Sharing the Stories in Statistical Data

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Outline

• Spatial Analytics
• Story Maps

Data for this presentation was downloaded from the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators web site. We used information in the United Nations 2013 Millennium Development Goals Report throughout this presentation.
Spatial Analytics for Statistical Data

- Data inventory and quality
- Statistically significant hot spots and spatial outliers
- Regression analysis to understand the *WHY* behind the maps and data
- Multivariate analysis to understand regional patterns
Data for Poverty

- Availability
- Reliability
- Currency

New poverty estimates from the World Bank have confirmed last year’s finding that the world reached the MDG target five years ahead of the 2015 deadline. In developing regions, the proportion of people living on less than $1.25 a day fell from 47 per cent in 1990 to 22 per cent in 2010. About 700 million fewer people lived in conditions of extreme poverty in 2010 than in 1990.

Extreme poverty rates have fallen in every developing region, with one country, China, leading the way. In China, extreme poverty dropped from 60 per cent in 1990 to 16 per cent in 2005 and 12 per cent in 2010. Poverty remains widespread in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia, although progress in the latter region has been substantial. In Southern Asia, poverty rates fell by an average of one percentage point annually—from 51 per cent in 1990 to 30 per cent two decades later. In contrast, the poverty rate in sub-Saharan Africa fell only 8 percentage points over the same period.

Despite this impressive achievement at the global level, 1.2 billion people are still living in extreme poverty. In sub-Saharan Africa, almost half the population live on less than $1.25 a day. Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region that saw the number of people living in extreme poverty rise steadily, from 290 million in 1990 to 414 million in 2010, accounting for more than a third of people worldwide who are destitute.

The World Bank projects that, by 2015, about 970 million people will still be living on less than $1.25 a day in countries classified as low- or middle-income in 1990. Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia will each be home to about 40 per cent of the developing world population living in extreme poverty.

Challenges in monitoring poverty hamper effective policymaking

Measuring poverty continues to be a barrier to effective policymaking. In many countries, the availability, frequency and quality of poverty monitoring data remain low, especially in small states and in countries and territories in fragile situations. The 2010 estimates included in this report are still provisional due to the limited availability of data from national household surveys collected between 2008 and 2012, particularly in sub-Saharan and Northern Africa. Institutional, political and financial obstacles hamper data collection, analysis and public access. The need to improve household survey programmes to monitor poverty in these countries is urgent.
Data availability
Currency of Data: Poverty
Poverty Trends
Regions of Change: Poverty
Spatial Anomalies
Factors Promoting Literacy
Vulnerability
Regions of Vulnerability
Building the Story Maps

Aileen Buckley
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<td>Spatial Data Mining: A Deep Dive into Cluster Analysis</td>
<td>Tuesday, 3:15pm - 4:30pm Thursday, 8:30am - 9:45am</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applying Spatial Statistics: The Analysis Process in Action</td>
<td>Wednesday, 1:30pm - 2:45pm Thursday, 3:15pm - 4:30pm</td>
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<td>Story Maps: Telling Stories with Map Templates</td>
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<td>Story Map: Map Journal App</td>
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Thank you...

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