

# Pakistan

Country profile

**2017**  
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[www.devinit.org/p20i](http://www.devinit.org/p20i)

This country profile is produced by Development Initiatives to support the National Dialogue on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As one of the founding partners of the Leave No One Behind partnership, established in July 2015, our role is to provide data at a national level to help track progress against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) so we can make sure that no one is left behind.

## Poverty profile

- The national poverty line in Pakistan is Rs. 3,030 a month. According to the most recently available data (2013), 29.5% of the population live below this line, of which 75% live in rural areas.<sup>1</sup>
- In Pakistan, extreme poverty – defined as those living on less than purchasing power parity (PPP)\$1.90 a day – has been decreasing since 2001, falling from 28.7% to 6.1% in 2013.
- As of 2013, the richest 20% in Pakistan owned 40.3% of national income, compared with the 9.2% shared by the poorest 20%.

**National poverty line**  
(Rs. per month)

**3,030**

Note: 2013 data. Source: Development Initiatives based on national sources.

**% of population living below the national poverty line**

**29.5%**

Note: 2013 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

**% of population living below the national poverty line in rural areas**

**75%**

Note: 2013 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

**Mean per capita income per month (2011 PPP\$)**

**134.53**

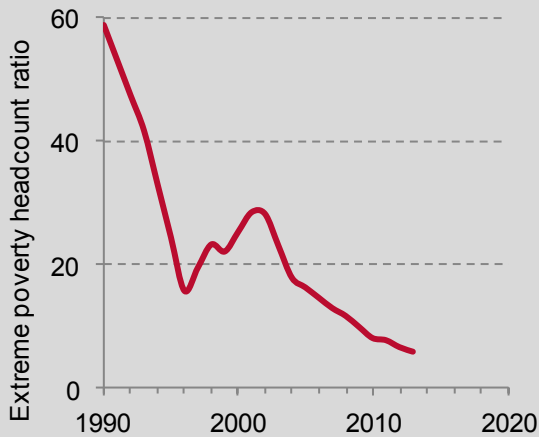
Note: 2013 data. Source: World Bank's PovcalNet.

**% of population living below the international extreme poverty line**

**6.1%**

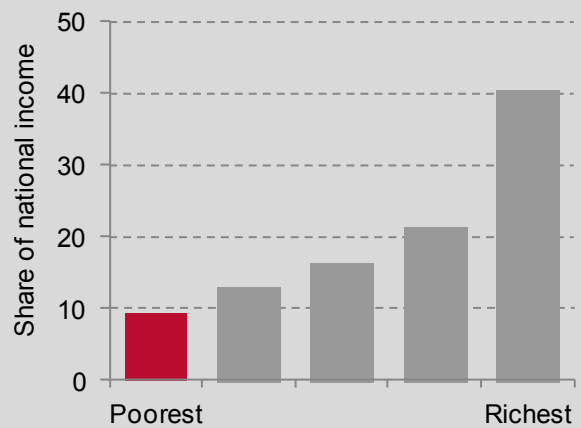
Note: 2013 data. International extreme poverty line is 2011 PPP\$1.90/day. Source: World Bank's PovcalNet.

### Is poverty reducing over time?



Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank's PovcalNet.

### How is income distributed?



Note: 2013 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

## Economic profile

- In 2015, Pakistan's gross domestic product (GDP) per capita was PPP\$4,706.19, compared with a regional average of PPP\$5,316.87 for South Asia.
- The Gini index measures the income distribution of a country's residents where 0 means everyone earns the same and 100 means one person earns everything. In Pakistan, the Gini index was 30.7 in 2013 – almost unchanged from 30.4 in 2001.
- Out of 188 countries, Pakistan is ranked 147 on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s Human Development Index (2015), with a score of 0.538.

#### GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$)

4,706.19

Note: 2015 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

#### Human Development Index Ranking

147/188

Note: 2015 data. Source: UNDP.

#### Gini index

30.7

Note: 2013 data. Source: World Bank's PovcalNet.

## Education outcomes

- In 2014, the Pakistan government spent PPP\$113.20 per capita on education, compared with a regional average for South Asia of PPP\$237.26.
- In 2015, Pakistan's adult literacy rate stood at 56.4%, up from 42.7% in 1998.

## Adult literacy rate (%)

56.4%

Note: 2015 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

## Per capita public expenditure on education (2011 PPP\$)

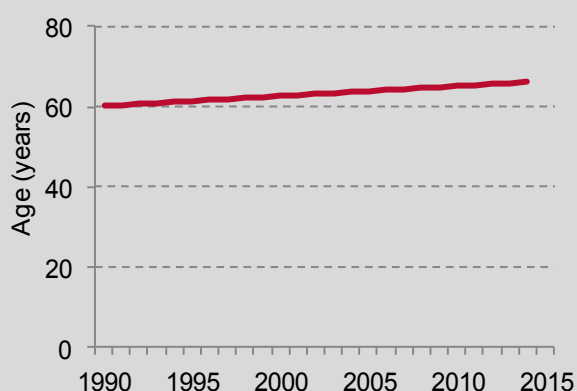
113.20

Note: 2014 data. Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

## Health outcomes

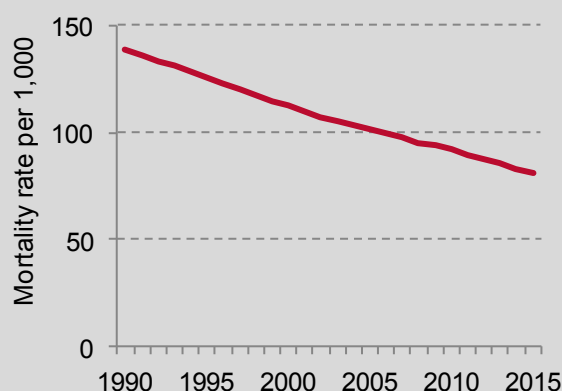
- Life expectancy in Pakistan has steadily increased from 60.1 in 1990 to 66.2 in 2014.
- Since 1990, the mortality rate of children under 5 years old has fallen from 138.6 per 1,000 down to 81.1 per 1,000 in 2015.
- In 2014, public spending on healthcare in Pakistan was PPP\$42.17 per capita, compared with a regional average for South Asia of PPP\$68.83.

### Life expectancy at birth



Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

### Under five mortality rate per 1,000



Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

## Per capita public expenditure on healthcare (2011 PPP\$)

42.17

Note: 2014 data. Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

Note: Economic, health and education data in this profile are Development Initiatives' calculations based on the World Bank's World Development Indicators and the UNDP's HDI; please refer to these sources for full definition of public spending. Poverty data are Development Initiatives' calculations based on the World Bank's PovcalNet.

## Achieving SDGs

If global efforts to end poverty and achieve the SDGs are to be reached, it is essential that no one is left behind; the SDGs will not be considered met unless they are met for everyone.

However, current data is not good enough to tell us exactly who is being left behind, where they live and why. To better target resources and track their progress we need to better understand who they are. To achieve this we need more and better data disaggregated by, at least, geography, gender, age and disability.

A new project by Development Initiatives, the P20 Initiative, will be doing just this. The P20 Initiative will provide data on whether things are improving for the poorest 20% of people globally. It will do this by gathering and using existing data and promoting better disaggregation of data on people to ensure that those furthest behind are reached first and included in progress, so the SDGs can be achieved for all.

### Contact

If you would like more information on any of the data provided in this summary or on the P20 Initiative please contact Cat Langdon on [cat.langdon@devinit.org](mailto:cat.langdon@devinit.org)

### Data use survey

Do you use data in your work? How would you rate your use of data? What data sources do you use? We are interested to hear about the ways in which you use data in your work. Please complete our [short survey](#)

Link - [goo.gl/iEJdZb](http://goo.gl/iEJdZb)

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> See: Pakistan Economic Survey 2015-16, Poverty Annexure III, available at: [www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters\\_16/Annexure\\_III\\_Poverty.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_16/Annexure_III_Poverty.pdf) (Accessed on 12 January 2017)

The Leave No One Behind partnership seeks to drive global momentum to make sure that no one is left behind. Made up of three international non-profit organisations (CIVICUS, Development Initiatives, and Project Everyone), with the support of the United Kingdom's Department for International Development, we have come together as founding partners to catalyse a global movement to ensure that the pledge to Leave No One Behind turns from words into reality.

For more information on the Leave No One Behind partnership please email [info@leavenoonebehind.global](mailto:info@leavenoonebehind.global) or visit [www.leavenoonebehind.global](http://www.leavenoonebehind.global)



Development Initiatives (DI) is an independent international development organisation working on the use of data to drive poverty eradication and sustainable development.