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Introduction

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In light of the need for poverty targeting data at lower administrative division levels, SMERU—with the support of the Ford Foundation and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)—has produced Poverty and Livelihood Map of Indonesia. The project involves the mapping of poverty estimates down to the village level, using small area estimation techniques based on data from the 2010 Census, 2011 Susenas, and the 2011 Village Potential (Podes) survey. The Map presents an updated and improved version of Indonesia’s first poverty estimates for lower level administrative divisions developed by SMERU in 2005 using the 2000 Census.

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The research team at SMERU realizes the dynamic nature of poverty, including the reality that many people move in and out of poverty over time. Therefore, real-time and continuous updating of household welfare information is critical in monitoring the latest developments in the economy, as well as in devising the most appropriate and timely policy responses. The need for easy access to such information has led to the development of the Poverty Map web portal, which also facilitates updates and improvements to our data through open input from portal users and other stakeholders.

Methodology

Estimating poverty in lower level administrative regions is at the heart of the poverty mapping process. Estimation of the parameters involved has been done using standard tools from econometric analysis (see Aitken et al., 2002). It uses PovMap2 software developed by The World Bank, which provides a simpler procedure for poverty mapping.

Key Features in Poverty and Livelihood Map of Indonesia

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1) Applying official national poverty lines (GNI) to make the result comparable with national standards.
2) Constructed using district (kabupaten/kota) level models of estimation, with a total of 497 models.
3) Including the US$2 PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) poverty line measurement to make the results comparable with international standards.
4) Incorporating sustainable livelihood aspects such as natural resources, characteristics of local economies, infrastructure, access to services, and health and educational indicators.
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In the main user interface of Poverty and Livelihood Map of Indonesia you will find:

- Information and poverty indicator information—these can be viewed by hovering your mouse pointer over the map.
- Area names and poverty indicator information—these can be selected by tabbing or clicking.
- Additional information—after clicking on a region a panel will appear showing more data on the selected district/subdistrict/village.
- Use hover your mouse pointer over the map.

Using Poverty and Livelihood Map of Indonesia

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In order to provide more comprehensive information on the various factors that affect the welfare of communities, the maps also contain other livelihood indicators that have been derived from other various sources of data. This overarching poverty statistics with other socioeconomic information will facilitate improved poverty analysis for Indonesia.

The research team at SMERU realizes the dynamic nature of poverty, including the reality that many people move in and out of poverty over time. Therefore, real-time and continuous updating of household welfare information is critical in monitoring the latest developments in the economy, as well as in devising the most appropriate and timely policy responses. The need for easy access to such information has led to the development of the Poverty Map web portal, which also facilitates updates and improvements to our data through open data portal users and other stakeholders.

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**Key Features in Poverty and Livelihood Map of Indonesia**

Poverty and Livelihood Map of Indonesia is more than an updated version of its predecessor—Indonesia Poverty Map 2000. Our commitment to provide the most accurate and useful policy tools has enabled us to produce significant improvements in the latest Map, such as:

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