

## Comments/Suggestions for Statistical Commission 49th Session

New York, 6-9 March 2018

### 4(c) Items for information: poverty statistics

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7/29	“Prices can vary not only across time but also across space within countries. For example, food and housing are typically cheaper in rural than in urban areas. ....”	To ensure that the poverty line reflects the same level of different places and different times, Indonesia adjusts prices by using separate poverty line for urban provincial poverty line and rural provincial poverty line
14/52	Disaggregated reporting “by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)” may be central to the SDG commitment to leaving no one behind, but it raises numerous problems related to poverty statistics, which are usually measured at the household level and assume that resources are distributed equally within households.	Data source to count poverty indicators is household survey - <i>Susenas</i> (National Socio Economic Survey). From <i>Susenas</i> , BPS Statistics Indonesia can report poverty indicators by sex, age, and region.
16/63	“Conducting good household surveys for measuring poverty is both difficult and costly; it requires political Commitment .....”	Indonesia’s Government commits to support SDGs by conducting multipurpose household survey twice a year, namely National Socio Economic Survey ( <i>Susenas</i> ) that could produce poverty indicators twice a year.