

The Impacts of revision of ICP/PPP on Global Inequality measurement

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PPPs and ICP data

- ICP rounds: 1985, 1993, 1996 , 2005 and 2011 (2017 is underway)
- Difference in coverage
- PPPs
 - PWT PPP and the World Bank's PPP
 - GDP PPP and consumption PPP
- PPPP: PPP for the poor

2011 PPPs and ICP data

- More countries (global coverage – 199 countries lined up with the OECD program)
- Covering GDP and 155 expenditure components
- Better standards for products and data collection practices
- Integrated with the country and regional data work
- <http://www.worldbank.org/data/icp/>

			WDI 2011 PPP with WDI 2011 GDP			ICP 2011 PPP with WDI 2011 GDP		
ICP Region Code	ICP Country Code	Country Name	PPP	PPP-based GDP	Share of PPP-based GDP	PPP	PPP-based GDP	Share of PPP-based GDP
			USA=1	billion US\$	World (162) =100	USA=1	billion US\$	World (162) =100
EUO	USA	United States	1.00	15,533.80	19.47%	1.00	15,533.80	17.39%
ASI	CHN	China	4.23	11,185.37	14.02%	3.51	13,495.91	15.11%
ASI	IND	India	20.06	4,490.63	5.63%	15.11	5,962.98	6.67%
EUO	JPN	Japan	107.45	4,379.75	5.49%	107.45	4,379.75	4.90%
EUO	DEU	Germany	0.78	3,352.10	4.20%	0.78	3,352.10	3.75%
EUO/CIS	RUS	Russian Federation	17.35	3,216.93	4.03%	17.35	3,216.93	3.60%
LAT	BRA	Brazil	1.83	2,267.61	2.84%	1.47	2,816.32	3.15%
EUO	FRA	France	0.84	2,369.59	2.97%	0.84	2,369.59	2.65%
EUO	GBR	United Kingdom	0.70	2,201.44	2.76%	0.70	2,201.44	2.46%
ASI	IDN	Indonesia	6,665.47	1,113.62	1.40%	3,606.57	2,058.13	2.30%
EUO	ITA	Italy	0.77	2,056.69	2.58%	0.77	2,056.69	2.30%
EUO	MEX	Mexico	7.67	1,879.80	2.36%	7.67	1,879.80	2.10%
EUO	ESP	Spain	0.71	1,483.22	1.86%	0.71	1,483.22	1.66%
EUO	KOR	Korea, Republic of	854.59	1,445.33	1.81%	854.59	1,445.33	1.62%
EUO	CAN	Canada	1.24	1,386.91	1.74%	1.24	1,383.90	1.55%

1. Past implementation

Purchasing Power Parities

- International poverty line is converted back to local currency at the base date (1985 originally; 1993 now; 2005 soon) using PPP rates for consumption.
- Early PPP's used Geary-Khamis (GK) method (PWT)
 - quantity weights to compute the international price indices;
 - too high a weight to consumption patterns in richer countries when measuring poverty globally.
- Since 2000 the World Bank's global poverty and inequality measures have been based on the Bank's PPPs, which use the EKS method — multilateral extension of bilateral Fisher index.

Purchasing Power Parities cont.,

- Concerns about quality of PPP's
 - Incomplete ICP participation
 - Differences in quality of goods
 - Relevance to poverty

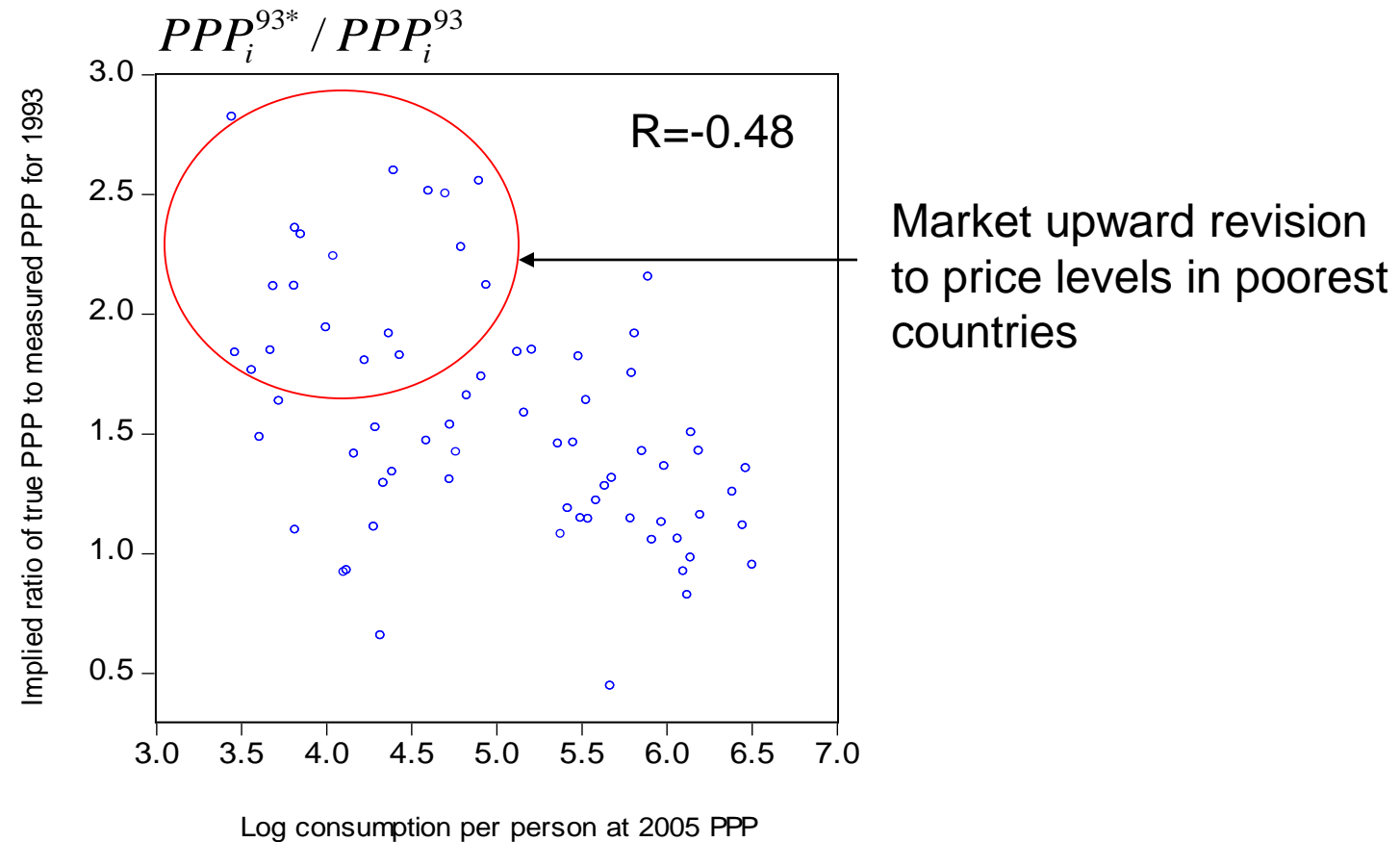
Purchasing Power Parities

- Recognizing this problem, global poverty measures (and other international comparisons) have used PPPs rather than market exchange rates.
- A PPP is the conversion rate for a given currency into a reference currency (invariably the \$US) with the aim of assuring parity in terms of purchasing power over commodities, both internationally traded and non-traded.
- Concerns about quality of past PPP's
 - Incomplete ICP participation
 - Differences in quality of goods
 - Weak standards for price surveys

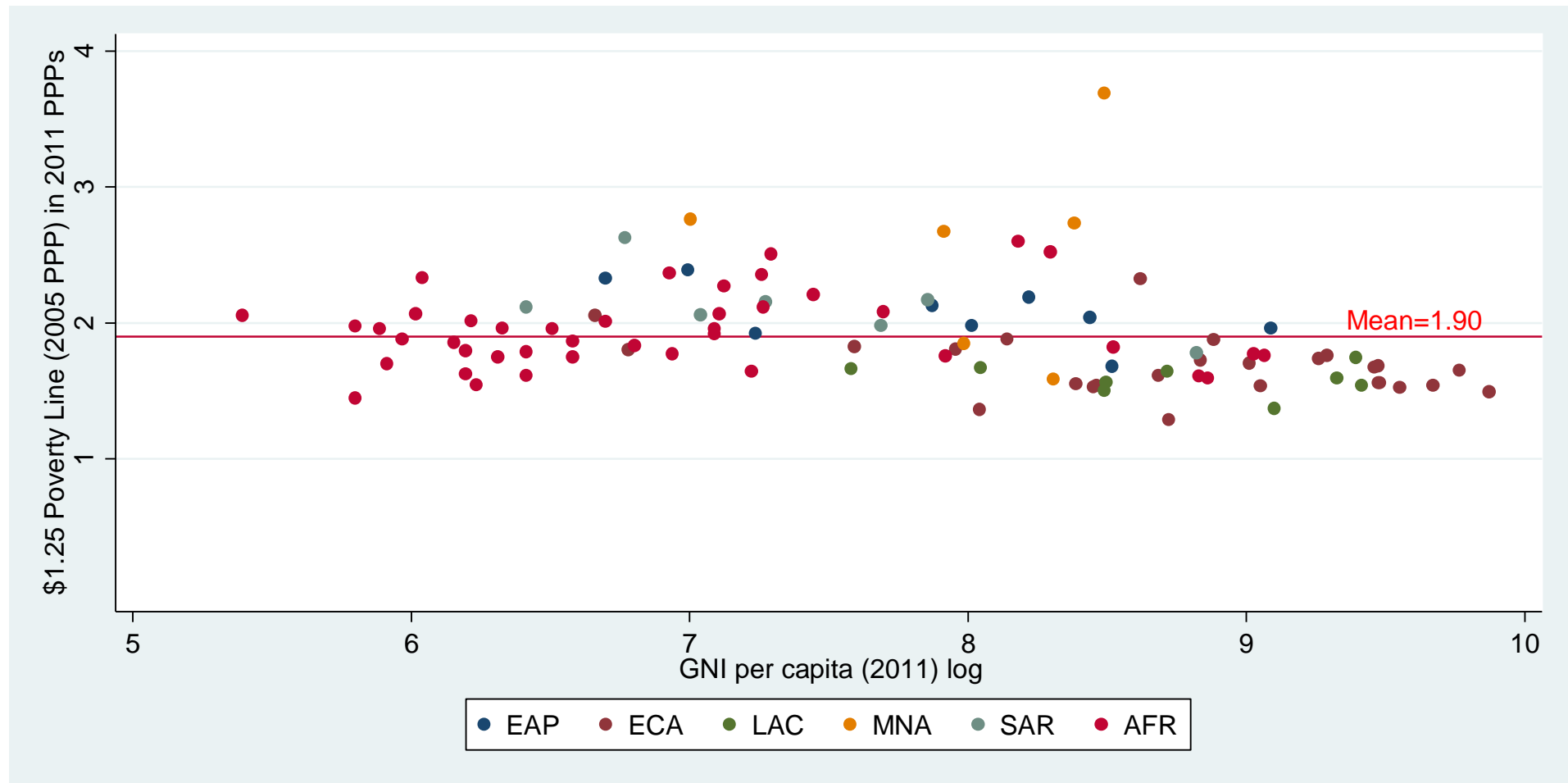
Revisions to the international poverty line

Update:	1990 “Dollar-a-day”	2001 1.08/day	2008 1.25/day	2015 1.90/day
Source	1990 WDR, Ravallion, et al (1991)	Chen and Ravallion (2001)	Ravallion, Chen and Sangraula (2009)	Ferreira, Chen and etc.(2015)
ICP data	1985 PPPs	1993 PPPs	2005 PPPs	2011 PPPs
Poverty lines used	6 countries	10 countries	15 countries	15 (same lines as 2008)
Method	Inspection	Median	Mean	Mean
Poverty line (ICP base year USD)	\$1.01	\$1.08	\$1.25	\$1.90
Poverty line in constant 1985 USD	\$1.01	\$0.80	\$0.69	\$0.91

Larger revisions to PPPs for poorer countries



Robustness: \$1.25 line converted to 2011 PPPs for all countries



Across 101 countries in which we measure global poverty and which are ICP benchmark countries across both rounds.

Poverty estimates under different poverty lines

Region	2011	2005 PPP	----- 2011 PPP -----				
		Headcount (%)	H (%)	H (%)	H (%)	H (%)	H (%)
East Asia and Pacific		7.9	9.6	8.2	8.4	6.7	10.2
Europe and Central Asia		0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9
Latin America and the Caribbean		4.6	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.3	6.6
Middle East and North Africa		1.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2
South Asia		24.5	21.5	18.3	18.8	14.9	23.0
Sub-Saharan Africa		46.9	47.6	45.1	45.4	41.7	48.8
Developing world		17.0	17.0	15.2	15.5	13.2	17.8
Poverty line (\$/day)		\$1.25	\$1.96	\$1.86	\$1.87	\$1.74	\$2.00
						WDI CPI	

Global Poverty at 2011 using 2011 consumption PPP w/o housing –PL is about \$1.67/day

Region	Headcount (%)	Pov. gap (%)	Squared pov. gap	Num of poor (mil.)
East Asia and Pacific	7.6	1.49	0.46	153.9
Europe and Central Asia	0.8	0.21	0.11	3.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.2	2.35	1.57	30.8
Middle East and North Africa	0.8	0.19	0.1	2.5
South Asia	18.6	3.56	1.05	303.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	44.2	18.06	9.84	392.2
Developing world	14.9	4.44	2.08	886.4

Re-rank --between regions

2011	-----2005 PPP-----		----- 2011 PPP -----		
Region	H	H	H	H	H
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
East Asia and Pacific	7.9	22.7	23.5	36.9	1.52
Europe and Central Asia	0.5	2.2	2.7	5.3	0.23
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.6	9.3	12.0	19.0	3.46
Middle East and North Africa	1.7	11.6	5.3	14.2	0.2
South Asia	24.5	60.1	52.1	72.0	3.71
Sub-Saharan Africa	46.9	69.5	67.8	78.9	26.71
Developing world	17.0	36.3	34.1	47.1	5.89
Poverty line (\$/day)	\$1.25	\$2.0	\$2.97	\$4.0	\$1.25

Re-rank –between and within regions

(in %)	H(\$1.25 in 2005 PPP)	H(\$1.86 in 2011 PPP) W/O adj.	H(\$1.86 in 2011 PPP) With adj.
China*	6.3	12.9	7.8
Cambodia	10.1	2.5	
Lao PDR	31.2	16.6	
Philippines	18.6	12.0	
Indonesia*	16.2	16.8	14.7
Bangladesh	43.3	16.3	
India*	23.6	30.4	20.8
Nepal	25.4	16.0	
Pakistan	12.7	7.5	
Sri Lanka	2.8	1.2	
South Africa	9.4	12.3	
Angola	43.0	28.8	

Re-rank --within region

Country	H(\$2/day 2005 PPP)	H (\$3/day in 2011 PPP)
		(%)
Algeria	22.76	7.0
Djibouti	33.81	29.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	15.4	2.8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	8.02	6.4
Iraq	21.14	1.2
Jordan	1.17	0.2
Morocco	14.2	10.9
Syrian Arab Republic	16.82	3.9
Tunisia	4.45	7.1
West Bank and Gaza	0.61	2.4
Yemen, Rep.	37.24	7.0

Poverty estimates under different poverty lines

Region	2011	2005 PPP	----- 2011 PPP -----				
		Headcount (%)	H (%)	H (%)	H (%)	H (%)	H (%)
East Asia and Pacific		7.9	9.6	8.2	8.4	6.7	10.2
Europe and Central Asia		0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9
Latin America and the Caribbean		4.6	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.3	6.6
Middle East and North Africa		1.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2
South Asia		24.5	21.5	18.3	18.8	14.9	23.0
Sub-Saharan Africa		46.9	47.6	45.1	45.4	41.7	48.8
Developing world		17.0	17.0	15.2	15.5	13.2	17.8
Poverty line (\$/day)		\$1.25	\$1.96	\$1.86	\$1.87	\$1.74	\$2.00
						WDI CPI	

Re-rank --between regions

2011	-----2005 PPP-----		----- 2011 PPP -----		
Region	H	H	H	H	H
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
East Asia and Pacific	7.9	22.7	23.5	36.9	1.52
Europe and Central Asia	0.5	2.2	2.7	5.3	0.23
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.6	9.3	12.0	19.0	3.46
Middle East and North Africa	1.7	11.6	5.3	14.2	0.2
South Asia	24.5	60.1	52.1	72.0	3.71
Sub-Saharan Africa	46.9	69.5	67.8	78.9	26.71
Developing world	17.0	36.3	34.1	47.1	5.89
Poverty line (\$/day)	\$1.25	\$2.0	\$2.97	\$4.0	\$1.25

Re-rank –between and within regions

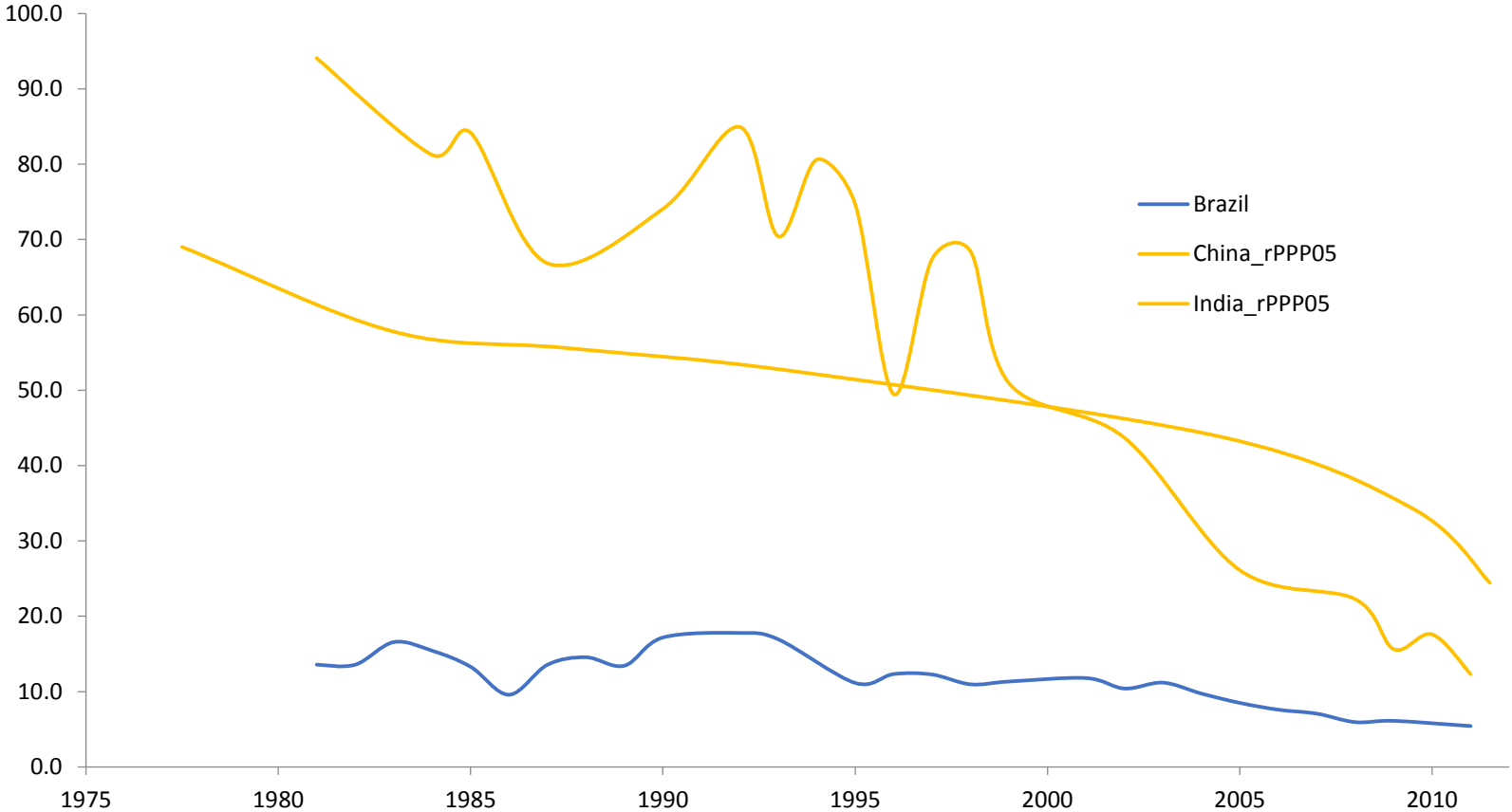
(in %)	H(\$1.25 in 2005 PPP)	H(\$1.86 in 2011 PPP) W/O adj.	H(\$1.86 in 2011 PPP) With adj.
China*	6.3	12.9	7.8
Cambodia	10.1	2.5	
Lao PDR	31.2	16.6	
Philippines	18.6	12.0	
Indonesia*	16.2	16.8	14.7
Bangladesh	43.3	16.3	
India*	23.6	30.4	20.8
Nepal	25.4	16.0	
Pakistan	12.7	7.5	
Sri Lanka	2.8	1.2	
South Africa	9.4	12.3	
Angola	43.0	28.8	

Re-rank --within region

Country	H(\$2/day 2005 PPP)	H (\$3/day in 2011 PPP)
		(%)
Algeria	22.76	7.0
Djibouti	33.81	29.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	15.4	2.8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	8.02	6.4
Iraq	21.14	1.2
Jordan	1.17	0.2
Morocco	14.2	10.9
Syrian Arab Republic	16.82	3.9
Tunisia	4.45	7.1
West Bank and Gaza	0.61	2.4
Yemen, Rep.	37.24	7.0

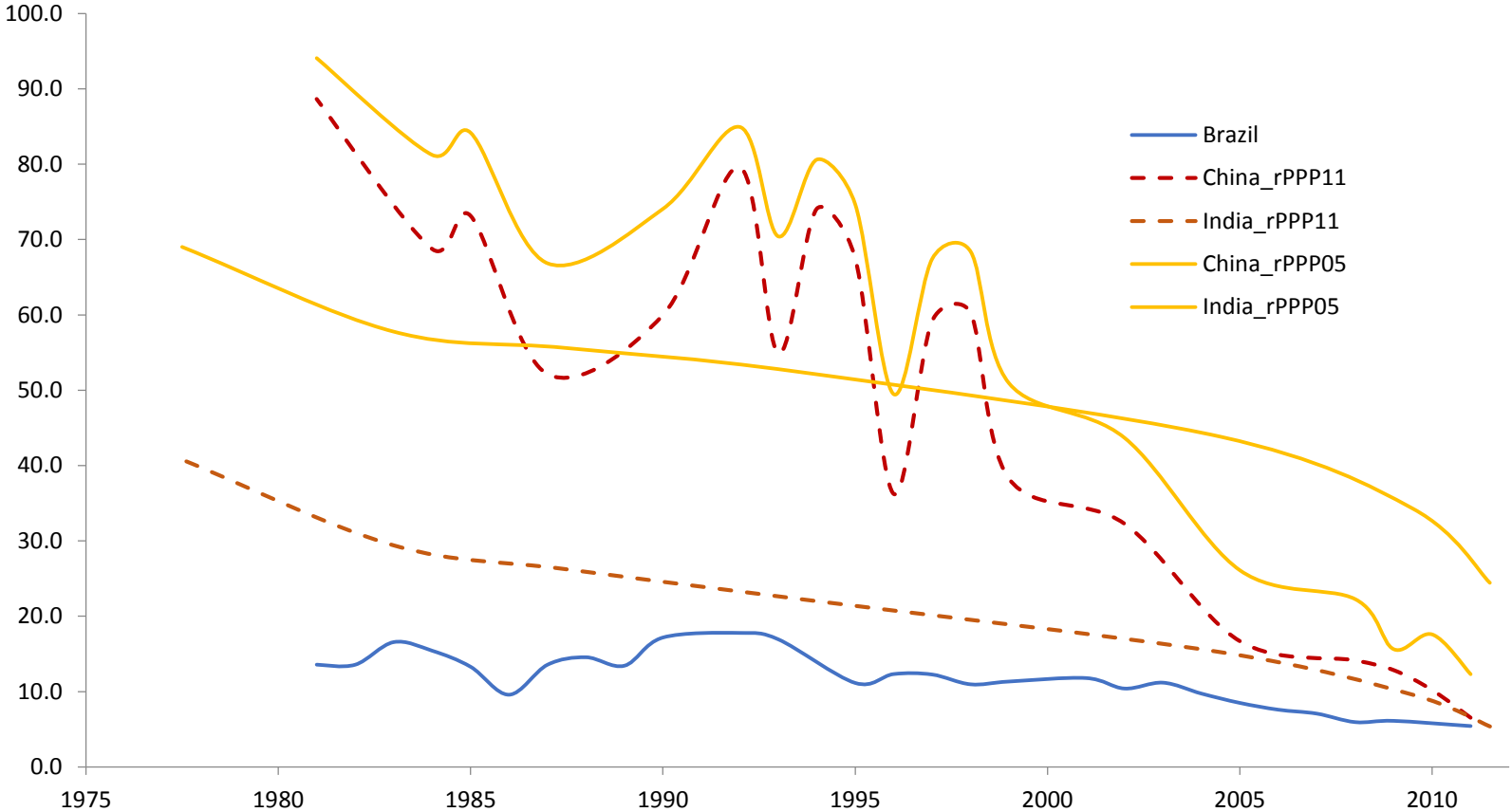
Relative position between countries changed significantly even within regions

Percentage of people below \$1.25/day: Brazil, Rural China and Rural India



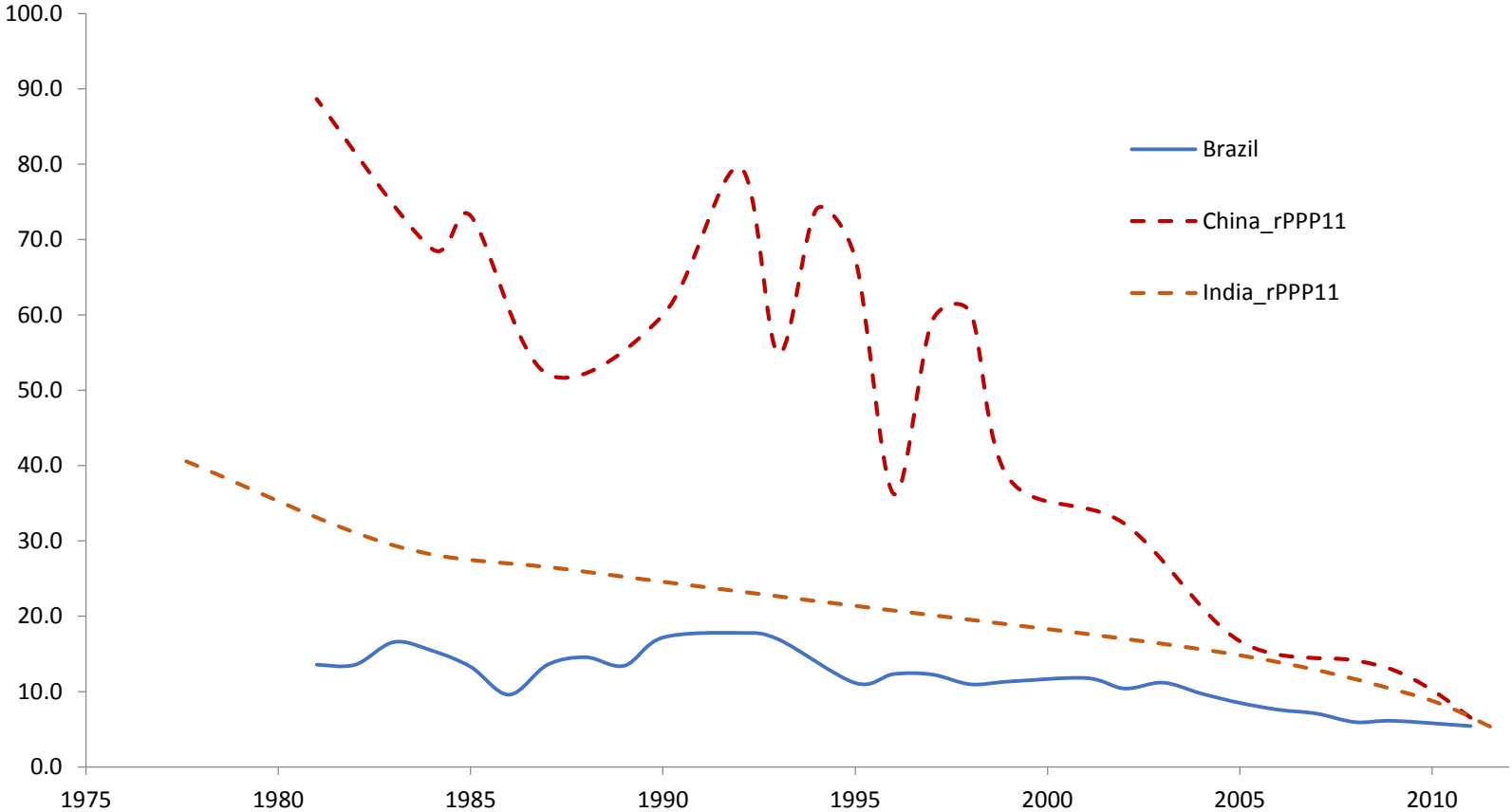
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Relative position between countries changed significantly even within regions

Percentage of people below \$1.25/day: Brazil, Rural China and Rural India



Possible reasons for the changes

1. Sample changes
2. New items added in 2011
3. Common items between the two rounds of ICP
4. Different consumption weights used in ICP and household surveys/CPIs
5. How the national price was calculated and the impact of missing prices/local replacement

Food inflation is higher than total inflation 2005 to 2011

Annual rate of inflation 2005-11 (% per annum)

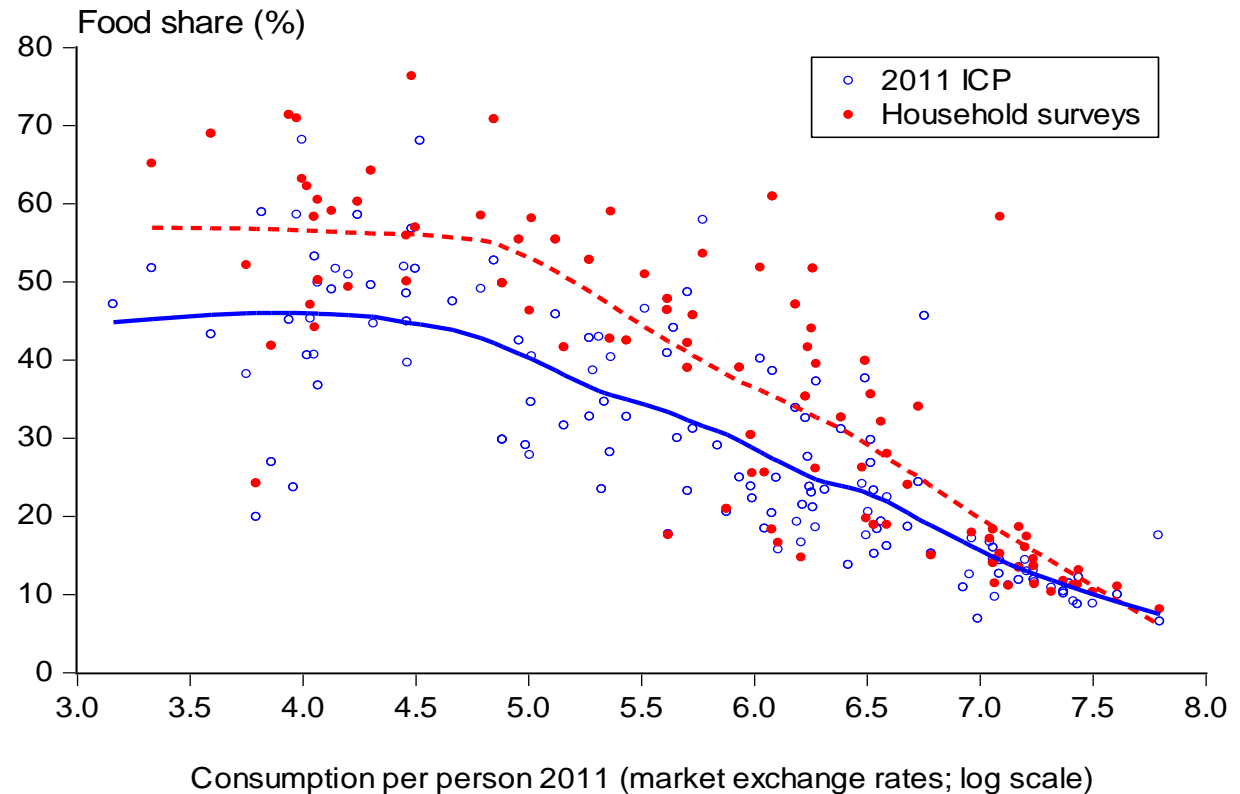
	Food prices (ILO)	Non-food prices
Poorest quarter of countries	15.2	4.7
The rest	7.7	5.3

Note: Poorest quarter are those with log consumption per capita in 2011 less than 5.

Inflation rate for non-food is backed out using mean food share and overall CPI inflation rate.

Two Engel curves

For poor countries the ICP understates the household food share and so under-estimates the welfare effects of higher food prices.



Sources: Food shares based on HH survey around 2011 and from the members of GPWP.
This is part of join work with Martin Ravallion

Percentage of expenditure using in 2011 ICP

	Food etc.	Housing etc.	Transport	Health	Education
Africa	34.2	11.6	8.6	6.7	8.5
Asia	23.8	14.7	8.5	10.2	8.2
CIS	26.8	10.7	10.4	8.0	6.3
OECD	9.8	18.1	10.0	14.0	7.2
LAC	17	12.9	12.8	10.0	8.3
West Asia	24.5	21.6	9.1	6.4	10.1

Some examples

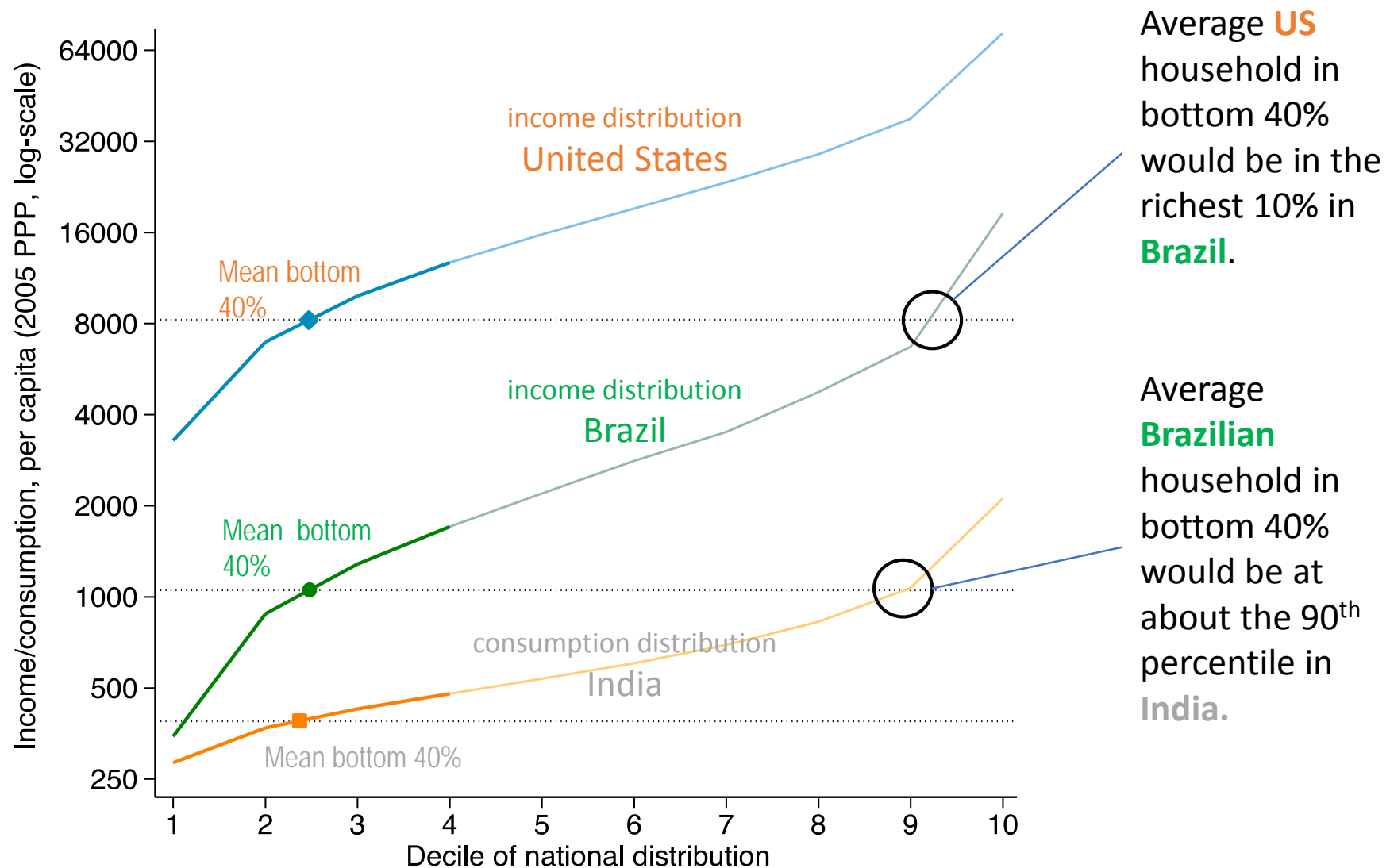
		Food share (%)			
		Cons. PPP	Food PPP	Survey	ICP
China	R	3.70	5.16	40.4	23.5
	U			36.3	
India	R	14.98	20.87	52.2	29.8
	U			43.8	
Vietnam		7624.97	11848.21	46.0	27.8
Brazil		1.659	1.661	14.7	16.7
Ethiopia		5.44	8.87	52.15	38.20
Nigeria		79.53	147.01	58.13	40.47

Food share is food consumption over total consumption (%)

Regional average weights by subcomponent of HH consumption used in 2011 ICP (in %)

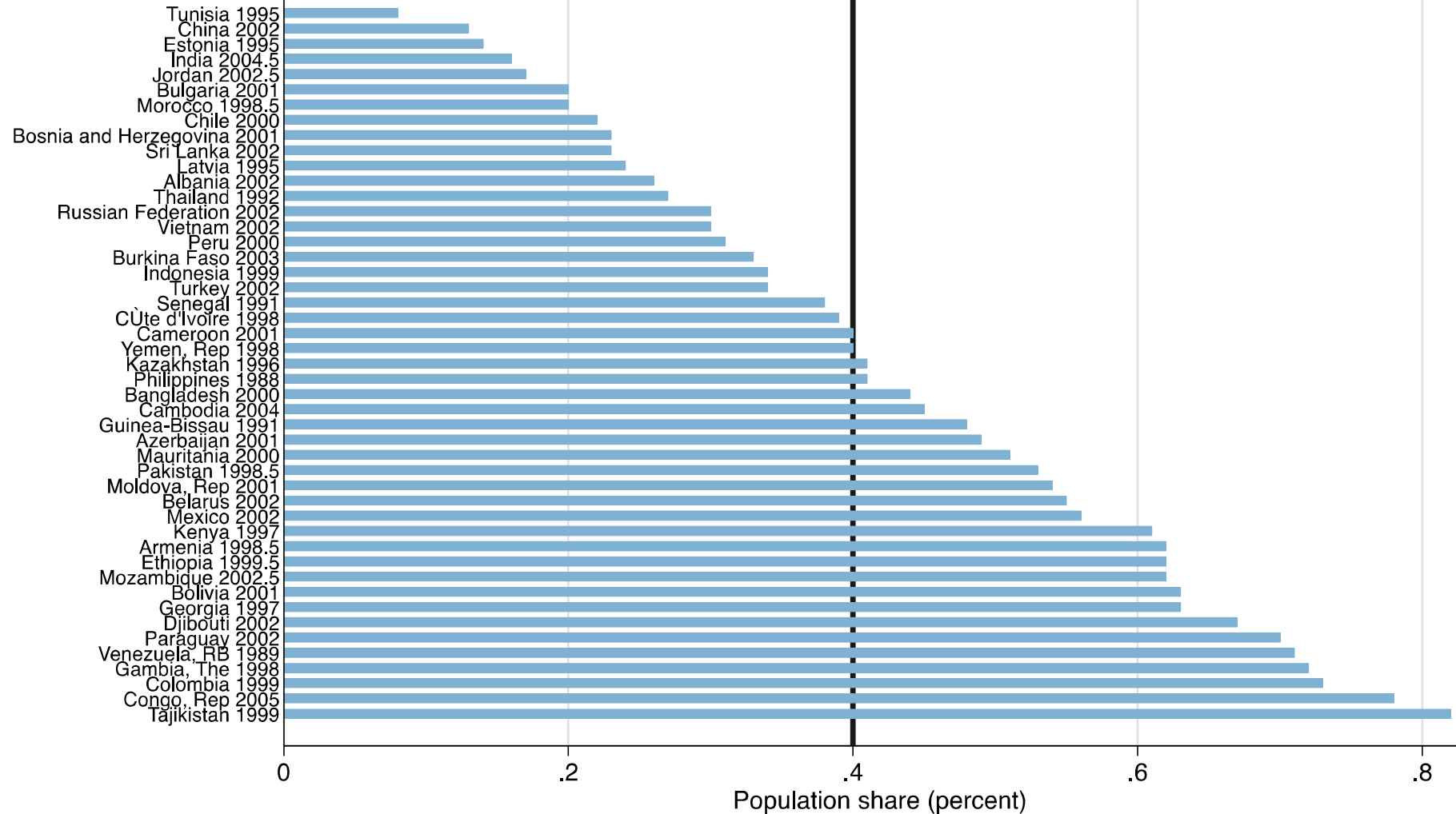
	Food etc.	Housing etc.	Transport	Health	Education
Africa	34.2	11.6	8.6	6.7	8.5
Asia	23.8	14.7	8.5	10.2	8.2
CIS	26.8	10.7	10.4	8.0	6.3
OECD	9.8	18.1	10.0	14.0	7.2
LAC	17.0	12.9	12.8	10.0	8.3
West Asia	24.5	21.6	9.1	6.4	10.1

Who is in the bottom 40 percent?



Source: Lakner and Milanovic (2013)

The bottom 40 percent compared to the poor as defined by national poverty lines



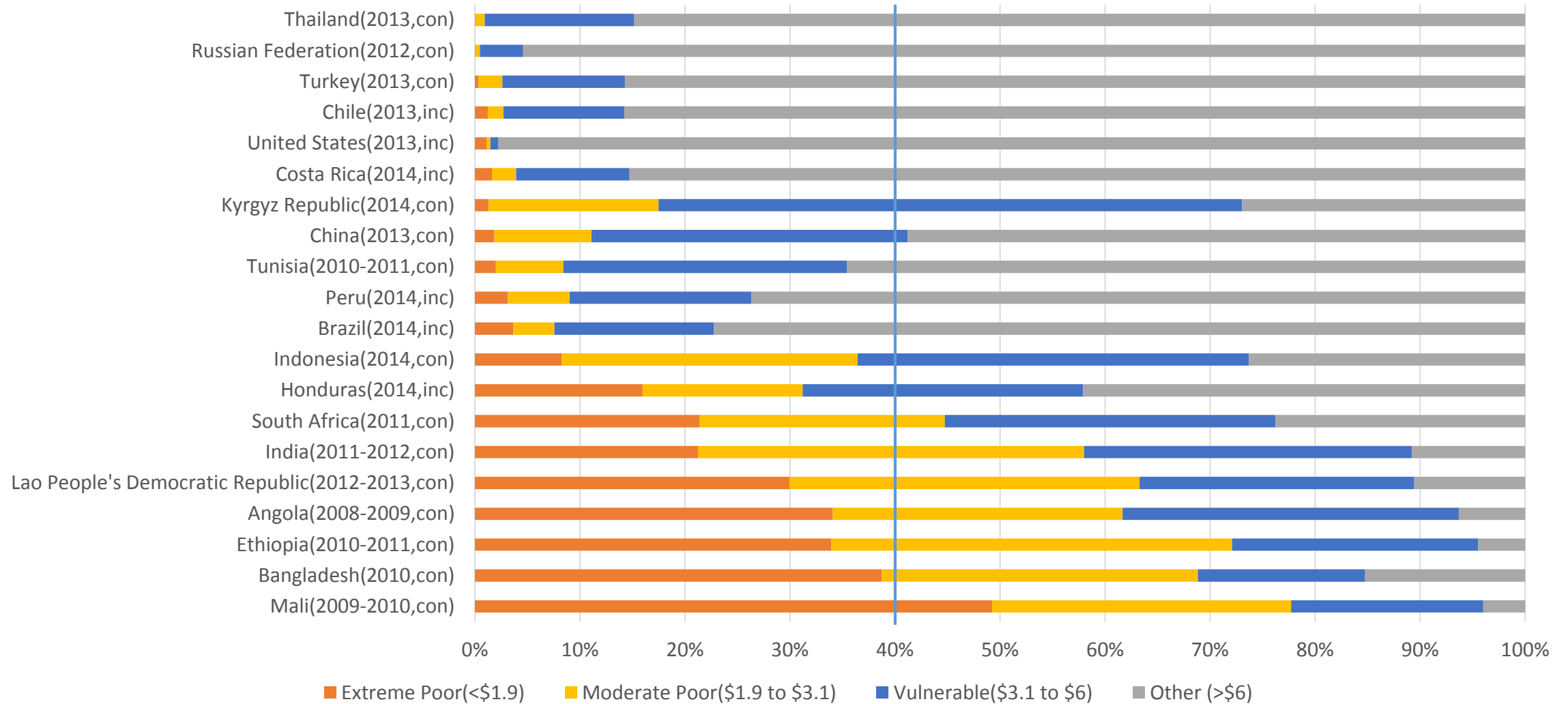
Source: Ravallion, Chen, Sangraula (2009)

Things to consider when measuring shared prosperity

- What constitutes success?
 - Boosting shared prosperity is a simple growth measure for the bottom 40 percent between two given years
 - Unlike conventional growth measures, we do not yet have a clear sense of interpretation
 - One option is to compare with other parts of income distribution
- Which measure of wellbeing to use?
 - Matching poverty measurement: Consumption expenditure preferable
 - Strict comparability between welfare measure (income or consumption) required
 - Even when the same measure is used, definition and construction of aggregates varies widely
- Which time interval to consider?
 - Which start/end point? How long?
 - Will often be driven by data availability

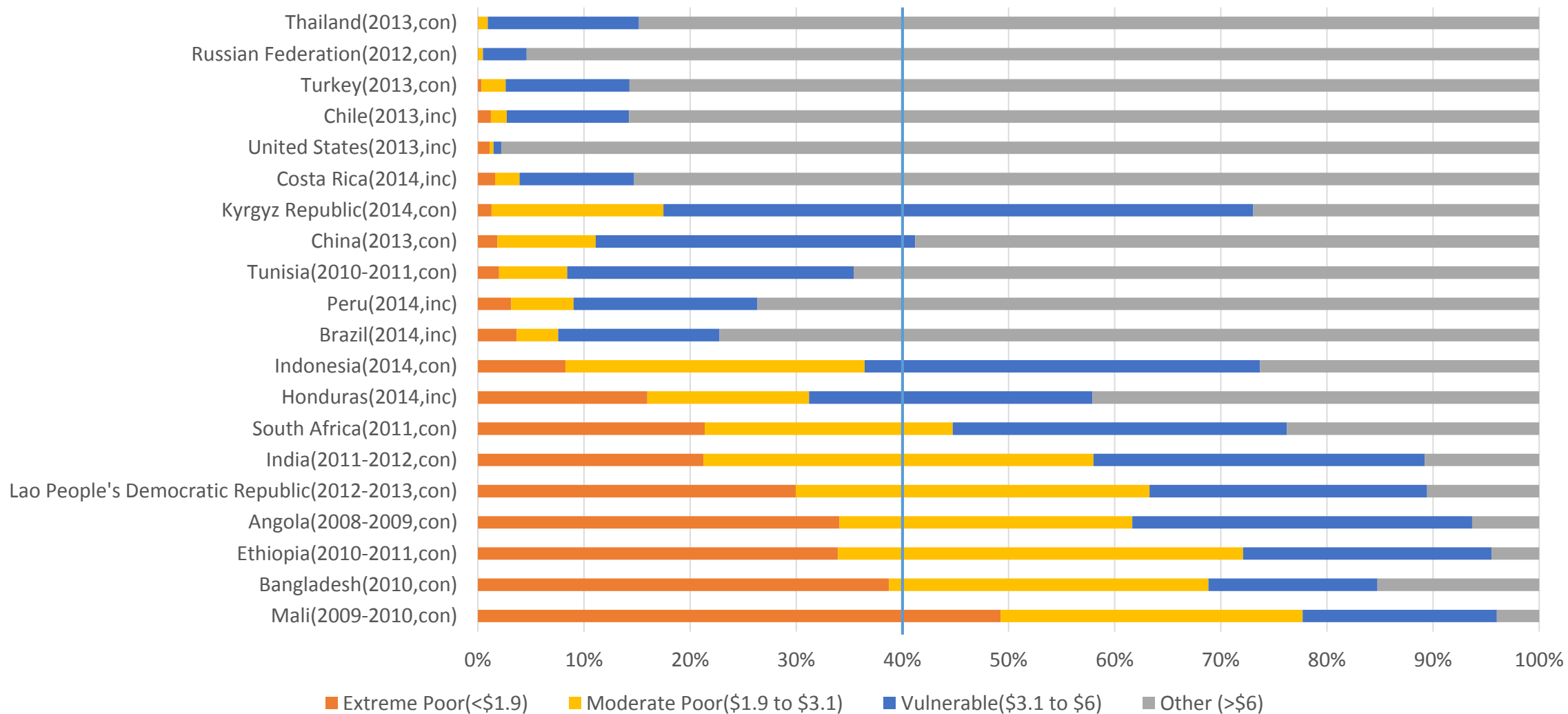
Shared Prosperity: Who are the bottom 40 percent?

The bottom 40 percent can encompass various income groups across countries, leading to different policy focus in each country



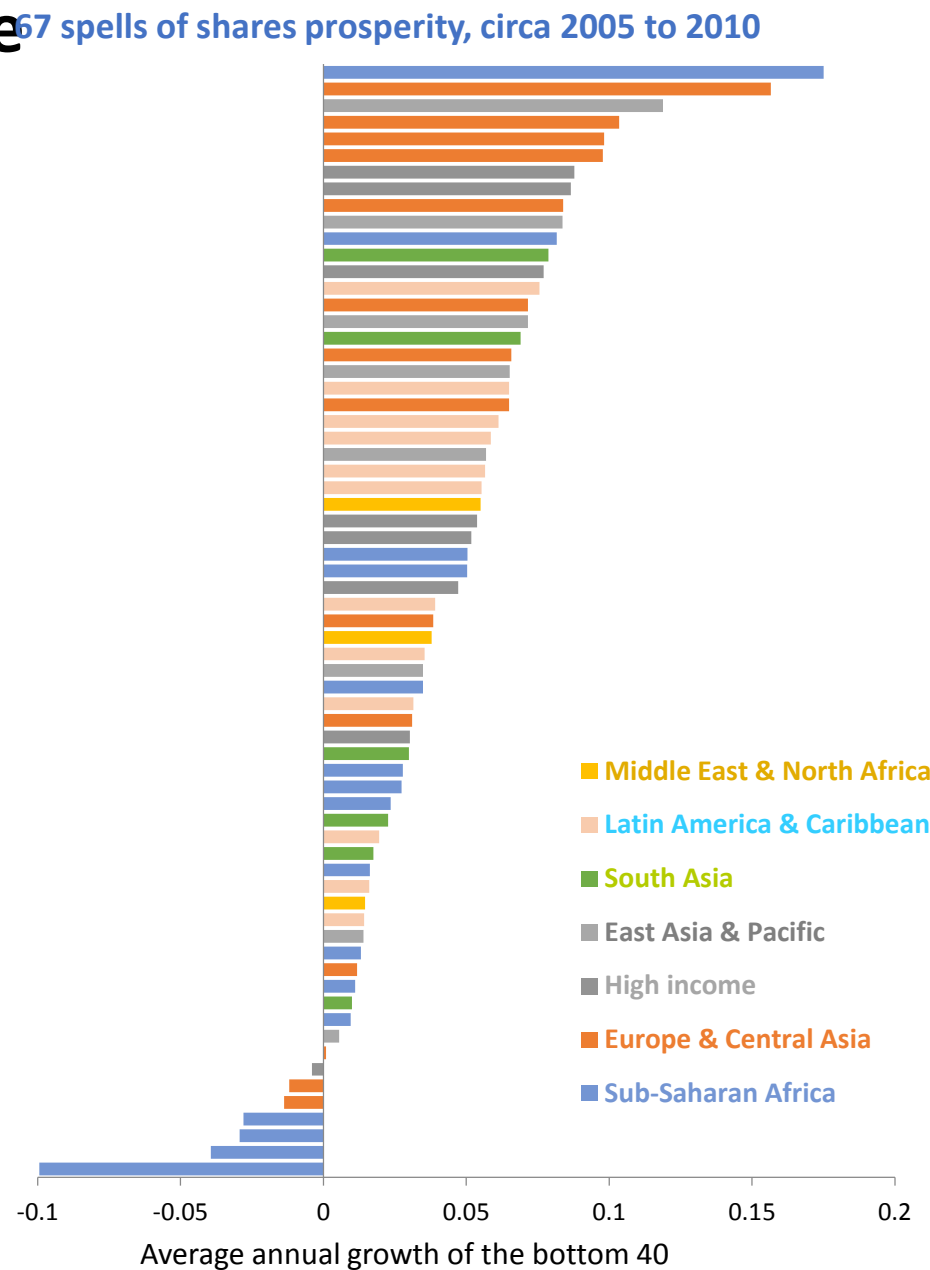
Shared Prosperity: Who are the bottom 40 percent?

The bottom 40 percent can encompass various income groups across countries. In Japan, only 1% of people with income less than \$6 a day; 4% with income less than \$10 a day



Monitoring performance in a global context

- Given sensitivity to differences in data and construction, **caution in making cross-country comparisons** is warranted
- Measurement issues amplified at the global level
 - **WB goal implies cross-country comparability**
 - **Objective will be to monitor growth in shared prosperity annually**
 - **Heavy demands on data**
- Global Monitoring Report will report indicator across countries



Might Inequality Change?

Population weighted annual income/consumption growth rates
(Survey based growth, 1999-2010)

	Total population	Bottom 40 %
East Asia and Pacific	6.4	5.0
Europe and Central Asia	5.9	6.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.6	4.7
Middle East and North Africa	1.4	2.0
South Asia	1.8	1.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.1	1.4
Total Developing World	4.1	2.6

What you can help

- The following information will help us to adjust price for poverty and inequality measurements:
- Regional list
 - Average prices for all items
 - Number of observations by urban and rural areas for all items (if the sample includes rural area)
- Global core list
 - Number of observations by urban and rural areas for all items (if the sample includes rural area)
- for each country
 - when the data collection began
 - when the data collection ended.

2011 PPP conversion factors for East Asia: Issues and Concerns

Shaohua Chen

Carolina Diaz-Bonilla

Carolina Mejia-Mantilla

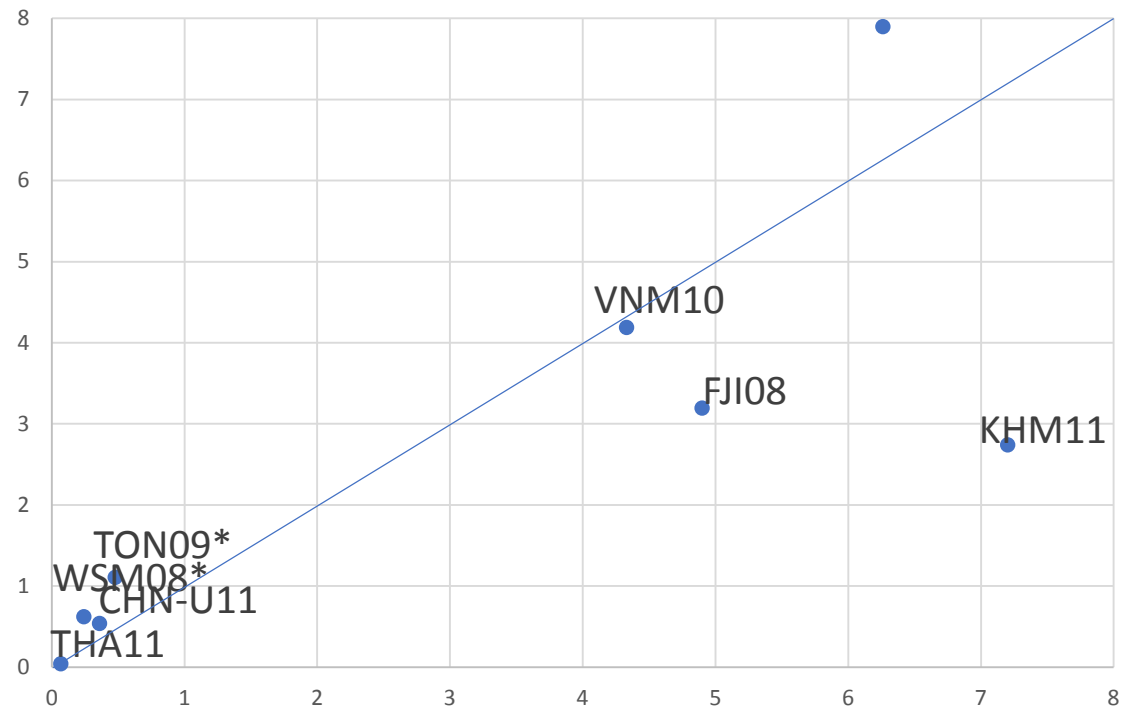
Obert Pimhidzai

Data Collection

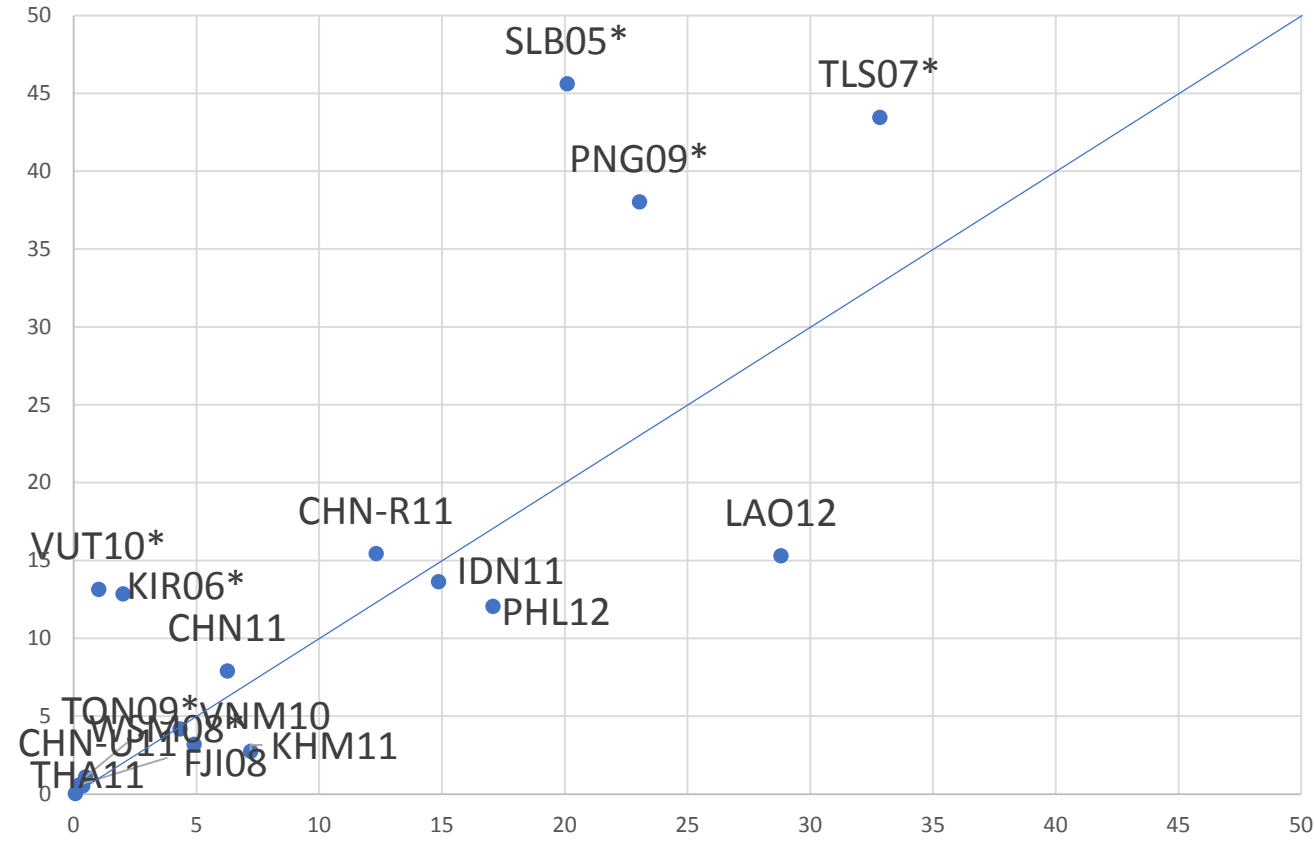
- “Number of outlets selected under the ICP Household Consumption Survey”:
 - More extensive in EAP than in any other region. Not just actual rural coverage, but also broader urban coverage.
- Possible effect: lower overall price levels than would be expected for other regions that survey only outlets in capitals or highly urban areas.
- In addition, data collection efforts seem to have been done well by EAP NSOs.

With the exception of China (and regression-based(*) PIC countries), all other countries have a lower estimated poverty rate with the 2011 PPP conversion factor than with the 2005 PPP conversion factor.

2011PPP (y-axis) vs 2005PPP (x-axis)



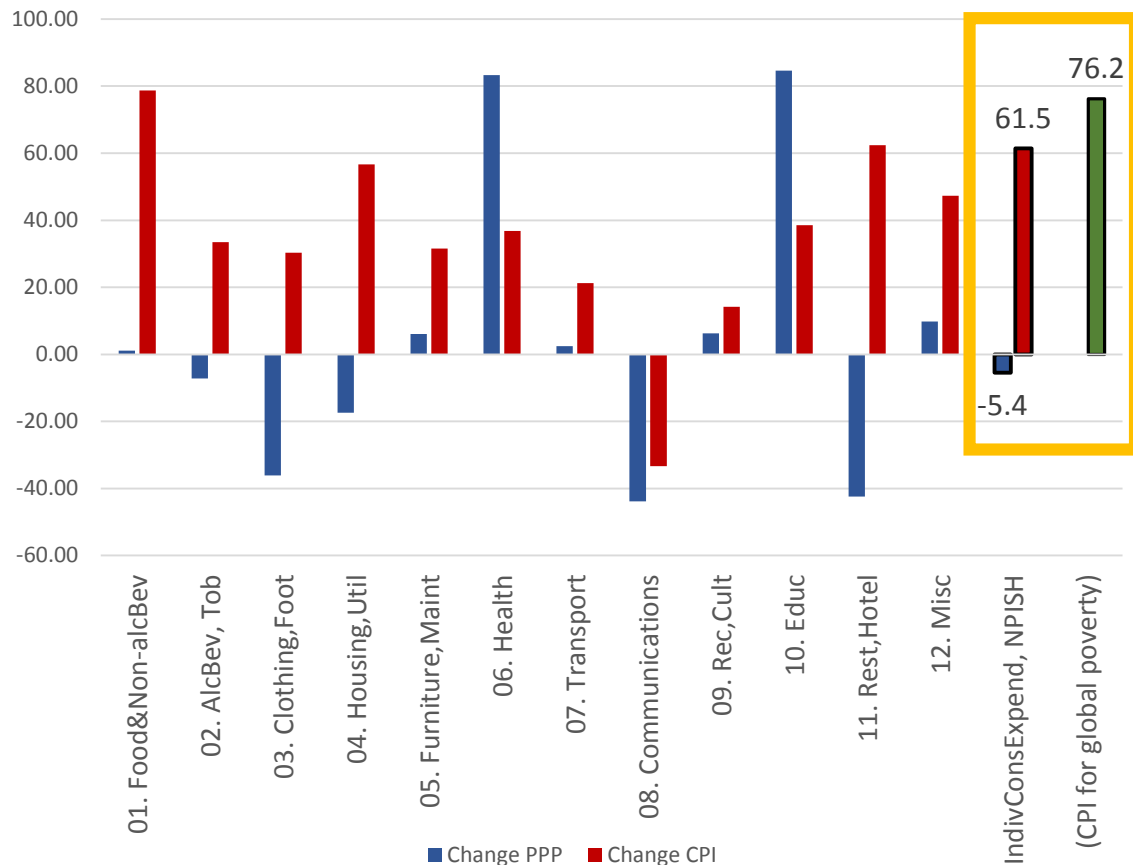
Poverty Headcount (%)
2011PPP (y-axis) vs 2005PPP (x-axis)



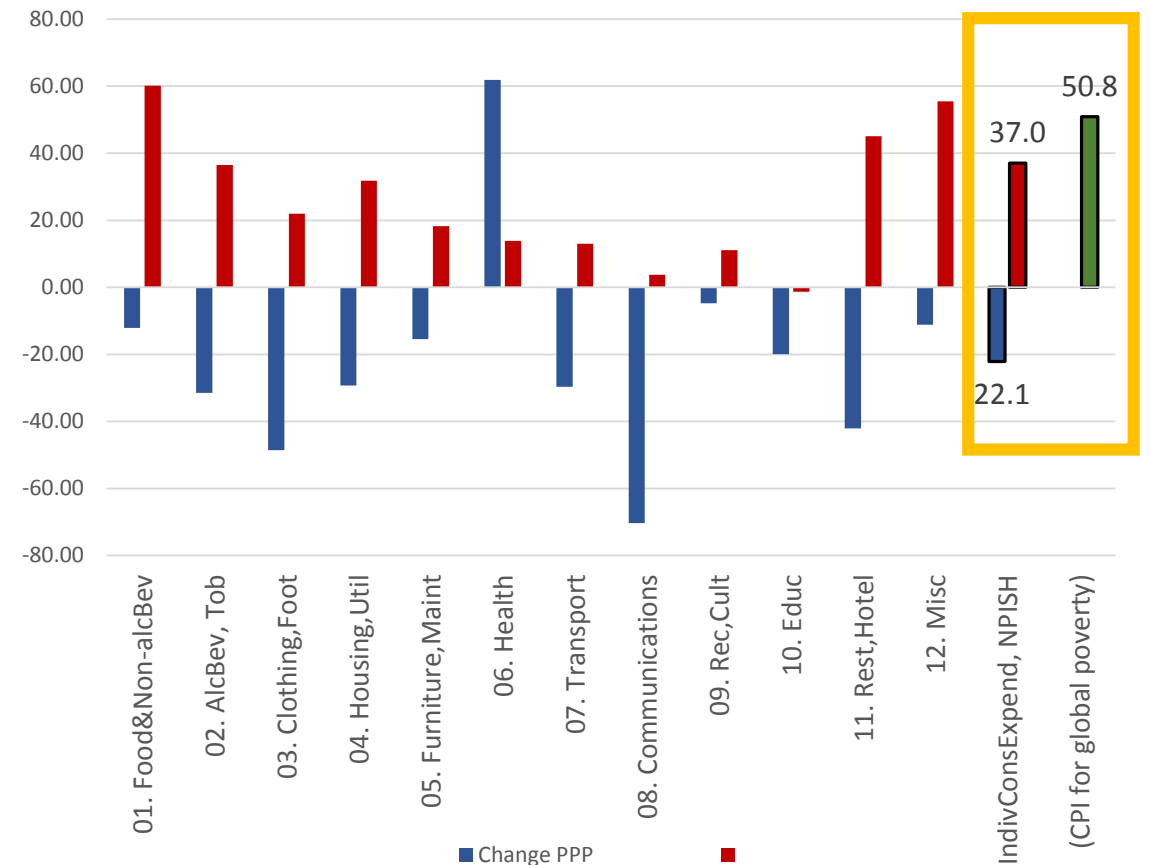
In KHM and LAO, ICP basket shows deflation, while CPI basket shows strong inflation between 2005-2011

Poverty line inflation is even higher.

Cambodia PPP and CPI Changes (pp), 2005 vs 2011



Lao PDR PPP and CPI Changes (pp), 2005 vs 2011



US inflation between 2005 and 2011 (CPI_U)

	2005	2011
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100	118.31
02. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	100	115.71
03. CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	100	102.18
04. HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	100	123.11
05. FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF THE HOUSE	100	99.08
06. HEALTH	100	123.84
07. Transport	100	118.44
08. COMMUNICATIONS	100	98.40
09. RECREATION AND CULTURE	100	103.62
10. EDUCATION	100	136.06
11. RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	100	105.45
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	100	123.56
Notes: CPI for all urban consumers (CPI-U) by commodity, 2005=100)		

US inflation between 2005 and 2011 (PCE)

	2005	2011
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100	119.39
02. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	100	111.33
03. CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	100	99.82
04. HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	100	114.79
05. FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF THE HOUSE	100	92.01
06. HEALTH	100	117.68
07. Transport	100	121.16
08. COMMUNICATIONS	100	99.32
09. RECREATION AND CULTURE	100	114.00
10. EDUCATION	100	137.55
11. RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	100	118.45
12. Miscellaneous goods and services		
(2005=100)		
Notes: Price Index for Personal Consumption Expenditure		

Changes within PPP components

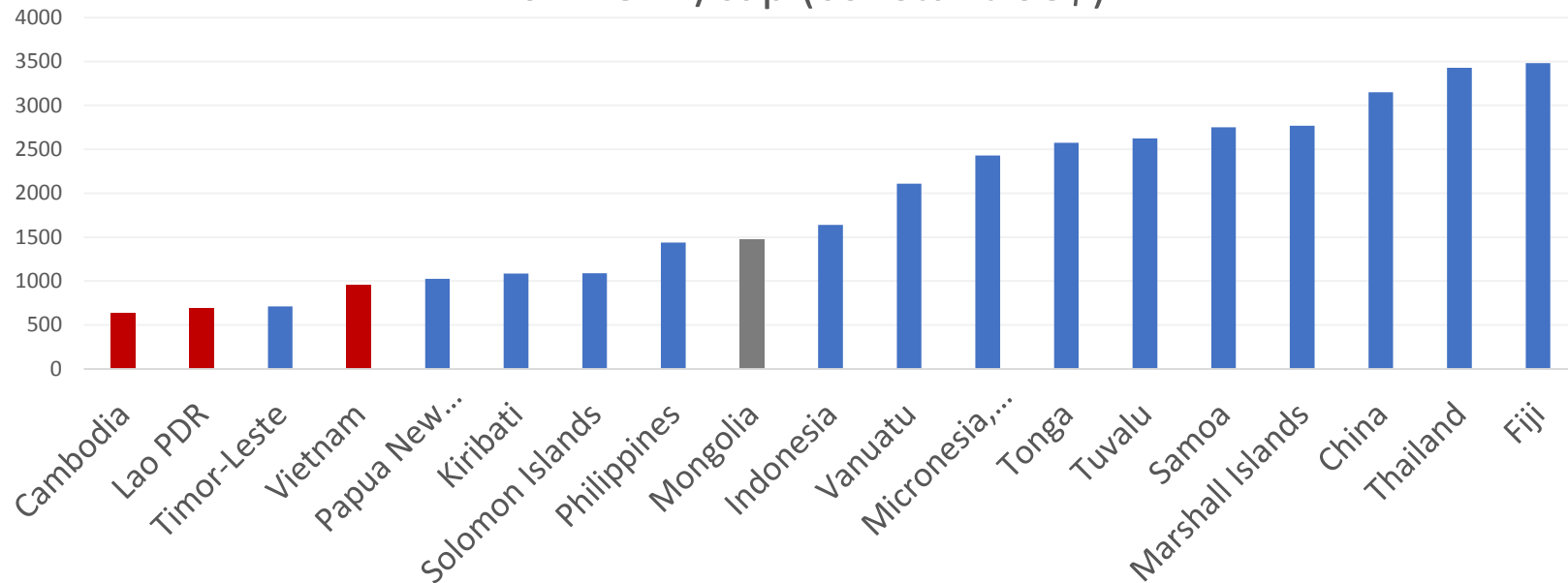
PPP	Bangladesh		Egypt		Yemen		Iraq		Cambodia		Lao	
	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011	2005	2011
01. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	34.28	39.21	3.00	3.44	114.72	166.66	820.45	938.61	2304.16	2331.00	5999.52	5270.82
02. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	23.51	19.10	2.71	2.81	60.78	71.50	722.91	803.64	1540.24	1429.18	5042.79	3453.66
03. CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	30.54	25.94	2.48	2.06	87.22	70.02	654.01	820.48	1853.50	1184.24	4590.05	2361.99
04. HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS	23.22	16.18	1.54	0.71	87.21	38.68	828.2	319.58	1702.59	1406.82	1904.44	1346.05
05. FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF THE HOUSE	28.37	31.29	1.98	3.15	101.03	128.80	460.5	838.13	1776.21	1884.48	4819.39	4076.57
06. HEALTH	6.51	10.65	0.45	0.83	20.85	39.24	174.33	306.23	281.10	515.10	637.52	1032.08
07. Transport	51.10	48.80	1.90	2.30	95.15	98.14	591.87	667.45	2482.37	2543.61	8256.75	5810.92
08. COMMUNICATIONS	30.68	7.47	4.46	1.91	190.91	96.75	966.62	467.49	2529.08	1419.61	6261.26	1858.10
09. RECREATION AND CULTURE	31.44	32.07	2.75	1.98	117.98	89.97	886.61	706.1	1561.12	1659.13	4064.47	3870.34
10. EDUCATION	4.74	7.27	0.38	0.51	14.88	27.02	169.99	168	159.82	295.10	404.52	323.80
11. RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS	43.65	25.56	4.24	2.41	189.53	70.91	1379.74	752.63	2491.93	1435.99	5959.69	3453.19
12. Miscellaneous goods and services	26.10	32.42	1.67	1.59	81.09	83.05	487.49	783.8	1623.70	1782.48	4054.17	3603.11
INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES BY HOUSEHOLDS and NPISH	25.49	24.85	2.02	1.80	91.06	82.09	639.87	573.42	1615.30	1527.56	3741.62	2914.85
CPI	100.00	170.00	100.00	190.55	100.00	199.35	100.00	264.73	100.00	161.5	100.00	137.04
Food PPP/PPP	134.48	157.79	148.51	190.57	125.98	203.01	128.22	163.69	142.65	152.60	160.35	180.83
Housing PPP/PPP	91.09	65.12	76.24	39.43	95.77	47.12	129.43	55.73	105.40	92.10	50.90	46.18

Expenditure share used in 2011 ICP

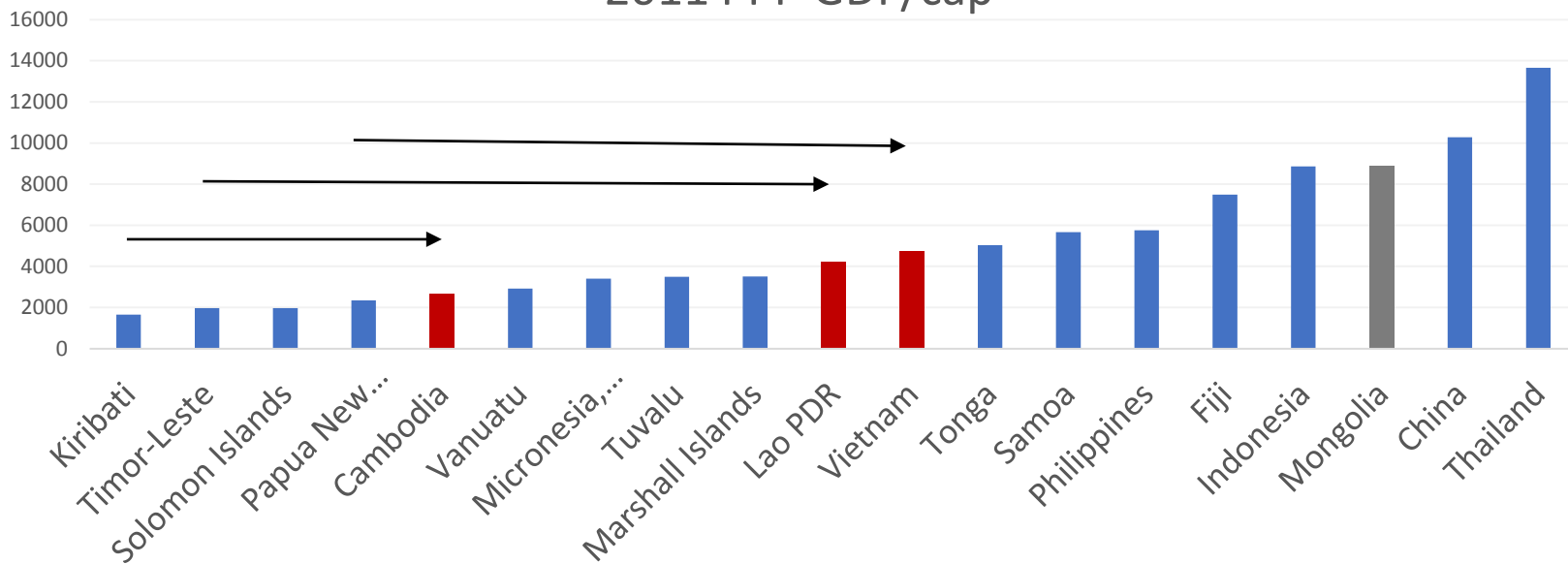
	Food etc.	Housing etc.	Transport	Health	Education
Africa	34.2	11.6	8.6	6.7	8.5
Asia	23.8	14.7	8.5	10.2	8.2
CIS	26.8	10.7	10.4	8.0	6.3
OECD	9.8	18.1	10.0	14.0	7.2
LAC	17	12.9	12.8	10.0	8.3
West Asia	24.5	21.6	9.1	6.4	10.1

KHM, LAO, VNM climb strongly in the GDP ranks when using PPP GDP instead of constant US\$ GDP.

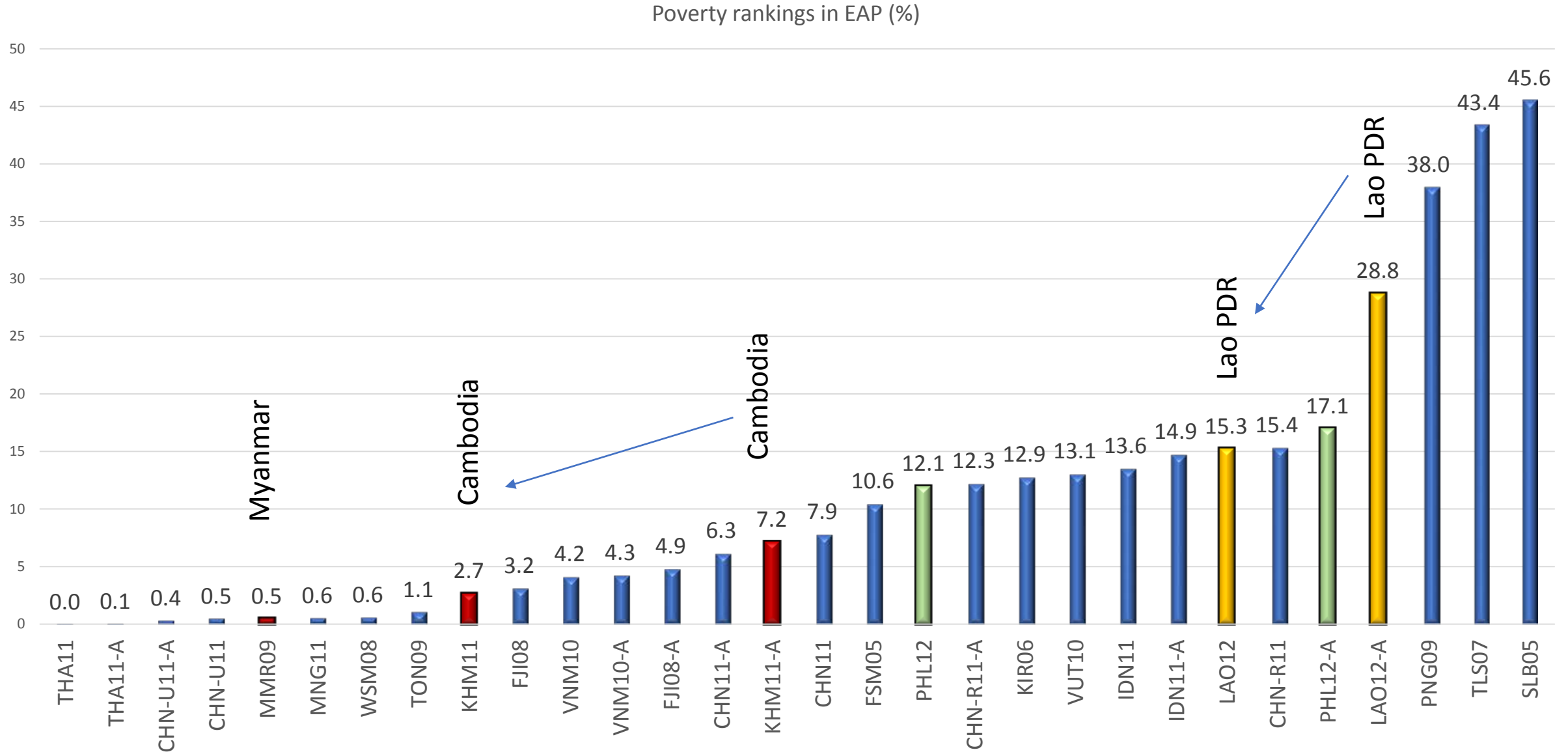
2011 GDP/cap (constant US\$)



2011 PPP GDP/cap



Cambodia, Lao PDR experience a large drop in their poverty rankings when using 2011 PPP; Myanmar PPP poverty rate is not believable



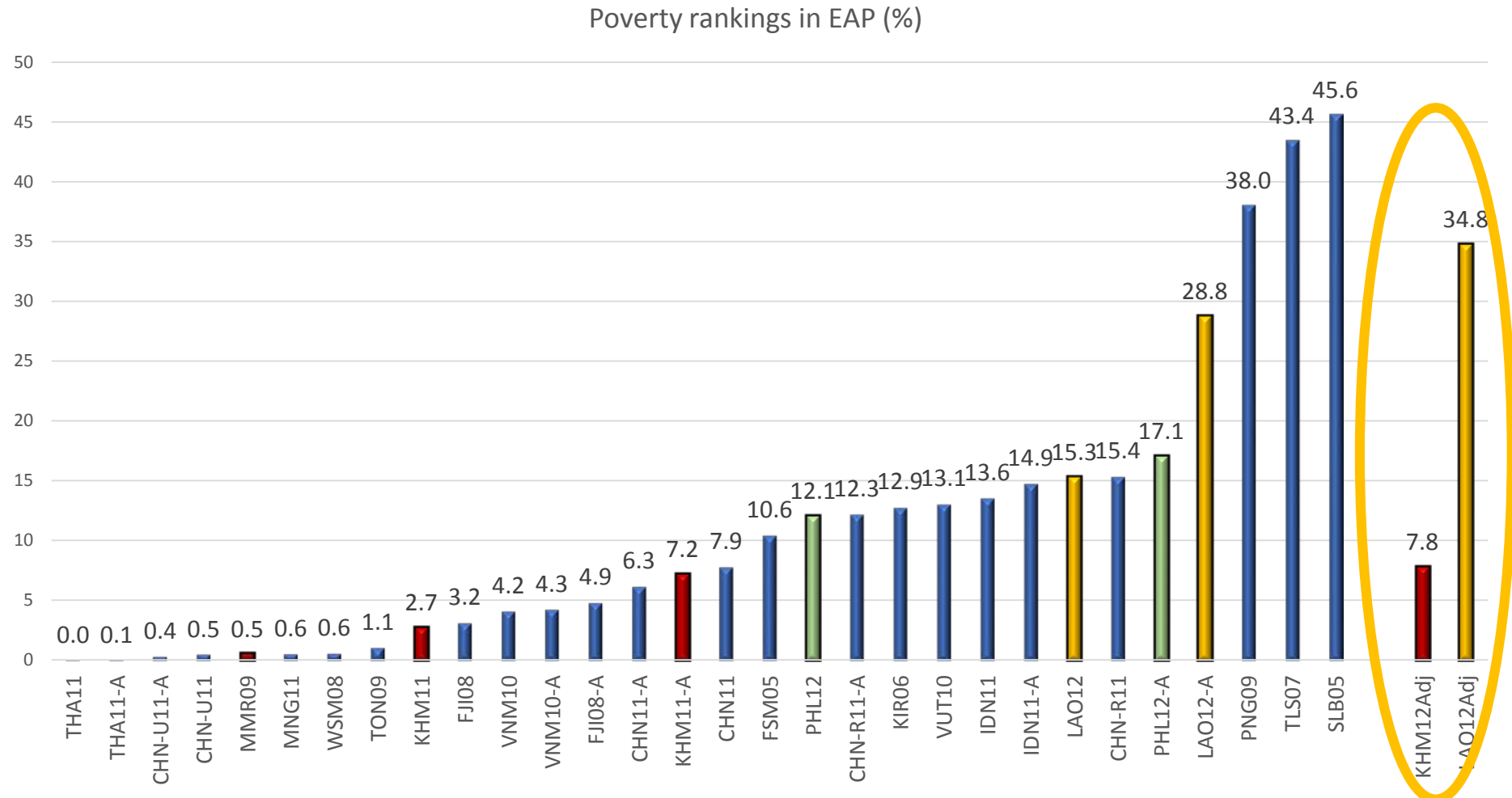
Using the adjusted “PPP-Basket-for-the-Poor” (i.e., net of housing and non-poor services like finance) the country rankings are more credible

Lao 2012 official
poverty rate: 23.2%

Lao 2012 official poverty line =
US\$1.1/day 2005 PPP (< 1.25)
US\$2.2/day 2011 PPP (>1.90)

KHM 2012 official poverty
rate: 17.7%
\$1.25=5.05%
\$1.90=1.66% (2011PPP)

KHM 2012 official poverty line:
US\$1.6/day 2005 PPP (>1.25)
US\$3.0/day 2011 PPP (>1.90)



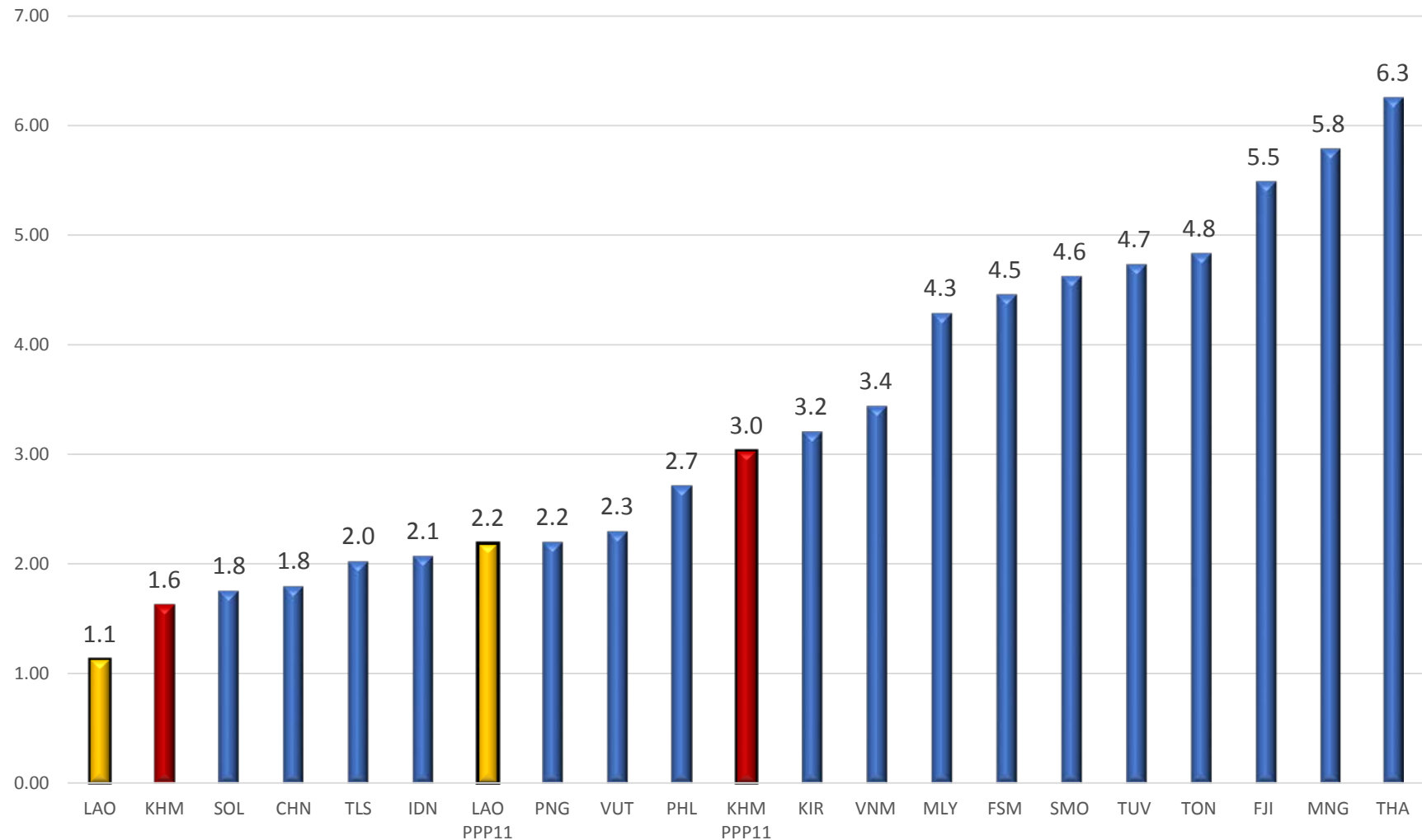
LAO 2012 official poverty rate: 23.2%

LAO 2012 official poverty line in 2005PPP: US\$1.1/day.

KHM 2012 official poverty rate: 17.7%

KHM 2012 official poverty line in 2005PPP: US\$1.6/day

Official Poverty Lines converted to daily PPP prices



Myanmar

- Myanmar was dropped altogether from the PPP poverty estimates for not having a reliable 2005 nor 2011 PPP conversion factor.
- This leaves a large hole in the EAP regional numbers and in the global numbers as Myanmar should be adding millions of people to the total number of poor. It remains one of the poorest countries in the world.
- In 2010, the population was estimated at almost 52mn, and the poverty rate (official) at around 25.6%, which corresponds to about 13 million poor.

Atkinson Committee

- One likely suggestion to come out of the Atkinson Committee is to maintain the PPP poverty line until 2030. This puts extra pressure on the need to correct the 2011 PPP issues in some of the East Asia countries.

Poverty estimates under different assumptions

	-----Poverty headcount in %-----		
	Bangladesh	Comodia	Laos
Survey year	2010	2012	2012
\$1.25/day in 2005 PPP	43.3	6.2	30.9
\$1.9/day in 2011 PPP	18.6	1.7	16.4
\$0.84 in 2011 dollar	39.7	6.4	30.5
\$1.9/day in 2011 pov. PPP less housing	31.8	6.8	32.9
\$1.9/day in 2011 PPP less housing	24.5	3.4	23.3
Asia PPP based on overlap of 2005/2011 items			

Atkinson 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.**