March 2024 Update to the Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP)

What's New

R. *Andres Castaneda Aguilar, Adriana Castillo, Nancy P. Devpura, Reno Dewina, Carolina Diaz-Bonilla, Ifeanyi Edochie, Maria G. Farfan Bertran, Jaime Fernandez Romero, Elizabeth Foster, Tony H. M. J. Fujs, Maria F. Gonzalez Icaza, Dean Jolliffe, Erwin W. Knippenberg, Nandini Krishnan, Christoph Lakner, Gabriel Lara Ibarra, Diego G. Lestani, Daniel G. Mahler, Veronica S. Montalva Talledo, Jose Montes, Laura Moreno Herrera, Minh C. Nguyen, Sergio Olivieri, Anna Luisa Paffhausen, Silvia Redaelli, Trinidad B. Saavedra, Diana M. Sanchez Castro, Samuel K. Tetteh-Baah, Martha C. Viveros Mendoza, Haoyu Wu, Nishant Yonzan and Nobuo Yoshida*

March 2024

WORLD BANK GROUP

Development Data Group
Development Research Group
Poverty and Equity Global Practice Group

Abstract

The March 2024 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, 101 new country-years have been added, bringing the total number of surveys to more than 2,300. Depending on the availability of recent survey data, global and regional poverty estimates are reported up to 2022. This is the first time PIP is reporting global poverty estimates post-2019, covering the period of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Contents

1. Introduction

The March 2024 global poverty update from the World Bank revises previously published poverty and inequality estimates and reports global estimates of poverty up to 2022, covering the period of the COVID-19 for the first time. Regional poverty series are also available up to 2022 for all regions, except Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa where there is currently a lack of sufficient recent data (Table 1). The most recent year for which poverty is reported for Sub-Saharan Africa is 2019 and for the Middle East and North Africa 2018 (see Section 2 for more details).

Extreme poverty rates in 2022 were lower than 2019 pre-pandemic estimates for all regions with recent data, including East Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, the advanced countries, and South Asia (see Tables 1 and 2). However, for the world, the level of extreme poverty was still slightly higher in 2022 than in 2019. Taken together, this suggests the uneven nature of recovery from and resilience against global crises, including economic contractions during the pandemic and inflationary pressures following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022. More prosperous regions recovered faster from the pandemic, even in the face of food and energy price hikes. By contrast, poverty reduction became harder in Sub-Saharan Africa, where most of the extreme poor live. At $3.65 and $6.85, the poverty lines more relevant for assessing poverty in lower- and upper-middle-income countries, global poverty rates were lower in 2022 relative to 2019. This is consistent with the recovery being faster in more prosperous regions, considering that Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for a smaller share of the global poor at these higher lines compared to the extreme poverty line.

Table 2 documents revisions to the regional and global poverty estimates between the September 2023 data vintage and the March 2024 data vintage for the 2019 reference year at the three global poverty lines. The global poverty headcount ratio at the International Poverty Line ($2.15 per person per day, 2017 PPP) has reduced marginally by 0.1 percentage points to 8.9 percent, resulting in a revision in the number of poor people from 701 to 689 million. The global reduction in the millions of extreme poor occurs despite an upward revision in Sub-Saharan Africa (14 million). The reduction is driven by Europe and Central Asia and the Middle East and North Africa, where new survey data have recently become available to replace extrapolations of very old

surveys.[1] At the \$3.65 and \$6.85 poverty lines, poverty rates have reduced by 0.6 and 0.7 percentage point (i.e., 52 and 44 million fewer poor people, respectively). These downward revisions in poverty estimates are driven by Europe and Central Asia and South Asia.

Table 1 Poverty estimates for 2022, the most recent year with global and regional estimates

Region	Survey coverage (%)	\$2.15 (2017 PPP)		\$3.65 (2017 PPP)		\$6.85 (2017 PPP)	
		Head-count ratio (%)	Number of poor (mil)	Head-count ratio (%)	Number of poor (mil)	Head-count ratio (%)	Number of poor (mil)
East Asia & Pacific	94.4	1.0	22	6.3	134	29.2	622
Europe & Central Asia	93.1	0.5	2	1.7	8	8.6	42
Latin America & Caribbean	85.8	3.5	23	8.9	58	25.2	165
Middle East & North Africa	28.7						
Other High Income	63.2	0.3	3	0.5	6	1.0	11
South Asia	82.8	9.7	187	39.0	749	79.2	1,520
Sub-Saharan Africa	38.5						
Eastern & Southern Africa	36.9						
Western & Central Africa	40.8						
World	74.4	9.0	712	22.7	1,804	45.5	3,619

Source: PIP

Note: Regional poverty estimates are reported if survey coverage is above 50% within a three-years window of the reference year with a break in 2020. The global estimate is reported if survey coverage is above 50% and coverage for low- and lower-middle-income countries is above 50%. For 2022 the latter is 63.9%.

The update in the global and regional poverty series reflects a broad set of revisions to survey and auxiliary data at the country level. Table 3 provides an overview of the survey data used in this update. Revisions have been made to 90 welfare distributions from the previous update to improve the quality of the data (see Section 3) and more than 100 country-years have been added (see Section 4), bringing the total number of distributions to 2,367.[2] PIP now has survey data for 169 countries, including Grenada which is a new economy that has been added to the database.

---

[1] The regional estimate for Middle East and North Africa cannot be shown since it does not meet the 50% population cut-off. New survey data for 2022 have been added for Syria and Uzbekistan. Before this update, the latest surveys for both countries were from 2003.

[2] A distribution is defined as a unique combination of country, year, and data type (income or consumption). There are country-years with both income and consumption data.

Table 2 Poverty estimates for reference year 2019, changes between September 2023 and March 2024 PIP vintage by region and poverty line

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)	
	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024
East Asia & Pacific	97.4	1.2	1.2	25	25	7.6	7.8	161	164	32.1	32.3	676	680
Europe & Central Asia	87.3	2.2	0.5	11	2	6.1	2.0	30	10	15.0	10.8	74	53
Latin America & Caribbean	87.2	4.3	4.2	28	27	10.6	10.2	68	66	28.0	27.2	179	175
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	7	7	0.8	0.8	9	9	1.3	1.3	15	15
South Asia	96.4	10.5	10.6	196	198	43.7	42.3	814	788	81.8	80.6	1523	1501
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.1	35.4	36.7	397	411	62.9	63.9	706	717	86.9	87.3	975	979
Eastern & Southern Africa	29.6	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	90.0	27.3	27.3	124	124	57.4	57.6	261	262	85.5	85.8	388	390
World	84.6	9.0	8.9	701	689	24.1	23.4	1865	1812	46.9	46.4	3633	3589

Source: PIP

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 78.7%. The 2011 PPP-based estimates are also available in PIP.

Table 1 Overview of survey data

Description	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Difference
Distributions	2259	2367	108
Country-years	2182	2283	101
Countries	168	169	1
Country-years with income and consumption	77	84	7
Surveys revised		90	

Note: A distribution is defined as a unique combination of country, year, and data type. There are country-years with both income and consumption data.

This update also incorporates the latest versions of consumer price index (CPI), population, and national accounts data from our standard sources, including the World Development Indicators (WDI), World Economic Outlook (WEO), and Maddison Project Database (MPD). See Sections 5-6 for more details on the changes in the auxiliary data.

In this update, revisions have been introduced into the PIP methodology that is used for filling in the gaps for years without any survey data, since not all countries have surveys in every year. This is necessary for producing regional and global poverty aggregates since the aggregates require a balanced sample of countries over time. The revisions to this methodology barely make any difference to the global poverty series and improve the regional and country-level poverty series from 1981 to 2022 substantially. See Section 7 for more details.

2. Global and regional line-up and coverage rules

With this update, we report for the first time estimates of global poverty until 2022, spanning the COVID-19 pandemic. In the previous PIP update, poverty estimates were reported for Latin America and the Caribbean and South Asia until 2021, and for East Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia and the group of advanced countries ("Other High Income") until 2020. Poverty estimates could not be reported for Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, and for the world due to insufficient survey data coverage. As explained in Castaneda et al. (2020) and the PIP Methodology Handbook, a region is considered to have coverage if at least 50% of its population has coverage in the line-up year. There is global coverage if at least 50% of the global population has coverage *and* at least 50% of the population in low- and lower-middle-income countries (LIC/LMIC) has coverage.

Regional and global data coverage in turn depend on coverage at the country level. Conventionally, a country is considered to have coverage if it has survey data representative of its population within three years either side of the line-up year. Consider the survey conducted in Sierra Leone in 2018. By the conventional rule, Sierra Leone has data coverage for the years ranging from 2015 to 2021. The population of Sierra Leone will be included in the share of the total population of Sub-Saharan Africa having data coverage for 2015 through 2021. In other words, the 2018 survey is recent enough to contribute to poverty estimates reported for Sub-Saharan Africa for 2015 through 2021. The 2018 distribution will be extrapolated forward using growth rates in national accounts data to report poverty estimates for years up to 2021. For any year in which at least 50% of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa has data coverage, a regional poverty estimate is reported.

The conventional coverage rules were applied until COVID-19 hit. While we routinely extrapolate surveys forward, doing so over the period of COVID-19 based on pre-COVID surveys is problematic. During the COVID-19 pandemic, countries experienced economic shocks and volatility at an unprecedented global scale. To avoid making statements about poverty in the pandemic with pre-pandemic data, new coverage rules were introduced for deciding the reporting of regional and global poverty estimates in the pandemic years. We shifted from the three-year coverage rule to an annual coverage rule. Starting from 2020, a country is considered to have data coverage only if a survey was conducted in the year in question. Based on the country coverage data, poverty estimates are reported for regions and for the world in a year with at least 50% data coverage. In addition, at least 50% of the population in low- and lower-middle-income countries should have data coverage for a poverty number to be reported for the world. Given these new rules, the most recent PIP updates reported a global series that ended in 2019. For example, in the September 2023 PIP update, we did not report global poverty estimates for 2020, even though the three-year coverage rules were met.

Four years after COVID-19 hit, it makes sense to revert to the conventional, three-year coverage rules. However, it is important to introduce a "break" in 2020, which was an extraordinary year for the global economy. Pre-COVID-19 survey data will still not count when assessing coverage for post-2019 years. Equivalently, post-2019 survey data will not count when assessing coverage for pre-COVID-19 years. As a result, the three-year coverage rule is no longer symmetric for years close to 2020. That means, coverage for 2019 will be based on survey data from only three years before, which is more restrictive. For this reason, 2019 poverty estimates will still not be reported for the Middle East and North Africa in this March 2024 PIP update, even though new 2022 data from Syria are available that could otherwise increase data coverage to more than 50% for the region. Consider again the survey conducted in Sierra Leone in 2018. The population of Sierra Leone will be included in the share of the total population of Sub-Saharan Africa having data coverage for 2015 through 2019, but not beyond due to the break introduced in 2020.

Figure 1 shows the coverage data for all the regions for the period 2019-2022. With these results, poverty estimates are reported in this March 2024 PIP update for 2020-2022 for all regions, except Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa.

Figure 1 Data coverage by region using three-year window rule with a break in 2020
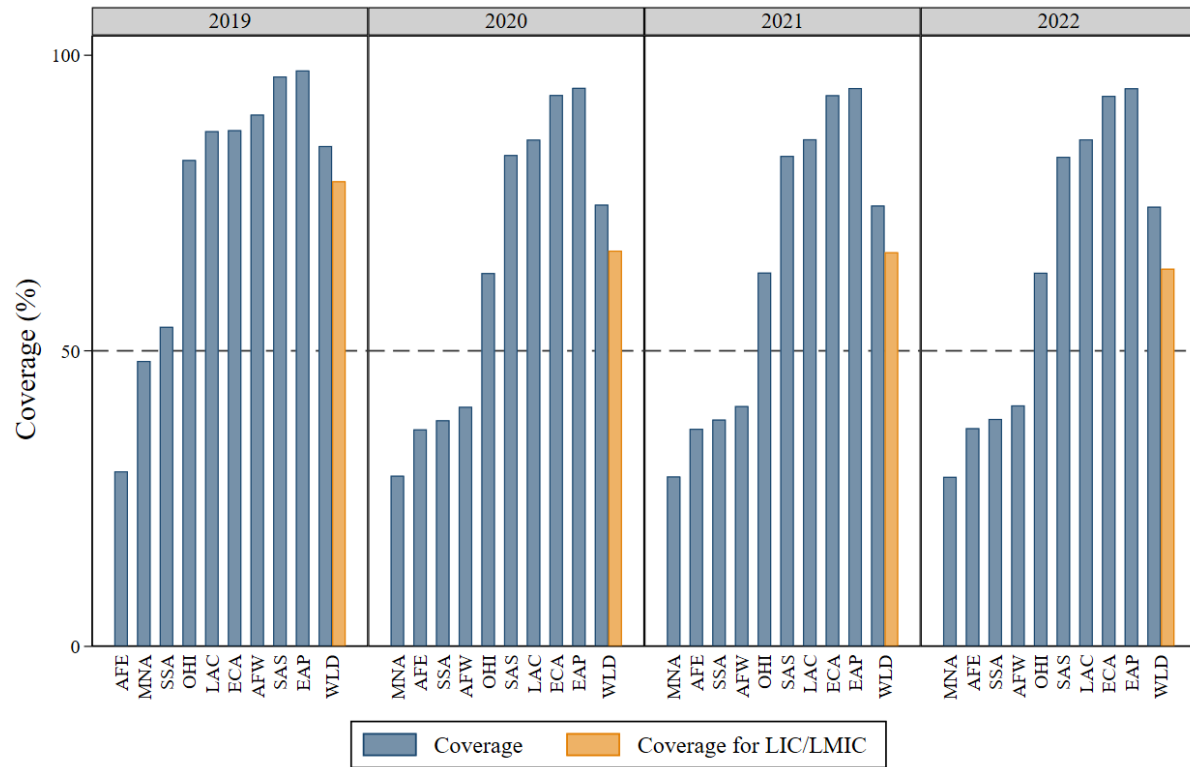
Note: AFE = Eastern and Southern Africa, AFW = Western and Central Africa, EAP = East Asia & Pacific, ECA = Europe & Central Asia, LAC = Latin America & Caribbean, MNA = Middle East and North Africa, OHI = Other High Income (a group of advanced countries), SAS = South Asia, SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa, WLD = World

By this March 2024 PIP update, enough time has passed to allow for the processing of survey data collected in 2020, as well as the many surveys that were postponed to the subsequent years. In the next PIP update, more recent surveys are expected to be added to the PIP database so that we hope to report poverty estimates to 2022 for all regions.

3. Changes to welfare aggregates

3.1. Argentina 2003-2021

- **2003-2012**: There is a slight revision to imputed rent: The rent imputation model was imputing the coefficients for four regions incorrectly.[3] This impacts the imputed rent value and, therefore, the overall household income. The effect on the poverty headcount rates is up to 0.2 pp.

Table 4 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Argentina 2003-2012

Country	Year	Poverty headcount $2.15		Poverty headcount $3.65		Poverty headcount $6.85		Gini Index	
		Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024
Argentina	2003	5.28	5.36	12.54	12.72	29.56	29.72	50.90	51.00
Argentina	2004	3.81	3.88	9.60	9.76	24.73	24.87	48.38	48.49
Argentina	2005	2.63	2.68	7.87	8.01	20.78	20.96	47.71	47.81
Argentina	2006	2.12	2.17	5.91	6.03	16.79	16.90	46.35	46.45
Argentina	2007	1.72	1.80	4.89	4.99	15.40	15.57	46.17	46.29
Argentina	2008	1.59	1.64	4.68	4.80	14.07	14.23	44.88	44.99
Argentina	2009	1.52	1.55	4.00	4.06	12.77	12.88	43.65	43.76
Argentina	2010	0.75	0.75	3.09	3.15	11.25	11.35	43.58	43.68
Argentina	2011	0.71	0.71	2.10	2.11	9.01	9.11	42.65	42.74
Argentina	2012	0.64	0.65	2.29	2.33	8.50	8.57	41.33	41.44

- **2013-2017**: The household survey used for Argentina does not gather data on how much rent tenants pay or how much owners would pay if they were renting. To address this data constraint, the Encuesta Nacional de Gastos de los Hogares (ENGHO) is used as an alternative source. By applying a hedonic pricing model to the ENGHO data, the team estimates the value of imputed rent. Subsequently, using the derived coefficients along with the same observable variables, the imputed income for non-tenants is predicted within the survey that is used to report poverty and inequality.

In this update, the implicit rent model is refined by integrating data from the latest ENGHO conducted in 2018. The model now uses the coefficients derived from both the 2012 and 2018 ENGHO. In the old version of the harmonization, the imputed rent exclusively relied on the

---

[3] A model is used to impute the rental value of owner-occupied housing, dwellings received as a gift, usufruct, or ceded dwellings.

2012 ENGHO coefficients. This improvement impacts the imputed rent value and, therefore, overall household income. The effect on poverty and inequality is reported in the table below.

Table 5 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Argentina 2013-2027

Country	Year	Poverty headcount $2.15		Poverty headcount $3.65		Poverty headcount $6.85		Gini Index	
		Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024
Argentina	2013	0.62	0.67	1.99	2.07	8.46	8.56	40.95	41.09
Argentina	2014	0.61	0.60	2.10	2.13	9.14	9.47	41.63	41.82
Argentina	2016	0.67	0.70	2.14	2.31	8.78	9.21	42.03	42.35
Argentina	2017	0.42	0.60	2.13	2.36	7.87	8.25	41.13	41.44

- **2018-2021**: Changes have also been made to imputed rent. The imputed rent model now uses the coefficients derived from the 2018 ENGHO. In the old version of the harmonization, the rent imputation used the 2012 ENGHO coefficients. The effect on poverty and inequality is reported in the table below.

Table 6 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Argentina 2018-2021

Country	Year	Poverty headcount $2.15		Poverty headcount $3.65		Poverty headcount $6.85		Gini Index	
		Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024
Argentina	2018	0.77	1.04	2.61	2.87	9.67	10.35	41.34	41.72
Argentina	2019	0.78	1.11	2.94	3.38	11.18	12.01	42.91	43.32
Argentina	2020	1.07	1.17	3.46	3.99	14.08	15.38	42.34	42.75
Argentina	2021	0.96	0.89	2.49	2.80	10.62	11.43	42.01	42.45

3.2. Bangladesh 2022

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducts the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) approximately every five years. From 2000 onwards, BBS followed similar sampling designs and covered almost the same items, especially for food and non-food consumption modules. However, in HIES-2022, various changes were made to enhance data quality. These are: (i) the introduction of COICOP (Classification of individual consumption according to purpose), (ii) the addition of new items in the food (increasing from 149 to 263) and non-food (increasing from 261 to 441) consumption modules, (iii) switching from CAFE (Computer Assisted Field Entry) to CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview) for data

collection/entry and effective monitoring of the field activities. These changes helped improve data quality for the HIES-2022. But at the same time, they posed challenges in comparing consumption data with the previous surveys.

The numbers shown in the September 2023 PIP update were a simple attempt to achieve comparability by constructing a 2022 consumption aggregate solely based on the common items with previous rounds. In the current PIP update, poverty numbers and inequality are calculated using the full consumption aggregate, as reported officially by BBS. It implies that consumption, and consequently the welfare indicators, are no longer comparable with the estimates for earlier years. For this PIP update, the poverty headcount is 5.0% using the $ 2.15 international line and 30.0% and 74.1% using the $ 3.65 and $ 6.85 lines, respectively.

Table 7 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Bangladesh 2022

Country	Year	Poverty headcount $2.15		Poverty headcount $3.65		Poverty headcount $6.85		Gini Index	
		Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024
Bangladesh	2022	9.58	5.01	42.32	30.03	83.14	74.10	31.77	33.37

To address the comparability issue, Fernandez et al. (2023, forthcoming) proposed a two-step imputation process that uses the full consumption aggregate from 2022 to reconstruct a comparable consumption trend backwards in time. The approach allows for a consistent assessment of poverty and inequality measures over the last 12 years (using the 2010, 2016 and 2022 surveys). Their findings suggest that applying this correction to previous survey rounds would have revealed a notable reduction in poverty rates, as measured against the national poverty lines. Specifically, the poverty rate at the official national poverty line would have decreased by approximately 10.6 percentage points between 2010 and 2016, and by a further 7.8 points between 2016 and 2022. Similarly, poverty rates at the national extreme poverty line would have seen a decline of around three percentage points in the earlier period and a more significant drop of 3.6 points in the later period. This work helps interpret the recent trend reported in PIP, which has a break in comparability between 2016 and 2022, as described above.

3.3. Brazil 2016-2022

The Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD-C) questionnaire in Brazil does not directly include a question for imputed rent. However, it gathers data on the actual rent paid by tenants. Using this information, a hedonic model is estimated to predict the implicit rent for households that do not pay rent.

In the latest data revision, we have redefined the variable that captures the type of energy used for cooking, one of the variables used in the hedonic model. In previous versions, the variable grouped in the same category i) bottled or piped gas and ii) firewood or coal. In this update, the variable groups bottled or piped gas together with electric energy, with firewood or coal being a separate category. This modification reflects the closer alignment in rental market value between homes that use electricity or gas versus homes that use firewood or charcoal.

This adjustment leads to minor changes in poverty and inequality.

Table 8 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Brazil 2016-2021

Country	Year	Poverty headcount $2.15		Poverty headcount $3.65		Poverty headcount $6.85		Gini Index	
		Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024
Brazil	2016	4.71	4.73	10.62	10.62	27.02	27.04	53.34	53.37
Brazil	2017	5.27	5.30	11.00	11.01	27.05	27.10	53.33	53.33
Brazil	2018	5.30	5.31	10.88	10.88	26.66	26.71	53.87	53.89
Brazil	2019	5.39	5.41	10.75	10.76	26.17	26.25	53.49	53.51
Brazil	2020	1.95	1.95	5.32	5.33	18.73	18.73	48.88	48.90
Brazil	2021	5.82	5.83	11.26	11.26	28.36	28.38	52.92	52.94

3.4. Chile 2006, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2020

- **2006-2017**: The Chilean National Statistics Institute (INE) has released a new set of weights for the CASEN that take into account: i) New population projections based on the 2017 Census and ii) Changes in the calibration methodology. This update is being adopted in the harmonized data and will be used from now on. Further information can be found here and here.

- **2020:** In addition to the change mentioned for 2006-2017, in 2020, there was a correction to the variable that captures the labor income of people who were employed and did not receive a salary because of the pandemic (they reported having received labor income in the previous month of the survey collection). These observations were mistakenly treated as missing values in labor income instead of 0, which has now been corrected. This change impacts the indicator which flags "coherent" income observations (SEDLAC variable cohh=1).[4] Only coherent observations are included in the sample.

Table 9 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Chile 2006-2020

Country	Year	Poverty headcount $2.15		Poverty headcount $3.65		Poverty headcount $6.85		Gini Index	
		Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024
Chile	2006	2.09	2.05	7.81	7.60	29.89	29.07	47.29	47.71
Chile	2009	1.72	1.67	5.77	5.54	25.40	24.41	46.99	47.41
Chile	2011	0.93	0.90	4.02	3.86	21.23	20.91	46.05	46.87
Chile	2013	0.53	0.52	2.04	1.96	12.86	12.49	45.83	46.83
Chile	2015	0.43	0.43	1.62	1.55	10.19	9.73	44.37	45.34
Chile	2017	0.34	0.36	1.06	1.03	7.52	7.47	44.44	45.27
Chile	2020	0.75	1.34	1.68	2.70	8.01	9.88	44.92	47.01

3.5. Colombia 2021

The Colombian household survey (GEIH) used a 2005 census-based geostatistical framework until 2021. From 2021 onwards, it adopted a new framework based on the 2018 census, introducing an updated sample design for municipalities. To maintain comparability, both the old and new frameworks were used in parallel in 2021.

The Colombian National Statistics Institute (DANE) released comparable monetary and extreme poverty data for 2021 and 2022. The 2021 data was adjusted with bridging factors to match the 2018 geostatistical framework, while the 2022 data was directly based on this updated framework. Therefore, the underlying harmonized microdata for this year (2021) was replaced with the latest version.

---

[4] In the SEDLAC harmonization, some observations are identified as incoherent. For example, this applies to individual observations that are identified as employed but record no income in the main occupation.

Changes in the 2021 and the new 2022 data limit comparability between GEIH 2021-2022 and previous surveys (2008-2020). This situation might be addressed once DANE publishes historical data comparable to the most recent years. Further information can be found here.

Table 10 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Colombia 2021

| Country | Year | Poverty headcount $2.15 | | Poverty headcount $3.65 | | Poverty headcount $6.85 | | Gini Index | |
		Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024
Colombia	2021	6.61	7.33	15.98	16.44	39.20	38.78	51.50	55.13

3.6. India 2019-2021

This update summarizes two changes for 2019-2021 poverty and inequality estimates – namely (1) transition from rural/urban population shares in the World Development Indicators (WDI) to population shares of the Ministry of Health (MoH), and (2) transition from stochastic to multiple imputations (MI).

Shift to population projections of the Ministry of Health (MOH)

The latest population census in India is from 2011. To bridge the data gap, the MoH has provided population projections until 2036. The latest series adopts these projections for India. These estimates, available both at the national and state levels, make it feasible to estimate state poverty rates, which was previously not possible using WDI (which only provides a split by urban/rural). However, for calculating the headcount number of poor, population estimates from the WDI will continue to be used to align with global reporting. This adjustment results in slightly higher extreme poverty estimates (0.02-0.03 percentage points), attributed to higher rural population estimates in MoH compared to WDI.

Shift to multiple imputations

The previous estimates for 2019-2021 were imputed based on 200 vectors following the Approach 1 methodology from Roy and van der Weide (2022). A main challenge of this imputation is the non-normality of the welfare indicator's distribution in the NSS Consumption Expenditure Survey (CES) 2011, as a result of which a multiple imputation approach can produce a large bias in poverty estimation (Schenker and Taylor, 1996). To address this, Roy and van der Weide (2022) proposed

a new approach where the log of household expenditure per capita was imputed by drawing errors from an empirical distribution of regression residuals. The revised estimation introduced in this update adopts a more conventional strategy, which entails normalizing the dependent variable to align with the normality assumption before employing a standard multiple imputation protocol. The merits of this more conventional approach include its foundation in a broad spectrum of scholarly work and guidelines (Corral et al., 2022; Rubin, 1987; Schafer, 1999), its empirically tested and validated reliability both within and beyond the sample (Yoshida et al., 2022; Zhang et al., 2024), and the ease of implementation using standard Stata syntax.

The revised estimation process was implemented using the following steps:

(1) The initial step involved training the prediction model on Uniform Recall Period (URP)-based expenditure from NSS-CES 2011, the latest available unit-record data at the time of this update. MI assumes a normal distribution for the imputed parameter (log per capita consumption) and the error term. However, the distribution of the observed log per capita consumption deviates from this assumption. The team explored various methods, including Box and Cox (1964), Log shift, and Johnson (1949), to transform the distribution to normal. While the Box-Cox transformation predicted point estimates for poverty in rural areas within a 95% confidence interval (CI) of the actual rural poverty estimates, none of the transformations yielded in-sample point estimates for urban areas that lie within a 95% CI of the actuals.

(2) Exploring an alternative specification, the team used log household consumption as the dependent variable instead of log per capita consumption. After imputing the log household consumption, the log per capita consumption and poverty rates are estimated. This transformation resulted in predicted poverty rates that fell within the 95% CI of the actual poverty estimates for both rural and urban areas without requiring any transformation. Consequently, the decision was made to use log household consumption as the dependent variable.

(3) The predicted log per capita consumption distribution closely mirrored the actual distribution from 0.25th to the 99.75th percentile, except for a few outliers. These outliers, however, had a large impact on the predicted Gini coefficient. To resolve this, the team

winsorized 0.25% from both ends of the dependent variable. This enabled the calculation of inequality estimates without the loss of prediction accuracy in the poverty rates.

(4) After successfully predicting in-sample poverty and inequality estimates in the training model (NSS-CES 2011), the team followed the same procedure to predict out-of-sample poverty and inequality estimates in the modeling dataset – Consumer Pyramids Household Survey (CPHS) 2019, 2020, and 2021. Additionally, rural/urban population shares from the MoH were used to derive national-level poverty estimates in CPHS. All estimates from CPHS follow official NSS-CES 2011 in using the uniform recall period (URP) method, with a 30-day recall period for consumption.

(5) As mentioned above, if the dependent variables follow a normal distribution, the multiple imputation works well outside the training dataset to obtain reliable poverty estimates (Yoshida et al. 2022). Also, the revised methodology includes a sampling weight adjustment to correct the sampling bias of CPHS following Roy and Van der Weide (2022). Zhang et al. (2024) have further validated that integrating multiple imputations with sampling weight adjustments markedly diminishes the sampling bias associated with poverty estimates in surveys that rely on imputed welfare indicators.

The table below shows the final changes in poverty and inequality estimates following both adjustments. The revised methodology results in higher extreme poverty rates (0.46-1 percentage points) compared to the previous estimates.

Table 11 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, India 2019-2021

Country	Year	Poverty headcount $2.15		Poverty headcount $3.65		Poverty headcount $6.85		Gini Index	
		Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024
India	2019	12.73	13.21	45.89	43.98	82.37	80.73	35.02	33.81
India	2020	14.72	15.46	49.68	48.26	84.01	82.98	34.77	33.77
India	2021	11.90	12.92	46.54	44.06	82.98	81.77	34.21	32.77

3.7. Iran 2013-2019

Estimates from 2013/14 to 2019/20 have been revised with a new consumption aggregate. The consumption aggregates were constructed using Iran's Household Expenditure and Income Survey, which is collected annually by the Statistical Center of Iran and made publicly available on their website. The new consumption aggregate follows the most recent guidelines from the World Bank on how to construct consumption aggregates for poverty and inequality analysis (Mancini and Vecchi, 2022). These guidelines ensure that the consumption aggregate is consistent over time, accounting for health expenditure, among other best practices. The new consumption aggregate also incorporates temporal and spatial deflation within each survey, as documented in Amendola et al. (2023). This is particularly important in the context of Iran, which has experienced high year-on-year inflation.

This revision leads to considerable changes, especially to the Gini index. Due to limited documentation on the previously used aggregate, it is impossible to fully understand the source of the differences. A possible explanation is the correction for temporal and spatial price differences which can significantly influence within-country inequality (and which is now included). For the new aggregate, the Gini coefficient for the nominal and deflated consumption aggregate can be compared (Fig. 2). Shifting from the deflated to the nominal aggregate reduces the gap between the old and new estimates by two-thirds.

Table 12 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Iran 2013-2019

| Country | Year | Poverty headcount $2.15 | | Poverty headcount $3.65 | | Poverty headcount $6.85 | | Gini Index | |
		Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024
Iran	2013	0.31	0.29	2.95	2.75	19.39	20.90	37.36	33.97
Iran	2014	0.81	0.62	4.50	4.49	21.40	23.52	38.78	34.81
Iran	2015	0.74	0.40	4.52	4.04	22.03	23.00	39.47	35.26
Iran	2016	0.69	0.45	4.59	4.15	21.99	23.13	39.97	35.91
Iran	2017	0.56	0.33	4.03	3.71	20.03	21.57	40.80	36.69
Iran	2018	0.87	0.67	4.63	4.31	22.28	24.36	42.00	37.42
Iran	2019	0.92	0.73	5.71	5.62	26.24	29.10	40.94	36.48

*Figure 2 Trends in the Gini coefficient for Iran by welfare type*

Figure 2 Trends in the Gini coefficient for Iran by welfare type
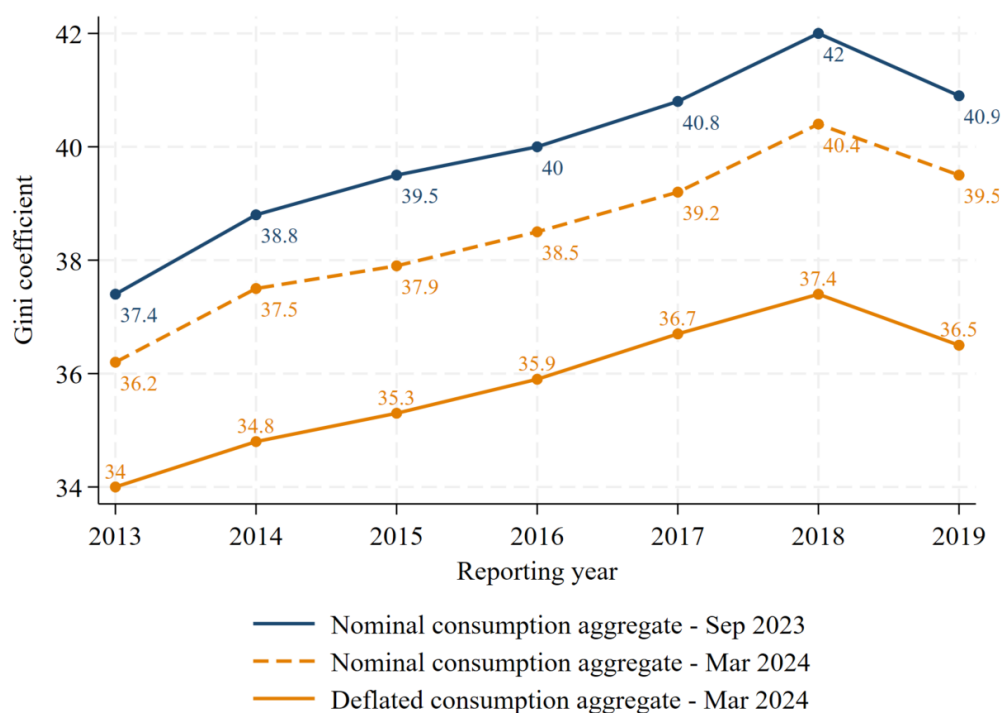
3.8. Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)

As in previous editions, welfare data for the following nine economies is 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*.[5] 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.[6] The break in comparability (between LIS and EU-SILC) is indicated through PIP's main outputs.[7] 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 12 December 2023.

The following 19 country-years have been added to PIP, as they became available in LIS during the past year:

---

[5] 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.

[6] These additional pre-EUSILC surveys were introduced in the March 2020 update (Atamanov et al., 2020).

[7] The comparability between surveys is indicated through the variables *comparable_spell* and *survey_comparability* available in the main outputs on the PIP's website, Stata command and API. For more on comparability see PIP's Methodological Manual.

- *GBR (United Kingdom): 2021*
- *ISR (Israel): 2019, 2020, 2021*
- *ITA (Italy): 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 2002*
- *SWE (Sweden): 2001*
- *TWN (Taiwan): 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021*

Finally, the following 16 country-years have been revised, as explained in more detail on the LIS website:
- *CAN (Canada): 1997*
- *FRA (France): 1984, 2000*
- *GBR (United Kingdom): 1995*
- *ISR (Israel): 2010, 2012, 2013*
- *ITA (Italy): 1986, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995*
- *SWE (Sweden): 2000, 2002*
- *TWN (Taiwan): 2016*

3.9. Mexico 1989-2020

- **1989-2014**: SEDLAC's harmonization of the income aggregate has changed for 1989-2014. The change in the household income aggregate results from additional information in the questionnaire which allows computing the welfare aggregate as the average income received over the last six months instead of the last month. This revision was previously implemented for the 2016, 2018, and 2020 data. In this version, it has been extended to the entire data series to enhance comparability. For a more detailed explanation, refer to Castaneda et al. (2022).

- **1996:** The change mentioned for 1989-2014 was also applied in 1996. However, the magnitude of changes this year are larger due to a harmonization error in the previous version. Specifically, in the previous version, the income from the most distant month was mistakenly used instead of the income from the month immediately preceding the interview. Much of the difference in magnitude, as well as direction of the revision, for 1996 comes from this. Without the error, the old version of the 1996 data (last month approach) would give lower poverty, and the adjustment to the average of the last 6 months would not lead to a fall in the poverty rate.

18

- **2016, 2018 and 2020:** The income aggregate for these years has been corrected. The income component from "work performed in the five months prior to last month" was erroneously excluded in the previous version of the data. This change result in higher income level and thus lower poverty rates than previously estimated and reported.

Table 13 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Mexico 1989-2020

Country	Year	Poverty headcount $2.15		Poverty headcount $3.65		Poverty headcount $6.85		Gini Index	
		Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024
Mexico	1989	9.05	8.71	24.22	23.51	53.75	53.50	50.63	50.11
Mexico	1992	7.38	7.87	20.83	20.92	47.64	49.00	52.61	52.31
Mexico	1994	7.31	7.93	20.43	21.74	46.60	47.64	52.81	53.42
Mexico	1996	18.10	13.96	36.54	32.06	63.25	60.40	53.55	51.97
Mexico	1998	12.90	15.24	27.79	30.61	55.20	56.72	51.68	53.28
Mexico	2000	8.92	10.68	21.29	23.65	48.18	49.88	52.58	53.42
Mexico	2002	6.59	7.52	18.95	20.63	45.31	47.05	50.09	50.58
Mexico	2004	5.95	7.15	15.98	17.66	42.13	44.16	50.03	50.34
Mexico	2005	6.54	7.80	16.09	17.75	40.90	42.93	50.12	50.94
Mexico	2006	4.15	5.35	13.11	14.99	37.16	39.66	48.94	49.71
Mexico	2008	5.36	5.98	14.49	16.62	37.78	40.24	49.88	50.85
Mexico	2010	4.52	4.70	12.76	14.34	38.09	40.18	47.21	47.66
Mexico	2012	3.84	4.20	12.24	13.45	35.42	37.34	48.71	49.60
Mexico	2014	3.71	3.98	12.01	13.09	38.30	40.34	48.72	48.91
Mexico	2016	3.21	2.32	10.71	8.86	33.58	31.42	47.68	46.91
Mexico	2018	2.63	1.88	9.36	7.83	31.06	28.80	46.71	45.96
Mexico	2020	3.10	2.13	9.93	8.19	32.55	30.27	45.40	44.60

3.10. Peru 2018-2021

- **2018-2020**: SEDLAC's harmonization of the income aggregate has changed for 2018-2020. The change in the household income aggregate results from considering additional information provided by the questionnaire. Income from several cash transfers programs that were not previously considered (Programa Beca, Programa por Servicio Militar Voluntario, Profesor Contratado por el Estado and Propina de la Escuela de la PNP o FFAA) is now included. This income was mistakenly not added to the non-labor income variable in the previous version of the harmonized data, thus affecting total household income. This has now been corrected.

- **2021**: In addition to the change mentioned for 2018-2020, income from new cash transfer programs (Bono Electricidad, Bono Niño, Bono ONP and Programa Social Contigo) is now included in the 2021 harmonized survey.

Table 14 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Peru 2018-2021

Country	Year	Poverty headcount $2.15		Poverty headcount $3.65		Poverty headcount $6.85		Gini Index	
		Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024
Peru	2018	3.58	3.57	10.69	10.66	30.36	30.31	42.39	42.37
Peru	2019	3.00	2.98	9.66	9.62	28.86	28.79	41.56	41.53
Peru	2020	5.88	5.82	17.47	17.37	43.02	42.85	43.79	43.74
Peru	2021	2.87	2.77	10.24	9.99	33.74	33.42	40.25	40.12

3.11. Saint Lucia 2015

Up until now, PIP used an income-based welfare aggregate to produce internationally comparable poverty and inequality estimates for Saint Lucia using data from the latest Survey of Living Conditions and Household Budgets (SLC-HBS), which was conducted between November 2015 and July 2016. This was done to ensure comparability within the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region, where most countries use income-based poverty measures. The harmonization followed the SEDLAC methodology.

In Saint Lucia, and many other countries in the Caribbean, official poverty measurement, however, uses a consumption-based welfare aggregate. To increase the availability of comparable poverty and inequality estimates for the Caribbean sub-region, a new harmonized consumption-based welfare aggregate for Caribbean countries with recent household surveys and available microdata has been constructed. As a result of this effort, the following changes will be made to the information previously shown in PIP for Saint Lucia:

- The primary welfare measure for Saint Lucia will be consumption-based instead of income-based as has been the case so far. This is to align with the welfare measure used for national poverty monitoring, which is consumption-based.

- The survey year will be given as 2015.78 instead of 2016, as has been the case so far. Data collection for the last Saint Lucia SLC-HBS started in 2015. During the update the team

realized that the survey year had not been specified correctly for the income-based measures used so far. This has now been corrected.

- Minor corrections have been made to the income-based welfare aggregate that will be used as a <u>secondary measure</u> for poverty and inequality, including the following:
  a. Inclusion of imputed rent reported by households reporting "squatting" as a type of living arrangement. The previous income harmonization did not consider implicit rent for these types of households. The SEDLAC guidelines, however, recommend inclusion of implicit rent for homeowners and non-market tenants (those living rent-free or at subsidized prices), which includes squatters.
  b. Inclusion of income of individuals who did not report any type of employment but did report labor income.
  c. Change in the factor used to convert income from secondary occupation from daily to monthly value. To convert from daily to monthly income, income from secondary occupation is now multiplied by 30.5 (close to 365/12). In the previous income harmonization, the conversion factor used was 30.

The table below shows the updated and previous key poverty and equity estimates using the income-based welfare aggregate for Saint Lucia:

Table 15 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Saint Lucia 2015

Country	Year	Poverty headcount $2.15		Poverty headcount $3.65		Poverty headcount $6.85		Gini Index	
		Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024
Saint Lucia	2015	5.12	5.22	11.71	11.74	25.34	25.26	51.23	51.24

3.12. Samoa 2013

Household size has been corrected by applying filter questions to define a household member. This filter question relates to the occupancy of the household (hm1112), and we exclude those members that: (i) left the household during the past 12 months with no plans to return (hm1112 = 4) or (ii) died in the last 12 months (hm1112 = 5). This is equivalent to excluding household members not included in the household list (hm1100 = 2). Doing this in the individual dataset gives a household size equivalent to the "De facto household size" in the aggregate dataset (variable hb017), which conforms to the country's definition of household membership. The

filter questions were not applied previously for the 2013 survey (but it was applied for the 2018 survey). With the changes, the population weights and per capita welfare were affected. Thus, the poverty rates and Gini index have changed slightly.

Table 16 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Samoa 2013

Country	Year	Poverty headcount $2.15		Poverty headcount $3.65		Poverty headcount $6.85		Gini Index	
		Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024
Samoa	2013	1.15	1.15	10.51	10.51	43.27	43.28	38.73	38.74

3.13. Sao Tome and Principe 2017

The recent adjustment made to the welfare aggregate stemmed from the realization that household size calculations did not fully utilize questionnaire data. Specifically, an individual should not be considered as a household member if absent for more than 6 months or has no plans to stay in the household. In the previous version, there was incomplete use of the information from the questionnaire, as the variable which informs about plans to stay had not been used. This oversight resulted in inaccuracies in household size determination for a small number of households. The correction of this issue resulted in slight adjustments in per capita consumption for the affected households and their population weight, consequently leading to minor changes in poverty estimates.

Table 17 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Sao Tome and Principe 2017

Country	Year	Poverty headcount $2.15		Poverty headcount $3.65		Poverty headcount $6.85		Gini Index	
		Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024
Sao Tome and Principe	2017	15.55	15.72	44.84	45.03	79.73	79.70	40.75	40.73

3.14. Thailand 2017-2021

Household size has been corrected for these survey data years by excluding domestic workers from the household. This follows the definition of household size applied by the NSO for poverty measurement. The changes in household size affect the population weight and per capita consumption, and hence poverty rates and the Gini index change slightly.

Table 18 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Thailand 2017-2021

Country	Year	Poverty headcount $2.15		Poverty headcount $3.65		Poverty headcount $6.85		Gini Index	
		Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024
Thailand	2017	0.04	0.04	0.82	0.82	15.11	15.12	36.53	36.38
Thailand	2018	0.03	0.03	0.95	0.95	15.61	15.61	36.41	36.41
Thailand	2019	0.10	0.10	0.58	0.58	13.15	13.15	34.86	34.86
Thailand	2020	0.05	0.05	0.67	0.67	13.18	13.18	34.99	34.99
Thailand	2021	0.01	0.01	0.56	0.56	12.16	12.17	35.12	34.92

3.15. Uruguay 2000

Changes have been made to the variable that captures the years of completed education. This change impacts the indicator which flags "coherent" income observations (SEDLAC variable cohh=1). Only coherent observations are included in the sample. Changes to the poverty and inequality estimates are only detectable at the third decimal.

Table 19 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Uruguay 2000

Country	Year	Poverty headcount $2.15		Poverty headcount $3.65		Poverty headcount $6.85		Gini Index	
		Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024
Uruguay	2000	0.66	0.66	2.45	2.45	12.48	12.48	42.91	42.91

3.16. Vietnam 2020

A coding error that resulted in incorrect sample size and weights being used has been corrected. This correction results in small changes in poverty and inequality estimates.

Table 20 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Vietnam 2020

Country	Year	Poverty headcount $2.15		Poverty headcount $3.65		Poverty headcount $6.85		Gini Index	
		Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024	Sep 2023	Mar 2024
Vietnam	2020	0.65	0.65	3.78	3.78	18.73	18.72	36.81	36.79

4. Economy-years added

Table A1 in the Appendix gives the complete list of new economy-years added to the PIP database. A total of 101 new economy-years were added. For several special cases, the methodologies for constructing the new data points are described below.

4.1. New surveys from the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Chad all have data from new surveys, the second round of the Enquête Harmonisée sur le Conditions de Vie des Ménages conducted in 2021/22 (just 2022 for Chad). The surveys are highly comparable to those of the first round conducted in 2018/19 and so is the methodology to construct the nominal aggregate. As for the first round, no spatial deflation is applied for international poverty, and monthly temporal deflators based on the official CPI are applied.

4.2. Syria 2007, 2009, 2022

Prior to this March 2024 PIP update, poverty and inequality estimates from survey data were available for Syria until 2003. For the purposes of creating an aggregate for the Middle East and North Africa and the world, the 2003 distribution has been extrapolated forward for almost two decades, using the growth rate in final household consumption (HFCE) per capita. With this update, new survey data sources have been leveraged to provide poverty and inequality estimates for 2007, 2009 and 2022. The 2007 and 2009 survey estimates are based on grouped data, while the 2022 survey estimates are based on microdata. These new data points fill knowledge gaps in PIP about the evolution of poverty in Syria before and after the conflict started in 2011. In addition, poverty aggregates for the Middle East and North Africa and the world now include these new data points. The data source used for interpolating surveys in Syria was also changed, see Section 7 below.

Grouped data for 2007 and 2009

The Central Bureau of Statistics, the statistical agency in Syria, conducted two nationally representative budget surveys in 2007 and 2009 (Household Income and Expenditure Survey - HIES). However, microdata were not publicly released. As described in Redaelli et al. (forthcoming), poverty estimates based on international poverty lines for 2007 and 2009 have been

estimated using information available on the website of Syria's Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and the standard approach used in PIP to estimate poverty when only grouped data are available (World Bank, 2024).[8]

For both 2007 and 2009, CBS publishes information on average household consumption by decile of the national welfare distribution. These deciles of household consumption were converted into per capita consumption by leveraging information on average household size by decile. An assumption of the conversion to per capita household income is that per capita consumption is not a function of household size within deciles, which appears reasonable. Furthermore, the conversion uses average household size by decile estimated on 2003 microdata, thus assuming no change between 2003 and 2007/2009.

Survey data for 2022

Poverty estimates for 2022 rely on the Demographic and WASH survey conducted under the *Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme* (HNAP) in the summer of 2022. Based on a collaboration between the World Bank and HNAP, the questionnaire of this survey was improved in order to better proxy consumption, compared to the earlier round in 2018 (see Redaelli et al. forthcoming). While the consumption aggregate based on the summer 2022 Demographic and WASH survey better captures household welfare compared to the previous HNAP survey rounds, the welfare aggregate remains incomplete, leaving out housing and durables.[9]

Due to differences in survey questionnaires, poverty estimates based on the 2022 Demographic and WASH survey, and estimates for 2007 and 2009 based on the Household Income and Expenditure Survey conducted by CBS are not comparable.

---

[8] The link to the website is: https://web.archive.org/web/20151008101348/http:/www.cbssyr.sy/index-EN.htm.
[9] It is to be noted that these challenges are not unique to Syria as the estimation of rental value of housing and consumer flow of durables remain one of the most difficult to measure components of the welfare aggregate (see Mancini and Vecchi, 2022)

4.3. Zambia 2022

In 2022 the Zambia Statistics Agency implemented a new Living Conditions Monitoring Survey (LCMS). This survey serves as the primary data for estimating official poverty and inequality figures, with technical assistance provided by the World Bank. The previous survey was conducted in 2015, and since then the country has undergone several economic- and weather-related shocks, including droughts, the COVID-19 pandemic, and an external debt default. All in all, this resulted in a 2.7 percent reduction in real GDP per capita over the 7-year period (ZamStats National Accounts).

The changes introduced in the 2022 LCMS rendered it unsuitable for estimating comparable poverty and inequality figures, thus compromising the estimation of trends. To restore comparability, two estimation methods were rigorously employed to measure the poverty trend and one for assessing the inequality trend. Both strategies rely on identifying a subset of the consumption aggregate that is comparable across surveys and on the assumption that the underlying relationship between the comparable and non-comparable portions is stable over time. The comparable portion of consumption includes health, a subset of education, clothing, financial services, durables, and housing. In 2015, this comparable portion accounts for 33.7% of total consumption and has a correlation of 0.987 with total consumption.

More concretely, the first method – Survey of Well-being via Instant and Frequent Tracking (SWIFT) – trains a consumption model using actual 2015 survey data and then uses the model to estimate the 2022 consumption aggregate. The methodology uses multiple imputation and machine learning techniques to train the model. The SWFT approach was first created in 2014 and has since been implemented in numerous countries to restore comparability between surveys, increase frequency of official statistics, conduct rapid poverty monitoring in crises contexts, among others (Yoshida et al., 2022). The second method follows the approach taken by Deaton (2003) to restore comparability between the National Sample Survey (NSS) rounds in India. This method consists of estimating the probability that a household falls below the poverty line. It does so by relying on the relationship between the comparable portion of household consumption and total household consumption. Both models also use additional household characteristics and food consumption dummies. Both approaches can be used to estimate poverty, but only the first produces estimates of inequality.

The SWIFT method is used to generate the final consumption aggregate for this PIP update, while the second method is used for validation purposes. For more technical details, see Zambia Statistics Agency and World Bank (2023).

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 2023. Lakner et al. (2018) provide an overview of the various CPI series that are used in PIP. Table A2 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 February 2024 vintage of the World Development Indicators (WDI). As before, when WDI data are missing, data from the IMF's World Economic Outlook (WEO), October 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 February 2024 vintage of the World Development Indicators (WDI). Compared to the previous June 2023 vintage of WDI used for the previous PIP update, there have been small revisions to population data.

In addition, a change has been made to the urban and rural population data used for India. The total population is still taken from WDI, but the urban and rural shares have been revised. Previously, these shares were taken from the WDI. Now, they reflect the shares estimated by the Ministry of Health of India from 2012-2022. Prior to 2012, for the surveys of 1993-94, 2004-05, 2009-10, and 2011-12, they reflect the urban and rural shares implicit in the survey data using the sum of weights of urban and rural households. In between these surveys and prior to 1993-94, the

urban and rural shares are interpolated and extrapolated using the urban and rural shares from WDI. The exact calculations are available at https://github.com/PIP-Technical-Team/aux_pop

7. Lining up methodology: revised extrapolation and interpolation rules

The method used to extrapolate and interpolate welfare vectors to a reference year has been revised. Extrapolation and interpolation of survey-based estimates is necessary because the surveys measuring poverty are not fielded each year for all countries, but global and regional poverty estimates need to be reported for a common year. The prior extrapolation method shifted the welfare aggregates obtained from a household survey by a common scale factor equal to a measure of growth taken from national accounts data: real growth in Household Final Consumption Expenditure per capita (henceforth 'growth in HFCE') for countries outside of Sub-Saharan Africa, and growth in real GDP per capita (henceforth 'growth in GDP') for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (Prydz et al., 2019).

The new approach makes three changes (Table 21). The first major change introduces a "passthrough rate", a factor that determines what share of growth from national accounts "passes through" to the survey welfare measure (Prydz et al., 2022; Ravallion, 2003). We adopt a passthrough rate of 0.7 for countries that use consumption to measure welfare. For example, if a country using consumption experienced growth in national accounts of 2 percent, household survey consumption is increased by only 1.4 percent. The selection of a 0.7 passthrough rate, and the decision to only apply this to countries that use a consumption aggregate is based on empirical evidence, which shows a systematic tendency of growth in mean consumption measured in surveys to consistently underestimate growth in national accounts (Mahler et al., 2022). There is no similar pattern for income.

The second major change alters the measure of economic growth that is used to scale up survey-based estimates of welfare. In particular, we suggest using GDP growth for all countries classified as low income or lower middle-income, and HFCE growth for countries classified as upper middle-income and high-income. Empirical analysis shows that this change improves the accuracy of the extrapolation method (Mahler and Newhouse, 2024).

Table 21 Summary of changes in lining up methodology

	Old method	New method
Passthrough rate	• 1 (full passthrough) for all countries	• 0.7 for consumption aggregates • 1 for income aggregates
Measure of economic growth	• HFCE outside of Sub-Saharan Africa • GDP in Sub-Saharan Africa	• HFCE for upper middle-income and high-income countries • GDP for low and lower middle-income countries
Handling of missing HFCE data (when preferred)	• Use GDP for entire extrapolation	• Use GDP only for years where HFCE is missing

A final smaller change relates to the handling of missing HFCE data. This change is easiest understood through a hypothetical example. Suppose we want to extrapolate welfare for a country from 2016 to 2021 and 2022, and the preferred national accounts data for the country is HFCE. Suppose further that HFCE for this country is available 2016-2021 but not for 2022, while GDP is available all years. Previously, the 2016-2021 extrapolation would rely on HFCE while the 2016-2022 extrapolation would rely on GDP. Now, for the 2022 extrapolation, we extrapolate using HFCE until 2021 and then using GDP to 2022. This increases the use of the preferred national accounts variable and avoids a kink in the extrapolated welfare vectors between 2021 and 2022.

All changes apply both to interpolations and extrapolations. The impact of the new interpolation and extrapolation rule is small globally, but meaningful at the regional level, as explained in more detail in Mahler and Newhouse (2024).

7.1. Interpolation of poverty data for Syria

The interpolation of poverty data for Syria over the period 2009-2022 uses the growth rate of nominal GDP (LCU) deflated by the CPI instead of the growth rate of real GDP (which would be deflated using the GDP deflator). Interpolation of poverty estimates based on the standard approach suggests a relatively steady poverty increase over the period 2009-2022. Given the significant changes to Syria's economy post-conflict (collapse in domestic production, increase in informality, and reliance on imports, including staples), the quality of GDP deflator estimates, which have 2000 as the base year, has progressively deteriorated, affecting the reliability of GDP estimates in constant prices typically used for interpolation (Redaelli et al., forthcoming). Using

the growth rate of nominal GDP (LCU) deflated by CPI results in trends that are better aligned with economic activity as for example proxied by nightlight data emissions.

8. 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.

9. References

Abu-Ismail, K., Abdel-Gadir, A., El-Laithy, H., 2011. Poverty and Inequality in Syria (1997-2007) (No. 15), Arab Development Challenges REport. UNDP.

Amendola, N., Mancini, G., Redaelli, S., Vecchi, G., 2023. Price adjustments and poverty measurement. World Development Indicators. World Bank, Washington, DC.

Atamanov, A., Castaneda Aguilar, R.A., Diaz-Bonilla, C., Jolliffe, D., Lakner, C., Mahler, D.G., Montes, J., Moreno Herrera, L.L., Newhouse, D., Nguyen, M.C., Prydz, E.B., Sangraula, P., Tandon, S.A., Yang, J., 2019. September 2019 PovcalNet Update, Global Poverty Monitoring Technical Note 10. Washington, D.C. https://doi.org/10.1596/32478

Atamanov, A., Castaneda Aguilar, R.A., Fujs, T.H., Dewina, R., Diaz-Bonilla, C., Mahler, D.G., Jolliffe, D., Lakner, C., Matytsin, M., Montes, J., 2020. March 2020 PovcalNet Update: What's New. Global Poverty Monitoring Technical Note 11.

Box, G.E.P., Cox, D.R., 1964. An Analysis of Transformations. Journal of the Royal Statistical Society., Series B (Methodological) 26, 211–252.

Castaneda, R.A.A., Eilertsen, A., Fujs, T., Lakner, C., Mahler, D.G., Nguyen, M.C., Schoch, M., Tetteh Baah, S.K., Viveros, M., Wu, H., 2022. April 2022 global poverty update from the World Bank. URL https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/april-2022-global-poverty-update-world-bank (accessed 5.26.22).

Castaneda, R.A.A., Fujs, T., Lakner, C., Mahler, D.G., Nguyen, M.C., Tetteh Baah, S.K., 2020. September 2020 global poverty update from the World Bank: New annual poverty estimates using the revised 2011 PPPs. URL https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/

Corral, P., Molina, I., Cojocaru, A., Segovia, S., 2022. Guidelines to Small Area Estimation for Poverty Mapping. World Bank. https://doi.org/10.1596/37728

Datt, G., 1998. Computational tools for poverty measurement and analysis. IFPRI FCND Discussion Paper 50.

Deaton, A., 2003. Adjusted Indian Poverty Estimates for 1999-2000. Economic and Political Weekly 38, 322–326.

Deaton, A., Zaidi, S., 2002. Guidelines for Constructing Consumption Aggregates for Welfare Analysis, Living Standards Measurement Study Working Paper. World Bank, Washington, DC.

Fernandez, J., Olivieri, S., Wambile, A., 2023. Reconstructing poverty and inequality trends in Bangladesh: A survey-to-survey imputation approach. World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Johnson, N.L., 1949. Systems of Frequency Curves Generated by Methods of Translation. Biometrika 36, 149–176. https://doi.org/10.2307/2332539

Lakner, C., Mahler, D.G., Nguyen, M.C., Azevedo, J.P., Chen, S., Jolliffe, D., 2018. Consumer price indices used in global poverty measurement. Global Poverty Monitoring Technical Note 8.

Mahler, D.G., Castañeda Aguilar, R.A., Newhouse, D., 2022. Nowcasting Global Poverty. The World Bank Economic Review 36, 835–856. https://doi.org/10.1093/wber/lhac017

Mahler, D.G., Newhouse, D., 2024. Changes to the Extrapolation Method for Global Poverty Estimation. Global Poverty Monitoring Technical Note 35.

Mancini, G., Vecchi, G., 2022. On the Construction of a Consumption Aggregate for Inequality and Poverty Analysis. World Bank.

Prydz, E.B., Jolliffe, D., Serajuddin, U., 2022. Disparities in Assessments of Living Standards Using National Accounts and Household Surveys. Review of Income and Wealth 68, S385–S420. https://doi.org/10.1111/roiw.12577

Prydz, E.B., Jolliffe, D.M., Lakner, C., Mahler, D.G., Sangraula, P., 2019. National Accounts Data Used in Global Poverty Measurement. Global Poverty Monitoring Technical Note Series, Global Poverty Monitoring Technical Note Series.

Ravallion, M., 2003. Measuring Aggregate Welfare in Developing Countries: How Well Do National Accounts and Surveys Agree? The Review of Economics and Statistics 85, 645–652.

Redaelli, S., Infanzon, M., Moreno Herrera, L., forthcoming. Assessing the extent of monetary poverty in Syria after a decade of conflict. World Bank, Washington, DC.

Roy, S.S., van der Weide, R., 2022. Poverty in India Has Declined over the Last Decade But Not As Much As Previously Thought (World Bank Policy Research Working Paper Series No. 9994), no. 9994. World Bank, Washington, DC.

Rubin, D.B., 1987. Multiple imputation for nonresponse in surveys. Wiley, New York.

Schafer, J.L., 1999. Multiple imputation: a primer. Stat Methods Med Res 8, 3–15. https://doi.org/10.1177/096228029900800102

Schenker, N., Taylor, J.M.G., 1996. Partially parametric techniques for multiple imputation. Computational Statistics & Data Analysis 22, 425–446. https://doi.org/10.1016/0167-9473(95)00057-7

World Bank, 2024. Poverty and Inequality Platform Methodology Handbook [WWW Document]. URL https://datanalytics.worldbank.org/PIP-Methodology/ (accessed 3.15.24).

Yoshida, N., Takamatsu, S., Yoshimura, K., Aron, D.V., Chen, X., Malgioglio, S., Shivakumaran, S., Zhang, K., 2022. The Concept and Empirical Evidence of SWIFT Methodology [WWW Document]. World Bank. URL https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099547109302235758/IDU04a3a086c0a2da04853084b10e855253105f9 (accessed 3.13.24).

Zambia Statistics Agency, World Bank, 2023. Estimating a consistent Poverty and Inequality trend in Zambia: 2015-2022 Poverty and Inequality Trend Methodological Note.

Zhang, K., Takamatsu, S., Yoshida, N., 2024. Correcting Sampling and Nonresponse Bias in Phone Survey Poverty Estimation Using Reweighting and Poverty Projection Models, Policy Research Working Papers. World Bank, Washington, D.C.

10. Appendix

10.1. Complete list of new country-years

Table A1. Economies-years added in March 2024 PIP update

Economy	*Year*	*Survey Name*
Argentina	2022	EPHC-S2
Armenia	2022	ILCS
Austria	2021	EU-SILC
Burundi	2020	EICVMB
Belgium	2021	EU-SILC
Benin	2021	EHCVM
Burkina Faso	2021	EHCVM
Bulgaria	2021	EU-SILC
Brazil	2022	PNADC-E1
Switzerland	2019	EU-SILC
Switzerland	2020	EU-SILC
Chile	2022	CASEN
Côte d'Ivoire	2021	EHCVM
Cameroon	2021	ECAM-V
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2020	EGI-ODD
Colombia	2022	GEIH
Cyprus	2021	EU-SILC
Czech Republic	2021	EU-SILC
Denmark	2021	EU-SILC
Dominican Republic	2022	ECNFT-Q03
Spain	2021	EU-SILC
Estonia	2021	EU-SILC
Finland	2021	EU-SILC
France	2021	EU-SILC
United Kingdom	2021	FRS-LIS
Guinea-Bissau	2021	EHCVM
Greece	2021	EU-SILC
Grenada	2018	SLCHB
Croatia	2021	EU-SILC
Hungary	2021	EU-SILC
Indonesia	2023	SUSENAS
Ireland	2021	EU-SILC
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2011	HEIS
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2012	HEIS
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2020	HEIS
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2021	HEIS
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2022	HEIS
Israel	2019	HES-LIS

Israel	2020	HES-LIS
Israel	2021	HES-LIS
Italy	1977	SHIW-LIS
Italy	1978	SHIW-LIS
Italy	1979	SHIW-LIS
Italy	1980	SHIW-LIS
Italy	1981	SHIW-LIS
Italy	1982	SHIW-LIS
Italy	1983	SHIW-LIS
Italy	1984	SHIW-LIS
Italy	2002	SHIW-LIS
Italy	2021	EU-SILC
Jamaica	2018	JSLC
Jamaica	2021	JSLC
Kazakhstan	2019	HBS
Kazakhstan	2020	HBS
Kazakhstan	2021	HBS
Kyrgyz Republic	2021	KIHS
Lithuania	2021	EU-SILC
Luxembourg	2021	EU-SILC
Latvia	2021	EU-SILC
Mexico	2022	ENIGHNS
Mali	2021	EHCVM
Montenegro	2019	SILC-C
Montenegro	2020	SILC-C
Montenegro	2021	SILC-C
Mongolia	2022	HSES
Mauritania	2019	EPCV
Malaysia	2021	HIS
Niger	2021	EHCVM
Netherlands	2021	EU-SILC
Panama	2023	EH
Peru	2022	ENAHO
Poland	2020	EU-SILC
Poland	2021	EU-SILC
Portugal	2021	EU-SILC
Romania	2021	HBS, EU-SILC
Senegal	2021	EHCVM
Serbia	2021	EU-SILC
Suriname	2022	SSLC
Slovak Republic	2020	EU-SILC
Slovak Republic	2021	EU-SILC
Slovenia	2021	EU-SILC
Sweden	2001	HIS-LIS
Sweden	2021	EU-SILC

Syrian Arab Republic	2007	HIES
Syrian Arab Republic	2009	HIES
Syrian Arab Republic	2022	HNAP
Chad	2022	EHCVM
Togo	2021	EHCVM
Tonga	2021	HIES
Tunisia	2021	NSHBCSL
Türkiye	2020	SILC-C
Türkiye	2021	SILC-C
Taiwan, China	2017	FIDES-LIS
Taiwan, China	2018	FIDES-LIS
Taiwan, China	2019	FIDES-LIS
Taiwan, China	2020	FIDES-LIS
Taiwan, China	2021	FIDES-LIS
Uruguay	2022	ECH
Uzbekistan	2022	HBS
Viet Nam	2022	VHLSS
Zambia	2022	LCMS-VIII

10.2. CPI data sources

Table A2 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-202311 denotes the monthly IFS database version November 2023. For economy-specific deflators, the description is given in the text or further details are available upon request.

Table A2. Source of temporal deflators used in PIP March 2024 update

Code	Economy	Survey	Year(s)	CPI period	Source
AGO	Angola	HBS	2000	W	IFS-M-202311
		IBEP-MICS	2008	W	IFS-M-202311
		IDREA	2018	W	IFS-M-202311
ALB	Albania	EWS	1996	Y	IFS-M-202311
		LSMS	2002-2012	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HBS	2014-2020	Y	IFS-M-202311
		SILC-C	2017-2019	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
ARE	United Arab Emirates	HIES	2014	W	IFS-M-202311
			2019	Y	IFS-M-202311
ARG	Argentina - urban	EPH	1980-1987	Y	NSO
			1991-2002	M9	NSO
		EPHC-S2	2003-2022	M7-M12	NSO
			2007-2014	M7-M12	Private estimates
ARM	Armenia	ILCS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202311
AUS	Australia	IHS-LIS	1981	Y	IFS-A-202311
		IDS-LIS	1985	Y	IFS-A-202311
		SIHCA-LIS	1989	Y	IFS-A-202311
		SIH-LIS	1995-2018	Y	IFS-A-202311
		SIH-HES-LIS	2004-2016	Y	IFS-A-202311
AUT	Austria	ECHP-LIS	1994-2000	Y	IFS-M-202311
		MC-LIS	1995	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2004-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
AZE	Azerbaijan	SLC	1995	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HBS	2001-2005	Y	IFS-M-202311
BDI	Burundi	EDCM	1992	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EP	1998	W	IFS-M-202311
		QUIBB	2006	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ECVMB	2013	W	IFS-M-202311
		EICVMB	2020	W	IFS-M-202311
BEL	Belgium	SEP-LIS	1985-1997	Y	IFS-M-202311
		PSBH-ECHP-LIS	1995-2000	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2004-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
BEN	Benin	QUIBB	2003	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EMICOV	2011	W	IFS-M-202311
			2015	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EHCVM	2018	M10	IFS-M-202311
			2021	M11	IFS-M-202311
BFA	Burkina Faso	EP-I	1994	W	IFS-M-202311
		EP-II	1998	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ECVM	2003-2009	Y	IFS-M-202311

		EMC	2014	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EHCVM	2018	M9	IFS-M-202311
			2021	M10	IFS-M-202311
BGD	Bangladesh	HHES	1983-1985	W	WEO-A-202310
			1988-1991	W	IFS-A-202311
			1995	W	Survey
		HIES	2000-2022	Y	Survey
BGR	Bulgaria	HBS	1989	Y	IFS-A-202311
			1992-1994	Y	IFS-M-202311
		IHS	1995-2001	Y	IFS-M-202311
		MTHS	2003-2007	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2007-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	LSMS	2001-2004	Y	WEO-A-202310
		HBS	2007-2011	Y	IFS-M-202311
BLR	Belarus	FBS	1993-1995	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HHS	1998-2020	Y	IFS-M-202311
BLZ	Belize	LFS	1993-1999	Y	IFS-A-202311
		HBS	1995	Y	IFS-A-202311
		SLC	1996	Y	IFS-A-202311
BOL	Bolivia - urban	EPF	1990	W	IFS-M-202311
		EIH	1992	M11	IFS-M-202311
	Bolivia	ENE	1997	M11	IFS-M-202311
		ECH	1999	M10	IFS-M-202311
			2000	M11	IFS-M-202311
		EH	2001-2005	M11	IFS-M-202311
		ECH	2004	M10	IFS-M-202311
		EH	2006-2016	M10	IFS-M-202311
			2017-2021	M11	IFS-M-202311
BRA	Brazil	PNAD	1981-2011	M9	IFS-M-202311
		PNADC-E1	2012-2022	Y	IFS-M-202311
		PNADC-E5	2020-2021	Y	IFS-M-202311
BTN	Bhutan	BLSS	2003-2017	Y	Previous WDI/IFS
			2022	M1-M8	Previous WDI/IFS
BWA	Botswana	HIES	1985-2002	W	IFS-M-202311
		CWIS	2009	W	IFS-M-202311
		BMTHS	2015	W	IFS-M-202311
CAF	Central African Republic	EPCM	1992	W	IFS-M-202311
		ECASEB	2008	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EHCVM	2021	M5	IFS-M-202311
CAN	Canada	SCF-LIS	1971-1995	Y	IFS-M-202311
		SLID-LIS	1996-2011	Y	IFS-M-202311
		CIS-LIS	2012-2019	Y	IFS-M-202311
CHE	Switzerland	SIWS-LIS	1982	Y	IFS-M-202311

		NPS-LIS	1992	Y	IFS-M-202311
		IES-LIS	2000-2002	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2007-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
CHL	Chile	CASEN	1987	Y	IFS-M-202311
			1990-2022	M11	IFS-M-202311
CHN	China	CRHS-CUHS	1981-2011	Y	NSO
		CNIHS	2012-2020	Y	NSO
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire	EPAM	1985-1988	W	IFS-M-202311
		EP	1992	W	IFS-M-202311
		ENV	1995-2015	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EHCVM	2018	M10	IFS-M-202311
			2021	M11	IFS-M-202311
CMR	Cameroon	ECAM-I	1996	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ECAM-II	2001	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ECAM-III	2007	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ECAM-IV	2014	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ECAM-V	2021	M10	IFS-M-202311
COD	Congo, Dem. Rep.	E123	2004-2012	W	IFS-M-202311
		EGI-ODD	2020	Y	WEO-A-202310
COG	Congo, Rep.	ECOM	2005	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2011	W	IFS-M-202311
COL	Colombia - urban	ENH	1980-1988	Y	IFS-M-202311
			1989-1991	M11	IFS-M-202311
	Colombia		1992-2000	M11	IFS-M-202311
		ECH	2001-2005	M11	IFS-M-202311
		GEIH	2008-2022	M11	IFS-M-202311
COM	Comoros	EIM	2004	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EESIC	2013	Y	IFS-M-202311
CPV	Cabo Verde	IDRF	2001	W	IFS-M-202311
		QUIBB	2007	W	IFS-M-202311
		IDRF	2015	Y	IFS-M-202311
CRI	Costa Rica	ENH	1981-1986	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EHPM	1989	Y	IFS-M-202311
			1990-2009	M7	IFS-M-202311
		ENAHO	2010-2022	M7	IFS-M-202311
CYP	Cyprus	EU-SILC	ALL	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
CZE	Czech Republic	MC-LIS	1992-2002	Y	IFS-M-202311
		CM	1993	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2005-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
DEU	Germany	LIS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202311
DJI	Djibouti	EDAM	2002-2013	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2017	M5	IFS-M-202311
DNK	Denmark	LM-LIS	1987-2000	Y	IFS-M-202311

		EU-SILC	2004-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
		ENGSLF	1986-1989	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ICS	1992	M6	IFS-M-202311
DOM	Dominican Republic	ENFT	1996	M2	IFS-M-202311
			1997	M4	IFS-M-202311
			2000-2016	M9	IFS-M-202311
		ECNFT-Q03	2017-2022	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EDCM	1988	Y	IFS-M-202311
DZA	Algeria	ENMNV	1995	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ENCNVM	2011	W	IFS-M-202311
	Ecuador - urban	EPED	1987	Y	IFS-M-202311
	Ecuador	ECV	1994	M6-M10	IFS-M-202311
	Ecuador - urban	EPED	1995	M11	IFS-M-202311
ECU			1998	M6	IFS-M-202311
	Ecuador	ECV	1999	(prev. year)M10-M9	IFS-M-202311
		EPED	2000	M11	IFS-M-202311
		ENEMDU	2003-2022	M11	IFS-M-202311
		HIECS	1990-2012	W	IFS-M-202311
EGY	Egypt, Arab Rep.		2015	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2017-2019	W	IFS-M-202311
		HBS-LIS	1980-1990	Y	IFS-M-202311
ESP	Spain	ECHP-LIS	1993-2000	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2004-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
		HIES	1993-1998	Y	IFS-M-202311
EST	Estonia	HBS	2000-2004	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2004-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
	Ethiopia - rural	HICES	1981	W	IFS-M-202311
ETH	Ethiopia		1995-2010	W	IFS-M-202311
			2015	M12	IFS-M-202311
FIN	Finland	IDS-LIS	1987-2000	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2004-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
FJI	Fiji	HIES	ALL	W	IFS-M-202311
		TIS-LIS	1970-1990	Y	IFS-M-202311
FRA	France	TSIS-LIS	1996-2002	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2004-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
FSM	Micronesia, Fed. Sts. - urban	CPH	2000	Y	IFS-A-202311
	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	HIES	2005-2013	Y	IFS-A-202311
GAB	Gabon	EGEP	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202311
GBR	United Kingdom	FES-LIS	1968-1993	Y	IFS-M-202311
		FRS-LIS	1994-2021	Y	IFS-M-202311
GEO	Georgia	HIS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202311

GHA	Ghana	GLSS-I	1987	W	IFS-M-202311
		GLSS-II	1988	W	IFS-M-202311
		GLSS-III	1991	W	IFS-M-202311
		GLSS-IV	1998	W	IFS-M-202311
		GLSS-V	2005	W	Survey
		GLSS-VI	2012	W	Survey
		GLSS-VII	2016	W	Survey
GIN	Guinea	ESIP	1991	Y	WEO-A-202310
		EIBC	1994	W	WEO-A-202310
		EIBEP	2002	W	WEO-A-202310
		ELEP	2007-2012	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EHCVM	2018	W	IFS-M-202311
GMB	Gambia, The	HPS	1998	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HIS	2003	W	IFS-M-202311
		IHS	2010-2020	W	IFS-M-202311
GNB	Guinea-Bissau	ILJF	1991	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ICOF	1993	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ILAP-I	2002	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ILAP-II	2010	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EHCVM	2018	W	IFS-M-202311
			2021	M11	IFS-M-202311
GRC	Greece	ECHP-LIS	1995-2000	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2004-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
GRD	Grenada	SLCHB	2018	M4	IFS-M-202311
GTM	Guatemala	ENSD	1986	W	IFS-M-202311
			1989	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ENIGF	1998	M8	IFS-M-202311
		ENCOVI	2000	M6-M11	IFS-M-202311
			2006-2014	M7	IFS-M-202311
GUY	Guyana	GLSMS	1992	W	WEO-A-202310
			1998	Y	IFS-M-202311
HND	Honduras - urban	ECSFT	1986	Y	IFS-M-202311
	Honduras	EPHPM	1989	Y	IFS-M-202311
			1990-1993	M5	IFS-M-202311
			1994	M9	IFS-M-202311
			1995-2019	M5	IFS-M-202311
HRV	Croatia	HBS	1988-2010	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2010-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
HTI	Haiti	ECVH	2001	M5	IFS-M-202311
		ECVMAS	2012	M10	IFS-M-202311
HUN	Hungary	HBS	1987-2007	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HHP-LIS	1991-1994	Y	IFS-M-202311
		THMS-LIS	1999	Y	IFS-M-202311

		EU-SILC	2005-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
IDN	Indonesia	SUSENAS	1984-1999	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2000-2007	M2	IFS-M-202311
			2008-2023	M3	IFS-M-202311
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-202311
		LIS-ECHP-LIS	1994-2000	Y	IFS-M-202311
		SILC-LIS	2002	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2004-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
IRN	Iran, Islamic Rep.	SECH	1986	Y	IFS-A-202311
			1990-1998	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HEIS	2005-2009	W	IFS-M-202311
			2011-2021	M4-(next year)M3	IFS-M-202311
			2022	M4-(next year)M3	WEO-A-202310
IRQ	Iraq	IHSES	2006	W	COSIT
			2012	Y	COSIT
ISL	Iceland	EU-SILC	ALL	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
ISR	Israel	HES-LIS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202311
ITA	Italy	SHIW-LIS	1977-2002	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2004-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
JAM	Jamaica	SLC	1988	M9	IFS-M-202311
			1990-1993	M11-(next year)M3	IFS-M-202311
			1996	M5-M8	IFS-M-202311
			1999	M6-M8	IFS-M-202311
			2002-2004	M6	IFS-M-202311
		JSLC	2018-2021	Y	IFS-M-202311
JOR	Jordan	HEIS	1986	W	IFS-M-202311
			1992-1997	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2002-2010	W	IFS-M-202311
JPN	Japan	JHPS-LIS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202311
KAZ	Kazakhstan	HBS	1993-2021	Y	IFS-M-202311
		LSMS	1996	Y	IFS-M-202311
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
KGZ	Kyrgyz Republic	KPMS	1998	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HBS	2000-2003	Y	IFS-M-202311
		KIHS	2004-2021	Y	IFS-M-202311
KIR	Kiribati	HIES	2006	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2019	W	IFS-M-202311
KOR	Korea, Rep.	HIES-FHES-LIS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202311
LAO	Lao PDR	LECS	1992	W	IFS-A-202311
			1997	W	IFS-M-202311
			2002-2018	W	Survey
LBN	Lebanon	HBS	2011	(next year)M5	IFS-M-202311
LBR	Liberia	CWIQ	2007	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HIES	2014-2016	Y	IFS-M-202311
LCA	St. Lucia	LSMS	1995	Y	IFS-M-202311
		SLCHBS	2015	M11	IFS-M-202311
LKA	Sri Lanka	LFSS	1985	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HIES	1990	W	IFS-M-202311
		SES	1995	W	IFS-M-202311
		HIES	2002	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2006-2012	W	IFS-M-202311
			2016-2019	Y	IFS-M-202311
LSO	Lesotho	HBS	1986	W	WEO-A-202310
		NHECS	1994	W	WEO-A-202310
		HBS	2002	W	IFS-M-202311
		CMSHBS	2017	M8	IFS-M-202311
LTU	Lithuania	HBS	1993-2008	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2005-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
LUX	Luxembourg	PSELL-LIS	1985-1993	Y	IFS-M-202311
		PSELL-ECHP-LIS	1994-2001	Y	IFS-M-202311
		SEP-SILC-LIS	2002	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2004-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
LVA	Latvia	HBS	1993-2009	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2005-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
MAR	Morocco	ECDM	1984	W	IFS-M-202311
		ENNVM	1990-2006	W	IFS-M-202311
		ENCDM	2000-2013	W	IFS-M-202311
MDA	Moldova	HBS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202311
MDG	Madagascar	EB	1980	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EPM	1993	W	IFS-M-202311

			1997-2010	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ENSOMD	2012	W	IFS-M-202311
MDV	Maldives	HIES	2002-2009	W	IFS-M-202311
			2016	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2019	M11	IFS-M-202311
MEX	Mexico	ENIGH	1984-2014	M8	IFS-M-202311
		ENIGHNS	2016-2022	M8	IFS-M-202311
MHL	Marshall Islands	HIES	2019	W	WEO-A-202310
MKD	North Macedonia	HBS	1998-2008	Y	IFS-M-202311
		SILC-C	2010-2020	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
MLI	Mali	EMCES	1994	Y	IFS-A-202311
		EMEP	2001	W	IFS-M-202311
		ELIM	2006-2009	W	IFS-M-202311
		EHCVM	2018-2021	M10	IFS-M-202311
MLT	Malta	EU-SILC	ALL	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
MMR	Myanmar	MPLCS	2015	M1	IFS-M-202311
		MLCS	2017	Q1	IFS-M-202311
MNE	Montenegro	HBS	2005-2014	Y	IFS-M-202311
		SILC-C	2013-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
MNG	Mongolia	LSMS	1995-1998	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HIES-LSMS	2002	W	IFS-M-202311
		HSES	2007	W	IFS-M-202311
			2010-2022	Y	IFS-M-202311
MOZ	Mozambique	NHS	1996	W	WEO-A-202310
		IAF	2002	W	WEO-A-202310
		IOF	2008-2019	W	IFS-M-202311
MRT	Mauritania	EPCV	1987	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EP	1993	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EPCV	1995-2008	W	IFS-M-202311
			2014	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2019	M11	IFS-M-202311
MUS	Mauritius	HBS	2006	W	IFS-M-202311
			2012-2017	Y	IFS-M-202311
MWI	Malawi	IHS-I	1997	W	IFS-M-202311
		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-202311
			2004	(prev. year)M7-(prev. year)M12	IFS-M-202311

			2007	(prev. year)M7-(prev. year)M10	IFS-M-202311
			2009	W	IFS-M-202311
			2012-2016	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HIESBA	2019	W	IFS-M-202311
		HIS	2022	W	IFS-M-202311
NAM	Namibia	NHIES	1993	W	WEO-A-202310
			2003-2015	W	IFS-M-202311
NER	Niger	ENBCM	1992-2007	W	IFS-M-202311
		EPCES	1994	W	IFS-M-202311
		ENCVM	2005	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ECVMA	2011-2014	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EHCVM	2018	M10	IFS-M-202311
			2021	M11	IFS-M-202311
NGA	Nigeria	NCS	1985	W	IFS-M-202311
			1992-1996	Y	IFS-M-202311
		LSS	2003	W	IFS-M-202311
		GHSP-W1	2010	M3-M4	IFS-M-202311
		GHSP-W2	2012	M3-M4	IFS-M-202311
		GHSP-W3	2015	M3-M4	IFS-M-202311
		LSS	2018	(next year)M3-(next year)M4	IFS-M-202311
NIC	Nicaragua	EMNV	1993	M2	NSO
			1998	M6	NSO
			2001	M6	IFS-M-202311
			2005-2009	M8	IFS-M-202311
			2014	M8-M10	IFS-M-202311
NLD	Netherlands	AVO-LIS	1983-1990	Y	IFS-M-202311
		SEP-LIS	1993-1999	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2005-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
NOR	Norway	IDS-LIS	1979-2000	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2004-2020	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
NPL	Nepal	MHBS	1984	W	IFS-M-202311
		LSS-I	1995	W	IFS-M-202311
		LSS-II	2003	W	IFS-M-202311
		LSS-III	2010	W	IFS-M-202311
NRU	Nauru	HIES	2012	W	IFS-M-202311
PAK	Pakistan	HIES	1987	Y	IFS-M-202311
			1990-1998	W	IFS-M-202311
		IHS	1996	W	IFS-M-202311
		PIHS	2001	M6	IFS-M-202311

		HIES	2004-2018	(next year)M1	IFS-M-202311
PAN	Panama	EMO	1979-1989	Y	IFS-M-202311
			1991	M7	IFS-M-202311
		EH	1995-2023	M7	IFS-M-202311
PER	Peru	ENNIV	1985	W	IFS-M-202311
			1994	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ENAHO	1997-2002	Q4	IFS-M-202311
			2003	M5-M12	IFS-M-202311
			2004-2022	Y	IFS-M-202311
PHL	Philippines	FIES	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202311
PNG	Papua New Guinea	HIES	1996	Y	IFS-A-202311
			2009	W	IFS-A-202311
POL	Poland	HBS	1985-1987	Y	IFS-A-202311
		HBS-LIS	1986	Y	IFS-A-202311
		HBS	1989-2019	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HBS-LIS	1992-1999	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2005-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
PRT	Portugal	EU-SILC	ALL	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
PRY	Paraguay	EH	1990	M7	IFS-M-202311
			1995	M8-M11	IFS-M-202311
		EIH	1997	(next year)M2	IFS-M-202311
		EPH	1999	M9	IFS-M-202311
		EIH	2001	M3	IFS-M-202311
		EPH	2002	M11	IFS-M-202311
			2003	M9	IFS-M-202311
			2004	M10	IFS-M-202311
			2005	M11	IFS-M-202311
			2006	M12	IFS-M-202311
			2007-2008	M10	IFS-M-202311
			2009	M11	IFS-M-202311
			2010-2022	M10	IFS-M-202311
PSE	West Bank and Gaza	PECS	2004-2011	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2016	W	IFS-M-202311
ROU	Romania	HBS	1989	Y	Milanovic (1998)
		MC	1992	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HIS	1994-1999	Y	IFS-M-202311
		IHS-LIS	1995-1997	Y	IFS-M-202311
		IHS	1998-2000	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HBS	2001-2021	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2007-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
RUS	Russian Federation	HBS	1993-2020	Y	IFS-M-202311
		VNDN	2015-2019	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
RWA	Rwanda - rural	ENBCM	1984	W	IFS-M-202311

	Rwanda	EICV-I	2000	W	IFS-M-202311
		EICV-II	2005	W	IFS-M-202311
		EICV-III	2010	(next year)M1	IFS-M-202311
		EICV-IV	2013	(next year)M1	IFS-M-202311
		EICV-V	2016	(next year)M1	IFS-M-202311
SDN	Sudan	NBHS	2009	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2014	M11	IFS-M-202311
SEN	Senegal	EP	1991	W	IFS-M-202311
		ESAM	1994	W	IFS-M-202311
		ESAM-II	2001	W	IFS-M-202311
		ESPS-I	2005	W	IFS-M-202311
		ESPS-II	2011	W	IFS-M-202311
		EHCVM	2018	M9	IFS-M-202311
			2021	M11	IFS-M-202311
SLB	Solomon Islands	HIES	ALL	W	IFS-M-202311
SLE	Sierra Leone	HEEAS	1989	W	WEO-A-202310
		SLIHS	2003	W	WEO-A-202310
			2011-2018	Y	IFS-M-202311
SLV	El Salvador	EHPM	1989	Y	IFS-M-202311
			1991	M10-(next year)M4	IFS-M-202311
			1995-1999	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2000-2007	M12	IFS-M-202311
			2008-2022	M11	IFS-M-202311
SRB	Serbia	LSMS	2002	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HBS	2003-2019	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2013-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
SSD	South Sudan	NBHS	2009	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HFS-W3	2016	(prev. year)M7	IFS-M-202311
STP	São Tomé and Principe	IOF	2000	W	IFS-M-202311
			2010-2017	Y	IFS-M-202311
SUR	Suriname - urban Suriname	EHS	1999	Y	IFS-M-202311
		SSLC	2022	Y	IFS-M-202311
SVK	Slovak Republic	MC-LIS	1992-1996	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HBS	2004-2009	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2005-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
SVN	Slovenia	IES	1987-1993	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HBS-LIS	1997-1999	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HBS	1998-2003	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2005-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
SWE	Sweden	HIS-LIS	1975-2002	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2004-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311

SWZ	Eswatini	HIES	ALL	W	IFS-M-202311
SYC	Seychelles	HES	1999	W	IFS-M-202311
		HBS	2006	W	IFS-M-202311
			2013	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2018	W	IFS-M-202311
SYR	Syrian Arab Republic	HIES	1996-2007	W	IFS-M-202111
			2009	Y	IFS-M-202111
		HNAP	2022	Y	IFS/IMF/Economist/EIU
TCD	Chad	ECOSIT-II	2003	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ECOSIT-III	2011	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EHCVM	2018	W	IFS-M-202311
			2022	M2	IFS-M-202311
TGO	Togo	QUIBB	2006-2015	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EHCVM	2018-2021	M10	IFS-M-202311
THA	Thailand	SES	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202311
TJK	Tajikistan	TLSS	1999	Y	WEO-A-202310
			2003-2007	Y	Survey
		HBS	2004	Y	Survey
		TLSS	2009	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HSITAFIEN	2015	Y	IFS-M-202311
TKM	Turkmenistan	LSMS	1998	Y	WEO-A-202310
TLS	Timor-Leste	TLSS	2001	Y	WEO-A-202310
		TLSLS	2007-2014	Y	IFS-M-202311
TON	Tonga	HIES	2000	W	IFS-M-202311
			2009-2021	Y	IFS-M-202311
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago	SLC	1988	Y	IFS-M-202311
		PHC	1992	Y	IFS-M-202311
TUN	Tunisia	HBCS	1985	Y	IFS-A-202311
			1990	Y	IFS-M-202311
		LSS	1995-2000	Y	IFS-M-202311
		NSHBCSL	2005-2021	W	IFS-M-202311
TUR	Turkey	HICES	1987-2019	Y	IFS-M-202311
		SILC-C	2018-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
TUV	Tuvalu	HIES	2010	Y	IFS-A-202311
TWN	Taiwan, China	FIDES-LIS	ALL	Y	WEO-A-202310
TZA	Tanzania	HBS	1991	W	IFS-A-202311
			2000	W	IFS-M-202311
			2007	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2011-2018	W	IFS-M-202311
UGA	Uganda	HBS	1989	Y	WEO-A-202310
		NIHS	1992	W	WEO-A-202310
			1996-1999	W	IFS-M-202311
		UNHS	2002-2019	W	IFS-M-202311

		HS	1992-1993	Y	IFS-M-202311
UKR	Ukraine	HIES	1995-1996	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HLCS	1999-2020	Y	IFS-M-202311
	Uruguay - urban	ENH	1981-1989	Y	IFS-M-202311
URY		ECH	1992-2005	(prev. year)M12	IFS-M-202311
	Uruguay		2006-2022	(prev. year)M12	IFS-M-202311
		ECH-S2	2021	(prev. year)M12	IFS-M-202311
USA	United States	CPS-LIS	1963-2001	Y	IFS-M-202311
		CPS-ASEC-LIS	2002-2021	Y	IFS-M-202311
UZB	Uzbekistan	HBS	1998-2003	Y	WEO-A-202310
			2022	Y	IFS-M-202311
VEN	Venezuela, RB	EHM	1981-1989	Y	NSO
			1992-2006	M12	NSO
VNM	Vietnam	VLSS	1992	W	WEO-A-202310
			1997	W	IFS-M-202311
		VHLSS	2002-2022	M1	IFS-M-202311
VUT	Vanuatu	HIES	2010	Y	IFS-A-202311
		NSDP	2019	W	IFS-A-202311
WSM	Samoa	HIES	2002-2008	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2013	W	IFS-M-202311
XKX	Kosovo	HBS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202311
YEM	Yemen, Rep.	HBS	1998	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2005	W	IFS-M-202311
			2014	Y	IFS-M-202311
ZAF	South Africa	KIDS	1993	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HIES	2000	W	IFS-M-202311
		IES	2005-2010	(next year)M6	IFS-M-202311
		LCS	2008	W	IFS-M-202311
			2014	(next year)M6	IFS-M-202311
ZMB	Zambia	HBS	1991-1993	Y	IFS-M-202311
		LCMS-I	1996	Y	IFS-M-202311
		LCMS-II	1998	Y	IFS-M-202311
		LCMS-III	2002	W	IFS-M-202311
		LCMS-IV	2004	W	IFS-M-202311
		LCMS-V	2006	W	IFS-M-202311
		LCMS-VI	2010	Y	IFS-M-202311
		LCMS-VII	2015	Y	IFS-M-202311
		LCMS-VIII	2022	Y	IFS-M-202311
ZWE	Zimbabwe	ICES	2011	Y	IFS-M-202311
		PICES	2017-2019	Y	Survey