

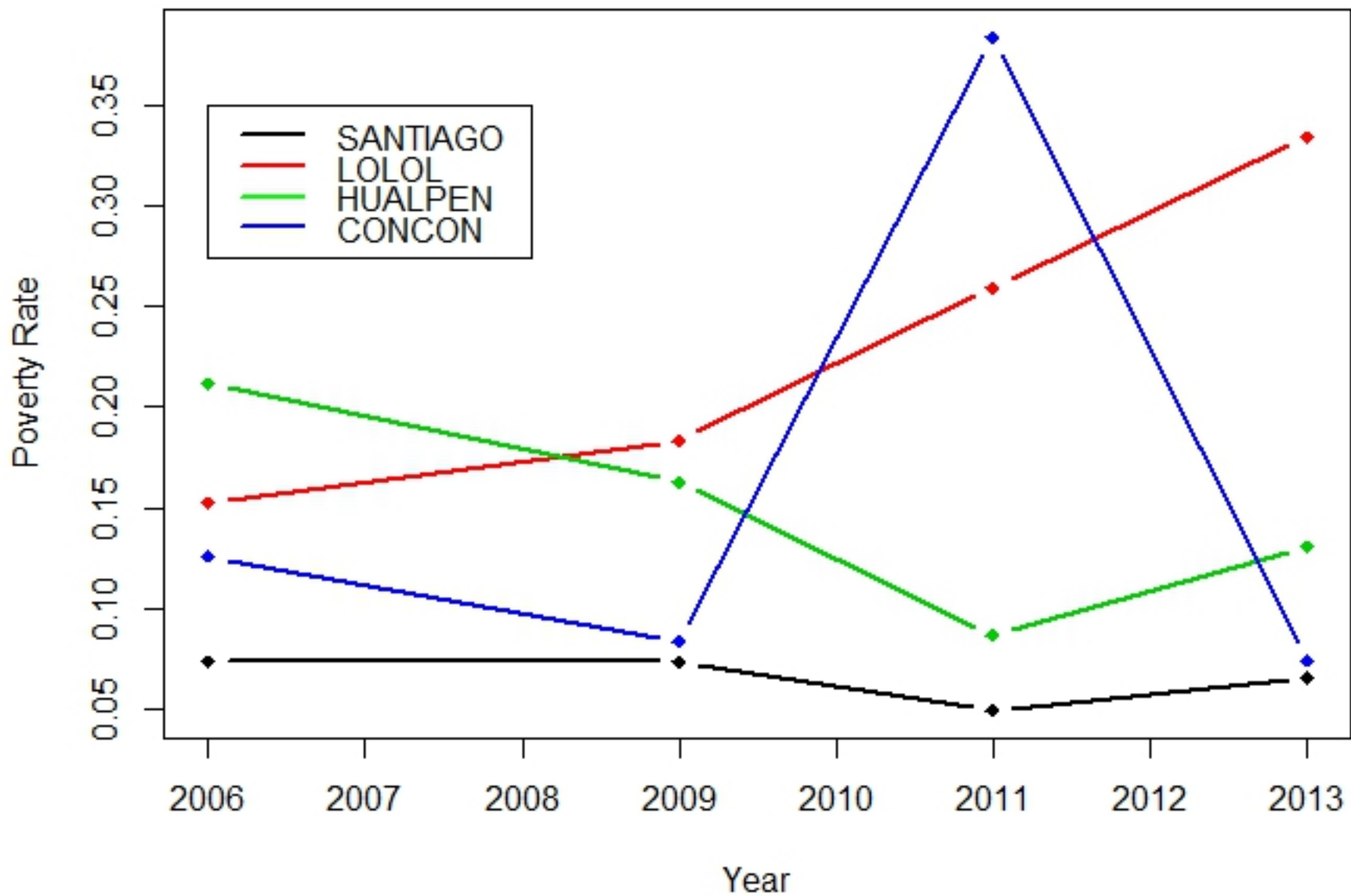
Presentation by Francesca

- IAEG-SDGs workstream on data disaggregation is commendable
- SAE toolkit is expected to help many countries to develop SAE system
- Information on SAE methods used by different countries is useful.
- Challenges in implementing SAE system in official system are well-documented
- Evaluation of SAE methods is emphasized.

Comments

- **Training: online and short courses**
- **Country course**
- **In-person training program**

Poverty Rate Estimation in Some COMUNAs in Chile



Some features of the synthesis method (Dilhane)

- A combination of Fuzzy Sets method introduced by Cerioli and Zani and Counting method introduced by Alkire and Foster.
- Attempts to address some limitations of these two methods, with respect to the selection of indicators, weights, cutoffs, etc.
- Transforms continuous variables into ordered categorical variables in a meaningful way.
- Adds the relative importance of the indicator to the membership function by using a weight based on the total number of totally deprived individuals for each indicator.
- Selects the uncorrelated variables before applying it to cross-sectional data and does not consider monetary variables at all to apply the inequality measures.
- Uses unequal weights that give more importance to the most widely prevalent poverty symptoms given socially acceptable living conditions in the community.

Spatial and temporal comparisons of multidimensional poverty using the new method

- The poverty indicators produced can be used to compare poverty across space and over time. This is because the weighting function of this method is data-driven.
- Poverty measures reflect the real nature of poverty in the region or across regions of interest. However, the poverty measures themselves are based only on one cut-off for different spatial units.
- These features make the measures more useful for policymakers to target interventions to reduce poverty as they are based on actual situations rather than on hypothetical ones.

Robustness checks for the selection of indicators

- Spearman's and Kendall's rank correlation coefficients were obtained by changing the poverty cut-offs and dimensions with the baseline MPI.
- In the empirical analysis, it was noted that the rankings are robust to slight changes of the choice of dimensions and for a slight change in the range of poverty cut-offs.

How MPI of synthesis method can be used?

- Availability of more policy–relevant information on poverty for the better equipped policy makers to reduce poverty.
- To see how many individuals are experiencing different deprivations at the same time.
- To see how many individuals are experiencing of deprivation by different indicators independently.
- Can be used for monitoring and evaluating programs that uses for targeting poor or conditional cash transfer programs.
- Can be used as an instrument for budget allocation for different targeting programs for poverty reduction.
- Can be disaggregated by different social groups and identified most affected groups
- It can be used as a tool for policy coordination to alleviate poverty across districts, sectors and regions.