

world development report

2009

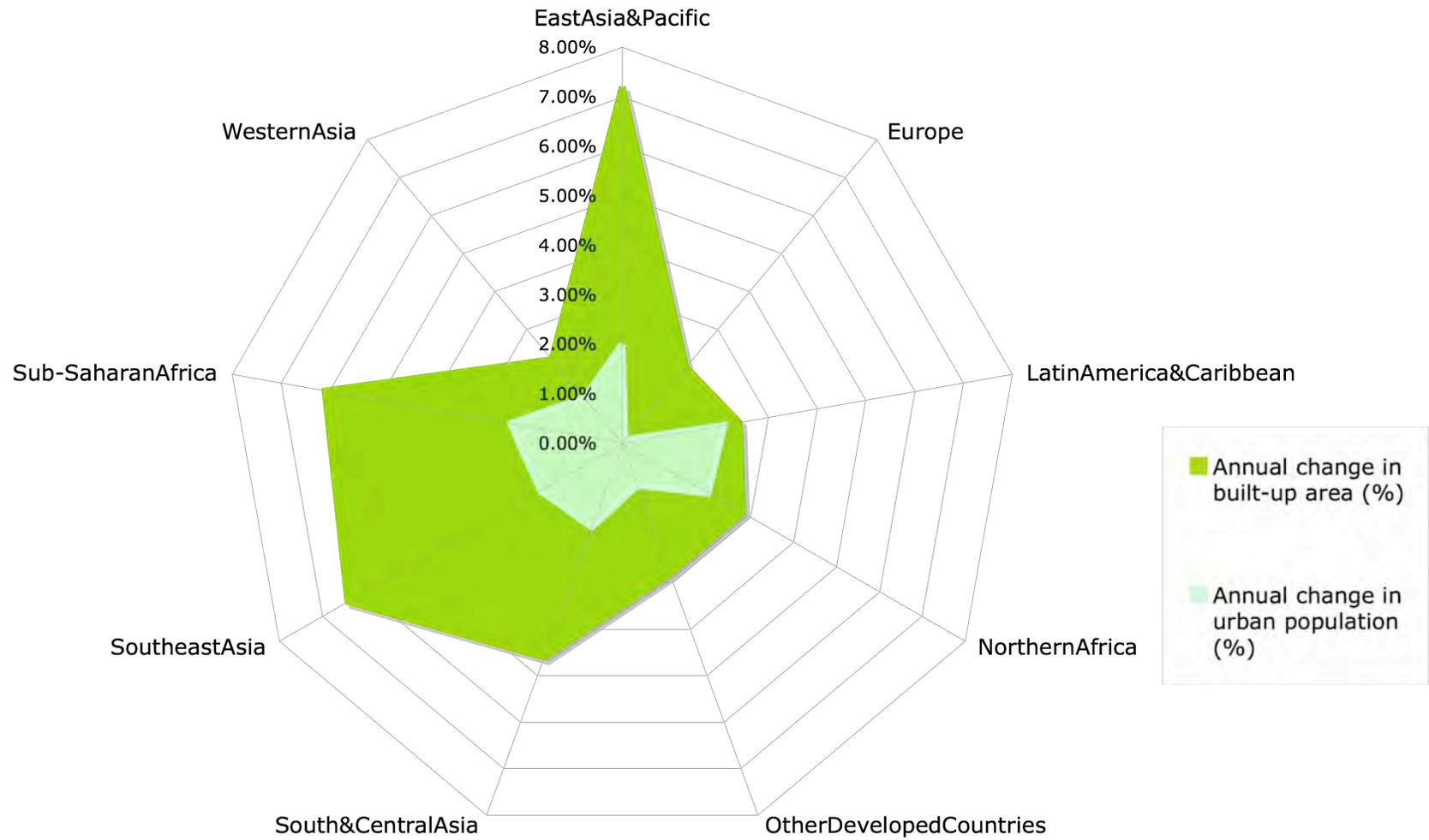
Reshaping Economic Geography



BACKGROUND MATERIAL

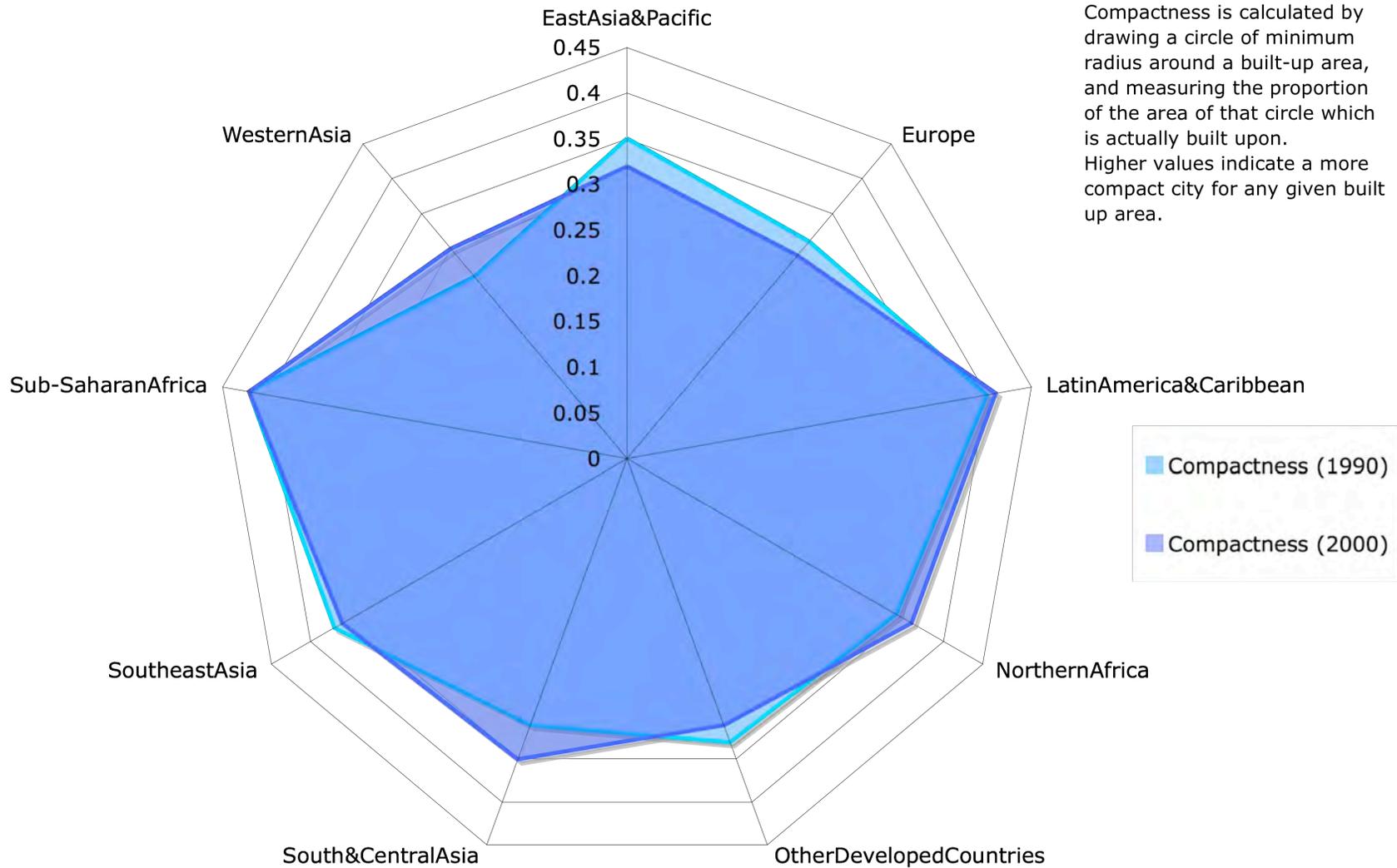
INTRA-URBAN GRAPHS

Figure 1: Declining urban densities



source: Angel et al., 2005: 56

Figure 2: Marginally decreasing compactness, with regional variations

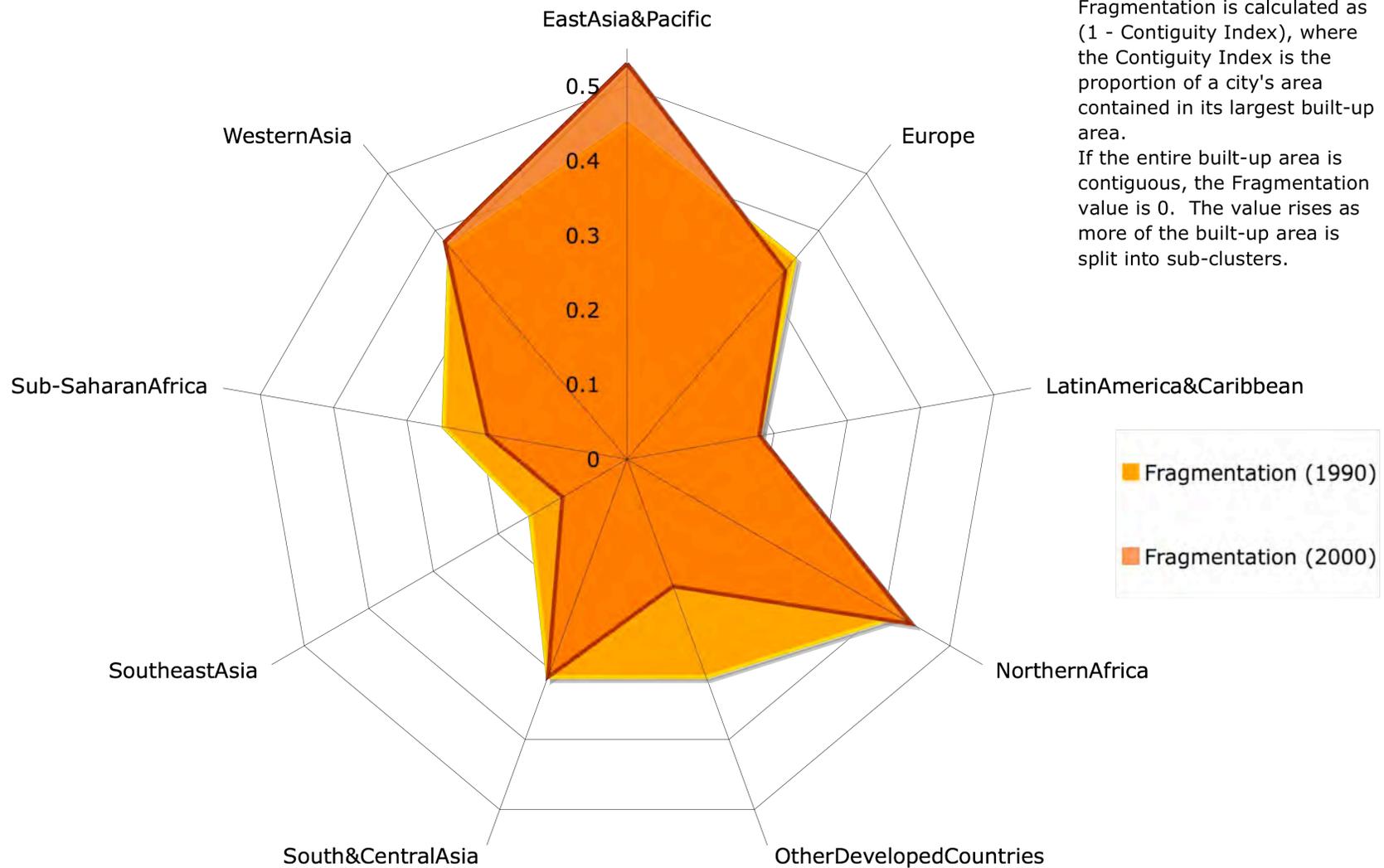


Compactness is calculated by drawing a circle of minimum radius around a built-up area, and measuring the proportion of the area of that circle which is actually built upon. Higher values indicate a more compact city for any given built up area.

■ Compactness (1990)
■ Compactness (2000)

source:
Angel et al., 2005: 70

Figure 3: Marginally decreasing fragmentation, except for East Asia



Fragmentation is calculated as $(1 - \text{Contiguity Index})$, where the Contiguity Index is the proportion of a city's area contained in its largest built-up area. If the entire built-up area is contiguous, the Fragmentation value is 0. The value rises as more of the built-up area is split into sub-clusters.



source: Author's calculations from Angel et al., 2005: 70

Figure 4: Slum rates and urbanisation rates

[N.B. data points should ideally be labelled with countries, or at least the biggest ones: Brazil, China, India, Nigeria, etc]

source: Tables 1 & 2, <http://ww2.unhabitat.org/programmes/guo/statistics.asp>

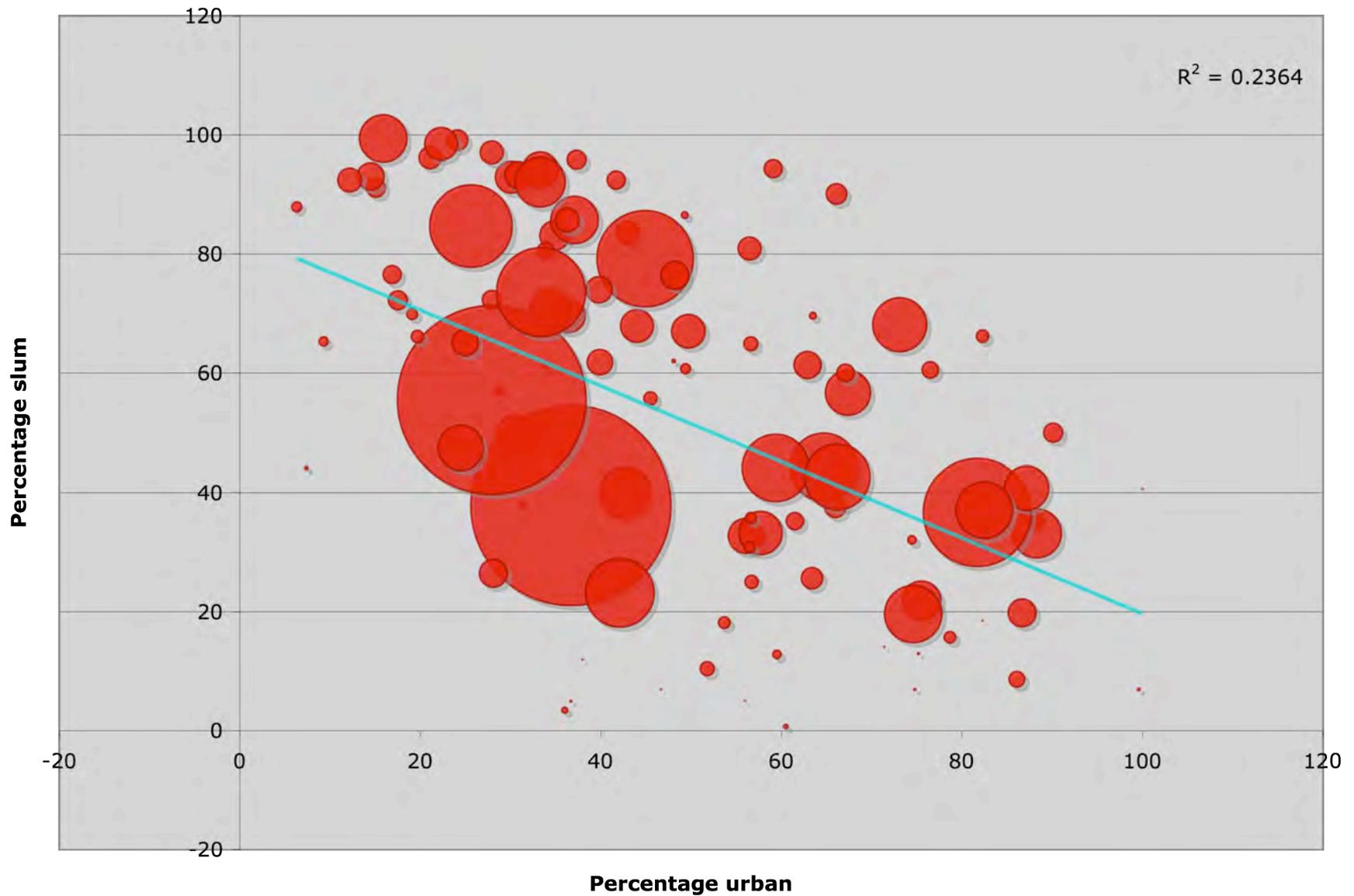
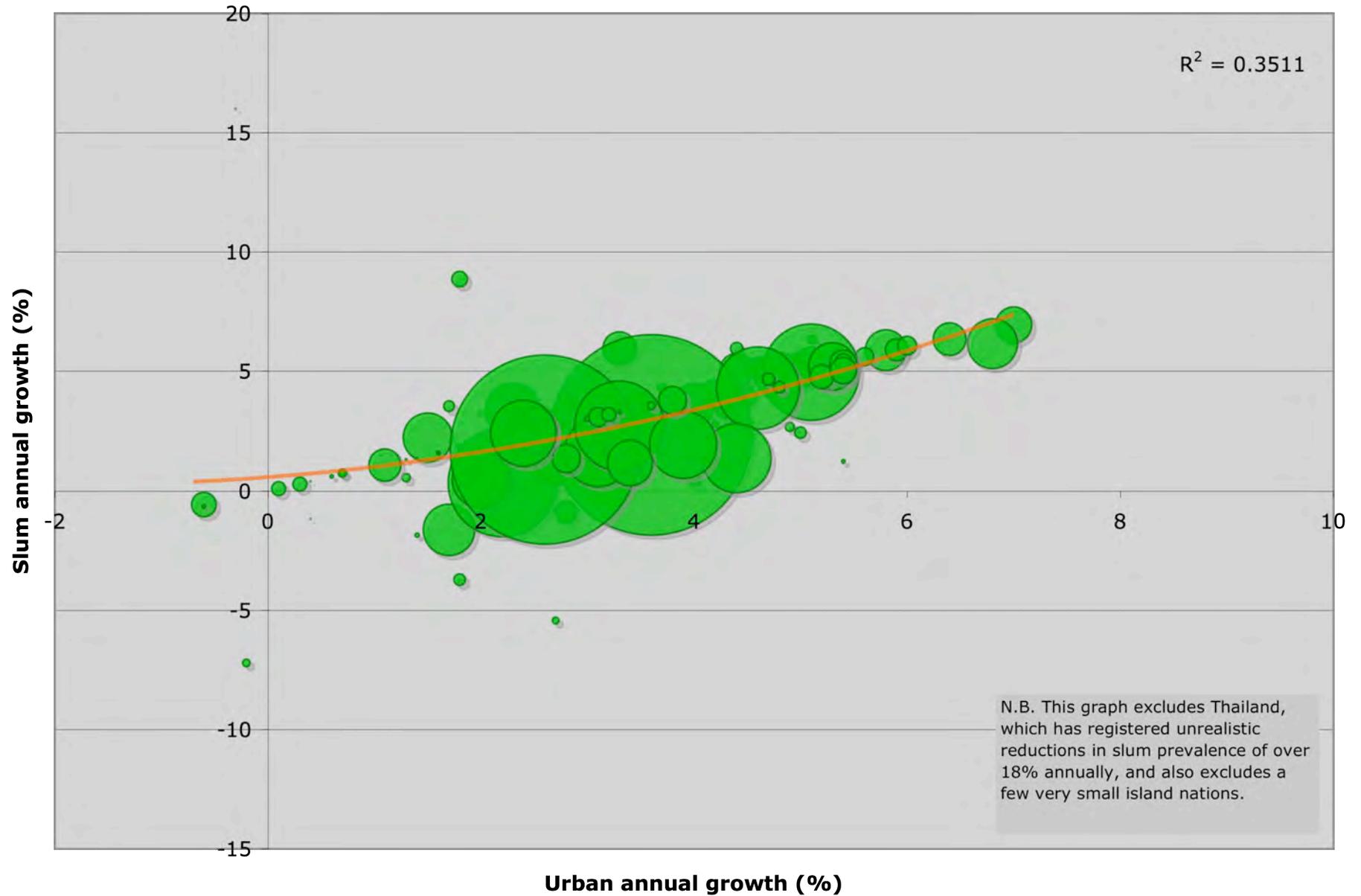


Figure 5: Slum growth is correlated with urban growth rates

source: Table 3, <http://ww2.unhabitat.org/programmes/quo/statistics.asp>



Figures 6a & 6b: Dispersed slum clusters in Bangalore (left) and Pune (right), India

Bangalore source: 'Consumption quintiles in household sample, World Bank,

<http://intranet.worldbank.org/external/default/main?theSitePK=475496&contentMDK=20539648&pagePK=64168182&piPK=64168060>

Pune source: Lall et al., 2007: 9.

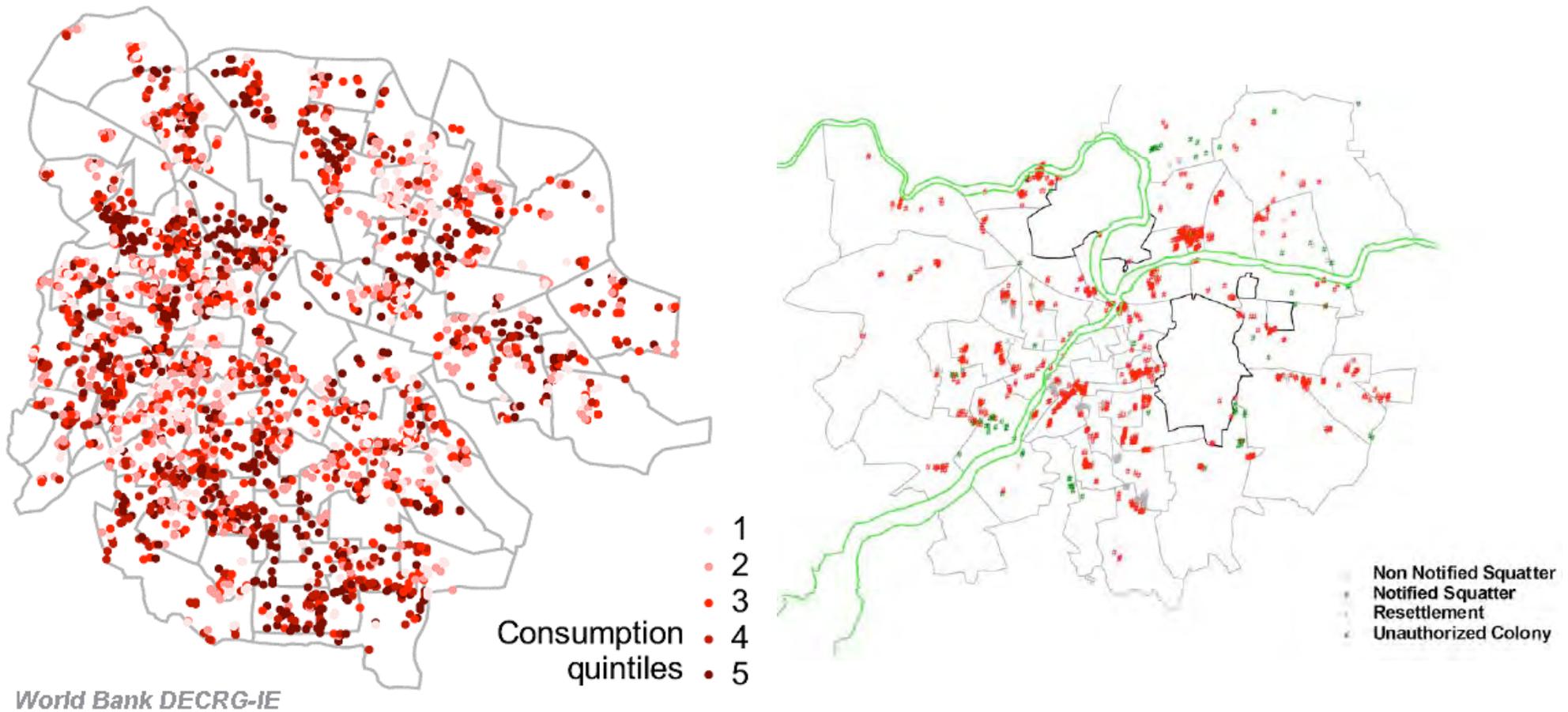
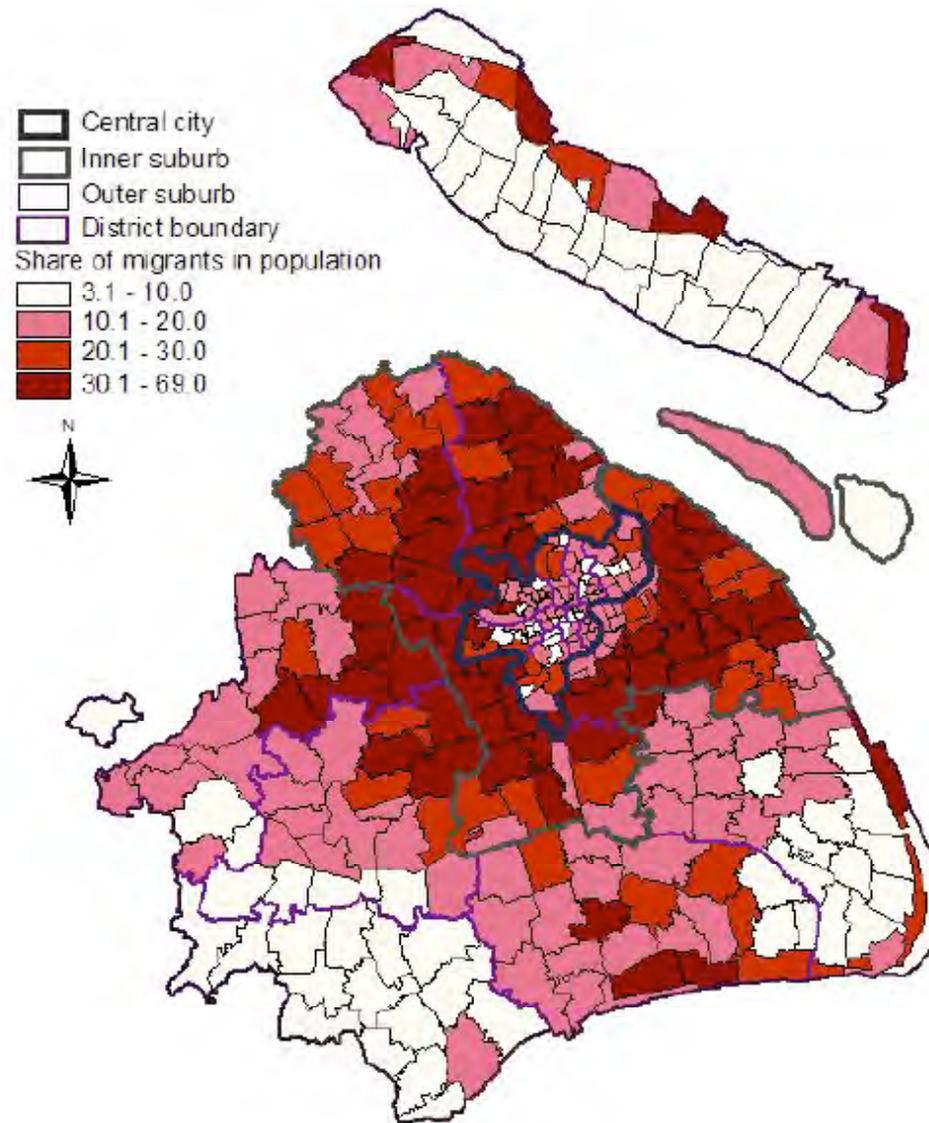
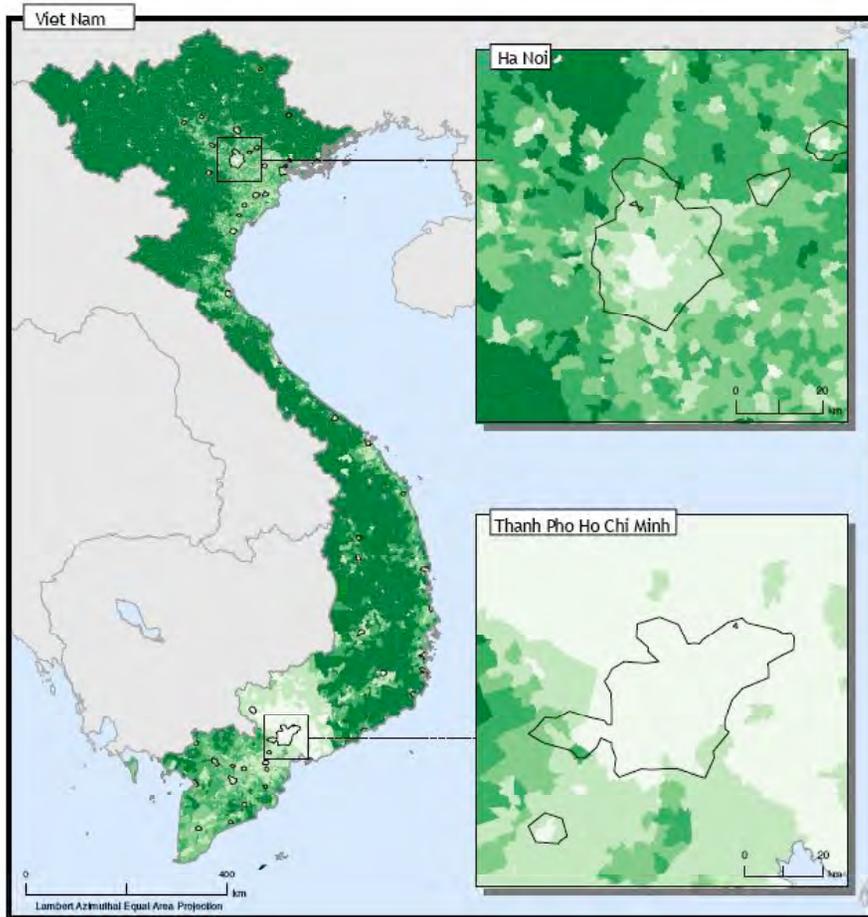


Figure 7: Distribution of migrants as a share of total population in Shanghai
source: Wu, 2005: 20.



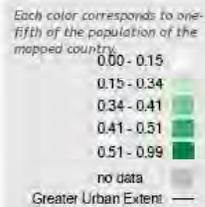
Figures 8a & 8b: Spatial distributions of poverty intensity in Vietnam and Panama



Viet Nam
Administrative Level 3: Commune

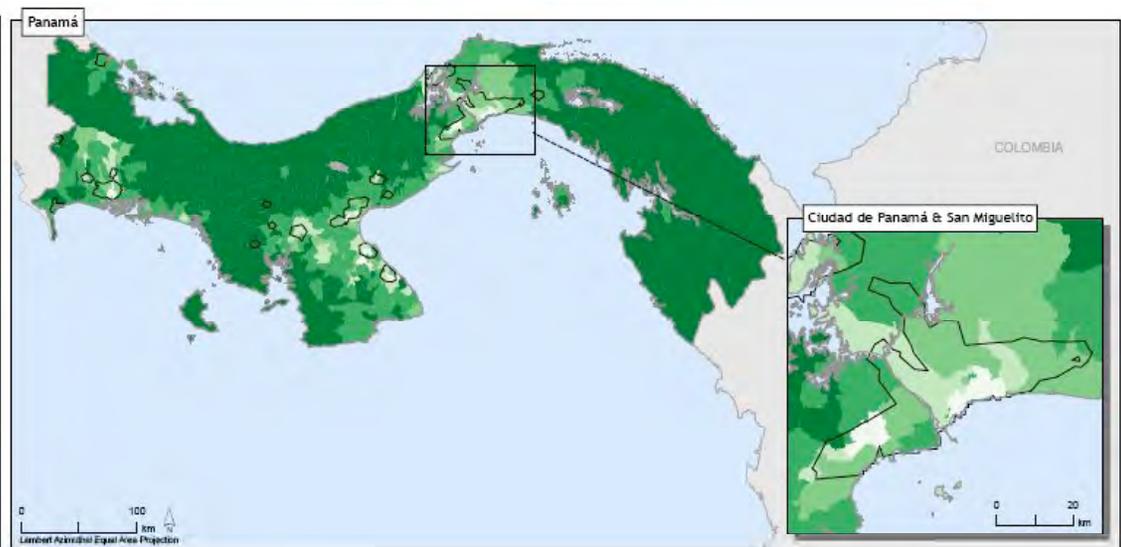
Measures of Poverty
Headcount Index [FGT(0)]

FGT(0), or the Headcount Index, measures the proportion of the population whose welfare falls below the poverty line. This measure is a member of the FGT (Foster, Greer, Thorbecke) family of poverty measures.



Poverty Line: (1998) 1789871 Dong
(yearly expenditure per capita)
Value in PPP Dollars: (1997) 873.5

Copyright 2005, The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York.
Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)
Columbia University. Small area estimates of poverty and inequality: maps and
further documentation available at: <http://www.ciesin.columbia.edu/povmap>



Panamá
Administrative Level 3: Corregimientos

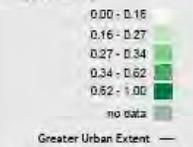
Measures of Poverty
Headcount Index [FGT(0)]

FGT(0), or the Headcount Index, measures the proportion of the population whose welfare falls below the poverty line. This measure is a member of the FGT (Foster, Greer, Thorbecke) family of poverty measures.

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Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)
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Each color corresponds to one-fifth of the population of the mapped country.



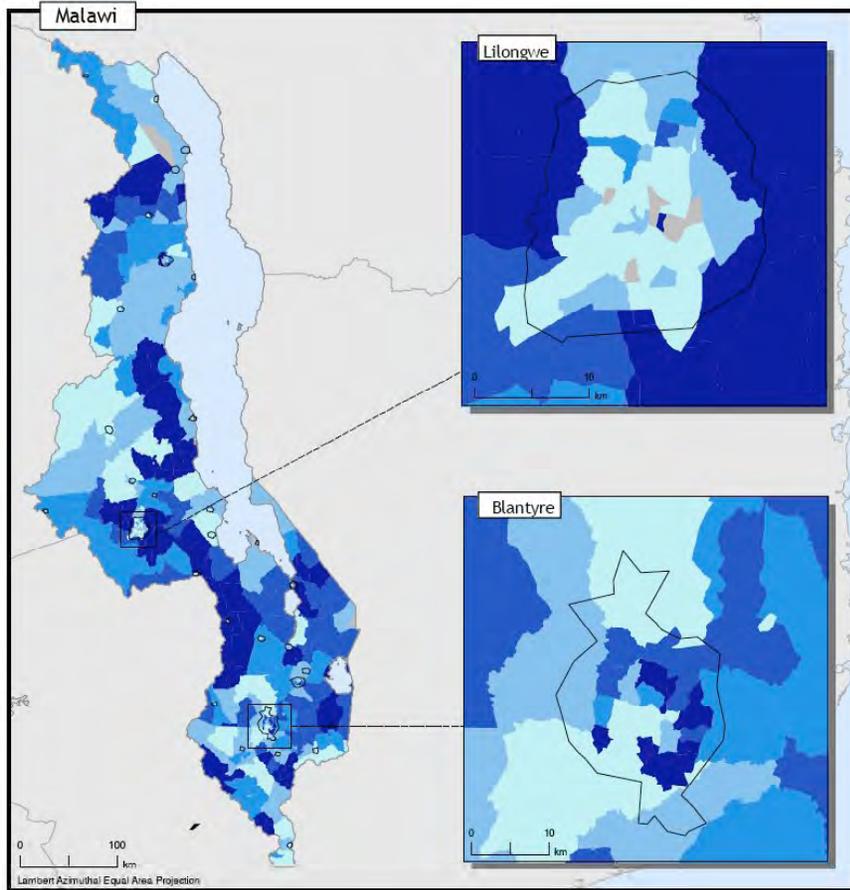
Poverty line: (2002) 953 Balboas
(yearly expenditure per capita) or 567,11999

source: CIESIN,

<http://sedac.ciesin.org/povmap/datasets/imageGallery/>

Figures 8c & 8d: Spatial distributions of poverty intensity in Malawi and Bolivia

source: CIESIN, <http://sedac.ciesin.org/povmap/datasets/imageGallery/>



Malawi

Administrative Level 3: Traditional Authority (rural) / Ward (urban)

Measures of Extreme Poverty

Headcount Index [FGT(0)]

FGT(0), or the Headcount Index, measures the proportion of the population whose welfare falls below the poverty line. This measure is a member of the FGT (Foster, Greer, Thorbecke) family of poverty measures.



Each color corresponds to one-fifth of the population of the mapped country.

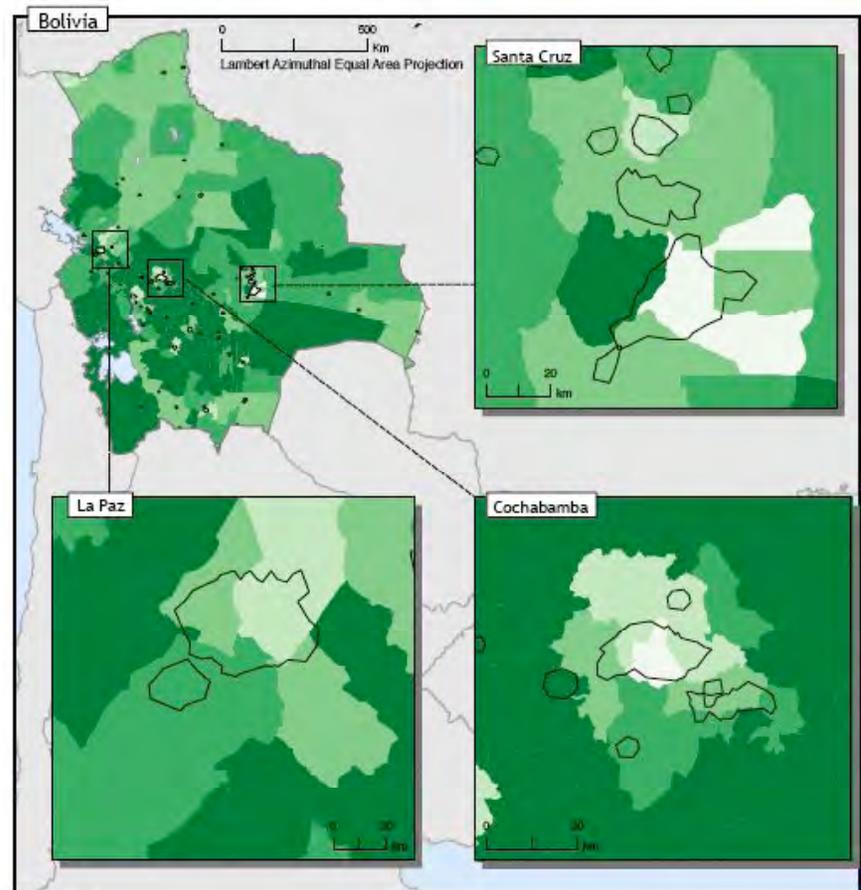
0.01 - 0.23
0.23 - 0.33
0.33 - 0.40
0.40 - 0.47
0.47 - 0.91

no data

Greater Urban Extent

Extreme Poverty Line:
(1998) 6.28 Kwacha
(daily expenditure per capita)
Value in PPP: (1998) 0.25

Copyright 2005, The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York.
Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN),
Columbia University. Small area estimates of poverty and inequality, maps and
further documentation available at: <http://www.ciesin.columbia.edu/povmap>



Bolivia

Administrative Level 3: Municipio

Measures of Poverty

Headcount Index [FGT(0)]

FGT(0), or the Headcount Index, measures the proportion of the population whose welfare falls below the poverty line. This measure is a member of the FGT (Foster, Greer, Thorbecke) family of poverty measures.



Each color corresponds to one-fifth of the population of the mapped country.

0.20 - 0.28
0.28 - 0.42
0.45 - 0.67
0.67 - 0.89
0.88 - 1.00

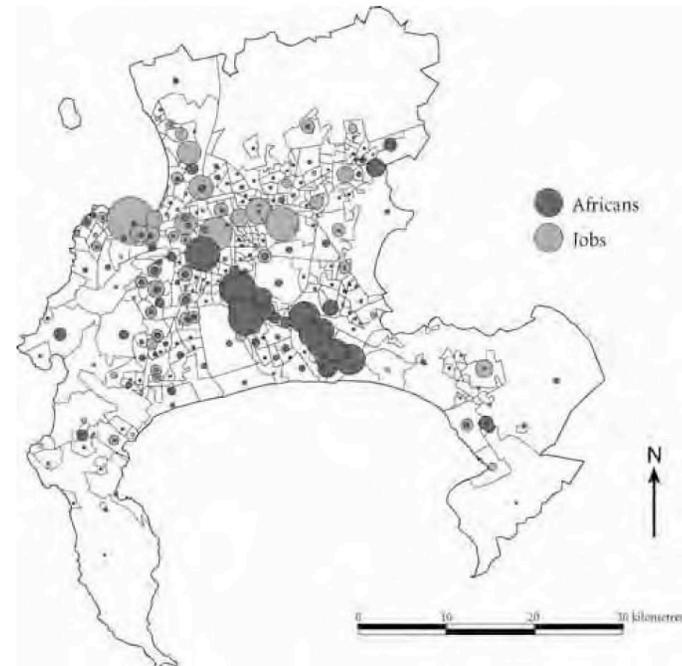
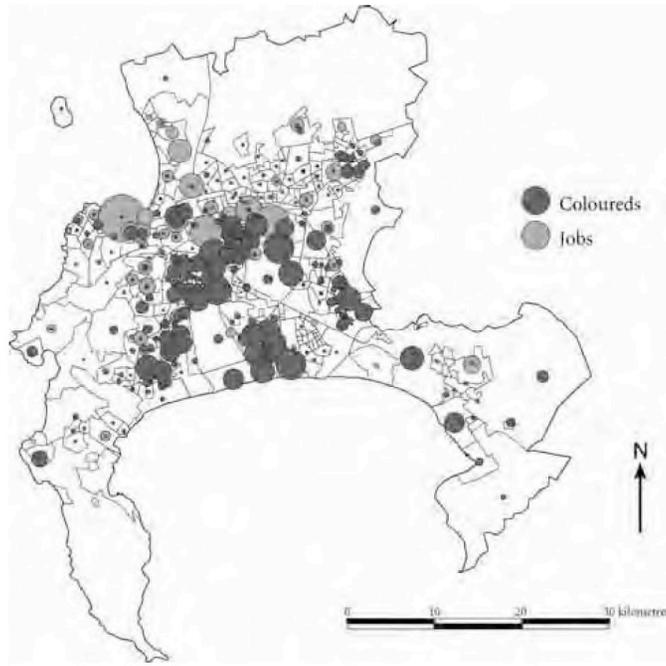
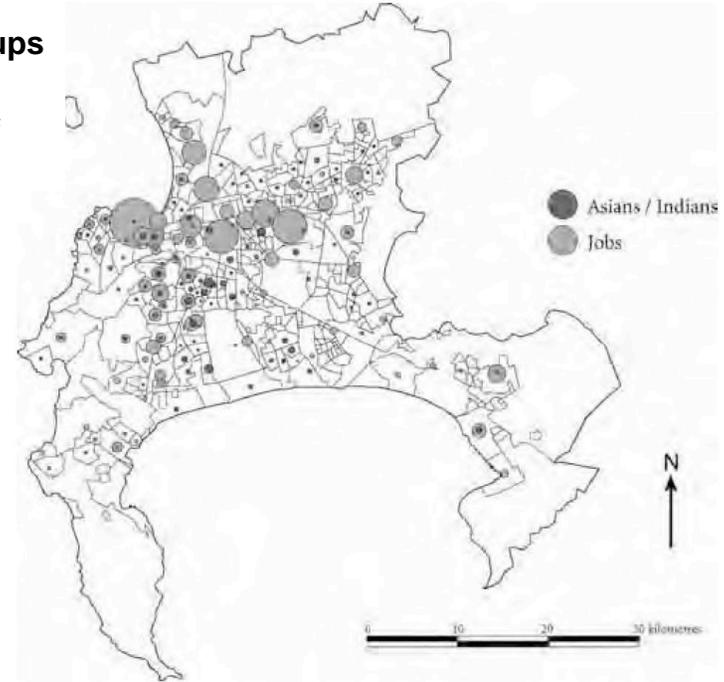
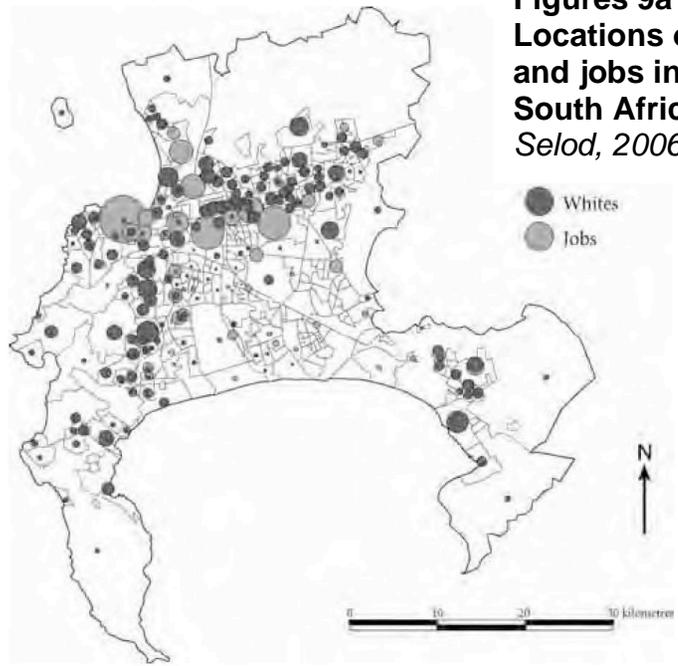
Greater Urban Extent

Sixteen separate poverty lines are defined, reflecting regional differences in purchasing power.
Monthly expenditure values per capita range from 185.1 and 250.3 Bolivianos (in 2001 prices), or 88.14 and 119.19 PPP (in 2000 prices).

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Source: Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN),
Columbia University. Small area estimates of poverty and inequality, maps and
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Figures 9a to 9d:
Locations of ethnic groups
and jobs in Cape Town,
South Africa (*Rospabe &*
Selod, 2006: 270-271)



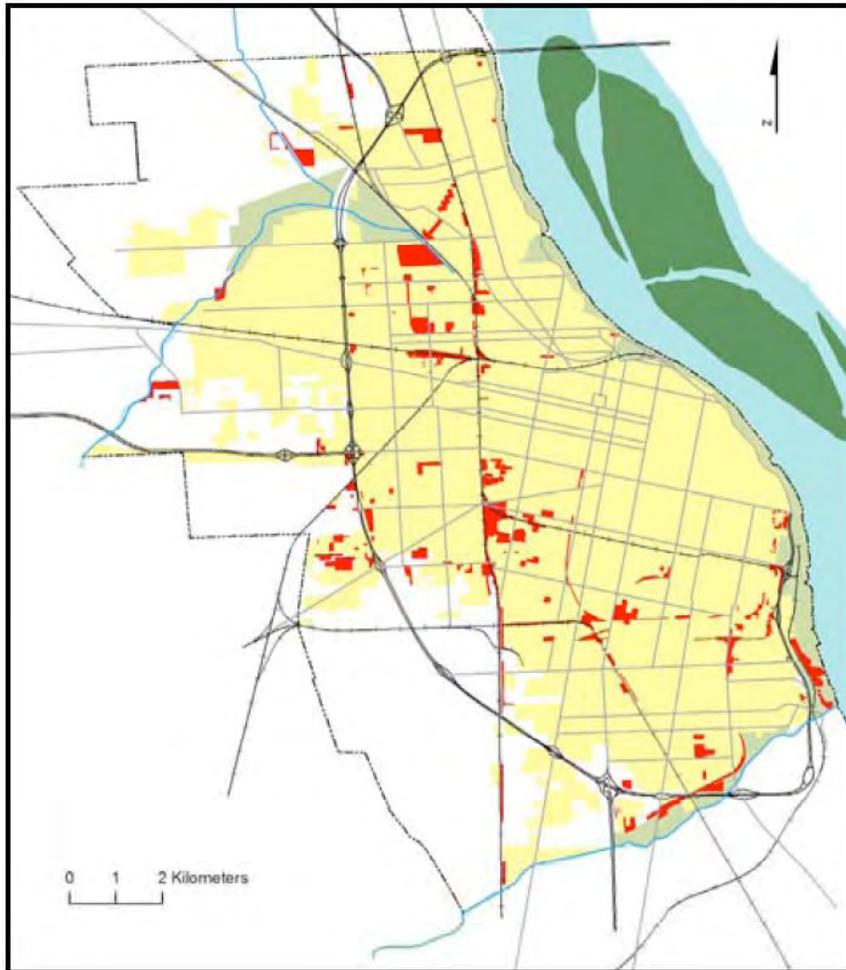


Figure 10a: Urban expansion of Rosario, Argentina with main roads and slum locations.
source: Martínez-Martín, 2005: 53.

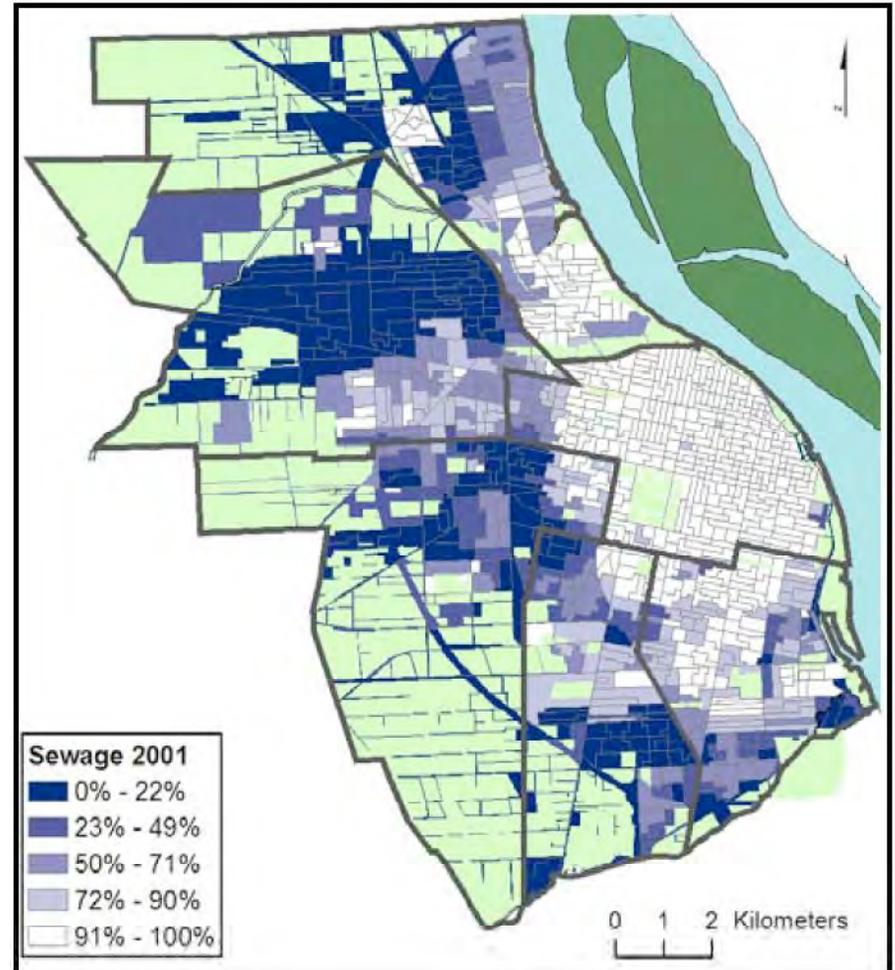


Figure 10b: Sewerage connections in Rosario, Argentina.
source: Martínez-Martín, 2005: 153.

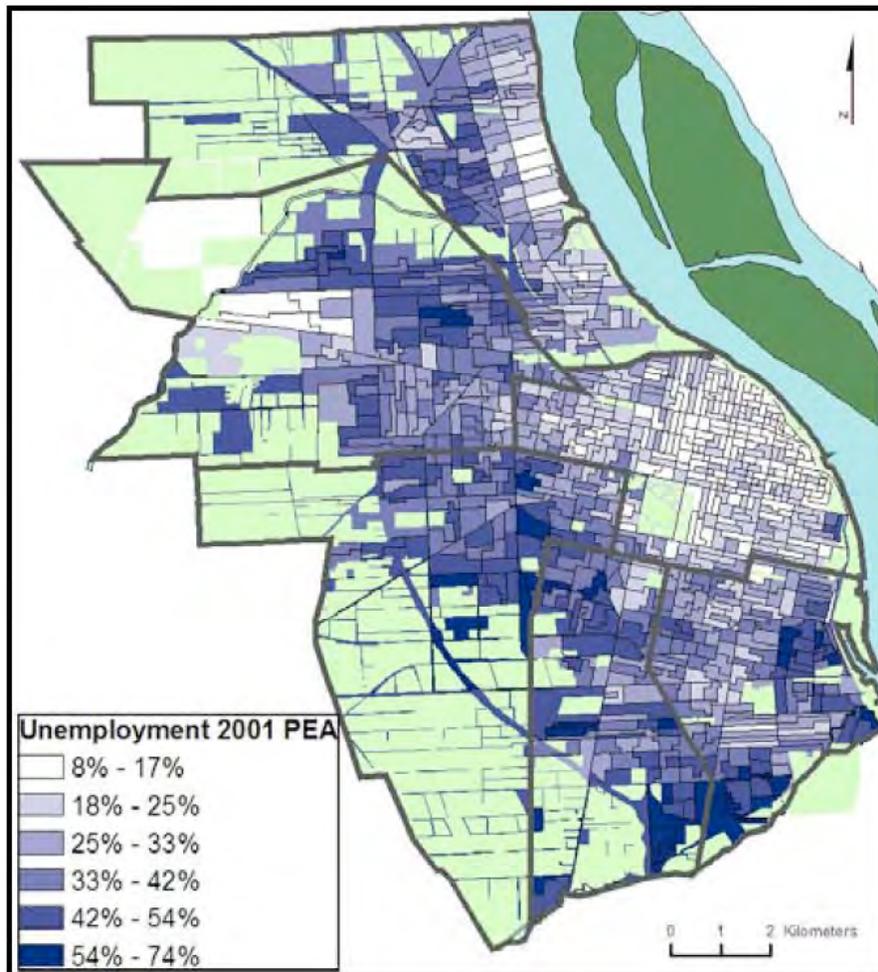


Figure 10c: Unemployment disparities in Rosario, Argentina.
source: Martínez-Martín, 2005: 151.

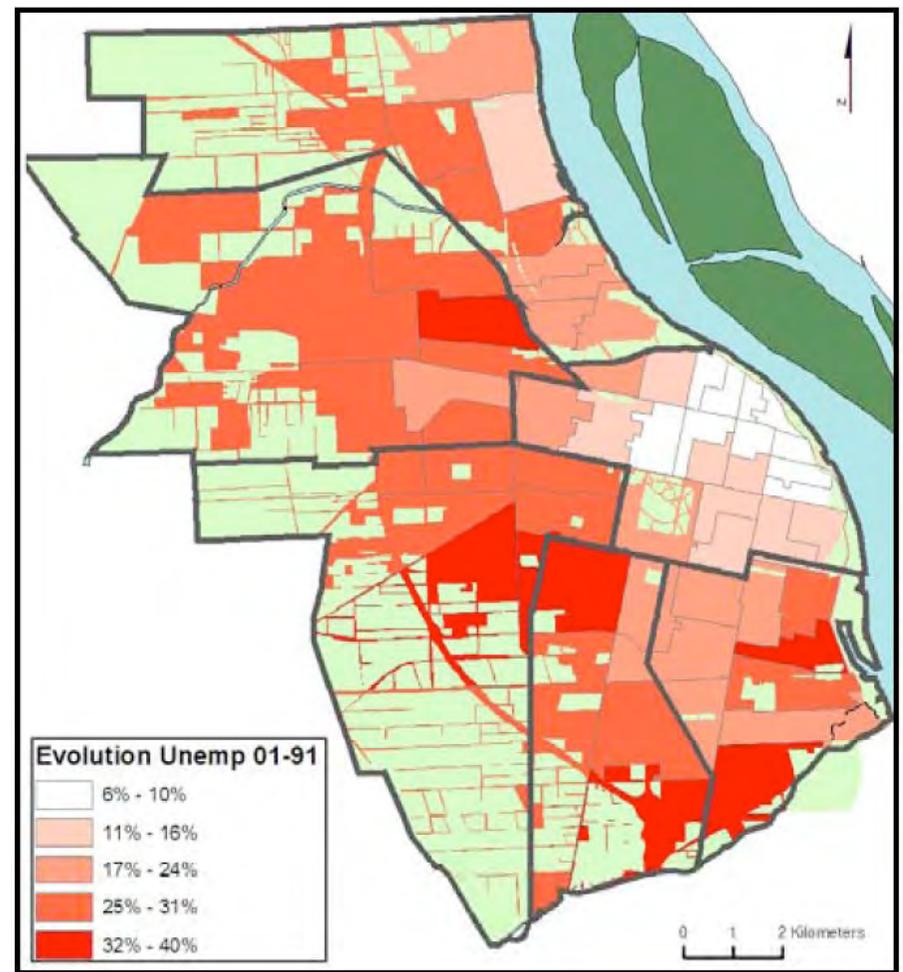


Figure 10d: Change in unemployment between 1991 and 2001, Rosario, Argentina
source: Martínez-Martín, 2005: 173.