

Consumer Price Indices used in Global Poverty Measurement

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Abstract

Temporal deflators are needed to compare welfare aggregates over time, and thus to measure real changes in poverty. This note describes the sources of the consumer price indices that are used for every country included in the World Bank's estimates of global poverty, published in PovcalNet. These deflators are used to express welfare aggregates in domestic 2011 prices, for comparison with the 2011 PPP conversion factors.

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1. Introduction

To compare living standards over time, it is important to account for changes in the price level faced by households. With a positive rate of inflation, a Rupee received today will buy more goods than a Rupee received next year. Hence the consumption expenditure or income that are recorded at current prices in a household survey need to be deflated to a common base year before they can be compared over time. This deflation typically uses a consumer price index (CPI), which reflects changes in average prices in an economy by measuring the prices of a representative basket of goods.

This note describes the sources of the CPI data that are currently used by the World Bank in its global poverty estimates published in PovcalNet. In the simple framework described in Azevedo et al. (2018), this is referred to as the between-survey temporal adjustment.¹ Other components of the global price adjustment are described elsewhere; for example, Atamanov et al. (2018) describe the purchasing power parity exchange rates that are used in the global poverty estimates.

The next section provides an overview of the temporal deflators used in PovcalNet, while sections 3-5 go into more detail on each of the sources. Table A.1 in the Appendix gives the source of the deflator for all 164 countries for which the World Bank monitors poverty. This note, and especially Table A.1, will be updated as estimates are revised and new country-years are added.²

¹ In Azevedo et al. (2018), the between-survey temporal adjustment is denoted by $T_{c,a,t^b,t^{PPP}}^{BS}$. It captures the inflation between t^b , the common time period to which all welfare aggregates within a survey have been deflated, and t^{PPP} , the PPP reference year (currently 2011).

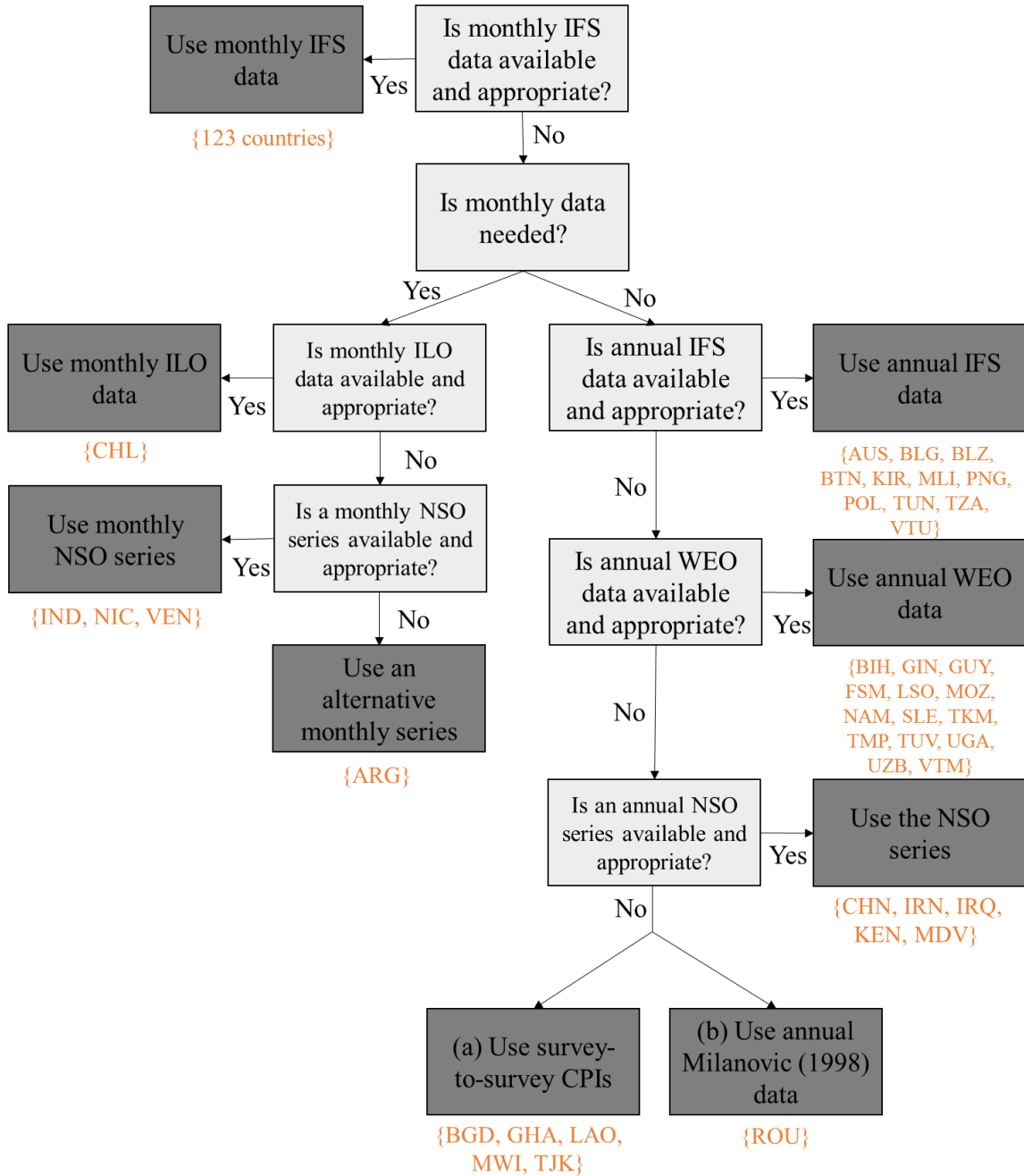
² In the report of the Commission on Global Poverty, Prof. Anthony Atkinson recommended that the World Bank, in conjunction with national and international partners, should work towards improving the quality of domestic CPIs with a particular attention to the prices faced by the poor (World Bank, 2017). We expect to update the CPIs as we make progress on these issues.

2. Overview of temporal deflators used

A variety of CPIs are used in the World Bank's monitoring of global poverty. This is necessary to account for the differences in data availability, data quality, and the timing of surveys. PovcalNet uses a decision tree to choose which CPIs to use for poverty monitoring, as summarized in Figure 1. The figure and the details described below pertain to the CPIs used for the September 2018 update of PovcalNet. As new information becomes available and CPI series get updated, occasionally some countries will move up and down the tree.

The CPI used in PovcalNet reflects changes in the domestic price level between the common time period to which the welfare aggregates in the survey may have been deflated (t^b) and 2011, the purchasing power parity (PPP) reference year (t^{PPP}) (also see Azevedo et al., 2018). Depending on the survey, t^b may be a month, a calendar year or a combination of two years, as explained below. Table A.1 in the Appendix lists the type (monthly, annual or combined annual) and source of CPI data for each country-year. The values of the CPI used can be found at <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/data.aspx>.

Figure 1. Decision tree over which temporal deflator to use



Note: The figure summarizes the decision process used to determine which deflator to use. If a country uses several sources, the country label (ISO country code) is placed at the source lowest in the tree. For example, for most of the countries listed under “Use annual WEO data”, monthly IFS data are used for most years but these data do not reach back far enough to cover the oldest survey years, where the WEO data are then used.

3. Baseline source: IMF's International Financial Statistics

The baseline source of CPI data is the IMF's International Financial Statistics database (IFS). The vintage of the IFS data used is updated annually in December of the previous year, i.e. the April and September 2018 PovcalNet updates use the December 2017 IFS vintage. The IFS contains monthly, quarterly, and annual CPIs. As a baseline, PovcalNet uses the monthly CPIs.

The monthly IFS CPIs are applied in four different ways, depending on whether the welfare aggregate has been deflated to a particular time period and depending on the timing of the fieldwork:

- 1) If the welfare aggregate of the survey has been deflated to a particular month (meaning that t^b denotes a month), then the relevant monthly CPI is used.
- 2) If the welfare aggregate has been deflated to annual average prices (meaning that t^b denotes a calendar year) or if the welfare aggregate has not been deflated but all fieldwork took place in the same calendar year, then the 12 monthly CPIs are averaged to form an annual CPI.³
- 3) If it is known that the survey spanned several months (and the welfare aggregate has not been deflated to a particular month), or if the welfare aggregate has been deflated to a range of months, then the average monthly CPIs of these particular months is used. For some countries, this method is also used when the survey spanned two years and the welfare aggregate has not been deflated.
- 4) In some countries where the survey spanned two years (and the welfare aggregate has not been deflated), the share of the fieldwork conducted in each year is used to compute a weighted annual CPI. These country-years appear with a decimal year in the

³ In several cases, creating annual CPIs by averaging the 12 monthly CPIs results in different CPIs than the annual CPIs provided by the IFS. For this reason, we always construct the annual series from the raw monthly CPIs (as long as the latter are available).

PovcalNet database. For example, PovcalNet lists a survey for the Gambia with year 2015.31, which implies that 69% of the fieldwork was conducted in 2015 while 31% of the fieldwork was conducted in 2016. The CPI applied to this survey is given by the following expression:

$$CPI_{2015.31}^{IFS} = 0.69 * \frac{1}{12} \sum_{i=1}^{12} CPI_{2015,i}^{IFS} + 0.31 * \frac{1}{12} \sum_{i=1}^{12} CPI_{2016,i}^{IFS} \quad (1)$$

where $CPI_{2016,i}^{IFS}$ is the IFS CPI in month i of 2016.

For 123 out of the 164 countries for which the World Bank monitors poverty, monthly IFS CPI data are the only source used.

In a further eleven countries, there is at least one year with a survey where IFS does not contain all the necessary monthly data, but it does contain the necessary annual data. This is the case for the entire series for Australia, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu, as well as for certain years for Bulgaria, Belize, Bhutan, Mali, Poland, Tunisia, and Tanzania.⁴ In these cases, the average monthly IFS CPIs are extended with the annual IFS CPIs.

4. Alternative international databases: WEO and ILO

In several cases, the monthly and annual IFS series do not reach back far enough to cover all the years for which PovcalNet monitors poverty in a country. In these cases, the alternative CPI chosen depends on whether monthly or annual data are needed. If monthly data are needed, the primary back-up source is the monthly CPIs from the International Labor Organization (ILO). For example, these are used in Chile prior to 2007 when IFS data are unavailable.

If only annual data are needed, the CPI series from the World Economic Outlook (WEO) are used as the primary back-up source. WEO CPIs are used in 14 countries (for some years): Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guinea, Guyana, Lesotho, Micronesia, Mozambique, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam. For

⁴ Bhutan 2003 is an exception. Here annual CPIs are available and monthly CPIs are not, but the annual CPI is incorrect. The annual CPI has been recomputed by averaging the Q2 and Q3 CPIs (Q4 is unavailable).

Micronesia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, and Uzbekistan, IFS data are not available at all and the entire CPI series is taken from the WEO.

5. Country-specific CPI series

In 15 countries, IFS, WEO and ILO data are either not available or not deemed appropriate for poverty monitoring. The CPIs used for these countries broadly fall into three categories: Series provided by National Statistical Offices (NSO's) (or other government agencies), CPI series from other sources, and alternative deflators between survey years.

5.1 NSO series

For eight countries, the CPIs are provided by NSOs (or other government agencies). This applies to China, India, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Maldives, Nicaragua, and Venezuela. For China and India, NSO CPIs are used since PovcalNet distinguishes between rural and urban inflation rates. For India, the two series are taken from the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The rural series is the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers while the urban series is the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers.⁵

In China, from 1981-2006, both the urban and rural CPIs are from the China Statistical Yearbooks.⁶ During the food price crisis around 2007-2008, food inflation in China was much higher than overall inflation in both rural and urban areas. Since the poor spent proportionally more on food than average, the urban and rural CPIs may not reflect the price increase for poor people. Therefore, from 2006 to 2010, the rural CPI is the weighted food and non-food CPI, using the consumption share of the poorest 5 percent as weights. Food and non-food CPIs are from China's Price Statistical Yearbooks while consumption shares are from the Yearbook of Rural Household Survey. From 2011 onwards, the rural CPI is derived from changes in the rural poverty line as reported in the 2016 Poverty Monitoring Report of Rural China. Similar to the rural CPIs, urban CPIs from 2006-2013 are weighted by food and non-food CPIs using

⁵ For a more general discussion around the choice of price deflators in India, see Box 6.3 in Jolliffe et al. (2015).

⁶ Rural CPIs are only available from 1985, from 1981-1984 the retail price index from the 2001 China Statistical Yearbook is used.

consumption shares of the poorest 5 percent as weights. Food and non-food CPIs are from China's Price Statistical Yearbook while consumption shares of the bottom 5 percent are from the China Urban Life and Price Yearbook. From 2014 onwards, since the food share of the bottom 5 percent is no longer published, the urban CPI is taken directly from the National Bureau of Statistics of China.⁷

5.2 Alternative country-specific series

In the case of Argentina, private estimates of inflation are used from 2007 to 2012 and official NSO sources otherwise. For Romania in 1989, IFS data are lacking and WEO reports inflation rates, which yield an unrealistically high survey mean in 1989. Therefore, we use the inflation rate reported in Milanovic (1998) which is judged to be more credible.

5.3 Alternative deflators between survey years only

Finally, in five countries (Bangladesh, Ghana, Laos, Malawi and Tajikistan), alternative deflators have been constructed to deflate between two survey years. This method is applied when no external CPI series exists or when no external CPI series is considered adequate for poverty monitoring, as these may not accurately reflect the changes in price levels experienced by the poor (also see Ferreira et al., 2016, p. 153). Methods differ across countries – in some countries the price data in the national CPI are reweighted using a consumption basket that matches the expenditures of the poor more closely, while in other countries the price index is the inflation implicit in the cost of basic needs poverty lines.⁸

What these methods have in common is that they provide an inflation rate between two survey years. Unless one of the two surveys occurred exactly in 2011, an additional CPI source (typically IFS data) is needed to compute the CPI series with 2011=1, the base year of the PPPs. In other words, while the IFS CPI series did not produce credible inflation rates between the two surveys, it can be used to extend the survey-based deflator to 2011, or to interpolate

⁷ This implies that rather than using the expenditure shares of the bottom 5 percent to weight the non-food and food CPI, the expenditure patterns of the entire urban population are used.

⁸ Olsen Lanjouw and Lanjouw (2001) propose such an index based on basic needs poverty lines. Also see Chapter 6 of Jolliffe et al. (2015).

in-between the two surveys. Suppose the first survey took place at time t_1 and the second survey took place at time t_2 . We can then distinguish between the following three scenarios:

- 1) If $t_1 < t_2 < 2011$, then IFS data (and if they are unavailable, WEO data) are used to construct a CPI series with base 2011=1. For example, in Tajikistan, a survey-based inflation rate is used between the 2004 and 2007 surveys. After 2007 IFS data are used to go from the 2007 value to 2011 and construct a full CPI series with value 2011=1.
- 2) Conversely, if $2011 < t_1 < t_2$, IFS CPIs are used between 2011 and t_1 .
- 3) If $t_1 < 2011 < t_2$, we need to make an assumption about how much of the inflation between t_1 and t_2 had occurred by 2011. PovcalNet uses the following formula:

$$\widetilde{CPI}_{2011} = \widetilde{CPI}_{t_1} + \frac{CPI_{2011}^{IFS} - CPI_{t_1}^{IFS}}{CPI_{t_2}^{IFS} - CPI_{t_1}^{IFS}} (\widetilde{CPI}_{t_2} - \widetilde{CPI}_{t_1}) \quad (2)$$

where \widetilde{CPI}_t is the alternative (survey-year) deflator. The fraction in equation 2 shows the share of total inflation between t_1 and t_2 that had occurred by 2011 according to IFS data. If, say, 20% of the IFS inflation had occurred by 2011, we assume that 20% of the survey-year inflation between year t_1 and t_2 had occurred by 2011. Once \widetilde{CPI}_{2011} is computed, the entire series can be rebased such that $\widetilde{CPI}_{2011} = 1$.

The third approach is used in Bangladesh. The alternative deflator shows an inflation rate of 41.7% between the 2010 and 2016 surveys.⁹ We can base this inflation rate at 2010 to create a CPI series where $\widetilde{CPI}_{2010} = 1$ and $\widetilde{CPI}_{2016} = 1.417$. IFS data suggest that 20.8% of the inflation between 2010 and 2016 had occurred by 2011. Hence, PovcalNet assumes an inflation rate of 8.7% between 2010 and 2011 (41.7%*20.8%), which yields $\widetilde{CPI}_{2011} = 1.087$. Now the series can be rebased to 2011, such that the final CPI value for 2010 is 0.92 (1/1.087), while the final CPI value for 2016 is 1.30 (1.417/1.087).

⁹ For a detailed discussion of the various price indices in Bangladesh and the implications for the trends in poverty rates, see Gimenez and Jolliffe (2014).

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Appendix

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

- **Code:** The 3-letter country code used by the World Bank: <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>
- **Country name:** Name of country
- **Year(s):** Welfare reporting year, i.e. the year for which the welfare has been reported. If the survey collects income for the previous year, it is the year prior to the survey. This is identical to the year variable used in PovcalNet.
- **CPI period:** Common time period to which the welfare aggregates in the survey have been deflated. The letter Y denotes that the CPI period is identical to the year column. When the welfare aggregate has been deflated to a particular month within the welfare reporting year, the month is indicated by a number between 1 and 12, preceded by an M, and similarly with a Q for quarters. The letter W indicates that a weighted CPI is used, as described in equation 1 in the main text.
- **CPI source:** Source of the deflator used. The source is given by the abbreviation, the frequency of the CPI, and the vintage; e.g. IFS-M-201712 denotes the monthly IFS database version December 2017. For country-specific deflators, the description is given in the text or further details are available upon request.

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

Code	Country name	Year(s)	CPI period	CPI source
AGO	Angola	All	W	IFS-M-201712
ALB	Albania	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
ARG	Argentina	1986-87	Y	NSO
		1991-2002	M9	NSO
		2003-06	M7-M12	NSO
		2007-14	M7-M12	Private estimates
		2016-	M7-M12	NSO
ARM	Armenia	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
AUS	Australia	All	Y	IFS-A-201712
AUT	Austria	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
AZE	Azerbaijan	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
BDI	Burundi	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
BEL	Belgium	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
BEN	Benin	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
BFA	Burkina Faso	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
BGD	Bangladesh	1983-88	W	WEO-A-201804
		1991-	Y or W	Survey
BGR	Bulgaria	1989	Y	IFS-A-201712
		1992-	Y	IFS-M-201712
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001-2004	Y	WEO-A-201804
		2007-	Y	IFS-M-201712
BLR	Belarus	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
BLZ	Belize	All	Y	IFS-A-201712
BOL	Bolivia	1990	W	IFS-M-201712
		1992, 1997, 2000-02, 2005	M11	IFS-M-201712
		Rest	M10	IFS-M-201712
BRA	Brazil	All	M9	IFS-M-201712
BTN	Bhutan	2003	Q2-Q3	IFS-Q-201712
		2007-	Y	IFS-M-201712
BWA	Botswana	All	W	IFS-M-201712
CAF	Central African Republic	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
CAN	Canada	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
CHE	Switzerland	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
CHL	Chile	1987	Y	ILO-M-201804
		1990-2006	M11	ILO-M-201804
		2009-	M11	IFS-M-201712
CHN	China – Rural	All	Y	NSO
CHN	China – Urban	All	Y	NSO
CIV	Cote d'Ivoire	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
CMR	Cameroon	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
COD	Congo, DR	All	W	IFS-M-201712
COG	Congo, Republic of	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
COL	Colombia	1988	Y	IFS-M-201712
		1989-2011	M11	IFS-M-201712

		2012	M9	IFS-M-201712
		2013-2015	M11	IFS-M-201712
		2016-	M8	IFS-M-201712
COM	Comoros	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
CPV	Cabo Verde	All	W	IFS-M-201712
		1981-1989	Y	IFS-M-201712
		1990-2014	M7	IFS-M-201712
CRI	Costa Rica	2015	M5	IFS-M-201712
		2016-	M7	IFS-M-201712
CYP	Cyprus	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
CZE	Czech Republic	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
DEU	Germany	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
DJI	Djibouti	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
DNK	Denmark	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
		1986-1989	Y	IFS-M-201712
		1992	M6	IFS-M-201712
		1996	M2	IFS-M-201712
		1997	M4	IFS-M-201712
		2000-	M9	IFS-M-201712
DOM	Dominican Republic			
DZA	Algeria	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
		1987	Y	IFS-M-201712
		1994	M6-M10	IFS-M-201712
		1995	M11	IFS-M-201712
		1998	M6	IFS-M-201712
		1999	(prev. year) M10-M9	IFS-M-201712
		2000-	M11	IFS-M-201712
ECU	Ecuador			
EGY	Egypt, Arab Republic of	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
ESP	Spain	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
EST	Estonia	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
ETH	Ethiopia	All	W	IFS-M-201712
FIN	Finland	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
FJI	Fiji	All	W	IFS-M-201712
FRA	France	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
FSM	Micronesia, FS	All	Y	WEO-A-201804
GAB	Gabon	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
GBR	United Kingdom	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
GEO	Georgia	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
		1987-1998	W	IFS-M-201712
		2005-	W	Survey
GHA	Ghana			
		1991-2002	Y or W	WEO-A-201804
		2007-	Y	IFS-M-201712
GIN	Guinea			
GMB	Gambia, The	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
GNB	Guinea-Bissau	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
GRC	Greece	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
		1986-1989	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
		1998	M8	IFS-M-201712
		2000	M6-M11	IFS-M-201712
		2006-	M7	IFS-M-201712
GTM	Guatemala			

GUY	Guyana	1992	W	WEO-A-201804
		1998-	Y	IFS-M-201712
		1986-1989	Y	IFS-M-201712
HND	Honduras	1990-1993	M5	IFS-M-201712
		1994	M9	IFS-M-201712
		1995-	M5	IFS-M-201712
HRV	Croatia	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
HTI	Haiti	All	M5	IFS-M-201712
HUN	Hungary	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
		1984-1999	Y	IFS-M-201712
IDN	Indonesia	2000-2007	M2	IFS-M-201712
		2008-	M3	IFS-M-201712
IND	India - Rural	All	Y	NSO
IND	India – Urban	All	Y	NSO
IRL	Ireland	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
IRN	Iran, Islamic Republic of	All	Y	NSO
IRQ	Iraq	All	Y or W	NSO
ISL	Iceland	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
ISR	Israel	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
ITA	Italy	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
		1988	M9	IFS-M-201712
JAM	Jamaica	1990-1993	M11-(next year) M3	IFS-M-201712
		1996	M5-M8	IFS-M-201712
		1999	M6-M8	IFS-M-201712
		2002-	M6	IFS-M-201712
JOR	Jordan	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
JPN	Japan	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
KAZ	Kazakhstan	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
KEN	Kenya	All	Y or W	NSO
KGZ	Kyrgyz Republic	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
KIR	Kiribati	All	Y	IFS-A-201712
KOR	Korea, Republic of	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
KSV	Kosovo	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
LAO	Lao PDR	1992-1997	W	WEO-A-201804
		2002-	W	Survey
LBN	Lebanon	All	W	IFS-M-201712
LBR	Liberia	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
LCA	St. Lucia	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
LKA	Sri Lanka	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
LSO	Lesotho	1986-1994	W	WEO-A-201804
		2002-	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
LTU	Lithuania	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
LUX	Luxembourg	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
LVA	Latvia	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
MAR	Morocco	All	W	IFS-M-201712
MDA	Moldova	All	Y	IFS-M-201712

MDG	Madagascar	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
MDV	Maldives	All	W	NSO
MEX	Mexico	All	M8	IFS-M-201712
MKD	Macedonia, FYR	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
MLI	Mali	1994	Y	IFS-A-201712
		2001-	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
MMR	Myanmar	All	M1	IFS-M-201712
MNE	Montenegro	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
MNG	Mongolia	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
MOZ	Mozambique	1996-2002	W	WEO-A-201804
		2008-	W	IFS-M-201712
MRT	Mauritania	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
MUS	Mauritius	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
MWI	Malawi	1997	W	IFS-M-201712
		2004-	W	Survey
MYS	Malaysia	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
NAM	Namibia	1993	W	WEO-A-201804
		2003-	W	IFS-M-201712
NER	Niger	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
NGA	Nigeria	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
NIC	Nicaragua	1993	M2	NSO
		1998	M6	NSO
		2001	M6	IFS-M-201712
		2005-2009	M8	IFS-M-201712
		2014	M8-M10	IFS-M-201712
NLD	Netherlands	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
NOR	Norway	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
NPL	Nepal	All	W	IFS-M-201712
PAK	Pakistan	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
PAN	Panama	1989	Y	IFS-M-201712
		1991, 2000, 2006	M6	IFS-M-201712
		2016	M5	IFS-M-201712
		Rest	M7	IFS-M-201712
PER	Peru	1985-1994	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
		1997-2002	M10-M12	IFS-M-201712
		2003	M5-M12	IFS-M-201712
		2004-	Y	IFS-M-201712
PHL	Philippines	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
PNG	Papua New Guinea	All	Y	IFS-A-201712
POL	Poland	1985-1987	Y	IFS-A-201712
		1989-	Y	IFS-M-201712
PRT	Portugal	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
PRY	Paraguay	1990	M7	IFS-M-201712
		1995	M8-M11	IFS-M-201712
		1997	(next year) M2	IFS-M-201712
		1999	M9	IFS-M-201712
		2001	M3	IFS-M-201712
		2002	M11	IFS-M-201712
		2003	M7	IFS-M-201712

		2004	M10	IFS-M-201712
		2005	M11	IFS-M-201712
		2006	M12	IFS-M-201712
		2007	M10	IFS-M-201712
		2008	M8	IFS-M-201712
		2009	M11	IFS-M-201712
		2010-2011	M10	IFS-M-201712
		2012	M2	IFS-M-201712
		2013-2014	M10	IFS-M-201712
		2015	Y	IFS-M-201712
		2016-	M4	IFS-M-201712
PSE	West Bank and Gaza	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
ROU	Romania	1989	Y	Milanovic (1999)
		1992-	y	IFS-M-201712
RUS	Russian Federation	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
RWA	Rwanda	All	W	IFS-M-201712
SDN	Sudan	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
SEN	Senegal	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
SLB	Solomon Islands	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
SLE	Sierra Leone	1989-2003	W	WEO-A-201804
		2011-	Y	IFS-M-201712
SLV	El Salvador	1989	Y	IFS-M-201712
		1991	M10-(next year) M4	IFS-M-201712
		1995-1999	Y	IFS-M-201712
		2000-2007	M12	IFS-M-201712
		2008-	M11	IFS-M-201712
SRB	Serbia	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
SSD	South Sudan	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
STP	Sao Tome and Principe	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
SUR	Suriname	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
SVK	Slovak Republic	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
SVN	Slovenia	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
SWE	Sweden	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
SWZ	Swaziland	All	W	IFS-M-201712
SYC	Seychelles	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
SYR	Syrian Arab Republic	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
TCD	Chad	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
TGO	Togo	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
THA	Thailand	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
TJK	Tajikistan	1999	Y	WEO-A-201804
		2003-2007	Y	Survey
		2009-	Y	IFS-M-201712
TKM	Turkmenistan	All	Y	WEO-A-201804
TLS	Timor-Leste	2001	Y	WEO-A-201804
		2007-	Y	IFS-M-201712
TON	Tonga	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
TUN	Tunisia	1985	Y	IFS-A-201712

		1990-	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
TUR	Turkey	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
TUV	Tuvalu	All	Y	WEO-A-201804
TZA	Tanzania	1991 2000-	Y Y or W	IFS-A-201712 IFS-M-201712
UGA	Uganda	1989-1992 1996-	W W	WEO-A-201804 IFS-M-201712
UKR	Ukraine	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
URY	Uruguay	1981-1989 1992-	Y (prev. year) M12	IFS-M-201712 IFS-M-201712
USA	United States	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
UZB	Uzbekistan	All	Y	WEO-A-201804
VEN	Venezuela	1981-1989 1992-	Y M12	NSO NSO
VNM	Vietnam	1992 1998 2002-	W W M1	WEO-A-201804 IFS-M-201712 IFS-M-201712
VUT	Vanuatu	All	Y	IFS-A-201712
WSM	Samoa	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
YEM	Yemen, Republic of	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
ZAF	South Africa	1993-2000, 2008 2005, 2010-	Y or W (next year) M6	IFS-M-201712 IFS-M-201712
ZMB	Zambia	All	Y or W	IFS-M-201712
ZWE	Zimbabwe	All	Y	IFS-M-201712
MLT	Malta	All	Y	IFS-M-201712