4. Poverty Maps analysis
Sub-national disparities in MPI
(Subnational disaggregation available for 66 countries)
MPI: various levels of resolution
Municipal MPI Colombia
Headcount ratio, urban-rural areas, 2005

Municipal poverty headcount ratio for urban areas, k=5/15, 2005

Municipal poverty headcount ratio for rural areas, k=5/15, 2005

MPI proxy based on Census Data 2005
MPI: poverty and assumptions

Headcount Ratio

- Northern Uplands: 26.1
- Red River Delta: 7.2
- North Central Coast: 15.6
- Central Coast: 13.0
- Central Highlands: 34.3
- Southeast: 26.4

Average Intensity of Deprivation

- Northern Uplands: 47.5
- Red River Delta: 42.6
- North Central Coast: 47
- Central Coast: 44.5
- Central Highlands: 50
- Southeast: 48.4

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by OPHI or the University of Oxford. This map is intended for illustrative purposes only.
Figure 14.3 Density of Poverty and Poverty Gap by District, Vietnam

* Each dot represents 1000 persons living below the poverty line

Sources: Minot, Baulch, and Epprecht 2003.
Assumptions

Important assumptions of the spherical shape of the Earth:

• Places and addresses are not contiguous or meaningful in remote areas or in a different cultural context.
• Displacement and coding errors: objective ≠ subjective location
• Uniform and homogenous data.
• Representativeness and ecological fallacy
• Spatial dependence.
• Aggregation vs resolution.

Decision making based on mapped information is based on these assumptions.

Then, transparency in purpose, methods and limitations is important (Henninger and Snel, 2002).
Overall assessment and targeting
The darker the colour in the graph the better housing adequacy (HAI)
Caracas, Venezuela
The darker the colour the better the housing quality on average
Caracas, Venezuela

The darker the colour the better the housing quality on average
Segmentation and Social Exclusion

A graphical illustration

OPHI Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative
Poverty?

Social Polarization?
A map of your results with spmap

1. Install the software by typing the following commands and following the links:
   ssc install spmap
   ssc install shp2dta

2. Convert your world.shp file into stata format by typing:
   shp2dta using world, data(world_d) coor(world_c) genid(id)
   and merge the data files.

3. You can visualize M0 in your map by typing:
   spmap M0 using xxx_c.dta, id(map) fcolor(Blues)
References

Shapefiles with administrative divisions are available at
GADM (2012) GADM database of Global Administrative Areas available at
Consortium for Spatial Information and Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), which include
Africa Rice Center, Bioversity International, CIAT, CIFOR, CIMMYT, CIP + IACRDA + ICRISAT + IFPRI + IITA + ILRI
+ IRRI + IWMI + World Agroforestry Centre + WorldFish Center
http://www.cgiar-csi.org/
Centre for Spatially Integrated Social Science www.csiss.org
http://www.umich.edu/~risotto/partialzooms/ne/50nek34.html accessed on 27 August 2012]
University Computing Services, March.
Henninger, Norbert and Mathilde Snel (2002). Where are the Poor?: Experiences with the Development and Use of Poverty Maps.
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Minot, Nicholas W., Bob Baulch, and Michael Epprecht. 2003. Poverty and Inequality in Vietnam: Spatial Patterns and
Geographic Determinants. In collaboration with the Interministerial Poverty Mapping Task Force. Washington, DC:
International Food Policy Research Institute; Brighton, United Kingdom: Institute of Development Studies.
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Other resources on poverty mapping from The World Bank available at http://go.worldbank.org/N00SI58950 accessed on 6 June
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