

# Measuring Global Poverty

## Implications of the recommendations of the Commission on Global Poverty for the World Bank

The World Bank

The Poverty and Equity Global Practice

Global Solutions Group on Welfare Measurement and Statistical Capacity



**WORLD BANK GROUP**

JOÃO PEDRO AZEDO  
POVERTY & EQUITY GLOBAL PRACTICE  
*(SUMMARIZING ONGOING JOINT WORK BY POVERTY  
& EQUITY GLOBAL PRACTICE AND DEC POVERTY)*

# Overview: The Commission on Global Poverty

## MANDATE – Advise the World Bank on two questions:

- I. What should be the interpretation going forward of the definition of extreme poverty, set in 2015 at 1.90 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)-adjusted dollars a day per person in 2015, in real terms?
- II. What choices should the World Bank make regarding complementary poverty measures to be tracked and made available to policy-makers?

## COMPOSITION

The commission included 24 expert members and was led by Prof. Anthony Atkinson.

## OUTCOME

- The “Atkinson report” was published in October 2016, and contains 21 recommendations.  
*Monitoring Global Poverty. Report of the Commission on Global Poverty. World Bank (2017)*
- The Bank committed to implement recommendations in three areas.

# 1. Facilitating communication on global poverty updates

## *Refer to the “International Poverty Line” (IPL), not the \$1.90 line*

Will reduce the chance of confusion that arises when journalists or others convert the dollar line to national currencies using market (rather than PPP) exchange rates

IPL can be expressed in local currencies in individual countries to improve clarity and relevance

## *Not re-estimate IPL with future PPP conversion factors, but only adjust the value of the IPL with national measures of inflation (Lock in 2011 PPPs)*

Avoids the unpredictability caused by revision of global poverty trends after every new ICP round;

However, the Bank leaves open the possibility of using future PPP rounds in case of **clear improvements** and if the methodology is **stabilized over two successive ICP rounds**.

*See Annex for full text of relevant recommendations (recs. 1 and 10)*

## 2. Expanding indicators for continued relevance as countries develop

### *Account for a societal notion of poverty, by combining absolute and relative measures*

- Fulfills the need for an international PL that continues to be relevant as countries develop, where poverty thresholds are higher in countries with higher incomes;
- Valuable for continued welfare measurement in Middle Income Countries;
  - Monitor global poverty based on such an “upper bound” **weakly-relative poverty line**, similar to Ravallion-Chen (2011)
  - Fixed higher (than IPL) lines, establishing welfare standards relevant for **lower and upper middle income groups** – replacing existing Regional PLs

### *Monitor nonmonetary dimensions & multi-dimensional index*

- Addresses the need to monitor **non-monetary measures of welfare** in a way that takes into account **overlaps in deprivations**, also likely to be more relevant (than IPL) for MICs
  - Along with monetary poverty, the Bank will track some nonmonetary indicators and aggregate using a multi-dimensional index
  - Multi-dimensional index will **combine monetary (consumption/income) and non-monetary (e.g. education, access to services) domains** – a key difference with OPHI and UNDP MPIs that include only non-monetary domains

### 3. Anchoring poverty monitoring more closely to the country context

*Produce National Poverty Statistics Reports (or Country Poverty Briefs) for each country*

- Improve integration of national and international poverty narratives, to ground poverty analysis in country context and improve transparency
- 1 or 2 page Country Poverty Briefs, modified from existing “at-a-glance” briefs

# The Bank will thus develop three new types of welfare standards

## I. “Societal” or “Weakly-relative” Poverty Line (SPL)

- Global reporting using a poverty line that is relevant for countries at all income levels

## II. Income Class Poverty Lines (ICPL) (to be released first)

- Provide additional options for benchmarks to countries and Regions

## III. Multidimensional Poverty Measure (MPM)

- Incorporating monetary *and* non-monetary dimensions of welfare into a poverty measure at country level

National poverty lines will continue to be the standard for monitoring poverty and conducting dialogue at the country level

# “Societal” or “Weakly-relative” Poverty Line

## Rationale

“To the extent that poverty means a low level of welfare and welfare depends on relative consumption as well as own consumption, higher monetary poverty lines will be needed in richer countries to reach the same level of welfare”  
(Ravallion, 2016)

## Approach

*A country’s national poverty line reflects its societal notion of poverty, which is in turn related to its level of development*

*Using the SPL to monitor global poverty implies different thresholds will be used for each country depending on its position on the median income scale, which will then be aggregated to produce a global number.*

SPL is based on the best fit on a **database of harmonized national Poverty Lines** (Jolliffe and Prydz, 2016)

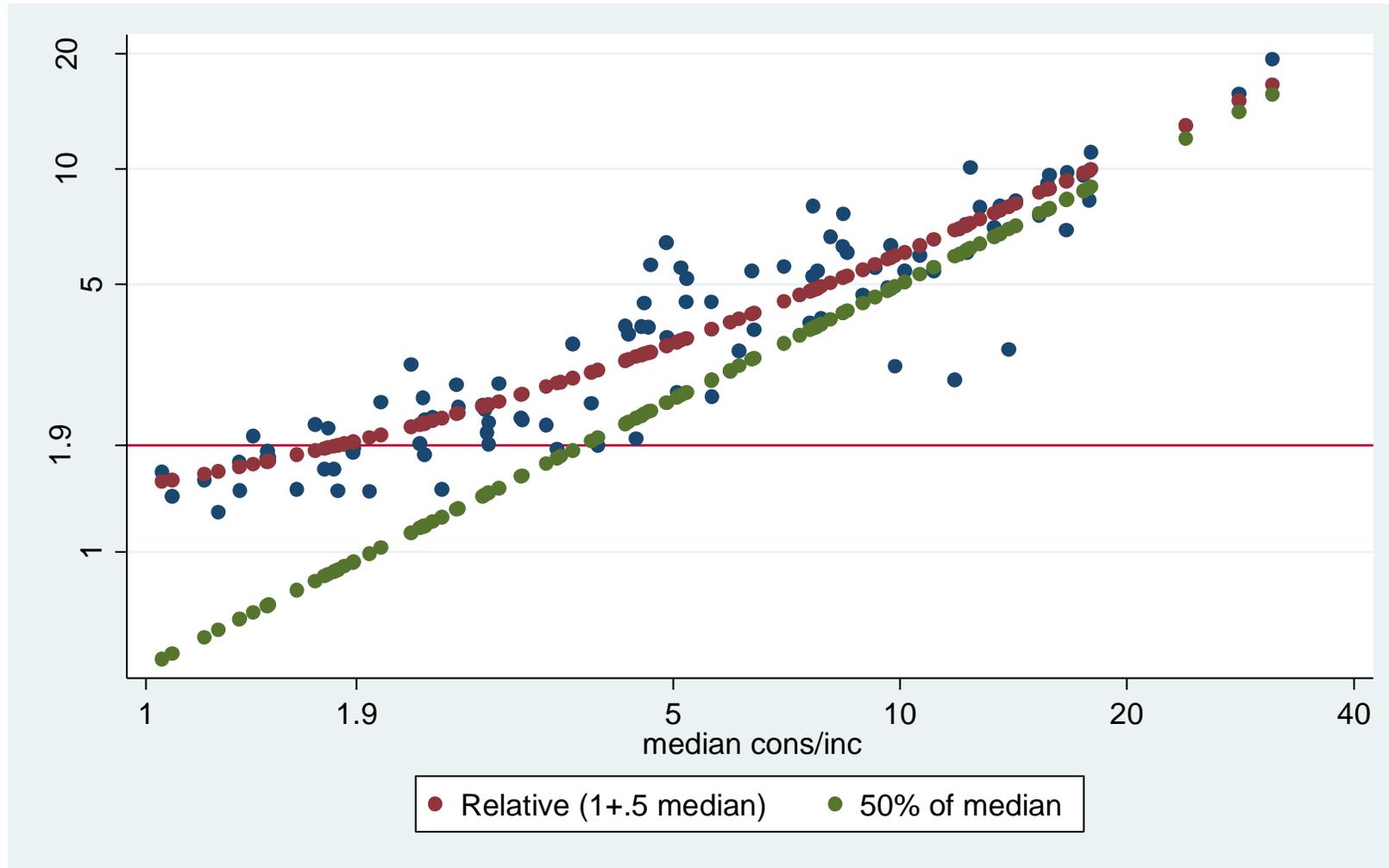
SPL is identical to IPL for countries below a certain threshold of median per capita income, and rising with median income above that threshold

*Selected SPL:  $\max \{1.90, 1+0.5 * \text{median}\}$*

- IPL, when median per capita income  $< 1.80$
- Upward sloping, when median per capita income  $> 1.80$ .
  - ✓ Slope (w.r.t. median of per capita income) =  $\frac{1}{2}$

*Reference: Jolliffe and Prydz, “Societal Poverty: A Relative and Relevant Measure”. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 8073.*

# The selected SPL seems to be a good fit for national poverty lines



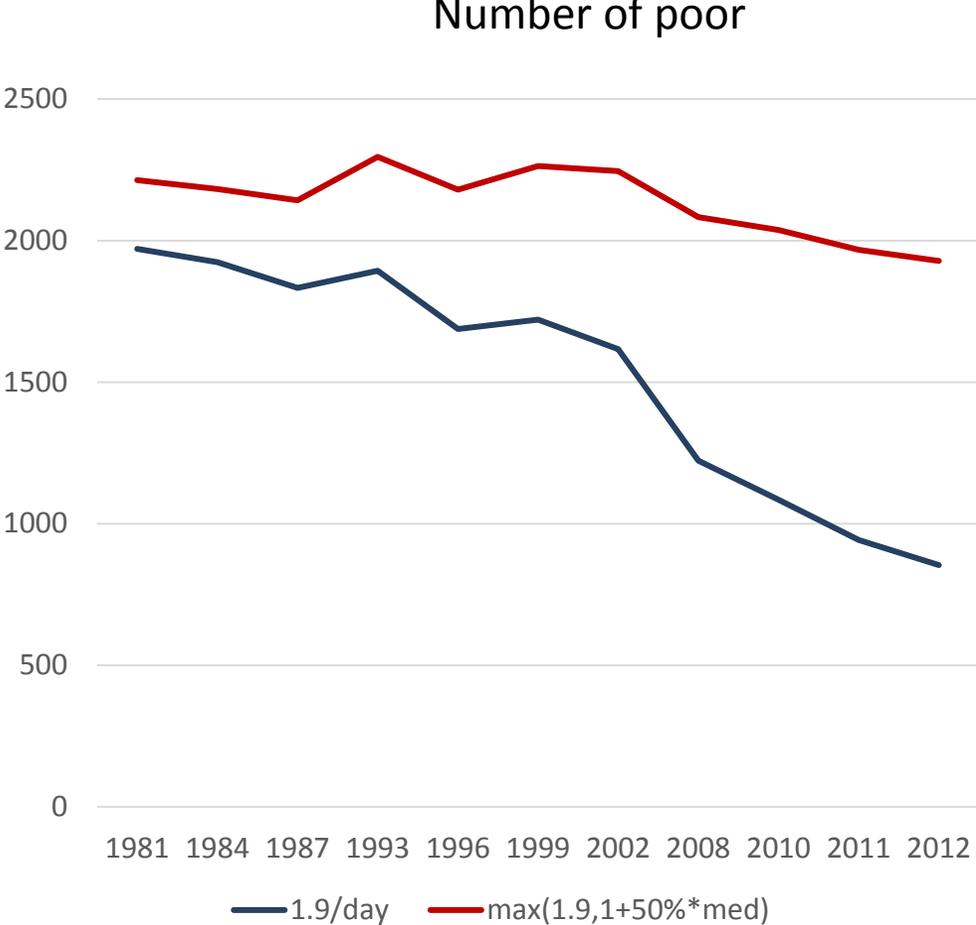
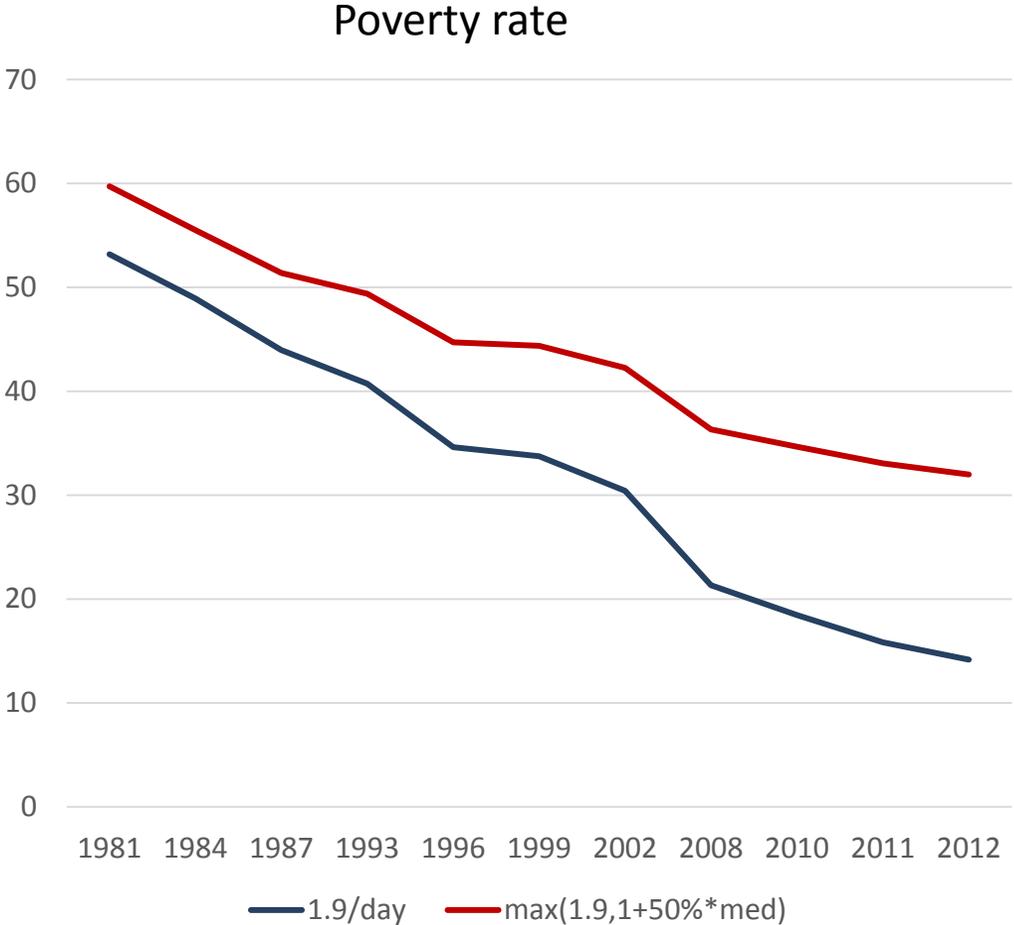
## Comparing

National poverty lines (blue),  
 $\$1 + 0.5 * \text{median}$  (red),  
 $0.5 * \text{median}$  (green)

Strongly relative line  
( $0.5 * \text{median}$ ) seems to be too  
low for poor countries

( $\$1 + 0.5 * \text{median}$ ) fits rich and  
poor countries better

# Comparing global poverty trends using IPL and SPL



Source: Jolliffe and Prydz, "Poverty Counts: The Future of Global Poverty Monitoring at the World Bank". DEC Policy Research Talk, April 10, 2017

# Income Class Poverty Lines

## Rationale

Large variations in poverty within most Regions because of countries at very different levels of development – hence the choice to define poverty lines by income class

Will provide Regions with more options for benchmarks, which can also be used for cross-regional comparisons

## Approach

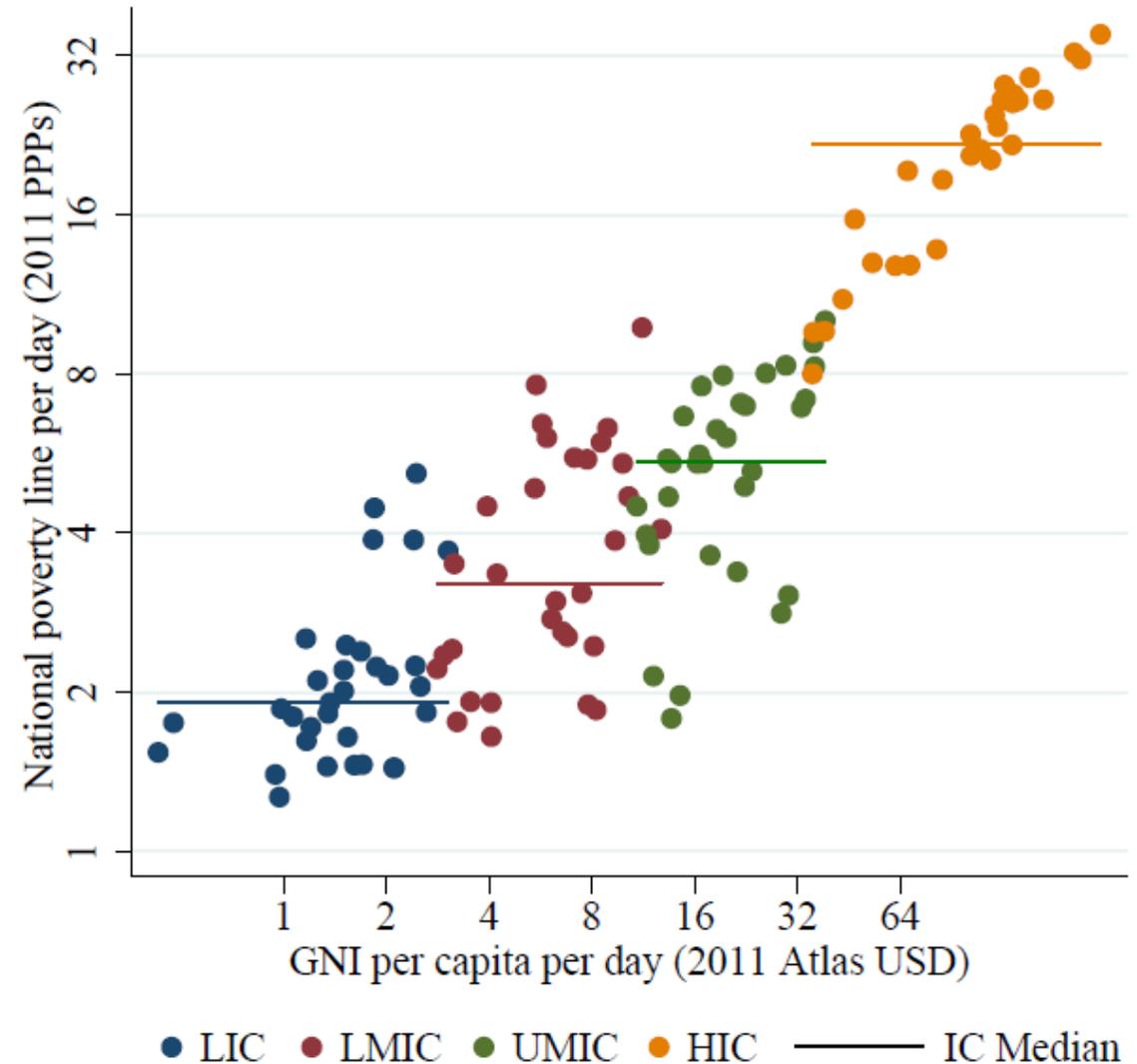
Anchored on national harmonized poverty lines to ensure consistency between the national poverty rates of countries and the welfare aggregate used for the Global Poverty Monitoring

Two ICPLs: (1) Lower Middle Income: \$ 3.2; and, (2) Upper Middle Income: \$ 5.5.

*Each ICPL is chosen as the median of the national PLs of the countries in that income class*

\$1.90 or IPL remains income-class line for Low Income

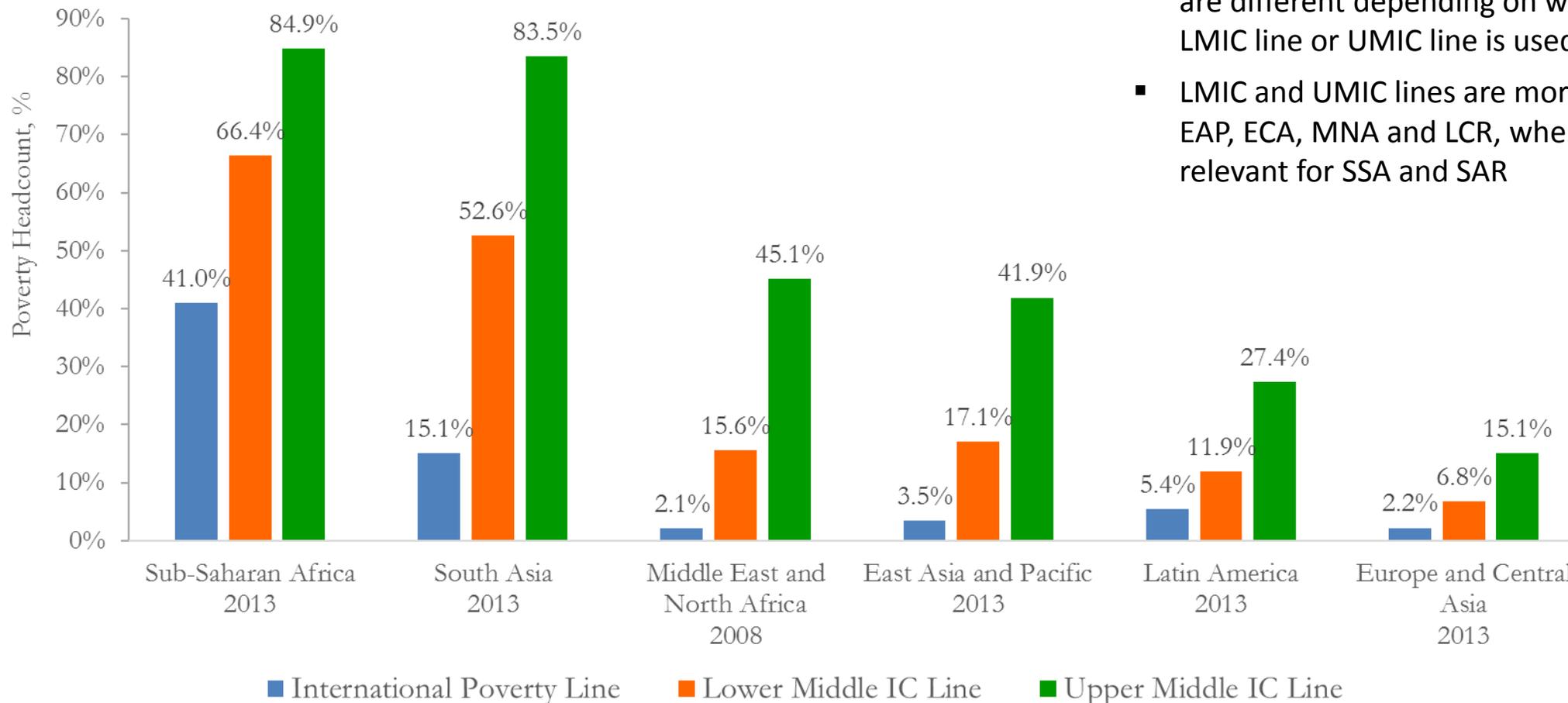
ICPLs will remain frozen between updates of the \$1.90 IPL



Reference: Jolliffe and Prydz (2016). "Estimating International Poverty Lines from Comparable National Thresholds," *Journal of Economic Inequality*, 14(2): 185-98.

# Regional poverty comparisons with LMIC and UMIC lines are similar but not identical to the ranking with IPL

## Regional Poverty Rates



- The relative rankings of MNA, EAP and LCR are different depending on whether IPL, LMIC line or UMIC line is used
- LMIC and UMIC lines are more relevant for EAP, ECA, MNA and LCR, whereas IPL is most relevant for SSA and SAR

# Multidimensional Poverty Measure

## Rationale

When there are at least two welfare dimensions of interest between which there are no natural aggregators (e.g. prices)

When correlations between the two dimensions matter

## Approach

Include monetary dimension (IPL as cutoff for deprivation)

Select non-monetary dimensions according to certain principles:

- *Complementing the monetary domain*, i.e. not included in consumption aggregate due to the lack of relative prices
- *Relevance*: conforms to a broadly held notion that it matters for welfare
- *Data*: must be available (for each country) from the same source for all monetary and non-monetary domains
- *Parsimony*: for clarity and simplicity

Select an appropriate method for weighting and aggregation within and across domains

Deliberate and sequential approach, starting with a few pilot countries

	Dimension	Cutoffs
<b>1</b>	Household consumption / income	\$1.90
<b>2</b>	Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- School attainment of adults</li> <li>- School enrollment of children (ages 6-15)</li> </ul>	Primary complete All enrolled
<b>3</b>	Access to public services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water</li> <li>- Electricity</li> <li>- Sanitation</li> </ul>	Piped indoor / plot Any access Any improved

*Additional dimensions (e.g. quality-adjusted years of education, health and security) may be possible for a subset of countries*

*Consultations with sector experts planned on indicators and cutoffs (standards) under each dimension*

# Implementation process and timeline

## 1. Technical work

- DEC-Poverty and Equity GP collaboration (joint working group + selected advisors)

## 2. Sequential approach

- Income-class poverty lines and rates: 2017 Annual Meetings
  - Work ongoing
  - Consultations with key stakeholders – ongoing
- Weakly relative poverty line and rate + multidimensional poverty indicator: PSPR 2018 (2018 Annual Meetings)
  - Work planned in 2017 H2 + 2018 H1
  - Consultations with key stakeholders planned for 2018 H1

# Implementation process and timeline (continued)

## 3. Planned products

### ➤ Country Poverty Briefs / National Poverty Statistics Reports

- Move from current Poverty and Equity at a Glance to 2-pager [see [template](#)]
- Content: national and international poverty measures, including IPL, SPL, ICL, and MPI
- Periodicity: AMs and SMs (starting October 2017)

### ➤ MPOs

- Content: IPL + ICL (actuals + nowcast + 3 year projections)
- Periodicity: AMs and SMs

### ➤ Poverty & Shared Prosperity report

- Content:
  - Global poverty and shared prosperity updates (as in 2016)
  - Global poverty profiles (as in 2016)
  - Weakly relative poverty and multidimensional poverty updates (to be introduced in 2018)
  - Global poverty profile
  - [Special topic]
- Periodicity: Every two years

**Strong focus on ensuring consistency in data presented across all 3 products**

COUNTRY BRIEF

BRAZIL

POVERTY & SHARED PROSPERITY

POVERTY	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line <sup>1</sup>	8.9 (18.0 millions)	2013
International Line <sup>2</sup> (4.1 in LCU or US\$1.9PPP)	4.9 (10.0 millions)	2015
Lower Middle IC <sup>2</sup> (7.0 in LCU or US\$3.2PPP)	9.4 (19.4 millions)	2015
Upper Middle IC <sup>2</sup> (12.0 in LCU or US\$5.5PPP)	22.1 (45.5 millions)	2015
Shared Prosperity <sup>2</sup>	6.1	2009-2014
Shared Prosperity Premium <sup>2</sup>	2.1	2009-2014

INEQUALITY		
Gini index <sup>2</sup>	0.51	2015
Theil index <sup>2</sup>	0.54	2015

GDP GROWTH		
GDP per capita growth (%) <sup>1</sup>	12.6	2009-2014

Sources: (1) WDI, (2) LACTSD using PNAD-2015 (SEDLAC).  
Note:  
LCU: Local currency unit; IC: Income Class Lines  
International Poverty Line has been updated to \$1.90 per person per day (as of October 2015)  
Shared Prosperity: Average annualized growth of the bottom 40% of the population in a 5 years interval  
Shared Prosperity Premium: the difference between the average growth of the bottom 40 and the average growth of the total population  
Income welfare aggregate and poverty lines are based on US\$2011 PPP

KEY FINDINGS

I. Poverty trends  
a. Recent developments  
b. Possible determinants for the changes in poverty indicators  
c. Example: PPO report for GDO (<http://www.worldbank.org/region/latam/imp>)  
Poverty at 2009 PPP US\$2.5 per day fell to 31.2 percent in 2015, continuing a decline that began in 2010 (when poverty peaked at 46.7 percent). Estimates suggest poverty declined further in 2016, although at a slower pace because of modest economic growth. During 2013-15, poverty reduction was largely driven by a combination of strong growth in the construction and non-eligible sectors, both of which employ a large number of unskilled workers, and an increase in agricultural income.

II. Shared Prosperity trends  
a. Recent developments  
b. Possible determinants for the changes in poverty indicators  
c. Example: Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2016 (<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10966/25076/91761464609563.pdf>)  
The shared prosperity premium in Brazil was positive (2009-14), at 2.1 percentage points; yet, the bottom 40 gained only an extra US\$1.26 a day, while the population as a whole gained an extra US\$3.25 on average. In Russia (2007-12), a small positive shared prosperity premium translated into a gain of US\$2.50 among the bottom 40, and a gain of US\$5.49 at the national mean. The more unequal a country is initially, the less effective a positive shared prosperity premium becomes in offsetting inequality.

III. Inequality trends  
a. Recent developments  
b. Possible determinants for the changes in poverty indicators  
c. Example: Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2016 (<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10966/25076/91761464609563.pdf>)  
\*Note: Between 2002 and 2010, GDP growth averaged 5.7 percent a year, while GDP per capita growth averaged 1.5 percent. During the period, the growth in the economy was largely inclusive and translated into substantial poverty and inequality declines. Thus, the reduction in inequality was assisted, underscored by a 7 point decrease in the Gini index between 2001 and 2010.\*

\*National poverty lines are provided by each national statistical office. Projection for poverty rates are provided in Macro Poverty Outlook (MPO) reports from the link below.  
<http://macro-poverty-outlook.worldbank.org/>

Further details on Gini and Theil Index can be found in:  
<http://filesresources.worldbank.org/PGDP/Resources/PovertyManual.pdf>

NATIONAL DATA

Brazil does not have an official poverty line. The common practice is to use the administrative poverty lines of R\$90 (extreme poverty) and R\$140 (moderate poverty) per capita per month, used for eligibility in the Bolsa Familia program and the Brasil Sem Miséria plan of the Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS). Based on the 2014 National Household Sample Survey (PNAD) collected annually and made available publicly by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), and with monthly income per capita as the measure of welfare, the extreme poverty rate in Brazil in 2014 was 2.8% (using the R\$70 poverty line) and 7.4% (using the R\$140 poverty line).

Data and methodology: source differences in terms of the values of line, definition and components of the welfare aggregate, use of temporal and spatial deflation for both the line and the welfare measure

II. Usage: When and Why National and International Poverty Measurement methodologies should be used.

Note: International Dollar a day is based on the 1.90 PPP/USD, using the welfare aggregate derive by the Global Poverty Working Group. For details on the methodology please reach out to your Regional Team for Statistical Development

KEY INDICATORS

	Total	International Line Poor	International Line Non-Poor	Lower Middle IC Poor	Lower Middle IC Non-Poor	Upper Middle IC Poor	Upper Middle IC Non-Poor	Relative Group Bottom 40%	Relative Group Top 60%	Year
<b>Demographics</b>										
Share of total population (%)	100%	5%	95%	9.4%	91%	22%	78%	40%	60%	2015
% of group living in rural areas	15%	34%	14%	33%	13%	27%	22%	12%	11%	2015
% of group living in urban areas	85%	66%	86%	67%	87%	73%	78%	88%	89%	2015
% of households with 4+ members	52%	68%	51%	75%	50%	74%	68%	46%	41%	2015
Dependency Ratio: Children (0-14)/15-64 members	0.31	0.66	0.29	0.68	0.27	0.61	0.51	0.23	0.19	2015
Dependency Ratio: Elderly 65+/15-64 members	0.14	0.03	0.15	0.02	0.15	0.03	0.06	0.17	0.19	2015
Share of households with Female Head	38%	45%	37%	43%	37%	42%	41%	36%	35%	2015
Average household size	3.74	4.67	3.70	4.88	3.62	4.70	4.42	3.47	3.29	2015
<b>Education (% of population aged 16+)</b>										
Proportion of group with no education (%)	5%	7%	5%	7%	5%	6%	7%	5%	5%	2015
Proportion of group with primary (%)	42%	60%	41%	60%	40%	56%	53%	36%	39%	2015
Proportion of group with secondary (%)	34%	28%	34%	29%	34%	32%	35%	34%	34%	2015
Proportion of group with tertiary/post-secondary (%)	19%	6%	19%	4%	20%	5%	6%	26%	22%	2015
<b>Access to Economic Opportunities</b>										
Labor force participation rate(% of population aged 15-64)	71%	52%	72%	56%	73%	62%	59%	77%	74%	2015
Employment rate (% of population aged 15-64)	64%	30%	66%	39%	66%	50%	45%	73%	69%	2015
Employment in agriculture (% of population aged 15-64 and employed)	13%	65%	12%	52%	11%	25%	35%	8%	9%	2015
Unemployment (% of population aged 15-64)	10%	41%	9%	30%	9%	19%	23%	6%	7%	2015
Self-employed (% of population aged 15-64)	22%	32%	22%	35%	21%	26%	29%	20%	21%	2015
<b>Total household income</b>										
Share of income from pensions										
Share of income from labor										
<b>Access to Services (% of population)</b>										
Home phone	35%	8%	36%	8%	37%	11%	16%	41%	47%	2015
Cell phone	93%	82%	94%	84%	94%	89%	91%	95%	95%	2015
PC	49%	15%	50%	15%	52%	21%	28%	57%	62%	2015
Access to electricity	100%	99%	100%	99%	100%	99%	99%	100%	100%	2015
Piped Water										
Sanitation										

Source: LACTSD using PNAD-2015 (SEDLAC). N/A - Not available in Global Micro Database. Cell left blank if it has less than 30 observations.

HARMONIZATION

The numbers presented in this brief are based on a regional data harmonization effort known as Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (SEDLAC); a joint effort of the World Bank and CEDLAS at the National University of La Plata (Argentina). Although it is based on official household datasets, the SEDLAC methodology is intended to increase cross-country comparable statistics rather than collect or replicate official socioeconomic indicators. For this reason, numbers discussed here may differ from official statistics reported by governments and national offices of statistics. SEDLAC includes 18 countries and over 300 household surveys from the 1990s to the present. A number of Caribbean countries are not included in the SEDLAC project due to lack of data availability. Surveys in SEDLAC have about 100 variables on demographics, income, employment and education. Since income-based welfare aggregate is widely used in the region for official poverty estimates, income-based microdata is shared with Povcalnet.

Source: LACTSD

DATA

Please note that whenever possible, data is from harmonized internationally comparable sources. All data is as of 2/18/2016.

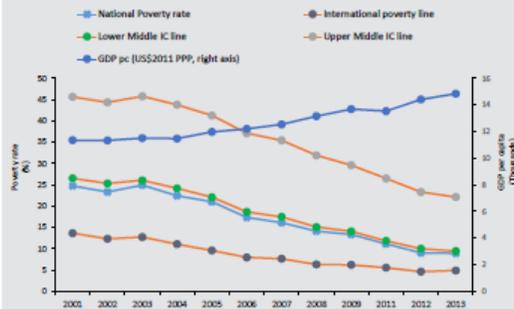
WANT TO KNOW MORE?

To learn more about these indicators contact the ICA Team for Statistical Development ([icastat@worldbank.org](mailto:icastat@worldbank.org)). To access the underlying microdata visit the ICA Data Portal at <http://icadataportal/>.

POVERTY

POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATIO, 2000-2014

Source: LACTSD using PNAD (SEDLAC).



SHARED PROSPERITY

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION OF SHARED PROSPERITY VALUES, CIRCA 2009-2014

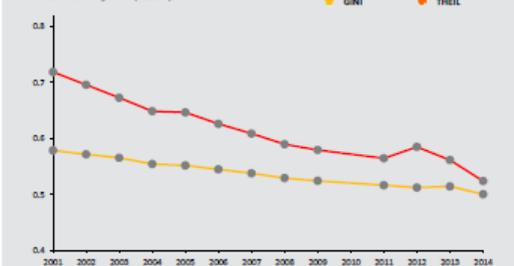
Source: LACTSD using PNAD (SEDLAC).



INEQUALITY

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2001-2014

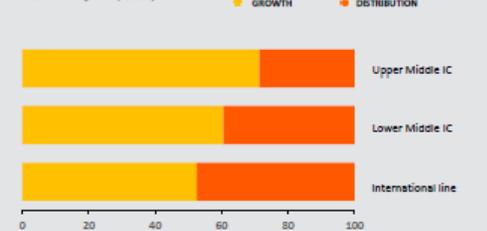
Source: LACTSD using PNAD (SEDLAC).



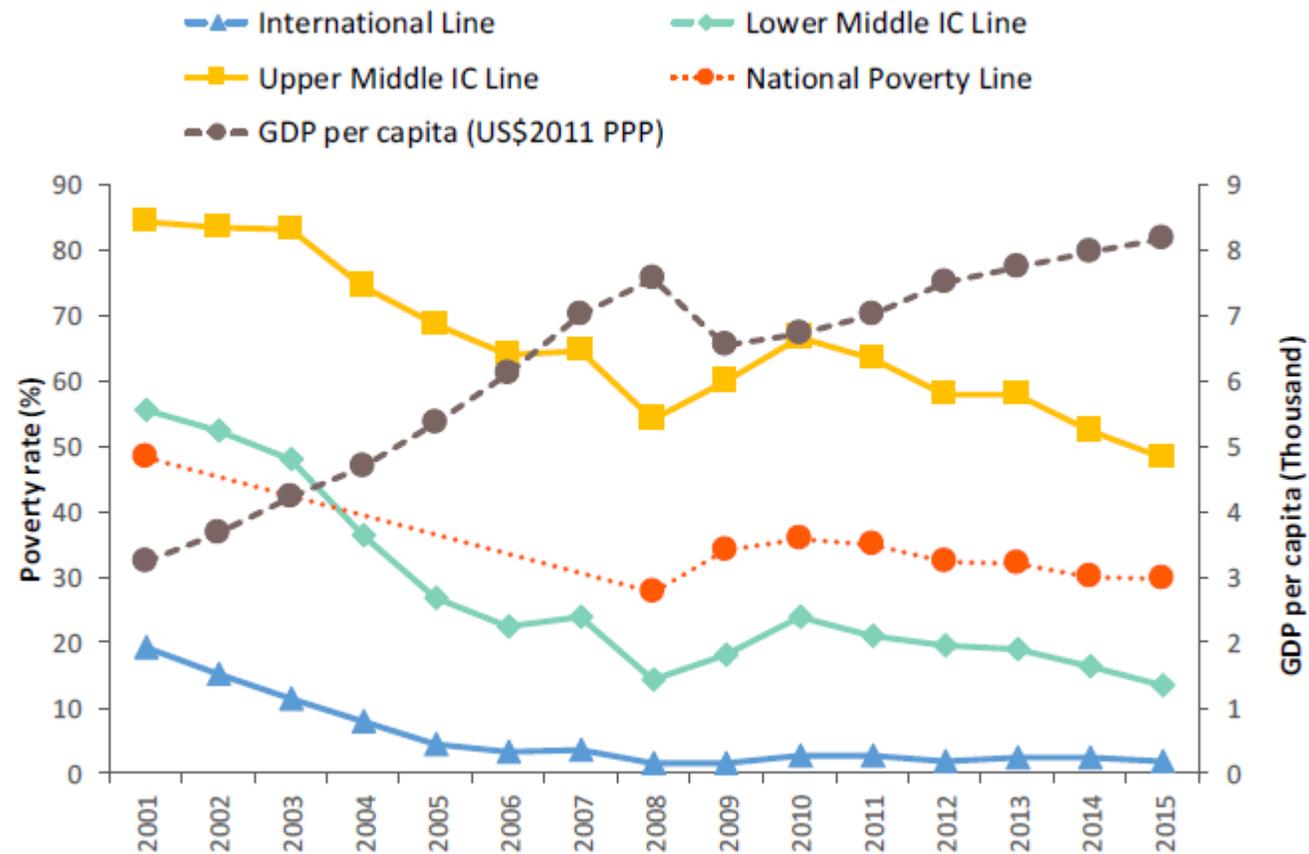
CONTRIBUTORS

% CONTRIBUTION TO POVERTY REDUCTION, 2009-2014

Source: LACTSD using PNAD (SEDLAC).



# Comparison of the National and International Poverty Lines



# Example of the write up on Poverty Data Albania

The World Bank's international poverty rates are based on the "dollar a day" methodology and are comparable across countries and years. The guiding principle of international poverty lines is to count the number of poor people in the world in terms of some absolute standard and to measure progress on global goals set by the World Bank, the United Nations, and other development partners. The levels and trends of the national and international poverty rates can differ because i) the income or consumption aggregate is estimated using different methodologies (for example, per capita vs adult equivalence scales); ii) the poverty lines are different: either the poverty threshold is set at different levels (absolute poverty lines) or the national line is a function of the income distribution in any given year and therefore changes over time (relative poverty lines). In the latter, the national poverty rates are not necessarily indicative of absolute trends in welfare over time, as is the case with international poverty lines.

The most recent national poverty data available for Albania is for 2012, when the last Living Standard Measurement Study (LSMS) survey was conducted by the Institute of Statistics (INSTAT). National poverty figures are consumption-based using per capita consumption, and the absolute poverty line was estimated using the cost of basic needs methodology. The country has recently implemented the income-based EU SILC to align its welfare monitoring to those of EU countries, with the first results to be published in October 2017.

# Key Indicators and Poverty (**Pilot only**)

KEY INDICATORS	Total	International Line		Lower Middle ICL		Upper Middle ICL		Relative Group		Year
		Poor	Non-Poor	Poor	Non-Poor	Poor	Non-Poor	Bottom 40%	Top 60%	
<b>Demographics</b>										
Share of total population (%)	100%	1%	99%	8%	92%	39%	61%	40%	60%	2012
% of group living in rural areas	46%	45%	46%	45%	46%	48%	45%	48%	45%	2012
% of group living in urban areas	54%	55%	54%	55%	54%	52%	55%	52%	55%	2012
% of households with 4+ members	59%	96%	58%	95%	57%	86%	47%	86%	46%	2012
Dependency Ratio: Children (0-14)/15-64 members	0.30	0.48	0.30	0.49	0.28	0.43	0.22	0.43	0.22	2012
Dependency Ratio: Elderly 65+/15-64 members	0.17	0.05	0.17	0.11	0.17	0.13	0.19	0.13	0.19	2012
Share of households with Female Head	12%	15%	12%	8%	13%	9%	14%	9%	14%	2012
Average household size	3.88	6.00	3.87	5.85	3.77	5.02	3.39	5.00	3.38	2012
<b>Education (% of population aged 16+)</b>										
Proportion of group with no education (%)	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2012
Proportion of group with primary (%)	46%	73%	45%	59%	45%	54%	41%	54%	41%	2012
Proportion of group with secondary (%)	37%	21%	37%	34%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	2012
Proportion of group with tertiary/post-secondary (%)	17%	4%	17%	6%	18%	9%	21%	9%	21%	2012
<b>Access to Economic Opportunities (% of population aged 15-64)</b>										
Labor force participation rate	50%	43%	50%	43%	51%	47%	52%	47%	52%	2012
Employment rate	37%	16%	37%	21%	38%	29%	41%	29%	41%	2012
Employment rate in agriculture (% of employed)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Self-employed rate (% of employed)	28%		28%	30%	28%	28%	29%	28%	28%	2012

## Annex: Key recommendations of the Commission on Global Poverty that WBG intends to readily adopt

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*Reference: A Cover Note to the Report of the Commission on Global Poverty, by Paul Romer, Ana Revenga, and Francisco Ferreira (October 18, 2016)*

# Recommendations accepted by the Bank

- **Recommendation 1:** The global extreme poverty standard should be cited in general terms as “the International Poverty Line,” and expressed in each country in terms of the currency of that country.
- **Recommendation 2:** There should be National Poverty Statistics Reports (NPSR) for each country, giving the Global Poverty estimates, explaining the local currency value of the International Poverty Line and the relation to the official poverty line(s) in that country (where they exist), considering how the trends in poverty measured according to the International Poverty Line relate to those shown by national statistics, and incorporating a set of World Bank Complementary Indicators, as proposed in chapter 2 of this Report.
- **Recommendation 10:** The global poverty estimates should be updated up to 2030 on the basis of the International Poverty Line for each country set in local currency, and updated in line with the change in the national CPI or, where available, national index of prices for the poor; the estimates would not be revised in the light of new rounds of the ICP.
- **Recommendation 11:** The Bank should publish, alongside the global poverty count, a portfolio of Complementary Indicators, including a multidimensional dashboard of outcome indicators, where the number of such indicators should be sufficiently small that they can receive prominence in public debate and in policy making; the selection of the Complementary Indicators should be based on an explicit set of principles, and the implementation of these principles should follow external consultation, including with the proposed external audit body.

# Recommendations accepted by the Bank

- **Recommendation 13:** The global poverty figure, and the counterpart national figures, should be accompanied by estimates of the numbers of women, children, and young adults living in households with consumption below the International Poverty Line, as well as the number of female-headed households below the International Poverty Line.
- **Recommendation 16:** The World Bank should introduce a “societal” headcount measure of global consumption poverty that takes account, above an appropriate level, of the standard of living in the country in question, thus combining fixed and relative elements of poverty.
- **Recommendation 18:** The World Bank should establish its own requirements with regard to the measurement of nonmonetary poverty, for inclusion in the Complementary Indicators (including the overlapping poverty measure) and in other World Bank uses, and ensure that these are fully represented in the activities of the international statistical system, particularly with regard to the proposed SDG indicators.
- **Recommendation 19:** The Complementary Indicators should include a multi-dimensional poverty indicator based on the counting approach.

Going forward it is also important to learn how to improve the usage of the microdata produced by teams, since there seem to be significant heterogeneity across countries and statistical operations

Citations on reports, articles, theses, books, abstracts, from government, academic publishers, professional societies, online repositories, universities and other web sites

Country	Keyword	Any Time	since 2017	since 2016	since 2013
Brazil	PNAD+BRASIL	35,200	1,090	4,170	13,100
Brazil	PNAD+BRAZIL	25,500	726	3,120	9,350
Mexico	ENIGH+MEXICO	21,300	5,460	17,400	17,300
Colombia	DANE GEIH	1,470	90	290	816
Colombia	DANE ECV	1,910	51	185	667
USA	"American Community Survey"	44,000	1,630	9,430	17,900
USA	"Current Population Survey"	127,000	1,490	6,410	15,500
UK	"British Household Panel Survey"	16,300	472	1,550	4,920
Multiple	"Demographic and Health Survey" OR DHS	391,000	2,230	22,800	17,800
Multiple	"Living Standards Measurement Survey" OR LSMS	25,600	758	2,290	7,350
Multiple	"European Community Household Panel" OR ECHP	16,800	213	818	3,340
Multiple	"Survey of Income and Living Conditions" OR SILC	26,000	1,040	3,120	10,500
Multiple	"Survey of Income and Living Conditions" OR SILC AND UDB	1,060	51	116	418
Multiple	EUROMOD	3,070	104	359	1,160
Multiple	EUROMOD + SILC	919	46	146	467

Source: Google Scholar as of June 16<sup>th</sup> 2017