

- It first obtains small area estimates of poverty by combining household expenditure survey data with population census data. It then ignores the population census and obtains a second poverty map by combining the survey with predictors of poverty derived from remote sensing data.
- The research relies on the 2010-11 Malawi Third Integrated Household Survey (IHS3) for household consumption expenditure data to measure poverty.
- The poverty line is defined as the percentage of individuals whose annual household consumption per capita falls below the national poverty line, which is expressed in Malawi kwacha.
 - ELL APPROACH-
 - Elbers, Lanjouw, and Lanjouw (2003), hereafter referred to as ELL, pioneered the small area estimation of poverty by combining household survey with population census data.
 - The study combines the IHS3 data with the 2008 Population and Housing Census data to estimate poverty at the small area level. The census provides information on household composition, education, employment, dwelling characteristics, and asset ownership. This information is used to impute household consumption expenditures, which are then aggregated for poverty estimation.
 - SEM APPROACH- the IHS3 data is combined with remote sensing data like night-time lights, urban footprints, major roads, population density, vegetation, surface temperature, and rainfall. These data are used to impute village-level poverty rates.
- Study aimed at creating poverty maps. Poverty maps are also increasingly used as a source of data in a variety of empirical applications, see e.g. Araujo et al. (2008), Baird et al. (2013), Bazzi (2017), Crost et al. (2014), Demombynes and Ozler (2005), Elbers et al. (2005), and Maloney and Caicedo (2015).
- Correlation between the geospatial features and census estimates above 0.9.

