



APES WEEK 2019

ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC STATISTICS WEEK

Integrating economic statistics in monitoring the 2030 Agenda

An Alternative Approach to Measure Poverty in East Indonesia

Parallel session 2.

Integrating data to leave no one behind

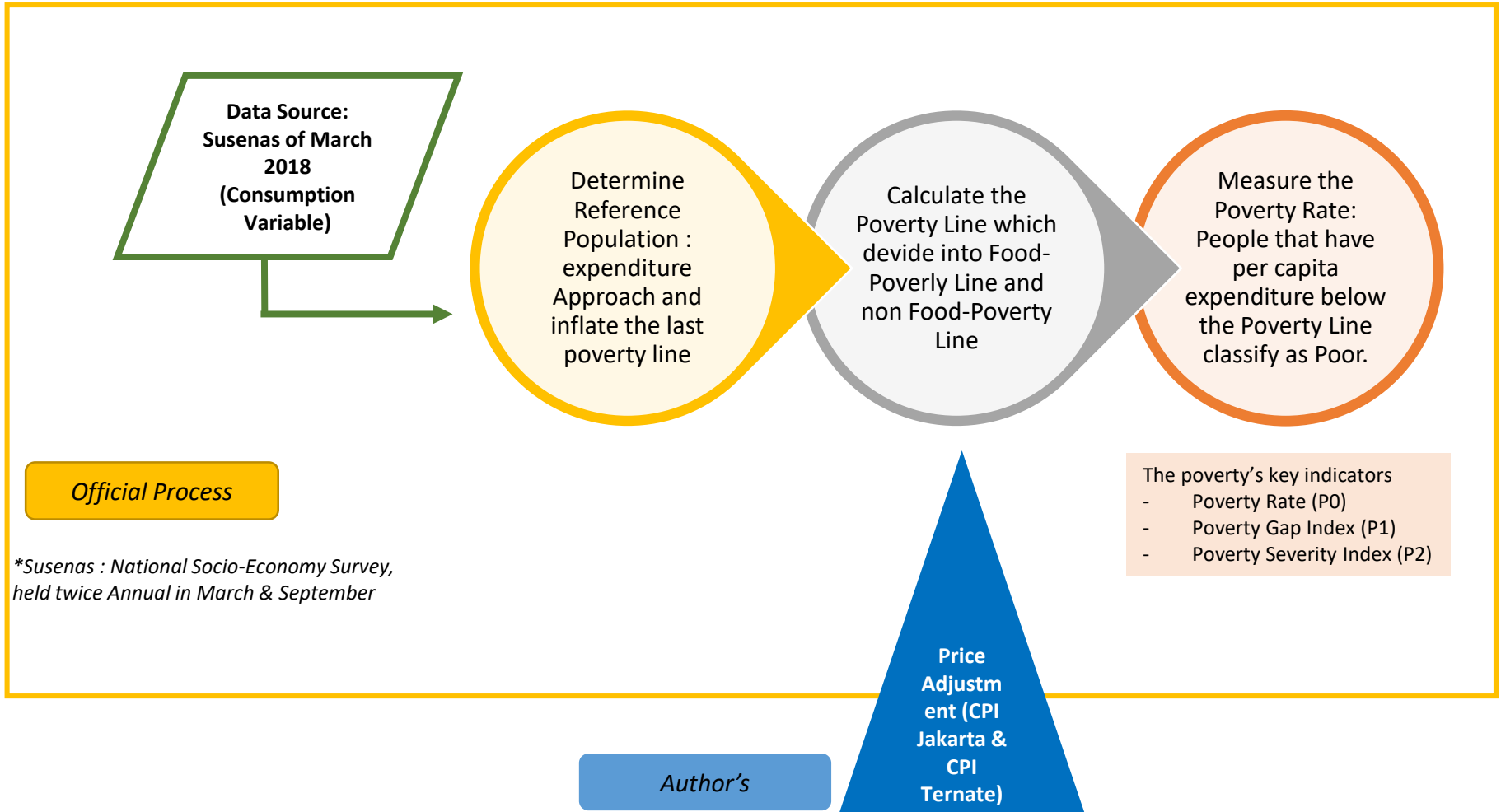
Bukhari, Ika, and Khairiyah

BPS-Statistics Indonesia

The Question

How integrating CPI data to the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) affect poverty measurement?

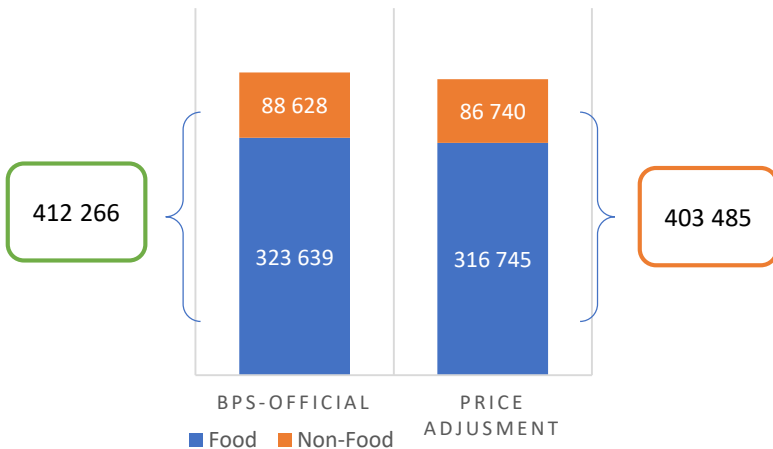
Methods



Integrating economic statistics in monitoring the 2030 Agenda

Result

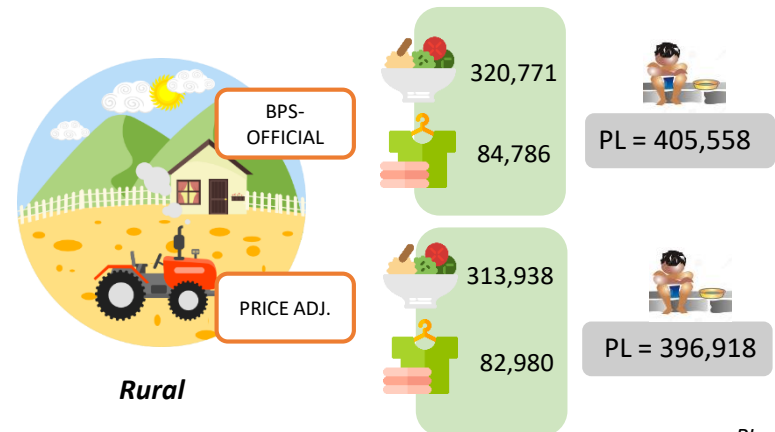
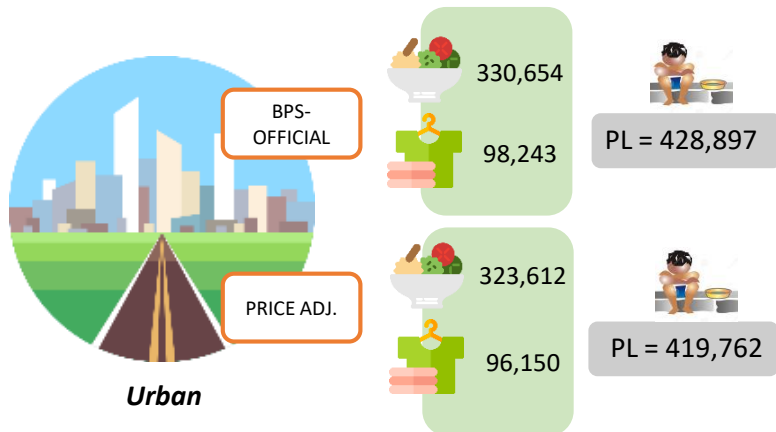
Comparison of Poverty Line between Official Data-BPS and Price Adjustment according to Area of Living



Comparison of Poverty Rate (P0-percent), Poverty Gap Index (P1), Poverty Severity Index (P2) (Percent) and Population (Thousand People) between Official Data-BPS and Price Adjustment according to Area of living.

Area	Official Data-BPS			Price Adjustment		
	P ₀	P ₁	P ₂	P ₀	P ₁	P ₂
Urban	3.80	0.69	0.18	3.65	0.62	0.17
Rural	7.78	0.97	0.19	7.03	0.83	0.16
Total	6.64	0.89	0.19	6.07	0.77	0.16

Area	BPS - Official	Price Adjustment
Urban	13,34	12,81
Rural	68,12	61,59
Total	81,46	74,41



Challenges and Way Forward

- Difficulty in obtaining the actual of end-consumption price (at the elementary level) is major constraint in achieving parity (like for like) comparison across two or more cities/province.
- Applying this methods for other cities could have more conclusive result.
- Similar type of price adjustment based on this flowchart methods maybe explored in studies using the IO table or SAM to analyze other socio-economic impact of such price adjustment.