

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

What's New

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Abstract

The September 2024 update to the Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP) introduces several changes to the data underlying the global poverty estimates. This document details these changes and the methodological reasons behind them. The database now includes 16 new country-years, bringing the total number of surveys to nearly 2,400. This update incorporates new methodologies for measuring global poverty and introduces new indicators of shared prosperity: the Prosperity Gap and the number of economies with high income inequality. It also incorporates two new analytical dashboards: growth incidence curves and poverty decompositions. Depending on the availability of recent survey data, global and regional poverty estimates are reported up to 2022. For the first time, PIP also includes country-level, regional, and global poverty nowcast estimates up to 2024. The September 2024 PIP update presents the poverty and inequality data underlying the forthcoming World Bank's *Poverty, Prosperity, and Planet Report 2024*.

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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 pip.worldbank.org/.

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1. Introduction

The September 2024 global poverty update by the World Bank revises previously published poverty and inequality estimates up to 2022. These revisions up to 2022 apply to all regions except the Middle East and North Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa, where there is currently a lack of sufficient recent data (Table 1). The most recent poverty estimates for these two regions are 2018 and 2019, respectively, with more recent estimates being projections based on limited recent survey data. With this update, for the first time, the Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP) provides country-level, regional and global poverty nowcasts until the current year (2024). Section 2 briefly discusses the methodology used for nowcasting poverty.

This release largely confirms the poverty trends in recent years, as previously published by Castaneda et al. (2024) and Yonzan et al. (2023). In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic caused global extreme poverty to rise by 0.85 percentage points, reaching 9.7 percent. In the subsequent years, global poverty declined as part of an economic recovery, though unevenly across countries and regions. By now, global extreme poverty has returned to pre-pandemic levels. However, low- and lower-middle-income countries have been less resilient, facing additional global shocks of inflationary pressures following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, which slowed down their pace of economic recovery. The Middle East and North Africa region has experienced by far the largest regression in extreme poverty over the past few years, even before the hit of COVID-19. This is largely explained by the concentration of the extreme poor in fragile- and conflict-affected Syria and Yemen. The lack of recent data has also constrained the estimation of reliable estimates for the Middle East and North Africa compared to other regions.

In 2022, extreme poverty was estimated to be lower than 2019 pre-pandemic levels for regions with more recent data, such as Latin America and the Caribbean and South Asia (see Table 1). South Asia, in particular, continued to experience the largest reduction in poverty, with significant improvements observed by 2024. Latin America and the Caribbean saw a reduction in extreme poverty in 2020 as a result of fiscal stimulus used by governments to mitigate the economic impacts of the pandemic (World Bank, 2022). In East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, and the Other High Income countries, extreme poverty is low around one percent or less.

Table 1 Percentage of population living in poverty by region, 2019 – 2024

Region	\$2.15 (2017 PPP)						\$6.85 (2017 PPP)					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
East Asia & Pacific	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	32.4	32.9	27.8	27.4	26.1	24.7
Europe & Central Asia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	10.8	10.3	8.6	8.2	7.7	7.4
Latin America & Caribbean	4.2	3.8	4.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	27.2	27.6	28.4	25.2	24.7	24.3
Middle East & North Africa	4.6	5.3	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	45.4	48.0	47.0	45.5	45.2	44.9
Other High Income Countries	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2
South Asia	10.6	13.0	11.4	9.7	8.7	7.6	80.4	81.9	80.9	78.8	77.3	75.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	36.7	37.9	37.6	37.0	36.9	36.5	87.3	88.0	87.8	87.7	87.6	87.3
Eastern and Southern Africa	43.1	44.5	44.2	43.6	43.7	43.2	88.2	88.9	88.7	88.5	88.5	88.3
Western and Central Africa	27.3	28.3	27.9	27.3	27.0	26.5	85.8	86.7	86.5	86.4	86.2	85.9
World	8.8	9.7	9.5	9.0	8.8	8.5	46.3	47.2	45.7	44.9	44.3	43.6

Source: [PIP](#)

Note: All regional and global poverty estimates for 2023 and 2024 are nowcasts. They are greyed out, as well as region-years where there is insufficient data coverage. There is sufficient regional data coverage if at least 50% of the population have survey data within a three-year window either side of the reference year. There is global data coverage if, in addition, at least 50% of the population in low- and lower-middle-income countries have survey data. Data coverage is computed with a break in 2020, such that data collected during the COVID-19 pandemic do not count for coverage in pre-pandemic years and data collected prior to the pandemic do not count for coverage in the pandemic years and later. See Castaneda et al. (2024) for more details. Table 1 shows poverty estimates at the \$2.15 (2017 PPP) and \$6.85 (2017 PPP) poverty lines. Poverty estimates are available in PIP for any poverty line, including the \$3.65 (2017 PPP) line. The 2011 PPP-based estimates are also available in PIP.

At \$6.85, a poverty line more typical of upper-middle-income countries, in 2020, global poverty increased by half a percentage point to 47.2 percent. However, since 2021, the trend has reverted to the pre-pandemic decline. This finding aligns with the faster recovery observed in more prosperous regions, considering that Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for a smaller share of the global poor at this higher line compared to the extreme poverty line.

Table 2 documents the revisions to regional and global poverty estimates (at poverty lines of \$2.15 and \$6.85) between the March and September 2024 data vintages for the latest year with sufficient data coverage. The revisions are very small. The global poverty headcount ratio at the International Poverty Line (\$2.15 per person per day, 2017 PPP) has remained rounded to 9 percent, with a marginal upward revision in the total number of extreme poor individuals from 712 to 713 million. The 1M increase seen in 2022 is primarily due to increased poverty levels in Other High Income countries (from 0.3 percent to 0.6 percent at the \$2.15 poverty line since last vintage), explained by newly available data. At the \$6.85 poverty line, the global poverty rate decreased by 0.6 points, equivalent to 42 million fewer poor people. These downward revisions in the number of poor

individuals are driven by poverty reductions in East Asia Pacific, Europe and Central Asia and South Asia regions.

Table 2 Poverty estimates reported for the latest year with sufficient data coverage, changes between March and September 2024 PIP vintage by region and poverty line

Region	Year	Data coverage (%)		\$2.15 (2017 PPP)				\$6.85 (2017 PPP)			
				Headcount ratio (%)		Number of poor (mil)		Headcount ratio (%)		Number of poor (mil)	
		Mar 2024	Sep 2024	Mar 2024	Sep 2024	Mar 2024	Sep 2024	Mar 2024	Sep 2024	Mar 2024	Sep 2024
East Asia & Pacific	2022	94.4	94.4	1.0	1.0	22.4	20.3	29.2	27.4	621.5	584.2
Europe & Central Asia	2022	93.1	93.1	0.5	0.5	2.2	2.4	8.6	8.2	42.4	40.3
Latin America & Caribbean	2022	85.8	85.8	3.5	3.5	22.6	22.6	25.2	25.2	165.0	165.0
Middle East & North Africa	2018	51.3	51.3	4.7	4.7	19.1	18.9	45.1	45.1	181.8	181.7
Other High Income Countries	2022	63.2	75.4	0.3	0.6	3.5	7.1	1.0	1.3	10.9	14.3
South Asia	2022	82.8	84.4	9.7	9.7	186.9	186.2	79.2	78.8	1519.5	1513.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	2019	54.1	54.1	36.7	36.7	411.2	411.2	87.3	87.3	978.6	978.6
Eastern and Southern Africa	2018	57.9	57.9	42.8	42.8	277.9	277.9	88.0	88.0	571.9	571.9
Western and Central Africa	2019	90.0	90.0	27.3	27.3	123.9	123.9	85.8	85.8	390.0	390.0
World	2022	74.4	76.5	9.0	9.0	711.9	712.8	45.5	44.9	3616.2	3573.9

Source: [PIP](#)

Note: Data coverage represents the share of population having survey data within a three-year window either side of the reference year. In 2022, the population share in low- and lower-middle-income countries covered by a recent survey increases from 63.9% in the March 2024 PIP update to 64.5% in the September 2024 PIP update. Data coverage is computed with a break in 2020, such that data collected during the COVID-19 pandemic do not count for coverage in pre-pandemic years and data collected prior to the pandemic do not count for coverage in the pandemic years and later. See Castaneda et al. (2024) for more details about the coverage rules. Table 1 shows poverty estimates at the \$2.15 (2017 PPP) and \$6.85 (2017 PPP) poverty lines. Poverty estimates are available in PIP for any poverty line, including the \$3.65 (2017 PPP) line. The 2011 PPP-based estimates are also available in PIP. For each region, the latest year with population coverage is shown in the table; when this is not 2022, it is shaded grey.

The above changes observed in regional and global poverty estimates are explained by changes to the survey database in the Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP). Table 3 provides an overview of the survey data used in this update. Revisions have been made to 69 welfare distributions from the previous update to improve the quality of the data (see Section 7) and 16 country-years have been added (see Section 9), bringing the total number of distributions to 2,384.¹ PIP now has survey data for 170 countries, including Qatar, the newest economy added to the database.

¹ 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 3 Overview of survey data by PIP vintage

Description	March 2024	September 2024	Difference
Distributions	2367	2384	17
Country-years	2283	2298	15
Countries	169	170	1
Country-years with income and consumption	84	86	2
Surveys revised		69	
Surveys removed		1	

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.

2. Nowcasting poverty

For the first time, this edition of the Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP) includes nowcasted estimates of poverty until the current year. Two types of nowcasts are presented: estimates using a common *global* model and those using country-specific *local* models. A dedicated visualization at www.pip.worldbank.org/nowcasts provides access to all the various nowcasts. The results from the global model can also be accessed via the API, and the Stata and R wrappers.

The method underpinning the *global* model is identical to how PIP extrapolates welfare vectors forward to a common reference year. In short, this method assumes that welfare grows proportionally with national accounts aggregates, and that inequality remains unchanged. More details are available [here](#). GDP estimates and nowcasts are sourced from the World Bank's Macro and Poverty Outlook or Global Economic Prospects, complemented with nowcasts from IMF's World Economic Outlook when necessary. The global model produces results for countries, regions, and the world.

The estimates using country-specific methodologies are taken from the World Bank's Macro & Poverty Outlook (<https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/macro-poverty-outlook>). These estimates are made by World Bank staff who are experts on estimating poverty and inequality in a particular country. They use a range of methodologies that differ across countries and over time. Further information about these methods is available as country-level metadata on the PIP nowcast website. The results for the local model are available at the country-level and for select regions.

Users are advised to use the estimates based on the local model when they are interested in a single country. The main use of the global model is to generate comparable results for all countries that can be aggregated to produce estimates for regions and the world.

3. New measures of shared prosperity

3.1. Prosperity Gap

With this September 2024 update, the World Bank’s new measure of shared prosperity, the Prosperity Gap, has been added to the suite of poverty and inequality measures in the Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP) (World Bank, 2024a). The prosperity gap is *the average factor by which incomes need to be multiplied to bring everyone in the world to the prosperity standard of \$25 per person per day* (expressed in 2017 PPP dollars). It has a pro-poor weighting scheme, so that individuals who are further behind from the prosperity standard contribute proportionally more to the prosperity gap than individuals closer to the standard (Kraay [Ⓕ] al. 2023; World Bank, forthcoming).

The prosperity gap replaces the World Bank’s previous measure of shared prosperity, namely ***growth in the mean of the bottom 40 percent of the population***, which is still reported in the World Development Indicators.² The new measure of shared prosperity accounts for inequality in the distribution while the previous measure does not. The new measure addresses several other limitations of the old measure, such as the lack of sub-group decomposability and its stringent data demands (Kraay [Ⓕ] al. 2023). For further details on the new measure and how it relates to the growth in the bottom 40, see the forthcoming Poverty, Prosperity, and Planet report (World Bank, forthcoming).

Like the poverty headcount measure, survey, lined-up, and aggregate estimates of the prosperity gap are provided in the Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP). The prosperity gap is “lined up” for all years beginning from 1981 and aggregated across regions and for the world. The lining up and aggregating of the Prosperity Gap uses the same methods as for the poverty headcount measure (World Bank, 2024b).

² It can also easily be estimated from the decile shares and mean reported in PIP.

3.2. Number of high-inequality countries

PIP now includes the count of countries with a Gini index of greater than 40 based on the most recent household survey for a country. Haddad et al. (2024) document the rationale behind the choice of the Gini index and the threshold. The count is available in the aggregate PIP output, along with regional and global poverty and inequality estimates.

4. Bottom coding of welfare distributions

Data at the bottom of consumption and income distributions are prone to measurement errors (Ravallion, 2016). Zero (or very low) consumption is not plausible, given that a minimum consumption is required for human survival. As many as 13 consumption surveys in PIP had observations with zero consumption. For income surveys, very low, zero, and even negative incomes are more plausible as individuals can finance consumption by drawing down savings.

Following PovcalNet, all poverty and inequality indicators in PIP were previously estimated using consumption or income distributions truncated at zero (i.e., observations with a negative value were dropped). In addition, ad-hoc adjustments were made for those indicators that are defined for strictly positive observations: for example, in the case of the mean log deviation, zero values were replaced with a small positive value, while zero values were dropped in the case of the Watts index.

With the September 2024 PIP update, all poverty and inequality indicators, as well as the new Prosperity Gap measure, are calculated using income and consumption distributions that (a) do not include negative incomes (i.e., they are dropped as before), and (b) all other observations below \$0.25 per person per day are replaced with \$0.25 per person per day.³ This threshold applies to welfare vectors expressed in the 2017 PPP dollars; the corresponding threshold for welfare vectors expressed in the 2011 PPP dollars is \$0.22. For details on the need to bottom code, the thresholds used, methods explored, and the effect on indicators, see Yonzan (r) al. (forthcoming).

³ For now, only survey distributions have been bottom-censored, which are then used in the line-up. Lined-up distributions extrapolated and interpolated from (censored) survey distributions will be re-censored in subsequent updates. This does not affect the poverty headcount ratio, and the impact on the poverty gap and squared poverty gap are expected to be small since these are not very bottom-sensitive. Distributional measures such as the Gini index and the mean log deviation are not lined-up and are thus unaffected.

The bottom coding does not affect the headcount ratio (all individuals are identified as poor either way) but are relevant for distribution-sensitive measures, such as the Gini index, mean log deviation, poverty gap, Watts index, and the Prosperity Gap. Small positive values can have an extreme influence on distribution sensitive indices (Cowell and Flachaire, 2007; Cowell and Victoria-Feser, 2006).

The introduction of the bottom coding leads to small revisions in all of PIP's estimates. Section 7 below lists the country-years that saw additional revisions.

5. Synthetic distributions from grouped data

Most surveys in PIP are unit-record data, but in some cases, only grouped data, derived from surveys, are available. Grouped data are aggregated data representing usually 5, 10, 20 or 100 quantiles of the welfare distribution. Poverty and distributional indicators for grouped data are calculated in PIP by fitting a parametric Lorenz Curve to the data, which can be done using the corresponding quantiles as well as the overall welfare mean. Two approaches are considered for each fit: the General Quadratic (GQ) Lorenz and the Beta Lorenz functions.

Before the September 2024 PIP update, the poverty and distributional indicators were computed according to analytical derivations found in the literature for each indicator (Datt, 1998; Kakwani, 1980; Krause, 2013; Rohde, 2008; Villaseñor and Arnold, 1989). From this update forward, after selecting the best fit (either GQ or Beta Lorenz) for each country-year that uses grouped data, the parametric Lorenz curve and mean is used to generate synthetic data. The synthetic data are then treated like any unit-record data for computing indicators. For further details, see the [methodological handbook](#) and [code](#).

This change was made because of the introduction of the bottom censoring which can be easily applied to the synthetic vector. More generally, the use of a synthetic vector for the grouped data allows for more flexibility and consistency across PIP as it can be used to calculate new indicators not derived analytically in the literature (like the Prosperity Gap), and it can undergo the same pre-processing applied to unit-record data (like the bottom censoring).

6. New Analytical Dashboards

This PIP edition introduces two new dashboards: [Growth Incidence Curves](#) and [Poverty Decompositions](#), both of which are powerful tools for understanding distributional dynamics. While the growth incidence curve allows users to examine how economic growth is distributed across various population segments, the poverty decomposition tool breaks down the changes in poverty rates over time. The integration of both tools is particularly valuable for determining whether growth is inclusive or concentrated within specific groups. The tools use the same income and consumption vectors that are used in PIP's main statistics.⁴

6.1 Growth Incidence Curve

A growth incidence curve (GIC) shows how consumption or income growth is distributed across different percentiles of the distribution to understand if economic growth has been 'pro-poor,' i.e., if the gains from economic growth are relatively larger among those that are poor initially. It is created by plotting the annualized growth in per capita mean income (y-axis) for each percentile of the population (x-axis). Calculations involve obtaining the annualized growth between mean income in the first year and over mean income in the final year in a defined period, for each percentile group of the population. For more detailed explanations for the methodology behind the GIC and associated indicators, see Ravallion and Chen (2003). We follow Lakner and Milanovic (2016) in using the mean income of a percentile group. The growth indicators used to generate the GIC are calculated using PIP's [percentile data](#).

The GIC features the anonymous growth of percentiles of the income distribution, showing how different segments (percentiles) of the population fare in terms of growth, rather than tracking the income changes of specific individuals over time. The results in the tails of the distribution (bottom 5 and top 95 percentiles) must be interpreted carefully due to small sample sizes, and measurement errors from difficulties in capturing the true income for the very rich or very poor.

⁴ For simplicity, the following description will largely refer to income.

6.2 Decomposition of Poverty Changes

The aim of poverty decompositions is to understand how much of the changes in poverty are due to either (a) economic growth or (b) changes in the distribution. The total change in poverty between times t_1 and t_2 can then be expressed as the sum of the changes from both forces.

The **growth component** measures the effect of changes in the average income on poverty, assuming the income distribution is the same as in the initial period. This is calculated by applying the poverty measure to the average income at t_2 but using the income distribution from t_1 . Simply put, the growth component quantifies the change in poverty that would occur if only average income changed, with the income distribution held constant.

On the other hand, the **distribution component** measures the effect of changes in income distribution on poverty, assuming the average income remains the same as in t_1 . This is calculated by applying the poverty measure to the income distribution at t_2 while using the average income from t_1 . That is to say, the redistribution component quantifies the change in poverty that would occur if only the income distribution changed, with average income held constant. See Datt and Ravallion (1992) for more details on the general methodology.

The specific growth and redistribution components used are the Shapley values computed in a similar manner to the [drdecomp](#) command in Stata, following the Shapley and non-parametric methodology suggested by Shorrocks (2013) and Kolenikov and Shorrocks (2003). The original Datt and Ravallion (1992) approach can give different results if the initial or the final period is used as the starting point, and there may be a residual component. The Shapley approach addresses these issues by averaging the forward and backward decomposition.

Calculations are made using 1,000-bin data from each PIP survey, which is similar to PIP's [100-bin database](#). This 1,000-bin database is exclusively used for decompositions and is not currently available for public download. Since decomposition estimates are based on 1,000-bin data, there might be a two decimal place difference in the results compared to results computed with the full microdata (used in main PIP estimates).

7. Changes to welfare distributions

7.1. Spatial deflation in Indonesia

Formerly, Indonesia's consumption aggregates were not spatially deflated. To partially address that issue, urban and rural PPP conversion factors were used, resulting in PIP reporting estimates at the national, urban, and rural level separately which accounted for differential price levels to some extent. From 2024, adjustments to household welfare that account for spatial differences in the cost of living are applied, which eliminates the need for reporting separate PIP estimates for rural and urban areas. As a result of these adjustments, the past practice of applying separate urban and rural PPP conversion factors is no longer needed; now a single PPP conversion factor together with a spatially deflated aggregate is used. Different approaches were used in three periods: 1984-1999, 2000-2001, and 2002 onwards.

2002-2023: An annual district-level (kabupaten/kota-level) spatial deflator was introduced, based on a Paasche-type index. The index included food, fuel, energy, and rent components derived from the consumption modules of the Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (SUSENAS)—the primary official household survey used for poverty measurement in Indonesia. Household-level food, fuel, and energy unit values included in the index were directly observed, while the rent component of the index was calculated using a hedonic estimation technique to estimate the value of a standardized housing unit in each domain. An exception is made in 2013 and 2014, where the welfare aggregate is deflated using a province urban and rural-level spatial deflator in accordance to the data representativeness. Decerf et al. (forthcoming) has further details.

2000-2001: The necessary price data to calculate the spatial deflator was unavailable prior to 2002. For 2000 and 2001, the lowest subnational identifier is the country's main seven regions (Sumatra, Java and Bali, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, and Papua). For these two years, the consumption aggregate was adjusted using the simple average of the newly available deflator at the regional level between 2003-2005. The time period 2003-2005 was selected to average out idiosyncrasies from only using a single year of data with using price differences close to 2000 and 2001. 2002 could not be used because it has a different regional coverage.

1984-1999: Prior to 2000, the lowest subnational information is an urban/rural identifier. Given this data environment, from 1984 through 1999, estimates were revised using the simple average of the new 2002-2004 urban and rural spatial deflators.

For all periods, additional adjustments were made to ensure consistency with the application of the official CPI temporal deflator. As the components of the national CPI of Indonesia are weighted by the consumption patterns in urban areas only, an adjustment was made for the purposes of poverty and welfare measurement to use the urban cost of living average as the reference price for the spatial deflator. Once the series has been temporally deflated, the welfare vectors are adjusted by the ratio between national and urban prices before the national PPP is applied.

In addition, the national aggregate for Indonesia no longer uses urban and rural population weights from WDI. From this vintage, the national aggregate is constructed using urban and rural population weights from the household survey from 1993 onwards. For 1984, 1987, and 1990 urban and rural population weights for WDI are still used as survey population weights are unavailable for these years.

Table 4 provides a comparison of national poverty and inequality rates since the previous release.

Table 4 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Indonesia 1984-2023

Country	Year	Poverty rate (%) \$2.15		Poverty rate (%) \$3.65		Poverty rate (%) \$6.85		Gini Index	
		Mar 2024	Sep 2024	Mar 2024	Sep 2024	Mar 2024	Sep 2024	Mar 2024	Sep 2024
Indonesia	1984	74.17	74.30	92.43	92.96	98.72	98.84	33.46	32.30
Indonesia	1987	74.32	74.57	93.33	93.33	98.76	98.84	31.40	30.41
Indonesia	1990	62.75	61.77	88.05	88.52	97.62	97.81	32.27	31.07
Indonesia	1993	62.10	61.19	87.54	88.03	97.38	97.64	33.16	31.76
Indonesia	1996	51.28	49.35	81.19	81.26	95.40	95.74	35.63	34.21
Indonesia	1998	69.12	68.31	90.69	91.10	98.45	98.62	32.18	30.85
Indonesia	1999	45.97	43.99	81.76	81.96	96.60	96.92	32.08	30.79
Indonesia	2000	43.60	43.84	81.63	80.99	96.86	96.54	29.46	30.31
Indonesia	2001	39.87	40.34	79.34	78.32	96.03	95.62	30.02	31.17
Indonesia	2002	26.79	23.45	67.71	68.28	91.85	93.27	32.83	30.16
Indonesia	2003	26.45	22.82	65.48	66.48	91.03	93.19	33.03	29.32
Indonesia	2004	27.01	24.24	65.75	66.65	91.13	92.69	33.85	30.42
Indonesia	2005	24.64	20.13	63.46	63.03	90.53	92.43	34.06	29.90
Indonesia	2006	30.59	26.16	68.09	67.52	91.42	93.26	35.30	31.52
Indonesia	2007	25.25	21.55	60.82	60.87	87.95	89.75	36.66	33.23
Indonesia	2008	24.75	19.19	59.73	58.00	88.10	89.25	36.06	32.63
Indonesia	2009	20.96	18.85	57.51	58.44	87.21	89.13	35.99	33.43
Indonesia	2010	18.25	16.46	50.67	51.95	82.49	85.05	37.21	34.59
Indonesia	2011	15.69	14.10	47.62	48.69	79.32	81.67	40.46	37.93
Indonesia	2012	13.74	10.58	46.06	44.75	78.50	80.03	40.46	37.15
Indonesia	2013	11.18	10.81	43.57	44.94	76.15	78.13	40.79	38.93
Indonesia	2014	9.26	9.68	40.46	42.82	74.93	77.46	40.18	38.78
Indonesia	2015	8.28	8.45	35.85	38.40	72.95	76.90	40.40	38.21
Indonesia	2016	7.52	6.67	33.45	34.15	68.25	71.47	39.30	36.89
Indonesia	2017	6.62	4.30	29.68	26.33	65.26	65.20	38.79	36.37
Indonesia	2018	5.42	4.41	26.41	25.45	62.84	64.65	38.41	36.34
Indonesia	2019	4.38	3.36	24.67	23.44	61.92	63.68	37.61	35.36
Indonesia	2020	3.83	2.83	23.46	21.77	60.68	62.48	37.61	35.34
Indonesia	2021	3.55	2.86	22.39	21.32	60.64	62.67	37.92	35.50
Indonesia	2022	2.47	2.18	20.22	19.10	60.41	62.63	37.92	35.51
Indonesia	2023	1.88	1.82	18.07	17.52	58.81	61.77	38.31	36.06

Note: The revisions shown in the table for the Gini index also include the impact of the bottom censoring that is introduced as part of the September update. The bottom censoring does not affect the poverty estimates.

7.2. 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 18 March 2024.

The following 8 country-years have been added to PIP, as they became available in LIS during the past year:

- *CHE (Switzerland): 2004*
- *DEU (Germany): 2020*
- *KOR (South Korea): 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021*
- *USA (United States): 2022*

Finally, the following 30 country-years have been revised, as explained in more detail on the LIS website:

- *AUT (Austria): 1995*
- *CAN (Canada): 1997*
- *DEU (Germany): 1992, 1993, 1995-2000, 2002-2005, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2011, 2013-2019*
- *FRA (France): 1984, 2000*
- *GBR (United Kingdom): 1995*
- *KOR (South Korea): 2016*
- *USA (United States); 2021*

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 (see Atamanov et al. 2020a).

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](#).

7.3. Russia

As far as possible, poverty and inequality series for Russia since 2014 are now based on survey data excluding Crimea. The current practice in the World Development Indicators (WDI) is to include Crimea with Ukraine and not Russia. Population data are reported this way for Russia and Ukraine.⁸

With this update, Russia’s surveys since 2014 in the Poverty and Inequality Platform no longer include observations collected in Crimea to be consistent with the WDI’s practice. The recent Ukraine surveys (the most recent survey is from 2020) do not include Crimea since the annexation by Russia. Therefore, Ukraine’s poverty rate is estimated excluding Crimea. When estimating the number of poor and creating regional and global aggregates, Ukraine is weighted by the WDI population which includes Crimea. Implicitly, this means that Crimea is assigned the poverty rate of Ukraine (excluding Crimea) in PIP.⁹

Russia’s consumption surveys for 2015, 2019 and 2020, as well as the income surveys for 2014-2018 have been revised accordingly. For the consumption surveys in 2016, 2017 and 2018, the subnational identifier is currently not available in the Global Monitoring Database (the main source for PIP survey data), so Crimea cannot be excluded at this point. The impacts are very small.

With this update, three new income surveys for Russia (2019-2021) are added to PIP which also exclude Crimea.

Table 5 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Russia consumption surveys

Country	Year	Poverty rate (%) \$2.15		Poverty rate (%) \$3.65		Poverty rate (%) \$6.85		Gini Index	
		Mar 2024	Sep 2024	Mar 2024	Sep 2024	Mar 2024	Sep 2024	Mar 2024	Sep 2024
Russia	2015	0.04	0.03	0.41	0.39	5.54	5.36	37.74	37.71
Russia	2019	0.03	0.03	0.27	0.27	4.16	4.16	37.69	37.74
Russia	2020	0.01	0.01	0.29	0.27	4.08	4.04	36.03	36.07

Note: The revisions shown in the table for the Gini index also include the impact of the bottom censoring that is introduced as part of the September update. The bottom censoring does not affect the poverty estimates.

⁸ However, as an exception to the rule, national accounts data for Russia are provided including Crimea. To create GDP per capita in WDI, the population number is revised to include Crimea with Russia.

⁹ It is akin to assigning the state of Borno the poverty rate of Nigeria (excluding Borno state) in the 2018/2019 Nigeria survey because the state of Borno could not be reached for data collection (Castaneda et al., 2020).

Table 6 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Russia income surveys

Country	Year	Poverty rate (%) \$2.15		Poverty rate (%) \$3.65		Poverty rate (%) \$6.85		Gini Index	
		Mar 2024	Sep 2024	Mar 2024	Sep 2024	Mar 2024	Sep 2024	Mar 2024	Sep 2024
Russia	2014	0.31	0.30	0.84	0.81	3.06	2.90	37.09	36.89
Russia	2015	0.29	0.29	0.81	0.80	3.48	3.45	36.56	36.52
Russia	2016	0.25	0.25	0.79	0.78	3.55	3.51	36.75	36.72
Russia	2017	0.27	0.26	0.78	0.77	3.28	3.27	35.46	35.45
Russia	2018	0.15	0.15	0.41	0.41	2.55	2.57	35.26	35.28

Note: The revisions shown in the table for the Gini index also include the impact of the bottom censoring that is introduced as part of the September update. The bottom censoring does not affect the poverty estimates.

8. Economy-years removed

8.1. Sierra Leone 1989

The 1989 Sierra Leone survey data have been removed from the Poverty and Inequality Platform. These are grouped data with more than 30% of the distribution living below \$0.25 per person per day. Distributional statistics are missing because the algorithm fails to fit a valid Lorenz curve for computing distributional measures. Therefore, it is not possible to derive a valid synthetic distribution from the Lorenz function (see Section 5). Hence this dataset is now excluded from the PIP database.

9. Economy-years added

Table A1 in the Appendix gives the complete list of new economy-years added to the PIP database. A total of 16 new economy-years were added.

10. 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.

11. References

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12. Appendix

12.1. Complete list of new country-years

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

<i>Economy</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Survey Name</i>
China	2021	CNIHS
Costa Rica	2023	ENAHO
Ecuador	2023	ENEMDU
Georgia	2022	HIS
Germany	2020	GSOEP-LIS
Korea, Rep.	2017	SHFLC-LIS
Korea, Rep.	2018	SHFLC-LIS
Korea, Rep.	2019	SHFLC-LIS
Korea, Rep.	2020	SHFLC-LIS
Korea, Rep.	2021	SHFLC-LIS
Kyrgyz Republic	2022	KIHS
Nepal	2022	LSS-IV
Qatar	2017	HIES
Russian Federation	2021	VNDN
Switzerland	2004	IES-LIS
United States	2022	CPS-ASEC-LIS

12.2. 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 September 2024 PIP 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
ARE	United Arab Emirates	SILC-C	2017-2019	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
		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
		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
		HIS	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
			2001-2005	M11	IFS-M-202311
			2004	M10	IFS-M-202311
			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	2000-2004	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	2012-2021	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	ENH	1980-1988	Y	IFS-M-202311
			1989-1991	M11	IFS-M-202311
			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	2010-2023	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
DOM	Dominican Republic	ENGSLF	1986-1989	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ICS	1992	M6	IFS-M-202311
		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
DZA	Algeria	EDCM	1988	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ENMNV	1995	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ENCNVM	2011	W	IFS-M-202311
ECU	Ecuador - urban	EPED	1987	Y	IFS-M-202311
	Ecuador	ECV	1994	M6-M10	IFS-M-202311
	Ecuador - urban	EPED	1995	M11	IFS-M-202311
			1998	M6	IFS-M-202311
	Ecuador	ECV	1999	(prev. year)M10-M9	IFS-M-202311
		EPED	2000	M11	IFS-M-202311
		ENEMDU	2003-2023	M11	IFS-M-202311
EGY	Egypt, Arab Rep.	HIECS	1990-2012	W	IFS-M-202311
			2015	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2017-2019	W	IFS-M-202311
ESP	Spain	HBS-LIS	1980-1990	Y	IFS-M-202311
		ECHP-LIS	1993-2000	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2004-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
EST	Estonia	HIES	1993-1998	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HBS	2000-2004	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2004-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
ETH	Ethiopia - rural Ethiopia	HICES	1981	W	IFS-M-202311
			1995-2010	W	IFS-M-202311
			2015	M12	IFS-M-202311
		HCES	2021	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
FRA	France	TIS-LIS	1970-1990	Y	IFS-M-202311
		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
		HIS	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 Honduras	ECSFT	1986	Y	IFS-M-202311
		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	
			2011-2022	M4-(next year)M3	IFS-M-202311	
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
			2021	M7		
KGZ	Kyrgyz Republic	KPMS	1998	Y	IFS-M-202311	
		HBS	2000-2003	Y	IFS-M-202311	
		KIHS	2004-2022	Y	IFS-M-202311	
KIR	Kiribati	HIES	2006	Y	IFS-M-202311	
			2019	W	IFS-M-202311	
KOR	Korea, Rep.	HIES-FHES-LIS	2006-2014	Y	IFS-M-202311	

		SHFLC-LIS	2016-2021	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
		ENNVN	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
				(prev. year)M7-	
			2004	(prev. year)M12	IFS-M-202311
				(prev. year)M7-	
			2007	(prev. year)M10	IFS-M-202311
			2009	W	IFS-M-202311
			2012-2016	Y	IFS-M-202311
NAM	Namibia	HIESBA	2019	W	IFS-M-202311
		HIS	2022	W	IFS-M-202311
		NHIES	1993	W	WEO-A-202310
NER	Niger		2003-2015	W	IFS-M-202311
		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
		LSS-IV	2022	M6-(next year)M5	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

		HBS	1985-1987	Y	IFS-A-202311
		HBS-LIS	1986	Y	IFS-A-202311
POL	Poland	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
		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
PRY	Paraguay		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
QAT	Qatar	HIES	2017	W	IFS-M-202311
		HBS	1989	Y	Milanovic (1998)
		MC	1992	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HIS	1994-1999	Y	IFS-M-202311
ROU	Romania	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	2015-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
			2022	(prev. year)Y	WEO-A-202310
	Rwanda - rural	ENBCM	1984	W	IFS-M-202311
	Rwanda	EICV-I	2000	W	IFS-M-202311
		EICV-II	2005	W	IFS-M-202311
RWA		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
		EP	1991	W	IFS-M-202311
		ESAM	1994	W	IFS-M-202311
SEN	Senegal	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	SLIHS	2003	W	WEO-A-202310
			2011-2018	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EHPM	1989	Y	IFS-M-202311
			1991	M10-(next year)M4	IFS-M-202311
SLV	El Salvador		1995-1999	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2000-2007	M12	IFS-M-202311
			2008-2022	M11	IFS-M-202311
		LSMS	2002	Y	IFS-M-202311
SRB	Serbia	HBS	2003-2019	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2013-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
		NBHS	2009	Y	IFS-M-202311
SSD	South Sudan			(prev. year)M7	IFS-M-202311
		HFS-W3	2016		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
		MC-LIS	1992-1996	Y	IFS-M-202311
SVK	Slovak Republic	HBS	2004-2009	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EU-SILC	2005-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
		IES	1987-1993	Y	IFS-M-202311
SVN	Slovenia	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
		HIS-LIS	1975-2002	Y	IFS-M-202311
SWE	Sweden	EU-SILC	2004-2022	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202311
SWZ	Eswatini	HIES	ALL	W	IFS-M-202311
		HES	1999	W	IFS-M-202311
		HBS	2006	W	IFS-M-202311
SYC	Seychelles		2013	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2018	W	IFS-M-202311
		HIES	1996-2007	W	IFS-M-202111
SYR	Syrian Arab Republic		2009	Y	IFS-M-202111
		HNAP	2022	Y	IFS/IMF/Economist/EIU
		ECOSIT-II	2003	Y	IFS-M-202311
TCD	Chad	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

		TLSS	1999	Y	WEO-A-202310
			2003-2007	Y	Survey
TJK	Tajikistan	HBS	2004	Y	Survey
		TLSS	2009	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HSITAFIEN	2015	Y	IFS-M-202311
TKM	Turkmenistan	LSMS	1998	Y	WEO-A-202310
		TLSS	2001	Y	WEO-A-202310
TLS	Timor-Leste	TLCLS	2007-2014	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HIES	2000	W	IFS-M-202311
TON	Tonga		2009-2021	Y	IFS-M-202311
		SLC	1988	Y	IFS-M-202311
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago	PHC	1992	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HBCS	1985	Y	IFS-A-202311
			1990	Y	IFS-M-202311
TUN	Tunisia	LSS	1995-2000	Y	IFS-M-202311
		NSHBCSL	2005-2021	W	IFS-M-202311
		HICES	1987-2019	Y	IFS-M-202311
TUR	Türkiye	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
		HBS	1991	W	IFS-A-202311
			2000	W	IFS-M-202311
TZA	Tanzania		2007	Y	IFS-M-202311
			2011-2018	W	IFS-M-202311
		HBS	1989	Y	WEO-A-202310
		NIHS	1992	W	WEO-A-202310
UGA	Uganda		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
		ECH	1992-2005	(prev. year)M12	IFS-M-202311
URY	Uruguay		2006-2022	(prev. year)M12	IFS-M-202311
		ECH-S2	2021	(prev. year)M12	IFS-M-202311
		CPS-LIS	1963-2001	Y	IFS-M-202311
USA	United States	CPS-ASEC-LIS	2002-2022	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HBS	1998-2003	Y	WEO-A-202310
UZB	Uzbekistan		2022	Y	IFS-M-202311
		EHM	1981-1989	Y	NSO
VEN	Venezuela, RB		1992-2006	M12	NSO
VNM	Viet Nam	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
		HBS	1998	Y	IFS-M-202311
YEM	Yemen, Rep.		2005	W	IFS-M-202311
			2014	Y	IFS-M-202311
		KIDS	1993	Y	IFS-M-202311
		HIES	2000	W	IFS-M-202311
ZAF	South Africa	IES	2005-2010	(next year)M6	IFS-M-202311
		LCS	2008	W	IFS-M-202311
			2014	(next year)M6	IFS-M-202311
		HBS	1991-1993	Y	IFS-M-202311
		LCMS-I	1996	Y	IFS-M-202311
		LCMS-II	1998	Y	IFS-M-202311
ZMB	Zambia	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
ZWE	Zimbabwe	ICES	2011	Y	IFS-M-202311
		PICES	2017-2019	Y	Survey