## March 2019 PovcalNet Update

What's New

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#### Abstract

The March 2019 update to PovcalNet involves several changes to the data underlying the global poverty estimates. Some welfare aggregates have been changed for improved harmonization, and the national accounts and population input data have been updated. This document explains these changes in detail and the reasoning behind them. Emphasis is given to the update of the CPIs series released by the IMF on November 2018 and the changes to the national inequality measures in China, India, and Indonesia. In addition to the changes listed here, 50 new country-years have been added, bringing the total number of surveys to 1657 .

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## 1. Introduction

The March 2019 global poverty update from the World Bank presents an update of the poverty estimates for 2015 and revises the previously published global and regional estimates from 1981 to 2013. The update includes 51 new surveys that have been received and processed, the adoption of an updated series of consumer price index (CPI) values released by the IMF in November 2018, and several changes to the existing data. This document outlines the changes made to the underlying data by country and explains the reasons why the changes have been made. In general, most of the changes reflect improvements in the welfare aggregate based on new harmonization efforts and updates of supporting data, such as national accounts data and CPI, to most recent vintages. Some of the changes also involve corrections of minor errors in the construction of the welfare aggregate.
Table 1 illustrates the impact of the data updates on global poverty for the reference year 2015, which were first published in September 2018, with a minor revision published in February 2019. With the present update, the estimate of the global $\$ 1.90$ headcount ratio decreases slightly from $9.98 \%$ to $9.94 \%$, whereas the number of poor decreased from 734 million to 731 million people. Compared with recent updates this is a relatively small change (e.g. in September 2018, the estimate for the 2013 reference year changed by 21 million, see Chen et al., 2018). The reduction of the estimated poor population by 3 million people (or 0.04 percentage points) at the global level can be largely explained by changes in Middle East and North Africa (decline by 3.0 million). A change to the national accounts series for Yemen explains the decline in reference year estimates for the Middle East and North Africa. At the country level there are many other smaller changes, due to revisions of welfare aggregates and CPI series.

Table 1. Poverty headcount and number of poor differences between September 2018* and March 2019

| Region | \$1.90 |  |  |  | \$3.20 |  |  |  | \$5.50 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | number of poor (mil) |  | headcount ratio (\%) |  | number of poor (mil) |  | headcount <br> ratio (\%) |  | number of poor (mil) |  | headcount <br> ratio (\%) |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep } \\ 2018 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar } \\ 2019 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep } \\ 2018 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar } \\ 2019 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep } \\ 2018 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Mar } \\ 2019 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep } \\ 2018 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar } \\ 2019 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep } \\ 2018 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Mar } \\ 2019 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sep } \\ 2018 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar } \\ 2019 \end{gathered}$ |
| East Asia and Pacific | 47.2 | 47.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 254.2 | 253.8 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 710.4 | 710.3 | 34.9 | 34.8 |
| Europe and Central Asia | 7.1 | 7.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 68.2 | 68.1 | 14.0 | 14.0 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 24.3 | 24.3 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 66.3 | 66.3 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 164.8 | 164.6 | 26.3 | 26.3 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 18.6 | 15.7 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 60.6 | 58.1 | 16.3 | 15.6 | 157.9 | 156.6 | 42.5 | 42.1 |
| Other high Income | 7.3 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| South Asia | n/a | n/a | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 413.3 | 413.0 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 667.0 | 667.4 | 66.3 | 66.3 | 849.5 | 850.1 | 84.5 | 84.5 |
| World less Other High Income | 726.9 | 723.7 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 1921.7 | 1919.3 | 30.6 | 30.6 | 3369.7 | 3368.6 | 53.7 | 53.7 |
| World Total | 734.3 | 731.0 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 1931.5 | 1929.3 | 26.3 | 26.2 | 3385.8 | 3384.8 | 46.0 | 46.0 |

*Note: the September 2018 numbers include minor revisions for LAC made to the estimates in February 2019 and are therefore not exactly the same as the numbers presented in Chen et al, 2018. See "What's New" on PovcalNet website for details.

The new surveys added have helped improve availability of country estimates for many countries, and slightly improved the overall measure of population coverage of household surveys, compared with the update of September 2018 (Table 2).

Table 2. Population coverage of household surveys by region

|  | Coverage |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Region | Sep | Mar |
|  | 2018 | 2019 |
| East Asia and Pacific | 97.6 | 97.6 |
| Europe and Central Asia | 89.9 | 89.9 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 89.8 | 89.9 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 64.6 | 67.7 |
| Other high Income | 71.7 | 74.7 |
| South Asia | 21.4 | 21.4 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 52.7 | 54.7 |
| World Total | 66.7 | 67.6 |

Note: The criterion for estimating survey population coverage is whether at least one survey used in the reference year estimate was conducted less than three years of the reference year, which means the South Asia coverage for 2015 is below the threshold.

## 2. Changes to the welfare aggregates

### 2.1. Azerbaijan (2002-2005)

The welfare aggregate has been revised to a new version (including consumption items that were missed and correcting some minor mistakes). These changes result in substantial changes in inequality (Table 3).

Table 3 Gini index in Azerbaijan: Comparison of September 2018 and March 2019 versions

| Year | September <br> 2018 | March <br> 2019 | Difference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2002 | 17.36 | 25.28 | 7.91 |
| 2003 | 18.81 | 26.83 | 8.03 |
| 2004 | 16.23 | 26.62 | 10.39 |
| 2005 | 16.64 | 26.55 | 9.92 |

### 2.2. Belarus $(2015,2016)$

For the 2015 and 2016 surveys, purchase of real estate was removed from the welfare aggregate. The item "Expenditures for construction and purchase of real estate" was mistakenly included as rent. The effects on the poverty headcount at $\$ 5.5$ are small, while the impact on inequality is somewhat larger (Table 4).

Table 4. Poverty and Inequality in Belarus: Comparison of September 2018 and March 2019 versions

| Year | Poverty headcount at $\$ 5.5(\%)$ |  |  | Gini index |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sep-2018 | Mar-2019 |  | Sep-2018 | Mar-2019 |
| 2015 | 0.72 | 0.87 |  | 26.73 | 25.63 |
| 2016 | 0.67 | 0.71 |  | 26.99 | 25.31 |

### 2.3. Brazil (2001-2015)

The labor income aggregate has been revised to include some earnings from the non-primary occupation that were previously excluded. This has a very small impact on poverty. In addition, the variables for education and availability of water have been revised, which results in a (small) change in the hedonic model for imputing rents, which in turn affects poverty. The overall changes to the poverty headcount and the Gini index are in the second decimal or smaller (Table 5).

Table 5. Poverty and Inequality in Brazil: Comparison of September 2018 and March 2019 versions

| Year | Poverty headcount at $\$ 1.9(\%)$ |  |  | Gini index |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sep-2018 | Mar-2019 |  | Sep-2018 | Mar-2019 |
| 2001 | 11.60 | 11.59 |  | 58.41 | 58.41 |
| 2002 | 10.31 | 10.31 |  | 58.11 | 58.11 |
| 2003 | 11.09 | 11.09 |  | 57.56 | 57.56 |
| 2004 | 9.73 | 9.73 |  | 56.48 | 56.48 |
| 2005 | 8.64 | 8.64 |  | 56.32 | 56.32 |
| 2006 | 7.20 | 7.20 |  | 55.65 | 55.65 |
| 2007 | 6.81 | 6.81 |  | 54.93 | 54.93 |
| 2008 | 5.59 | 5.59 |  | 54.05 | 54.04 |
| 2009 | 5.41 | 5.41 |  | 53.67 | 53.69 |
| 2011 | 4.73 | 4.72 |  | 52.94 | 52.95 |
| 2012 | 3.77 | 3.77 |  | 52.60 | 52.69 |
| 2013 | 3.83 | 3.82 |  | 52.77 | 52.77 |
| 2014 | 2.76 | 2.76 |  | 51.46 | 51.47 |
| 2015 | 3.36 | 3.37 |  | 51.33 | 51.32 |

### 2.4. Colombia (2001-2005, 2008-2015)

The urban/rural price deflation was changed from the method applied to all SEDLAC (SocioEconomic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean) surveys (rural incomes inflated by 15\%, see Ferreira et al., 2016) to the spatial price deflator used by the national statistics office (NSO) at
the department level (Spanish departamentos). ${ }^{1}$ The revision was first mentioned in Atamanov et al., 2018, but was first implemented with this update. This results in a small change in the poverty rates. In addition, the new income aggregate includes a few new items. From 2001 to 2005 changes in poverty and inequality are negligible, but from 2008 to 2015 changes in the poverty headcount are around 0.2 percentage points (Table 6).

Table 6. Poverty and Inequality in Colombia: Comparison of September 2018 and March 2019 versions

| Year | Poverty headcount at $\$ 1.9(\%)$ |  |  | Gini index |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sep-2018 | Mar-2019 |  | Sep-2018 | Mar-2019 |
| 2008 | 10.40 | 10.35 |  | 55.39 | 55.54 |
| 2009 | 9.02 | 8.87 |  | 54.47 | 54.39 |
| 2010 | 7.85 | 7.72 |  | 54.78 | 54.73 |
| 2011 | 6.36 | 6.26 |  | 53.62 | 53.52 |
| 2012 | 6.35 | 6.20 |  | 52.85 | 52.75 |
| 2013 | 5.74 | 5.68 |  | 52.85 | 52.82 |
| 2014 | 5.03 | 5.03 |  | 52.80 | 52.73 |
| 2015 | 4.53 | 4.54 |  | 51.14 | 51.10 |

### 2.5. Dominican Republic (2000-2016)

The NSO adjusted the sampling weights in the household survey to match the official population projections of the NSO. The changes in poverty and inequality are small (Table 7).

Table 7. Poverty and Inequality in the Dominican Republic: Comparison of September 2018 and March 2019 versions

| Year | Poverty headcount at $\$ 1.9(\%)$ |  |  | Gini index |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sep-2018 | Mar-2019 |  | Sep-2018 | Mar-2019 |
| 2000 | 5.52 | 5.46 |  | 51.98 | 51.52 |
| 2001 | 4.01 | 3.92 |  | 50.37 | 50.00 |
| 2002 | 5.99 | 5.62 |  | 49.96 | 49.68 |
| 2003 | 6.95 | 6.65 |  | 52.03 | 52.13 |
| 2004 | 8.80 | 8.47 |  | 51.99 | 52.06 |
| 2005 | 5.80 | 5.64 |  | 49.93 | 49.97 |
| 2006 | 4.54 | 4.34 |  | 51.82 | 51.96 |
| 2007 | 4.52 | 4.35 |  | 48.60 | 48.86 |
| 2008 | 3.85 | 3.68 |  | 47.82 | 48.11 |

[^1]| 2009 | 3.29 | 3.14 | 48.51 | 48.88 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2010 | 2.64 | 2.49 | 46.95 | 47.33 |
| 2011 | 2.90 | 2.89 | 47.35 | 47.71 |
| 2012 | 2.68 | 2.60 | 45.61 | 46.13 |
| 2013 | 2.37 | 2.17 | 46.97 | 47.66 |
| 2014 | 2.27 | 2.08 | 44.06 | 44.28 |
| 2015 | 1.92 | 1.78 | 44.69 | 45.18 |
| 2016 | 1.60 | 1.64 | 45.28 | 45.72 |

### 2.6. El Salvador (2008)

There was a small change in the rent imputation. The effect on the poverty headcount or inequality measures is minimal; in the fifth decimal.

### 2.7. Georgia (2002-2016)

As a result of the Population Census conducted in 2014, all survey weights were revised going back to 2002. Additionally, the welfare vector was modified to use the most up to date COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose) item classifications from the NSO of Georgia (GEOSTAT). Changes in poverty and inequality are small (Table 8).

Table 8. Poverty and Inequality in Georgia: Comparison of September 2018 and March 2019 versions

| Year | Poverty headcount at \$1.9 (\%) |  | Gini index |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sep-2018 | Mar-2019 | Sep-2018 | Mar-2019 |
| 2002 | 11.49 | 10.51 | 37.28 | 37.25 |
| 2003 | 11.60 | 10.75 | 36.73 | 36.66 |
| 2004 | 11.30 | 10.14 | 36.34 | 36.18 |
| 2005 | 12.06 | 10.86 | 37.31 | 37.38 |
| 2006 | 11.64 | 10.54 | 36.90 | 36.87 |
| 2007 | 13.26 | 11.83 | 38.26 | 38.11 |
| 2008 | 12.40 | 10.41 | 38.21 | 38.53 |
| 2009 | 10.40 | 10.25 | 38.06 | 38.24 |
| 2010 | 13.33 | 12.18 | 40.06 | 39.46 |
| 2011 | 11.65 | 11.28 | 39.55 | 39.62 |
| 2012 | 8.95 | 8.62 | 38.84 | 38.95 |
| 2013 | 6.88 | 6.61 | 38.35 | 38.59 |
| 2014 | 5.28 | 4.99 | 37.29 | 37.55 |
| 2015 | 3.97 | 3.76 | 36.43 | 36.50 |
| 2016 | 4.19 | 3.93 | 36.49 | 36.64 |

### 2.8. Guatemala (2000, 2014)

Because of the general changes in the SEDLAC project explained in 2.19 below, poverty headcount and inequality in Guatemala changed slightly in 2000 and 2014 (Table 9).

Table 9. Poverty and Inequality in Guatemala: Comparison of September 2018 and March 2019 versions

| Year | Poverty headcount at $\$ 1.9(\%)$ |  |  | Gini index |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sep-18 | Mar-19 |  | Sep-18 | Mar-19 |
| 2000 | 9.23 | 9.23 |  | 54.24 | 54.18 |
| 2014 | 8.65 | 8.66 |  | 48.31 | 48.28 |

### 2.9. Honduras (2001)

The raw data had been merged incorrectly. The merge was corrected and a new harmonized version was created. The changes are summarized in the table below (Table 10).

Table 10. Poverty and Inequality in Honduras 2001: Comparison of September 2018 and March 2019 versions

| Indicator | Sep-2018 | Mar-2019 | Difference |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poverty headcount at $\$ 1.9(\%)$ | 20.56 | 21.29 | 0.73 |
| Gini index | 55.24 | 55.58 | 0.33 |

### 2.10. Kazakhstan (2001-2015)

The rent component (actual rents) was removed for the whole series starting in 2001, as there are only about $3-5 \%$ households with actual rent reporting in the welfare aggregates. The welfare aggregate already excluded imputed rents, so this change ensures that renters and owner-occupiers are treated similarly. This change has only a small impact on poverty and inequality. For instance, the largest change in the poverty headcount is an increase of 0.27 percentage points from $8.90 \%$ to $9.17 \%$ at $\$ 5.5$ a day in 2012 .

### 2.11. Kosovo (2015)

Some mismatches between COICOP items for 2015 and 2016 were fixed. The outlier adjustment for the welfare vector now uses individual weights rather than household weights. The resulting changes in poverty and inequality are very small. For instance, in 2015 the poverty headcount at
$\$ 5.5$ a day changes from $21.50 \%$ to $21.37 \%$, whereas the Gini index changes from 26.37 to 26.45 for the same year.

### 2.12. Latvia (1997)

The wrong distribution was provided for Latvia 1997. The correct distribution replaces previous 1997 survey.

### 2.13. Macedonia, FYR (2010-2016)

New microdata, previously unavailable, were added to the PovcalNet repository, replacing old group-data files.

### 2.14. Malawi (1997, 2004, 2010)

A new datapoint for Malawi 2016 has been added. Similar to the method used between the 2004 and 2010 surveys, the inflation rate in Malawi does not use the IFS CPIs but uses prices observed in the surveys. With this approach, the inflation from 2010 to 2016 is estimated to be 271.1 percent (National Statistics Office of Malawi and the World Bank (2018), p. 11). Since Malawi now has a survey on each side of 2011, the entire CPI series is rebased according to formula 2 in Lakner et al. (2018). This has caused slight changes to the 1997, 2004 and 2010 poverty estimates, while leaving inequality unchanged (Table 11).

Table 11. Poverty and Inequality in Malawi: Comparison of September 2018 and March 2019 versions

| Year | Poverty headcount at $\$ 1.9(\%)$ |  |  | Gini index |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sep-18 | Mar-19 |  | Sep-18 | Mar-19 |
| 1997 | 62.78 | 63.28 |  | 65.76 | 65.76 |
| 2004 | 72.83 | 73.41 |  | 39.87 | 39.87 |
| 2010 | 71.38 | 71.72 |  | 45.48 | 45.48 |

### 2.15. Panama (2000-2015).

Because of the general changes in the SEDLAC project explained in 2.19 below, the poverty headcount and inequality in Panama changed slightly from 2004 to 2015. From 2000 to 2003 both series remain unchanged (Table 12).

Table 12. Poverty and Inequality in Panama: Comparison of September 2018 and March 2019 versions

| Year | Poverty headcount at $\$ 1.9(\%)$ |  |  | Gini index |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sep-18 | Mar-19 |  | Sep-18 | Mar-19 |
| 2000 | 12.37 | 12.37 |  | 56.84 | 56.84 |
| 2001 | 15.55 | 15.55 |  | 56.88 | 56.88 |
| 2002 | 11.22 | 11.22 |  | 56.24 | 56.24 |
| 2003 | 11.17 | 11.17 |  | 55.77 | 55.77 |
| 2004 | 10.24 | 10.12 |  | 54.88 | 54.78 |
| 2005 | 10.01 | 9.96 |  | 53.87 | 53.81 |
| 2006 | 10.53 | 10.51 |  | 54.68 | 54.65 |
| 2007 | 7.80 | 7.77 |  | 52.82 | 52.69 |
| 2008 | 6.97 | 5.21 |  | 53.43 | 52.69 |
| 2009 | 3.18 | 3.17 |  | 51.87 | 51.77 |
| 2010 | 4.48 | 4.49 |  | 51.71 | 51.61 |
| 2011 | 3.04 | 3.04 |  | 51.38 | 51.35 |
| 2012 | 4.15 | 4.12 |  | 51.83 | 51.74 |
| 2013 | 2.81 | 2.79 |  | 51.50 | 51.46 |
| 2014 | 3.53 | 3.51 |  | 50.58 | 50.47 |
| 2015 | 1.98 | 1.98 |  | 50.81 | 50.81 |

### 2.16. Peru (2000-2016)

Because of the general changes in the SEDLAC project explained in 2.19 below, poverty headcount and inequality in Peru changed slightly from 2000 to 2016 (Table 13).

Table 13. Poverty and Inequality in Peru: Comparison of September 2018 and March 2019 versions

| Year | Poverty headcount at $\$ 1.9(\%)$ |  |  | Gini index |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sep-18 | Mar-19 |  | Sep-18 | Mar-19 |
| 2000 | 16.39 | 16.27 |  | 49.36 | 49.08 |
| 2001 | 17.14 | 17.18 |  | 51.55 | 51.32 |
| 2002 | 15.10 | 15.01 |  | 53.77 | 53.59 |
| 2003 | 11.89 | 11.75 |  | 53.46 | 53.08 |
| 2004 | 13.58 | 13.46 |  | 50.26 | 49.88 |
| 2005 | 15.49 | 15.34 |  | 50.78 | 50.45 |
| 2006 | 13.54 | 13.34 |  | 50.55 | 50.33 |
| 2007 | 11.11 | 11.01 |  | 50.41 | 50.03 |
| 2008 | 8.94 | 8.96 |  | 47.82 | 47.47 |
| 2009 | 7.04 | 6.99 |  | 47.31 | 47.02 |
| 2010 | 5.50 | 5.46 |  | 45.73 | 45.54 |
| 2011 | 5.20 | 5.19 |  | 44.91 | 44.66 |
| 2012 | 4.72 | 4.73 |  | 44.66 | 44.45 |
| 2013 | 4.32 | 4.31 |  | 44.11 | 43.89 |


| 2014 | 3.72 | 3.68 | 43.36 | 43.15 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2015 | 3.55 | 3.55 | 43.50 | 43.36 |
| 2016 | 3.49 | 3.47 | 43.78 | 43.65 |

### 2.17. Romania (2006, 2007, 2016)

Observations with a missing value in the weight variable caused issues in merging the individual data to the household level data. The estimation code has now been modified to address this problem. For 2006 and 2007, this change has no effect on poverty and inequality. However, for 2016, the poverty headcount at $\$ 5.5$ slightly declines from $18.49 \%$ to $18.37 \%$, whereas the Gini coefficient increases from 28.32 to 28.34 for the same year.

### 2.18. Rwanda $(2010,2013)$

The welfare vectors originally provided by the NSO were in January 2011 and January 2014 prices, respectively. Prior to this update, the welfare aggregate had been adjusted to decimal year prices using an outdated inflation rate. With this update, the original welfare aggregates in January 2011 and January 2014 prices are used. As a result, the poverty headcount changes slightly from $62.63 \%$ to $62.29 \%$ in 2010 and from $56.0 \%$ to $56.84 \%$ in 2013 at $\$ 1.9$ a day. The Gini index remains unchanged.

### 2.19. SEDLAC (household members)

The PovcalNet data for Latin America and the Caribbean are taken from the Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (SEDLAC). SEDLAC has been developed by the Center for Distributional, Labor and Social Studies (CEDLAS) of the Universidad Nacional de La Plata in Argentina, in partnership with World Bank's Poverty and Equity Group's Latin America team. The SEDLAC harmonization has been revised such that only domestic workers and individuals who pay rent (tenants) are excluded as members of the household. This change directly affects the per capita welfare aggregate of some households, which in turn affects the poverty rate. The country/years affected by this change are Panama (2000-2015), Guatemala (2000, 2014), and Peru (2000-2016).

### 2.20. Tonga (2009)

Gifts given were removed since it is considered double counting. This change also makes the welfare aggregate more consistent with the 2015 survey. The effects on the estimates are minimal.

## 3. Changes to CPI data

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

### 3.1. Revisions of China CPI Series

Urban and rural CPIs for China have been revised based on the most recent data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and China's poverty estimates have been updated accordingly. The changes in the rural poverty headcount ratio were larger than those in the urban headcount, and they are concentrated before 2010. The rural headcount is adjusted downward by 0.66 percentage point at most before 2008, with no changes after that point (at two decimal points). For urban China, the biggest (downward) change in headcount is 0.28 percentage point in 1981 and there are changes only in the second decimal after the 1980s and 1990s. Table 14 shows the impact of these revisions on the poverty headcount ratio, for urban, rural and national China.

Table 14. Revisions of China CPIs: Comparison of poverty headcount ratio (in \%, at \$1.90)

| Year | Rural |  | Urban |  | National |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sep-18 | Mar-19 | Sep-18 | Mar-19 | Sep-18 | Mar-19 |
| 1981 | 95.59 | 95.36 | 59.42 | 59.14 | 88.32 | 88.07 |
| 1984 | 85.22 | 84.56 | 42.59 | 42.36 | 75.75 | 75.19 |
| 1987 | 72.55 | 72.06 | 24.27 | 24.08 | 60.84 | 60.42 |
| 1990 | 78.95 | 78.53 | 32.16 | 31.99 | 66.58 | 66.22 |
| 1993 | 71.83 | 71.40 | 20.86 | 20.71 | 57.00 | 56.64 |
| 1996 | 55.26 | 54.77 | 13.85 | 13.74 | 42.05 | 41.67 |
| 1999 | 56.38 | 55.91 | 10.96 | 10.87 | 40.54 | 40.21 |
| 2002 | 48.80 | 48.36 | 4.95 | 4.90 | 31.95 | 31.66 |
| 2005 | 30.63 | 30.24 | 2.69 | 2.66 | 18.75 | 18.51 |
| 2008 | 26.25 | 26.58 | 1.33 | 1.34 | 14.65 | 14.83 |
| 2010 | 21.30 | 21.30 | 0.74 | 0.75 | 11.18 | 11.18 |
| 2011 | 15.44 | 15.44 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 7.90 | 7.91 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 2012 | 12.98 | 12.98 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 6.47 | 6.48 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2013 | 3.38 | 3.38 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 1.85 | 1.86 |
| 2014 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 1.36 | 1.36 |
| 2015 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.73 | 0.73 |

## Methodology

From 1981 to 2005, both rural and urban CPIs adopted by PovcalNet are from the China Statistical Yearbook. Due to high food price inflation in the mid-2000s, alternative CPIs were used over this period in an attempt to capture price changes for the poor: From 2006 to 2010, the rural CPI is computed as the weighted average of food and non-food rural CPIs, using the expenditure shares of the poorest 5 percent of households within rural areas. The urban CPI between 2006 and 2011 is estimated with a similar methodology, using urban CPIs and expenditure shares of the poorest 5 percent of households within urban areas. From 2010 onwards, the rural CPI series is derived from changes in the rural poverty line. Starting in 2012, the urban series is directly taken from the official urban price indices by the NBS. For more information on the CPI source, see Lakner et al. (2018).

## 4. Changes to National Accounts Data

The national accounts data used to adjust survey data to reference years have been updated. Methodological details and choice of data sources are available in a new technical note with this update (see Prydz et al, 2019). The primary series is national accounts data from WDI December 2018, supplemented with historical data from the Madison Project Database. ${ }^{2}$ Some special country series are used in a few cases. A full overview of national accounts data used in the update, including special series, is available in Appendix 2.

## 5. National inequality measures for China, India and Indonesia

PovcalNet uses separate rural and urban distributions for China, India and Indonesia, the three most populous developing countries. By having separate distributions, PovcalNet is able to control for spatial price differences between rural and urban areas in a flexible manner (e.g. users can

[^2]easily apply alternative assumptions about rural-urban price differences). In the case of China, the urban and rural areas used to be surveyed separately until 2012 when the nationally integrated survey began.

In every survey year, PovcalNet reports distributional estimates (e.g. mean, median, poverty headcount, Gini) separately for rural and urban areas. Furthermore, the mean and poverty measures are also reported nationally, by simply re-weighting the rural and urban estimates. National inequality estimates, however, were previously only reported in selected years. With this update, national inequality measures for China, India and Indonesia are provided in all survey years available in PovcalNet, and the existing estimates have been revised. Full details of the methodology and comparisons with estimates published in the literature are given in the Appendix to Ferreira et al. (forthcoming).

It is important to note that these are estimates produced by the PovcalNet team. They may differ from the series produced by National Statistical Offices due to different methodological choices, such as the choice of spatial price deflator and whether to adjust the WDI population totals. In the case of China, for example, the NSO reports a Gini based on income, while our series uses consumption expenditure - inequality in consumption tends to be lower than in terms of income, and may also show a different trend (e.g. see Alvaredo and Gasparini, 2015, and World Bank, 2016).

In addition to the distributional data, the estimation of the national inequality measures uses the following data: Welfare aggregates are deflated into 2011 constant local currency using the CPI. Both China and India use separate CPI series for rural and urban, while in Indonesia a national deflator is used (see Lakner et al (2018) for more information on the CPIs used). In addition, the welfare aggregate is adjusted for price level differences using 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates. To capture rural-urban price differences, different PPPs are used for the rural and urban areas in China, India and Indonesia (see the online Appendix of Ferreira et al. (2016) for the urban/rural adjustment factors being used). Finally, in the construction of the national distribution, urban and rural distributions are weighted using the urban and rural population from the World Development Indicators (WDI). ${ }^{3}$

[^3]
### 5.1. Methodology for micro data

Among these three countries, microdata are available in PovcalNet for India in 1993.5, 2004.5, 2009.5, and 2011.5, and for Indonesia in 1993, 1996 and annually from 1998 to 2017. The sampling weights are post-stratified by the ratio of the census population to the sum of sampling weights for rural and urban separately. The formula is as follows:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\widetilde{w_{l, a}}=w_{i, a} * \frac{P_{c, a}}{\sum w_{i, a}} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\widetilde{w_{i, a}}$ is the rescaled weight, $w_{i, a}$ is the original survey weight, $P_{c, a}$ is total census population (from WDI) for subsample $a$ (either urban or rural). $\widetilde{w_{l, a}}$ is the rescaled weight which is used to compute the national estimates. The main reason for rescaling survey weights in this way is to preserve consistency with the national estimates of poverty and the mean that are derived as a weighted average of the rural and urban estimates (where the weights are taken from the WDI). The survey weights and WDI may imply different urban/rural weights for several reasons, such as sampling frames based on an older census. Furthermore, for the grouped data (see below), only the WDI weights can be used, so we use them throughout for consistency.

### 5.2. Methodology for grouped data

Due to the absence of micro data, we rely on grouped data for China, and for India and Indonesia in earlier years to derive the national distribution. Based on the grouped data, PovcalNet fits two parametric Lorenz curves, the general quadratic (GQ) and beta Lorenz curves, and reports the corresponding parameter estimates in the detailed output page. ${ }^{4}$ We extract these parameter estimates and create a distribution of 100,000 quantiles (separately for urban and rural areas) using the following formula:

$$
\begin{equation*}
x(p)=\mu \times L^{\prime}(p, \pi) \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

[^4]where $\mu$ is mean consumption, $L^{\prime}(p, \pi)$ is the slope of the Lorenz curve with a vector of parameters $\pi$ and $x(p)$ is $p$ th quantile of the consumption distribution (e.g. $x(0.5)$ is the median). The expressions for the slopes of the Lorenz curve for the beta and GQ functional forms are given in Datt (1992). These simulated data, weighted by the urban and rural WDI population numbers, are then used to calculate the national inequality measures.

### 5.3. Overview of the estimates

For the years for which national inequality measures were published in September 2018, Table 15 compares the Gini estimates across the two vintages. The differences for China are in the second decimal, while they are around half a Gini point for India and Indonesia. For India and Indonesia, the revision can be explained by a mistake in the way the survey weights had been rescaled (essentially the fraction in equation 1 above was reversed). Furthermore, for India, the welfare aggregate is now adjusted by the half-year urban and rural CPI (from 2011.5 to 2011, the base year for the PPP), such that the aggregate is identical to what is used for estimating poverty. For Indonesia, there was also an update to the WDI population data.

Table 15. National Gini for China, India and Indonesia: Comparison of September 2018 and March 2019 versions

| Country | Year | Type | Sep-2018 | Gini <br> Mar-2019 | Difference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| China | 2008 | grouped | 42.83 | 42.91 | 0.08 |
| China | 2012 | grouped | 42.16 | 42.21 | 0.05 |
| India | 2011.5 | micro | 35.15 | 35.71 | 0.56 |
| Indonesia | 2013 | micro | 39.47 | 39.94 | 0.47 |

## 6. Country-years added/removed

50 New country-years have been added to PovcalNet. These surveys are listed in Table 16.

Table 16. New Country-years added

| Economy | Years | Survey Name |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Argentina | 2017 | EPHC-S2: Encuesta Permanente de Hogares Continua - <br>  <br> Armenia |
| Semester 2. |  |  |
| Australia | 2017 | ILCS: Integrated Living Conditions Survey |
|  | 2004,2014 | SIH: Survey of Income and Housing [400 bins extracted <br> from LIS] |


| Belarus | 2017 | HHS: Household Sample Survey |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bolivia | 2017 | EH: Encuesta de Hogares |
| Brazil | 2016, 2017 | PNADC: Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicilios Continua ${ }^{5}$ |
| Botswana | 2017 | BMTHS: Botswana Multi-Topic Household Survey |
| Chile | 2017 | CASEN: Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional |
| Colombia | 2017 | GEIH: Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares |
| Costa Rica | 2017 | ENAHO: Encuesta Nacional de Hogares |
| Germany | $\begin{aligned} & 1995,1998,2002, \\ & 2003,2005,2008, \\ & 2009 \end{aligned}$ | GSOEP: German Social Economic Panel Study [400 bins extracted from LIS] |
| Djibouti | 2017 | EDAM: Enquete Djiboutienne Aupres de Menages |
| Ecuador | 2017 | ENEMDU: Encuesta Nacional de Empleo, Desempleo y Subempleo |
| El Salvador | 2017 | EHPM: Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples |
| Georgia | 2017 | HIS: Household Integrated Survey |
| Ghana | 2016 | GLSS-VII: Ghana Living Standards Survey |
| Honduras | 2017 | EPHPM: Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | 2015-2016 | HIES: Household Income and Expenditure Survey |
| Israel | 2014, 2016 | Household Expenditure Survey [400 bins extracted from LIS] |
| Kazakhstan | 2016-2017 | HBS: Household Budget Survey |
| Kosovo | 2017 | HBS: Household Budget Survey |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 2017 | KIHS: Kyrgys Integrated Household Survey |
| Liberia | 2016 | HIES: Household Income and Expenditure Survey |
| St. Lucia | 2016 | HBS: Household Budget Survey |
| Moldova | 2017 | HBS: Household Budget Survey |
| Macedonia | 2015 | SILC-C: Survey of Income and Living Conditions |
| Malawi | 2016 | IHS-IV: Integrated Household Survey |
| Panama | 2017 | EH: Encuesta de Hogares |
| Paraguay | 2017 | EPH: Encuesta Permanente de Hogares |
| Peru | 2017 | ENAHO: Encuesta Nacional de Hogares |
| Rwanda | 2016 | EICV-V: Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages |
| Sudan | 2014 | NBHS: National Baseline Household Survey |
| Thailand | 2016, 2017 | SES: Standardization of Socio-Economic Status |
| Tonga | 2015 | HIES: Household Income and Expenditure Survey |
| Tunisia | 2015 | NSHBCSL: National Survey of Household Budget, Consumption and Standard of Living |
| Uruguay | 2017 | ECH: Encuesta Continua de Hogares |
| Samoa | 2002, 2013 | HIES: Household Income and Expenditure Survey |

[^5]Note: One country-year has been removed with this update. The 2015 survey for Bosnia and Herzegovina has been removed until further revisions of the methodology used to construct the consumption aggregate for international comparisons are complete. Analyses conducted by the regional statistical team found that the current welfare aggregate may be unsuitable for regional comparisons due to a very different method for construction of the consumption aggregate; particularly the use of imputed rents, compared with methods generally used in the region.

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## Appendix 1 - CPI Data sources

Table A1. 1 lists the source of CPI used for each country-year reported in PovcalNet. The columns in the table are defined as follows:

- Code: The 3-letter country code used by the World Bank: https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups
- Country name: Name of country
- 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. This is identical to the year variable used in PovcalNet.
- 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-201712 denotes the monthly IFS database version December 2017. For country-specific deflators, the description is given in the text or further details are available upon request.

Table A1. 1. Source of temporal deflator used in PovcalNet

| Code | Country Name | Survey | Year(s) | CPI period | Source |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| AGO | Angola - urban | HBS | 2000 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  | Angola | IBEP-MICS | 2008 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| ALB | Albania | EWS | 1996 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | LSMS | $2002-2012$ | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| ARG | Argentina - urban | EPH | $1980-1987$ | Y | CEDLAS May 25 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 18 |
|  |  |  | EPHC | $2091-2002$ | M9 |



| BOL | Bolivia - urban | EPF | 1990 | W | IFS-M-201806 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bolivia | EIH | 1992 | M11 | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  | ENE | 1997 | M11 | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  | ECH | 1999 | M10 | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  |  | 2000 | M11 | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  | EH | 2001-2002 | M11 | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  | ECH | 2004 | M10 | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  | EH | 2005 | M11 | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  |  | 2006-2015 | M10 | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  | EPF | 2016 | M10 | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  | EH | 2017 | M11 | IFS-M-201806 |
| BRA | Brazil | PNAD | 1981-2015 | M9 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | PNADC | 2016-2017 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| BTN | Bhutan | BLSS | ALL | Y | Previous WDI/IFS |
| BWA | Botswana | HIES | 1985-2002 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | CWIS | 2009 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | BMTHS | 2015 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| CAF | Central African Republic | EPI | 1992 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  | Central African Republic - rural | ESCVM | 2003 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  | Central African Republic | ECASEB | 2008 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| CAN | Canada | SCF | 1981-1997 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | SLID | 1998-2010 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | CIS | 2013 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| CHE | Switzerland | EU-SILC | ALL | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| CHL | Chile | CASEN | 1987 | Y | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  |  | 1990-2017 | M11 | IFS-M-201806 |
| CHN | China - rural | CRHS | 1981-2011 | Y | NSO |
|  | China - urban |  | 1981-2011 | Y | NSO |
|  | China - rural | CNIHS | 2012-2015 | Y | NSO |
|  | China - urban |  | 2012-2015 | Y | NSO |
| CIV | Côte d'Ivoire | EPAM | 1985-1988 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EP | 1992 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ENV | 1995-2015 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| CMR | Cameroon | ECAM-I | 1996 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ECAM-II | 2001 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ECAM-III | 2007 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ECAM-IV | 2014 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| COD | Congo, Dem. Rep. | E123 | ALL | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| COG | Congo, Rep. | ECOM | ALL | Y | IFS-M-201811 |


| COL | Colombia - urban | ENH | 1980 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Colombia |  | 1988 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  | Colombia - urban |  | 1989 | M11 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  | Colombia |  | 1991-2000 | M11 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ECH | 2001-2005 | M11 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | GEIH | 2008-2017 | M11 | IFS-M-201811 |
| COM | Comoros | EIM | 2004 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EDMC | 2013 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| CPV | Cabo Verde | IDRF | 2001 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | QUIBB | 2007 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| CRI | Costa Rica | ENH | 1981-1986 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EHPM | 1989 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 1990-2009 | M7 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ENAHO | 2010-2017 | M7 | IFS-M-201811 |
| CYP | Cyprus | EU-SILC | ALL | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| CZE | Czech Republic | CMC | 1993-1996 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EU-SILC | 2005-2017 | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| DEU | Germany | LIS | 1991-2006 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2007-2012 | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2013-2015 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| DJI | Djibouti | EDAM | 2002-2013 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2017 | M5 | IFS-M-201811 |
| DNK | Denmark | EU-SILC | ALL | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| DOM | Dominican Republic | ENGSF | 1986-1989 | Y | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  | ENIGH | 1992 | M6 | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  | ENFT | 1996 | M2 | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  |  | 1997 | M4 | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  |  | 2000-2016 | M9 | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  |  | 2017 | Y | IFS-M-201806 |
| DZA | Algeria | EDCM | 1988 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ENMNV | 1995 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ENCNVM | 2011 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| ECU | Ecuador - urban | EPED | 1987 | Y | IFS-M-201806 |
|  | Ecuador | ECV | 1994 | M6-M10 | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  | EPED | 1995 | M11 | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  |  | 1998 | M6 | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  | ECV | 1999 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (prev. year)M10- } \\ & \text { M9 } \end{aligned}$ | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  | EPED | 2000 | M11 | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  | ENEMDU | 2003-2017 | M11 | IFS-M-201806 |
| EGY | Egypt, Arab Rep. | HIES | 1990-1999 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HIECS | 2004-2012 | W | IFS-M-201811 |


|  |  |  | 2015 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ESP | Spain | EU-SILC | ALL | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| EST | Estonia | HIES | 1993-1998 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HBS | 2000-2003 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EU-SILC | 2004 | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HBS | 2004 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EU-SILC | 2005-2017 | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| ETH | Ethiopia | HICES | ALL | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| FIN | Finland | EU-SILC | ALL | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| FJI | Fiji | HIES | ALL | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| FRA | France | EU-SILC | ALL | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| FSM | Micronesia, Fed. Sts. urban | CPH | 2000 | Y | IFS-A-201811 |
|  | Micronesia, Fed. Sts. | HIES | 2005-2013 | Y | IFS-A-201811 |
| GAB | Gabon | EGEP | 2005 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2017 | Y | WEO-A-201810 |
| GBR | United Kingdom | EU-SILC | ALL | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| GEO | Georgia | SGH | 1996-1997 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HIS | 1998-2017 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| GHA | Ghana | GLSS-I | 1987 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | GLSS-II | 1988 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | GLSS-III | 1991 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | GLSS-IV | 1998 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | GLSS-V | 2005 | W | Survey |
|  |  | GLSS-VI | 2012 | W | Survey |
|  |  | GLSS-VII | 2016 | W | Survey |
| GIN | Guinea | ESIP | 1991 | Y | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  | EIBC | 1994 | W | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  | EIBEP | 2002 | W | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  | ELEP | 2007-2012 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| GMB | Gambia, The | HPS | 1998 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HIS | 2003 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | IHS | 2010-2015 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| GNB | Guinea-Bissau | ILJF | 1991 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ICOF | 1993 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ILAP-I | 2002 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ILAP-II | 2010 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| GRC | Greece | EU-SILC | ALL | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| GTM | Guatemala | ENSD | 1986 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 1989 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ENIGF | 1998 | M8 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ENCOVI | 2000 | M6-M11 | IFS-M-201811 |


|  |  |  | 2006-2014 | M7 | IFS-M-201811 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GUY | Guyana | GLSMS | 1992 | W | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  |  | 1998 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| HND | Honduras - urban | ECSFT | 1986 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  | Honduras | EPHPM | 1989 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 1990-1993 | M5 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 1994 | M9 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 1995-2017 | M5 | IFS-M-201811 |
| HRV | Croatia | HBS | 1988-2010 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EU-SILC | 2010-2017 | (prev. year) Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| HTI | Haiti | ECVH | 2001 | M5 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ECVMAS | 2012 | M10 | IFS-M-201811 |
| HUN | Hungary | HBS | 1987-2007 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EU-SILC | 2005-2017 | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| IDN | Indonesia | SUSENAS | 1984-1999 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2000-2007 | M2 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2008-2017 | M3 | IFS-M-201811 |
| IND | India - rural | NSS | 1983 | Y | NSO |
|  | India - urban |  | 1983 | Y | NSO |
|  | India - rural | NSS-SCH1 | 1987-2011 | W | NSO |
|  | India - urban |  | 1987-2011 | W | NSO |
| IRL | Ireland | EU-SILC | ALL | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| IRN | Iran, Islamic Rep. | SECH | 1986-1998 | Y | CBI |
|  |  | HEIS | 2005-2016 | Y | CBI |
| IRQ | Iraq | IHSES | 2006 | M11-(next year)M12 | COSIT |
|  |  |  | 2012 | Y | COSIT |
| ISL | Iceland | EU-SILC | ALL | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| ISR | Israel | HES | ALL | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| ITA | Italy | EU-SILC | ALL | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| JAM | Jamaica | JSLC | 1988 | M9 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 1990-1993 | M11-(next year)M3 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 1996 | M5-M8 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 1999 | M6-M8 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2002-2004 | M6 | IFS-M-201811 |
| JOR | Jordan | HEIS | 1986 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 1992-1997 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2002-2010 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| JPN | Japan | JHPS | 2008 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| KAZ | Kazakhstan | HBS | 1993-2017 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | LSMS | 1996 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |


| KEN | Kenya | WMS-I | 1992 | Y | NSO |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | WMS-II | 1994 | Y | NSO |
|  |  | WMS-III | 1997 | Y | NSO |
|  |  | IHBS | 2005-2015 | W | NSO |
| KGZ | Kyrgyz Republic | PMS | 1998 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HBS | 2000-2003 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | KIHS | 2004-2017 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| KHM | Cambodia | CSES | ALL | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| KIR | Kiribati | HIES | 2006 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| KOR | Korea, Rep. | FHES | ALL | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| LAO | Lao PDR | LECS | 1997 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2002-2012 | W | Survey |
| LBN | Lebanon | HBS | 2011 | (next year)M5 | IFS-M-201811 |
| LBR | Liberia | CWIQ | 2007 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HIES | 2014-2016 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| LCA | St. Lucia | LSMS | 1995 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | SLCHB | 2016 | M1 | IFS-M-201811 |
| LKA | Sri Lanka | LFSS | 1985 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HIES | 1990 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | SES | 1995 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HIES | 2002 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2006-2012 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2016 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| LSO | Lesotho | HBS | 1986 | W | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  | NHECS | 1994 | W | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  | HBS | 2002 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | CMSHBS | 2010 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2017 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| LTU | Lithuania | HBS | 1993-2004 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EU-SILC | 2005-2008 | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HBS | 2008 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EU-SILC | 2009-2017 | (prev. year) Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| LUX | Luxembourg | EU-SILC | ALL | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| LVA | Latvia | HBS | 1993-2009 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EU-SILC | 2005-2017 | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| MAR | Morocco | ECDM | 1984 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ENCV | 1990 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ENNVM | 1998-2006 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ENCDM | 2013 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| MDA | Moldova | HBS | 1997-2017 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| MDG | Madagascar | EBMR | 1980 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |


|  |  | EPM | 1993 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1997-2010 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ENSOMD | 2012 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| MDV | Maldives |  | HIES | ALL | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| MEX | Mexico | ENIGH | 1984-2014 | M8 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | NSENIGH | 2016 | M8 | IFS-M-201811 |
| MKD | Macedonia, FYR | HBS | 1998-2008 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EU-SILC | 2009 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | SILC-C | 2010-2016 | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| MLI | Mali - rural | EMCES | 1994 | Y | IFS-A-201811 |
|  | Mali | EMEP | 2001 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ELIM | 2006 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2009 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| MLT | Malta | EU-SILC | ALL | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| MMR | Myanmar | MPLCS | 2015 | M1 | IFS-M-201811 |
| MNE | Montenegro | HBS | ALL | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| MNG | Mongolia | LSMS | 1995-1998 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | LFS | 2002 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | LSS | 2007 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HSES | 2010-2016 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| MOZ | Mozambique | NHS | 1996 | W | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  | IAF | 2002 | W | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  | IOF | 2008-2014 | W | WEO-A-201810 |
| MRT | Mauritania | EPCV | 1987-1993 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 1995 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2000-2014 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| MUS | Mauritius | HBS | 2006 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2012-2017 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| MWI | Malawi | IHS-I | 1997 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | IHS-II | 2004 | W | Survey |
|  |  | IHS-III | 2010 | W | Survey |
|  |  | IHS-IV | 2016 | M04 | Survey |
| MYS | Malaysia | HIBAS | 1984-2007 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HIS | 1987 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| NAM | Namibia | NHIES | 1993 | W | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  |  | 2003-2015 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| NER | Niger | ENBC | 1992 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EPCES | 1994 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ENCVM | 2005 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ENBCM | 2007 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ECVMA | 2011-2014 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |


| NGA | Nigeria | NCS | 1985 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1992-1996 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | LSS | 2003-2009 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| NIC | Nicaragua | EMNV | 1993 | M2 | NSO |
|  |  |  | 1998 | M6 | NSO |
|  |  |  | 2001 | M6 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2005-2009 | M8 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2014 | M8-M10 | IFS-M-201811 |
| NLD | Netherlands | EU-SILC | ALL | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| NOR | Norway | EU-SILC | ALL | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| NPL | Nepal | MHBS | 1984 | W | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  | LSS-I | 1995 | W | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  | LSS-II | 2003 | W | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  | LSS-III | 2010 | W | IFS-M-201806 |
| PAK | Pakistan | HIES | 1987 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 1990-1998 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | IHS | 1996 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | PIHS | 2001 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | PSLM | 2004-2015 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| PAN | Panama | EMO | 1989 | Y | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  |  | 1991 | M7 | IFS-M-201806 |
|  |  | EH | 1995-2017 | M7 | IFS-M-201806 |
| PER | Peru | ENNIV | 1985 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 1994 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ENAHO | 1997-2002 | Q4 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2003 | M5-M12 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2004-2017 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| PHL | Philippines | FIES | ALL | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| PNG | Papua New Guinea | HIES | 1996 | Y | IFS-A-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2009 | W | IFS-A-201811 |
| POL | Poland | HBS | 1985-1987 | Y | IFS-A-201811 |
|  |  |  | 1989-2016 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EU-SILC | 2005-2017 | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| PRT | Portugal | EU-SILC | ALL | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| PRY | Paraguay | EH | 1990 | M7 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 1995 | M8-M11 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EIH | 1997 | (next year)M2 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EPH | 1999 | M9 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EIH | 2001 | M3 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EPH | 2002 | M11 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2003 | M9 | IFS-M-201811 |


|  |  |  | 2004 | M10 | IFS-M-201811 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2005 | M11 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | 2006 | M12 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | 2007-2008 | M10 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | 2009 | M11 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | 2010-2017 | M10 | IFS-M-201811 |
| PSE | West Bank and Gaza |  | PECS | 2004-2011 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  |  | 2016 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| ROU | Romania |  | HBS | 1989 | Y | Milanovic (1998) |
|  |  |  | IHS | 1994-2000 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | HBS | 1999-2006 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EU-SILC | 2007-2017 | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| RUS | Russian Federation | RLMS | 1993-2001 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HBS | 1996-2015 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| RWA | Rwanda - urban <br> Rwanda | ENBCM | 1984 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EICV-I | 2000 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EICV-II | 2005 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EICV-III | 2010 | (next year)M1 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EICV-IV | 2013 | (next year)M1 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EICV-V | 2016 | (next year)M1 | IFS-M-201811 |
| SDN | Sudan | NBHS | 2009 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2014 | M11 | IFS-M-201811 |
| SEN | Senegal | EP | 1991 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ESAM | 1994 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ESAM-II | 2001 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ESPS-I | 2005 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ESPS-II | 2011 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| SLB | Solomon Islands | HIES | ALL | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| SLE | Sierra Leone | HEEAS | 1989 | W | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  | SLIHS | 2003 | W | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  |  | 2011 | Y | IFS-M-201806 |
| SLV | El Salvador - urban <br> El Salvador | EHPM | 1989 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 1991 | M10-(next year)M4 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 1995-1999 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2000-2007 | M12 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2008-2016 | M11 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2017 | M12 | IFS-M-201811 |
| SRB | Serbia | LSMS | 2002 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HBS | 2003-2015 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EU-SILC | 2013-2017 | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| SSD | South Sudan | NBHS | 2009 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |


| STP | São Tomé and Principe | IOF | 2000 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 2010 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| SUR | Suriname - urban | EHS | 1999 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| SVK | Slovak Republic | SMC | 1996 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HBS | 2004-2009 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EU-SILC | 2005-2017 | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| SVN | Slovenia | IES | 1993 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HBS | 1998-2003 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | EU-SILC | 2005-2017 | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| SWE | Sweden | EU-SILC | ALL | (prev. year)Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| SWZ | Swaziland | SHIES | 1994 | W | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  | HIES | 2000 | W | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  |  | 2001 | Y | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  |  | 2009-2016 | W | WEO-A-201810 |
| SYC | Seychelles | HBS | 1999-2006 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2013 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| SYR | Syrian Arab Republic | HBS | 2004 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| TCD | Chad | ECOSIT-II | 2003 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | ECOSIT-III | 2011 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| TGO | Togo | QUIBB | ALL | Y | IFS-M-201806 |
| THA | Thailand | SES | ALL | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| TJK | Tajikistan | TLSS | 1999 | Y | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  |  | 2003-2007 | Y | Survey |
|  |  | HBS | 2004 | Y | Survey |
|  |  | TLSS | 2009 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HSITAFIEN | 2015 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| TKM | Turkmenistan | LSMS | 1998 | Y | WEO-A-201810 |
| TLS | Timor-Leste | TLSS | 2001 | Y | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  | TLSLS | 2007-2014 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| TON | Tonga | HIES | ALL | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| T'TO | Trinidad and Tobago | PHC | 1988 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | SLC | 1992 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| TUN | Tunisia | HBCS | 1985 | Y | IFS-A-201811 |
|  |  |  | 1990 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | LSS | 1995-2000 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | NSHBCSL | 2005-2015 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| TUR | Turkey | HICES | ALL | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| TUV | Tuvalu | HIES | 2010 | Y | WEO-A-201810 |
| TZA | Tanzania | HBS | 1991 | W | IFS-A-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2000 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2007 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |


|  |  |  | 2011 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UGA | Uganda | HBS | 1989 | Y | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  | NIHS | 1992 | W | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  |  | 1996-1999 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | UNHS | 2002-2016 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| UKR | Ukraine | HS | 1992-1993 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HIES | 1995-1996 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HBS | 1999 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HLCS | 2002-2016 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| URY | Uruguay - urban | ENH | 1981-1989 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  | Uruguay | ECH | 1992-2017 | (prev. year)M12 | IFS-M-201811 |
| USA | United States | CPS | ALL | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| UZB | Uzbekistan | HBS | ALL | Y | WEO-A-201810 |
| VEN | Venezuela, RB | EHM | 1981-1989 | Y | NSO |
|  |  |  | 1992-2006 | M12 | NSO |
| VNM | Vietnam | VLSS | 1992 | W | WEO-A-201810 |
|  |  |  | 1998 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | VHLSS | 2002-2016 | M1 | IFS-M-201811 |
| VUT | Vanuatu | HIES | 2010 | Y | IFS-A-201811 |
| WSM | Samoa | HIES | 2002-2008 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2013 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
| XKX | Kosovo | HBS | ALL | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| YEM | Yemen, Rep. | HBS | 1998 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2005 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2014 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| ZAF | South Africa | KIDS | 1993 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | HIES | 1996 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  |  | 2000 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | IES | 2005 | (next year)M6 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | LCS | 2008 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | IES | 2010 | (next year)M6 | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | LCS | 2014 | (next year)M6 | IFS-M-201811 |
| ZMB | Zambia | HBS | 1991-1993 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | LCMS-I | 1996 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | LCMS-II | 1998 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | LCMS-III | 2002 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | LCMS-IV | 2004 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | LCMS-V | 2006 | W | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | LCMS-VI | 2010 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
|  |  | LCMS | 2015 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |
| ZWE | Zimbabwe | ICES | 2011 | Y | IFS-M-201811 |

## Appendix 2 - National Accounts Data Sources

This appendix provides details of national accounts data used in aligning estimates to reference years (see Prydz et al, 2019 for methodological details). The primary source of national accounts data in this update is the December 2018 version of the World Development Indicators. For historical data this is supplemented with the Madison Project Database (MDP), 2018 version, for years prior to 2000 .

In addition, the following special country series are used:

- Djibouti GDP data from the WDI 2017 December edition is used up to 2015. From 2015 until 2017, annualized survey growth between the 2013 and 2017 surveys are used. Data is not available in the most recent WDI edition (December 2018).
- Liberia and South Sudan GDP from the WDI 2017 December edition is used.
- Syrian Arab Republic: WDI 2017 is used up to 2009 and linked with national accounts growth rates from Gobat and Kostial (2016), as described in Atamanov et al (2018) for recent years.
- India 2011-2015: The reference year estimates for India from 2012 to 2015 are based on a method which adjusts HFCE growth by incorporating findings of a poverty imputation for 2014.5. Growth rates in national accounts are adjusted to match the results from the poverty imputation. The method is described in greater detail in Chen et al (2018) and Newhouse and Vyas (2018).
A complete overview is available in Table A2. 1 (GDP per capita) and Table A2. 2 (HFCE per capita).


## Legend Tables A2.1 and A2.2

Code - World Bank economy/country
code
Cov - Coverage
N - National
U - Urban
R - Rural

Sources (See beginning of Appendix for details)

- M - Madison Project Dataset
- W - World Development Indicators, December 2018
- S - Special Country Series

Table A2. 1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita

## GDP <br> Code <br> 

AGO
ALB
ARG
ARM
AUS
AUT
AZE
N W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W N W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W N W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W N M M M M M M M M M W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W N W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W N W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W N M M M M M M M M M W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W

BEL N W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W

BEN W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W

BFA N W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W

BGD N W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W

BGR N W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W
BIH N M M M M M M M M M M M M M W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W
BLR N M M M M M M M M M W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W BLZ $\quad$ N W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W BOL N W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W N W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W BTN $\quad$ N W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W BWA N W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W N W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W
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Table A2. 2. Household Final Consumption Expenditures (HFCE) per capita


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[^0]:    The Global Poverty Monitoring Technical Note Series publishes short papers that document methodological aspects of the World Bank's global poverty estimates. The papers carry the names of the authors and should be cited accordingly. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this paper are entirely those of the authors. They do not necessarily represent the views of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Bank and its affiliated organizations, or those of the Executive Directors of the World Bank or the governments they represent. Global Poverty Monitoring Technical Notes are available at http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Therefore, among the SEDLAC countries, only for Colombia and Peru a spatial price index (provided by the NSO) is used; for the other countries rural incomes are inflated by $15 \%$.

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ We use Maddison Project Database, version 2018. See Bolt et al (2018) and Prydz et al (2019) for details.

[^3]:    ${ }^{3}$ In India, the survey fieldwork does not coincide with a calendar year. For example, the fieldwork for the 2011.5 survey is split half-half across 2011 and 2012. From WDI, we average the population values reported in 2011 and 2012.

[^4]:    ${ }^{4}$ For example, the relevant URL for rural China in 2015:
    http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/Detail.aspx?Format=Detail\&C0=CHN_1\&PPP0=3.69611\&PL0=1.90\&Y $0=2015 \&$ NumOfCountries=1

[^5]:    ${ }^{5}$ The new PNADC survey is not comparable with the previous survey PNAD (available from 1981 to 2015).

