Global Poverty Monitoring Technical Note 32

September 2023 Update to the Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP)

What's New

Danielle Victoria Aron, R. Andres Castaneda Aguilar, Carolina Diaz-Bonilla, Maria Gabriela Farfan Betran, Elizabeth Mary Foster, Tony H. M. J. Fujs, Dean Jolliffe, Nandini Krishnan, Christoph Lakner, Gabriel Lara Ibarra, Daniel G. Mahler, Laura Moreno Herrera, Minh C. Nguyen, Diana M. Sanchez Castro, Samuel K. Tetteh-Baah, Martha C. Viveros Mendoza, Haoyu Wu, and Nishant Yonzan

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Abstract

The September 2023 update to the Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP) involves several changes to the data underlying the global poverty estimates. In particular, some welfare aggregates have been revised, and the CPI, national accounts, and population input data have been updated. This document explains these changes in detail and the reasoning behind them. Moreover, 63 new country-years have been added, bringing the total number of surveys to more than 2,200. Global poverty estimates are reported up to 2019 and earlier years have been revised. Regional poverty estimates in 2020 and 2021 are reported only for regions with sufficient survey data coverage during the COVID-19 pandemic.

All authors are with the World Bank. Corresponding authors: Christoph Lakner (clakner@worldbank.org) and Minh C. Nguyen (mnguyen3@worldbank.org). The authors are thankful for comments and guidance received from Deon Filmer, Haishan Fu, and Luis-Felipe Lopez-Calva. We would also like to thank the countless Poverty Economists that have provided data and documentation, and patiently answered our questions. Without them the database of household surveys that underpins the World Bank's global poverty measures would not exist. The authors gratefully acknowledge financial support from the UK government through the Data and Evidence for Tackling Extreme Poverty (DEEP) Research Programme. This note has been cleared by Umar Serajuddin.

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1. Introduction

The September 2023 global poverty update from the World Bank revises the previously published global and regional estimates from 1981 to 2021. New survey data have been added to the Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP) covering the period of the COVID-19 pandemic, making it possible to report regional poverty estimates for 2020 for all regions except Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East and North Africa. Regional estimates for South Asia are now available until 2021. The 2021 poverty estimates for Latin America and the Caribbean have been revised slightly (e.g., from 4.7% to 4.6% at the $2.15 poverty line). Thus, this September 2023 PIP update provides more data that shed light on poverty in most of the world's regions during the pandemic years (see more details below and in Table 2). However, the lack of sufficient data coverage in low- and lower-middle-income countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, still limits the global poverty series to 2019.

Table 1 documents revisions to the regional and global poverty estimates between the March 2023 data vintage and the September 2023 data vintage for the 2019 reference year at the three global poverty lines. Poverty estimates remain virtually unchanged, except for South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa where there are some upward revisions. For example, the rate of extreme poverty, as measured by the international poverty line of $2.15, increases by 1.9 percentage points to 10.5% for South Asia and by 0.5 percentage points to 35.4% for Sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, extreme poverty in 2019 is estimated to increase from 8.5% to 9%, representing 41 million more people living in extreme poverty in that year. India accounts for almost 70% of this global change in extreme poverty. At the $3.65 poverty line, India accounts for 40% of the slight upward revision of the global poverty rate from 23.6% to 24.1%. At the $6.85 poverty line, virtually no change is observed in global poverty estimates. As discussed in more detail in Section 3, the 2019/2020 India survey estimate has been revised to create a comparable trend with the estimates for 2020/21 and 2021/22 that are added with this update.

Overall, limited or no changes are observed in regional poverty estimates in 2019 due to the updating of the auxiliary data in this update, including consumer price indices (CPIs), population, GDP, and household final consumption expenditure (HFCE). A total of 63 new survey data were

added to the PIP database, bringing the total number of surveys to 2,259. In a large part, these new surveys are historical data for rich countries, such as Canada, Luxembourg, and the United States. Only two surveys were added for the year 2019 and 13 more surveys were added for the pandemic years.

Table 1 Poverty estimates for reference year 2019, changes between March 2023 and September 2023 vintage by region and poverty lines

Region	Survey Coverage 2019 (%)	$2.15 (2017 PPP)				$3.65 (2017 PPP)				$6.85 (2017 PPP)			
		Headcount ratio (%)		Number of poor (mil)		Headcount ratio (%)		Number of poor (mil)		Headcount ratio (%)		Number of poor (mil)	
	Sep 2023	Mar 2023	Sep 2023	Mar 2023	Sep 2023	Mar 2023	Sep 2023	Mar 2023	Sep 2023	Mar 2023	Sep 2023	Mar 2023	Sep 2023
East Asia & Pacific	97.4	1.2	1.2	24.6	24.6	7.6	7.6	161.0	161.0	32.1	32.1	676.4	676.4
Europe & Central Asia	87.4	2.3	2.2	11.2	11.1	6.1	6.1	30.1	30.1	15.0	15.0	74.2	74.3
Latin America & Caribbean	86.7	4.3	4.3	27.7	27.7	10.6	10.6	67.7	67.7	28.0	28.0	179.4	179.5
Middle East & North Africa	48.3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other High Income	82.3	0.6	0.6	6.6	6.6	0.8	0.8	8.7	8.7	1.3	1.3	14.7	14.7
South Asia	96.4	8.6	10.5	160.9	196.3	42.3	43.7	788.0	814.3	82.3	81.8	1532.2	1523.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	62.0	34.9	35.4	391.3	397.4	62.3	62.9	698.2	705.6	86.4	86.9	969.2	974.5
Eastern & Southern Africa	41.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Western & Central Africa	91.7	27.3	27.3	123.8	123.9	57.2	57.4	259.7	260.6	85.1	85.5	386.6	388.2
World	85.8	8.5	9.0	659.2	700.6	23.6	24.1	1831.0	1864.9	46.9	46.9	3634.4	3633.1

Note: Poverty estimates in 2019 are not reported for Eastern and Southern Africa, and Middle East and North Africa due to a limited survey data coverage of less than 50% of the regional population; however, the available data are incorporated into the poverty estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa and the world, respectively. Survey coverage for low- and lower-middle-income countries for 2019 is 81.1%. The 2011 PPP-based estimates are also available in PIP.

Regional poverty estimates are reported only for regions with sufficient survey data coverage during the COVID-19 pandemic. The new surveys collected in the pandemic years and added to the PIP database have increased data coverage to 62% of the world's population in 2020 and 34% in 2021 (see Table 2). Given the greater data coverage in this update, 2020 poverty estimates are reported for five regions (East Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, South Asia, and the group of other high-income countries) and 2021 poverty estimates are reported for two regions (Latin America and the Caribbean, and South Asia). COVID-19 did not lead to a significant rise in (extreme) poverty in East Asia and the Pacific,

Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and high-income countries in 2020, which all have relatively low (extreme) poverty rates. However, in South Asia extreme poverty increased by 2.5 percentage points, followed by a recovery in 2021. In contrast, after a slight decline in extreme poverty for Latin America and the Caribbean in 2020, extreme poverty increased by 0.7 percentage points in 2021 (see Lara Ibarra and Vale (2023) for more details on Brazil in 2020 and 2021, which is an important contributor to these regional changes). See World Bank (2022) for a more detailed discussion of the effect of COVID-19 on global poverty and in particular the role of fiscal policy in mitigating any adverse effects.

For the remaining regions and the world, there is limited data coverage for the respective pandemic years to report poverty estimates (see Table 2). As a rule, a region is considered to have adequate data coverage if at least 50% of its population have survey data covering them in the reference year. For the world, an additional coverage rule requires that at least 50% of the population in low- and lower-middle-income countries should have survey data coverage in the reference year. These 1-year coverage rules applied in the pandemic years are stricter than the conventional 3-year coverage rules applied in normal years. However, these new coverage rules are necessary to ensure that poverty is estimated from survey data collected during the COVID-19 pandemic, and not pre-pandemic survey data extrapolated forward (Castaneda et al. 2023). It is a conservative approach that is adopted due to the exceptional volatility in economic conditions over this period.

Table 2 Poverty estimates reported for the pandemic years

Region	2020					2021				
		$2.15 (2017 PPP)		$3.65 (2017 PPP)			$2.15 (2017 PPP)		$3.65 (2017 PPP)	
	Coverage (%)	Head count (%)	Millions of poor	Head count (%)	Millions of poor	Coverage (%)	Head count (%)	Millions of poor	Head count (%)	Millions of poor
East Asia & Pacific	87	1.2	26.3	7.2	152.8	22				
Europe & Central Asia	56	2.3	11.2	6.2	30.9	2				
Latin America & Caribbean	84	3.9	25.5	10.2	65.6	63	4.6	29.8	10.8	70.5
Middle East & North Africa	0					0				
Other High Income	59	0.4	4.0	0.6	6.5	30				
South Asia	74	13.1	245.7	47.3	891.2	74	10.9	207.5	44.3	842.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	11					5				
World	62					34				
LIC/LMIC	48					45				

Note: Coverage presents the share of population with data coverage in 2020 or 2021. Regions with missing poverty data do not have at least 50% of their population with data coverage. LIC/LMIC represents low- and lower-middle-income countries.

2. Changes to welfare aggregates

2.1. Costa Rica 2021

The temporal deflator used within the survey was updated for this year. In the 2021 data, this deflation had erroneously used a wrong deflator. This has been corrected and the effect on poverty estimates (at the three absolute lines used by the World Bank) are visible at first and second decimals precision.

Table 3 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Costa Rica 2021

		Poverty rate $2.15		Poverty rate $3.65		Poverty rate $6.85		Gini Index	
Country	Year	Mar 2023	Sep 2023	Mar 2023	Sep 2023	Mar 2023	Sep 2023	Mar 2023	Sep 2023
Costa Rica	2021	1.227	1.242	3.692	3.713	14.276	14.483	48.691	48.679

2.2. India 2019/20

New survey estimates have been included for 2020/21 and 2021/22. The 2019/2020 estimate has been revised to create a comparable trend. See Section 3 for a more detailed description.

Table 4 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, India 2019

		Poverty rate $2.15		Poverty rate $3.65		Poverty rate $6.85		Gini Index	
Country	Year	Mar 2023	Sep 2023	Mar 2023	Sep 2023	Mar 2023	Sep 2023	Mar 2023	Sep 2023
India	2019	10.0	12.7	44.8	45.9	83.8	82.4	35.7	35.0

2.3. Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)

As in the March 2023 PIP update, welfare data for the following nine economies continues to be drawn from the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) published by the LIS Data Center: *Australia, Canada, Germany, Israel, Japan, South Korea, United States, United Kingdom* and *Taiwan, China*.[1] Additionally, PIP includes some historical LIS data (typically before the early 2000s, prior to the existence of EU-SILC) for some European countries that currently use the EU-SILC.

[1] The term country, used interchangeably with economy, does not imply political independence but refers to any territory for which authorities report separate social or economic statistics.

The break in comparability (between LIS and EU-SILC) is indicated in the comparability database.[2] In all cases we use *disposable income* per capita in the form of 400 bins (see Chen et al., 2018 for more details). For this release, LIS data was downloaded on 17 July 2023.

The following 50 country-years have been added to PIP, as they became available in LIS during the past year:

- *CAN (Canada): 1973, 1977, 1979, 1982, 1984-1986, 1988-1990, 1992, 1993, 1995, 2019*
- *LUX (Luxembourg): 1986-1990, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002*
- *ESP (Spain): 1993, 1994, 1996-1999*
- *SWE (Sweden): 2002*
- *USA (United States): 1963-1973, 1975-1978, 2021.*

Finally, the following 21 country-years have been revised, as explained in more detail on the LIS website:

- *CAN (Canada): 1975, 1981, 1987, 1991, 1994*
- *ESP (Spain): 1995, 2000*
- *LUX (Luxembourg) 1985, 1991, 1994, 1997, 2000*
- *USA (United States): 1974, 1979, 1980-1986.*

2.4. West African countries

Existing survey data were revised for seven countries that participated in the 2018/2019 West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) survey harmonization program: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo. The main source of the revisions is the adjustment of temporal deflators, affecting all countries. The original temporal deflators (while internally consistent) did not allow for conversion into the prices of the 2017 ICP reference year under the current framework. To correct this, a new series of temporal deflators was constructed

[2] These additional pre-EUSILC surveys were introduced in the March 2020 update (Atamanov et al. 2020). The comparability database is released together with the global poverty data see Atamanov et al. (2019) and PIP's Methodological Handbook. Comparability is also indicated in the main output on the PIP website, the PIP Stata command and the PIP API.

that adjusts to the price level of the first month of fieldwork and can then be converted into the prices of the 2017 ICP reference year to account for inflation. In addition, minor revisions and corrections were made to the survey data for Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal, and Togo.

Table 5 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, WAEMU countries 2018

		Poverty rate $2.15		Poverty rate $3.65		Poverty rate $6.85		Gini index	
Country	Year	Mar 2023	Sept 2023	Mar 2023	Sept 2023	Mar 2023	Sept 2023	Mar 2023	Sept 2023
Benin	2018	19.9	20.1	53.2	53.2	83.4	83.6	37.8	37.9
Burkina Faso	2018	30.5	31.2	59.8	63.1	81.1	87.2	47.3	43.0
Cote d'Ivoire	2018	11.4	11.5	39.6	39.7	75.4	75.6	37.2	37.2
Mali	2018	14.8	15.2	47.5	48.2	80.5	81.0	36.1	36.0
Niger	2018	50.6	50.9	81.1	81.2	95.0	95.0	37.3	37.3
Senegal	2018	9.3	9.2	37.4	37.6	74.4	74.4	38.1	38.3
Togo	2018	28.1	28.4	56.8	56.9	84.0	84.0	42.4	42.5

2.5. Zambia

Updates have been made to Zambia's consumption aggregate and associated poverty rates for 2010 and 2015 to create comparability across rounds and ensure consistency with changes to the poverty methodology introduced by the Central Statistical office of Zambia (2016). Price adjustments were made to add within-survey temporal and spatial deflators using province-level CPI. The consumption components were updated to include services from durable goods, and exclude loan payments and other big expenses. Electricity and water consumption were also imputed for households that reported no expenditure. Monthly estimates are now calculated using 4.3 weeks in a month rather than 4. Lastly, the survey weights for 2010 were adjusted to use the actual 2010 population census rather than the 2010 population estimates from the 2010 Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS), which were based on projections from the 2000 population census. Urban and rural populations were also matched by province using post-stratification.

After restoring comparability across rounds but before adopting the change from nominal to real consumption, the poverty trend from 2010 to 2015 shows a much smaller decline in poverty. At the international poverty line, the 2010 poverty rate falls from 68.5 to 64.8 percent, resulting in a 3.4 percentage point decline between 2010 and 2015 compared with the 7-percentage-point decline

previously reported. The re-estimated Gini index shows lower inequality in 2010, changing from 55.6 to 53.5. As a result, between 2010 and 2015 inequality has increased by 2 points more than previously reported.

The adoption of real consumption aggregates instead of nominal aggregates changes the poverty and inequality levels for both 2010 and 2015, but it has minor implications on the trends. Poverty rates are about 0.5 percentage points lower, and the Gini coefficient is between 1.2 and 1.5 points lower.

Table 6 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Zambia 2010, 2015

		Poverty rate $2.15		**Poverty rate $3.65**		**Poverty rate $6.85**		**Gini index**	
Country	**Year**	**Mar 2023**	**Sept 2023**	**Mar 2023**	**Sept 2023**	**Mar 2023**	**Sept 2023**	**Mar 2023**	**Sept 2023**
Zambia	2010	68.5	64.4	82.9	80.8	93.0	92.5	55.6	52.0
Zambia	2015	61.4	60.8	77.5	78.0	90.7	91.0	57.1	55.9

3. India

This update includes new estimates for 2020/21 and 2021/22 and revised estimates for 2019/20. In September 2022, PIP included estimates for five years – 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, and 2019/20 – using imputed consumption based on the methodology Roy and Van der Weide (2022) proposed. The authors used the Consumer Pyramids Household Survey (CPHS) conducted by the Center for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), a private data company.

Official data for poverty estimation has been unavailable for over a decade. The 2011/12 National Sample Survey (NSS) is the most recently available official data source for poverty measurement. The 2017/18 NSS round was collected but kept unreleased to the public due to data quality concerns by the government of India (see Box 1.2 in World Bank, 2020).

The CPHS data cannot be directly used to measure poverty for two reasons. First, the national representativeness of the survey has been questioned due to its sample design and geographic coverage. Sociodemographic indicators obtained from the CPHS significantly differ from those in other nationally representative surveys. Second, the construction of the CPHS consumption

aggregate is not directly comparable to the NSS consumption aggregate (Dreze and Somanchi 2021).

Roy and Van der Weide (2022) proposed a methodology to address these drawbacks. CPHS quarterly waves from 2015 to 2020 were used to create datasets from April to March to approximate the Indian fiscal year, with one randomly-selected interview per household.[3]

The survey weights were adjusted to transform the data into a nationally representative dataset (Roy and Van der Weide 2022). The reweighting process sought to: (i) obtain a vector of weights representative of the fiscal year, whereas the original CMIE weights were estimated for each wave separately, and (ii) improve the national representativeness of the survey data. The authors used a maximum entropy or minimum cross-entropy criterion to calibrate the household weights of the April to March datasets.[4] The methodology calibrates survey data to various targets, matching the means. The authors sequentially adjusted the weights to match target indicators drawn from two nationally representative surveys, the National Family Health Survey (NFHS IV, 2015-16) and the concurrent Periodic Labor Force Survey (PLFS). Finally, consumption was imputed using two approaches.. In approach 1, a vector of NSS-type consumption was imputed using a Survey to Survey method. In approach 2, the CPHS measure was transformed into an NSS-type consumption. Fifty draws were generated in approach 2.

In the attempt to estimate poverty rates for 2020/21 and 2021/22 following the proposed methodology, the circumstances below emerged:

- Phone interviews were conducted in 2020 and 2021 due to lockdowns related to the COVID-19 pandemic, adding additional biases to the CPHS data, typically collected in person.
- A new National Family Health Survey (NFHS-V, 2019-21) round became available. The authors adjusted the population weights in the first step using state-sector[5] indicators of

[3] Because of the quarterly structure of the CPHS data, the same household may have been present up to three times within the same fiscal year.
[4] The "maxentropy" Stata ado file was used (Wittenberg, M 2010).
[5] Sector refers to the urban-rural division in the context of India.

assets, demographics, and education observed in the NFHS-IV (2015-16), the latest available data at the time of analysis. The new NFHS-V data presented the opportunity to update the targets to a more contemporary reference.

- Consumption under approach 2 could not be estimated for the urban sector for 2020/21. This may be related to the change in survey modality. COVID-induced mobility restrictions during this time forced the survey data collection agency to switch to phone-based surveys. Consumption under approach 2 can be estimated for later years when the survey firm switched to face-to-face interviews.
- New population projections by state and sector became available from the Ministry of Health. This source is deemed more appropriate as the series is more consistent with national estimates by the UN World Population Prospects than the population expansion derived from the PLFS.

Based on this, the new and revised estimates deviate from the previous estimates in the following aspects:

- The 2020/21 and 2021/22 estimates are based on Approach 1. Two hundred vectors were imputed following the Approach 1 methodology to minimize the chance that one random draw of the error term could drive the results.
- The 2020/21 and 2021/22 CMIE weights were adjusted using the newly available NFHS-V.
- 2019/20 was updated in the PIP series such that the estimates are comparable with 2020/21 and 2021/22.
- An alternative algorithm was implemented to adjust the target variables considered in the max-entropy procedure when the algorithm failed to converge. Weights for all observations were adjusted by combining information from both NFHS and PLFS.
- The weights in each urban/rural area and state were expanded to match population projections by the Ministry of Health. Then, the urban/rural population shares were adjusted to the population shares in the World Development Indicators, as is done for all years in India.

- Only estimates using the total sample (including households interviewed by phone) were introduced to PIP.

These decisions have implications for the comparability of the series. There are breaks in comparability from 2016/17 to 2017/18 due to the change in target survey(s) used for reweighting and from 2018/19 to 2019/20 due to the change from approach 2 to 1.

Table 7 Old series (September 2022) vs. revised series (September 2023)

	Revised/New series (September 2023)				**Old series (March 2023)**			
	Poverty rate			**Gini index**	**Poverty rate**			**Gini index**
Year	**$2.15**	**$3.65**	**$6.85**		**$2.15**	**$3.65**	**$6.85**	
2011/12					22.5%	62.3%	89.9%	35.7
Approach 2, reweight to NFHSIV targets.								
2015/16					18.7%	60.9%	88.9%	34.7
2016/17					18.1%	59.8%	88.7%	34.8
Approach 2, reweight to PLFS or NFHSIV targets.								
2017/18					13.4%	54.3%	85.3%	35.9
2018/19					11.1%	46.8%	82.6%	34.6
2019/20					10.0%	44.8%	83.8%	35.7
Approach 1, reweight to PLFS and NFHSV targets; all observations reweighted.								
2019/20	12.7%	45.9%	82.4%	35.0				
2020/21	14.7%	49.7%	84.0%	34.8				
2021/22	11.9%	46.5%	83.0%	34.2				

4. Economy-years added

Table 8 below has the list of 63 new economy-years added to the PIP database.

Table 8 Economy-years added in the September 2023 PIP update

Economy	***Year***	***Survey Name***
Bangladesh	2022	HIES
Bhutan	2022	BLSS
Canada	1973	SCF-LIS
Canada	1977	SCF-LIS
Canada	1979	SCF-LIS
Canada	1982	SCF-LIS
Canada	1984	SCF-LIS
Canada	1985	SCF-LIS
Canada	1986	SCF-LIS
Canada	1988	SCF-LIS
Canada	1989	SCF-LIS
Canada	1990	SCF-LIS
Canada	1992	SCF-LIS
Canada	1993	SCF-LIS
Canada	1995	SCF-LIS
Canada	2019	CIS-LIS
Central African Republic	2021	EHCVM
China	2020	CNIHS
Costa Rica	2022	ENAHO
Ecuador	2022	ENEMDU
El Salvador	2022	EHPM
India	2020	CPHS
India	2021	CPHS
Kenya	2020	KCHS
Kenya	2021	KCHS
Luxembourg	1986	PSELL-LIS
Luxembourg	1987	PSELL-LIS
Luxembourg	1988	PSELL-LIS
Luxembourg	1989	PSELL-LIS
Luxembourg	1990	PSELL-LIS
Luxembourg	1992	PSELL-LIS
Luxembourg	1993	PSELL-LIS
Luxembourg	1995	PSELL-ECHP-LIS
Luxembourg	1996	PSELL-ECHP-LIS
Luxembourg	1998	PSELL-ECHP-LIS
Luxembourg	1999	PSELL-ECHP-LIS
Luxembourg	2001	PSELL-ECHP-LIS
Luxembourg	2002	SEP-SILC-LIS
Mozambique	2019	IOF

Paraguay	2022	EPH
Spain	1993	ECHP-LIS
Spain	1994	ECHP-LIS
Spain	1996	ECHP-LIS
Spain	1997	ECHP-LIS
Spain	1998	ECHP-LIS
Spain	1999	ECHP-LIS
Sweden	2002	HIS-LIS
United States	1963	CPS-LIS
United States	1964	CPS-LIS
United States	1965	CPS-LIS
United States	1966	CPS-LIS
United States	1967	CPS-LIS
United States	1968	CPS-LIS
United States	1969	CPS-LIS
United States	1970	CPS-LIS
United States	1971	CPS-LIS
United States	1972	CPS-LIS
United States	1973	CPS-LIS
United States	1975	CPS-LIS
United States	1976	CPS-LIS
United States	1977	CPS-LIS
United States	1978	CPS-LIS
United States	2021	CPS-ASEC-LIS

5. Changes to CPI data

The baseline source of CPI data has been updated to the IMF's International Financial Statistics (IFS) as of 1 November 2022. Lakner et al. (2018) provide an overview of the various CPI series that are used in PIP. Table A1 in the Appendix to this note gives the up-to-date source of the deflator for all countries included in PIP as of the current update.

6. Changes to National Accounts and Population data

We have incorporated new national accounts and population data from the latest vintages of our standard sources. The primary source of national accounts data is the June 2023 vintage of the World Development Indicators (WDI). As done in the previous update, when WDI data are missing, data from the IMF's World Economic Outlook (WEO), April 2023 version are used. Supplementary data from the Maddison Project Database (MPD), 2020 version are further used to

fill missing observations. For a more complete series, national accounts data are chained on backward or forward using growth rates in WEO data, or MPD data, when WDI data are missing.

The population data have also been revised to the June 2023 vintage of the WDI. Compared to the December 2022 vintage of WDI used for the previous PIP update, there have been slight revisions to population data. Sri Lanka has the largest revision of more than half a million people added to the 2012 population number.

7. Comparability database

Since September 2019, we provide metadata on comparability of poverty estimates within countries over time. The assessment of comparability is country-dependent and relies on the accumulation of knowledge from past and current Bank staff in the countries, as well as close dialogue with national data producers with knowledge of survey design and methodology (see Atamanov et al. (2019) for more information on reasons that break comparability).

More information about the comparability database and how to use it is available at https://worldbank.github.io/PIP-Methodology/welfareaggregate.html#comparability. The PIP website also indicates comparability in its main output.

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9. Appendix

9.1. CPI data sources

Table A1 lists the source of CPI used for each economy-year reported in PIP. The columns in the table are defined as follows:

- Code: The 3-letter economy code used by the World Bank: https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bankcountryand-lending-groups
- Economy: Name of economy
- Year(s): Welfare reporting year, i.e., the year for which the welfare has been reported. If the survey collects income for the previous year, it is the year prior to the survey.
- CPI period: Common time period to which the welfare aggregates in the survey have been deflated. The letter Y denotes that the CPI period is identical to the year column. When the welfare aggregate has been deflated to a particular month within the welfare reporting year, the month is indicated by a number between 1 and 12, preceded by an M, and similarly with a Q for quarters. The letter W indicates that a weighted CPI is used, as described in equation 1 in Lakner et al. (2018).
- CPI source: Source of the deflator used. The source is given by the abbreviation, the frequency of the CPI, and the vintage; e.g. IFS-M-202211 denotes the monthly IFS database version November 2022. For economy-specific deflators, the description is given in the text or further details are available upon request.

Table A1. Source of temporal deflators used in the September 2023 PIP update

Code	Economy	Survey	Year(s)	CPI period	Source
AGO	Angola	HBS	2000	W	IFS-M-202211
		IBEP-MICS	2008	W	IFS-M-202211
		IDREA	2018	W	IFS-M-202211
ALB	Albania	EWS	1996	Y	IFS-M-202211
		LSMS	2002-2012	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	2014-2020	Y	IFS-M-202211
		SILC-C	2017-2019	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
ARE	United Arab Emirates	HIES	2014	W	IFS-M-202211
			2019	Y	IFS-M-202211
ARG	Argentina - urban	EPH	1980-1987	Y	NSO
		EPHC-S2	1991-2002	M9	NSO
			2003-2021	M7-M12	NSO
			2007-2014	M7-M12	Private estimates
ARM	Armenia	ILCS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
AUS	Australia	IHS-LIS	1981	Y	IFS-A-202211
		IDS-LIS	1985	Y	IFS-A-202211
		SIHCA-LIS	1989	Y	IFS-A-202211
		SIH-LIS	1995-2018	Y	IFS-A-202211
		SIH-HES-LIS	2004-2016	Y	IFS-A-202211
AUT	Austria	ECHP-LIS	1994-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		MC-LIS	1995	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
AZE	Azerbaijan	SLC	1995	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	2001-2005	Y	IFS-M-202211
BDI	Burundi	EDCM	1992	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EP	1998	W	IFS-M-202211
		QUIBB	2006	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ECVMB	2013	W	IFS-M-202211
BEL	Belgium	SEP-LIS	1985-1997	Y	IFS-M-202211
		PSBH-ECHP-LIS	1995-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
BEN	Benin	QUIBB	2003	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EMICOV	2011	W	IFS-M-202211
			2015	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	M10	IFS-M-202211
BFA	Burkina Faso	EP-I	1994	W	IFS-M-202211
		EP-II	1998	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ECVM	2003-2009	Y	IFS-M-202211

		EMC	2014	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	M9	IFS-M-202211
BGD	Bangladesh	HHES	1983-1985	W	WEO-A-202210
			1988-1991	W	IFS-A-202211
			1995	W	Survey
		HIES	2000-2022	Y	Survey
BGR	Bulgaria	HBS	1989	Y	IFS-A-202211
			1992-1994	Y	IFS-M-202211
		IHS	1995-2001	Y	IFS-M-202211
		MTHS	2003-2007	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2007-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	LSMS	2001-2004	Y	WEO-A-202210
		HBS	2007-2011	Y	IFS-M-202211
BLR	Belarus	FBS	1993-1995	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HHS	1998-2020	Y	IFS-M-202211
BLZ	Belize	LFS	1993-1999	Y	IFS-A-202211
		HBS	1995	Y	IFS-A-202211
		SLC	1996	Y	IFS-A-202211
BOL	Bolivia - urban	EPF	1990	W	IFS-M-202211
	Bolivia	EIH	1992	M11	IFS-M-202211
		ENE	1997	M11	IFS-M-202211
		ECH	1999	M10	IFS-M-202211
			2000	M11	IFS-M-202211
		EH	2001-2005	M11	IFS-M-202211
		ECH	2004	M10	IFS-M-202211
		EH	2006-2016	M10	IFS-M-202211
			2017-2021	M11	IFS-M-202211
BRA	Brazil	PNAD	1981-2011	M9	IFS-M-202211
		PNADC-E1	2012-2019	Y	IFS-M-202211
		PNADC-E5	2020-2021	Y	IFS-M-202211
BTN	Bhutan	BLSS	2003-2017	Y	Previous WDI/IFS
			2022	M1-M8	Previous WDI/IFS
BWA	Botswana	HIES	1985-2002	W	IFS-M-202211
		CWIS	2009	W	IFS-M-202211
		BMTHS	2015	W	IFS-M-202211
CAF	Central African Republic	EPCM	1992	W	IFS-M-202211
		ECASEB	2008	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2021	M5	IFS-M-202211
CAN	Canada	SCF-LIS	1971-1995	Y	IFS-M-202211
		SLID-LIS	1996-2011	Y	IFS-M-202211
		CIS-LIS	2012-2019	Y	IFS-M-202211

CHE	Switzerland	SIWS-LIS	1982	Y	IFS-M-202211
		NPS-LIS	1992	Y	IFS-M-202211
		IES-LIS	2000-2002	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2007-2019	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
CHL	Chile	CASEN	1987	Y	IFS-M-202211
			1990-2020	M11	IFS-M-202211
CHN	China	CRHS-CUHS	1981-2011	Y	NSO
		CNIHS	2012-2020	Y	NSO
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire	EPAM	1985-1988	W	IFS-M-202211
		EP	1992	W	IFS-M-202211
		ENV	1995-2015	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	M10	IFS-M-202211
CMR	Cameroon	ECAM-I	1996	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ECAM-II	2001	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ECAM-III	2007	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ECAM-IV	2014	Y	IFS-M-202211
COD	Congo, Dem. Rep.	E123	ALL	W	IFS-M-202211
COG	Congo, Rep.	ECOM	2005	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2011	W	IFS-M-202211
COL	Colombia - urban Colombia	ENH	1980-1988	Y	IFS-M-202211
			1989-1991	M11	IFS-M-202211
			1992-2000	M11	IFS-M-202211
		ECH	2001-2005	M11	IFS-M-202211
		GEIH	2008-2021	M11	IFS-M-202211
COM	Comoros	EIM	2004	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EESIC	2013	Y	IFS-M-202211
CPV	Cabo Verde	IDRF	2001	W	IFS-M-202211
		QUIBB	2007	W	IFS-M-202211
		IDRF	2015	Y	IFS-M-202211
CRI	Costa Rica	ENH	1981-1986	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EHPM	1989	Y	IFS-M-202211
			1990-2009	M7	IFS-M-202211
		ENAHO	2010-2022	M7	IFS-M-202211
CYP	Cyprus	EU-SILC	ALL	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
CZE	Czech Republic	MC-LIS	1992-2002	Y	IFS-M-202211
		CM	1993	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2005-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
DEU	Germany	LIS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
DJI	Djibouti	EDAM	2002-2013	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2017	M5	IFS-M-202211
DNK	Denmark	LM-LIS	1987-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211

DOM	Dominican Republic	ENGSLF	1986-1989	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ICS	1992	M6	IFS-M-202211
		ENFT	1996	M2	IFS-M-202211
			1997	M4	IFS-M-202211
			2000-2016	M9	IFS-M-202211
		ECNFT-Q03	2017-2021	Y	IFS-M-202211
DZA	Algeria	EDCM	1988	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ENMNV	1995	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ENCNVM	2011	W	IFS-M-202211
ECU	Ecuador - urban	EPED	1987	Y	IFS-M-202211
	Ecuador	ECV	1994	M6-M10	IFS-M-202211
	Ecuador - urban	EPED	1995	M11	IFS-M-202211
	Ecuador		1998	M6	IFS-M-202211
		ECV	1999	(prev. year)M10-M9	IFS-M-202211
		EPED	2000	M11	IFS-M-202211
		ENEMDU	2003-2022	M11	IFS-M-202211
EGY	Egypt, Arab Rep.	HIECS	1990-2012	W	IFS-M-202211
			2015	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2017-2019	W	IFS-M-202211
ESP	Spain	HBS-LIS	1980-1990	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ECHP-LIS	1993-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
EST	Estonia	HIES	1993-1998	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	2000-2004	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
ETH	Ethiopia - rural	HICES	1981	W	IFS-M-202211
	Ethiopia		1995-2010	W	IFS-M-202211
			2015	M12	IFS-M-202211
FIN	Finland	IDS-LIS	1987-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
FJI	Fiji	HIES	ALL	W	IFS-M-202211
FRA	France	TIS-LIS	1970-1990	Y	IFS-M-202211
		TSIS-LIS	1996-2002	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
FSM	Micronesia, Fed. Sts. - urban	CPH	2000	Y	IFS-A-202211
	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	HIES	2005-2013	Y	IFS-A-202211
GAB	Gabon	EGEP	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
GBR	United Kingdom	FES-LIS	1968-1993	Y	IFS-M-202211
		FRS-LIS	1994-2020	Y	IFS-M-202211
GEO	Georgia	HIS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
GHA	Ghana	GLSS-I	1987	W	IFS-M-202211

		GLSS-II	1988	W	IFS-M-202211
		GLSS-III	1991	W	IFS-M-202211
		GLSS-IV	1998	W	IFS-M-202211
		GLSS-V	2005	W	Survey
		GLSS-VI	2012	W	Survey
		GLSS-VII	2016	W	Survey
GIN	Guinea	ESIP	1991	Y	WEO-A-202210
		EIBC	1994	W	WEO-A-202210
		EIBEP	2002	W	WEO-A-202210
		ELEP	2007-2012	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	W	IFS-M-202211
GMB	Gambia, The	HPS	1998	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HIS	2003	W	IFS-M-202211
		IHS	2010-2020	W	IFS-M-202211
GNB	Guinea-Bissau	ILJF	1991	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ICOF	1993	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ILAP-I	2002	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ILAP-II	2010	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	W	IFS-M-202211
GRC	Greece	ECHP-LIS	1995-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
GTM	Guatemala	ENSD	1986	W	IFS-M-202211
			1989	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ENIGF	1998	M8	IFS-M-202211
		ENCOVI	2000	M6-M11	IFS-M-202211
			2006-2014	M7	IFS-M-202211
GUY	Guyana	GLSMS	1992	W	WEO-A-202210
			1998	Y	IFS-M-202211
HND	Honduras - urban Honduras	ECSFT	1986	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EPHPM	1989	Y	IFS-M-202211
			1990-1993	M5	IFS-M-202211
			1994	M9	IFS-M-202211
			1995-2019	M5	IFS-M-202211
HRV	Croatia	HBS	1988-2010	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2010-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
HTI	Haiti	ECVH	2001	M5	IFS-M-202211
		ECVMAS	2012	M10	IFS-M-202211
HUN	Hungary	HBS	1987-2007	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HHP-LIS	1991-1994	Y	IFS-M-202211
		THMS-LIS	1999	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2005-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
IDN	Indonesia	SUSENAS	1984-1999	Y	IFS-M-202211

			2000-2007	M2	IFS-M-202211
			2008-2022	M3	IFS-M-202211
IND	India	NSS	1977	M7-(next year)M6	NSO
			1983	Y	NSO
		NSS-SCH1	1987-2011	M7-(next year)M6	NSO
		CPHS	2015-2021	M4-(next year)M3	NSO
IRL	Ireland	SIDPUSS-LIS	1987	Y	IFS-M-202211
		LIS-ECHP-LIS	1994-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		SILC-LIS	2002	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
IRN	Iran, Islamic Rep.	SECH	1986	Y	IFS-A-202211
		HEIS	1990-1998	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2005-2009	W	IFS-M-202211
			2013-2019	M4-(next year)M3	IFS-M-202211
IRQ	Iraq	IHSES	2006	W	COSIT
			2012	Y	COSIT
ISL	Iceland	EU-SILC	ALL	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
ISR	Israel	HES-LIS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
ITA	Italy	SHIW-LIS	1986-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
JAM	Jamaica	SLC	1988	M9	IFS-M-202211
			1990-1993	M11-(next year)M3	IFS-M-202211
			1996	M5-M8	IFS-M-202211
			1999	M6-M8	IFS-M-202211
			2002-2004	M6	IFS-M-202211
JOR	Jordan	HEIS	1986	W	IFS-M-202211
			1992-1997	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2002-2010	W	IFS-M-202211
JPN	Japan	JHPS-LIS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
KAZ	Kazakhstan	HBS	1993-2018	Y	IFS-M-202211
		LSMS	1996	Y	IFS-M-202211
KEN	Kenya	WMS-I	1992	Y	NSO
		WMS-II	1994	Y	NSO
		WMS-III	1997	Y	NSO
		IHBS	2005-2015	W	NSO
		KCHS	2020	M6	NSO
			2021	M7	NSO
KGZ	Kyrgyz Republic	KPMS	1998	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	2000-2003	Y	IFS-M-202211

		KIHS	2004-2020	Y	IFS-M-202211
KIR	Kiribati	HIES	2006	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2019	W	IFS-M-202211
KOR	Korea, Rep.	HIES-FHES-LIS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
LAO	Lao PDR	LECS	1992	W	IFS-A-202211
			1997	W	IFS-M-202211
			2002-2018	W	Survey
LBN	Lebanon	HBS	2011	(next year)M5	IFS-M-202211
LBR	Liberia	CWIQ	2007	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HIES	2014-2016	Y	IFS-M-202211
LCA	St. Lucia	LSMS	1995	Y	IFS-M-202211
		SLC-HBS	2016	M1	IFS-M-202211
LKA	Sri Lanka	LFSS	1985	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HIES	1990	W	IFS-M-202211
		SES	1995	W	IFS-M-202211
		HIES	2002	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2006-2012	W	IFS-M-202211
			2016-2019	Y	IFS-M-202211
LSO	Lesotho	HBS	1986	W	WEO-A-202210
		NHECS	1994	W	WEO-A-202210
		HBS	2002	W	IFS-M-202211
		CMSHBS	2017	M8	IFS-M-202211
LTU	Lithuania	HBS	1993-2008	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2005-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
LUX	Luxembourg	PSELL-LIS	1985-1993	Y	IFS-M-202211
		PSELL-ECHP-LIS	1994-2001	Y	IFS-M-202211
		SEP-SILC-LIS	2002	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
LVA	Latvia	HBS	1993-2009	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2005-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
MAR	Morocco	ECDM	1984	W	IFS-M-202211
		ENNVM	1990-2006	W	IFS-M-202211
		ENCDM	2000-2013	W	IFS-M-202211
MDA	Moldova	HBS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
MDG	Madagascar	EB	1980	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EPM	1993	W	IFS-M-202211
			1997-2010	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ENSOMD	2012	W	IFS-M-202211
MDV	Maldives	HIES	2002-2009	W	IFS-M-202211
			2016	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2019	M11	IFS-M-202211

MEX	Mexico	ENIGH	1984-2014	M8	IFS-M-202211
		ENIGHNS	2016-2020	M8	IFS-M-202211
MHL	Marshall Islands	HIES	2019	W	WEO-A-202210
MKD	North Macedonia	HBS	1998-2008	Y	IFS-M-202211
		SILC-C	2010-2020	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
MLI	Mali	EMCES	1994	Y	IFS-A-202211
		EMEP	2001	W	IFS-M-202211
		ELIM	2006-2009	W	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	M10	IFS-M-202211
MLT	Malta	EU-SILC	ALL	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
MMR	Myanmar	MPLCS	2015	M1	IFS-M-202211
		MLCS	2017	Q1	IFS-M-202211
MNE	Montenegro	HBS	2005-2014	Y	IFS-M-202211
		SILC-C	2013-2019	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
MNG	Mongolia	LSMS	1995-1998	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HIES-LSMS	2002	W	IFS-M-202211
		HSES	2007	W	IFS-M-202211
			2010-2018	Y	IFS-M-202211
MOZ	Mozambique	NHS	1996	W	WEO-A-202210
		IAF	2002	W	WEO-A-202210
		IOF	2008-2019	W	IFS-M-202211
MRT	Mauritania	EPCV	1987	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EP	1993	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EPCV	1995-2008	W	IFS-M-202211
			2014	Y	IFS-M-202211
MUS	Mauritius	HBS	2006	W	IFS-M-202211
			2012-2017	Y	IFS-M-202211
MWI	Malawi	IHS-I	1997	W	IFS-M-202211
		IHS-II	2004	W	Survey
		IHS-III	2010	W	Survey
		IHS-IV	2016	M4	Survey
		IHS-V	2019	M4	Survey
MYS	Malaysia	HIS	1984-1997	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2004	(prev. year)M7-(prev. year)M12	IFS-M-202211
			2007	(prev. year)M7-(prev. year)M10	IFS-M-202211
			2009	W	IFS-M-202211
			2012-2016	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HIESBA	2019	W	IFS-M-202211

NAM	Namibia	NHIES	1993	W	WEO-A-202210
			2003-2015	W	IFS-M-202211
NER	Niger	ENBCM	1992-2007	W	IFS-M-202211
		EPCES	1994	W	IFS-M-202211
		ENCVM	2005	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ECVMA	2011-2014	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	M10	IFS-M-202211
NGA	Nigeria	NCS	1985	W	IFS-M-202211
			1992-1996	Y	IFS-M-202211
		LSS	2003	W	IFS-M-202211
		GHSP-W1	2010	M3-M4	IFS-M-202211
		GHSP-W2	2012	M3-M4	IFS-M-202211
		GHSP-W3	2015	M3-M4	IFS-M-202211
		LSS	2018	(next year)M3-(next year)M4	IFS-M-202211
NIC	Nicaragua	EMNV	1993	M2	NSO
			1998	M6	NSO
			2001	M6	IFS-M-202211
			2005-2009	M8	IFS-M-202211
			2014	M8-M10	IFS-M-202211
NLD	Netherlands	AVO-LIS	1983-1990	Y	IFS-M-202211
		SEP-LIS	1993-1999	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2005-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
NOR	Norway	IDS-LIS	1979-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2020	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
NPL	Nepal	MHBS	1984	W	IFS-M-202211
		LSS-I	1995	W	IFS-M-202211
		LSS-II	2003	W	IFS-M-202211
		LSS-III	2010	W	IFS-M-202211
NRU	Nauru	HIES	2012	W	WEO-A-202210
PAK	Pakistan	HIES	1987	Y	IFS-M-202211
			1990-1998	W	IFS-M-202211
		IHS	1996	W	IFS-M-202211
		PIHS	2001	M6	IFS-M-202211
		HIES	2004-2018	(next year)M1	IFS-M-202211
PAN	Panama	EMO	1979-1989	Y	IFS-M-202211
			1991	M7	IFS-M-202211
		EH	1995-2021	M7	IFS-M-202211
PER	Peru	ENNIV	1985	W	IFS-M-202211
			1994	Y	IFS-M-202211

		ENAHO	1997-2002	Q4	IFS-M-202211
			2003	M5-M12	IFS-M-202211
			2004-2021	Y	IFS-M-202211
PHL	Philippines	FIES	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
PNG	Papua New Guinea	HIES	1996	Y	IFS-A-202211
			2009	W	IFS-A-202211
POL	Poland	HBS	1985-1987	Y	IFS-A-202211
		HBS-LIS	1986	Y	IFS-A-202211
		HBS	1989-2019	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS-LIS	1992-1999	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2005-2020	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
PRT	Portugal	EU-SILC	ALL	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
PRY	Paraguay	EH	1990	M7	IFS-M-202211
			1995	M8-M11	IFS-M-202211
		EIH	1997	(next year)M2	IFS-M-202211
		EPH	1999	M9	IFS-M-202211
		EIH	2001	M3	IFS-M-202211
		EPH	2002	M11	IFS-M-202211
			2003	M9	IFS-M-202211
			2004	M10	IFS-M-202211
			2005	M11	IFS-M-202211
			2006	M12	IFS-M-202211
			2007-2008	M10	IFS-M-202211
			2009	M11	IFS-M-202211
			2010-2022	M10	IFS-M-202211
PSE	West Bank and Gaza	PECS	2004-2011	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2016	W	IFS-M-202211
ROU	Romania	HBS	1989	Y	Milanovic (1998)
		MC	1992	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HIS	1994-1999	Y	IFS-M-202211
		IHS-LIS	1995-1997	Y	IFS-M-202211
		IHS	1998-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	2001-2018	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2007-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
RUS	Russian Federation	HBS	1993-2020	Y	IFS-M-202211
		VNDN	2015-2019	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
RWA	Rwanda - rural	ENBCM	1984	W	IFS-M-202211
	Rwanda	EICV-I	2000	W	IFS-M-202211
		EICV-II	2005	W	IFS-M-202211
		EICV-III	2010	(next year)M1	IFS-M-202211

		EICV-IV	2013	(next year)M1	IFS-M-202211
		EICV-V	2016	(next year)M1	IFS-M-202211
SDN	Sudan	NBHS	2009	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2014	M11	IFS-M-202211
SEN	Senegal	EP	1991	W	IFS-M-202211
		ESAM	1994	W	IFS-M-202211
		ESAM-II	2001	W	IFS-M-202211
		ESPS-I	2005	W	IFS-M-202211
		ESPS-II	2011	W	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	M9	IFS-M-202211
SLB	Solomon Islands	HIES	ALL	W	IFS-M-202211
SLE	Sierra Leone	HEEAS	1989	W	WEO-A-202210
		SLIHS	2003	W	WEO-A-202210
			2011-2018	Y	IFS-M-202211
SLV	El Salvador	EHPM	1989	Y	IFS-M-202211
			1991	M10-(next year)M4	IFS-M-202211
			1995-1999	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2000-2007	M12	IFS-M-202211
			2008-2022	M11	IFS-M-202211
SRB	Serbia	LSMS	2002	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	2003-2019	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2013-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
SSD	South Sudan	NBHS	2009	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HFS-W3	2016	(prev. year)M7	IFS-M-202211
STP	São Tomé and Principe	IOF	2000	W	IFS-M-202211
			2010-2017	Y	IFS-M-202211
SUR	Suriname - urban	EHS	1999	Y	IFS-M-202211
SVK	Slovak Republic	MC-LIS	1992-1996	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	2004-2009	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2005-2020	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
SVN	Slovenia	IES	1987-1993	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS-LIS	1997-1999	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	1998-2003	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2005-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
SWE	Sweden	HIS-LIS	1975-2002	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
SWZ	Eswatini	HIES	ALL	W	IFS-M-202211
SYC	Seychelles	HES	1999	W	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	2006	W	IFS-M-202211

			2013	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2018	W	IFS-M-202211
SYR	Syrian Arab Republic	HIES	ALL	W	IFS-M-202111
TCD	Chad	ECOSIT-II	2003	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ECOSIT-III	2011	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	W	IFS-M-202211
TGO	Togo	QUIBB	2006-2015	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	M10	IFS-M-202211
THA	Thailand	SES	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
TJK	Tajikistan	TLSS	1999	Y	WEO-A-202210
			2003-2007	Y	Survey
		HBS	2004	Y	Survey
		TLSS	2009	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HSITAFIEN	2015	Y	IFS-M-202211
TKM	Turkmenistan	LSMS	1998	Y	WEO-A-202210
TLS	Timor-Leste	TLSS	2001	Y	WEO-A-202210
		TLSLS	2007-2014	Y	IFS-M-202211
TON	Tonga	HIES	2000	W	IFS-M-202211
			2009-2015	Y	IFS-M-202211
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago	SLC	1988	Y	IFS-M-202211
		PHC	1992	Y	IFS-M-202211
TUN	Tunisia	HBCS	1985	Y	IFS-A-202211
			1990	Y	IFS-M-202211
		LSS	1995-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		NSHBCSL	2005-2015	W	IFS-M-202211
TUR	Turkey	HICES	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
TUV	Tuvalu	HIES	2010	Y	IFS-A-202211
TWN	Taiwan, China	FIDES-LIS	ALL	Y	WEO-A-202210
TZA	Tanzania	HBS	1991	W	IFS-A-202211
			2000	W	IFS-M-202211
			2007	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2011-2018	W	IFS-M-202211
UGA	Uganda	HBS	1989	Y	WEO-A-202210
		NIHS	1992	W	WEO-A-202210
			1996-1999	W	IFS-M-202211
		UNHS	2002-2019	W	IFS-M-202211
UKR	Ukraine	HS	1992-1993	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HIES	1995-1996	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HLCS	1999-2020	Y	IFS-M-202211
URY	Uruguay - urban	ENH	1981-1989	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ECH	1992-2005	(prev. year)M12	IFS-M-202211

	Uruguay		2006-2020	(prev. year)M12	IFS-M-202211
		ECH-S2	2021	(prev. year)M12	IFS-M-202211
USA	United States	CPS-LIS	1963-2001	Y	IFS-M-202211
		CPS-ASEC-LIS	2002-2021	Y	IFS-M-202211
UZB	Uzbekistan	HBS	ALL	Y	WEO-A-202210
VEN	Venezuela, RB	EHM	1981-1989	Y	NSO
			1992-2006	M12	NSO
VNM	Vietnam	VLSS	1992	W	WEO-A-202210
			1997	W	IFS-M-202211
		VHLSS	2002-2020	M1	IFS-M-202211
VUT	Vanuatu	HIES	2010	Y	IFS-A-202211
		NSDP	2019	W	IFS-A-202211
WSM	Samoa	HIES	2002-2008	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2013	W	IFS-M-202211
XKX	Kosovo	HBS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
YEM	Yemen, Rep.	HBS	1998	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2005	W	IFS-M-202211
			2014	Y	IFS-M-202211
ZAF	South Africa	KIDS	1993	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HIES	2000	W	IFS-M-202211
		IES	2005-2010	(next year)M6	IFS-M-202211
		LCS	2008	W	IFS-M-202211
			2014	(next year)M6	IFS-M-202211
ZMB	Zambia	HBS	1991-1993	Y	IFS-M-202211
		LCMS-I	1996	Y	IFS-M-202211
		LCMS-II	1998	Y	IFS-M-202211
		LCMS-III	2002	W	IFS-M-202211
		LCMS-IV	2004	W	IFS-M-202211
		LCMS-V	2006	W	IFS-M-202211
		LCMS-VI	2010	Y	IFS-M-202211
		LCMS-VII	2015	Y	IFS-M-202211
ZWE	Zimbabwe	ICES	2011	Y	IFS-M-202211
		PICES	2017-2019	Y	Survey