

# March 2023 Update to the Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP)

## What's New

*R. Andres Castaneda Aguilar, Carolina Diaz-Bonilla, Tony H. M. J. Fujs, Dean Jolliffe,  
Aphichoke Kotikula, Christoph Lakner, Gabriel Lara Ibarra, Daniel G. Mabler,  
Veronica S. Montalva Talledo, Minh C. Nguyen, Diana M. Sanchez Castro,  
Bambang Suharnoko Sjahrir, Samuel K. Tetteh-Baah, Ikuko Uochi,  
Martha C. Viveros Mendoza, Haoyu Wu and Nishant Yonzan*

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## Abstract

The March 2023 update to the Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP) involves several changes to the data underlying the global poverty estimates. In particular, some welfare aggregates have been revised, and the CPI, national accounts, and population input data have been updated. This document explains these changes in detail and the reasoning behind them. Moreover, 113 new country-years have been added, bringing the total number of surveys to more than 2,100. Global poverty estimates are reported up to 2019 and earlier years have been revised. Regional poverty estimates in 2020 and 2021 are reported only for regions with sufficient survey data coverage during the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

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/](http://pip.worldbank.org/).

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## 1. Introduction

The March 2023 global poverty update from the World Bank revises the previously published global and regional estimates from 1981 to 2019. Regional poverty estimates are now reported beyond 2019 for some regions, depending on sufficient data coverage over the period of the COVID-19 pandemic. Europe and Central Asia (ECA) and the Other High Income (OHI) regions are reported until 2020, while Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is reported until 2021. For all other regions, the regional aggregates end in 2019 or earlier (see Section 2 for more details).

Table 1 documents revisions to the regional and global poverty estimates between the September 2022 data vintage and the March 2023 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) is revised slightly up by 0.1 percentage points to 8.5 percent, resulting in a revision in the number of poor people from 648 to 659 million. This revision represents 11 million more people living in extreme poverty, largely driven by South Asia (5 million) and the Middle East and North Africa (4 million).<sup>1</sup> Similar limited changes are observed at the higher lines of \$3.65 and \$6.85, which are typically used for measuring poverty in lower-middle- and upper-middle-income countries, respectively. At \$3.65, the global poverty headcount ratio increases by 0.1 percentage points to 23.6 percent, representing 28 million more people living in poverty. At \$6.85, the global poverty rate increases by 0.2 percentage points to 46.9 percent, representing 44 million more people living in poverty. The upward revision in poverty estimates at the higher lines are largely driven by South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>2</sup>

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 2 provides an overview of the survey data used in this update. Revisions have been made to 77 welfare distributions from the previous update to improve the quality of the data (see Section 3), six welfare distributions have also been removed due to

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<sup>1</sup> The upward revisions for both regions can be explained by the population data. The population estimate for Syria in 2019 has been revised from 17 million to 20 million, which affects the estimate of the number of poor directly and affects the national accounts data (which are expressed in per capita terms).

<sup>2</sup> In Sub-Saharan Africa, the poverty rate declines slightly, but the millions of poor increases. This is also explained by upward revisions in the population estimates for some countries, especially Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan and Tanzania.

quality concerns (see Section 4), and 113 country-years have been added in this update (see Section 5), bringing the total number of distributions to 2,196.<sup>3</sup>

*Table 1 Poverty estimates for reference year 2019, changes between September 2022 and March 2023 vintage by region and poverty lines*

Region	Survey Coverage 2019 (%)	\$2.15 (2017 PPP)				\$3.65 (2017 PPP)				\$6.85 (2017 PPP)			
		Headcount ratio (%)		Number of poor (mil)		Headcount ratio (%)		Number of poor (mil)		Headcount ratio (%)		Number of poor (mil)	
		Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022
East Asia & Pacific	97.4	1.1	1.2	24	25	7.6	7.6	160	161	32.1	32.1	675	676
Europe & Central Asia	87.4	2.4	2.3	12	11	6.2	6.1	31	30	15	15	74	74
Latin America & Caribbean	86.7	4.3	4.3	28	28	10.6	10.6	68	68	28	28	180	179
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	1.4	1.3	15	15
South Asia	96.4	8.5	8.6	156	161	42	42.3	772	788	82.2	82.3	1508	1532
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.3	35.1	34.9	389	391	62.4	62.3	691	698	86.5	86.4	958	969
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	90.5	27.2	27.3	122	124	57.1	57.2	255	260	85.1	85.1	380	387
World	84.6	8.4	8.5	648	659	23.5	23.6	1803	1831	46.7	46.9	3590	3634

*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 78.8%. The 2011 PPP-based estimates are also available in PIP.

*Table 2 Overview of survey data*

Description	Distributions	Country-years
Total number of distributions: September 2022 PIP update	2,087	2,012
Distributions revised	77	77
Distributions removed	6	6
Distributions added	115	113
Total number of distributions: March 2023 PIP update	2,196	2,119

*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. In the September 2022 PIP update, 75 country-years have both income and consumption data. In this March 2023 PIP update, 77 country-years have both income and consumption surveys.

<sup>3</sup> 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), as well as a new purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factor for Timor-Leste. See Sections 6-8 for more details on the changes in the auxiliary data.

These changes have impacted country-level poverty estimates substantially in some cases. The CPI series for Ghana has been rebased, resulting in a downward revision in the historical poverty series (e.g., the extreme poverty rate in 1990 decreases from 69% to 61%). Extreme poverty estimated for Timor-Leste from the most recent survey in 2014 increases from 8% to 24% because of the revision to the 2017 PPP used for global poverty monitoring (see Section 7 for details). Population data have been revised substantially for several countries, especially in the Middle East and North Africa (e.g., Syria and Yemen), East Asia and the Pacific (e.g., Marshall Islands and Papua New Guinea), Sub-Saharan Africa (e.g., Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan) and South Asia (e.g., Pakistan). These population revisions have also affected national accounts data (since national accounts data are expressed in per capita terms) and the estimated number of poor people at the country, as well as regional and global, levels.

Overall, the revisions to global poverty estimates are minor and the new poverty data do not change our perceptions on the regional distribution of poverty. With the new data, roughly 60% of the extreme poor still live in Sub-Saharan Africa alone in 2019 and 81% of the global poor at the poverty line of \$3.65 live in Sub-Saharan Africa or South Asia.

## **2. Global and regional line-up and coverage rules**

With this update, we continue to report *global* poverty until 2019, while adding regional estimates for Latin America and the Caribbean until 2021, and for Europe and Central Asia and the group of advanced countries (“Other High Income”) until 2020. COVID-19 presents a challenge for the coverage rule that is used to report on global and regional aggregates. As explained in Castaneda et al. (2020) and the [PIP Methodology Handbook](#), 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. 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.

The global coverage conditions are met until 2021 suggesting that global poverty data can be reported for the 2020 and 2021 line-up years (see Figure 1). However, for 2020 and 2021 these estimates would predominantly be based on extrapolations from survey data collected prior to COVID-19, especially in those countries and regions where most of the poor live. The countries for which survey data are available in 2020 and 2021 are largely in Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and Central Asia, and the “Other High Income” region. While we routinely extrapolate surveys in the construction of aggregates, doing so over the period of COVID-19 on the basis of pre-COVID surveys is problematic. During the COVID-19 pandemic, countries experienced economic shocks and volatility at an unprecedented global scale. For the same reason, the Poverty and Shared Prosperity report 2022 (World Bank 2022), which used the September 2022 PIP vintage, reported a global series that ended in 2019. Compared to the last update, we are only adding one survey for Sub-Saharan Africa (The Gambia), despite the substantial number of new surveys overall. Hopefully, by the next PIP update, more post-2019 surveys will have become available for South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, the two regions where global poverty is concentrated.

At the same time, we want to provide timely regional estimates where countries collected sufficient data during the pandemic. We have calculated the coverage rule yearly (instead of the three-year window) to decide on the regions for which to report post-2019 aggregates, which is one way of keeping in mind the problems with extrapolating pre-COVID surveys. This is a conservative approach that is warranted by the extreme slowdown in surveys during COVID and the exceptional volatility in economic conditions. As shown in Table 3, Latin America and the Caribbean has more than 50% population coverage until 2021, which also applies to Europe and Central Asia and the “Other High Income” region until 2020.<sup>4</sup> For example, the surveys that are available for Sub-Saharan Africa in 2020, only cover 4% of the regional population.

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<sup>4</sup> To calculate the annual coverage, we have tried to stay as close as possible to the rules we use with the three-year window. Surveys that are conducted in a single calendar year are straightforward, but we need to decide how to allocate those surveys that span multiple calendar years. In PIP, these latter surveys have a *datayear* that is non-integer (also

Figure 1: Data coverage by region using three-year window

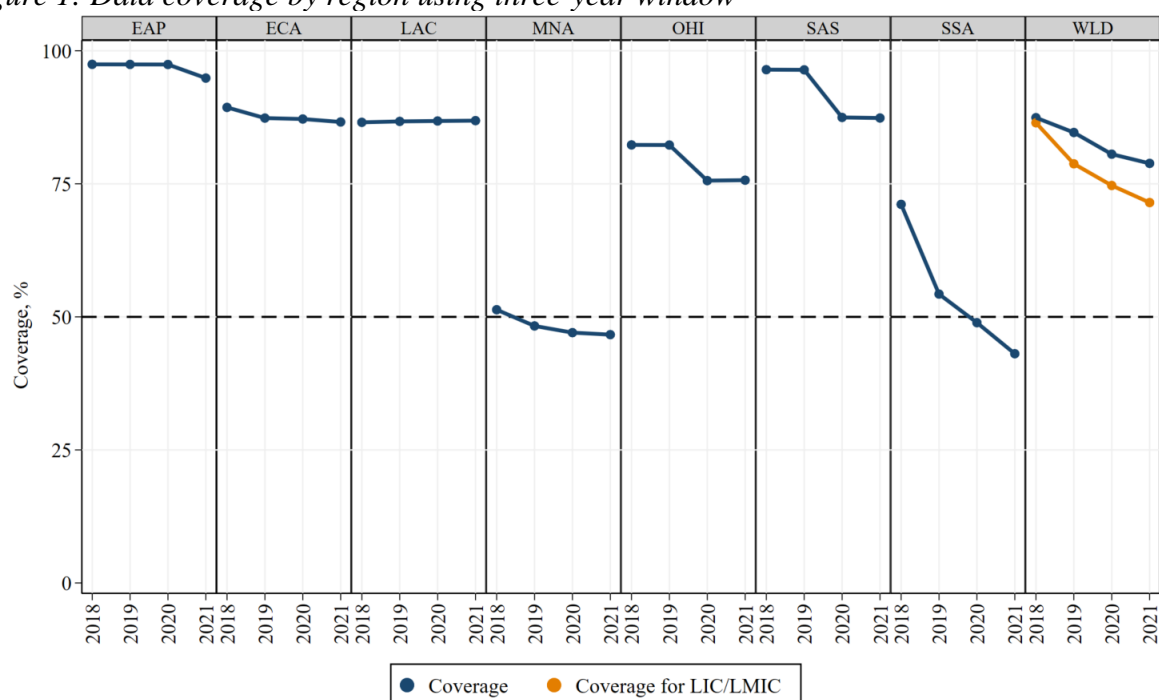


Table 3 Yearly data coverage by region, 2020 - 2021

Region	2020	2021	Latest line-up year in March 2023 update
East Asia & Pacific (EAP)	21	22	2019
Europe & Central Asia (ECA)	56	2	2020
Latin America & Caribbean (LAC)	84	63	2021
Middle East & North Africa (MNA)	0	0	2018
Other High Income (OHI)	59	0	2020
South Asia (SAS)	0	0	2019
Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)	4	0	2019
World (WLD)	25	11	2019
LIC/LMIC	12	10	

Note: This table presents the share of population (%) with survey data coverage by region for each calendar year, as described in the text. This therefore differs from the standard coverage calculation (e.g. Table 1) where coverage is based on whether a country has survey data representative of its population within three years either side of the line-up year.

see Section 1.1 in the [PIP Methodology Handbook](#)). For example, Burkina Faso has a survey that is split equally between 2018 and 2019, with a *datayear* of 2018.5. Another example is India where the latest survey is in 2019.25, which means that 75% of the survey falls in 2019 and 25% in 2020. For calculating the annual coverage in Table 3, we have “counted” a country in a particular year if at least half of the survey fell in that year. Hence, in 2019, we have counted both the Burkina Faso (50% in 2019) and India (75% in 2019) surveys. India is not considered covered in 2020, since only 25% of the survey fell in that year. Burkina Faso is also counted in 2018. This is analogous to the three-year window in the standard coverage rule, where countries are counted if their survey is within three years or less from the reference year.



### 3. Changes to welfare aggregates

#### 3.1. Albania 2019

A coding error that resulted in the incorrect sampling weights being used has been corrected. This correction results in some changes in poverty and inequality estimates.

*Table 41 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Albania 2019*

Country	Year	Poverty rate \$2.15		Poverty rate \$3.65		Poverty rate \$6.85		Gini index	
		Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023
Albania	2019			0.8	1.15	10.94	14.90	30.77	30.12

*Note:* For empty cells, there were no changes in poverty or inequality (at four decimals precision).

#### 3.2. Argentina 2020

There is a slight revision to imputed rent. A model is used to impute the rental value of owner-occupied housing, dwellings received as a gift, usufruct, or ceded dwellings. The model now chooses a seed that guarantees reproducing the same results across different runs of the codes. This impacts imputed rent and, therefore, overall household income. The effect on poverty estimates (at the three absolute lines used by the World Bank) are not visible at four decimals precision. The impact on the Gini index is in the fourth decimal.

*Table 52 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Argentina 2020*

Country	Year	Poverty rate \$2.15		Poverty rate \$3.65		Poverty rate \$6.85		Gini index	
		Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023
Argentina	2020							42.3433	42.3434

*Notes:* For empty cells, there were no changes in poverty or inequality (at four decimals precision).

#### 3.3. Armenia 2019, 2020

There is a slight revision to the welfare aggregates for these two years. Items under COICOP 4.3.1 (construction materials) were excluded from the aggregates. In this update, these items are added to the welfare aggregates. This correction results in slight changes in poverty and inequality estimates.

Table 63 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Armenia 2019-2020

Country	Year	Poverty rate \$2.15		Poverty rate \$3.65		Poverty rate \$6.85		Gini index	
		Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023
Armenia	2019			9.828	9.781	52.252	52.102	29.878	30.031
Armenia	2020	0.388	0.352	6.865	6.724	53.454	53.236	25.172	25.132

Note: For empty cells there were no changes in poverty or inequality (at three decimals precision).

### 3.4. Bolivia 2012-2020

The following modifications and corrections affect household income:

- **2012-2020:** Changes have been made to imputed rent: The rent imputation model uses the variable “toilet facilities linked to the sewer”. This variable has been revised because it had several erroneously missing values. This change affects the imputed rent and, therefore, overall household income.
- **2020:** In addition to the change mentioned for 2012-2020, in 2020, there was a correction to the variable that captures labor status. Individuals who were employed but did not work because of the pandemic are now classified as inactive (same criteria used by the Bolivian National Statistics Institute, INE). These people were mistakenly classified as employed, which has now been corrected. This change impacts the indicator which flags “coherent” income observations (SEDLAC variable coh=1).<sup>5</sup> Only coherent observations are included in the sample.

Table 74 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Bolivia 2012-2020

Country	Year	Poverty rate \$2.15		Poverty rate \$3.65		Poverty rate \$6.85		Gini index	
		Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023
Bolivia	2012			10.998	10.976			46.585	46.582
Bolivia	2013	5.202	5.173					47.599	47.589
Bolivia	2014							47.832	47.831
Bolivia	2015			8.581	8.579			46.740	46.732
Bolivia	2016			10.083	10.067			45.251	45.244
Bolivia	2017							44.616	44.619
Bolivia	2018	3.282	3.275						
Bolivia	2019							41.650	41.645
Bolivia	2020	3.116	3.122	6.198	6.414	17.040	17.040	43.615	43.645

Note: For empty cells there were no changes in poverty or inequality (at three decimals precision).

<sup>5</sup> 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.

### 3.5. Colombia 2020

The raw microdata on imputed rent was replaced with the latest version disseminated by the Colombian National Statistics Institute, DANE. Previously, an incomplete version of the data was used, affecting total household income. This has now been updated in the SEDLAC harmonization.

Table 85 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Colombia 2020

Country	Year	Poverty rate \$2.15		Poverty rate \$3.65		Poverty rate \$6.85		Gini index	
		Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023
Colombia	2020	10.821	9.360	21.058	19.311	44.220	42.231	54.174	53.531

### 3.6. Costa Rica 2018-2020

There is a slight revision to the imputed rent variable. For the (few) observations that do not declare the value of implicit rent when asked, a value is imputed (using a model estimated with the information of those who answer the question). Because some of the variables included in the model were modified (particularly, the years of completed education), the values imputed to those few observations have been revised.

Table 96 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Costa Rica 2018-2020

Country	Year	Poverty rate \$2.15		Poverty rate \$3.65		Poverty rate \$6.85		Gini index	
		Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023
Costa Rica	2018							47.969	47.972
Costa Rica	2019							48.188	48.191
Costa Rica	2020	2.216	2.291	5.951	5.951	19.831	19.870	49.250	49.249

Note: For empty cells there were no changes in poverty or inequality (at three decimals precision).

### 3.7. Dominican Republic 2017 and 2020

- **2017:** There is a slight revision on the temporal deflator within the survey, which now has more precision (a larger number of decimal points). Very small changes are seen in inequality estimates (in the sixth decimal point, so no estimates are reported in the table below).
- **2020:** The temporal deflator used within each survey round was updated for this year. As the survey is collected monthly, deflating the income received by individuals interviewed in different months of the year is necessary. In 2020 data, this deflation had erroneously used a wrong deflator.

Table 107 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Dominican Republic 2020

Country	Year	Poverty rate \$2.15		Poverty rate \$3.65		Poverty rate \$6.85		Gini index	
		Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023
Dominican Rep.	2020	1.0595	0.9594	5.3403	5.1751	23.7866	23.2175	39.6412	39.6320

Note: For empty cells there were no changes in poverty or inequality.

### 3.8. Ecuador 2012

Changes have been made to imputed rent: The rent imputation model considers the variable that captures geographical disaggregation (region). The observation recorded in the region “áreas no delimitadas” (“undefined areas”) are classified now as “region Costa”. These observations were previously set to missing in the SEDLAC harmonization. This has been corrected and negligible impacts are reflected in the results.

Table 118 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Ecuador 2012

Country	Year	Poverty rate \$2.15		Poverty rate \$3.65		Poverty rate \$6.85		Gini index	
		Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023
Ecuador	2012			11.671	11.663	31.457	31.434	46.122	46.112

Note: For empty cells there were no changes in poverty or inequality (at three decimals precision).

### 3.9. Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)

As in previous editions, income data for Australia, Canada, Germany, Israel, Japan, South Korea, United States, and Taiwan, China continues to be drawn from the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) published by the LIS Data Center. Given the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union (and therefore, from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) program), data for this country is now also sourced from LIS (more details on the revisions to the UK series below), bringing the total number of economies for which we only use LIS data to nine.<sup>6</sup> As before, we also use LIS data for European countries that currently use the EU-SILC for the period before said survey (typically before the early 2000s). For example, the EU-SILC data is

<sup>6</sup> 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.

used for France in recent years and LIS before. The break in comparability (between LIS and EU-SILC) is indicated in the comparability database.<sup>7</sup>

As before, 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 19 December 2022. 57 country-years have been added to PIP, as they became available in LIS during the past year (see table at the end of the document). The following 53 country-years have been revised, as explained in more detail on the LIS website: Australia: 1981, 1989, 2016; Austria: 1994, 1995, 1997, 2000; Canada: 1997, 1998, 2000, 2004; Germany: 1991-2007, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2016-2018; France: 1984, 2000; United Kingdom: 1969, 1974, 1979, 1986, 1991, 1995-1998, 2000-2003; Poland: 1999; United States: 1979, 1986.

### 3.10. Nauru 2012

A coding error that resulted in the incorrect sampling weights being used has been corrected. This correction results in considerable changes in poverty and inequality estimates.

*Table 129 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Nauru 2012*

Country	Year	Poverty rate \$2.15		Poverty rate \$3.65		Poverty rate \$6.85		Gini index	
		Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023
Nauru	2012	1.39	1.67	14.12	20.86	51.50	61.65	34.77	32.36

### 3.11. Serbia 2019

EU-SILC data for Serbia (2020 survey year, 2019 reporting year) has been updated to data released in November 2022. The updates for each country-year are documented on the Eurostat website [CIRCABC → Eurostat → EUSILC → Library → data\_dissemination → udb\_user\_database]. Further information on EU-SILC data can be found at the following links:

- <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/european-union-statistics-on-income-and-living-conditions>;

<sup>7</sup> These additional pre-EUSILC surveys were introduced in the March 2020 update (Atamanov et al. 2020). The comparability database is released together with the global poverty data (see Atamanov et al. (2019), [blog](#), [data](#) and below).

- [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/203647/16195750/EUSILC\\_DOI\\_2022\\_release\\_3.pdf/39a594d9-5312-a1c1-72a6-675de4e6d5ca?t=1677508466756](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/203647/16195750/EUSILC_DOI_2022_release_3.pdf/39a594d9-5312-a1c1-72a6-675de4e6d5ca?t=1677508466756)

Table 1310 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Serbia EU-SILC 2019

Country	Year	Poverty rate \$2.15		Poverty rate \$3.65		Poverty rate \$6.85		Gini index	
		Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023
Serbia	2019			4.040	3.985	12.148	12.016	34.538	34.488

Note: For empty cells there were no changes in poverty or inequality (at three decimals precision).

### 3.12. Tonga 2015

A coding error that affects the sampling weights has been corrected (household weights had not been multiplied by household size). Poverty and inequality estimates change significantly.

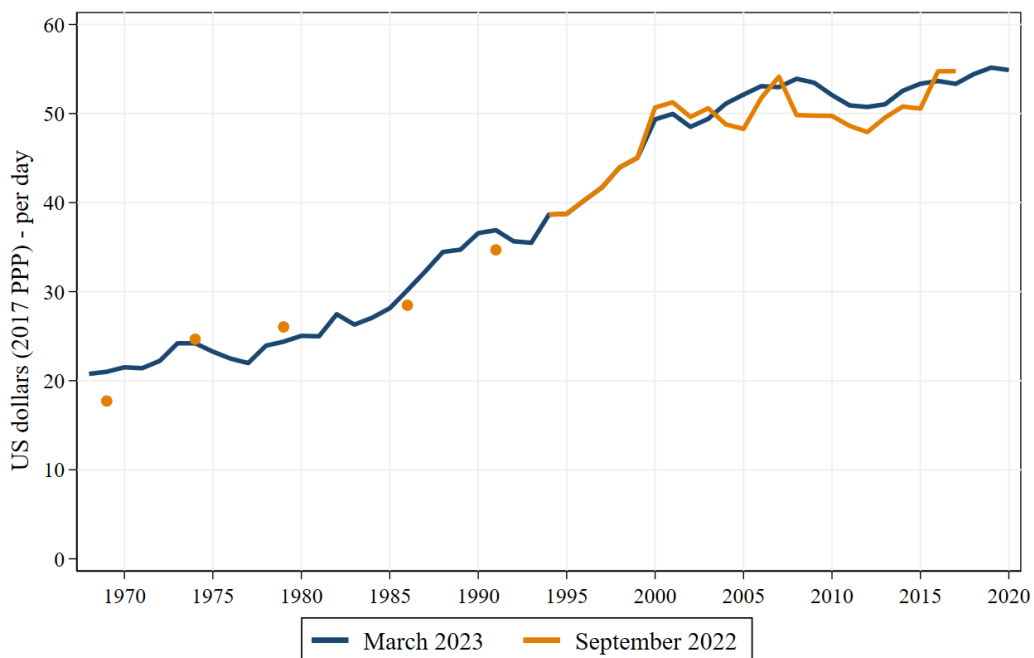
Table 1411 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Tonga 2015

Country	Year	Poverty rate \$2.15		Poverty rate \$3.65		Poverty rate \$6.85		Gini index	
		Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023
Tonga	2015	1.10	1.79	8.78	13.89	35.35	47.86	37.59	33.52

### 3.13. United Kingdom

Prior to this release, data for the United Kingdom was drawn from two sources: LIS data for years prior to 2004, and EU-SILC from 2004 onwards. Given the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union, the country is no longer participating in the EU-SILC, ending this data series in 2017 (2018 survey year) (see Figure 2). Thus, we have switched the entire UK series (1968-2020) to LIS, using a comparable series throughout. Figure 2 below shows the changes in the mean in the UK series. These changes are driven by (a) changes in the data source from EU-SILC to LIS (2004-2017), (b) revisions to existing LIS estimates (before 2004) and (c) annual data recently added by LIS, making the series fully annual from 1968 through 2020.

Figure 2: Mean income per capita - UK



### 3.14. Uruguay 2020

There was a change in the definition of the relationship with the head of the household. Some observations were set to missing and now are classified as “other relatives”. Total household income is affected via the number of household members used to compute per capita household income.

Table 1512 Changes to poverty and inequality estimates, Uruguay 2020

Country	Year	Poverty rate \$2.15		Poverty rate \$3.65		Poverty rate \$6.85		Gini index	
		Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023	Sep 2022	Mar 2023
Uruguay	2020	0.203	0.207	0.879	0.891	7.186	7.177	40.152	40.156

## **4. Economy-years removed**

### **4.1. Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)**

The LIS database has dropped the following surveys from the main series due to concerns over reliability or incomparability with adjacent surveys (further details available on the LIS website):

- Austria 1987
- France 1978, 1989, 1994
- Sweden 1967

### **4.2. Somalia 2017**

The estimate for Somalia 2017 has been dropped with this update. Since no other survey year is available that could be lined up, Somalia will be treated like a missing country and assigned the regional average of Sub-Saharan Africa (see the [PIP Methodology Handbook](#) for details on how missing countries are handled).

In the September 2022 update, which introduced the 2017 PPPs in PIP, we used the extrapolated 2011 PPP for Somalia instead of the official 2017 PPP estimate (Castaneda et al. 2022b). The extrapolated 2011 PPP uses the official 2011 PPP and expresses it in 2017 prices using a scalar factor of domestic to US inflation between 2011 and 2017. This was done because the extreme poverty estimate based on the 2017 PPP was atypically low for a low-income, fragile, and conflict-affected country. Since then, more work was carried out to understand what is driving this result. At the end of this process, for the reasons that will be outlined below, we have now decided to remove the Somalia estimate from PIP. New survey data collected in 2022 are being processed, and Somalia has participated in the 2021 ICP. Hopefully these new data will shed light on poverty in Somalia, help address the pending issues, and make it possible to include Somalia again in PIP in subsequent updates. Data collection for the 2022 survey has been completed and the data is currently being analyzed and harmonized.

Somalia did not participate in the 2017 International Comparison Program (ICP). Like other non-participating countries, the published PPP conversion factor for Somalia was imputed by the ICP. This imputation is based on a cross-country regression of the price level index (PLI) on GDP per



capita, import share, export share, dependency ratio, and dummy variables for Sub-Saharan Africa, island economies, landlocked economies, and the Eurozone (World Bank 2020).

Using this 2017 PPP exchange rate yields an extreme poverty rate of 25% (see Table 16). When the 2011 PPP (which is also regression-based) is extrapolated to 2017, the poverty estimate more than doubles to 55%.<sup>8</sup> Though resulting in a more plausible poverty estimate, the extrapolated PPP corresponds to a price level index of 56, which is higher than what would be expected for low-income countries (average PLI of 38) and countries affected with fragility, conflict, and violence (average PLI of 42). Similar to Jolliffe et al. (2022), we also assessed which poverty rate is more consistent with related indicators that do not rely on PPPs, such as the age dependency ratio and primary school completion rates of the adult population. In the case of Somalia, this evidence was inconclusive.

*Table 16 Poverty in Somalia in 2017*

<i>Category</i>	<i>PPP</i>	<i>PLI (USA = 100)</i>	<i>Poverty at \$2.15 (%)</i>
Official PPP	7861.36	34	25.3
Extrapolated PPP	12919.52	56	55.4

*Notes:* PPP is expressed in Somali Shillings per US dollar. The price level index (PLI) is the ratio of PPP to market exchange rate in 2017. It reflects relative price levels across countries and incorporates the fact that services are relatively cheap in low-income countries. A strong positive relationship is observed between PLI and income level. The revised 2011 PPP used for global poverty monitoring (Arayavechkit et al. 2021) is extrapolated to 2017 using the relative ratio of domestic inflation to US inflation between 2011 and 2017.

Somalia has low statistical performance (Dang et al. 2021), which raises quality concerns about the auxiliary data for the measurement of international poverty rates. For example, for the period between 2011 and 2017 no official CPI estimates exist, so they had to be estimated using a market price survey (Arayavechkit et al. 2021). Finally, transactions take place in multiple currencies—Somali Shillings, Somaliland Shillings, and the US dollar—all of which have to be accounted for when constructing welfare aggregates, CPIs and PPPs.

<sup>8</sup> In the September 2022 update, we wrongly reported a much higher poverty estimate of 72% based on the same extrapolation of 2011 PPP to 2017. In this extrapolation we failed to account for the fact that the CPI series are given in the US dollar and not Somali Shillings.

For all of these reasons, we have removed Somalia from PIP until we have more clarity about the quality of the available PPPs and CPIs.

## **5. Economy-years added**

Table A1 in the Appendix gives the complete list of new economy-years added to the PIP database. A total of 113 new economy-years were added.

### **5.1. 2021 surveys for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean**

The March 2023 PIP update includes new 2021 data for 12 countries that have been harmonized as part of the Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (SEDLAC) project. This sub-section summarizes the main methodological challenges in constructing the welfare aggregates in the 2021 surveys.

#### **5.1.1. Brazil**

The PNADC (Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua) is the main source of information for poverty monitoring in Brazil. The latest annual release was the 2021 data published by the National Statistics Office (IBGE) included in this update.

The survey follows a rotating panel design. There are five groups of households in the sample, each of which is interviewed five times and using a different questionnaire each time. Interviews are conducted throughout the year. Since 2012, the World Bank has used the first interview. However, for 2020 and 2021, the fifth interview is used because the IBGE has published only the social indicators and microdata for the fifth interview. See Annex 1 of Lara Ibarra and Vale (2022) for more details.

One of the main differences between the first and fifth interviews is that the latter does not include the dwelling module; thus, it does not contain the amount of rent paid by tenants (this variable is needed for imputing the rent of owner-occupiers for the SEDLAC datasets). To address this issue, housing ownership, and implicit rent are imputed using the 2019 distribution. This methodology was also used for the 2020 data which was included in the April 2022 PIP update (see Castaneda et al. (2022a) for more details).

Like the 2020 survey, there is evidence of significant under-coverage of the Auxílio Emergencial (AE) program in the 2021 survey. AE was by far the largest emergency cash transfer program in Brazil over these years. According to administrative records, AE reached 68.2 million people in 2020 and 36.4 million in 2021, with benefits amounting to monthly R\$600 per household in 2020 and R\$250 in 2021. Compared to the long-standing flagship program, Bolsa Família (PBF), created in 2003, AE has broader coverage and provides more generous benefits. For example, PBF reached 14.4 million families in 2019, the last pre-pandemic year, and provided an average benefit of about R\$188 per beneficiary household per month.

As with the 2020 round of data, the PNADC did not capture AE fully. The PIP estimates of poverty in Brazil in 2020 incorporated an imputation method to better account for the effects of the AE program and provide an improved estimate of households' livelihoods (Lara Ibarra and Vale 2022). For the 2021 survey, AE is again imputed building on this earlier work. For more details, see Lara Ibarra and Vale (2023).

### **5.1.2. Uruguay**

The ECH (Encuesta Continua de Hogares) 2021 changed its sample design from a cross-sectional to a rotating panel structure. Each household is now interviewed six times during six consecutive months. Therefore, the monthly survey sample comprises six rotation groups, each representative of the country's population. The first interview, which is used to estimate poverty and inequality in PIP, collects information about the dwelling and socio-demographic characteristics of the household through a face-to-face household interview. The other five interviews are telephone interviews that collect labor market information.

Due to this change in sample design, the ECH 2021 is not comparable to previous rounds of the survey. See Ferreira (2022) for further details about the changes in the survey methodology.

## 6. Changes to CPI data

The baseline source of CPI data has been updated to the IMF’s International Financial Statistics (IFS) as of 1 November 2022. Lakner et al. (2018) provide an overview of the various CPI series that are used in PIP. Table 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.

## 7. Changes to Purchasing Power Parities

Timor-Leste is one of the countries where the move from 2011 to 2017 PPPs leads to a large change in the poverty rate (e.g., the extreme poverty rate in 2014 declines from 22% to 8%). When comparing changes in PPPs with changes in CPIs, Timor-Leste is an outlier, warranting a closer look.<sup>9</sup> In September 2022, the 2017 PPPs were adopted for Timor-Leste, but we indicated that more analysis would be done to understand these large changes (Castaneda et al. 2022b). On the basis of this additional work, we have now decided that the 2011 PPP extrapolated to 2017 offers a more accurate picture of poverty in the country. With the extrapolated 2011 PPPs, the extreme poverty rate in Timor-Leste is estimated at 24%.<sup>10</sup> Several other countries in East Asia and Pacific also use extrapolated PPPs, providing some precedence in the region.<sup>11</sup>

Timor-Leste has never collected prices as part of the international comparison program (ICP), so its PPPs have always been imputed using a regression model. Specifically, the PPP is estimated from a cross-country regression of the price level index (PLI) on GDP per capita, import share,

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<sup>9</sup> This can be assessed according to the “delta ratio” defined by Ferreira et al. (2016). Jolliffe et al. (2022) estimate the delta ratios between the 2011 and 2017 PPPs for countries that have an ICP price collection, which excludes Timor-Leste. The delta ratio for Timor-Leste between 2011 and 2017 is 1.48, which is just above the two standard deviation cut-off of 1.45 defined by Jolliffe et al. (2022).

<sup>10</sup> The extrapolated PPP is based on the 2011 PPP brought forward to 2017 using the ratio of CPI in Timor-Leste to US inflation. The national CPI is a crucial ingredient in the estimation of the extrapolated PPP. The CPI for Timor-Leste between 2011 and 2017 is in line with other countries in the region. The difference in the poverty rates between the actual and extrapolated 2011 PPPs is explained by the change in the poverty line from \$1.90 with the 2011 PPPs and \$2.15 with the extrapolated 2011 PPPs.

<sup>11</sup> A notable difference is that these Pacific countries participated in the 2011 ICP with a price collection (at least for household consumption), but did not participate in the 2017 ICP. The ICP team decided to extrapolate the actual PPP instead of imputing a PPP with the 2017 model. This applies to Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. In September 2022, the PIP team also extrapolated the PPPs for Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru and Tuvalu, which were missing in the ICP database. This latter group of countries also participated in 2011 but not in 2017; the only difference is that at the time of publication of the 2017 PPPs no CPI was available to allow for an extrapolation by the ICP team.

export share, age dependency ratio, and dummy variables for Sub-Saharan Africa, island economies, landlocked economies and the Eurozone (World Bank 2020) (also see the discussion above on Somalia).

For Timor-Leste, this regression model predicts a lower PLI in 2017 relative to 2011 (a lower PLI makes a country richer in real terms and thus reduces poverty). Consistent with the Penn-Balassa-Samuelson effect (Hassan 2016), the regression model systematically predicts low (high) PLI's for countries with low (high) GDP per capita. Timor-Leste experienced an economic contraction in 2017, lowering GDP per capita, and resulting in a lower PLI. Another factor is the age dependency ratio for which the coefficient estimate dropped between the two ICP rounds, and the value for TLS declined substantially. The ICP model uses the age dependency ratio from the World Development Indicators (WDI), which reports a decline from 85% in 2011 to 74% for Timor-Leste. It is important to note that the age dependency ratio in 2011 is closer to estimates from alternative sources, suggesting that the 2011 PPP may be more appropriate.<sup>12</sup>

A group of Pacific Island countries participated in the 2011 ICP, but with the exception of Fiji, did not participate in the 2017 ICP. For these countries, we can compare the imputed 2017 PPP with the extrapolated 2011 PPP which is based on an actual price collection. Using the imputed PPP gives a lower price level and poverty rate in all these countries, which might suggest that the imputed 2017 PPP gives systematically lower price levels in Pacific countries.

Finally, and closely following Jolliffe (J) al. (2022), we have analyzed which poverty rate aligns more closely with non-PPP related development indicators, in particular the Multidimensional Poverty Index by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative as well as the World Bank's Human Capital Index. In all cases, it appears that the poverty rate based on the 2011 PPPs more accurately reflects reality. In other words, Timor-Leste's development indicators are more similar to countries with extreme poverty rates in excess of 20% than those with less than 10% poverty.

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<sup>12</sup> For example, the age dependency ratio is estimated at 86% in the 2014 Survey of Living Standards and 90% in the 2016 Demographic and Health Survey. The age dependency ratio in WDI is computed from the data on total population and population by age group come from UN Population Division's WPP 2022 Revision. These are based on census data with adjustments made by UNPD.

## **8. 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 December 2022 vintage of the World Development Indicators (WDI). As done in the previous update, when WDI data are missing, data from the IMF's World Economic Outlook (WEO), October 2022 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 December 2022 vintage of the World Development Indicators (WDI). The WDI takes approximately two-thirds of its population estimates from the UN Population Division's World Population Prospects with the remainder being country series, such as national statistical offices. Both data sources are periodically revised. Please note that revisions to population data affect PIP's estimates in two ways. First, they directly impact countries' weights in computing regional and global aggregates. Second, population enters the GDP and HFCE per capita estimates and thus impacts the line-up estimates.

## **9. Comparability database**

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

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

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## 11. Appendix

### 11.1. Complete list of new country-years

Table A1. Economies-years added in March 2023 PIP update

<i>Economy</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Survey Name</i>
Albania	2020	HBS
Argentina	2021	EPHC-S2
Armenia	2021	ILCS
Austria	1996	ECHP-LIS
Austria	1998	ECHP-LIS
Austria	1999	ECHP-LIS
Austria	2020	EU-SILC
Belgium	2020	EU-SILC
Bolivia	2021	EH
Brazil	2021	PNADC-E5
Bulgaria	2020	EU-SILC
Canada	1996	SLID-LIS
Canada	1999	SLID-LIS
Canada	2001	SLID-LIS
Canada	2002	SLID-LIS
Canada	2003	SLID-LIS
Canada	2005	SLID-LIS
Canada	2006	SLID-LIS
Canada	2008	SLID-LIS
Canada	2009	SLID-LIS
Canada	2011	SLID-LIS
Canada	2018	CIS-LIS
Colombia	2021	GEIH
Costa Rica	2021	ENAHO
Croatia	2020	EU-SILC
Cyprus	2020	EU-SILC
Czech Republic	2020	EU-SILC
Denmark	2020	EU-SILC
Dominican Republic	2021	ECNFT-Q03
Ecuador	2021	ENEMDU
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2019	HIECS
El Salvador	2021	EHPM
Estonia	2020	EU-SILC
Finland	2020	EU-SILC
France	1970	TIS-LIS
France	1975	TIS-LIS
France	1979	TIS-LIS
France	1990	TIS-LIS

France	1996	TSIS-LIS
France	1997	TSIS-LIS
France	1998	TSIS-LIS
France	1999	TSIS-LIS
France	2001	TSIS-LIS
France	2002	TSIS-LIS
France	2019	EU-SILC
France	2020	EU-SILC
Gambia, The	2020	HIS
Georgia	2021	HIS
Germany	2019	GSOEP-LIS
Greece	2020	EU-SILC
Hungary	2020	EU-SILC
Indonesia	2022	SUSENAS
Ireland	2019	EU-SILC
Ireland	2020	EU-SILC
Italy	2019	EU-SILC
Italy	2020	EU-SILC
Latvia	2020	EU-SILC
Lithuania	2020	EU-SILC
Luxembourg	2020	EU-SILC
Malaysia	2018	HIESBA
Malta	2020	EU-SILC
Moldova	2021	HBS
Netherlands	2020	EU-SILC
North Macedonia	2019	SILC-C
Panama	2021	EH
Paraguay	2021	EPH
Peru	2021	ENAHO
Philippines	2021	FIES
Portugal	2020	EU-SILC
Romania	2020	EU-SILC
Serbia	2020	EU-SILC
Slovenia	2020	EU-SILC
Spain	2020	EU-SILC
Sri Lanka	2019	HIES
Sweden	2020	EU-SILC
Thailand	2021	SES
United Kingdom	1968	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1970	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1971	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1972	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1973	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1975	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1976	FES-LIS

United Kingdom	1977	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1978	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1980	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1981	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1982	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1983	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1984	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1985	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1987	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1988	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1989	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1990	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1992	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	1993	FES-LIS
United Kingdom	2018	FRS-LIS
United Kingdom	2019	FRS-LIS
United Kingdom	2020	FRS-LIS
United States	1980	CPS-LIS
United States	1981	CPS-LIS
United States	1982	CPS-LIS
United States	1983	CPS-LIS
United States	1984	CPS-LIS
United States	1985	CPS-LIS
United States	1987	CPS-LIS
United States	1988	CPS-LIS
United States	1989	CPS-LIS
United States	1990	CPS-LIS
United States	2020	CPS-ASEC-LIS
Uruguay	2021	ECH-S2
Vietnam	2020	VHLSS

## 11.2. 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-202211 denotes the monthly IFS database version November 2022. For economy-specific deflators, the description is given in the text or further details are available upon request.

Table A2. Source of temporal deflators used in PIP March 2023 update

Code	Economy	Survey	Year(s)	CPI period	Source
AGO	Angola	HBS	2000	W	IFS-M-202211
		IBEP-MICS	2008	W	IFS-M-202211
		IDREA	2018	W	IFS-M-202211
ALB	Albania	EWS	1996	Y	IFS-M-202211
		LSMS	2002-2012	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	2014-2020	Y	IFS-M-202211
		SILC-C	2017-2019	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
ARE	United Arab Emirates	HIES	2014	W	IFS-M-202211
			2019	Y	IFS-M-202211
ARG	Argentina - urban	EPH	1980-1987	Y	NSO
			1991-2002	M9	NSO
		EPHC-S2	2003-2021	M7-M12	NSO
			2007-2014	M7-M12	Private estimates
ARM	Armenia	ILCS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
AUS	Australia	IHS-LIS	1981	Y	IFS-A-202211
		IDS-LIS	1985	Y	IFS-A-202211
		SIHCA-LIS	1989	Y	IFS-A-202211
		SIH-LIS	1995-2018	Y	IFS-A-202211
		SIH-HES-LIS	2004-2016	Y	IFS-A-202211
AUT	Austria	ECHP-LIS	1994-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		MC-LIS	1995	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
AZE	Azerbaijan	SLC	1995	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	2001-2005	Y	IFS-M-202211
BDI	Burundi	EDCM	1992	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EP	1998	W	IFS-M-202211
		QUIBB	2006	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ECVMB	2013	W	IFS-M-202211
BEL	Belgium	SEP-LIS	1985-1997	Y	IFS-M-202211
		PSBH-ECHP-LIS	1995-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
BEN	Benin	QUIBB	2003	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EMICOV	2011	W	IFS-M-202211
			2015	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	W	IFS-M-202211
BFA	Burkina Faso	EP-I	1994	W	IFS-M-202211
		EP-II	1998	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ECVM	2003-2009	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EMC	2014	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	W	IFS-M-202211
BGD	Bangladesh	HHES	1983-1985	W	WEO-A-202210
			1988-1991	W	IFS-A-202211
			1995	W	Survey
		HIES	2000-2016	Y	Survey

BGR	Bulgaria	HBS	1989	Y	IFS-A-202211	
			1992-1994	Y	IFS-M-202211	
		IHS	1995-2001	Y	IFS-M-202211	
		MTHS	2003-2007	Y	IFS-M-202211	
		EU-SILC	2007-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211	
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	LSMS	2001-2004	Y	WEO-A-202210	
		HBS	2007-2011	Y	IFS-M-202211	
BLR	Belarus	FBS	1993-1995	Y	IFS-M-202211	
		HHS	1998-2020	Y	IFS-M-202211	
BLZ	Belize	LFS	1993-1999	Y	IFS-A-202211	
		HBS	1995	Y	IFS-A-202211	
		SLC	1996	Y	IFS-A-202211	
BOL	Bolivia - urban	EPF	1990	W	IFS-M-202211	
		EIH	1992	M11	IFS-M-202211	
		ENE	1997	M11	IFS-M-202211	
		ECH	1999	M10	IFS-M-202211	
				2000	M11	IFS-M-202211
	Bolivia	EH	2001-2005	M11	IFS-M-202211	
		ECH	2004	M10	IFS-M-202211	
		EH	2006-2016	M10	IFS-M-202211	
		2017-2021	M11	IFS-M-202211		
BRA	Brazil	PNAD	1981-2011	M9	IFS-M-202211	
		PNADC-E1	2012-2019	Y	IFS-M-202211	
		PNADC-E5	2020-2021	Y	IFS-M-202211	
BTN	Bhutan	BLSS	ALL	Y	Previous WDI/IFS	
BWA	Botswana	HIES	1985-2002	W	IFS-M-202211	
		CWIS	2009	W	IFS-M-202211	
		BMTHS	2015	W	IFS-M-202211	
CAF	Central African Republic	EPCM	1992	W	IFS-M-202211	
		ECASEB	2008	Y	IFS-M-202211	
CAN	Canada	SCF-LIS	1971-1994	Y	IFS-M-202211	
		SLID-LIS	1996-2011	Y	IFS-M-202211	
		CIS-LIS	2012-2018	Y	IFS-M-202211	
CHE	Switzerland	SIWS-LIS	1982	Y	IFS-M-202211	
		NPS-LIS	1992	Y	IFS-M-202211	
		IES-LIS	2000-2002	Y	IFS-M-202211	
		EU-SILC	2007-2019	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211	
CHL	Chile	CASEN	1987	Y	IFS-M-202211	
			1990-2020	M11	IFS-M-202211	
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire	EPAM	1985-1988	W	IFS-M-202211	
		EP	1992	W	IFS-M-202211	
		ENV	1995-2015	Y	IFS-M-202211	
		EHCVM	2018	W	IFS-M-202211	
CMR	Cameroon	ECAM-I	1996	Y	IFS-M-202211	
		ECAM-II	2001	Y	IFS-M-202211	
		ECAM-III	2007	Y	IFS-M-202211	
		ECAM-IV	2014	Y	IFS-M-202211	
COD	Congo, Dem. Rep.	E123	ALL	W	IFS-M-202211	

COG	Congo, Rep.	ECOM	2005	Y	IFS-M-202211	
			2011	W	IFS-M-202211	
COL	Colombia - urban	ENH	1980-1988	Y	IFS-M-202211	
			1989-1991	M11	IFS-M-202211	
	Colombia	ECH	1992-2000	M11	IFS-M-202211	
			2001-2005	M11	IFS-M-202211	
		GEIH	2008-2021	M11	IFS-M-202211	
COM	Comoros		EIM	2004	Y	IFS-M-202211
			EESIC	2013	Y	IFS-M-202211
CPV	Cabo Verde		IDRF	2001	W	IFS-M-202211
			QUIBB	2007	W	IFS-M-202211
			IDRF	2015	Y	IFS-M-202211
CRI	Costa Rica		ENH	1981-1986	Y	IFS-M-202211
			EHPM	1989	Y	IFS-M-202211
				1990-2009	M7	IFS-M-202211
			ENAHO	2010-2021	M7	IFS-M-202211
CYP	Cyprus		EU-SILC	ALL	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
			MC-LIS	1992-2002	Y	IFS-M-202211
CZE	Czech Republic		CM	1993	Y	IFS-M-202211
			EU-SILC	2005-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
DEU	Germany		LIS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
DJI	Djibouti		EDAM	2002-2013	Y	IFS-M-202211
				2017	M5	IFS-M-202211
DNK	Denmark		LM-LIS	1987-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
			EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
DOM	Dominican Republic		ENGLSF	1986-1989	Y	IFS-M-202211
			ICS	1992	M6	IFS-M-202211
			ENFT	1996	M2	IFS-M-202211
				1997	M4	IFS-M-202211
				2000-2016	M9	IFS-M-202211
			ECNFT-Q03	2017-2021	Y	IFS-M-202211
DZA	Algeria		EDCM	1988	Y	IFS-M-202211
			ENMNV	1995	Y	IFS-M-202211
			ENCNVM	2011	W	IFS-M-202211
ECU	Ecuador - urban		EPED	1987	Y	IFS-M-202211
	Ecuador		ECV	1994	M6-M10	IFS-M-202211
	Ecuador - urban		EPED	1995	M11	IFS-M-202211
				1998	M6	IFS-M-202211
	Ecuador		ECV	1999	(prev. year)M10-M9	IFS-M-202211
				2000	M11	IFS-M-202211
				ENEMDU	2003-2021	M11
EGY	Egypt, Arab Rep.		HIECS	1990-2012	W	IFS-M-202211
				2015	Y	IFS-M-202211
				2017-2019	W	IFS-M-202211
ESP	Spain		HBS-LIS	1980-1990	Y	IFS-M-202211
			ECHP-LIS	1995-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
			EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211

EST	Estonia	HIES	1993-1998	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	2000-2004	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
ETH	Ethiopia - rural	HICES	1981	W	IFS-M-202211
	Ethiopia		1995-2010	W	IFS-M-202211
			2015	M12	IFS-M-202211
FIN	Finland	IDS-LIS	1987-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
FJI	Fiji	HIES	ALL	W	IFS-M-202211
FRA	France	TIS-LIS	1970-1990	Y	IFS-M-202211
		TSIS-LIS	1996-2002	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
FSM	Micronesia, Fed. Sts. - urban	CPH	2000	Y	IFS-A-202211
	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	HIES	2005-2013	Y	IFS-A-202211
GAB	Gabon	EGEP	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
GBR	United Kingdom	FES-LIS	1968-1993	Y	IFS-M-202211
		FRS-LIS	1994-2020	Y	IFS-M-202211
GEO	Georgia	HIS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
		GLSS-I	1987	W	IFS-M-202211
		GLSS-II	1988	W	IFS-M-202211
		GLSS-III	1991	W	IFS-M-202211
		GLSS-IV	1998	W	IFS-M-202211
		GLSS-V	2005	W	Survey
		GLSS-VI	2012	W	Survey
		GLSS-VII	2016	W	Survey
GIN	Guinea	ESIP	1991	Y	WEO-A-202210
		EIBC	1994	W	WEO-A-202210
		EIBEP	2002	W	WEO-A-202210
		ELEP	2007-2012	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	W	IFS-M-202211
GMB	Gambia, The	HPS	1998	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HIS	2003	W	IFS-M-202211
		IHS	2010-2020	W	IFS-M-202211
GNB	Guinea-Bissau	ILJF	1991	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ICOF	1993	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ILAP-I	2002	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ILAP-II	2010	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	W	IFS-M-202211
GRC	Greece	ECHP-LIS	1995-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
GTM	Guatemala	ENSD	1986	W	IFS-M-202211
			1989	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ENIGF	1998	M8	IFS-M-202211
		ENCOVI	2000	M6-M11	IFS-M-202211
			2006-2014	M7	IFS-M-202211
GUY	Guyana	GLSMS	1992	W	WEO-A-202210
			1998	Y	IFS-M-202211



HND	Honduras - urban Honduras	ECSFT	1986	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EPHPM	1989	Y	IFS-M-202211
			1990-1993	M5	IFS-M-202211
			1994	M9	IFS-M-202211
			1995-2019	M5	IFS-M-202211
HRV	Croatia	HBS	1988-2010	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2010-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
HTI	Haiti	ECVH	2001	M5	IFS-M-202211
		ECVMAS	2012	M10	IFS-M-202211
HUN	Hungary	HBS	1987-2007	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HHP-LIS	1991-1994	Y	IFS-M-202211
		THMS-LIS	1999	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2005-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
IDN	Indonesia	SUSENAS	1984-1999	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2000-2007	M2	IFS-M-202211
			2008-2022	M3	IFS-M-202211
IRL	Ireland	SIDPUSS-LIS	1987	Y	IFS-M-202211
		LIS-ECHP-LIS	1994-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		SILC-LIS	2002	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
IRN	Iran, Islamic Rep.	SECH	1986	Y	IFS-A-202211
			1990-1998	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HEIS	2005-2019	W	IFS-M-202211
IRQ	Iraq	IHSES	2006	W	COSIT
			2012	Y	COSIT
ISL	Iceland	EU-SILC	ALL	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
ISR	Israel	HES-LIS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
ITA	Italy	SHIW-LIS	1986-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
JAM	Jamaica	SLC	1988	M9	IFS-M-202211
			1990-1993	M11-(next year)M3	IFS-M-202211
			1996	M5-M8	IFS-M-202211
			1999	M6-M8	IFS-M-202211
			2002-2004	M6	IFS-M-202211
JOR	Jordan	HEIS	1986	W	IFS-M-202211
			1992-1997	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2002-2010	W	IFS-M-202211
JPN	Japan	JHPS-LIS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
KAZ	Kazakhstan	HBS	1993-2018	Y	IFS-M-202211
		LSMS	1996	Y	IFS-M-202211
KEN	Kenya	WMS-I	1992	Y	NSO
		WMS-II	1994	Y	NSO
		WMS-III	1997	Y	NSO
		IHBS	2005-2015	W	NSO
KGZ	Kyrgyz Republic	KPMS	1998	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	2000-2003	Y	IFS-M-202211
		KIHS	2004-2020	Y	IFS-M-202211

KIR	Kiribati	HIES	2006	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2019	W	IFS-M-202211
KOR	Korea, Rep.	HIES-FHES-LIS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
LAO	Lao PDR	LECS	1992	W	IFS-A-202211
			1997	W	IFS-M-202211
			2002-2018	W	Survey
LBN	Lebanon	HBS	2011	(next year)M5	IFS-M-202211
LBR	Liberia	CWIQ	2007	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HIES	2014-2016	Y	IFS-M-202211
LCA	St. Lucia	LSMS	1995	Y	IFS-M-202211
		SLC-HBS	2016	M1	IFS-M-202211
LKA	Sri Lanka	LFSS	1985	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HIES	1990	W	IFS-M-202211
		SES	1995	W	IFS-M-202211
		HIES	2002	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2006-2012	W	IFS-M-202211
		2016-2019	Y	IFS-M-202211	
LSO	Lesotho	HBS	1986	W	WEO-A-202210
		NHECS	1994	W	WEO-A-202210
		HBS	2002	W	IFS-M-202211
		CMSHBS	2017	M8	IFS-M-202211
LTU	Lithuania	HBS	1993-2008	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2005-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
LUX	Luxembourg	PSELL-LIS	1985-1991	Y	IFS-M-202211
		PSELL-ECHP-LIS	1994-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
LVA	Latvia	HBS	1993-2009	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2005-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
MAR	Morocco	ECDM	1984	W	IFS-M-202211
		ENNVN	1990-2006	W	IFS-M-202211
		ENCMD	2000-2013	W	IFS-M-202211
MDA	Moldova	HBS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
MDG	Madagascar	EB	1980	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EPM	1993	W	IFS-M-202211
			1997-2010	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ENSOMD	2012	W	IFS-M-202211
MDV	Maldives	HIES	2002-2009	W	IFS-M-202211
			2016	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2019	M11	IFS-M-202211
MEX	Mexico	ENIGH	1984-2014	M8	IFS-M-202211
		ENIGHNS	2016-2020	M8	IFS-M-202211
MHL	Marshall Islands	HIES	2019	W	WEO-A-202210
MKD	North Macedonia	HBS	1998-2008	Y	IFS-M-202211
		SILC-C	2010-2020	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
MLI	Mali	EMCES	1994	Y	IFS-A-202211
		EMEP	2001	W	IFS-M-202211

		ELIM	2006-2009	W	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	W	IFS-M-202211
MLT	Malta	EU-SILC	ALL	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
MMR	Myanmar	MPLCS	2015	M1	IFS-M-202211
		MLCS	2017	Q1	IFS-M-202211
MNE	Montenegro	HBS	2005-2014	Y	IFS-M-202211
		SILC-C	2013-2019	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
MNG	Mongolia	LSMS	1995-1998	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HIES-LSMS	2002	W	IFS-M-202211
		HSES	2007	W	IFS-M-202211
			2010-2018	Y	IFS-M-202211
MOZ	Mozambique	NHS	1996	W	WEO-A-202210
		IAF	2002	W	WEO-A-202210
		IOF	2008-2014	W	IFS-M-202211
MRT	Mauritania	EPCV	1987	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EP	1993	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EPCV	1995-2008	W	IFS-M-202211
			2014	Y	IFS-M-202211
MUS	Mauritius	HBS	2006	W	IFS-M-202211
			2012-2017	Y	IFS-M-202211
MWI	Malawi	IHS-I	1997	W	IFS-M-202211
		IHS-II	2004	W	Survey
		IHS-III	2010	W	Survey
		IHS-IV	2016	M4	Survey
		IHS-V	2019	M4	Survey
MYS	Malaysia	HIS	1984-1997	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2004	(prev. year)M7- (prev. year)M12	IFS-M-202211
			2007	(prev. year)M7- (prev. year)M10	IFS-M-202211
			2009	W	IFS-M-202211
			2012-2016	Y	IFS-M-202211
			HIESBA	2019	W
NAM	Namibia	NHIES	1993	W	WEO-A-202210
			2003-2015	W	IFS-M-202211
NER	Niger	ENBCM	1992-2007	W	IFS-M-202211
		EPCES	1994	W	IFS-M-202211
		ENCVM	2005	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ECVMA	2011-2014	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	W	IFS-M-202211
NGA	Nigeria	NCS	1985	W	IFS-M-202211
			1992-1996	Y	IFS-M-202211
		LSS	2003	W	IFS-M-202211
		GHSP-W1	2010	M3-M4	IFS-M-202211
		GHSP-W2	2012	M3-M4	IFS-M-202211
		GHSP-W3	2015	M3-M4	IFS-M-202211
	LSS	2018	(next year)M3- (next year)M4	IFS-M-202211	
NIC	Nicaragua	EMNV	1993	M2	NSO

			1998	M6	NSO
			2001	M6	IFS-M-202211
			2005-2009	M8	IFS-M-202211
			2014	M8-M10	IFS-M-202211
NLD	Netherlands	AVO-LIS	1983-1990	Y	IFS-M-202211
		SEP-LIS	1993-1999	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2005-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
NOR	Norway	IDS-LIS	1979-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2020	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
NPL	Nepal	MHBS	1984	W	IFS-M-202211
		LSS-I	1995	W	IFS-M-202211
		LSS-II	2003	W	IFS-M-202211
		LSS-III	2010	W	IFS-M-202211
NRU	Nauru	HIES	2012	W	WEO-A-202210
		HIES	1987	Y	IFS-M-202211
PAK	Pakistan		1990-1998	W	IFS-M-202211
		IHS	1996	W	IFS-M-202211
		PIHS	2001	M6	IFS-M-202211
		HIES	2004-2018	(next year)M1	IFS-M-202211
PAN	Panama	EMO	1979-1989	Y	IFS-M-202211
			1991	M7	IFS-M-202211
		EH	1995-2021	M7	IFS-M-202211
PER	Peru	ENNIV	1985	W	IFS-M-202211
			1994	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ENAHO	1997-2002	Q4	IFS-M-202211
			2003	M5-M12	IFS-M-202211
			2004-2021	Y	IFS-M-202211
PHL	Philippines	FIES	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
PNG	Papua New Guinea	HIES	1996	Y	IFS-A-202211
			2009	W	IFS-A-202211
POL	Poland	HBS	1985-1987	Y	IFS-A-202211
		HBS-LIS	1986	Y	IFS-A-202211
		HBS	1989-2019	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS-LIS	1992-1999	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2005-2020	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
PRT	Portugal	EU-SILC	ALL	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
		EH	1990	M7	IFS-M-202211
PRY	Paraguay		1995	M8-M11	IFS-M-202211
		EIH	1997	(next year)M2	IFS-M-202211
		EPH	1999	M9	IFS-M-202211
		EIH	2001	M3	IFS-M-202211
		EPH	2002	M11	IFS-M-202211
			2003	M9	IFS-M-202211
			2004	M10	IFS-M-202211
			2005	M11	IFS-M-202211
			2006	M12	IFS-M-202211
			2007-2008	M10	IFS-M-202211
	2009	M11	IFS-M-202211		

			2010-2021	M10	IFS-M-202211
PSE	West Bank and Gaza	PECS	2004-2011	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2016	W	IFS-M-202211
ROU	Romania	HBS	1989	Y	Milanovic (1998)
		MC	1992	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HIS	1994-1999	Y	IFS-M-202211
		IHS-LIS	1995-1997	Y	IFS-M-202211
		IHS	1998-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	2001-2018	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2007-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
RUS	Russian Federation	HBS	1993-2020	Y	IFS-M-202211
		VNDN	2015-2019	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
RWA	Rwanda	ENBCM	1984	W	IFS-M-202211
		EICV-I	2000	W	IFS-M-202211
		EICV-II	2005	W	IFS-M-202211
		EICV-III	2010	(next year)M1	IFS-M-202211
		EICV-IV	2013	(next year)M1	IFS-M-202211
		EICV-V	2016	(next year)M1	IFS-M-202211
SDN	Sudan	NBHS	2009	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2014	M11	IFS-M-202211
SEN	Senegal	EP	1991	W	IFS-M-202211
		ESAM	1994	W	IFS-M-202211
		ESAM-II	2001	W	IFS-M-202211
		ESPS-I	2005	W	IFS-M-202211
		ESPS-II	2011	W	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	W	IFS-M-202211
SLB	Solomon Islands	HIES	ALL	W	IFS-M-202211
SLE	Sierra Leone	HEEAS	1989	W	WEO-A-202210
		SLIHS	2003	W	WEO-A-202210
			2011-2018	Y	IFS-M-202211
SLV	El Salvador	EHPM	1989	Y	IFS-M-202211
			1991	M10-(next year)M4	IFS-M-202211
			1995-1999	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2000-2007	M12	IFS-M-202211
			2008-2021	M11	IFS-M-202211
SRB	Serbia	LSMS	2002	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	2003-2019	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2013-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
SSD	South Sudan	NBHS	2009	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HFS-W3	2016	(prev. year)M7	IFS-M-202211
STP	São Tomé and Príncipe	IOF	2000	W	IFS-M-202211
			2010-2017	Y	IFS-M-202211
SUR	Suriname - urban	EHS	1999	Y	IFS-M-202211
SVK	Slovak Republic	MC-LIS	1992-1996	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	2004-2009	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2005-2020	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
SVN	Slovenia	IES	1987-1993	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS-LIS	1997-1999	Y	IFS-M-202211

		HBS	1998-2003	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2005-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
SWE	Sweden	HIS-LIS	1975-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EU-SILC	2004-2021	(prev. year)Y	IFS-M-202211
SWZ	Eswatini	HIES	ALL	W	IFS-M-202211
		HES	1999	W	IFS-M-202211
SYC	Seychelles	HBS	2006	W	IFS-M-202211
			2013	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2018	W	IFS-M-202211
SYR	Syrian Arab Republic	HIES	ALL	W	IFS-M-202111
		ECOSIT-II	2003	Y	IFS-M-202211
TCD	Chad	ECOSIT-III	2011	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	W	IFS-M-202211
TGO	Togo	QUIBB	2006-2015	Y	IFS-M-202211
		EHCVM	2018	W	IFS-M-202211
THA	Thailand	SES	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
		TLSS	1999	Y	WEO-A-202210
			2003-2007	Y	Survey
TJK	Tajikistan	HBS	2004	Y	Survey
		TLSS	2009	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HSITAFIEN	2015	Y	IFS-M-202211
TKM	Turkmenistan	LSMS	1998	Y	WEO-A-202210
TLS	Timor-Leste	TLSS	2001	Y	WEO-A-202210
		TLSLS	2007-2014	Y	IFS-M-202211
TON	Tonga	HIES	2000	W	IFS-M-202211
			2009-2015	Y	IFS-M-202211
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago	SLC	1988	Y	IFS-M-202211
		PHC	1992	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBCS	1985	Y	IFS-A-202211
TUN	Tunisia		1990	Y	IFS-M-202211
		LSS	1995-2000	Y	IFS-M-202211
		NSHBCSL	2005-2015	W	IFS-M-202211
TUR	Turkey	HICES	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
TUV	Tuvalu	HIES	2010	Y	IFS-A-202211
TWN	Taiwan, China	FIDES-LIS	ALL	Y	WEO-A-202210
		HBS	1991	W	IFS-A-202211
TZA	Tanzania		2000	W	IFS-M-202211
			2007	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2011-2018	W	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	1989	Y	WEO-A-202210
UGA	Uganda	NIHS	1992	W	WEO-A-202210
			1996-1999	W	IFS-M-202211
		UNHS	2002-2019	W	IFS-M-202211
		HS	1992-1993	Y	IFS-M-202211
UKR	Ukraine	HIES	1995-1996	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HLCS	1999-2020	Y	IFS-M-202211
URY	Uruguay - urban	ENH	1981-1989	Y	IFS-M-202211
		ECH	1992-2005	(prev. year)M12	IFS-M-202211

	Uruguay		2006-2020	(prev. year)M12	IFS-M-202211
		ECH-S2	2021	(prev. year)M12	IFS-M-202211
USA	United States	CPS-LIS	1974-2001	Y	IFS-M-202211
		CPS-ASEC-LIS	2002-2020	Y	IFS-M-202211
UZB	Uzbekistan	HBS	ALL	Y	WEO-A-202210
VEN	Venezuela, RB	EHM	1981-1989	Y	NSO
			1992-2006	M12	NSO
VNM	Vietnam	VLSS	1992	W	WEO-A-202210
			1997	W	IFS-M-202211
		VHLSS	2002-2020	M1	IFS-M-202211
VUT	Vanuatu	HIES	2010	Y	IFS-A-202211
		NSDP	2019	W	IFS-A-202211
WSM	Samoa	HIES	2002-2008	Y	IFS-M-202211
			2013	W	IFS-M-202211
XKX	Kosovo	HBS	ALL	Y	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	1998	Y	IFS-M-202211
YEM	Yemen, Rep.		2005	W	IFS-M-202211
			2014	Y	IFS-M-202211
		KIDS	1993	Y	IFS-M-202211
ZAF	South Africa	HIES	2000	W	IFS-M-202211
		IES	2005-2010	(next year)M6	IFS-M-202211
		LCS	2008	W	IFS-M-202211
			2014	(next year)M6	IFS-M-202211
		HBS	1991-1993	Y	IFS-M-202211
		LCMS-I	1996	Y	IFS-M-202211
		LCMS-II	1998	Y	IFS-M-202211
ZMB	Zambia	LCMS-III	2002	W	IFS-M-202211
		LCMS-IV	2004	W	IFS-M-202211
		LCMS-V	2006	W	IFS-M-202211
		LCMS-VI	2010	Y	IFS-M-202211
		LCMS-VII	2015	Y	IFS-M-202211
ZWE	Zimbabwe	ICES	2011	Y	IFS-M-202211
		PICES	2017-2019	Y	IFS-M-202211