Targeting maps: 
An asset-based approach to geographic targeting

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ONLINE APPENDIX
(not for publication)

This online appendix provides additional details to complement the information and analysis provided in the main paper.

Table 1 lists the number of administrative units of each type exist and the average and median number of households in each unit, for the rural areas of Uganda only.

Table 2 lists the control variables used in the first stage estimation.

Table 3 reports for each type of administrative unit, the percentage of all units represented in the survey and community census.

Figure 1 complements Table 3 and shows the geographic distribution of the survey data.

Figure 2 shows the poverty map generated via the targeting maps methodology.

Figure 3 visually explores the relationship between population density and marginal returns to road access using maps and finds similar results. The first panel maps the estimated average marginal benefits to road access (regardless of significance); the second panel is a map of population density. The patterns in the two panels are similar.
Table 1: Hierarchy of Ugandan administrative units and associated number of households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative unit</th>
<th>Total units</th>
<th>Number of households per unit</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mean</td>
<td>median</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>90,797</td>
<td>79,024</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>31,194</td>
<td>27,650</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-county</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>5,308</td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish</td>
<td>5,234</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>818</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: Data come from the census and include only rural households.
Table 2: Control variables for first stage regression

Number of household members in school
Television
Radio
Fixed phone
Postal address
Household’s living quarters are in the main part of a house
Household’s living quarters are in a room of a house
Housing unit has iron roof
Housing unit has thatch roof
Housing unit has burnt brick walls
Housing unit has unburnt brick and mud walls
Housing unit has mud walls
Housing unit has a cement floor
Housing unit has an earth floor
Household lives in a detached house
Household lives in a tenament
Household cooks with charcoal
Household cooks with firewood
Household lights with electricity
Household lights with lantern
Household lights with tadooba
Household drinks water from a tap
Household drinks water from a borehole
Household drinks water from a well
Household drinks water from an open source
Household uses a private covered pit for a toilet
Household uses a shared covered pit for a toilet
Household uses an uncovered pit for a toilet
Household uses the bush for a toilet
Household bathes inside
Household bathes in outside built structure
Household bathes in outside makeshift structure
Household’s kitchen is inside
Household’s kitchen is outside built structure
Household’s kitchen is outside makeshift structure
Sub-county borders a lake
Sub-county borders Lake Victoria
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative unit</th>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Community census</th>
<th>Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parish</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-county</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1: Spatial distribution of household survey data coverage
Figure 2: Poverty map created using targeting map method
Figure 3: Estimated average marginal benefits to road access and population density