Poverty and Inequality Platform, World Bank

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Contents

Summary

The Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP) is an interactive computational tool that offers users quick access to the World Bank's estimates of poverty, inequality, and shared prosperity. PIP provides a comprehensive view of global, regional, and country-level trends for more than 160 economies around the world. All poverty and inequality indicators are organized under the dropdown "Data", where users can access the different measures. The visualizations available allow for multiple ways to explore PIP indicators, from cross-country and regional analyses, to country-specific and subnational, while other pages provide in-depth analyses by topic.

The last update was in June 2025. This update brought an additional 74 country-year datapoints (countries such as Barbados and Equatorial Guinea) to the PIP database and improved existing data for another 90 country-years. A detailed update can be found here.

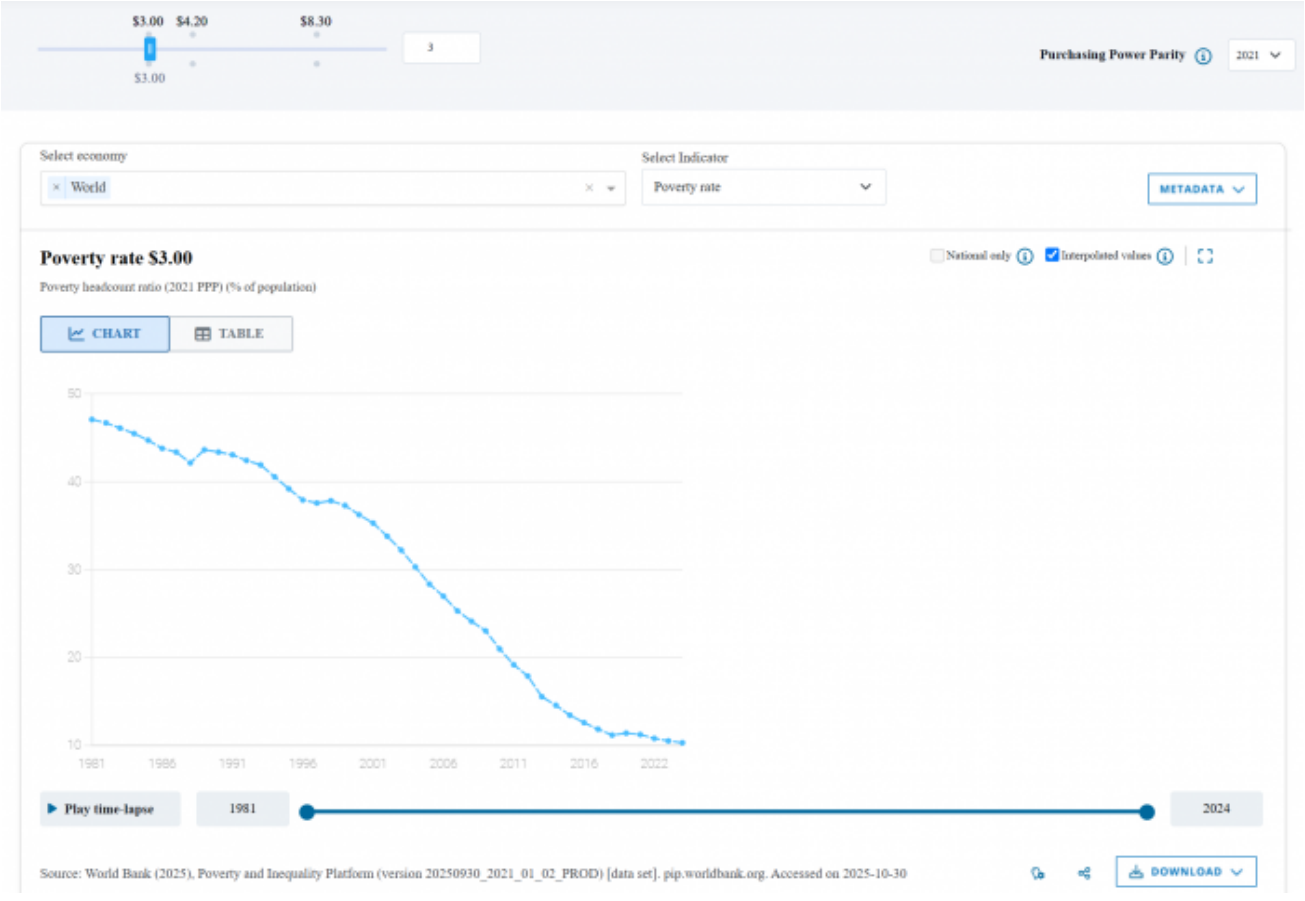
Another update in August 2025 which led to the correction of three new tables. This is due to the World Bank adding a new modeling around 2021 PPP.

Tables in IFs

Variable	Definition	Name In Source	UsedInPreprocessor	UsedInPreprocessorFileName	UsedInHistAnalog
IncBelow2D15c%PIP	Percent of population living on less than $2.15 per day, estimation by PIP	headcount	1	ECONOMY	TRUE
IncBelow3D65c%PIP	Percent of population living on less than $3.65 per day, estimation by PIP	headcount	1	ECONOMY	TRUE
IncBelow6D85c%PIP	Percent of population living on less than $6.85 per day, estimation by PIP	headcount	1	ECONOMY	TRUE
IncMedPIP	Median income estimated by PIP from WorldBank, $2017 PPP per day	median	0		FALSE
PovGap2D15cperDayPIP	Mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $2.15 a day, expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. Estimation by PIP	poverty_gap	0		FALSE
PovGap3D55cperDayPIP	Mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $3.65 a day, expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. Estimation by PIP	poverty_gap	0		FALSE
PovGap6D85cperDayPIP	Mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $6.85 a day, expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. Estimation by PIP	poverty_gap	0		FALSE
IncBelow3D00c%PIP	Percent of population living on less than $3.00 per day, estimation by PIP	headcount	1	ECONOMY	TRUE
IncBelow4D20c%PIP	Percent of population living on less than $4.20 per day, estimation by PIP	headcount	1	ECONOMY	TRUE
IncBelow8D30c%PIP	Percent of population living on less than $8.30 per day, estimation by PIP	headcount	1	ECONOMY	TRUE
IncMed2021PPPPIP	Median income estimated by PIP from WorldBank, $2021 PPP per day	median	0		FALSE
PovGap3D00cperDayPIP	Mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $3.00 a day, expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. Estimation by PIP	poverty_gap	0		FALSE
PovGap4D20cperDayPIP	Mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $4.20 a day, expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. Estimation by PIP	poverty_gap	0		FALSE
PovGap8D30cperDayPIP	Mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $8.30 a day, expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. Estimation by PIP	poverty_gap	0		FALSE

Data Pulling Instructions

1. Go to this site (https://pip.worldbank.org/home). Make sure the mode is 2017 PPP or 2021 PPP depending on the tables you are updating. Change this in the top right.



2. Select Interpolated Values
3. Select Poverty Rate. The data you need will show up in one excel (ie if you need the

poverty rate and gap for $3.00, it will show up in one excel). You do not need to select any other indicator or countries.

4. Click download and choose download **all country data**. While the excel file has different indicators you do need to download different excels for the different dollar amounts (you will have one excel for $4.20, another for $3.00, etc).
    1. To select different dollar amounts shift the slider in the top left corner or type in the value.
5. Filter your reporting data by national (except for Argentina, we can use urban data. For all the other countries it must be national.), filter survey by consumption [and income separately to blend values], headcount, poverty_gap, and median (median is the same in all excel files) will be the indicators for your data.
6. After that select survey type income to blend these values in. Consumption should be the preferred survey type but to make sure we have as many values as possible use income has a backdrop.
7. To use a script, navigate to https://github.com/n1shamin/Poverty-and-Inequality-Platform. This does the entire process (including Argentina, blending consumption and income, etc).

Notes

For the series:

- IncBelow2D15c%PIP
- IncBelow3D65c%PIP
- IncBelow6D85c%PIP
- PovGap2D15cperDayPIP
- PovGap3D55cperDayPIP
- PovGap6D85cperDayPIP

Multiply the data points by 100 to get the percentage values.

The survey type must be consumption first then income second.

For Argentina, we can use urban data. For all the other countries it must be national.

Make sure that you choose consumption and not income for type of survey at first.

For a country concordance table for the World Bank check this GitHub Repo.
