health or economic growth if we do not know they exist.

Though there are gaps in the data, one year on from agreement on Agenda 2030, we use the best information that is currently available to present baselines on these bellwethers – plus key indicators for progress on health and education.

The P20 are the poorest 20% of the world's people

There are 3 key indicators of progress for the P20 that can be seen as 'bellwethers'. They reveal the current disparity between the P20 and the rest of the population on income, health and civil registration. All three Bellwethers need to be on track if the P20 are to be included in progress and the goal of ending poverty by 2030 is to be in our grasp.

Figure 1: The three key Bellwethers which need to show progress for the P20

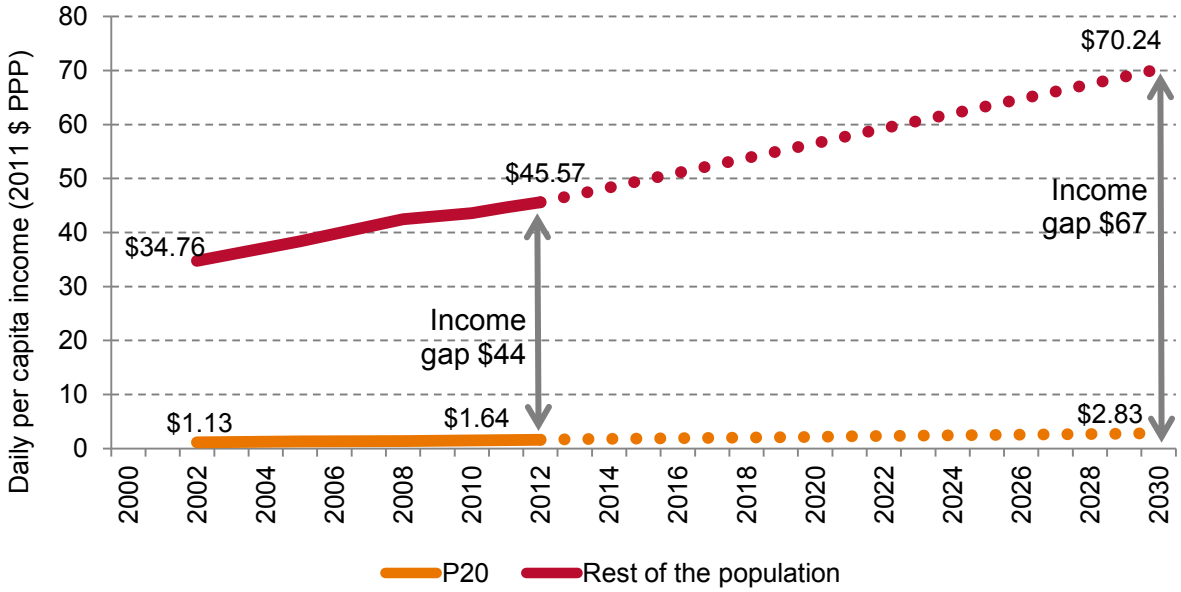


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet as well as selected Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), and China Family Panel Studies (CFPS) (see sources table (www.devinit.org/p20-initiative-data-to-leave-no-one-behind) for more details)

The P20 receive less than 1% of the world's income

To ensure that the P20 are not left behind, they will need to share in a greater proportion of global growth so that the gap narrows instead of widens.

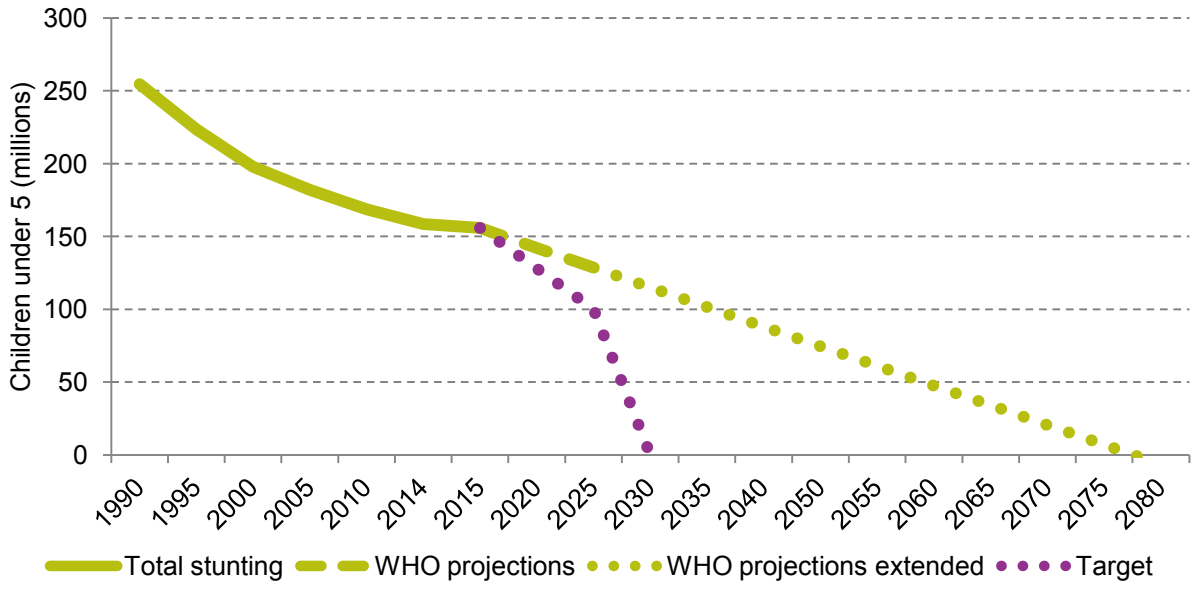
Figure 2: Past and projected income gap between the P20 and everyone else



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet: http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/

The P20 account for 44% of all under 5 cases of stunting

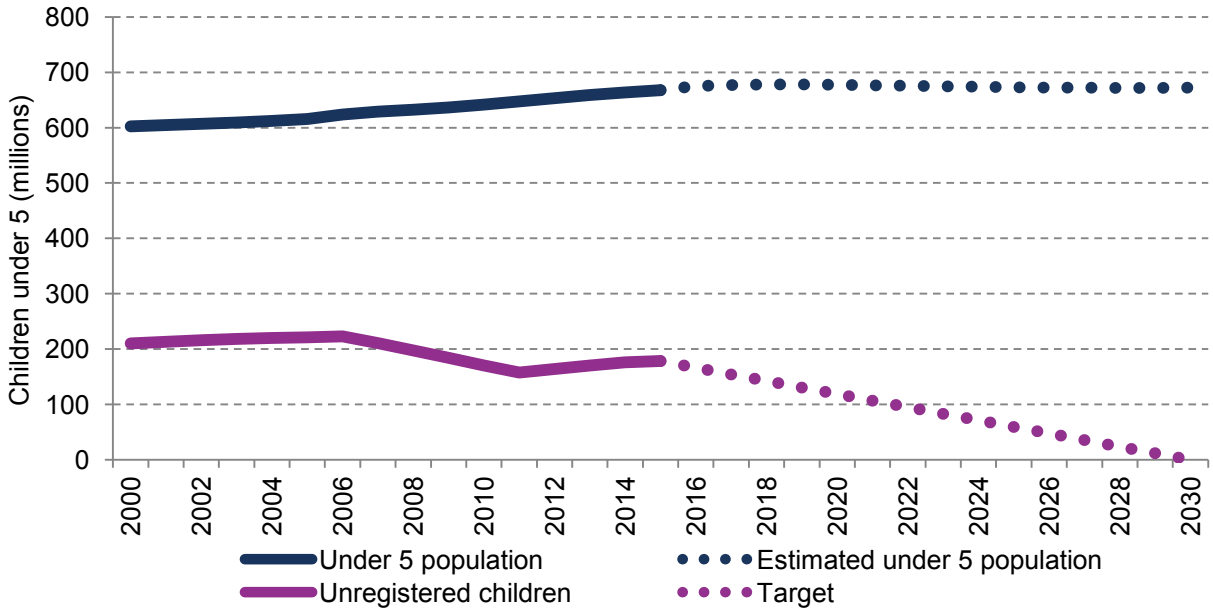
Figure 3: Progress needed to end stunting in children under five years of age by 2030



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet, Global Nutrition Report global stunting figure, as well as selected DHS, MICS, CFPS, and Brazil National Demographic and Health Surveys (PNDS) (see sources table (www.devinit.org/p20-initiative-data-to-leave-no-one-behind) for more details)

...and over half of all unregistered births worldwide

Figure 4: Path of progress needed to achieve 100% birth registration by 2030



Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators Completeness of birth registration % (interpolated): http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.REG.BRTH.ZS

SECTION 1: COUNTING THE P20

The P20 are the 1.4 billion women, men and children who are the poorest 20% of the global population. The P20 includes everyone below the international poverty threshold plus around 500 million people who are vulnerable to extreme poverty.

The poorest 20% of people in the world are spread across over 100 countries. In some countries, only a very small percentage of the population falls within the global P20 whereas in others, most citizens are in this category.

If we are to end poverty and leave no one behind, we have to focus on individual people, not just countries and regions. By definition, national averages hide outliers and cannot reveal who is left behind.

The P20 Initiative works on an additional frame of reference. Instead of looking at specific poverty lines, we focus on the progress among the group of people who are most likely to be left behind globally - the P20. By focusing on the conditions of the poorest fifth of the world's population, there will be a continuously applicable measure of inclusion, regardless of poverty lines.

To do that, we have to understand who the P20 are. We draw on the many measures of multidimensional poverty but to identify the people who are in the global P20 and where they live, the most appropriate data source is the World Bank's PovcalNet, which will also be used to track progress under SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

Using existing data sources[1]

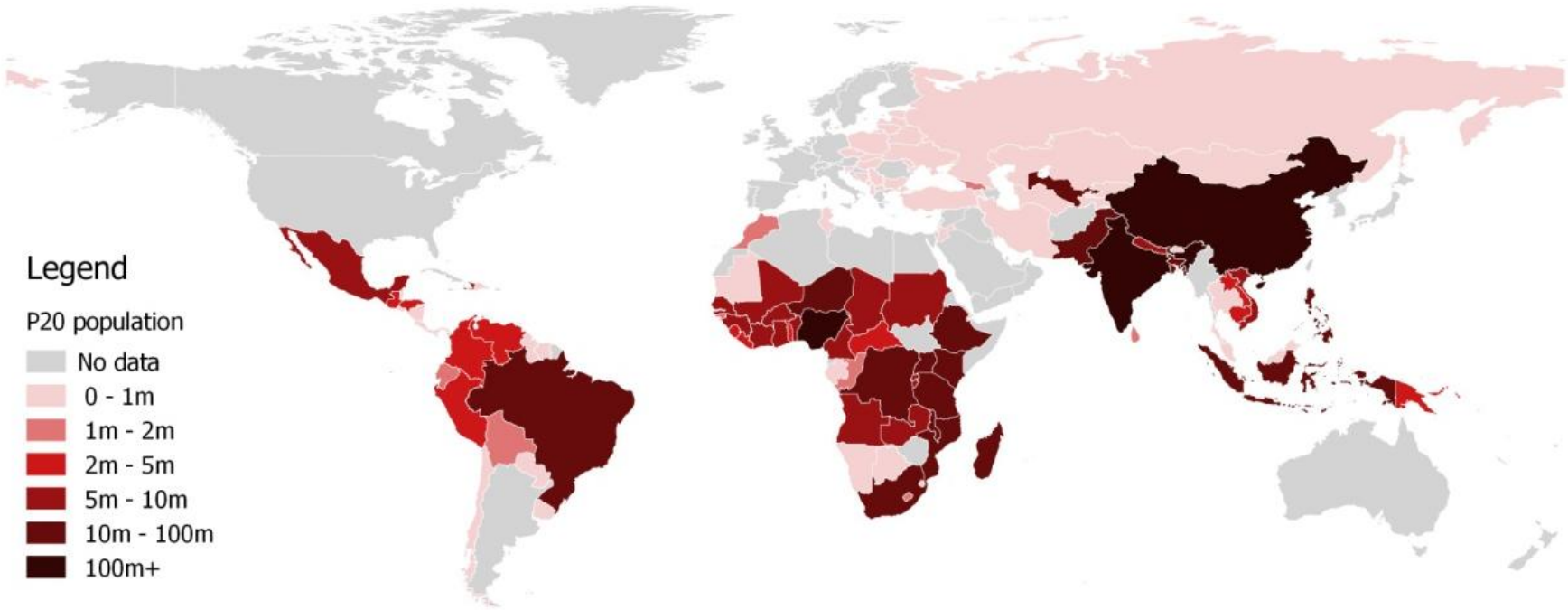
PovcalNet draws on national surveys to compare poverty rates across countries and time. While there is lively debate about many of the methods used in PovcalNet, the World Bank is transparent about the strengths and weaknesses. Despite the limitations of PovcalNet, we think it is currently the best way to approximate the number of people living in the P20 and to get a notion of their incomes. The methodological weaknesses outlined below are not highlighted in order to diminish PovcalNet, but because they highlight many of the key challenges that exist in measuring the status of the P20:

- In its current form, PovcalNet can tell you how much of a country's income goes to a certain proportion of the population – such as the poorest 20% – but it does not provide information about the districts they live in, their sex, age or disability status.
- Many of the surveys in PovcalNet do not record information on many homeless people, people living in institutions, refugees, migrant workers and nomadic groups.
- PovcalNet is likely to have lower quality data in the countries where people in the P20 are most likely to live. To create global and regional estimates of poverty, PovcalNet takes regional averages and applies them to countries that are missing data.
- The household surveys used for most countries in PovcalNet are generally done every three to five years. Data has not yet been processed from surveys that have taken place after 2012.

Where do the people in the P20 live?

Around three-quarters of the P20 are concentrated in nine countries: India, China, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Indonesia, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Pakistan and Tanzania. The other quarter are spread across 100 different countries.

Figure 5: The number of people in the global P20 by country

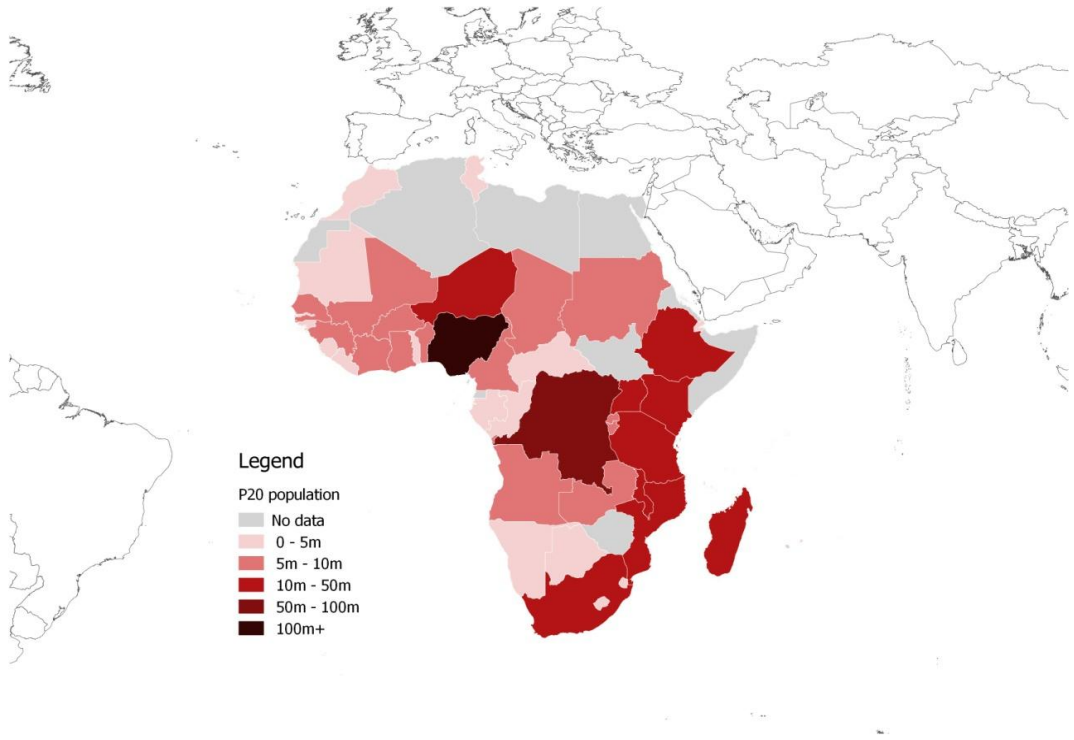


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet as well as selected DHS, MICS, CFPS, and PNDS (see sources table (www.devinit.org/p20-initiative-data-to-leave-no-one-behind) for more details)

There are significant regional differences even between neighbouring countries. In Africa, the largest numbers of people in the global P20 are living in Nigeria (107 million) and the DRC (55 million), while another 270 million people in the P20 are spread across the rest of the continent. The country with the largest percentage of its population in the global P20 is Madagascar with 88%. Seychelles has the lowest numbers in Africa with 0.3% of the population living in the P20. Nine African countries are missing data: Algeria, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Zimbabwe and South Sudan.

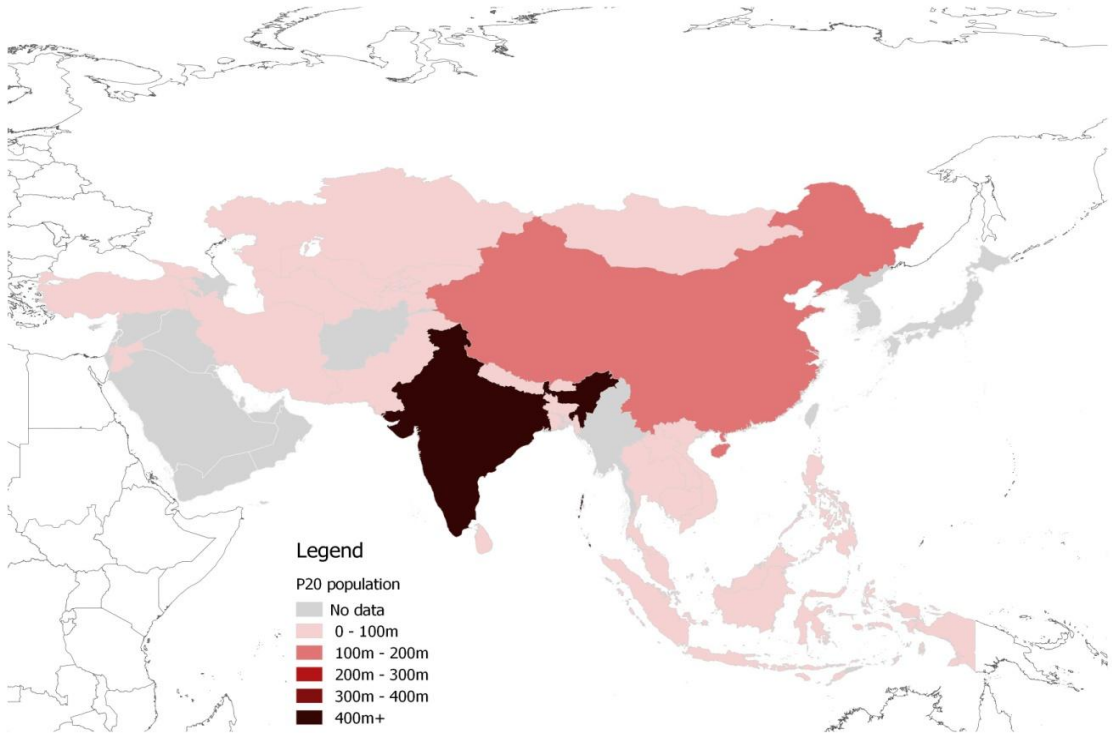
In Latin America, 61.5% of Haiti's population is in the P20, compared with 0.6% for Trinidad and Tobago.

Figure 6: The number of people in the global P20 in each country in Africa



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet as well as selected DHS, MICS, CFPS, and PNDS (see sources table (www.devinit.org/p20-initiative-data-to-leave-no-one-behind) for more details)

Figure 7: The number of people in the global P20 in South Asia

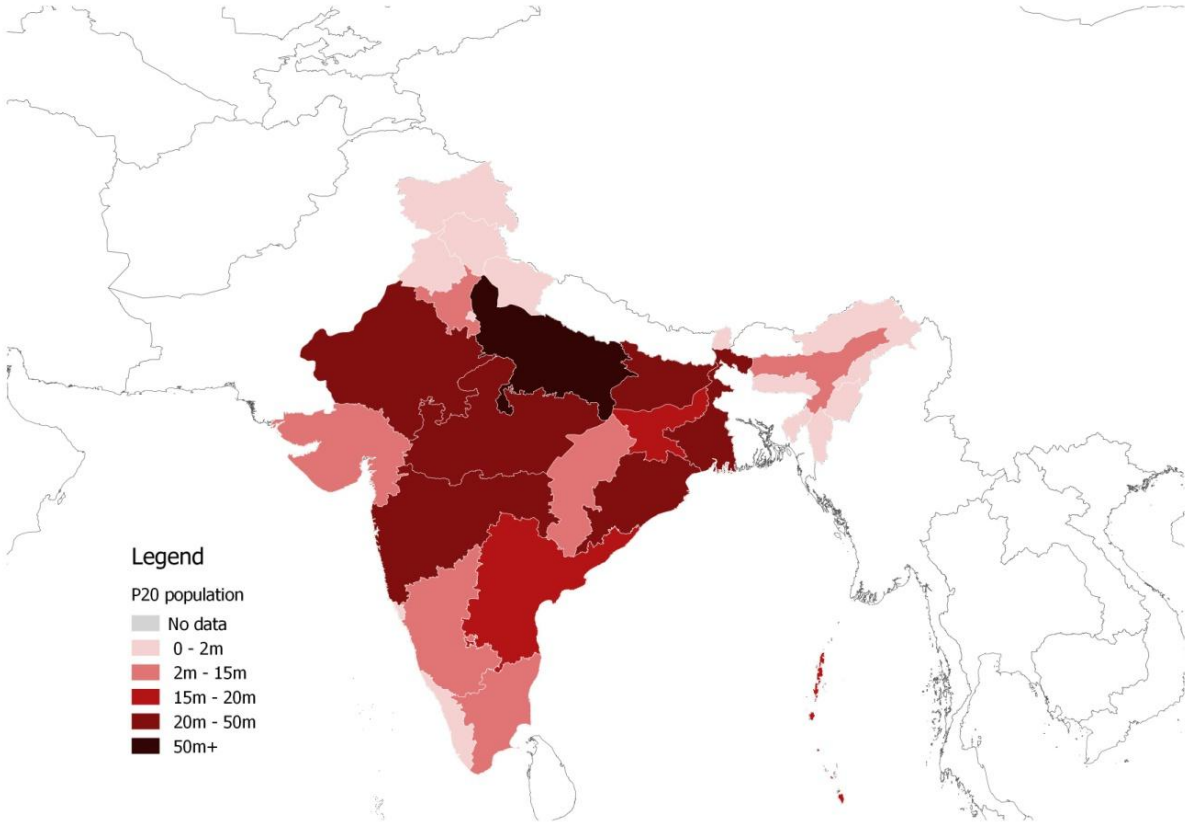


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet as well as selected DHS, MICS, CFPS, and PNDS (see sources table (www.devinit.org/p20-initiative-data-to-leave-no-one-behind) for more details).

A large share of the people in the global P20 are living in India and China. In China 11% of the population (154 million people) are in the global P20.

India is home to 430 million people in the poorest 20% of the world's population but there are wide variations between states. Chhattisgarh has an estimated 63% of its population in the P20 whereas Delhi has just 1.5% of its population in the global P20. Uttar Pradesh is estimated to have the highest number of P20 people of any Indian state, with an estimated P20 population of 75 million.

Figure 8: The number of people in the global P20 in each state in India



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet and India DHS 2006

Who are the people in the P20?

The data tells us a bit about where the P20 live and other evidence tells us more about who they are and how they live. The findings from the Chronic Poverty Research Centre[2] show that:

- People in the P20 are more likely to be casual labourers than to have a secure job – often working in hazardous environments and on exploitative terms.
- Children and older people will be working, but for very low returns.
- They are more likely to be living in insecure environments – such as conflict-affected places, remote rural areas, and urban slums.
- Families have very few assets, so an illness, the loss of work, a mudslide or a drought can push people into deeper poverty.
- The P20 are also likely to be held back by discrimination which reinforces disadvantage – that may be because of where they live or aspects of their identity such as gender, religion and caste, sexual orientation, disability, age or citizenship status.

For the P20, as Table 1 shows, work is often the route out of poverty but secure jobs are rare. As the International Monetary Fund (IMF) notes, "Many individuals with low skills, in particular, remain trapped in precarious jobs, often in the informal and unregulated economy. In such jobs, even full-time employment tends to be insufficient to lift households out of poverty."[3] The result is that too many people in the P20 are born poor, die young and are likely to pass poverty to the next generation.

Table 1: Share of households escaping poverty, by region and reasons for escaping

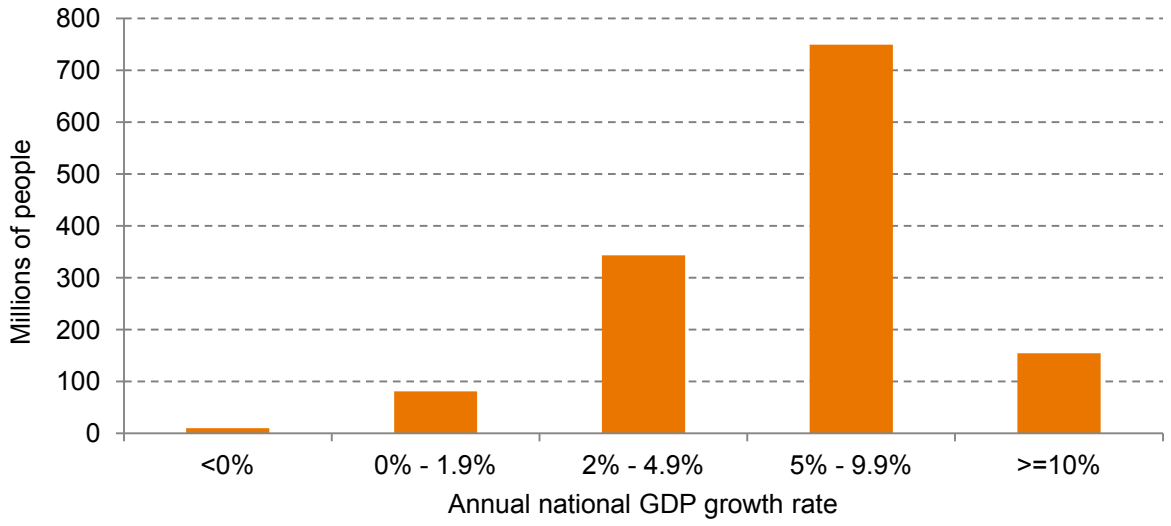
	Share of households, by region					
Reasons for escaping poverty	**Rajasthan, India**	**Gujurat, India**	**Kenya (country sample)**	**Andhra Pradesh (India)**	**Central and Western Uganda**	**Puno and Cajamarca, Peru**
Diversification of income informal sector	58	35	77	51	52	44
Diversification of income, crops and livestock	39	29	64	48	41	69
Private sector employment	7	32	9	7	9	8
Public sector employment	11	39	11	10	6	5
Government /NGO assistance	8	6	3	7	3	4

Source: Anirudh Krishna, "One Illness Away. Why people become poor and how they escape poverty" Oxford University Press, 2010

Notes: The total of percentages reported in each column adds up to more than 100% because more than one reason was involved in most cases.

This is why inclusion in growth is so crucial. And while growth has been very important in lifting large numbers of people out of poverty over the last 20 years, it has also clearly left many people behind. The majority of the P20 (56%) are living in countries that achieved average annual GDP growth rates of between 5 and 9.9% from 1990–2012.

Figure 9: Number of people in the P20 by level of GDP growth



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet: http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/

The data we have suggests that people in poverty share very similar perceptions of what it means to be poor – regardless of where they live. Table 2 describes the perception of what it means to be poor as described by poor people themselves. Once a family got as far as the pink box shown in the table they were no longer considered in poverty either by themselves or their peers.

Table 2: Stages of progress defined by people in Peru, Kenya, India, Uganda and the USA

Stage of progress	Peru (Cajamarca and Puno)	Western Kenya	Uganda (West and Central)	Andhra Pradesh (India)	Gujurat (India)	Rajasthan (India)	North Carolina (USA)
1	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Basic shelter
2	Clothing	Clothing	Clothing	House repairs	Clothing	Primary education	Food
3	House repairs	House repairs	Primary education	Debt repayments	Primary education	Clothing	Transportation
4	Purchase small animals	Primary education	House repairs	Clothing	Debt repayments	Debt repayments	Clothing
5	Primary education	Purchase small animals			House repairs/roof		Telephone
6	Purchase small plot of land				Renting land, sharecrop-ping		TV
7							Better car, debt repayments

Source: Anirudh Krishna, "One Illness Away. Why people become poor and how they escape poverty" Oxford University Press, 2010

The P20 are not a static group. The data from the Chronic Poverty Research Centre found that between 20% and 60% of the people who escaped poverty in six countries fell back within 10 years.[4] While some people are escaping poverty and building more prosperous and secure lives, others are falling into poverty. That is why individual, continuous and disaggregated data is needed to design policies that will address both those who are in poverty now and those who are vulnerable to falling into poverty in the future.

The data used to build Table 2, which has tracked over 35,000 families over time, shows us that in 36 villages, 65.6% of households were poor 25 years ago, and 63.5% are poor at the present time. But such figures include different experiences. Over the same 25 years, 14% of households became better off but another 12.2% fell into poverty.

As this research illustrates, the P20 is an ever-changing group of individuals some of whom are climbing out of poverty, some of whom are left behind and others who are becoming poor. However, the data on individual experiences is very weak. Monitoring the extent to which

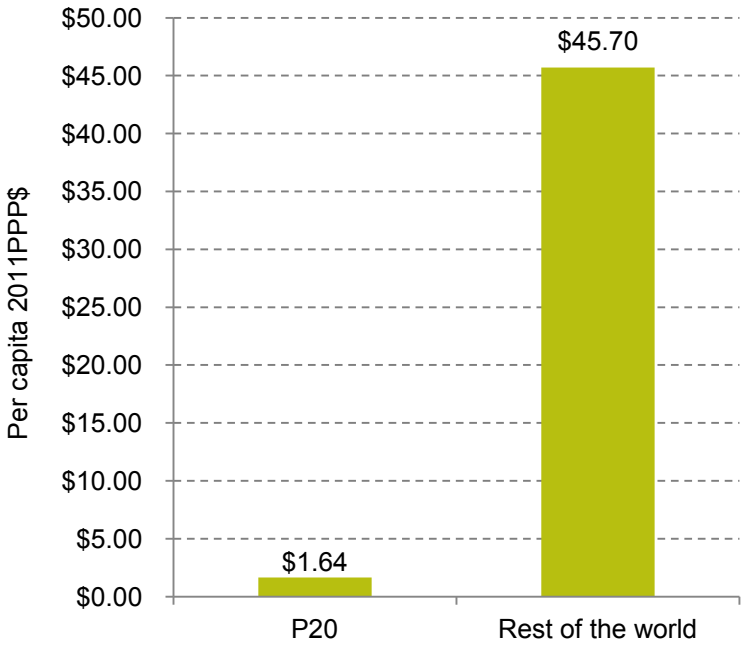
people are moving in and out of poverty and are able to take up opportunity and improve their lives is difficult. Little data is disaggregated within the household, surveys find it hard to capture information on small groups and in many countries there is no functioning civil registration system to provide the bedrock for continuous data on individuals. The number and quality of surveys has been improving and the majority – 69% – of the P20 live in countries that have had a survey in the past four years. However, the data for 15% of the P20 – approximately 200,000 people – relies on surveys conducted before 2000 and 14% are estimated to live in countries for which there has been no survey and for which regional averages would be applied to estimate global aggregates.

Bellwethers of progress: income, nutrition and civil registration

Income

Income is the standard and most widely used indicator of poverty and as such is the foundation of SDG 1 to end poverty. While we recognise that poverty is multi-dimensional and that a simple measure of income is not sufficient to capture this, income remains crucial. It gives people choice and control. It is a key test of whether people are included in economic growth. Income is therefore the base from which we have identified the poorest 20%, both globally and within each country, and is a bellwether of progress.[5]

Figure 10: Average daily incomes of the P20 compared with everyone else



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet: http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/

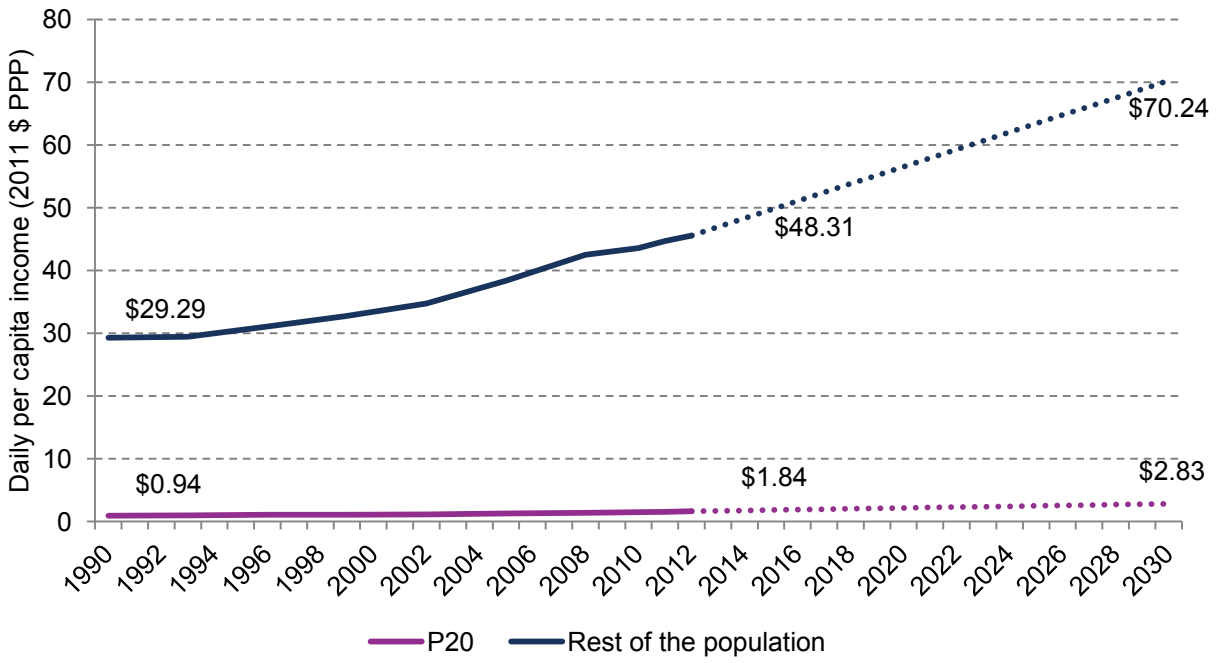
Even a quick glance at Figure 10 shows how far behind the average person among the P20 is in income terms, compared with an average person in the other 80% of the world's population. The poorest 20% of the world's population all live on less than $2.38 per day.[6] Their average daily income is $1.64. The *increase* in wealth since 1990 for the majority of the world's population – for 80% of people – is 6 times the *total* income of the P20.

Increased incomes for the poorest 20% of the population will not just deliver security to individual families. Better livelihoods and greater opportunity increase cohesion and reduce

migration pressures and vulnerability to evils and exploitation such as child labour, trafficking and modern slavery. Helping the poorest people to accumulate assets and skills increases aggregate growth, making everyone better off.

There is no doubt that growth is essential for poverty reduction. Over the period 2000 to 2015, a combination of growth and concerted action to deliver on the MDGs was successful in halving the proportion of people globally living in poverty. But as the world builds on the success of the MDGs, leaders have agreed that the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 should end poverty in all its forms and ensure that no one is left behind. Figure 11 shows how the P20 have been excluded from the benefits of growth over the past 25 years and why, to deliver on the SDGs, we have to focus on including the poorest 20% of people – the P20.

Figure 11: Past and projected income gap between the P20 and everyone else

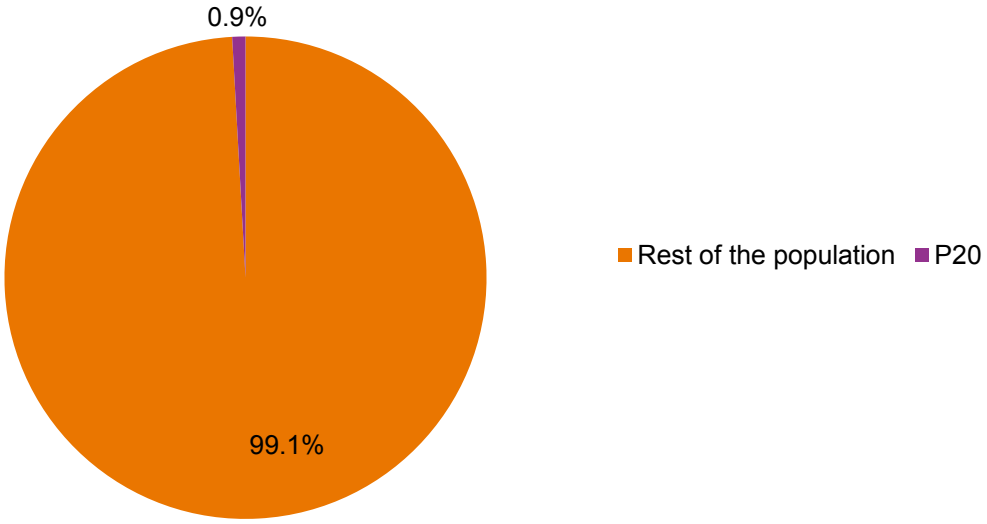


Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet: http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/

The simple message of Figure 11 is that the gap between the poorest 20% and everyone else continues to widen. The P20 are being left behind. Growth is delivering for some – and along with efforts to deliver on the MDGs, has helped lift many out of poverty. But it is not delivering for the poorest people. From the perspective of the P20, the evidence is that growth has been neither pro poor, nor inclusive.

In 2012, the P20 received just 0.9% of global income. If nothing changes, on current trends, the existing gulf in average daily income between the P20 and the rest of the world's population will continue to grow from $44 per person in 2015 to $67 in 2030.

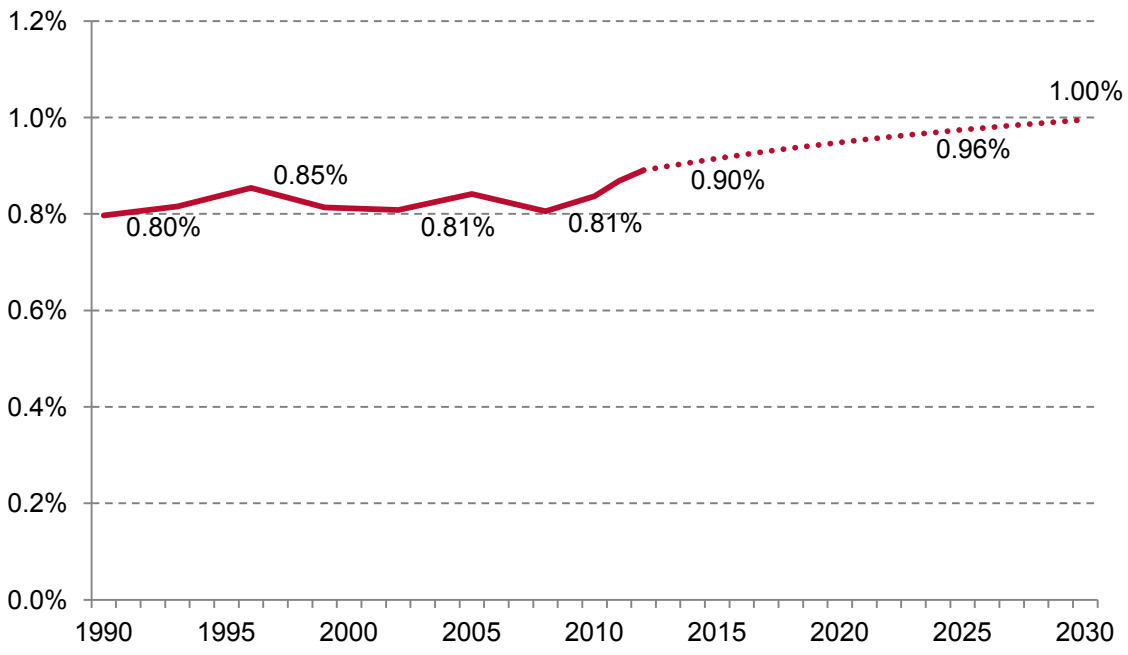
Figure 12: P20 share of global growth in 2012



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet: http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/

While the P20's share of global growth has risen marginally, on current trends they will still be receiving less than a 1% share of growth in 2030.

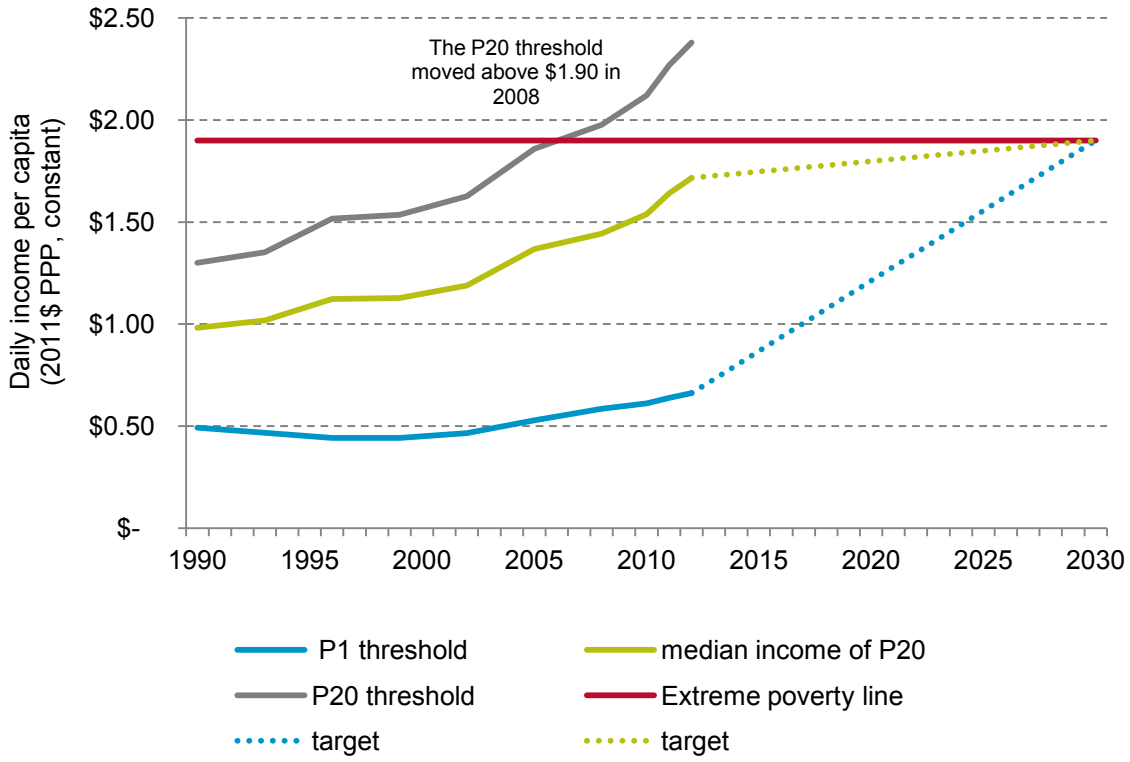
Figure 13: P20 share of global growth predicted to remain less than 1%



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet: http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/

The first imperative in leaving no one behind is to get everyone in the P20 above the global poverty line – currently $1.90. The P20 threshold ($2.38) moved above the poverty line in 2008 and the median P20 income should move above the poverty line in 2017. But unless action is taken, the poorest 1% would not even reach the poverty line until 2043.

Figure 14: The path to progress needed to ensure that everyone in the P20 is lifted out of extreme poverty



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet: http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet

Note: The P20 threshold refers to the highest income in the P20. Currently everyone in the P20 has an average daily income of less than $2.38. The P1 threshold refers to the average income of the lowest 1% of people in the world. The median income shows the line with an equal number of the people in the P20 above and below it.

Nutrition

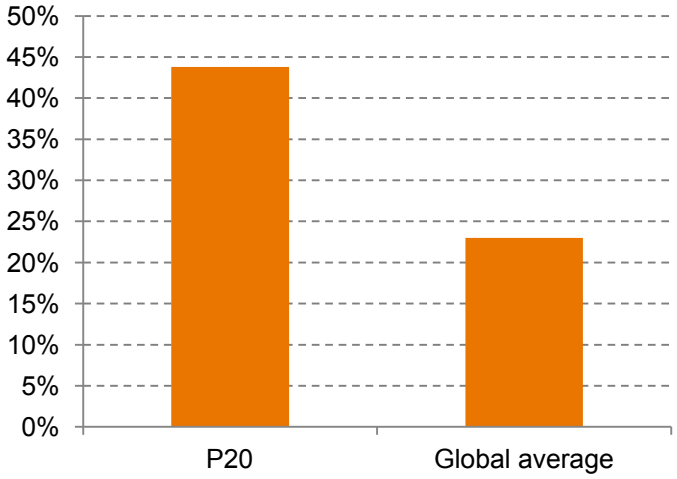
Nutrition is a bellwether indicator for progress because it is both a result of other investments (health, education, employment, female empowerment, and poverty and inequality reduction) and a fundamental prerequisite for human, social and economic progress.

Malnutrition underlies 45% of child deaths – approximately 3 million deaths per year. Basic nutrition underpins a child's ability to grow and learn and an adult's ability to work, take up opportunity and live a healthy and long life. Nutrition itself is represented under SDG 2 to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition with the specific target of ending all forms of malnutrition by 2030. But in addition, without assured nutrition, it will be impossible to reach internationally agreed targets for basic health, education, economic prosperity and a range of other issues The 2016 Global Nutrition Report identified 56 SDG indicators that serve as inputs to nutrition.

Among the many measures of nutritional status, stunting (low height for age) is critical. If the incidence of stunting is not reduced, it is likely that many other SDG targets will be off track. Stunting is both an indicator of past deprivation and a predictor of future poverty. This nutrition bellwether should sound a warning bell and maintain attention on better nutrition as a priority.

Last year, approximately 160 million children under 5 were reported as stunted worldwide. In the P20, almost every other child under 5 was stunted.

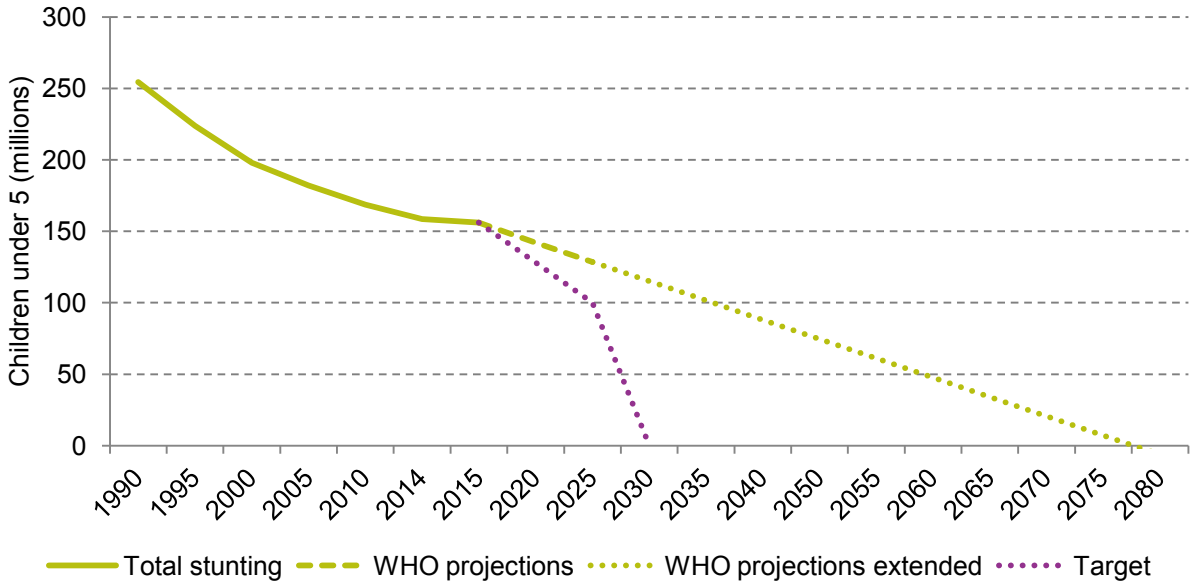
Figure 15: 44% of children under 5 in the P20 are stunted



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet as well as selected DHS, MICS, CFPS, and PNDS (see sources table (www.devinit.org/p20-initiative-data-to-leave-no-one-behind) for more details)
Notes: Data is based on DHS/MICS surveys conducted in 75 countries between 2004 and 2014.

Stunting is a lifelong brake on a person's potential and passes poverty from one generation to the next. Malnourished women are more than twice as likely to have stunted children as are well-nourished mothers[7] and the first generation offspring of malnourished parents are found to have a higher likelihood of later life health complaints (cardiovascular, metabolic).[8] These negative effects are also exhibited in second generation offspring. Malnutrition in the womb has also been associated with educational deficiencies, with some studies showing first and second generation offspring of malnourished women attaining lower scores in major tests and school entrance exams.[9, 10]

Figure 16: Under 5 stunting over time

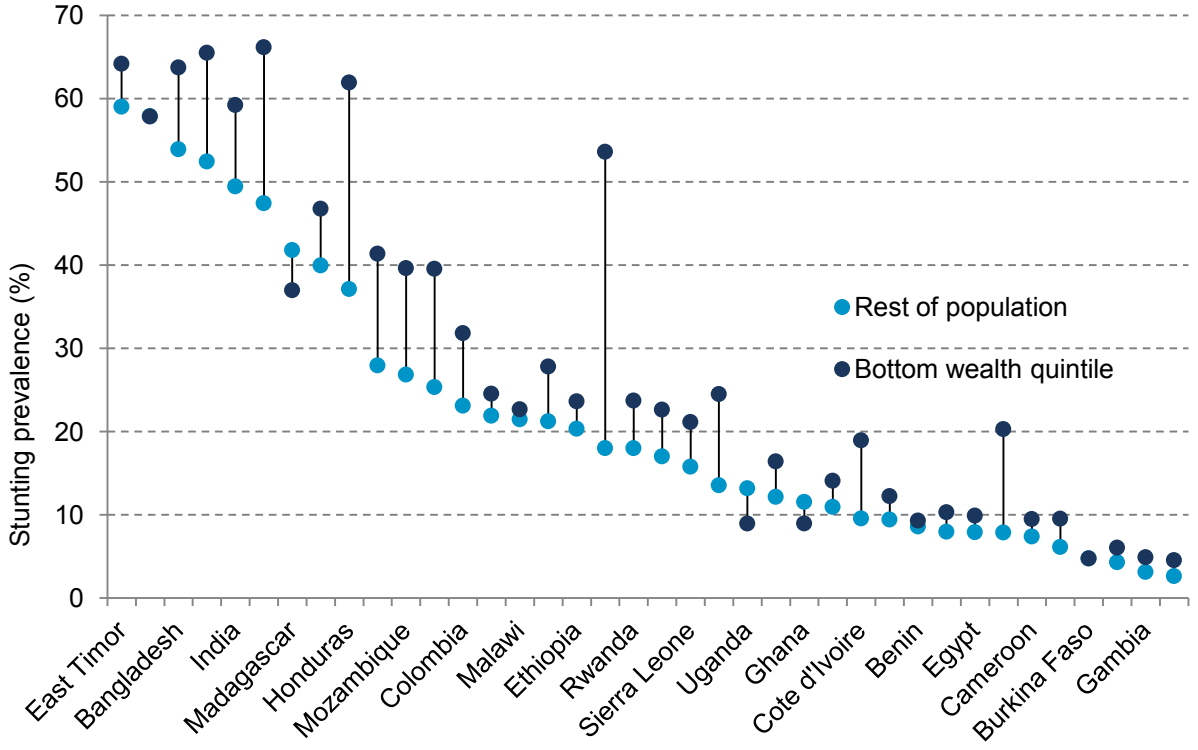


Source: Development Initiatives based on UNICEF–WHO joint child malnutrition estimates: http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.NUTUNSTUNTINGv

Stunting rates have been declining and 100 million fewer children are now reported to be stunted each year than 25 years ago. But business as usual is not enough. The world is not on course to meet the 2025 target for a 40% reduction from 2012, let alone the SDG goal of ending all forms of malnutrition. At the current rate of progress it will be 2075 before stunting is eliminated.

Disaggregated data is essential if the most fundamental goal of better nutrition for all by 2030 is to be achieved. Headline figures reveal the disproportionate burden shouldered by the P20 globally in terms of stunting, and within most countries there is a marked difference between the levels of stunting in the poorest wealth quintile and the rest of the country.

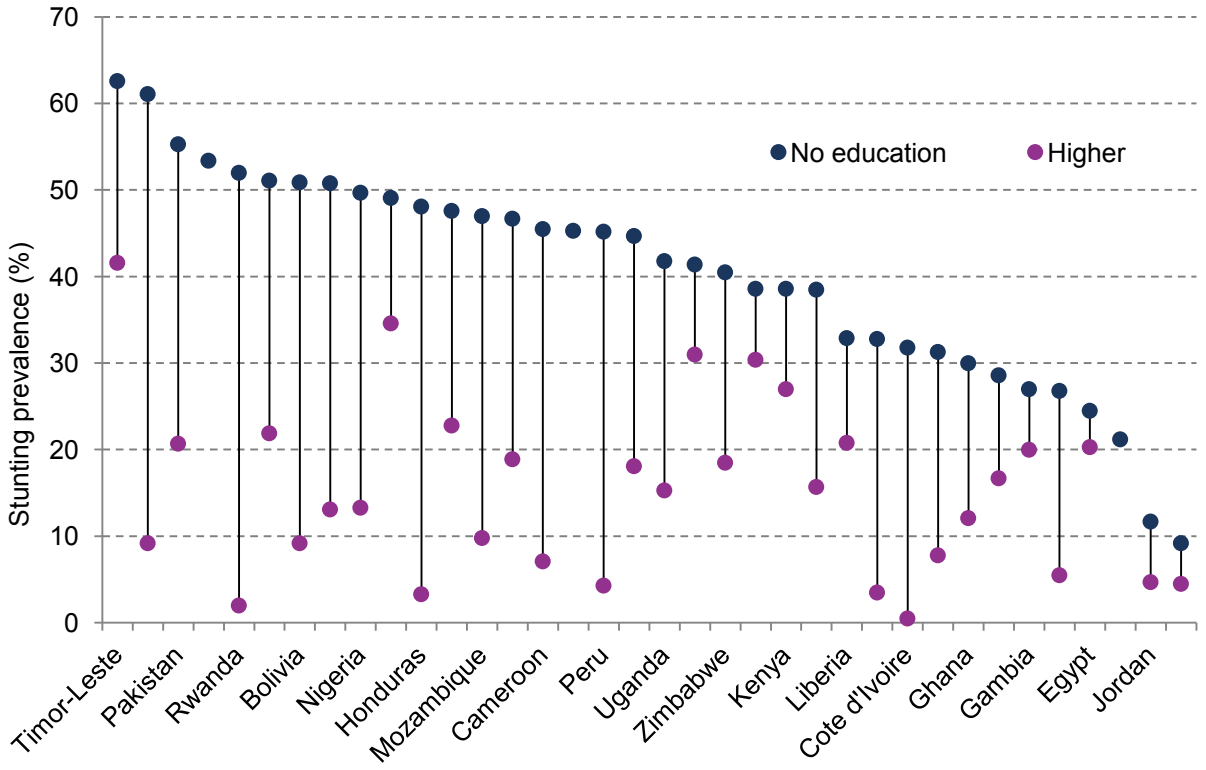
Figure 17: The prevalence of stunting comparing the people in the poorest wealth quintile in each country with the rest of the population



Source: This graph is adapted from the Global Nutrition Report 2016, with some countries omitted for space reasons International Food Policy Research Institute. 2016. *Global Nutrition Report 2016: From Promise to Impact: Ending Malnutrition by 2030*. Washington, DC

Disaggregated national data identifies subgroups that are more likely to be malnourished. Mothers younger than 18 are more likely to have stunted children and so, for example, the national average for stunting prevalence in Uganda is 13% but for mothers under 18, the stunting rate is 23%. Children are also more likely to be stunted if their mothers have not completed their secondary education and less than 6% of women in the P20 have completed secondary education.

Figure 18: The prevalence of stunting in children under five, comparing mothers with no education and mothers with higher education



Source: This graph is adapted from the Global Nutrition Report 2016, with some countries omitted for space reasons; International Food Policy Research Institute. 2016. *Global Nutrition Report 2016: From Promise to Impact: Ending Malnutrition by 2030*. Washington, DC

Disaggregation can also reveal unexpected patterns – while there are no major gender disparities in rates of stunting under five, in nearly all countries, stunting rates for boys are higher than for girls.

Data on adult malnutrition is weak and it is difficult to track the extent to which adults living amongst the P20 are also challenged in terms of nutrition. Out of 99 household surveys used for this analysis, only 44 provide data on body mass index for women and only 13 do for adult men.

Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)

The registration of all births is an essential foundation for ensuring that no one is left behind. Without registration, people will remain invisible from the state. Without comprehensive population data it is impossible to know who is missing out of progress.

What is civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS)?

"Civil Registration is an administrative system to record occurrence and characteristics of major vital events (notably births and deaths).[11] The main function of civil registration is to provide individuals with documentation needed to establish legal identity and family relationships, make claims of nationality, exercise civil and political rights, access services and participate in modern societies." [12,]

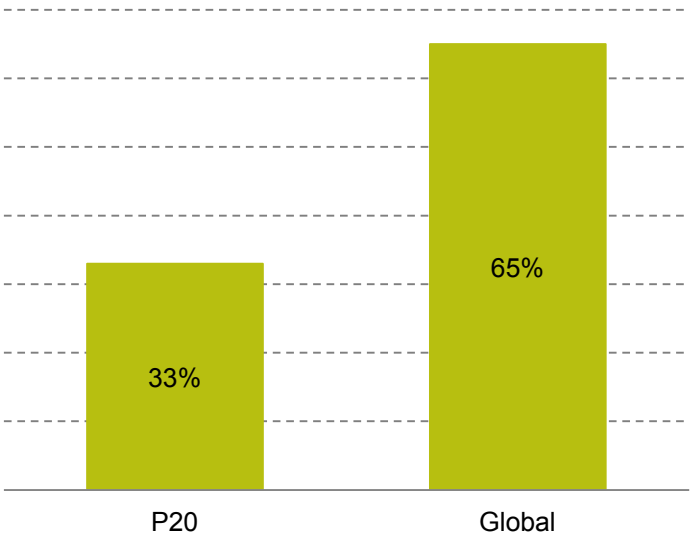
Civil Registration is a bellwether of progress. When two-thirds of the world's poorest children are not legally registered with their governments it should sound a warning bell for three reasons:

- Civil registration and Vital Statistics means governments know that their citizens exist, when they were born and when they have died. Without functioning civil registration systems, people will remain invisible and uncounted.
- Countries' abilities to monitor and steer progress towards the SDGs, realising goals for health and education, inclusion and equality will depend on the availability of comprehensive CRVS systems.[13]
- People in the P20 are particularly likely to be disadvantaged by lack of legal identity, unable to prove family relationships, enter into contracts, protect their citizenship rights in society or at work. CRVS means that every person has recognition before the law.

While CRVS alone will not end poverty, it is critical for ensuring that no one is left behind. It is the foundation of comprehensive and continuous information about individuals and means that each person is recognised before the law and by the state. It also provides the most fundamental information for services and investment to be planned, delivered and monitored so that, at a minimum, all people have the basic services they need.

Globally, 65% of all births are registered, but among the P20, only one out of every three children (33%) has had their birth registered.

Figure 19: Birth registration rates for children under 5



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet as well as selected DHS, MICS, CFPS, and PNDS (see sources table (www.devinit.org/p20-initiative-data-to-leave-no-one-behind) for more details) and Every Child's Birth Right: Inequalities and trends in birth registration, UNICEF (https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/Embargoed_11_Dec_Birth_Registration_report_low_res.pdf)

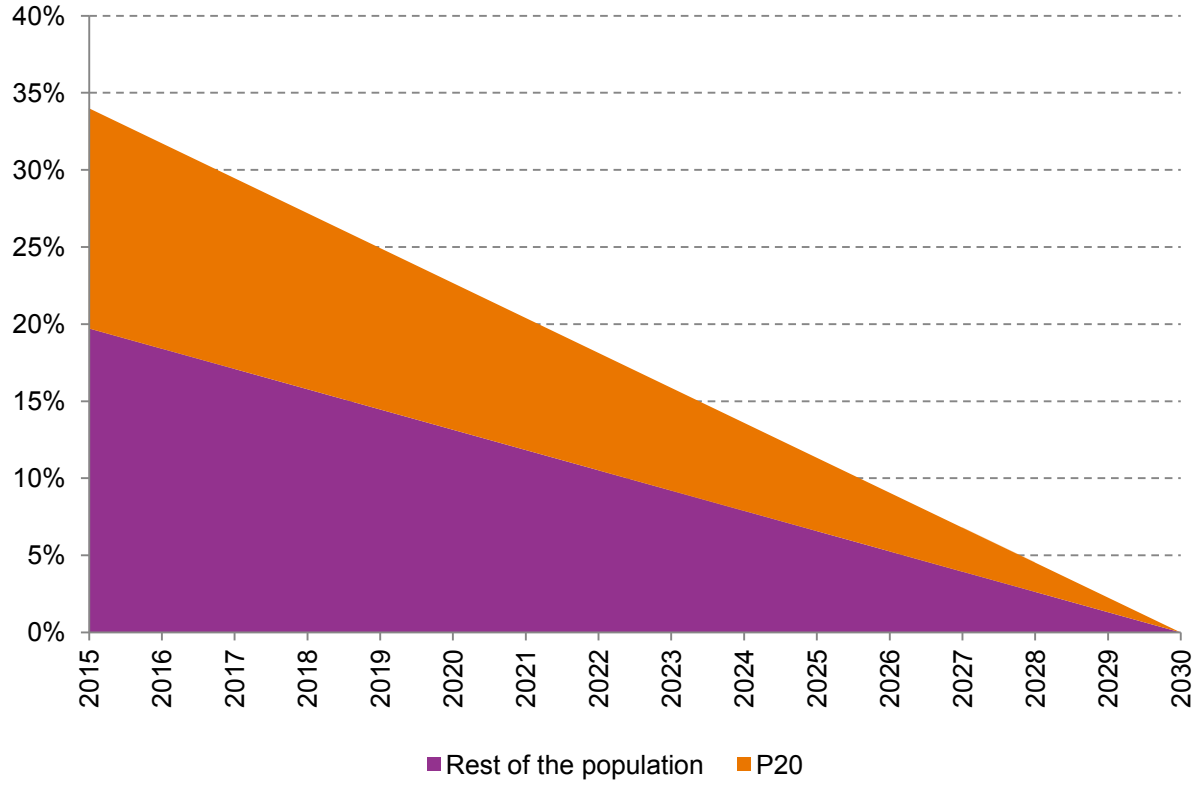
With the evidence of identity provided by civil registration, people are better equipped to access education, health services, social protection and employment, to open a bank account and buy or sell assets such as land. CRVS is fundamental to women's empowerment, increasing independent control over property, inheritance and family relationships. Children who have been registered are better protected from early marriage, child labour and exploitation.

The comprehensive nature of a well functioning civil registration system, which records every birth and every death, means that no one can be invisible and policy makers can see the 'universe of need'. If a child's birth is not registered, their death is unlikely to be recorded in the CRVS system, leading to inaccurate estimates of progress on infant or child mortality. Data from CRVS can be paired with administrative data on health, education and other critical sectors to understand who is included in progress or not.

There has been significant progress in birth registration. Overall estimates suggest that the world has moved from registering 58% of births in 2000 to 65% in 2010. UNICEF, which has been championing birth registration, reports the number of countries accumulating household survey data on birth registration rising from 61 to 100 between 2000 and 2012.

But a significant increase in registration and development of functioning CRVS systems will be needed to achieve the SDG target of 100% birth registration by 2030.[14]

Figure 20: The path of progress needed to ensure no birth is unregistered in 2030



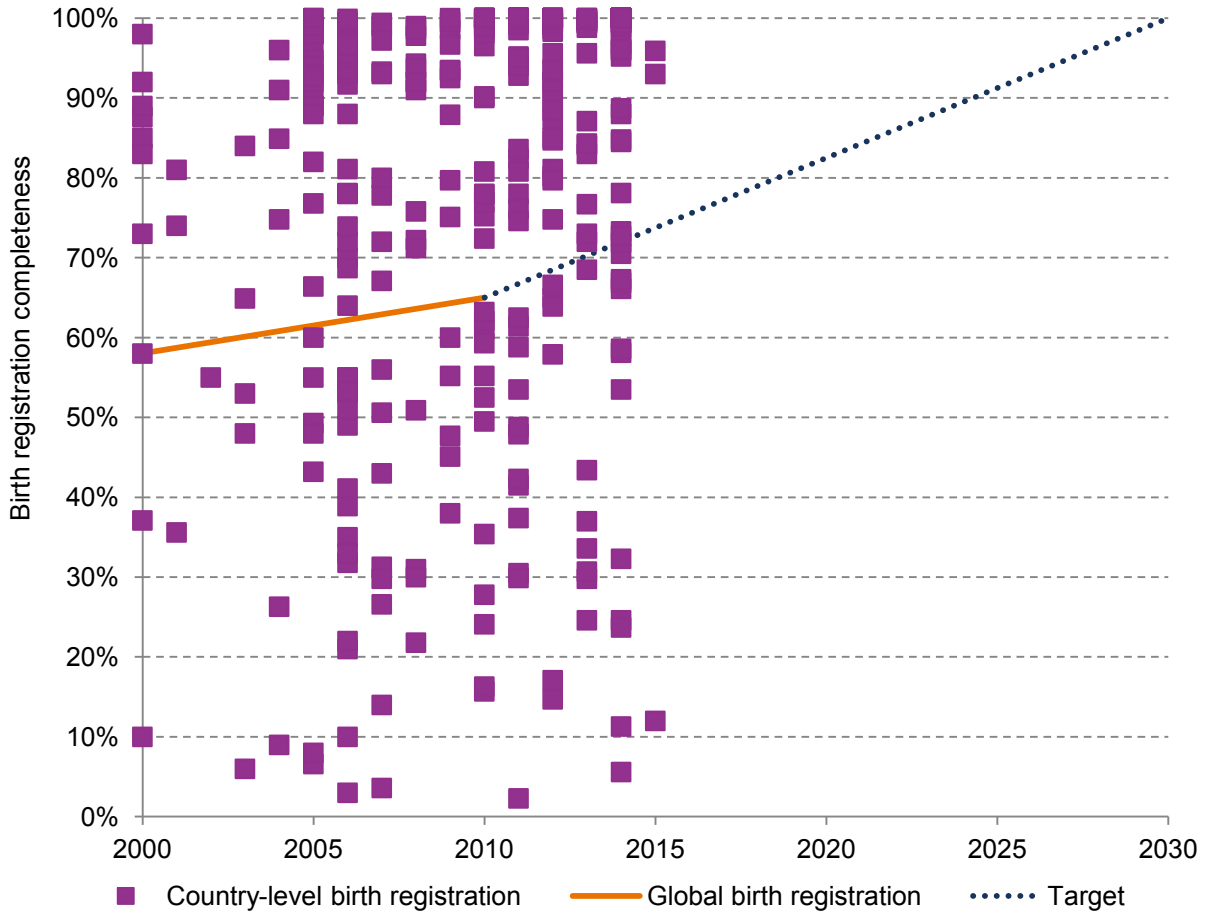
Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators Completeness of birth registration % (interpolated): http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.REG.BRTH.ZS

In some countries there has been spectacular progress. Liberia has moved from 4% to 25% of births registered in just six years, and Bangladesh moved from 10% to 37% in seven years. Countries with already high registration rates like Brazil and Vietnam have continued to push towards 100%, but very slowly and so significant numbers of people remain invisible in their civil registration systems.

But in other countries there has been very slow or even negative progress. Chad, Malawi, Pakistan and Zambia have managed only modest increases over the past 15 years and Zimbabwe, which had 74% of births registered in 2006, had only 32% registered in 2014.

The baseline for progress needs to be measured country by country and the starting points are given in Figure 21, which shows the percentage of births registered in each year since 2000 for countries where data is available.[15]

Figure 21: The path of progress needed to achieve 100% birth registration in 2030



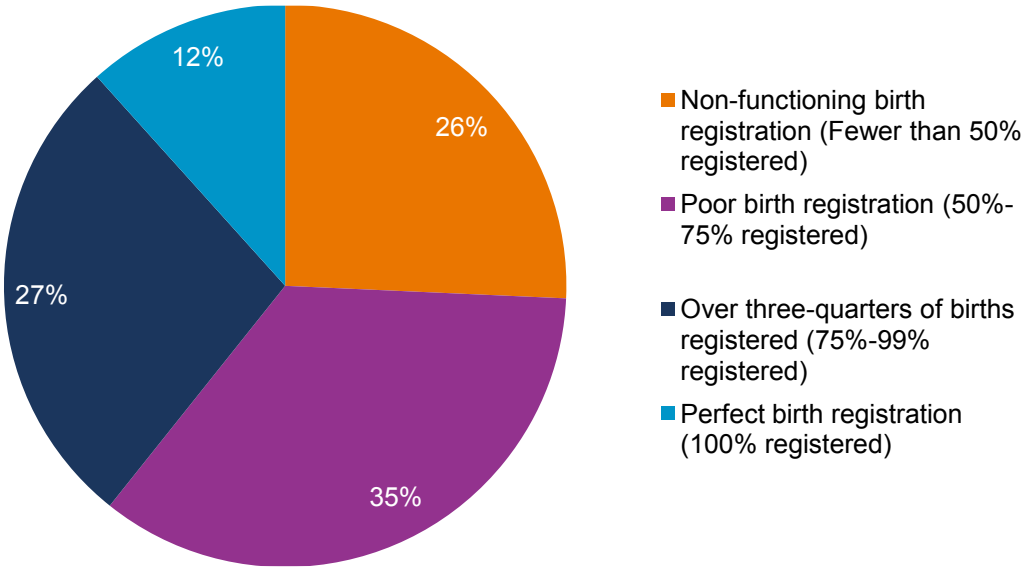
Source: World Development Indicators Completeness of birth registration % (http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.REG.BRTH.ZS) and Every Child's Birth Right: Inequalities and trends in birth registration, UNICEF (www.un.org/ruleoflaw/files/Embargoed_11_Dec_Birth_Registration_report_low_res.pdf)

Notes: Each dot represents a country and the completeness of its CRVS system is charted on a scale of 0 to 100.

In addition to monitoring how many births are registered, it is important to have better information on the development of CRVS systems. Most countries have legislation requiring births and deaths to be reported to local registration offices but many fewer have a functioning system to deliver upon that requirement.

There is currently no global database to monitor and assess CRVS systems although *The Lancet* has reported the development of an index which covers six indicators for 148 countries, constructed mainly around recording cause of death data and death registration. It notes whether the data is timely and publicly available, as well as the quality of age and sex reporting.[16]

Figure 22: Percentage of under-5 population based on quality of CRVS system where they live



Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators Completeness of birth registration %: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.REG.BRTH.ZS and UNDESA Population estimates: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/

The expansion of civil registration is required to support inclusive progress. It signals a move away from modelled estimates and surveys towards data collected at the level of each and every individual. As *The Lancet* notes, “When CRVS systems are dysfunctional, decision-makers and planners do not have the most basic information they need – about changes in population size, distribution, fertility and mortality patterns – to inform and formulate economic, social and health policies and respond adequately to people's needs for current and future services." [17]

Data to leave no one behind – in every sector

While the first 15 years of the 21st century marked real progress on fighting poverty, we know that many people have been left behind. The ambition of the SDGs is to include everyone in progress. This means that in every sector, people need to know who is making progress and who is likely to be left out and whether the P20 are included.

To better understand who is left behind we need to get more utility from the data that already exists. But we also need to have comprehensive data, based on civil registration and counting individual people, and we need to disaggregate that data.

Many organisations track sectoral progress. Our aim is to ensure that, whatever the sector, policymakers ask the question – "are the P20 included in progress?" And we need to make sure that disaggregated data is available to answer this question.

In this first year we look very briefly at health and education. We have chosen these sectors not only because they are of critical importance to the P20, but because they are inextricably linked to the bellwethers and illustrate the import of progress across all three.

Health

“Poor health is not simply a consequence of poverty, it is a profound cause. Millions of households are only one illness away from chronic poverty.”[18]

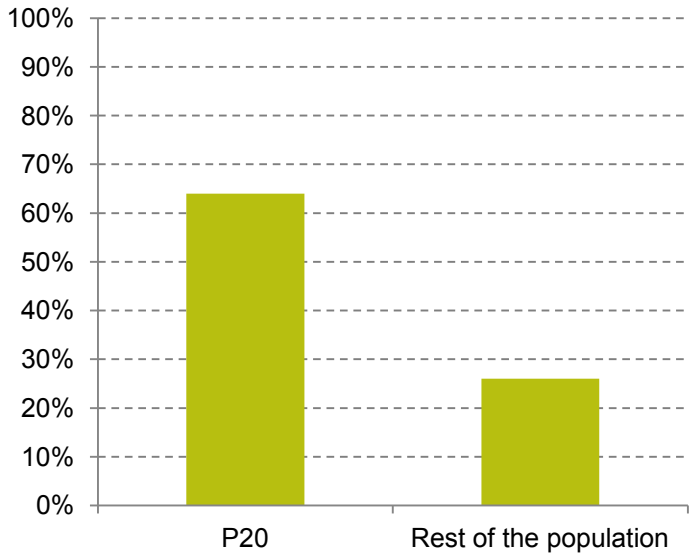
While Agenda 2030 covers a board array of health targets, we have chosen to focus on maternal and child health as its state (itself a measure of a functioning health system) is fundamental to progress for people in the P20.

We know from experience tracking MDG progress that some measures can show overall goals being met even whilst some of the poorest people are not sharing in that progress. We need better data to count actual individuals so that we know that all are included in progress.

A major challenge to accurately measuring maternal mortality is the absence of death registration systems. Official international estimates on maternal mortality in 106 countries are based on a formula which gives the result in the form of a prevalence rate – how many women per 100,000 are likely to die a maternal death.[19] The data is not comprised of headcounts and therefore cannot identify the people or places in the greatest need (see 'Maternal mortality and data' below). If we are to ensure that the P20 are not left behind, we need to start counting people.

Survey data tells us a bit more about who benefits and reveals that the P20 are disadvantaged. The survey data does not track maternal mortalities but it does track the presence of skilled birth attendants. While these attendants alone are not the only link to improved outcomes, studies have shown they can reduce infant mortality by 43%[20] and prevent two-thirds of all maternal deaths.[21] In the P20, just 36% of all children had a skilled birth attendant present at birth, compared with 74% in the rest of the population.

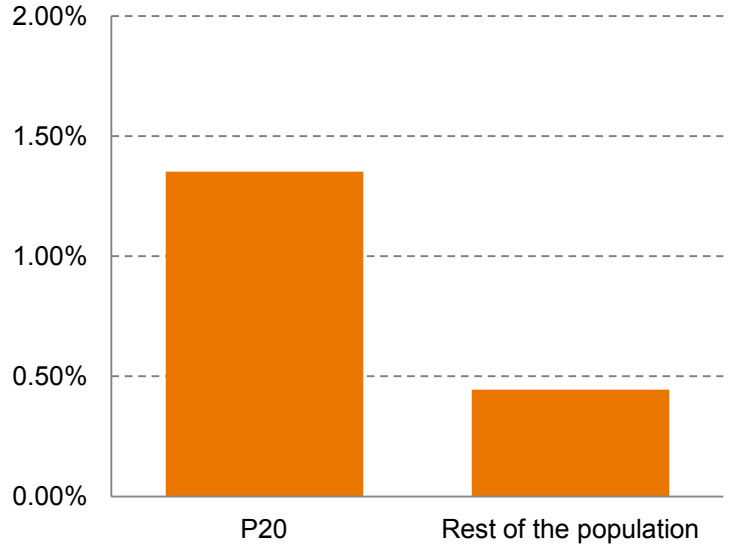
Figure 23: Absence of skilled birth attendant at birth



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet as well as selected DHS and MICS (see sources table (www.devinit.org/p20-initiative-data-to-leave-no-one-behind) for more details)

Notes: The data above tracks presence of a skilled birth attendant at births of children aged 5 and under at the time of the survey.

Figure 24: Women who report having a sister die due to maternal death



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet as well as selected DHS (see sources table (www.devinit.org/p20-initiative-data-to-leave-no-one-behind) for more details)

Another piece of observed data that emerges from household surveys is that women in the P20 are three times as likely to have had a sister who has recently died in childbirth as women in the rest of the population. This is a rare occurrence and so the proportions of those reporting a sister's death are relatively low yet the difference in rates between the P20 and the rest of the population is still revealing.

The need for improved data on health is inextricably linked to the need for improved CRVS systems. If births and deaths are not recorded, then it will be impossible to move to a more individualised system of tracking health outcomes. As Bill Gates is fond of saying, “what gets measured gets done.”

Maternal mortality and data

Many measures of progress are based not on counting real people, but on *estimates* of prevalence. Maternal mortality is a good example. Progress is currently measured using an algorithm comprised of three elements – GNI per capita, fertility rates and the availability of a skilled birth attendant. These factors predict the likelihood of mortality for women living in a particular country. It does not record the name and cause of death of an individual in a specific time and place. National prevalence data tells us nothing about which population groups are suffering more from maternal mortality. Without this information it is hard to target actions effectively.

In Uganda, where the campaigner below is advocating for improved maternal mortality, communities and families know the names of the women who have died in childbirth. But the data that is currently used to monitor progress – for example on reaching the MDGs – is calculated using a model which just tells us the probability that a certain percentage of women will suffer maternal mortality.

The model was fitted with three selected covariates (GDP, GFR and SAB) and random intercept effects for countries and regions. It can be described as follows:

$$\log(PM_i^{na}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log(GDP_i) + \beta_2 \log(GFR_i) + \beta_3 SAB_i + \alpha^{c}_{j[i]} + \alpha^{R}_{K[i]} + \varepsilon_i$$

where the following are associated with each observation *i*, within country *j[i]*, within region *k[i]*:

PM_i^{na} = proportion of maternal among non-AIDS deaths in women aged 15–49 years (non-AIDS PM)

GDP_i = gross domestic product per capita (in 2005 PPP dollars)

GFR_i = general fertility rate (live births per woman aged 15–49 years)

SAB_i = skilled attendant at birth (as a proportion of live births)

$\alpha^{c}_{j[i]}$ = variable intercept component for country *j*

$\alpha^{R}_{K[i]}$ = variable intercept component for region *k*

ε_i = error.

In order to track maternal deaths, we must record all deaths and vital statistics around them so that we can better target resources and policies to address the particular barriers to improved maternal health by region. We do not underestimate the difficulties: many deaths are the result of backstreet abortions or unattended childbirth, when no one is there to register the outcome. But leaving no one behind requires data that counts real people and supports targeting of resources to the people who need them most.

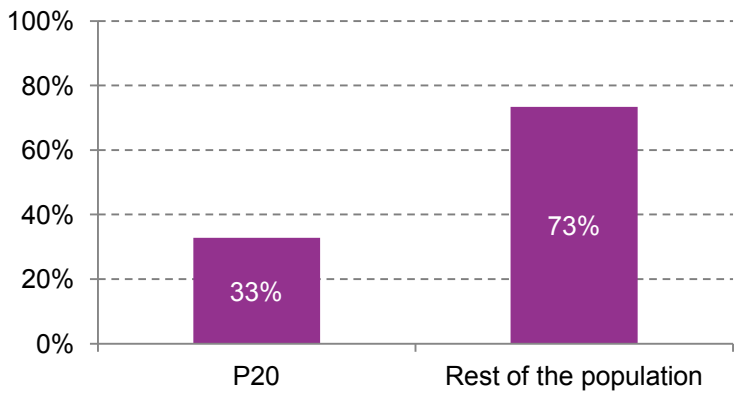
Education

The less education a person has received, the more likely they are to be among the people in the poorest 20% of the world. Education is a key pathway out of poverty and every additional year of schooling increases an individual's earnings by up to 10%.[22]

The P20 has had significantly less access to education than the rest of the world. This holds people back from opportunity and restricts their life chances:

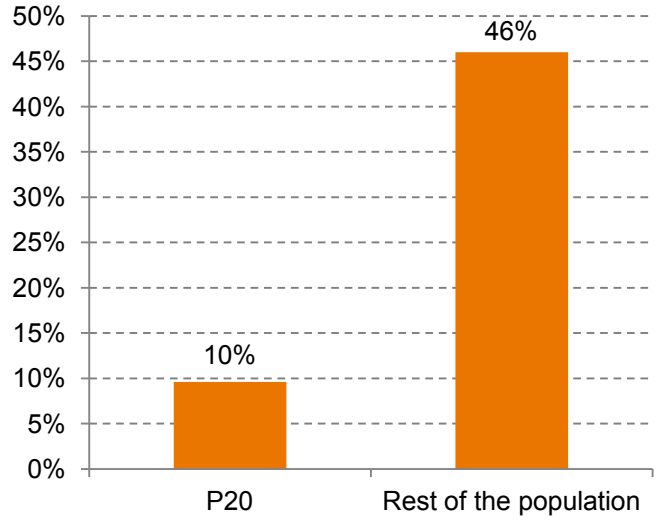
- 67% of adults in the P20 have not completed primary school.
- Only 9.7% of adults in the P20 have completed secondary education, compared with 46% of adults in the rest of the world.
- Less than 3% of people who have received any higher education are in the P20.

Figure 25: Percentage of adults who have completed primary school



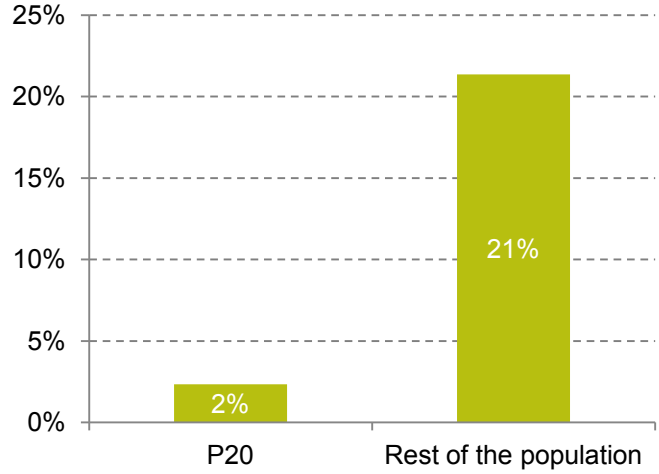
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet as well as selected DHS, MICS, CFPS, and PNDS (see sources table (www.devinit.org/p20-initiative-data-to-leave-no-one-behind) for more details)

Figure 26: Percentage of adults who have completed secondary school



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet as well as selected DHS, MICS, CFPS, and PNDS (see sources table (www.devinit.org/p20-initiative-data-to-leave-no-one-behind) for more details)

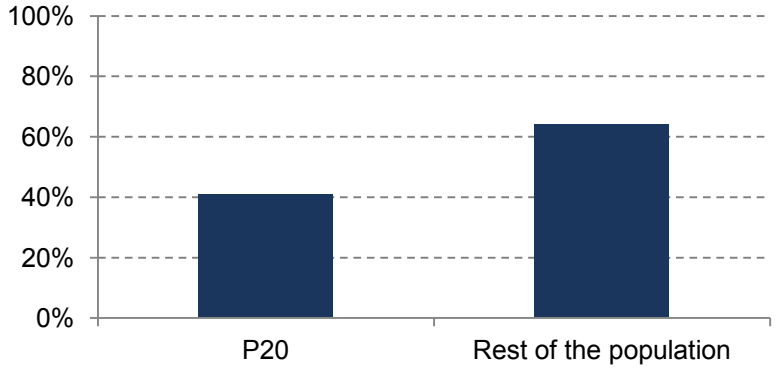
Figure 27: Percentage of adults who have completed tertiary level school



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet as well as selected DHS, MICS, CFPS, and PNDS (see sources table (www.devinit.org/p20-initiative-data-to-leave-no-one-behind) for more details)

Looking at individual countries, we see that children and young adults aged 5 to 24 who have not yet completed secondary education (the cohort that *should* still be in school) are less likely to be in school if they are in the P20. Data reveals that there was a rise in the proportion of out-of-school children from 30% in 1999 to 36% in 2012. In Benin for example, about 64% of children and young adults aged 5 to 24 who have not yet completed secondary education are still in school, but only 41% of that same group in the P20 are still in school.

Figure 28: Youth in Benin aged 5–24 who are enrolled in school



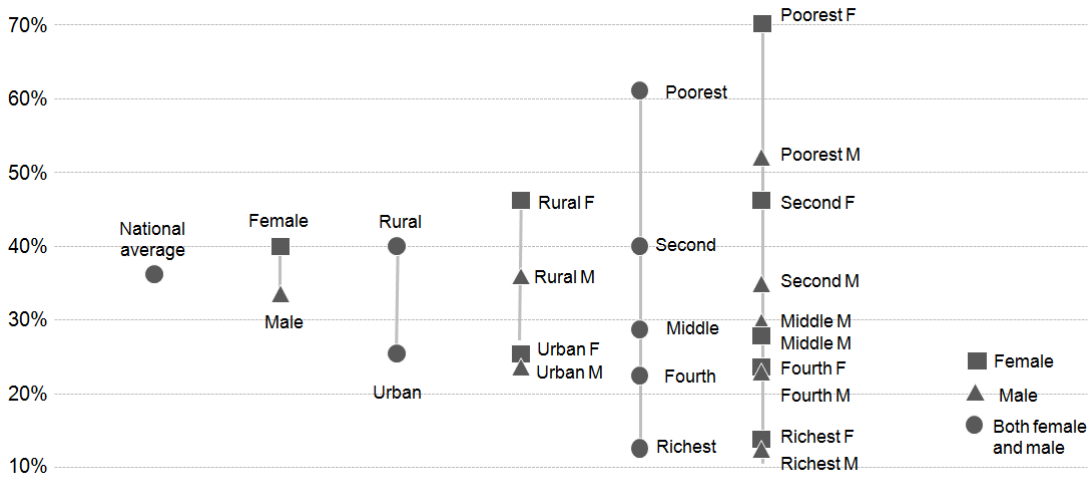
Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet as well as Benin DHS 2006

The same trend is visible in conflict countries and acute in northern Africa (where the rate increased from 28% to 49% during the same time) and in southern Asia (where the rate increased from 21% to 42%).

On the positive side, data suggests progress for youth in the P20. If we look at only the younger generation (aged 15–25), the percentage of those in the P20 with primary education increases to 57%, compared with 33% for those aged over 25.

Disaggregating data is important for all sectoral analyses but is especially important for evaluating progress in education and understanding where additional emphasis is required. Gender is a critical lens for education as girls are often at risk of not accessing the same educational advantages as boys. But other factors such as income quintile, rural and urban settings, and even birth order are also critically impactful. Figure 29[23] shows the national average out-of-school rate and, using disaggregated data, reveals very different proportions of girls and boys, rural and urban children, showing that more out-of-school children are female, rural based and living amongst the poorest families.

Figure 29: A more disaggregated picture of access to education showing more precisely which children are out of school



Source: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/egm-data-dissaggregation/PPT7_UNESCO-Huebler.pdf Downloaded 160902

SECTION 2: DATA TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

This baseline report presents the best available data that we have on the global P20, the people who are most at risk of being left behind. However, as stated in the introduction, it only represents a starting point. Progress on reducing inequalities can only be measured with disaggregated data and to know who is left behind you have to know who is missing – and to know who is missing you have to have comprehensive data on the population. The P20 Initiative aims to promote the production and use of disaggregated data and comprehensive civil registration so that we can understand who is left behind and target policies and resources accordingly. In this section we review the state of disaggregation.

At its most basic, data should be disaggregated by quintile, geography, gender, age and disability (QGGAD). This requires going beyond the household level, to understand the status and circumstances of individuals. Within communities and even within households, people are of different ages and sexes, have different capacities and disabilities and differ in terms of their sexual orientation and beliefs. Understanding these and other differences is crucial to effective policies. Identity is often at the root of discrimination which prevents people from accessing information or taking up opportunities.

The current data landscape does not provide enough data about individuals:

- Civil registration and vital statistics systems are not sufficiently widespread or comprehensive.
- Surveys that measure wealth at the household level often mask disparities between people within a household. Not everyone has equal access to family resources – women, older or disabled people are often bypassed.
- Just as within households, poverty can be invisible within communities and countries; some of the poorest people can be excluded from surveys because of some aspect of their identity or because they are not living in households but are either homeless or in an institution.
- Survey data is not good at capturing information about small groups – the sample size has to be unfeasibly large to get good data about issues that may be severe but only affect a small group of people.
- A lot of measures of progress are not based on counting real people, but on *estimates* of prevalence. While new technologies, increased political effort, more resources and the energy of the Data Revolution may drive real improvements in the availability and use of data at the level of the individual, the fact remains that many of the SDGs are being monitored by survey data or prevalence estimates.

The urgency of making progress means that we should make the most of the data that does exist now while investing in better data for the future. But even as we advocate for investments in better data, we need to make fast progress in disaggregating the data that exists. Data disaggregated by Quintile, Geography, Gender, Age and Disability/QGGAD is vital and a first step towards a standard for disaggregation which provides an evidence-led basis for policymaking which delivers for everyone.

Disaggregation by gender

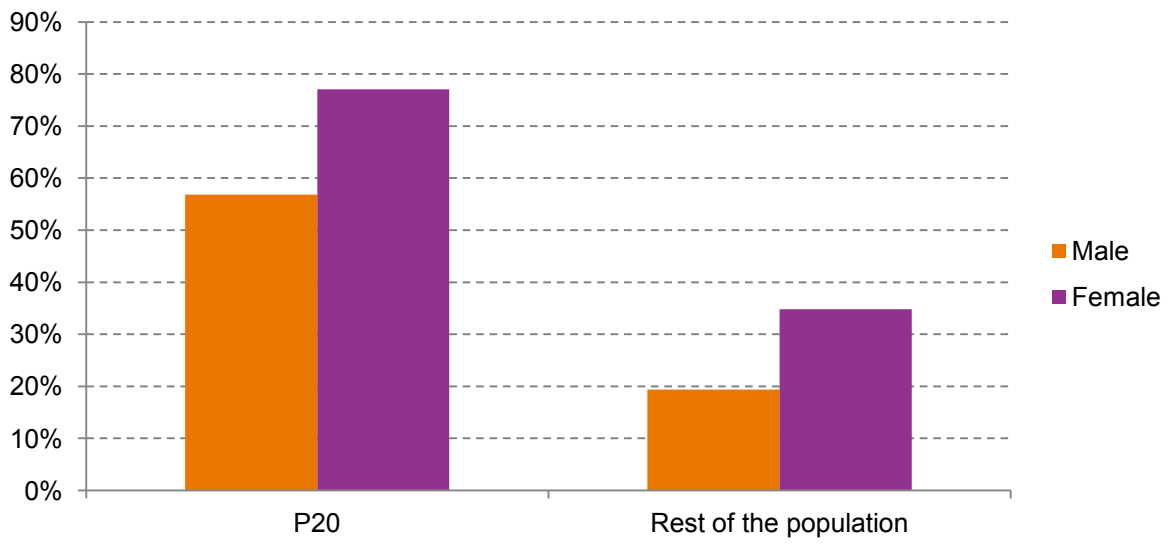
Some of the poorest people are disadvantaged more than others due to their sex or identity. For example, women and girls have been, and remain, disadvantaged in many areas – what they earn, the work they do, their ownership of property, chances of schooling and of being heard. But identity goes beyond sex or gender alone. The exclusion suffered by the lesbian, gay,

bisexual and transgender community is becoming increasingly evident – so we need both sex disaggregated data and data that can be disaggregated by gender identity.

More timely, sex-disaggregated data means we can measure whether the poorest women and girls, the many young men without employment and opportunity and people at risk of exclusion as a result of gender, identity or sexuality are being listened to, reached with services and share in growth.

Figure 30 illustrates just how critical it is to have data that is disaggregated by sex. For every woman who completes primary school in developing countries there are 1.3 men. But the gap for the P20 is greater with 2 men for every woman.

Figure 30: Sex-disaggregated data shows the gap between women and men who have not completed primary education



Source: Development Initiatives based on PovcalNet as well as selected DHS, MICS, CFPS, and PNDS (see sources table (www.devinit.org/p20-initiative-data-to-leave-no-one-behind) for more details)

Sex disaggregation is an essential lens through which to see how an individual is held back in poverty. While disaggregation is important, it is also necessary to ensure that data is collected on the right issues. The disaggregated data we have for education and noted above is not available for most other sectors. Data gaps remain in areas that are specific to women and girls and the challenges that are unique to their experiences. Data2x has identified 28 critical data gaps covering health, education, economic opportunities, political participation and human security.[24] Data on unpaid work, marriage and divorce, registration systems that discriminate against women and the social, political and legal barriers women face is all lacking.

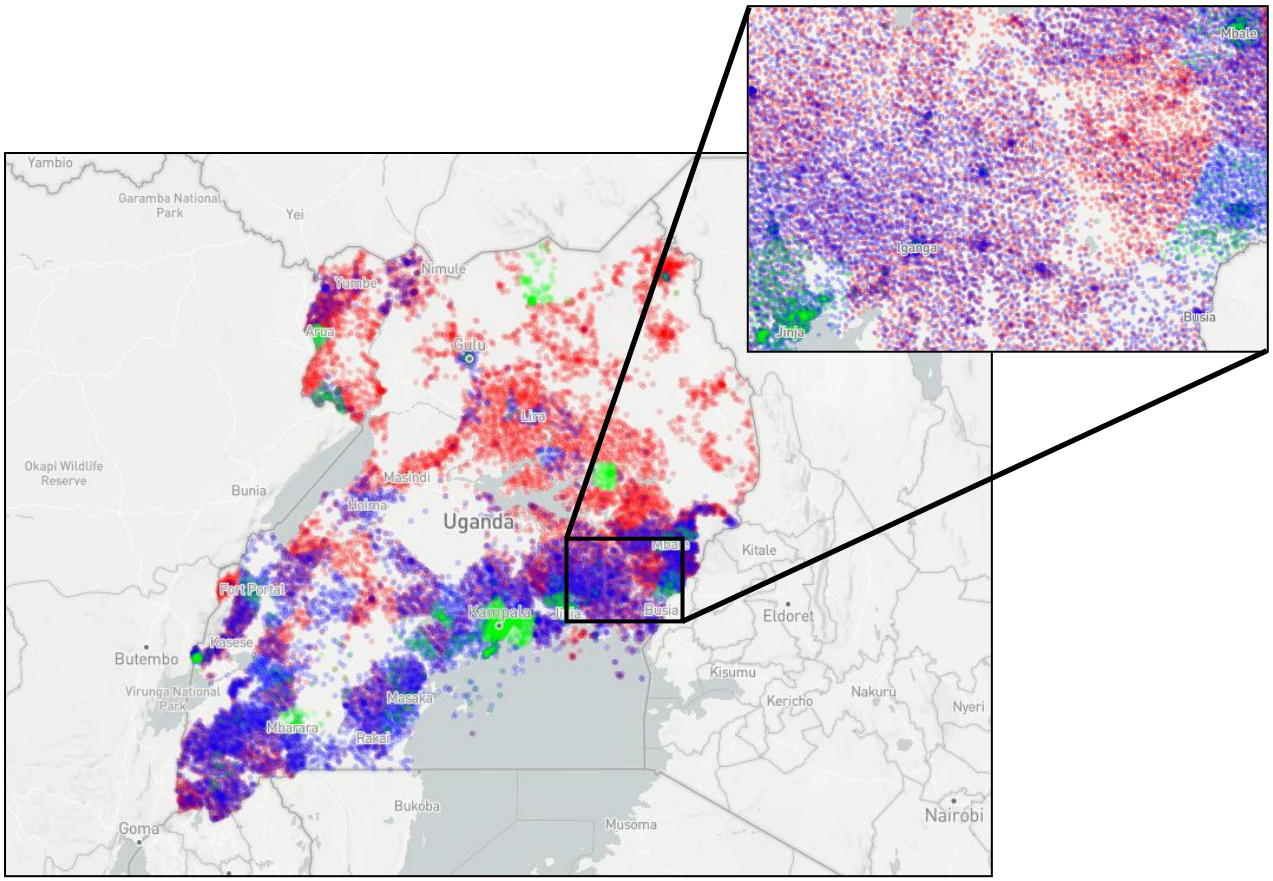
Geography

Over the past 10 years substantial progress has been made in mapping and presenting poverty data. The example of Uganda shows how important subnational data is to understanding who and where the P20 are.

On global maps Uganda's poverty rate will be represented as a national average. Having national level income data allows for some international comparisons. But when we look within the borders, we see 10 different statistical regions each with different averages of poverty rates

and income data. Looking further, we can place dots on the map to represent clusters of households and see even further differentiation within those statistical regions as to how the households fare by income level. The poorest 20% of the population can be found both in areas that would be expected but also in areas that otherwise would be reported as having a low poverty rate. If we can get to the household level, we can target the individuals and ensure that policies respond to shocks and vulnerabilities that do not affect the whole country but which may be critical for the futures of families and communities.

Figure 31: Survey data and population density data for Uganda allow us to estimate where those in the global P20 are located



Source: Development Initiatives based on Uganda 2009 DHS and WorldPop UK population density maps http://www.worldpop.org.uk/

Age

Existing survey data from the two major surveys, the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) tell us:

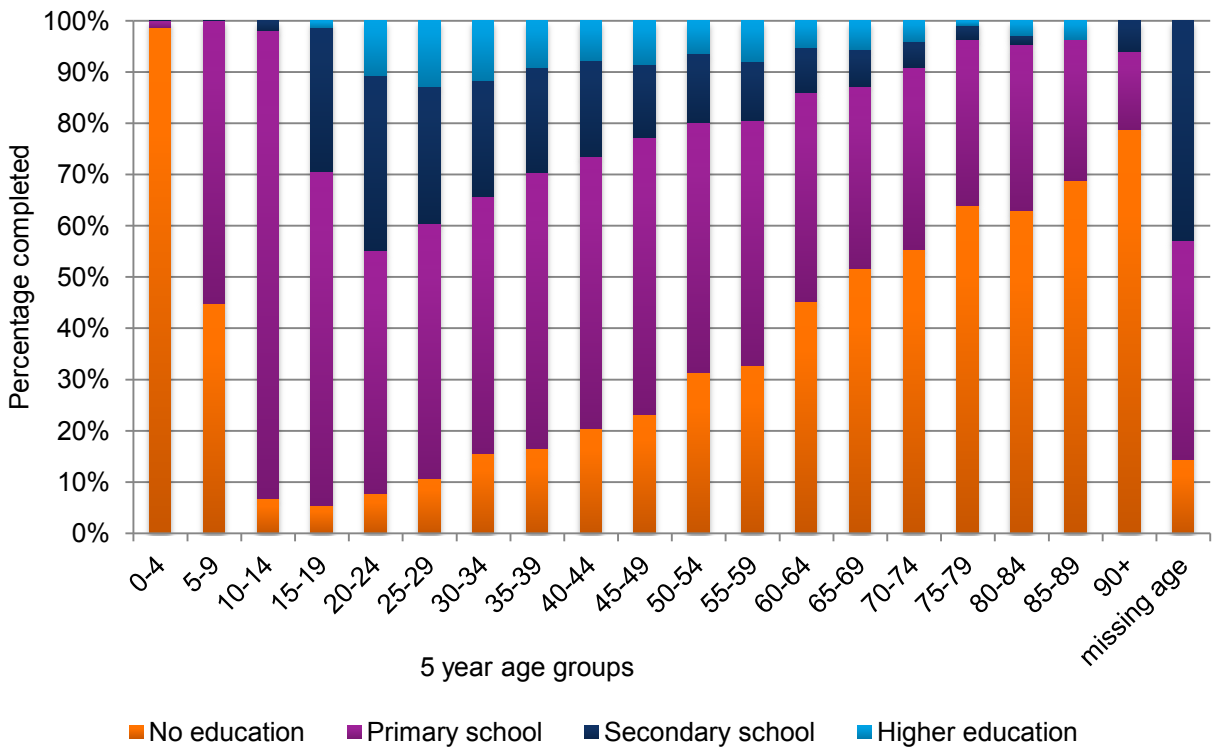
- the age and sex of every household member
- their level of education
- the economic status of the household.

The Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS), which is used for calculating international data on poverty, includes data collected on parental characteristics (such as mother and father's ages, health status and educational attainment), but is much less accessible than the DHS or MICS. [25]

From these sources we can learn useful things:

- the very old and the very young are disproportionately represented among the P20
- unsurprisingly, educational status declines with each age group – older people have had much less education than younger people.

Figure 32: Level of education by age group in Uganda



Source: Development Initiatives based on Uganda DHS 2011

But existing survey methodologies which focus on the 15–49 year old age group mean that 4160 variables are recorded for every individual between 15 and 49, and just under 400 for the entire age range. So we know nothing about violence against women over 49. We know little about incidence of particular diseases and health conditions or access to nutrition for older people. If we rely on methodologies designed to address one particular problem, like stunting for instance, we will not gather the data which might tell us the extent to which older people or adolescents are also suffering from malnutrition. The danger is that lack of data can be wrongly interpreted as meaning that there is no problem.

Assumptions about relevance to different age groups also influence the data that is collected and result in significant data gaps. HelpAge International reports that data for its Global AgeWatch index[26] is worst for economic indicators and income. Assumptions that older people are dependent and not working may lead to a lack of survey modules on their economic activity and unrealistic cut-off ages, after which questions about economic activity are not asked. This means that the many older people who survive only by their own effort and whose labour is very poorly rewarded remain invisible in the data and their contributions under-reported.

The stakeholder group on ageing has argued for continuous age data rather than grouping everyone over a certain age. But there is also the need for a standard to be developed for consistent application for age disaggregation – in the same way that a standard has been developed for collecting data on disability.

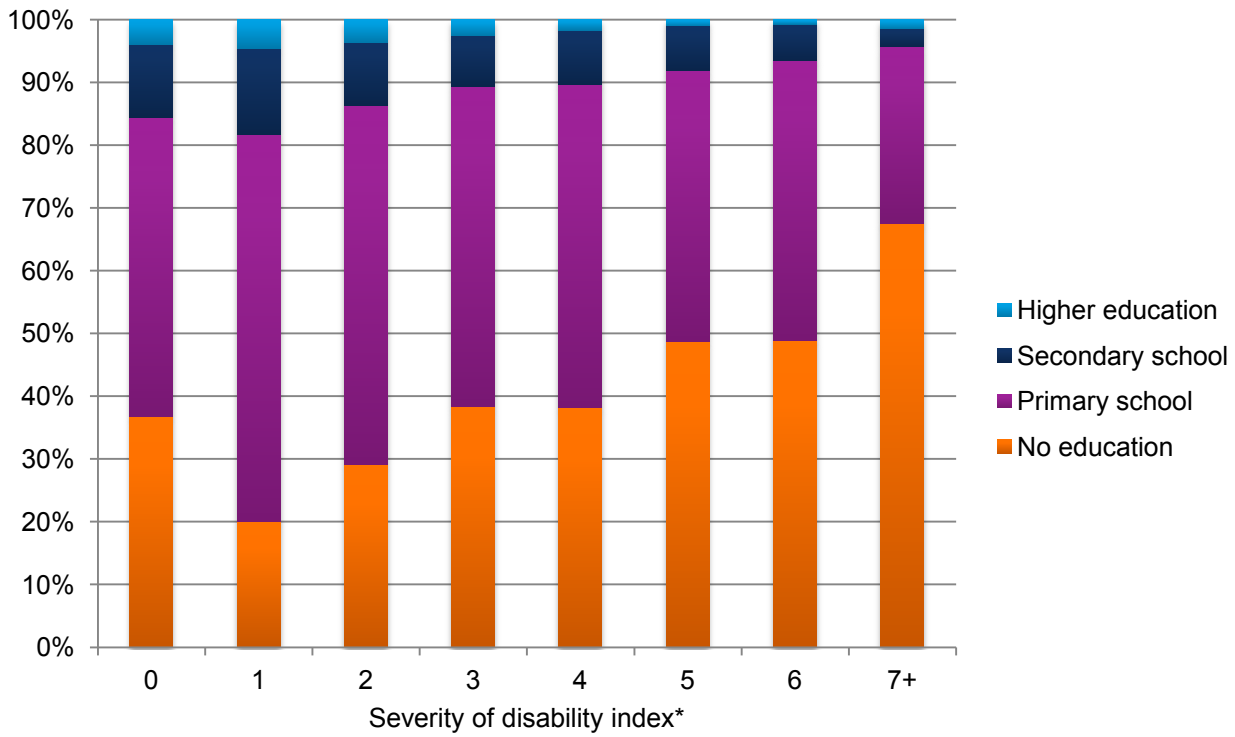
Disability[27]

Disability is referenced in 6 goals, 10 of the SDG targets and data disaggregated by disability is included in 12 SDG indicators. [28]

But a person's disability status is not necessarily permanent or static and how people define and self-identify will be different. Binary questions about whether people are disabled or not tend to result in much lower incidences of reported disability than questions that explore functioning and capability. Such binary questions also lead to assumptions which underestimate the contribution of people with disabilities. As a SightSavers report illustrates: “When I was in primary school, I would tell the teacher that I could not see. I would ask him to read for me. But the teacher would tell me 'If you don’t see, why do you come to school then?'”[29]

The value of setting a standard on the severity of disability is illustrated in Figure 33. It shows the level of educational attainment according to the severity of disability on a scale ranged from no difficulty (zero) to the highest report rate of "cannot do at all".

Figure 33: Level of education by severity of disability in Uganda



Source: Development Initiatives based on Uganda DHS 2011

Notes: Severity of disability calculated via six DHS questions that capture disability. Possible responses are "No difficulty", "Some difficulty", "A lot of difficulty", or "Cannot do at all" for various daily tasks. Total disability score is calculated by scoring "No" as a 0, "Some" as 1, "A lot" as 2, and "Cannot at all" as 3, and then adding the scores for all six questions. Theoretically, there is a maximum score of 18, although it is not observed in this dataset.

It would be reasonable to assume that disability would be a particularly challenging area to develop a common international standard – but in terms of data there has been more progress than on many other areas of disaggregation.

Understanding the impact of development on disabled people means first understanding who is disabled. Metrics have been established by the "Washington Group" of statisticians under the UN Statistics Department. They have sought to establish who is disabled along a spectrum of criteria which then allows data on disability to be combined with the other survey data and indicators.

A short set of indicators designed to assess disability status was developed and exhaustively tested to ensure that the vocabulary and concepts expressed in the questions would result in comparable and robust data. Since that work was completed, the 'short set' of indicators has been used in censuses or surveys in 65 countries and has been promoted by international aid programmes, non-governmental organisations and the UN as a means of collecting disability data. Indicators that can now be disaggregated by disability include data on people below the international and national poverty lines, the use of safe drinking water, the population with access to electricity and the proportion of youth not in education, employment or training

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Short set of question for disabilities

Because of a health problem:

1) Do you have difficulty seeing even if wearing glasses?
2) Do you have difficulty hearing even if using a hearing aid?
3) Do you have difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
4) Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
5) Do you have difficulty with (self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?
6) Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating (for example understanding or being understood by others)?

Response categories:

No difficulty; Some difficulty; A lot of difficulty; Cannot do at all

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This work done on disabilities provides a template for work that can be replicated across age, sex, LGBT and other factors that may inhibit individuals' ability to realise Agenda 2030. It also demonstrates the commitment and enthusiasm of statisticians for better disaggregated data. At 133, it has the largest participation of national statistical offices of any UN group on statistical methodologies.

Consult on the report

This draft baseline report is shared for consultation.

We welcome feedback on the P20 concept, methodology and initial findings, and look forward to discussing these with many of you in forthcoming exchanges.

Contact

To provide feedback or find out more about the P20 Initiative please contact us on:

P20i@devinit.org

Annex: Country data

Country	Number of people in the world's poorest 20% – the P20	% of P20 in each country	% of people in the P20 over 25 years and with no education	% of children under 5 years in the P20 with no birth certif-icate	% of children under 5 years in P20 who are stunted	% of children under 5 years in the P20 who had a skilled birth attendant at birth
Afghanistan	10,792,975	0.8%	92%	66%	..	19%
Albania	13,365	0.0%	49%	14%	17%	..
Algeria	992,160	0.1%	77%	2%	18%	86%
Angola	8,384,420	0.6%	..	..	..	100%
Armenia	139,012	0.0%	4%	0%	29%	..
Azerbaijan	..	0.0%	..	..	..	55%
Bangladesh	88,161,028	6.5%	70%	83%	35%	77%
Barbados	16,776	0.0%	12%	0%	13%	58%
Belarus	949	0.0%	0%	..	..	16%
Belize	53,072	0.0%	48%	5%	34%	..
Benin	6,402,855	0.5%	92%	25%	45%	..
Bhutan	40,624	0.0%	98%	0%	43%	85%
Bolivia	1,181,637	0.1%	91%	34%	42%	33%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	3,449	0.0%	44%	..	..	..
Brazil	17,734,914	1.3%	4%	..	11%	100%
Burkina Faso	10,630,792	0.8%	..	..	..	17%
Burundi	7,650,439	0.6%	86%	26%	54%	40%
Cambodia	2,663,659	0.2%	86%	40%	36%	..
Cameroon	7,861,236	0.6%	79%	58%	41%	42%
CAR	2,940,822	0.2%	88%	48%	44%	35%
Chad	5,813,877	0.4%	89%	0%	36%	77%
China	154,920,848	11.4%	45%	33%	43%	87%
Colombia	4,366,802	0.3%	70%	..	18%	78%
Comoros	164,485	0.0%	85%	8%	33%	66%
Congo	1,537,971	0.1%	50%	14%	25%	85%
Costa Rica	110,472	0.0%	57%	5%	..	91%
Cote d'Ivoire	8,651,000	0.6%	82%	47%	30%	91%
Dominican Republic	556,148	0.0%	84%	51%	12%	80%
DRC	61,188,670	4.5%	50%	77%	40%	3%
Egypt	3,493,581	0.3%	65%	4%	21%	64%
Ethiopia	42,287,175	3.1%	98%	..	42%	96%
Gabon	196,585	0.0%	66%	4%	30%	50%
Gambia	1,047,387	0.1%	82%	27%	23%	30%
Georgia	695,260	0.1%	..	11%	..	52%
Ghana	5,606,101	0.4%	78%	41%	20%	24%
Guinea	5,952,885	0.4%	94%	52%	33%	77%
Guinea-Bissau	852,542	0.1%	100%	68%	..	93%
Guyana	106,050	0.0%	43%	9%	29%	23%
Haiti	6,327,735	0.5%	80%	23%	21%	60%
Honduras	2,161,008	0.2%	77%	7%	32%	23%
India	394,529,216	29.0%	81%	72%	52%	75%
Indonesia	61,562,535	4.5%	48%	56%	..	100%
Iraq	2,412,635	0.2%	68%	3%	24%	100%
Jamaica	50,655	0.0%	19%	..	..	100%
Jordan	37,079	0.0%	63%	5%	15%	41%
Kazakhstan	34,251	0.0%	3%	0%	25%	97%

Kenya	17,149,765	1.3%	..	..	..	75%
Kosovo	15,839	0.0%	33%	28%	14%	84%
Kyrgyzstan	415,437	0.0%	11%	4%	21%	18%
Lao	2,808,679	0.2%	46%	30%	55%	52%
Lesotho	1,319,834	0.1%	62%	60%	31%	92%
Liberia	2,622,957	0.2%	72%	77%	30%	72%
Macedonia	77,099	0.0%	58%	0%	22%	100%
Madagascar	20,260,231	1.5%	..	..	..	56%
Malawi	13,358,470	1.0%	..	..	..	25%
Maldives	1,434	0.0%	94%	14%	25%	100%
Mali	10,535,637	0.8%	96%	20%	39%	45%
Mauritania	648,736	0.0%	94%	67%	39%	100%
Moldova	35,028	0.0%	26%	0%	25%	92%
Mongolia	29,437	0.0%	51%	1%	34%	44%
Montenegro	9,345	0.0%	45%	0%	6%	76%
Mozambique	18,241,353	1.3%	92%	54%	41%	70%
Namibia	709,430	0.1%	63%	13%	26%	78%
Nepal	6,096,854	0.4%	81%	45%	54%	17%
Niger	10,880,265	0.8%	98%	40%	38%	26%
Nigeria	109,669,668	8.1%	67%	81%	41%	34%
Pakistan	35,265,331	2.6%	85%	95%	58%	30%
Palestine	23,169	0.0%	26%	0%	15%	51%
Peru	2,017,637	0.1%	73%	..	35%	45%
Philippines	23,075,778	1.7%	44%	..	..	100%
Rwanda	8,003,245	0.6%	75%	45%	38%	89%
Saint Lucia	71,640	0.0%	16%	15%	3%	48%
Sao Tome & Principe	57,384	0.0%	84%	22%	33%	46%
Senegal	7,440,678	0.5%	94%	38%	19%	52%
Serbia	27,565	0.0%	75%	0%	25%	14%
Sierra Leone	4,016,936	0.3%	89%	19%	35%	100%
Somalia	4,484,746	0.3%	..	99%	..	22%
South Sudan	5,598,732	0.4%	95%	75%	34%	72%
Sudan	8,303,061	0.6%	76%	62%	44%	85%
Suriname	105,716	0.0%	59%	2%	14%	73%
Swaziland	559,141	0.0%	46%	58%	37%	58%
Syria	211,638	0.0%	..	12%	..	26%
Tajikistan	816,790	0.1%	8%	11%	26%	44%
Tanzania	30,231,625	2.2%	55%	91%	..	100%
Thailand	208,218	0.0%	89%	0%	50%	69%
Timor Leste	522,355	0.0%	80%	47%	59%	98%
Togo	4,439,136	0.3%	77%		28%	13%
Trinidad & Tobago	45,996	0.0%	..	13%	..	100%
Tunisia	415,731	0.0%	79%	4%	31%	100%
Turkmenistan	1,062,904	0.1%	..	4%	..	37%
Uganda	17,814,213	1.3%	..	..	..	48%
Ukraine	58,917	0.0%	29%	..	..	..
Uruguay	26,242	0.0%	31%	0%	..	100%
Uzbekistan	15,108,095	1.1%	..	0%	..	100%
Vanuatu	37,559	0.0%	..	88%	..	46%
Viet Nam	6,210,893	0.5%	68%	15%		49%
Yemen	2,581,184	0.2%	..	82%	56%	17%
Zambia	10,650,030	0.8%	57%	92%	37%	56%
Zimbabwe	8,488,005	0.6%	13%	79%	31%	71%

Notes

[1] For a fuller explanation, please refer to the Methodology Paper at http://devinit.org/#!/post/the-p20-methods-for-tracking-the-status-of-people-in-the-poorest-20

[2] The Chronic Poverty Research Centre (CPRC) was an international partnership of universities, research institutes and non-governmental organisations, which completed its 10-year programme in 2011. Its research aimed to deepen understanding of the causes of chronic poverty, and provide analysis and policy guidance on the reduction of chronic poverty. The CPRC was funded by the UK Department for International Development. The CPRC publications database contains over 400 publications across different research themes, policy areas and countries and can be found at www.chronicpoverty.org. The Chronic Poverty Action Network continues and applies the work of CPRC and its outputs can be found at www.chronicpovertynetwork.org.

[3] Causes and Consequences of Income Inequality: A Global Perspective. Era Dabla-Norris, Kalpana Kochhar, Nujin Suphaphiphat, Frantisek Ricka, Evridiki Tsounta SDN/15/13 MF Discussion Paper 2015.

[4] Chronic Poverty Advisory Network. The Chronic Poverty Report 2014–2015: The road to zero extreme poverty. ODI 2014, page 2, Figure 1.

[5] In addition to identifying the global P20, we will be working to identify the P20 within each country so that countries can focus on the needs of their P20 populations.

[6] We understand that there are clear differences between income and consumption. For the purposes of this analysis, we are defaulting to the PovcalNet definition of wealth, which relies on income and consumption measures. In addition, PPP=purchasing power parity exchange rates. PPP rates go beyond market exchange rates, adjusting for relative buying power across different countries so enabling international comparisons.

[7] Ozaltin Emre, Hill Kenneth, Subramanian SV. 2010. Association of maternal stature with offspring mortality, underweight, and stunting in low- to middle-income countries. *JAMA*;303(15):1507–1516.

[8] M.V.E Veenendaal et al., 2013

[9] K. Seonghoon et al.

[10] C.M. Tan et al., 2014

[11] UN Department of social and economic affairs. UN Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System Revision 3.New York: UNICEF 2014.

[12] Carla AbouZahr, Don de Savigny, Lene Mikkelsen, Philip W Setel, Rafael Lozano, Erin Nichols, Francis Notzon, Alan D. Lopez, "Civil registration and vital statistics: progress in the data revolution for counting and accountability" The Lancet, volume 386 October 3, 2015 page 1373.

[13] Plan International, UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner and UNICEF,"Birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law" https://plan-international.org/publications/birth-registration-and-right-everyone-recognition

[14] Data is sourced from the World Development Index indicator "Completeness of birth registration", for years from 2000 to 2015. Due to the incomplete nature of this data, linear interpolation was used between data points and extrapolation was performed using the closest non-missing value in order to obtain a global aggregate for all years.

[15] To identify each country on the graph and their rate of progress please go to http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.REG.BRTH.ZS

[16] Lene Mikkelsen, David E Phillips, Carla AbouZahr, Philip W Setel, Don de Savigny, Rafael Lozano, Alan D Lopez, "A Global Assessment of civil registration and vital statistics systems: monitoring data quality and progress". The Lancet volume 386, October 3 2015 page 1395.

[17] The Lancet op. Cit, page 1373.

[18] One Illness Away: Why People Become Poor and how they Escape Poverty, Anirudh Krishna.

[19] Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2013: Estimates by World Health Organization, UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund, the World Bank and the United Nations Population Division. 2014

[20] Ending Newborn Deaths: Ensuring Every Baby Survives. Save the Children. 2014.

[21] Delivering Hope and Saving Lives: Investing in Midwifery. United Nations Population Fund, 2012.

[22] UNESCO Education Counts: Towards the Millennium Development Goals 2011: http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0019/001902/190214e.pdf

[23] This graph is taken from the presentation by Friedrich Huebler to the Expert Group Meeting on Data Disaggregation, New York June 2106 "Data disaggregated by sex for monitoring of the education SDG" http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/egm-data-dissaggregation/PPT7_UNESCO-Huebler.pdf

[24] The mission of Data2x is to improve the quality, availability and use of gender data in order to make a practical difference in the lives of women and girls worldwide. See http://data2x.org/what-is-gender-data/gender-data-gaps for the analysis of data gaps.

[25] The data licenses for DHS and MICS are provided in bulk, while LSMS is done on a country-by-country basis and sometimes requires large licensing fees.

[26] The HelpAge International Global AgeWatch Index ranks countries by how well their older populations are faring. see http://www.helpage.org/global-agewatch/.

[27] This section draws on the presentation by Jennifer H Madans to the Expert Group Meeting on Data Disaggregation, New York June 2106 "The importance and feasibility of disaggregating the SDGs by Disability Status" http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/egm-data-dissaggregation/PPT13-USA_Madans.pdf

[28] http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/2016/SDG-disability-indicators-march-2016.pdf

[29] Marion Steff. "Innovation through empowerment: the voices of the marginalised project." SightSavers International, Presentation at UN Commission for Social Development 2016.