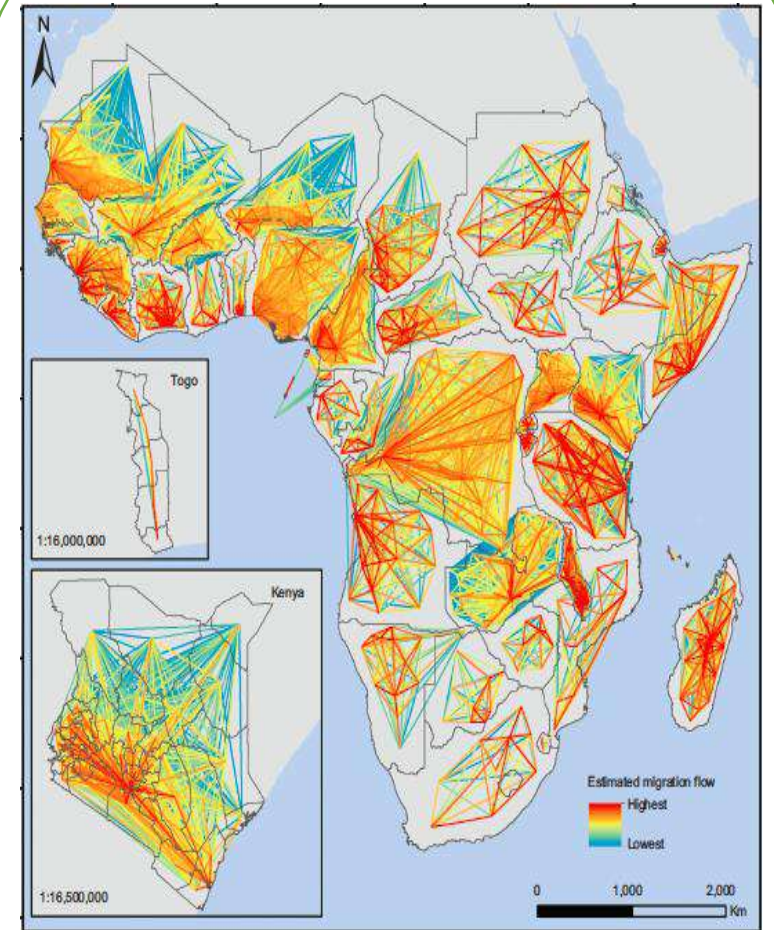
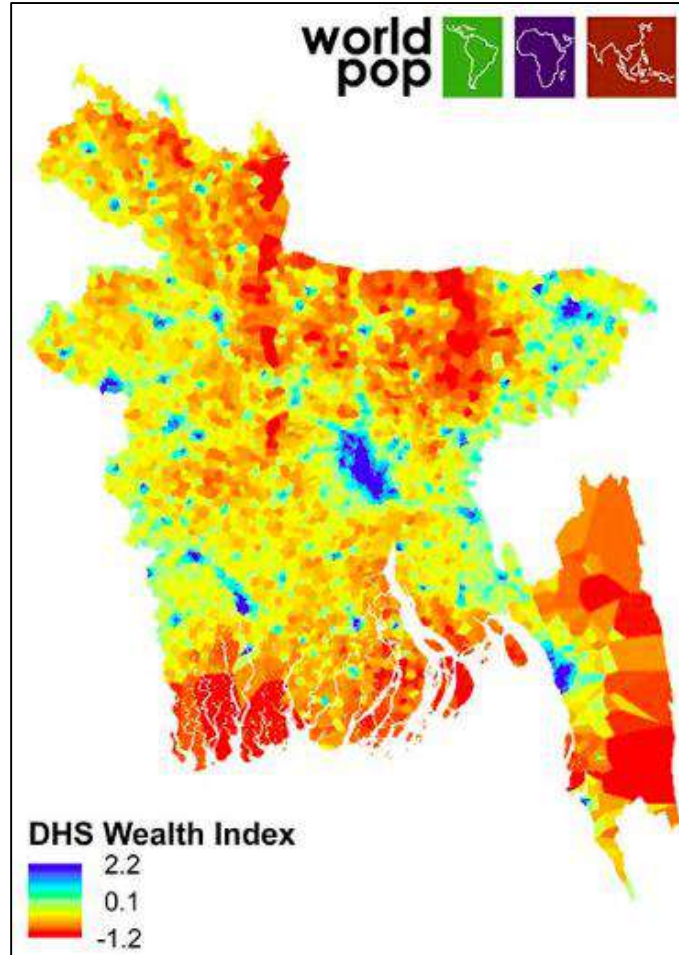
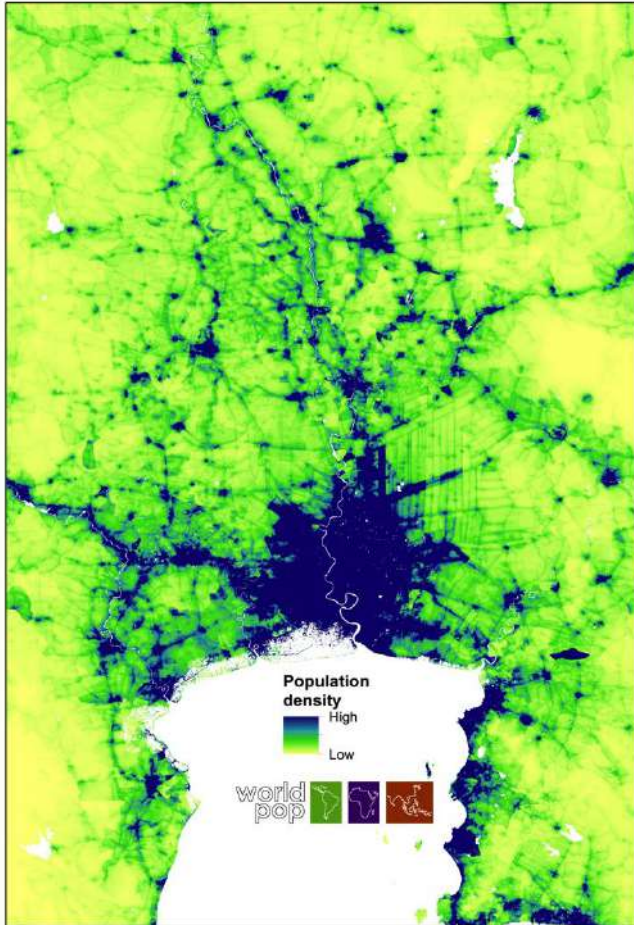




Population mapping

Andy Tatem





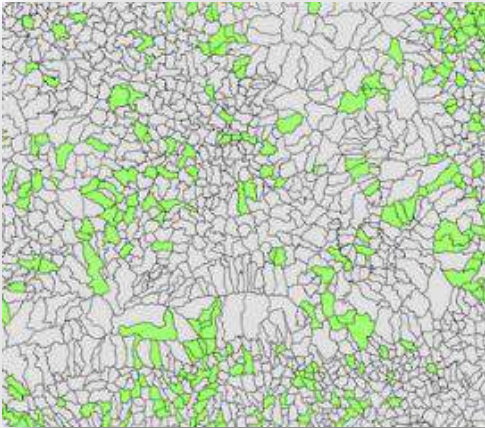


Uses of small area population data

- Planning elections
- Calculating GDP
- Local governance
- Traffic planning
- Health systems
- Financial services
- Delivering utilities
- Controlling infectious diseases
- Agricultural subsidies
- Taxation
- Land use management
- Energy strategies
- Supply chain management
- Meeting SDGs

Sources of small area population data

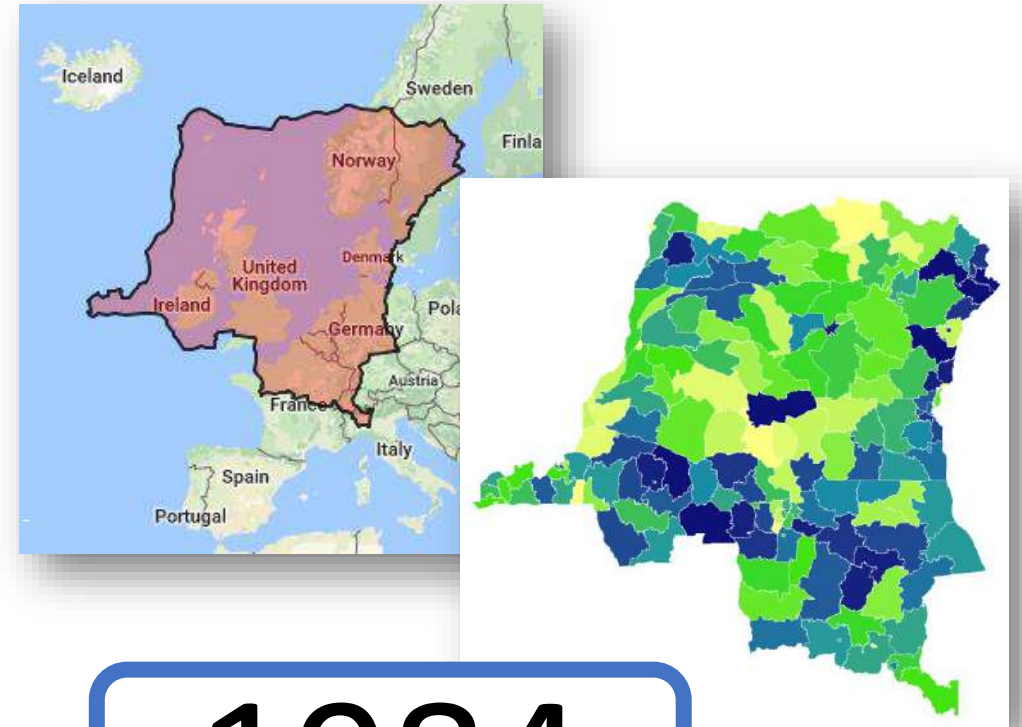
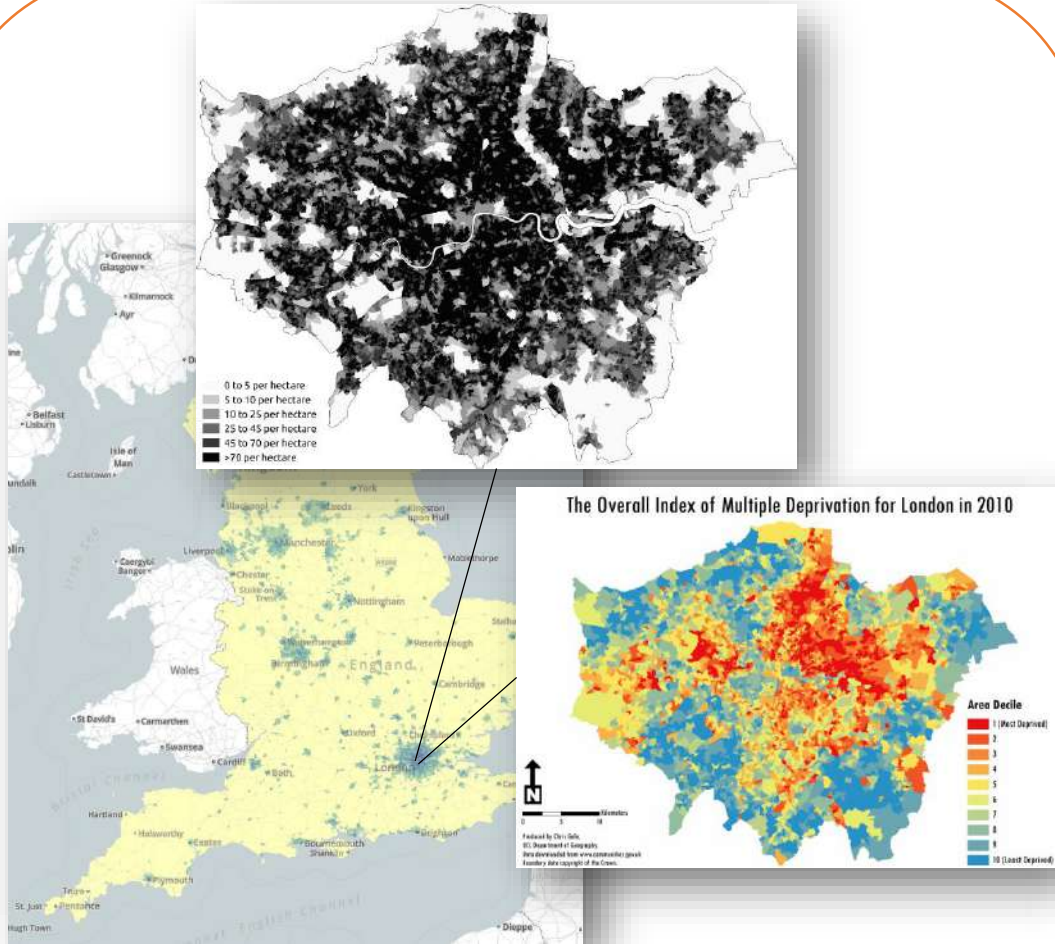
“Traditional” data sources



- Census
- Surveys
- Administrative/
registry data

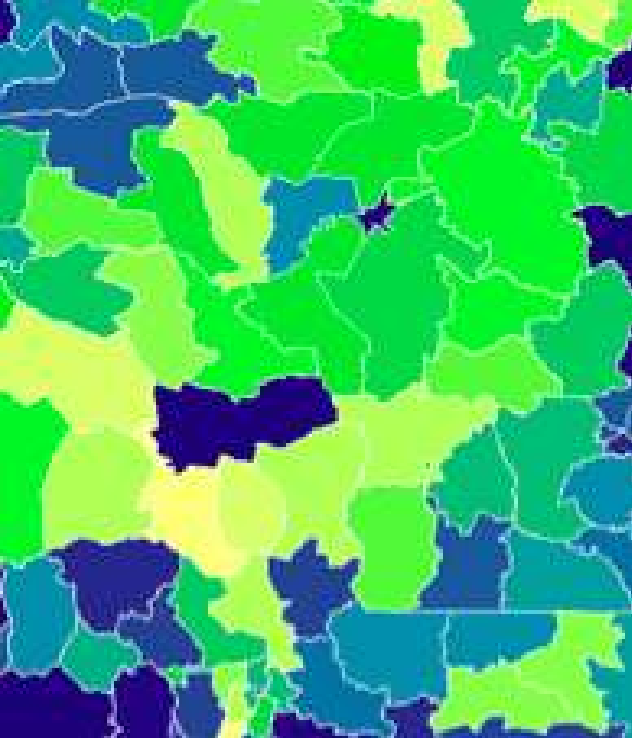


Country comparisons



1984

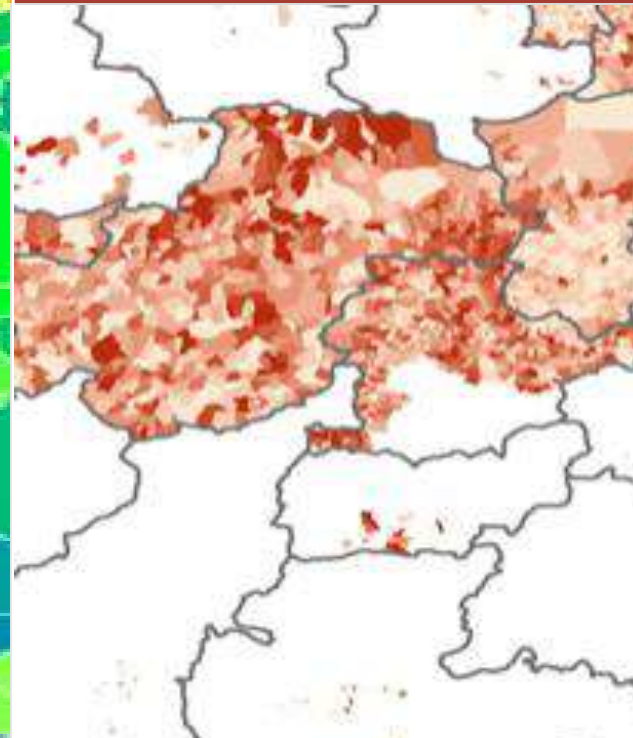
Coarse resolution



Outdated



Incomplete



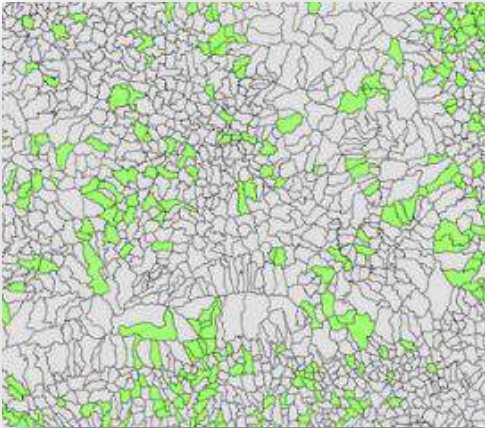
**Inaccuracies,
missing populations**



Demographic data challenges

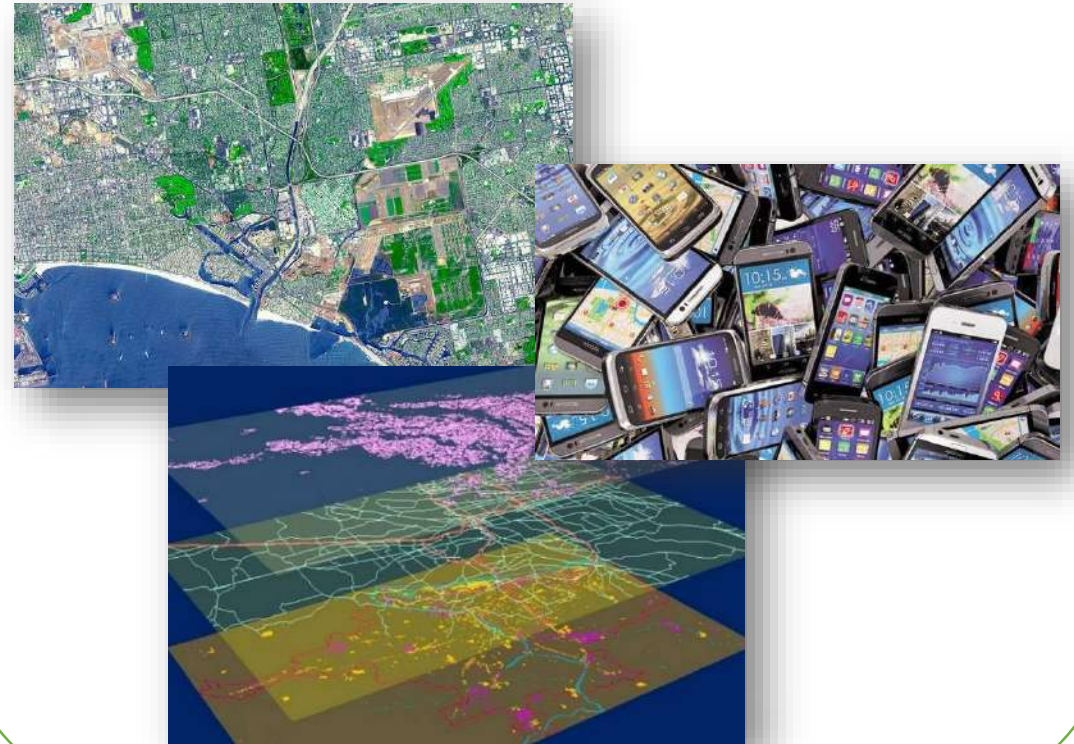
Complimentary data sources

“Traditional” data sources



- Census
- Surveys
- Administrative/
registry data

“Novel” data sources







The New York Times

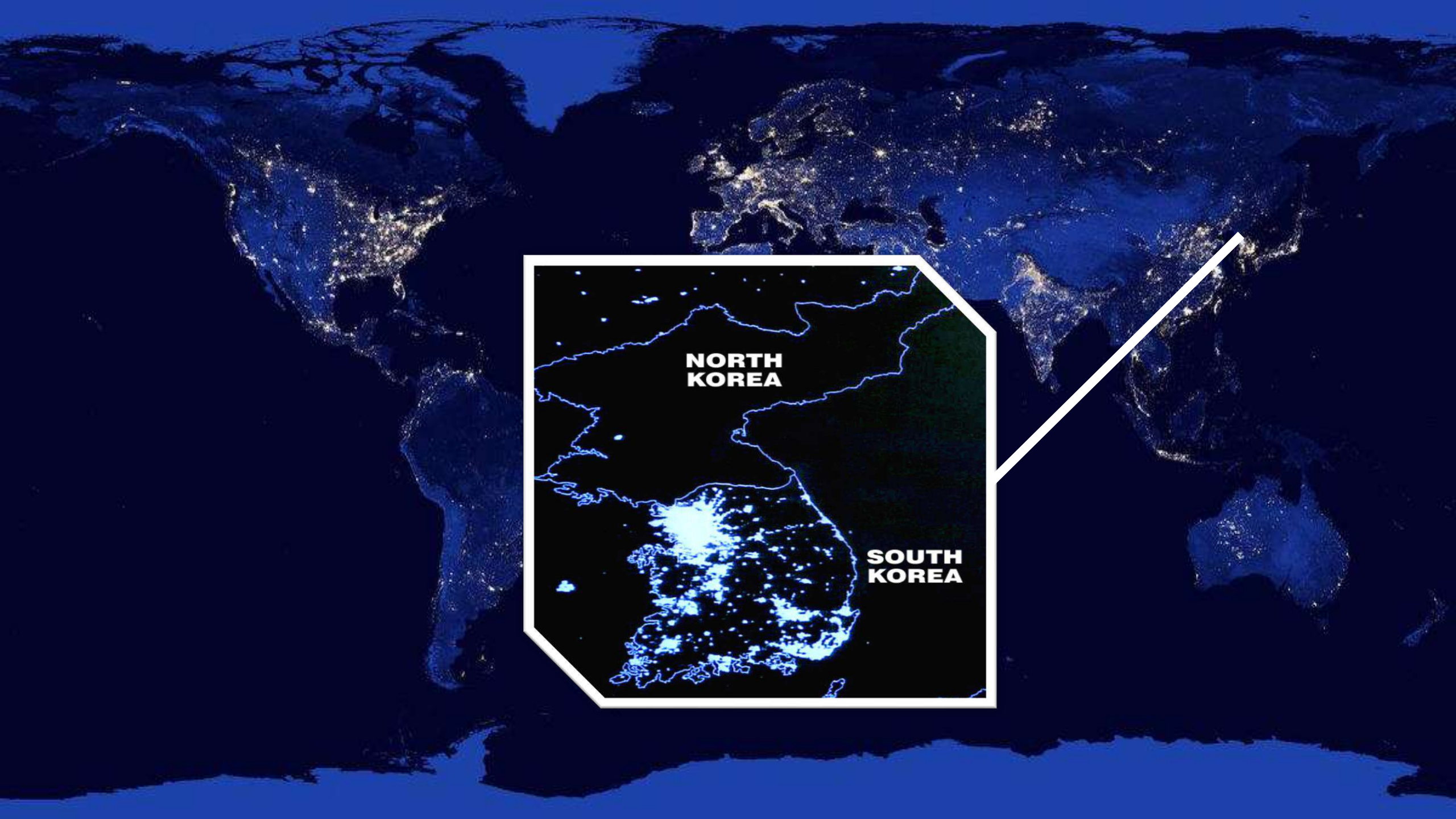
U.S.

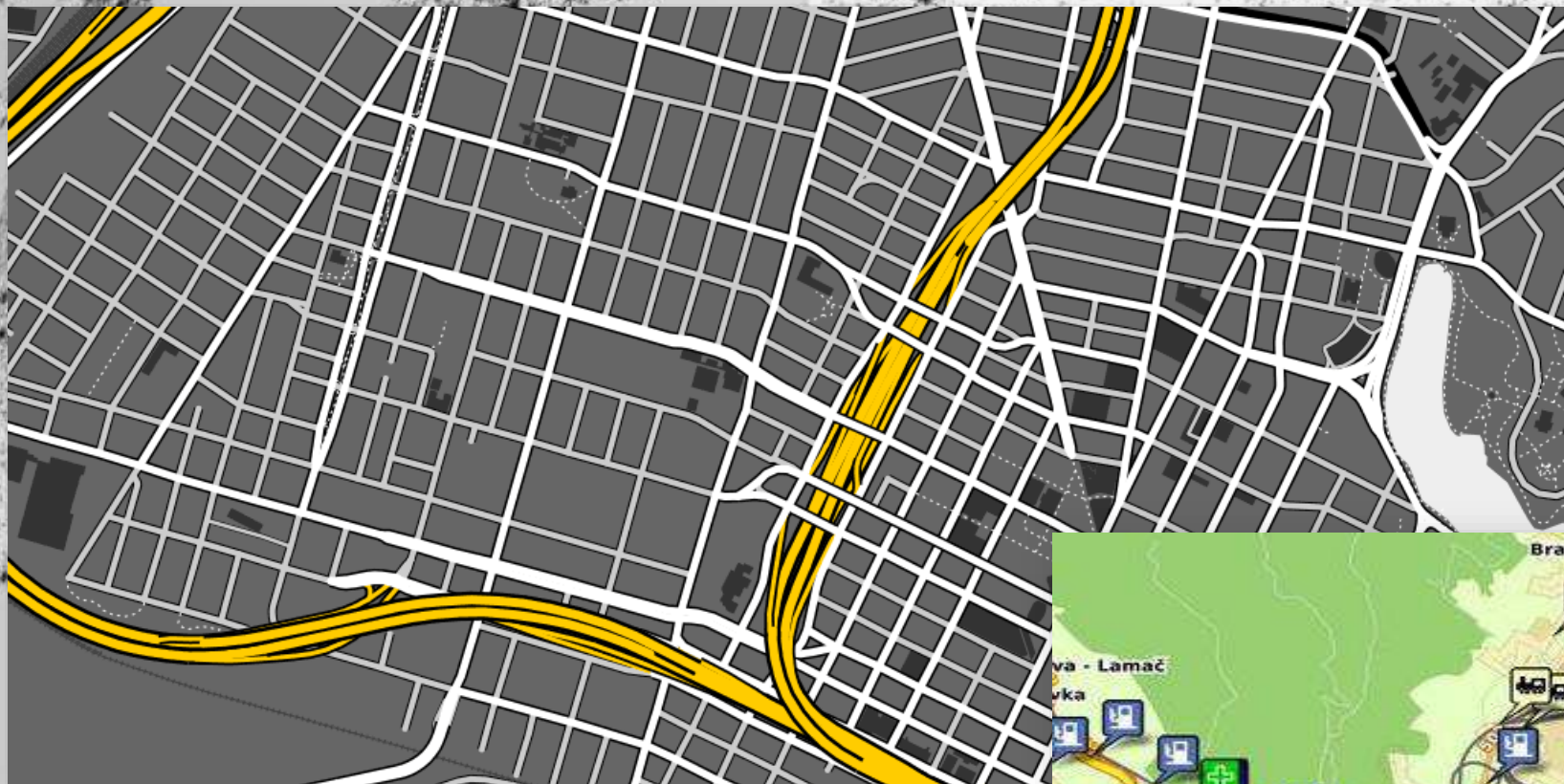
A MAP OF EVERY BUILDING IN AMERICA

By TIM WALLACE, DEREK WATKINS and JOHN SCHWARTZ

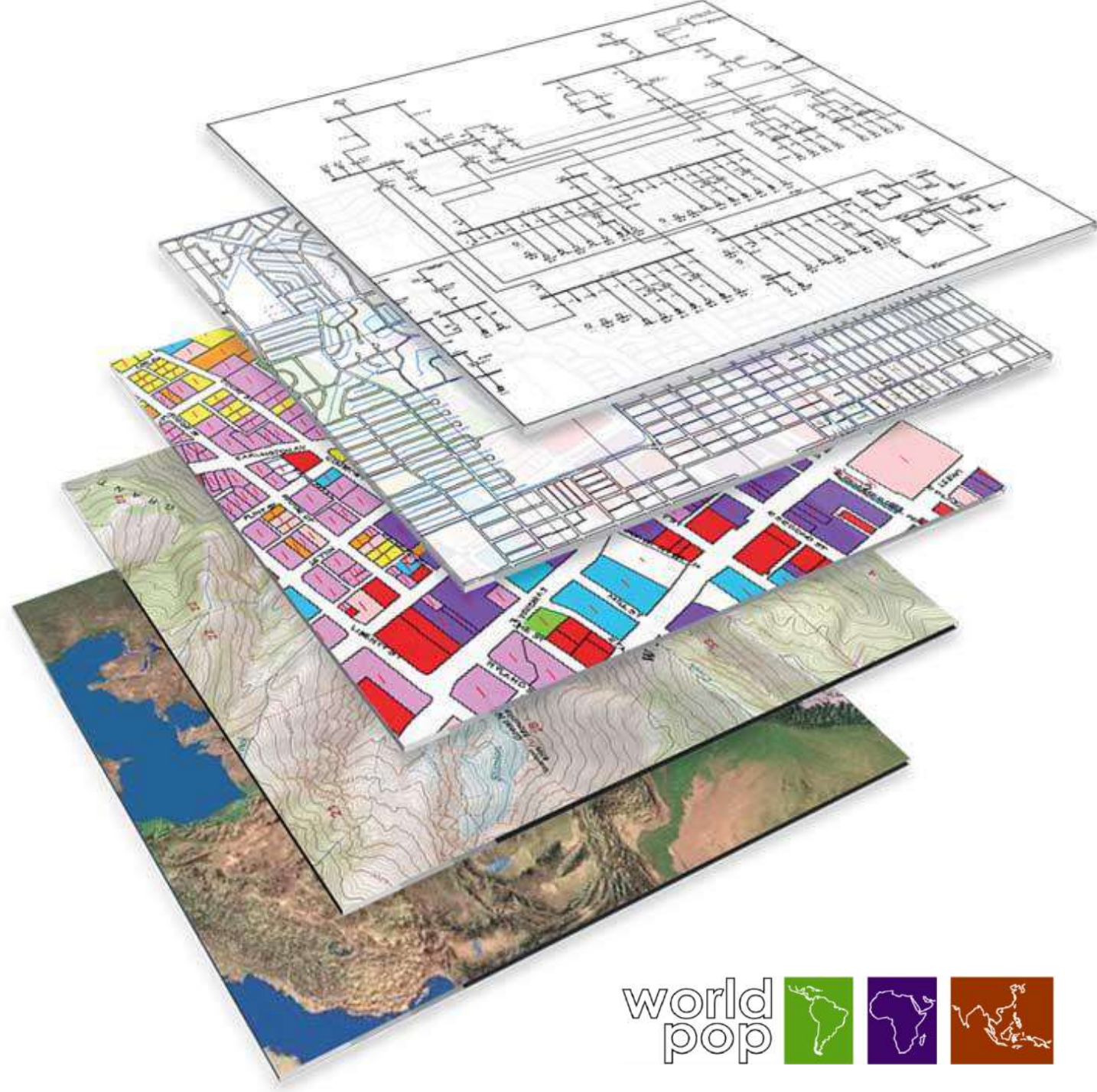
Oct. 12th, 2018







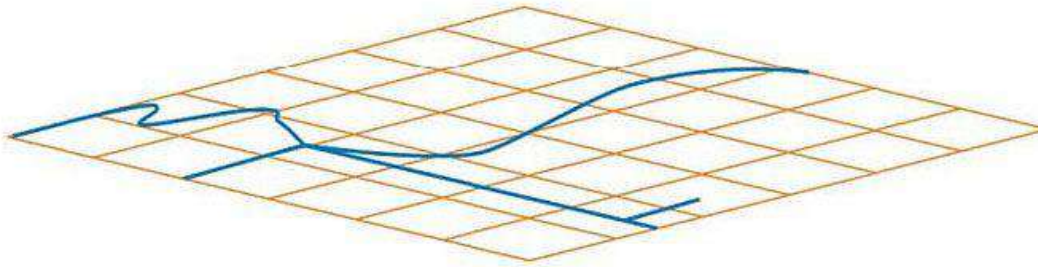
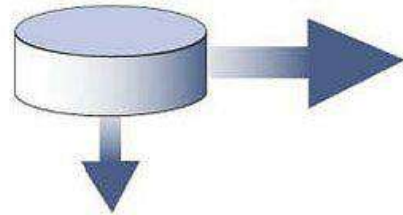
Geography as a framework for data integration



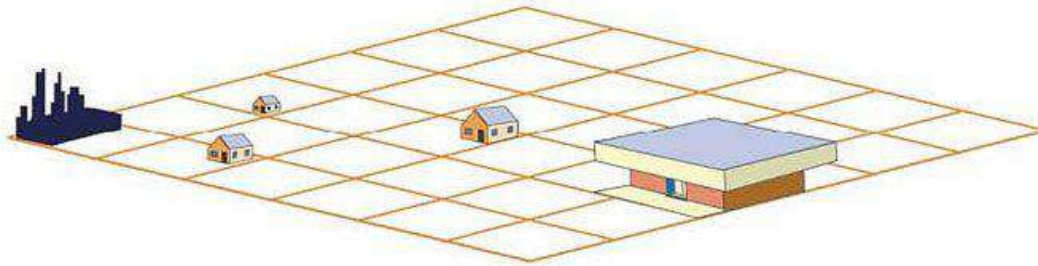
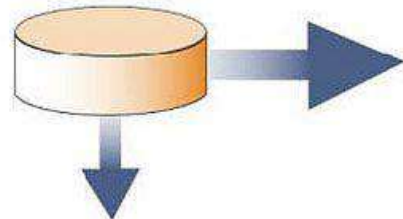
Data source

Data layers

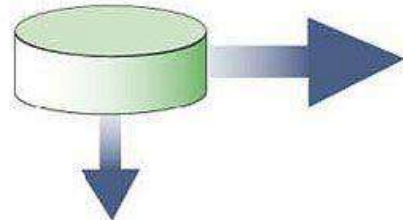
Street data



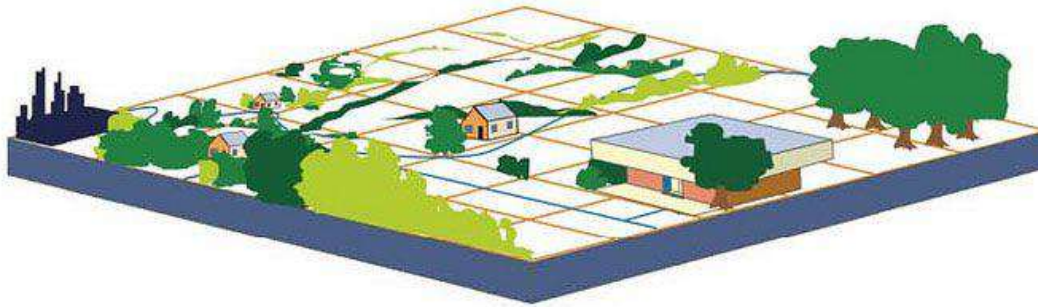
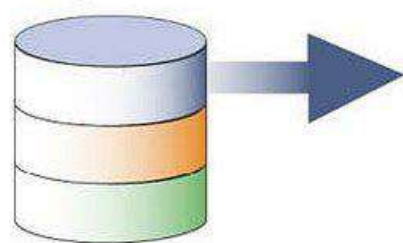
Buildings data



Vegetation data

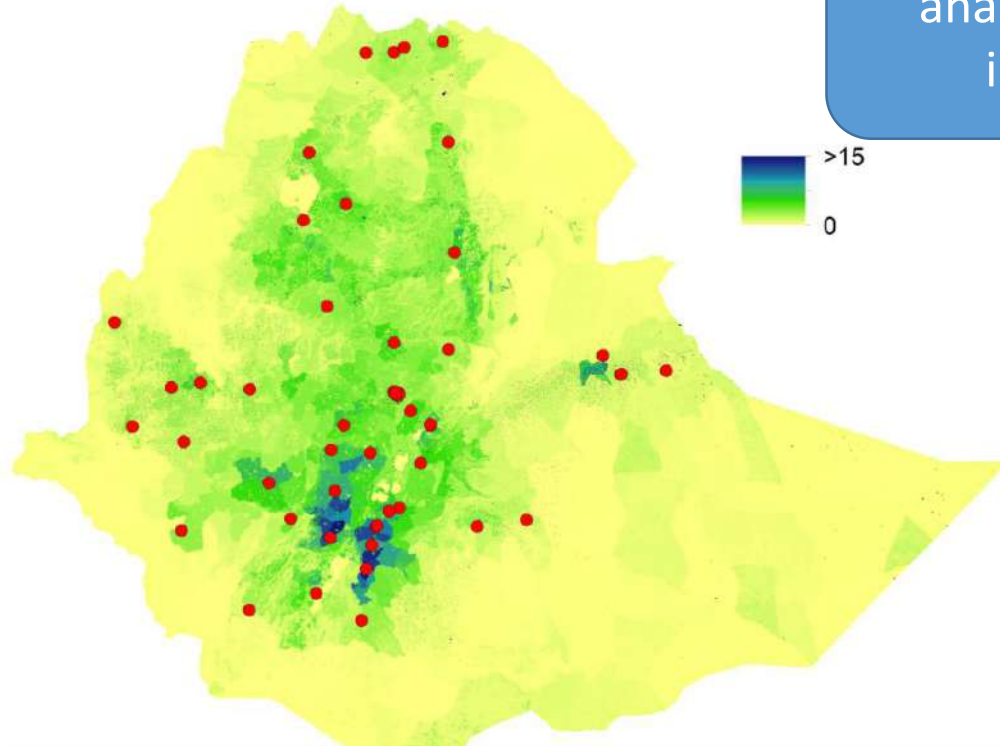


Integrated data

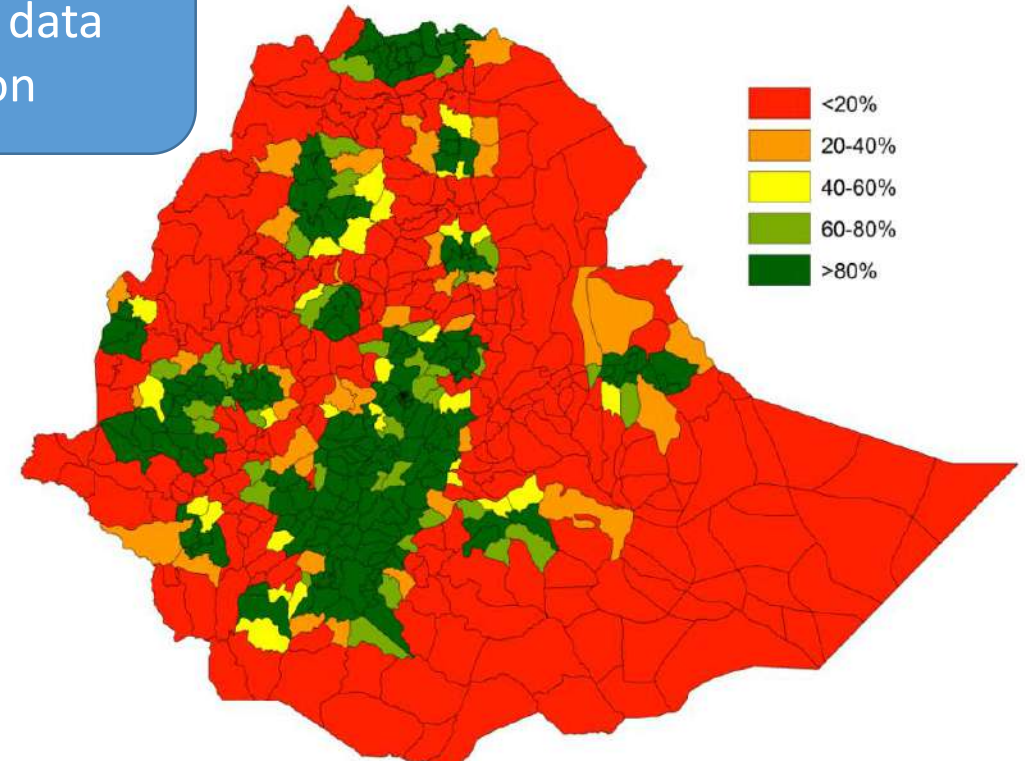


Gridded data

Grids: flexibility in
analysis and data
integration



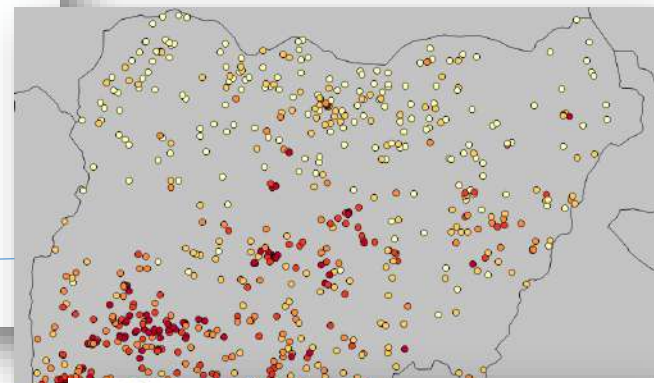
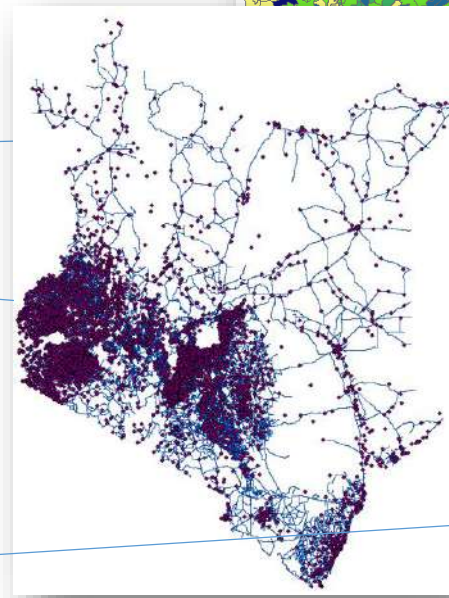
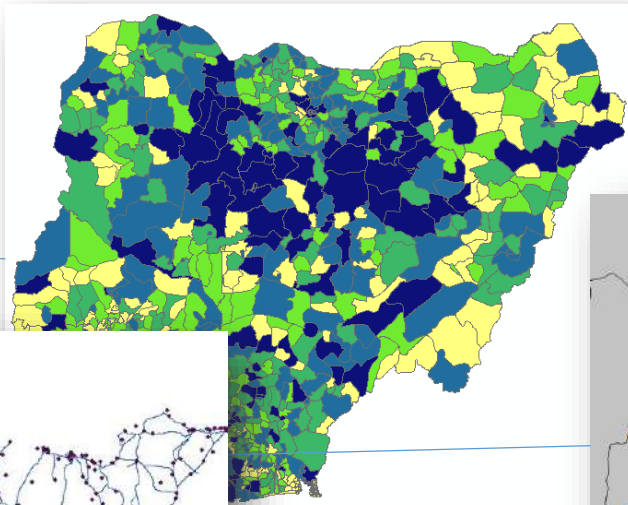
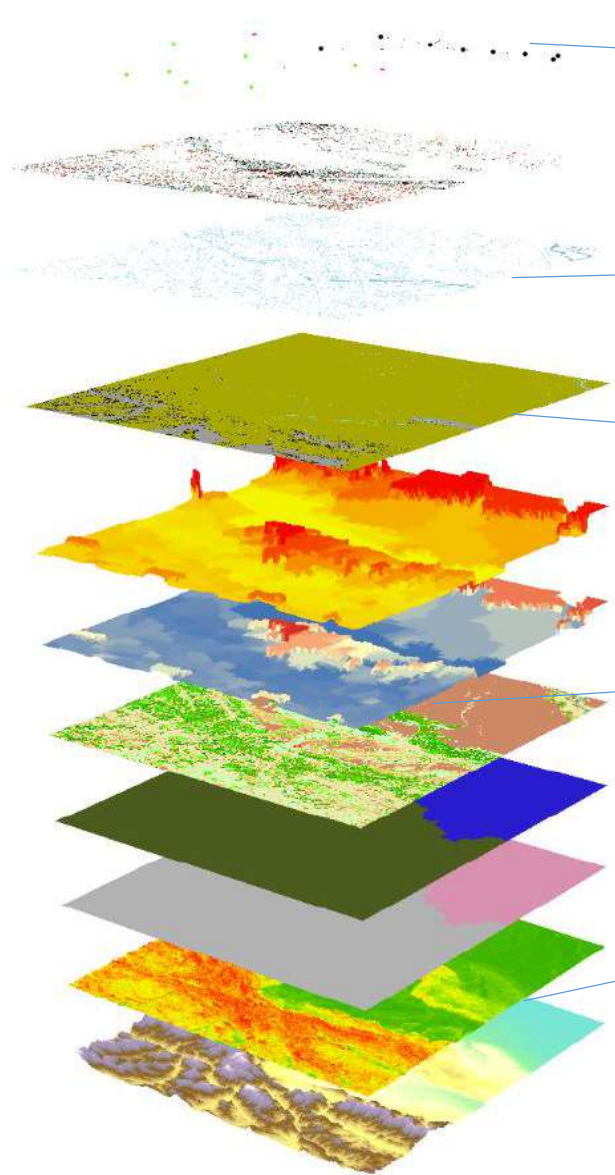
Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and
Neonatal Care (CEmONC) Facilities overlaid on
grid of women of childbearing age



Percentage of women of childbearing age per
woreda within 50km of a CEmONC

population totals

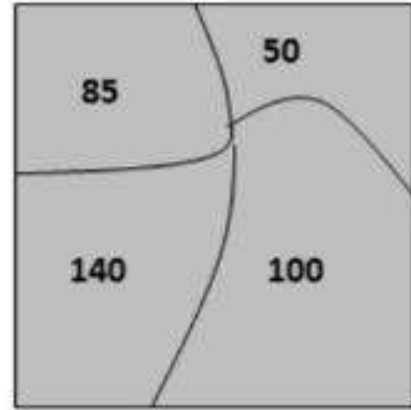
Data integration



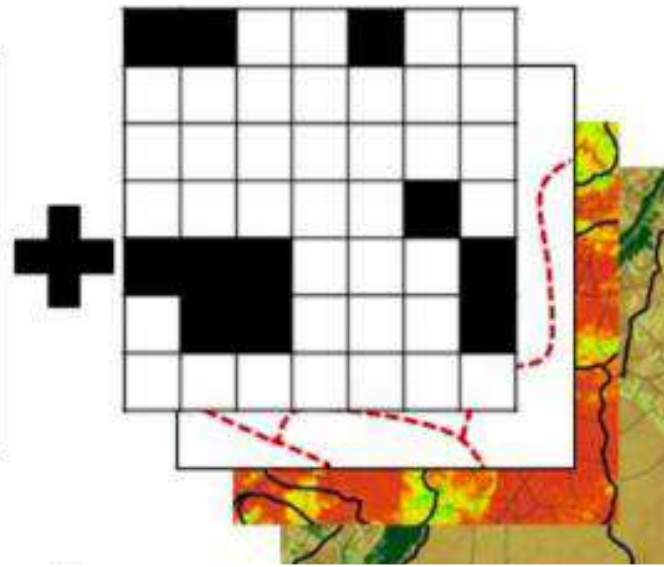
- 30000+
- 10000-30000
- 5000-10000
- 3000-5000
- 2000-3000
- 1000-2000

A Top down approach

Census population counts



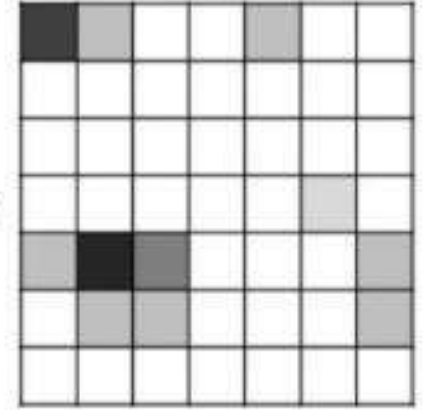
Geospatial covariates



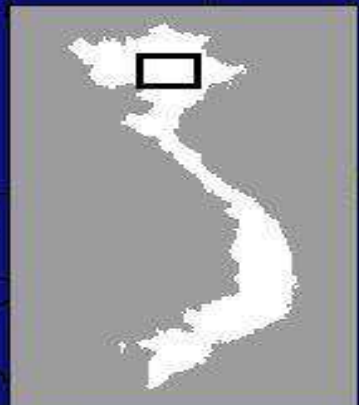
Population disaggregation

Spatial weighting layer created based on covariates, using dasymetric mapping

Gridded population

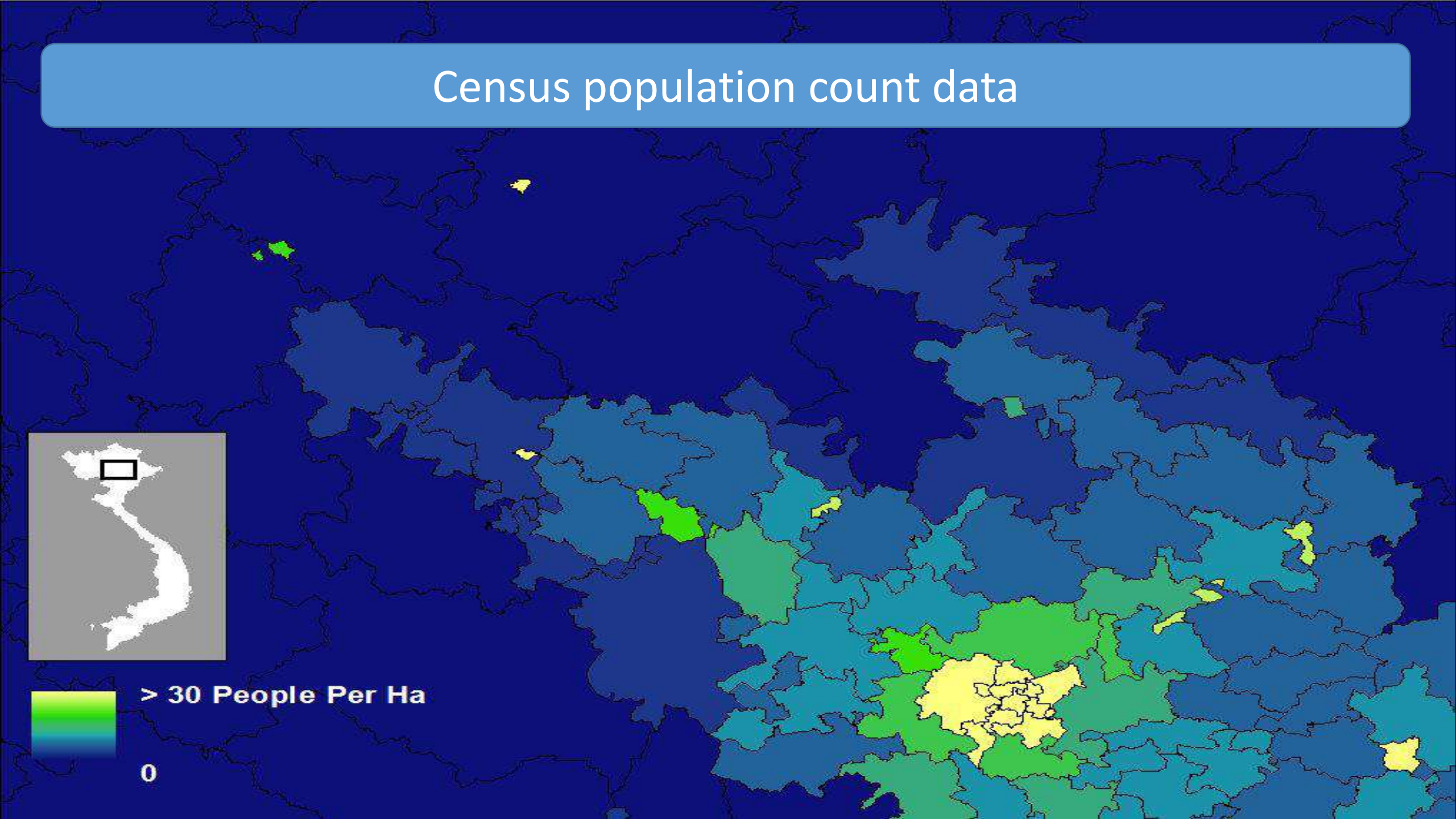


Census population count data

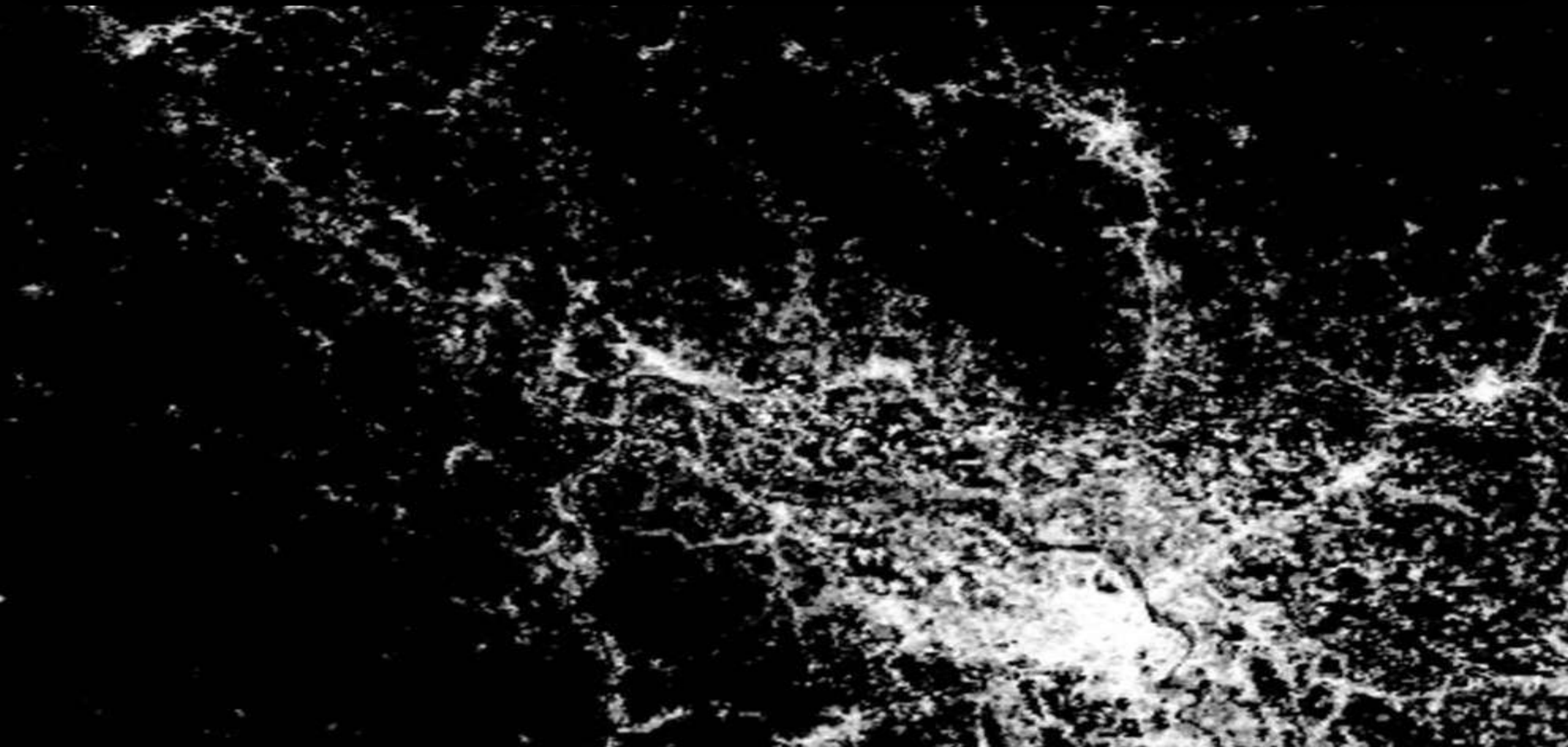


> 30 People Per Ha

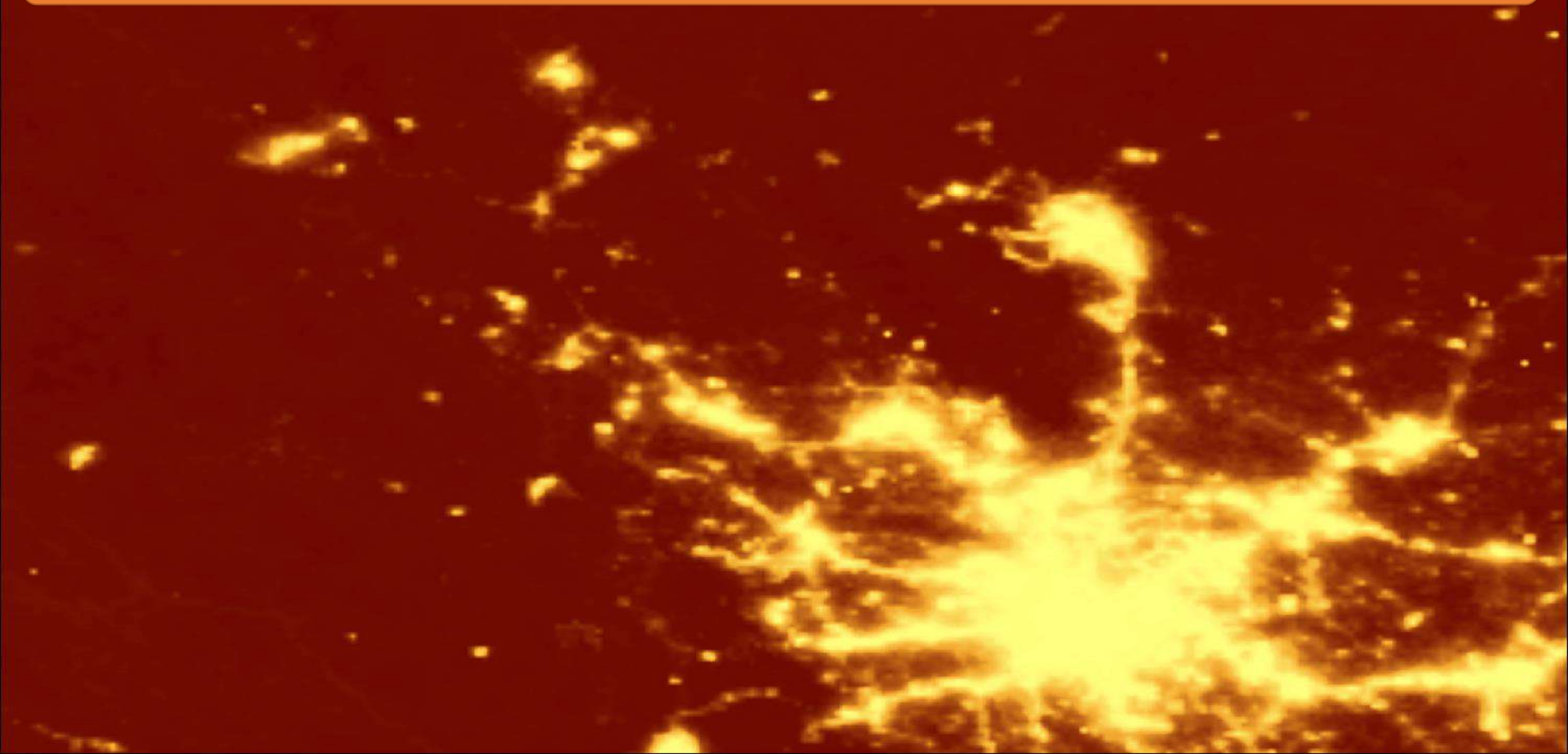
0



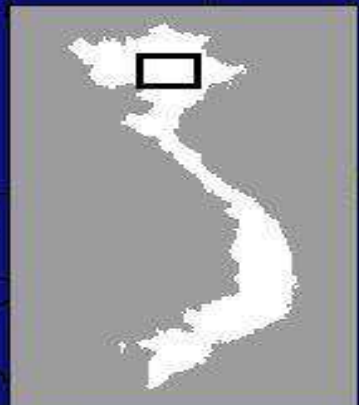
Settlement/building mapping from satellites



Satellite nightlights

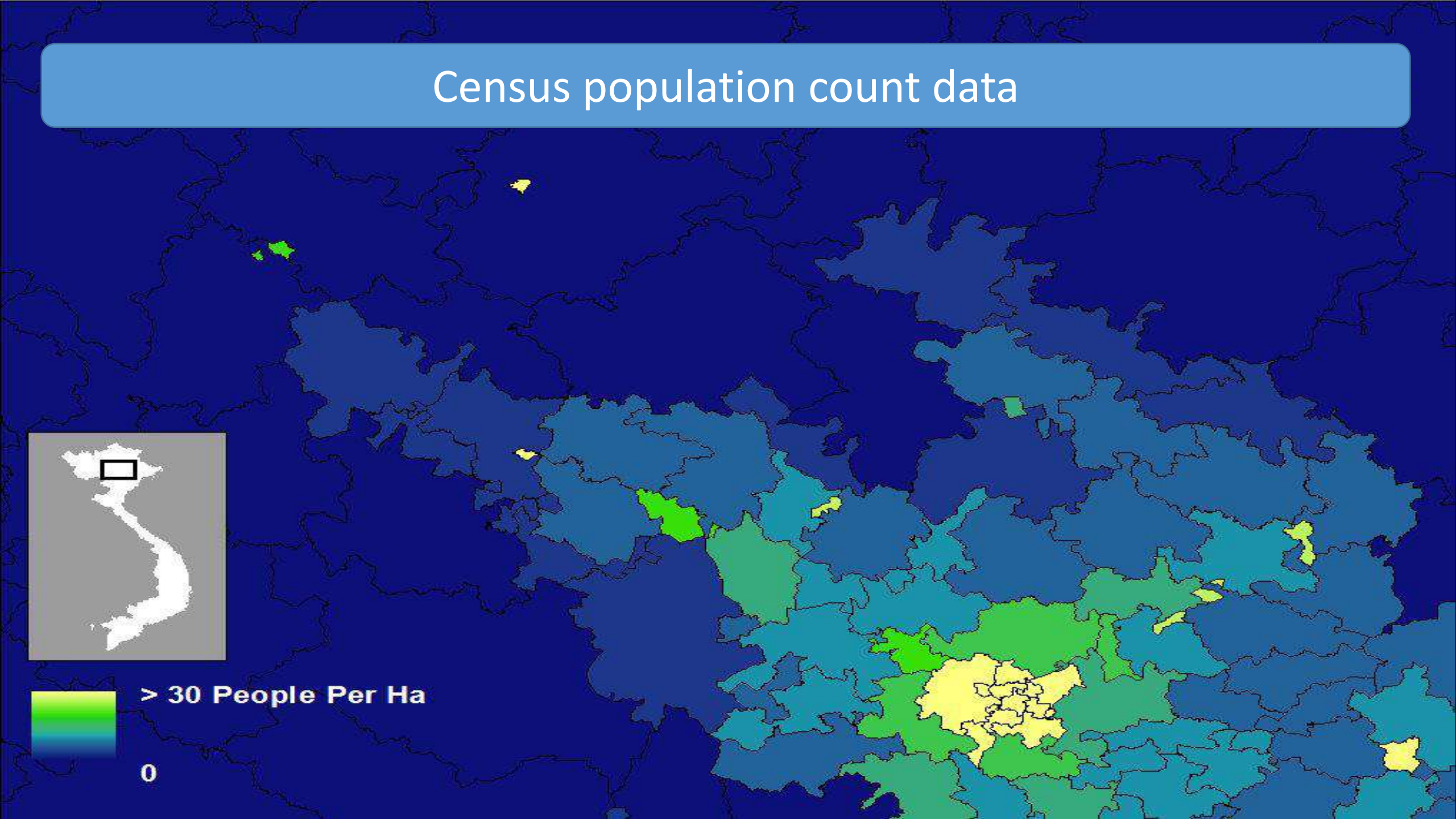


Census population count data



> 30 People Per Ha

0

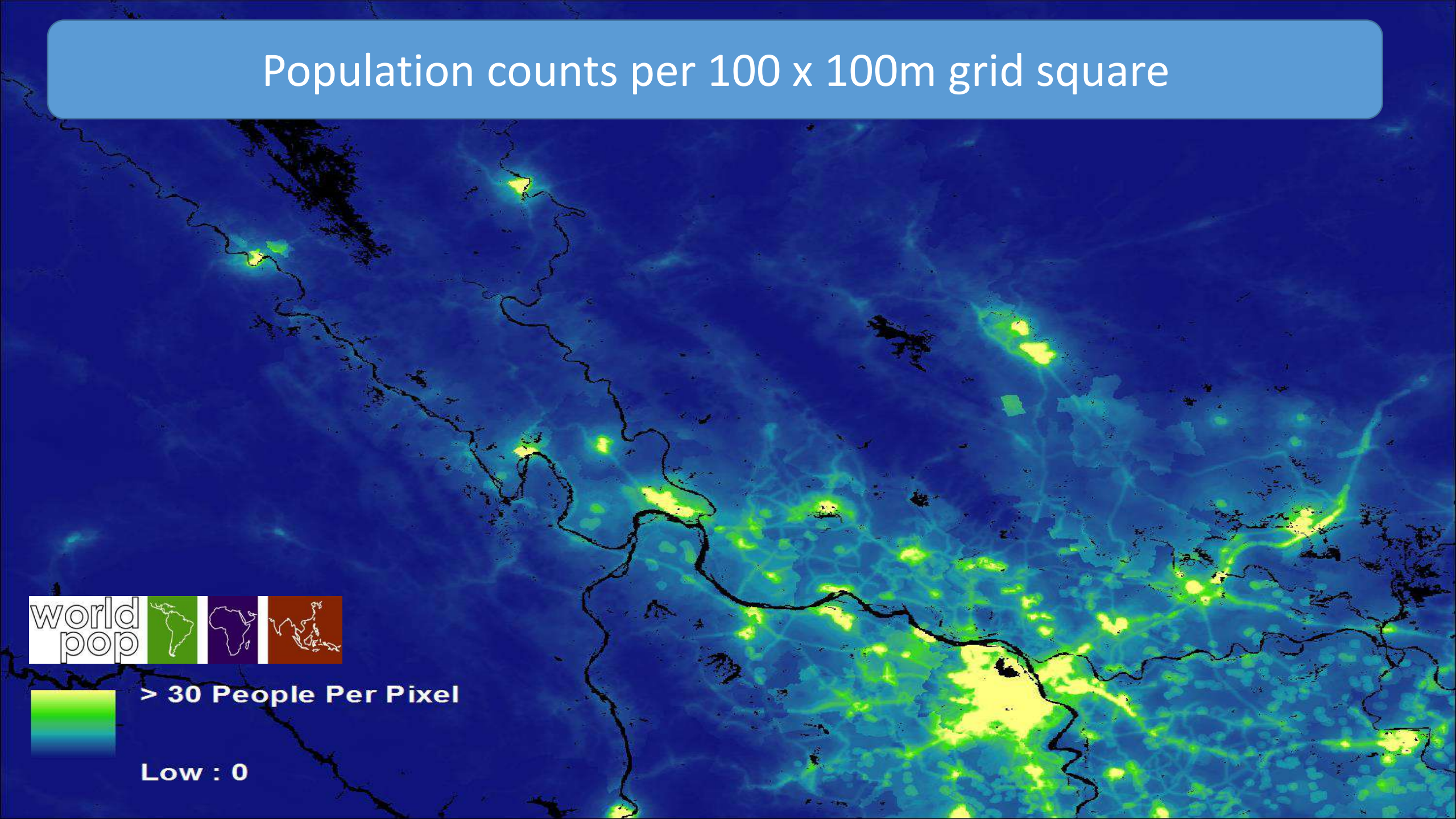


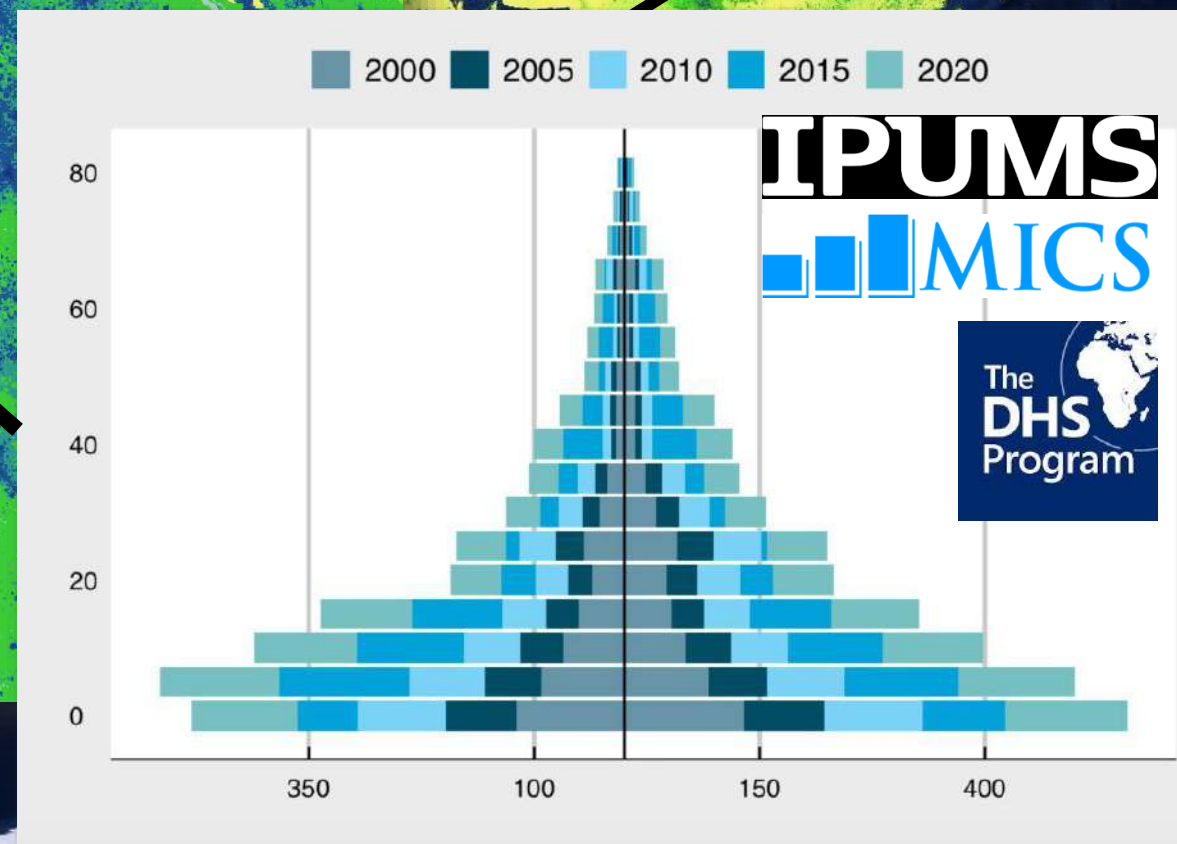
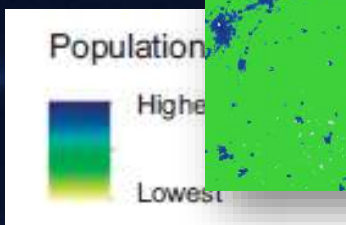
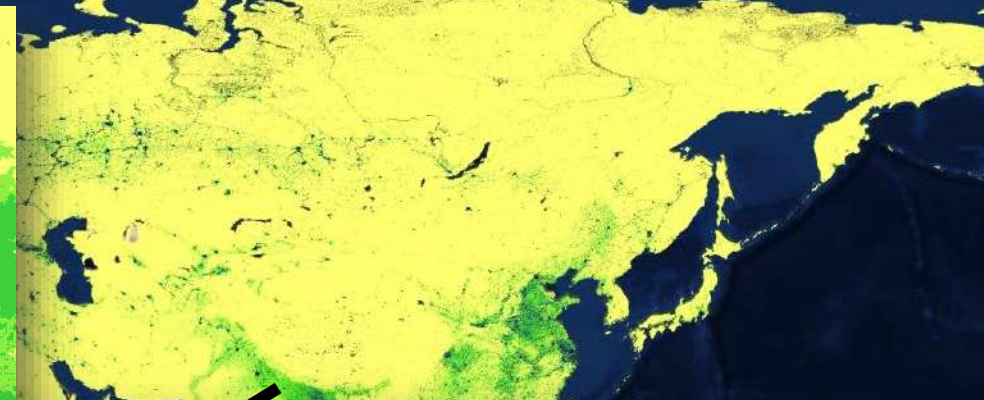
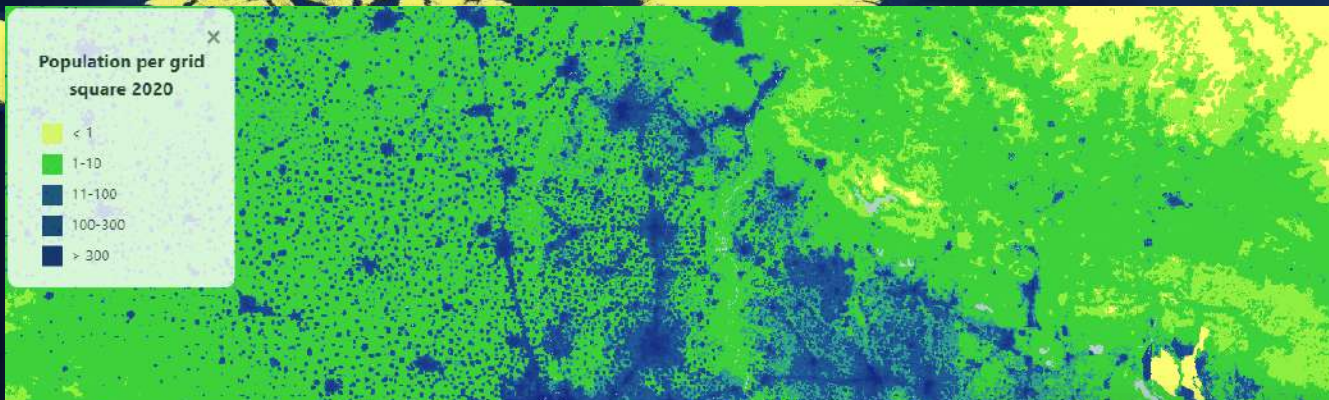
Population counts per 100 x 100m grid square

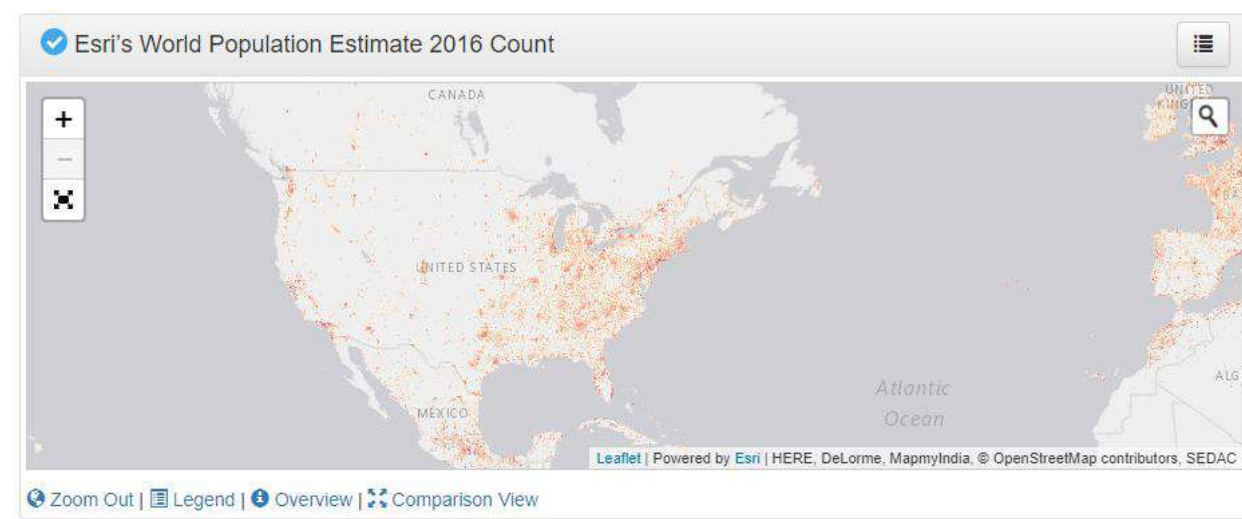
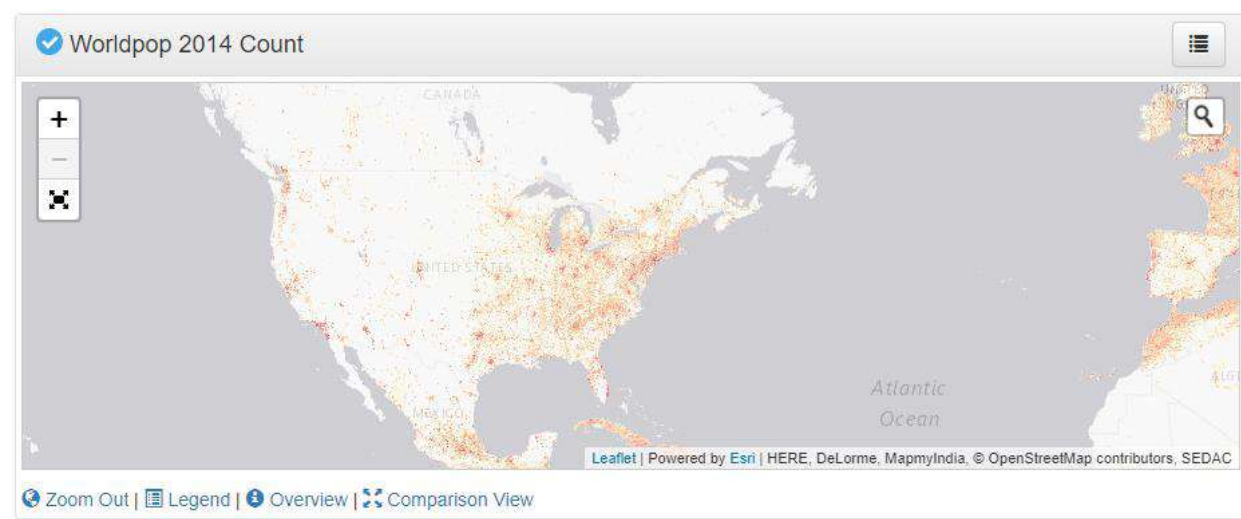
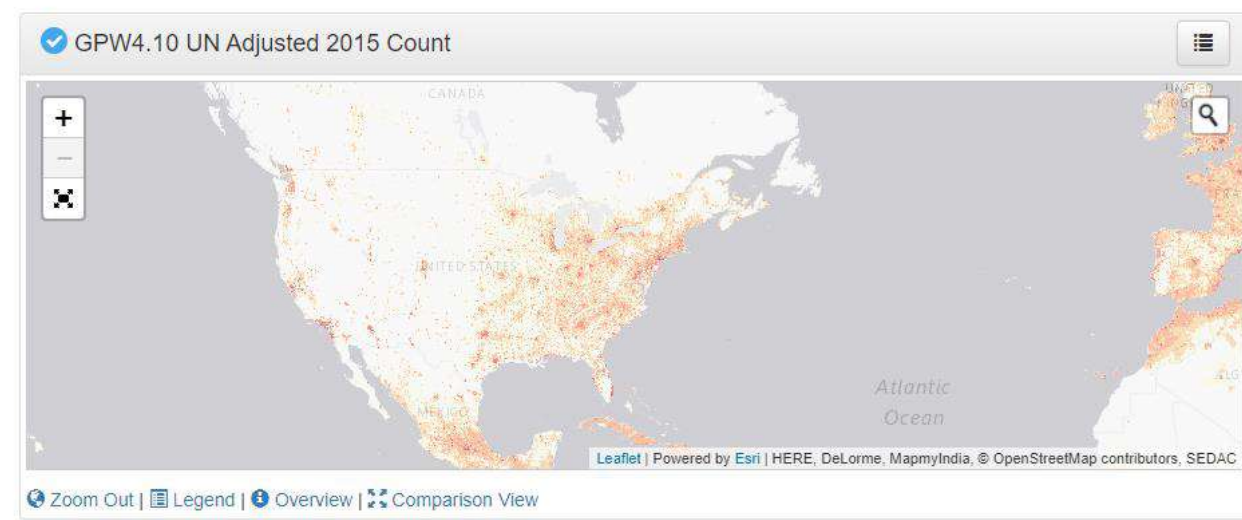
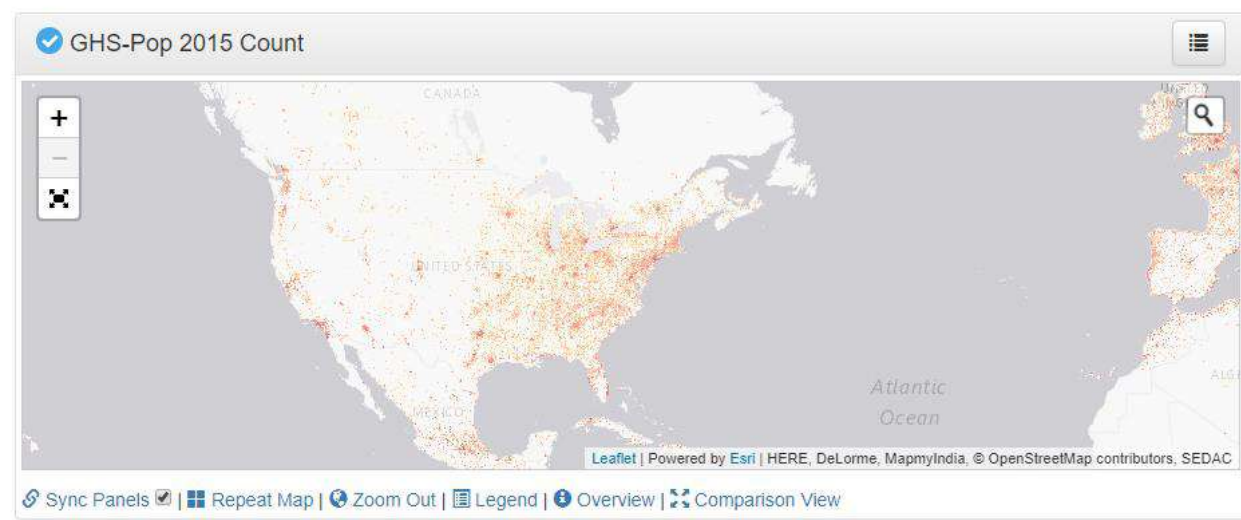


> 30 People Per Pixel

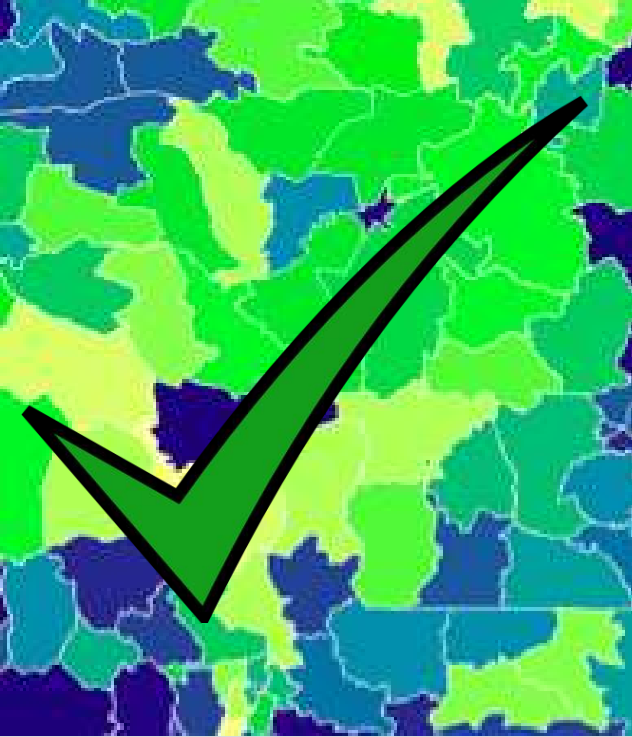
Low : 0







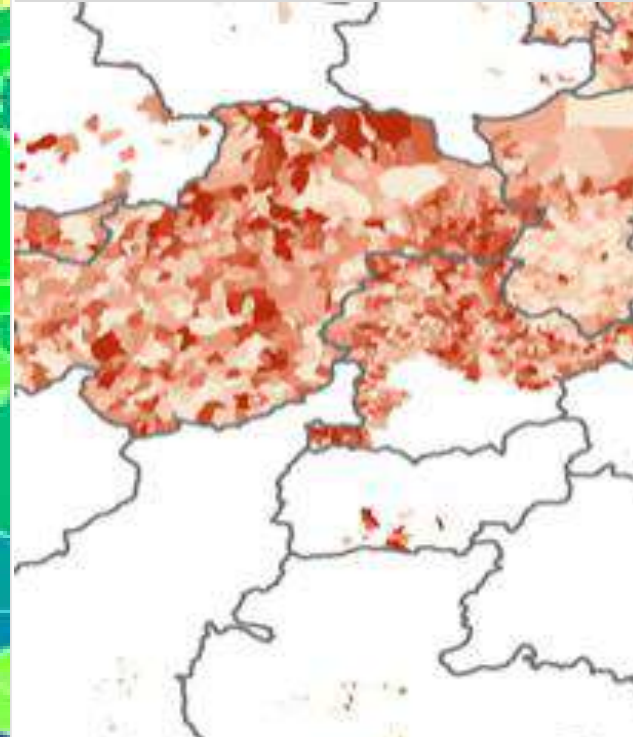
Coarse resolution



Outdated



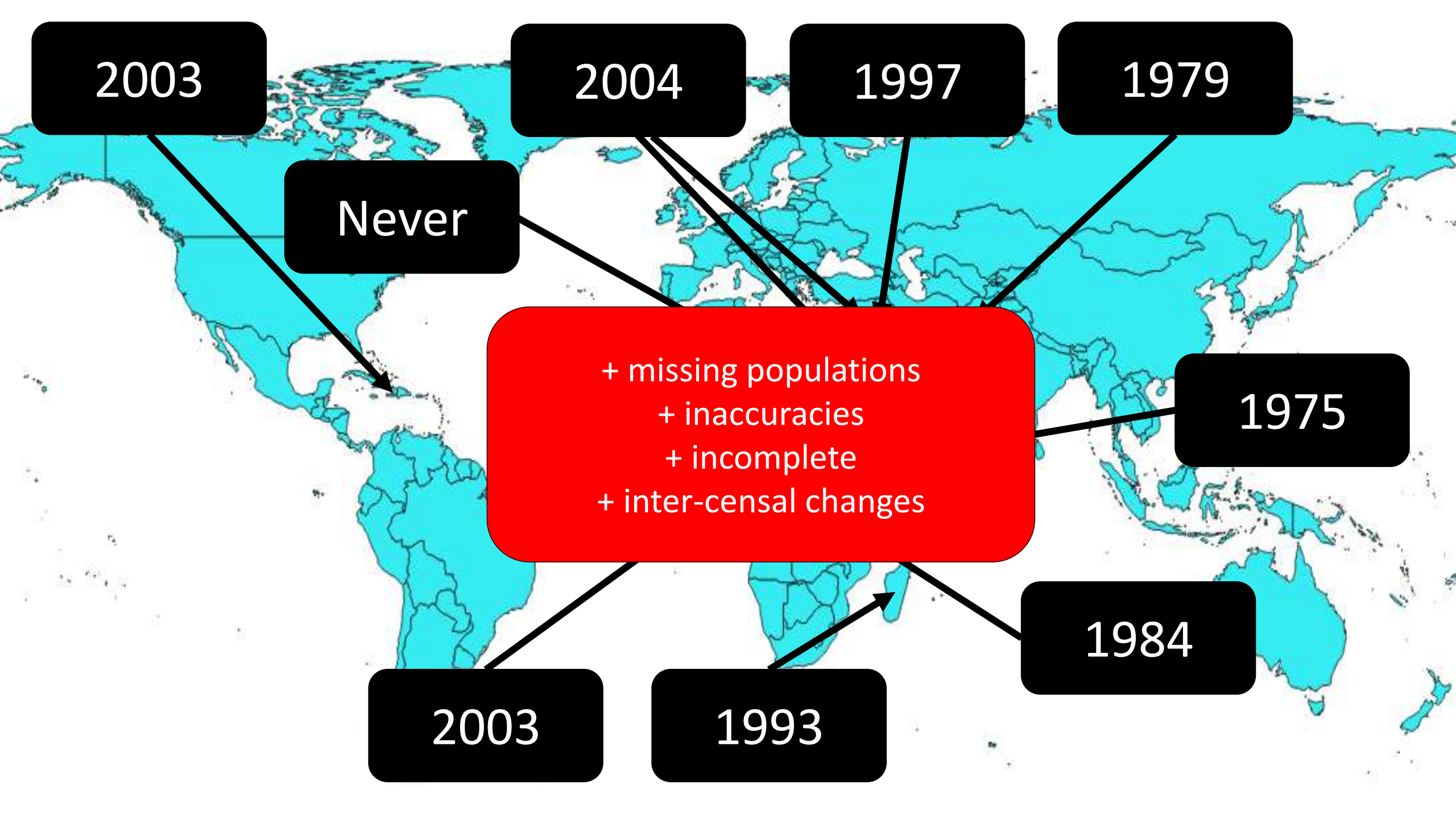
Incomplete



**Inaccuracies,
missing populations**



Demographic data challenges



2003

2004

1997

1979

Never

+ missing populations
+ inaccuracies
+ incomplete
+ inter-censal changes

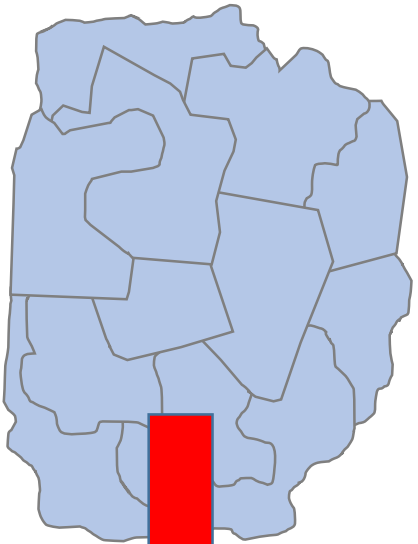
1975

1984

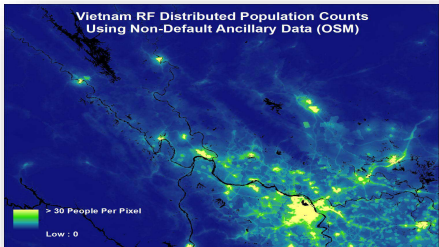
2003

1993

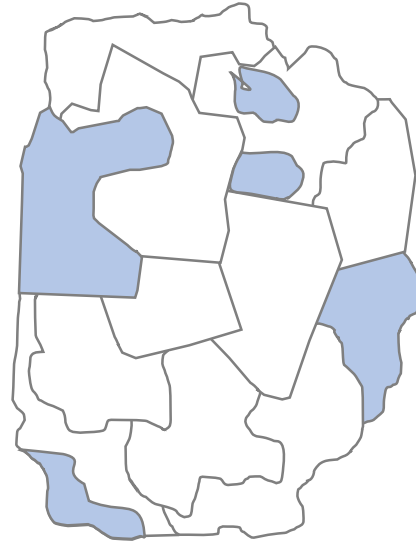
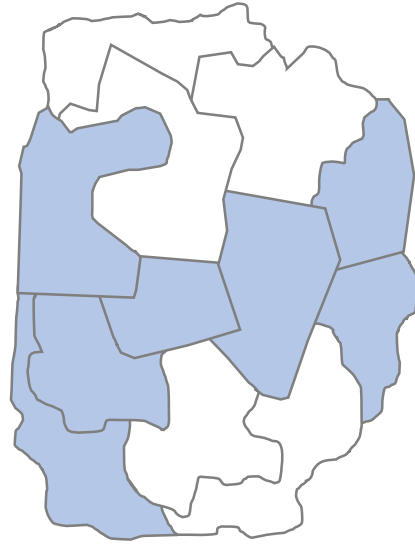
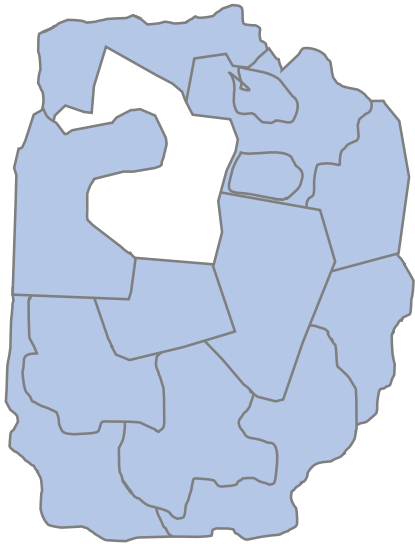
National Census/Projections /Estimates



complete national coverage

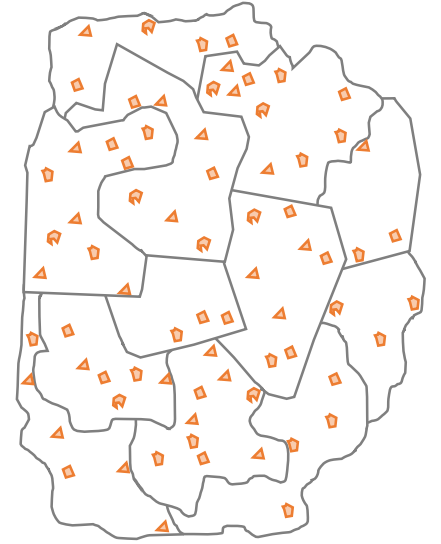


Hybrid Methods to Complete Census Count



partial enumeration e.g. rolling census

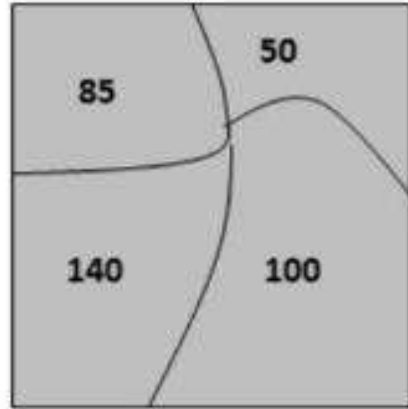
Full Population Model



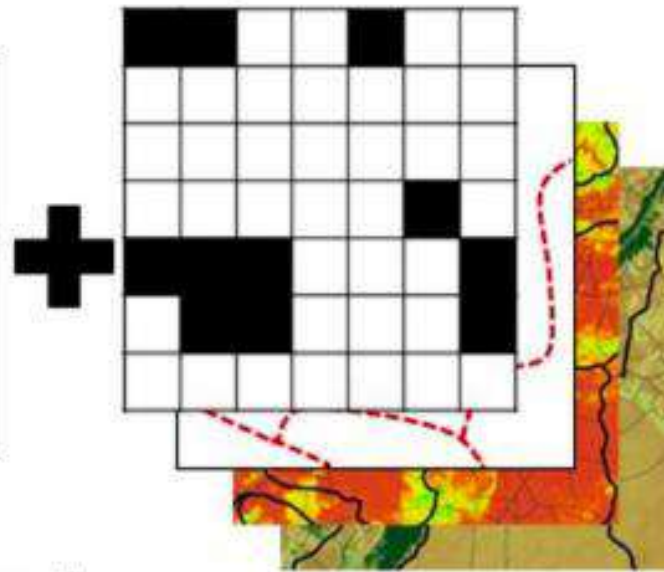
enumerated population in
limited sampling units only

A Top down approach

Census population counts



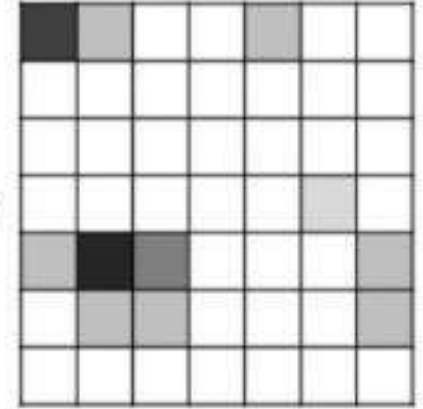
Geospatial covariates



Population disaggregation

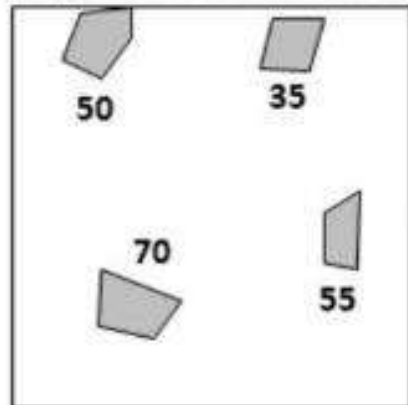
Spatial weighting layer created based on covariates, using dasymetric mapping

Gridded population

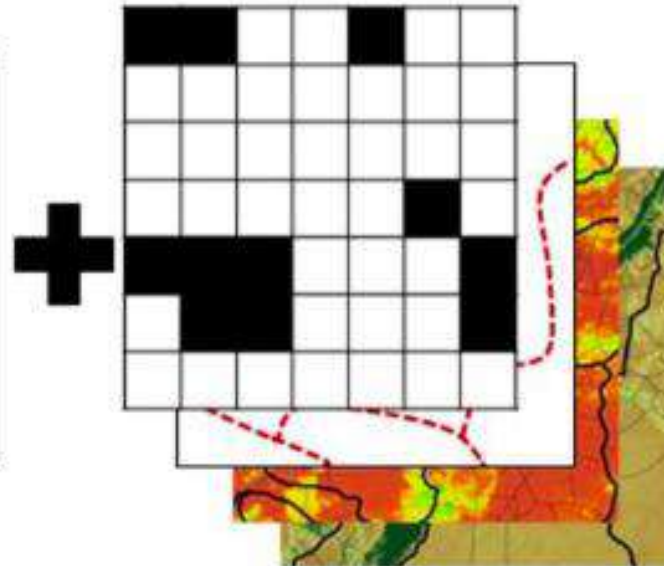


B Bottom-up approach

Microcensus population counts



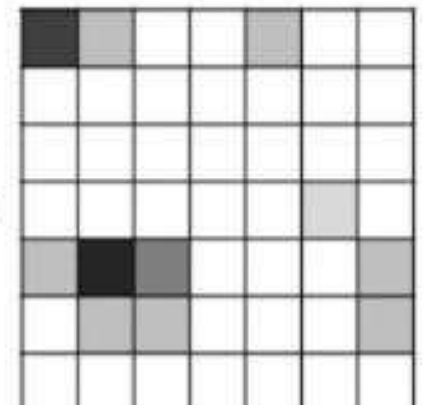
Geospatial covariates



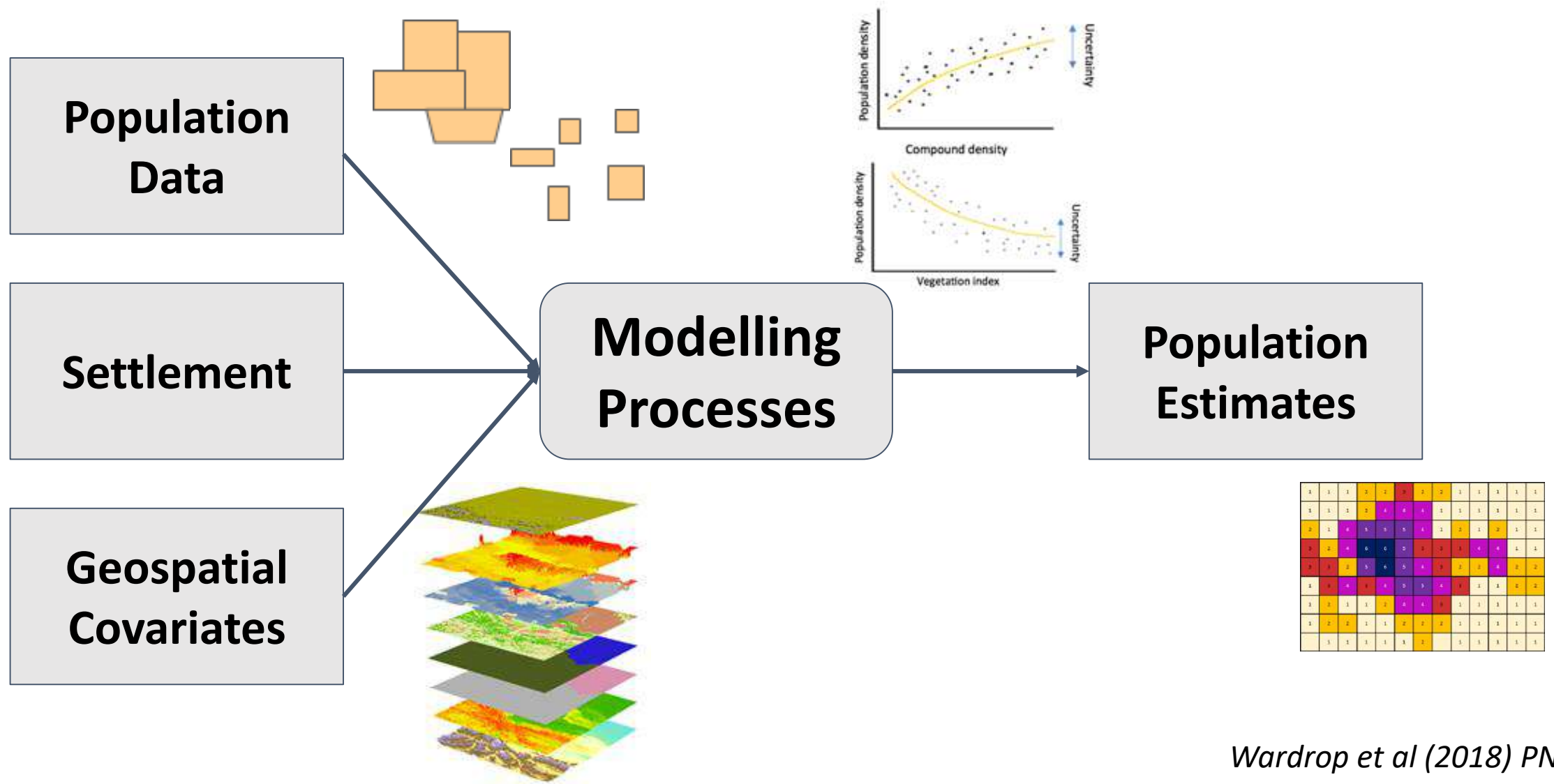
Population estimation

Prediction of population in unsurveyed areas based on covariates, using statistical modelling

Gridded population



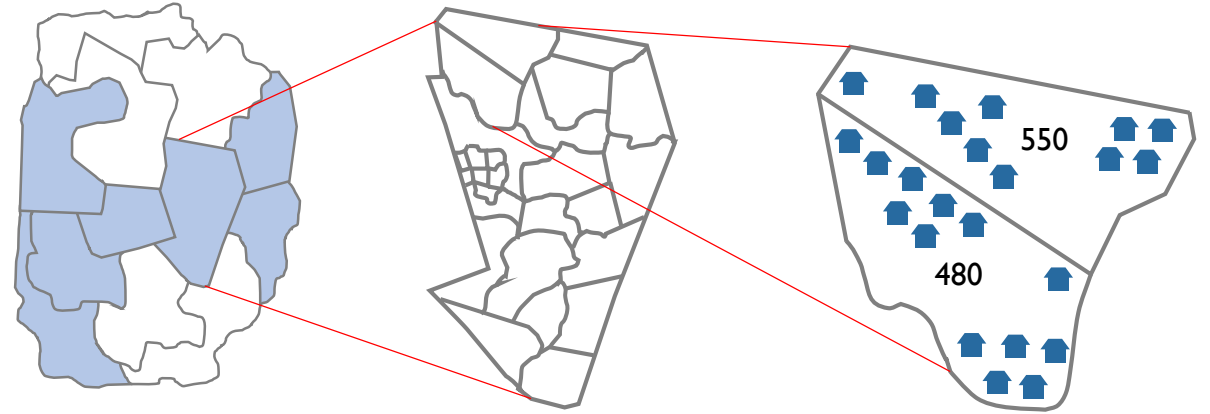
'Bottom-up' population modelling approach



Bottom-up population modelling

Population Data

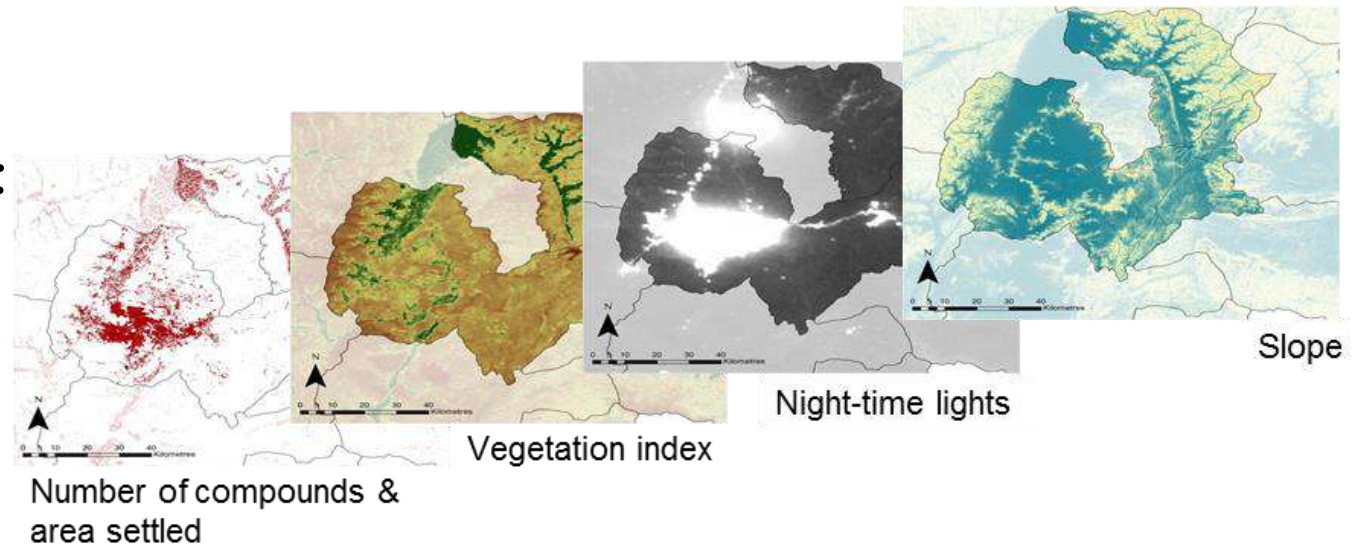
→ Full enumeration of population within a geographically well-defined area



Settlement

Geospatial Covariates

→ Explanatory inputs: full coverage at the resolution of the final, gridded pop map

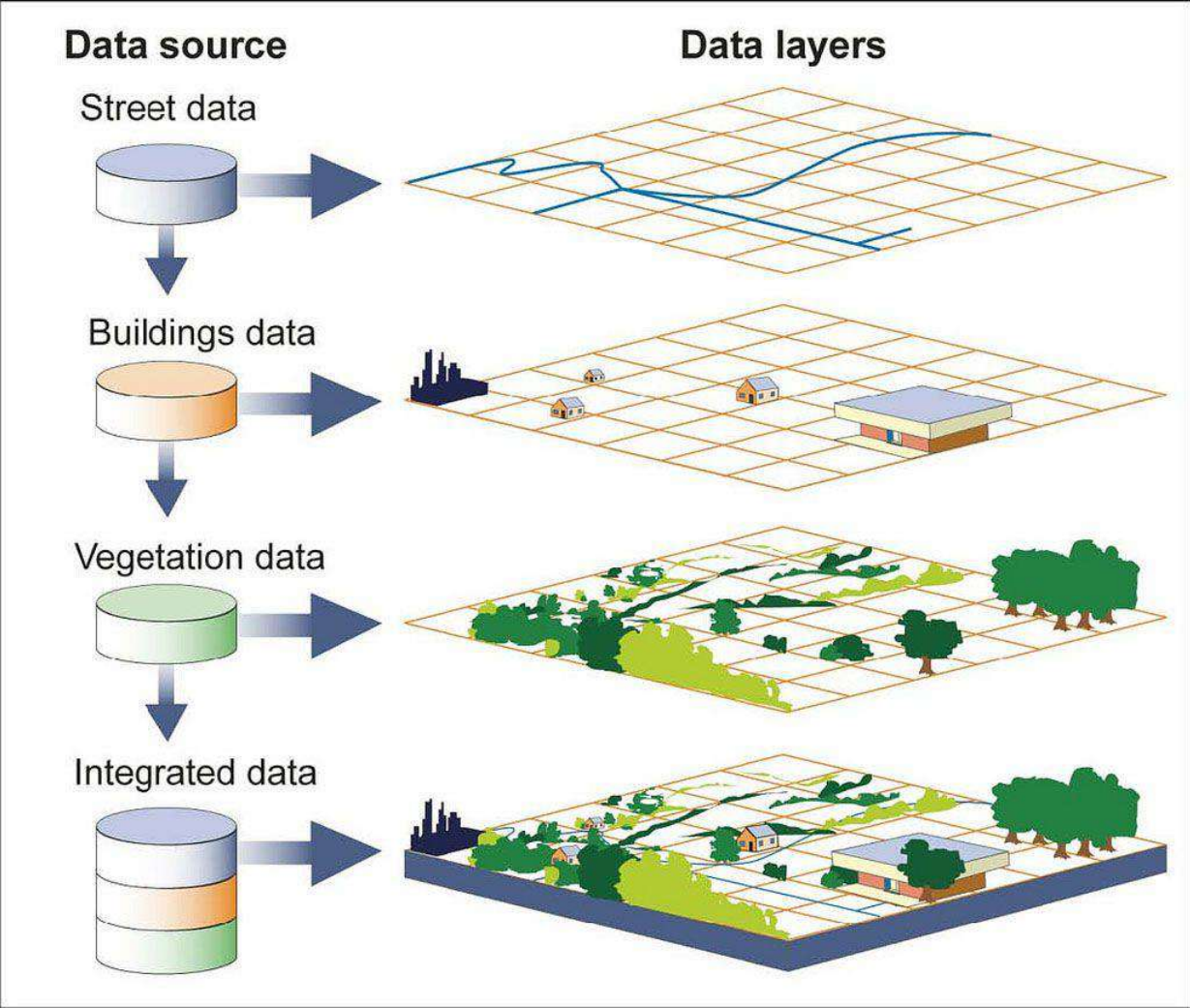


Pakistan: Mean household



Settlements
/Buildings +
mean
household
size?

Capturing characteristics that determine variations in population density



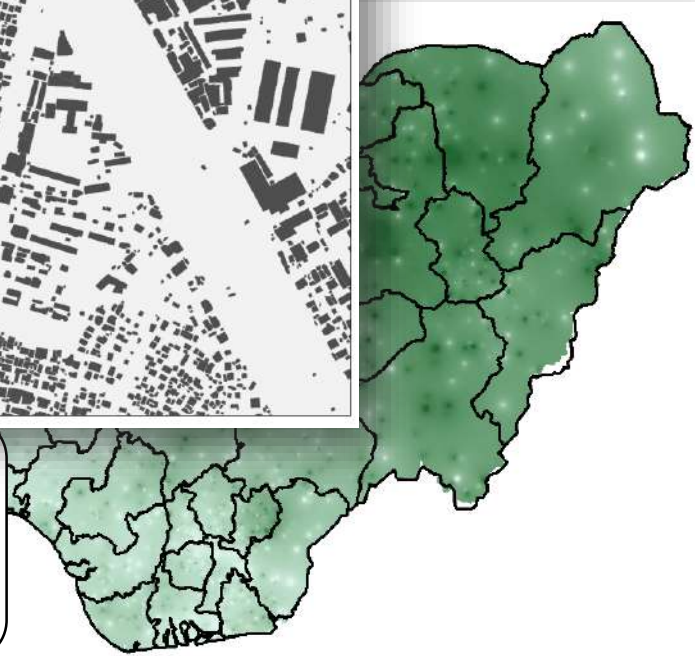
Source: GAO.

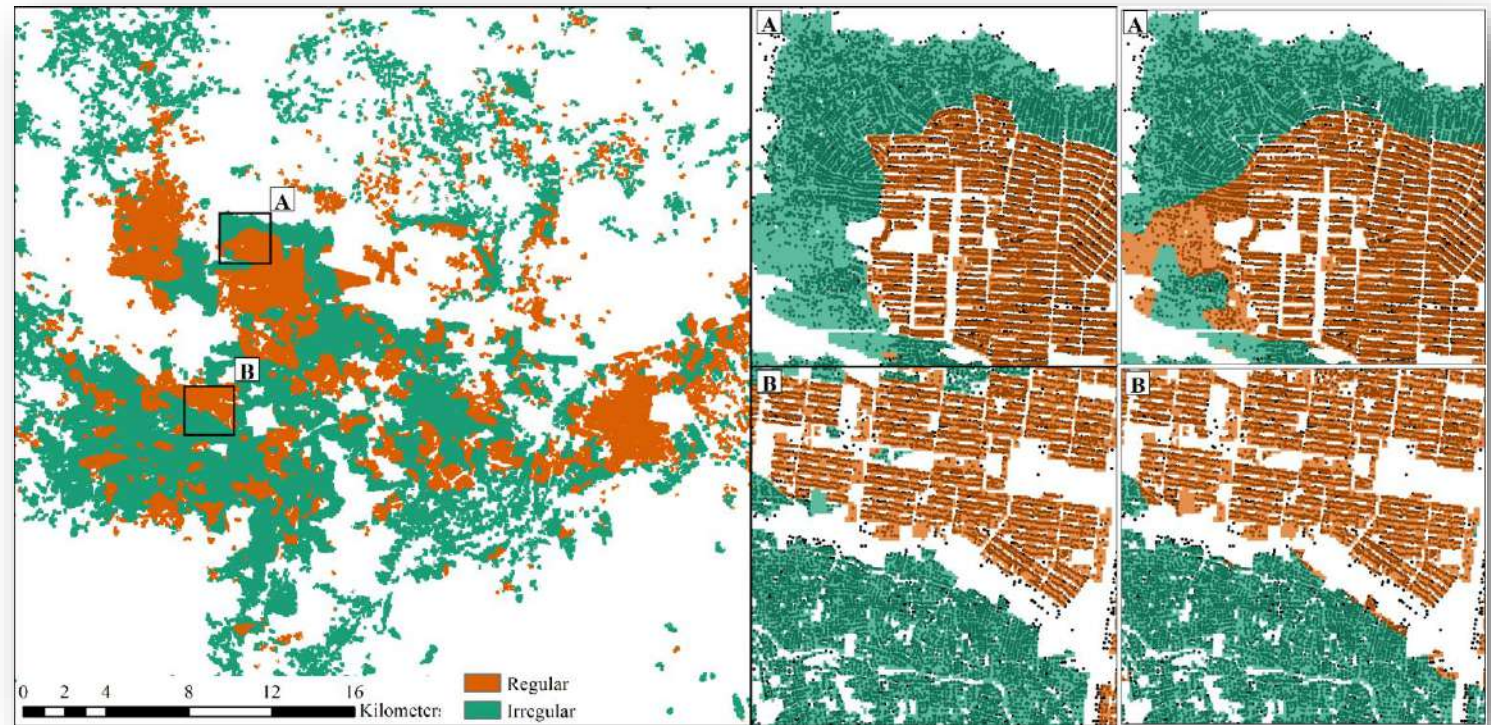


Densities of schools, roads, market places, conflicts etc



Household sizes, regional groupings, poverty rates





Settlement/neighbourhood classifications

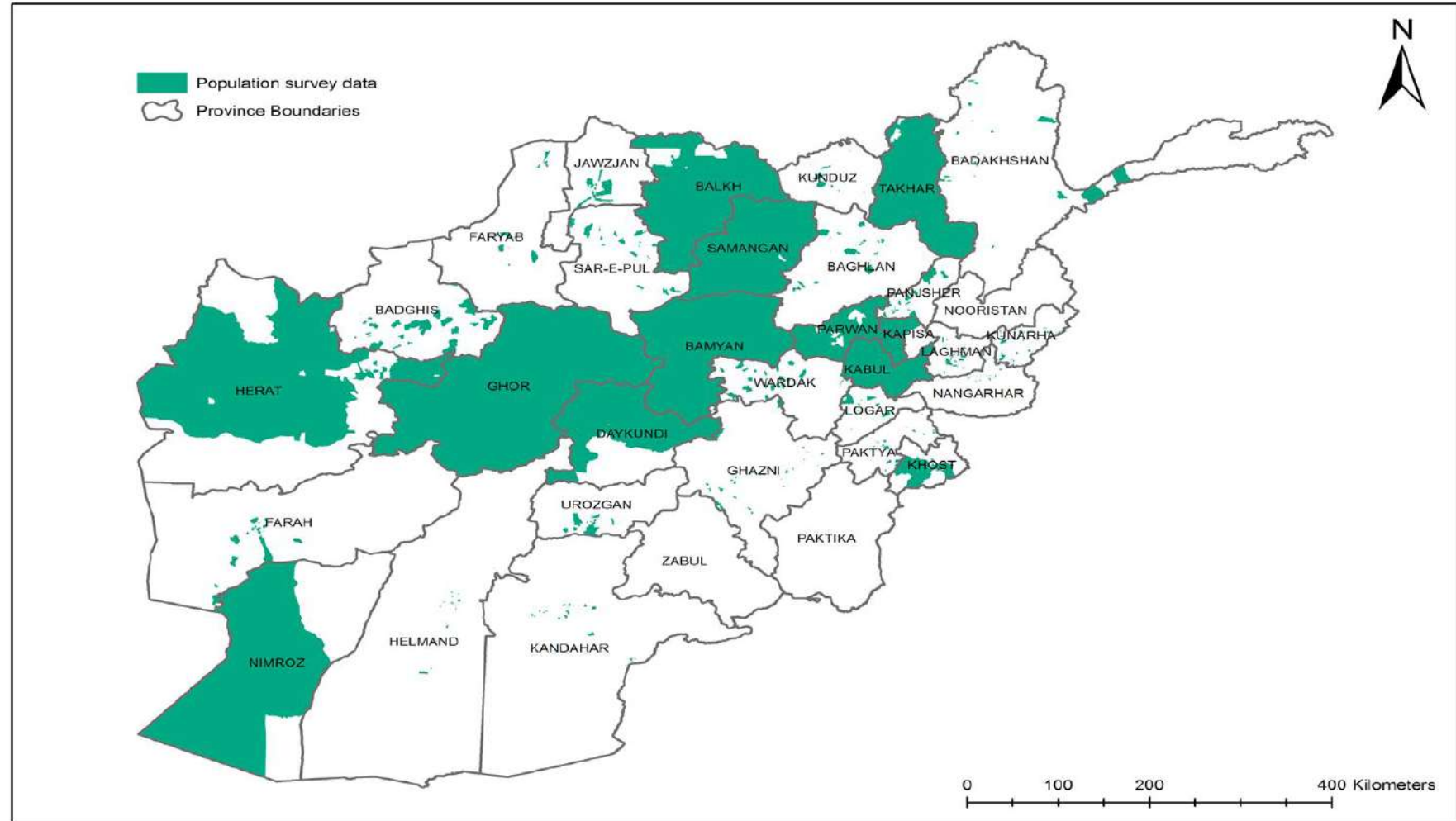
*-Land use data; OpenStreetMap;
Building heights; Mobile network data*

Afghanistan example

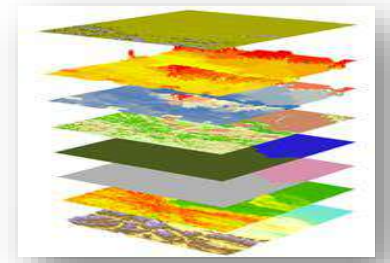
**Population
Data**

Settlement

**Geospatial
Covariates**



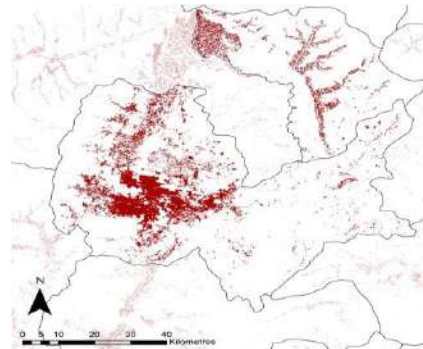
Afghanistan example



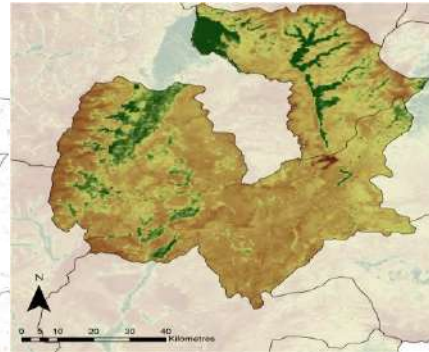
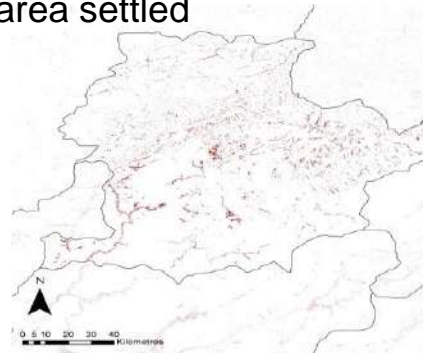
**Population
Data**

Settlement

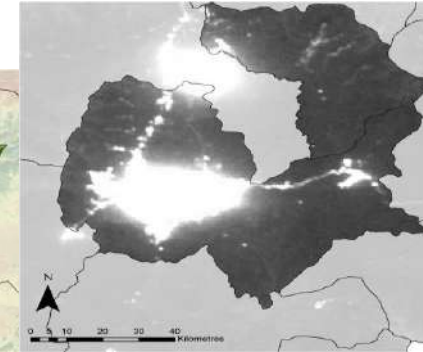
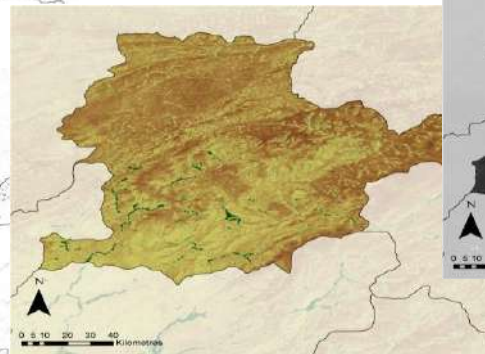
**Geospatial
Covariates**



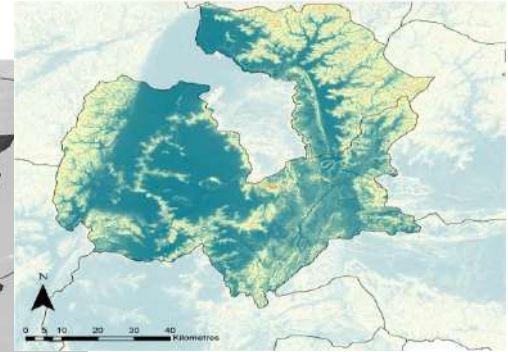
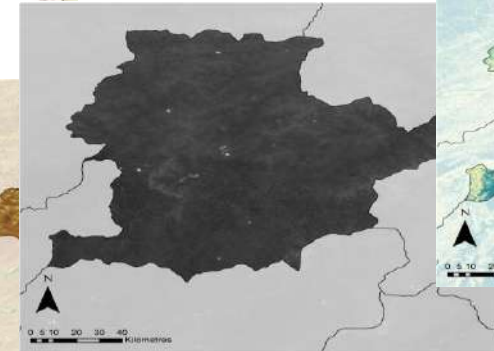
Number of compounds &
area settled



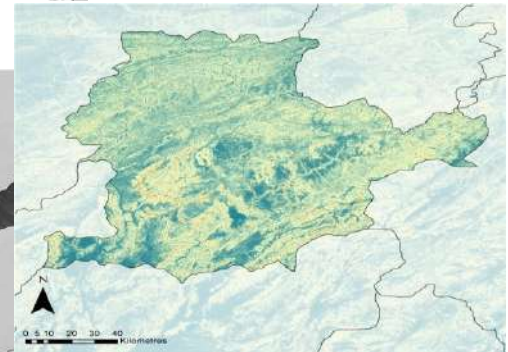
Vegetation index



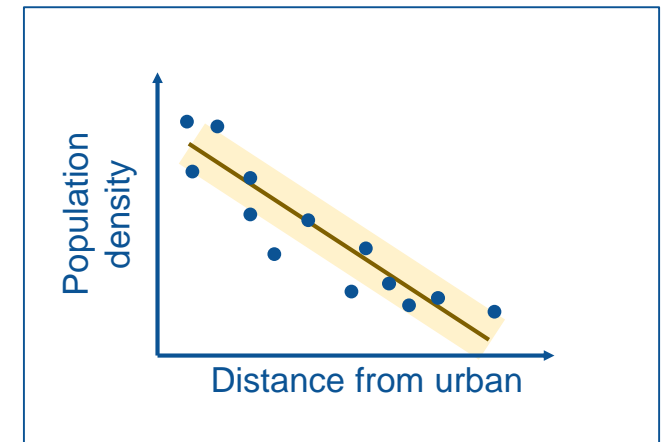
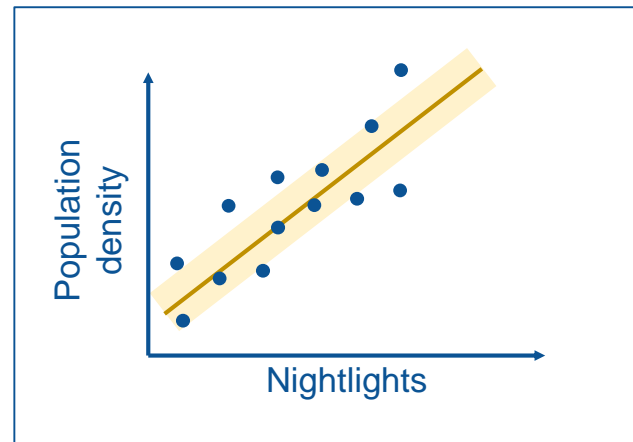
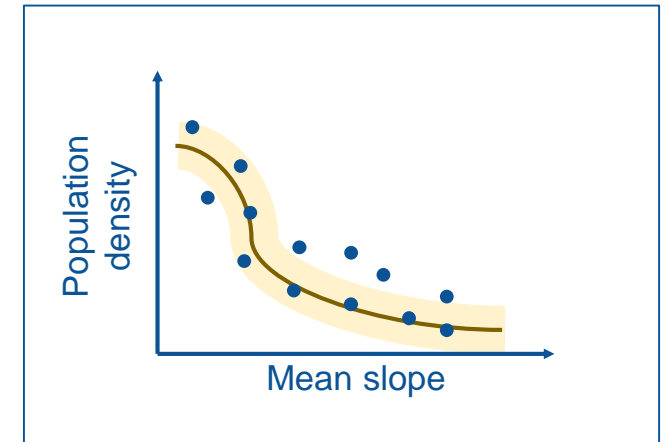
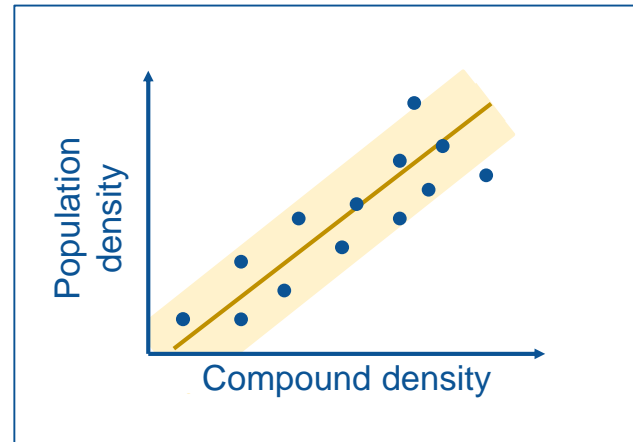
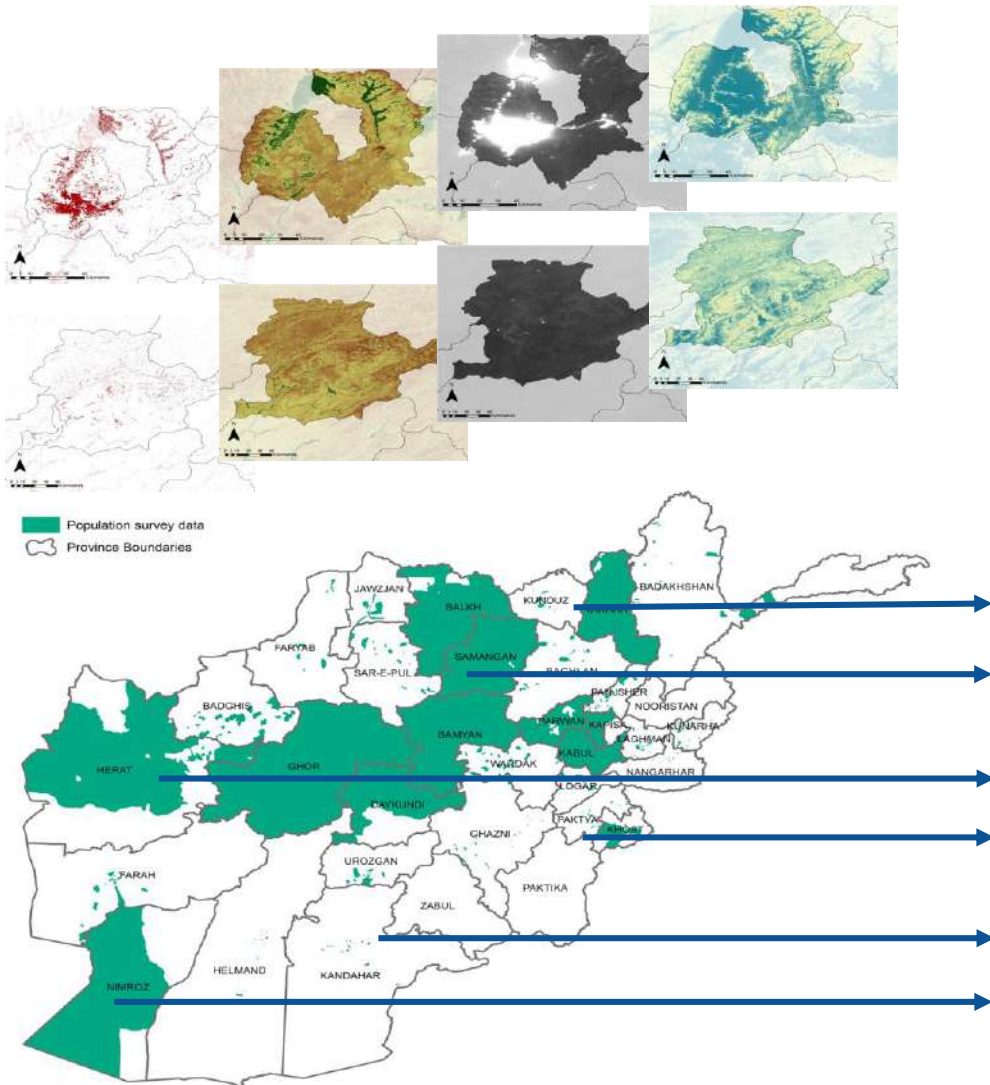
Night-time lights



Slope

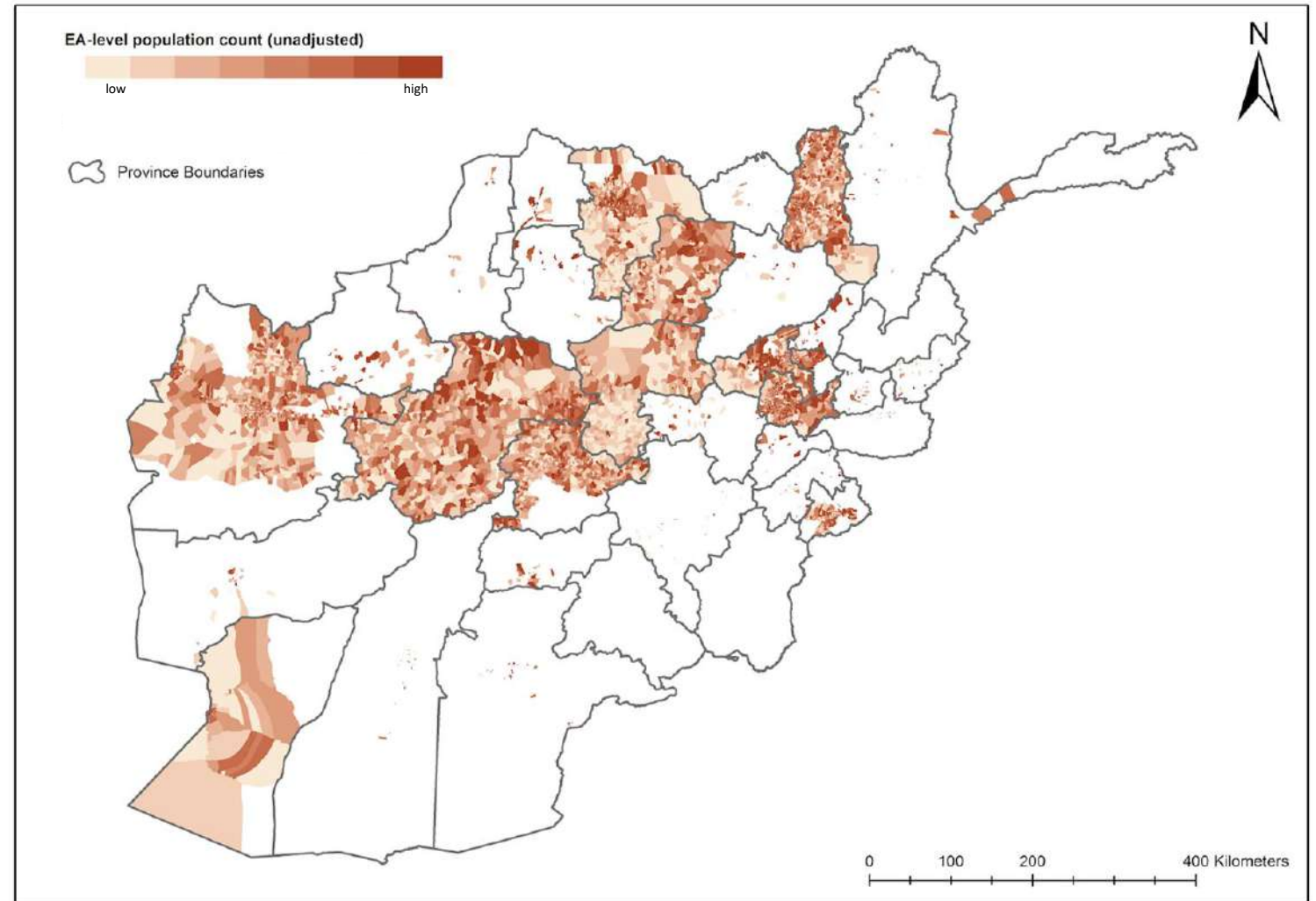
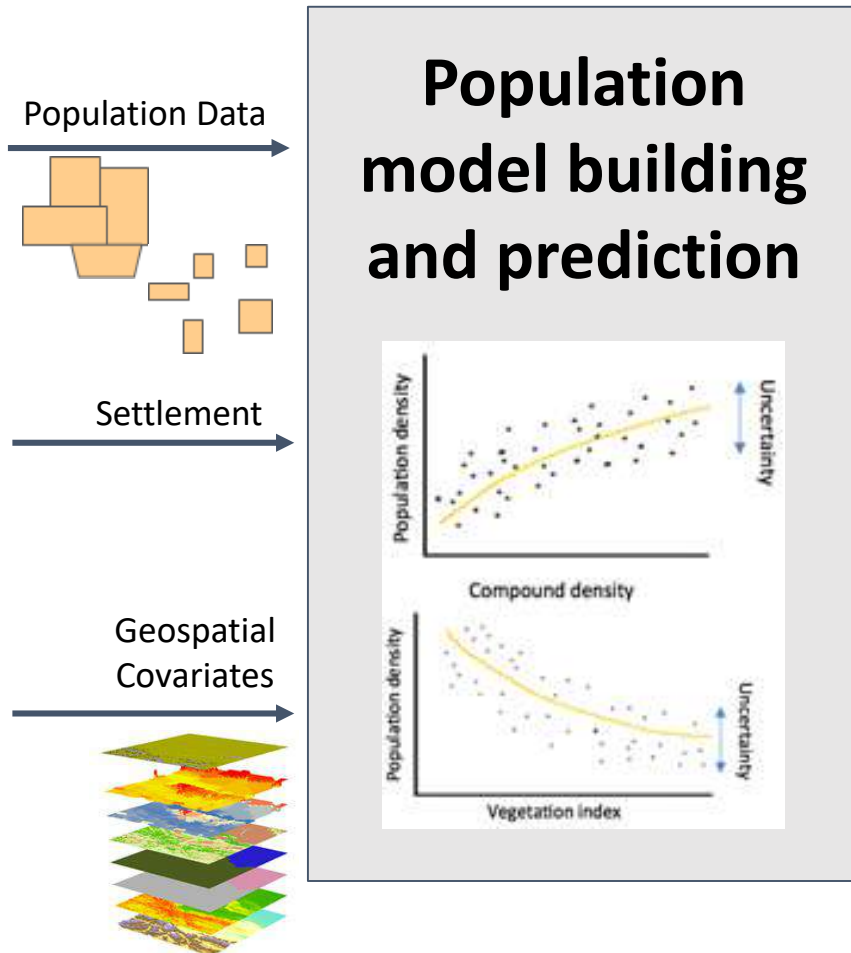


Afghanistan example

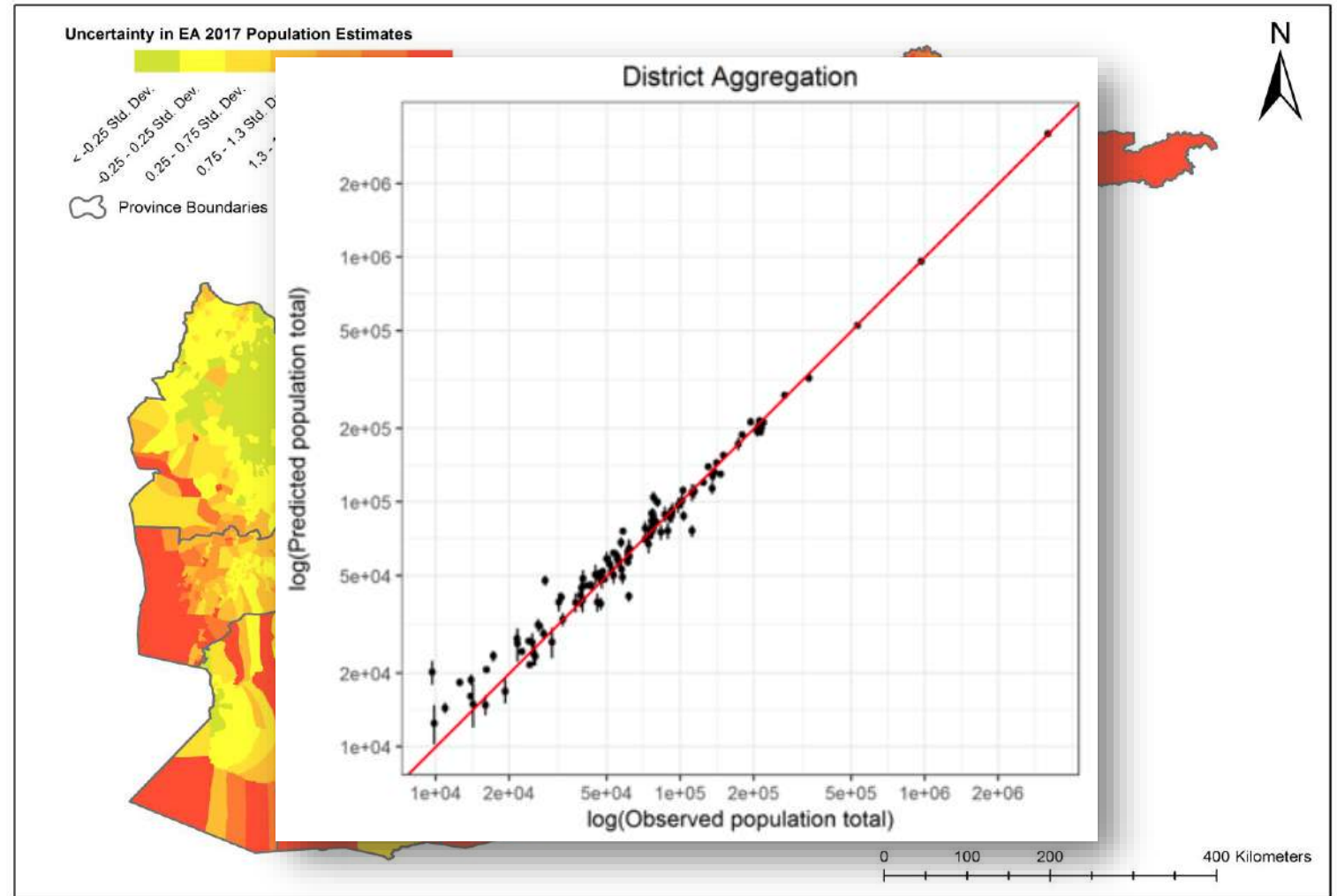
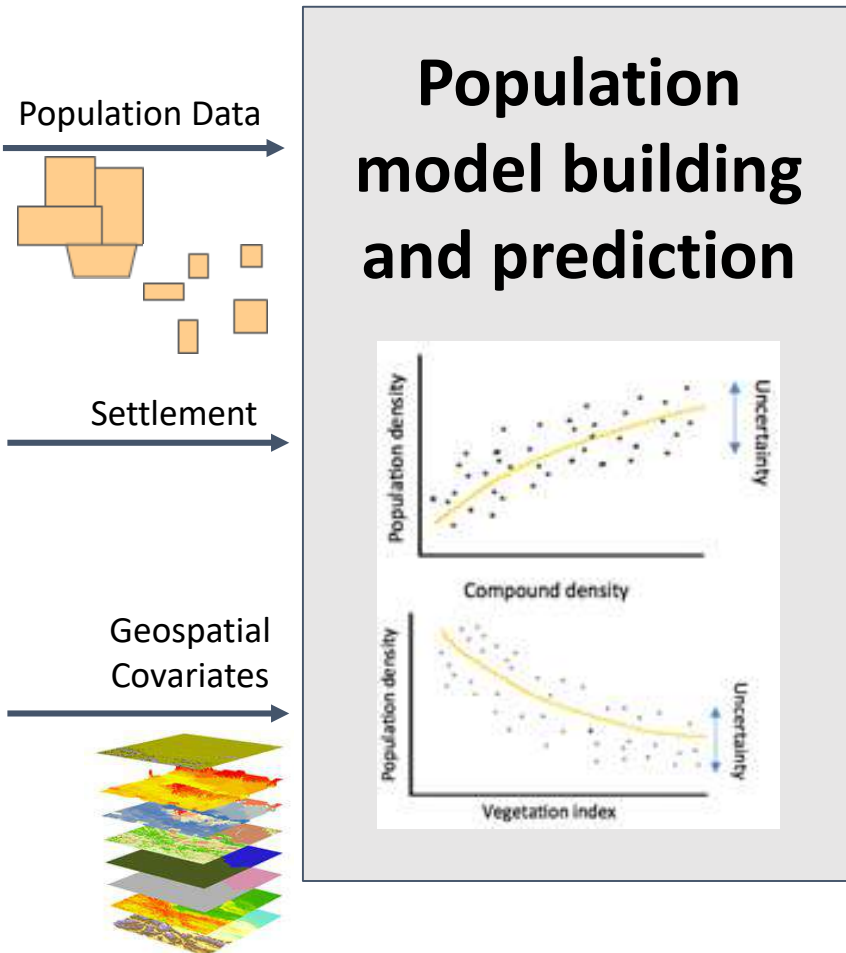


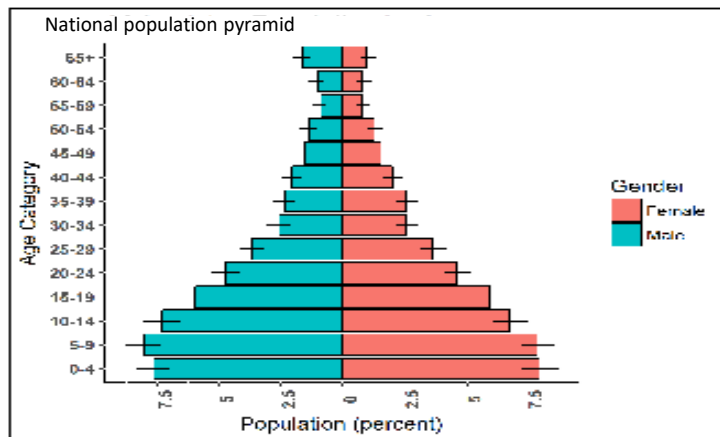
Chamberlain et al (2019) in review

Afghanistan example



Afghanistan example

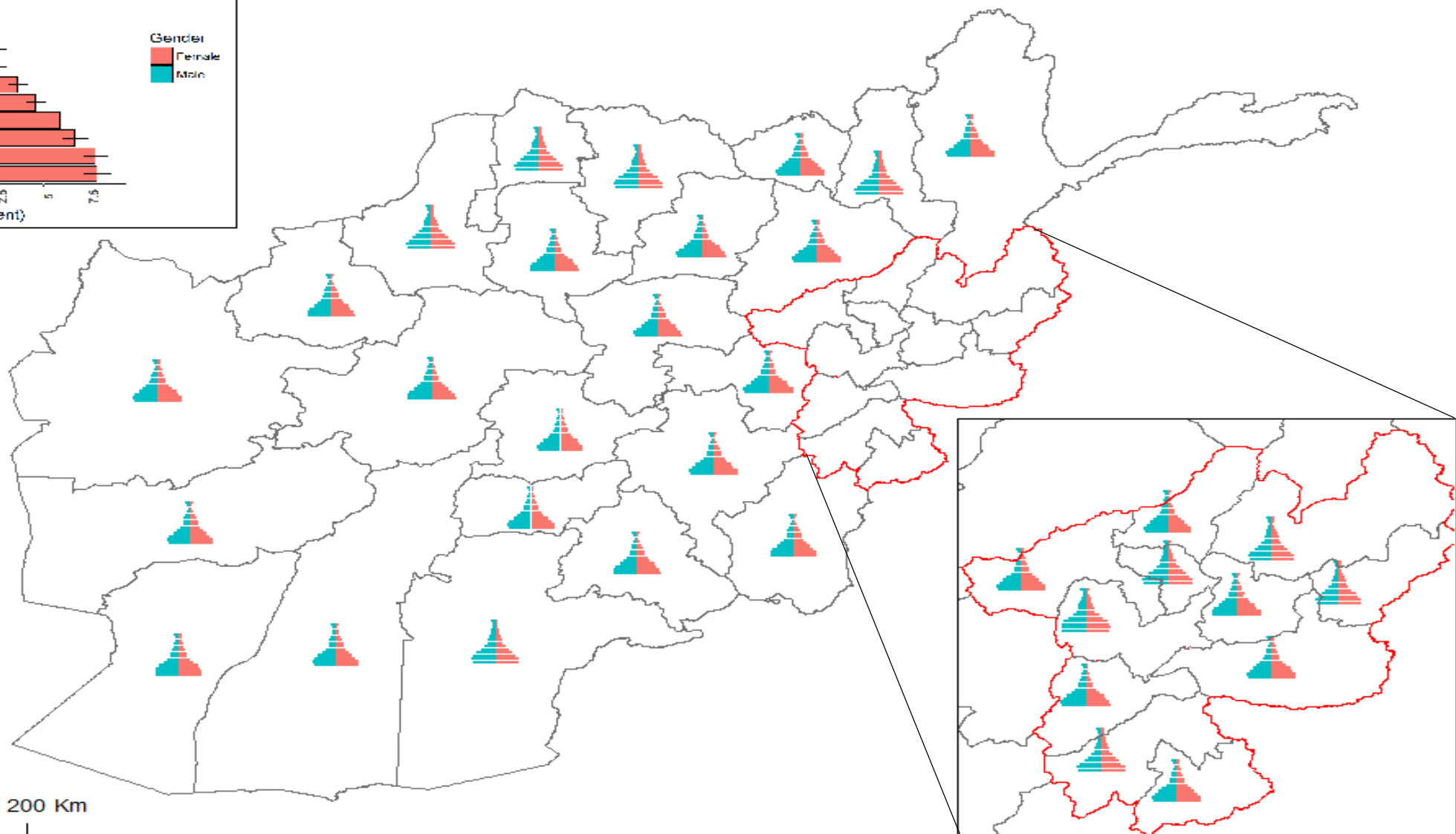




Province boundaries



0 50 100 200 Km



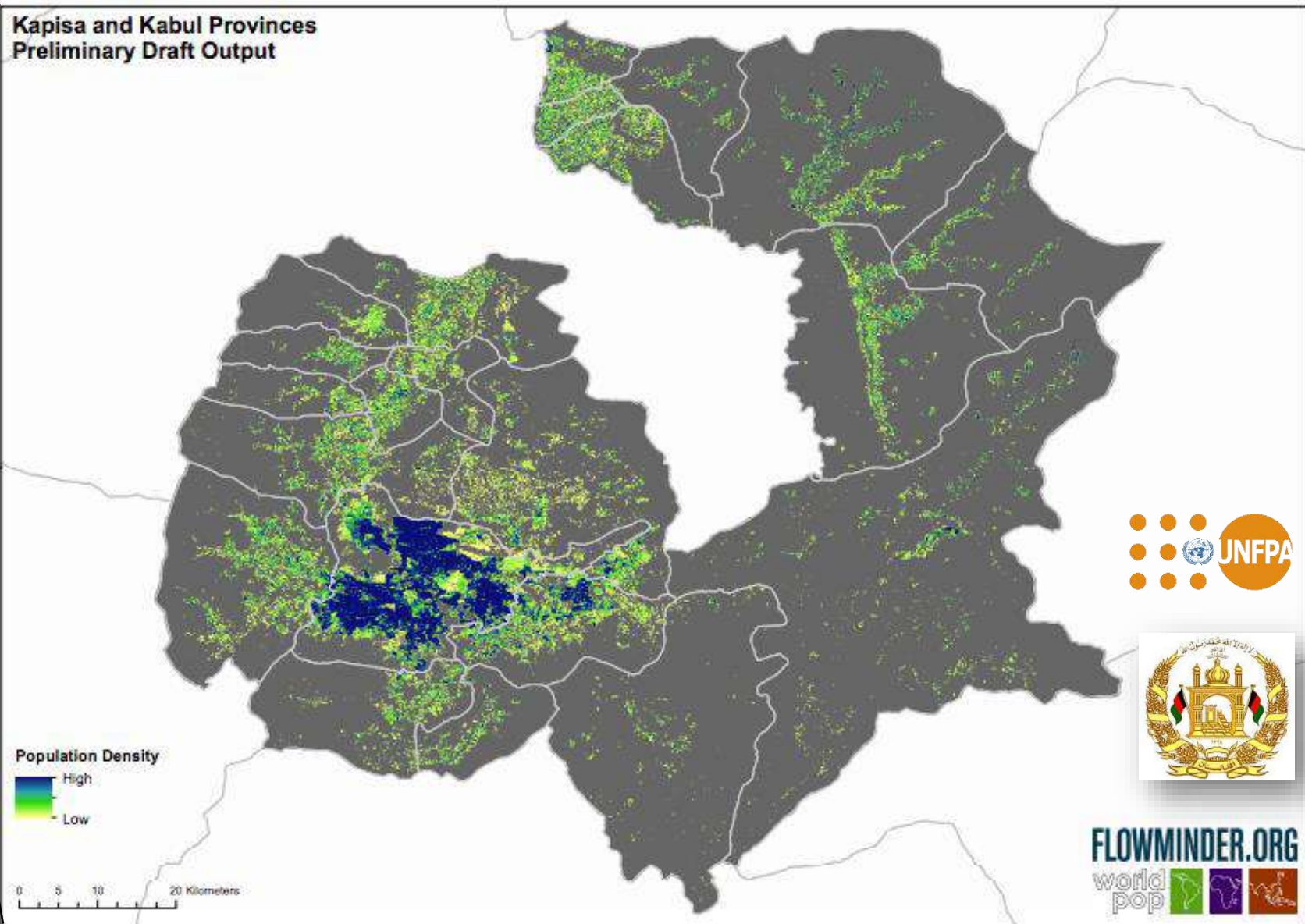
EA-level population estimate (count)



Province Boundaries

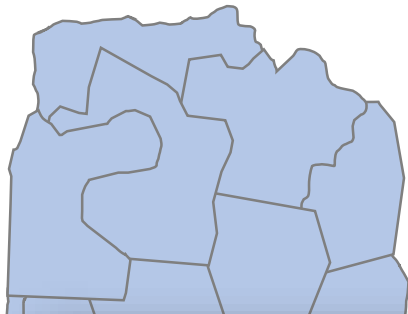


Kapisa and Kabul Provinces Preliminary Draft Output

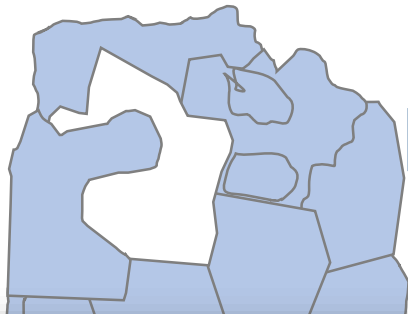




National
Census/Projections
/Estimates



Hybrid Methods to Comp



INFORMACIÓN PARA TODOS

DANE
INFORMACIÓN PARA TODOS

4. Imputación en Rutas: Modelo jerárquico usando inferencia Bayesiana JAGS

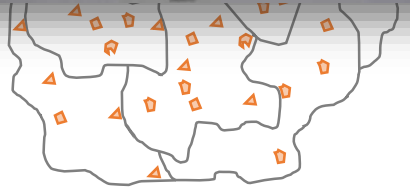
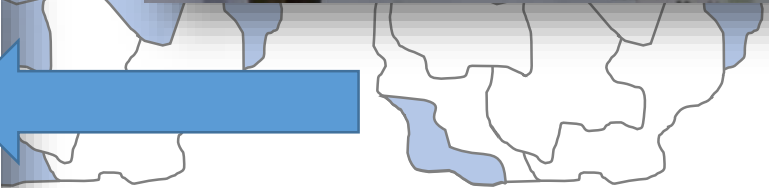
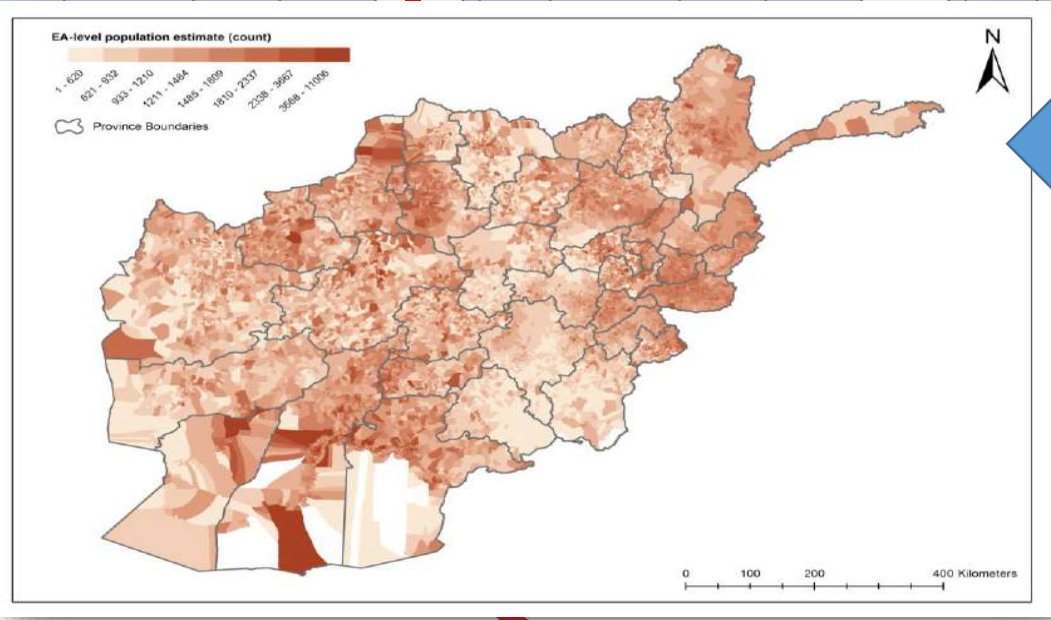
Estimación de las personas en unidades de rutas

- Personas por vivienda en la unidad
 - Densidad de instituciones educativas
 - Índice de hogar pobre
- Total de unidad de vivienda
 - Distancia al centro
 - Intensidad de luz
- Es ocupada o no
 - Elevación
 - Luces nocturnas
- Se encontró o no edificación
 - Densidad de edificaciones

Comunidades Especiales municipales de Iquitos

Diseño del modelo y escogencia de covariados con la asistencia técnica de La Universidad de Southampton Proyecto GRID 3 en colaboración con el UNFPA

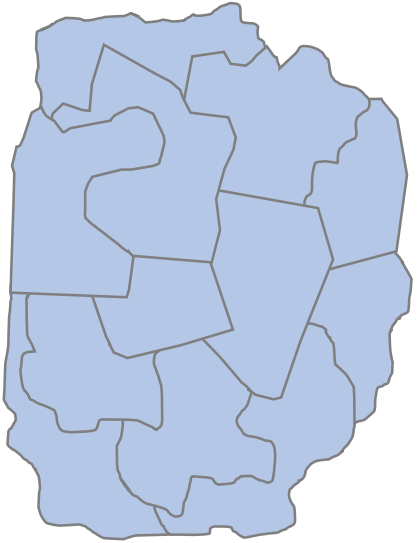
Fuente: DANE (CCE) CIPV 2010



al enumeration e.g. rolling census

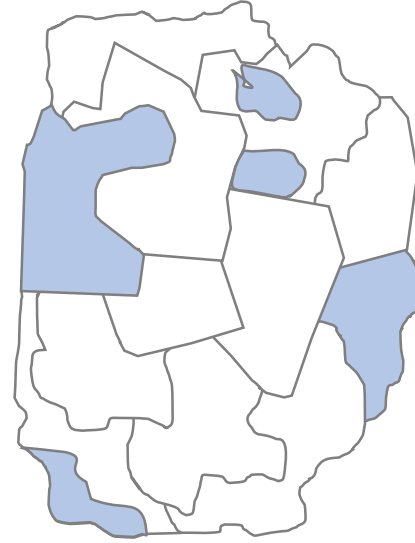
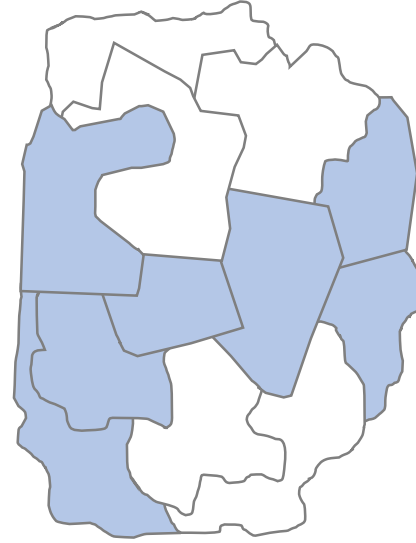
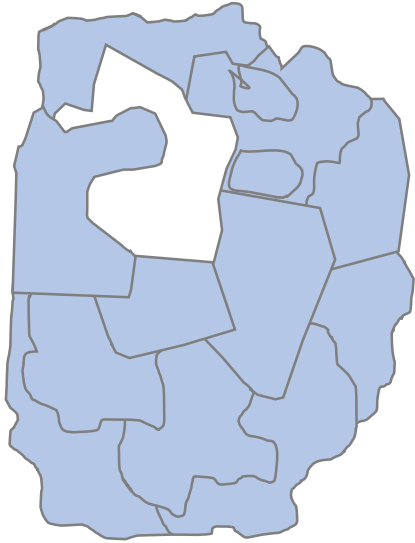
enumerated population in limited sampling units only

National Census/Projections /Estimates



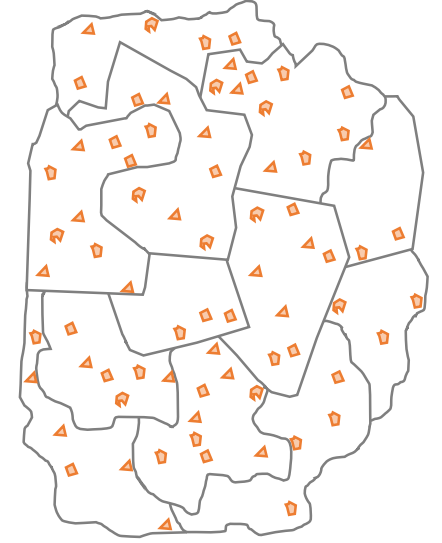
complete national coverage

Hybrid Methods to Complete Census Count



partial enumeration e.g. rolling census

Full Population Model

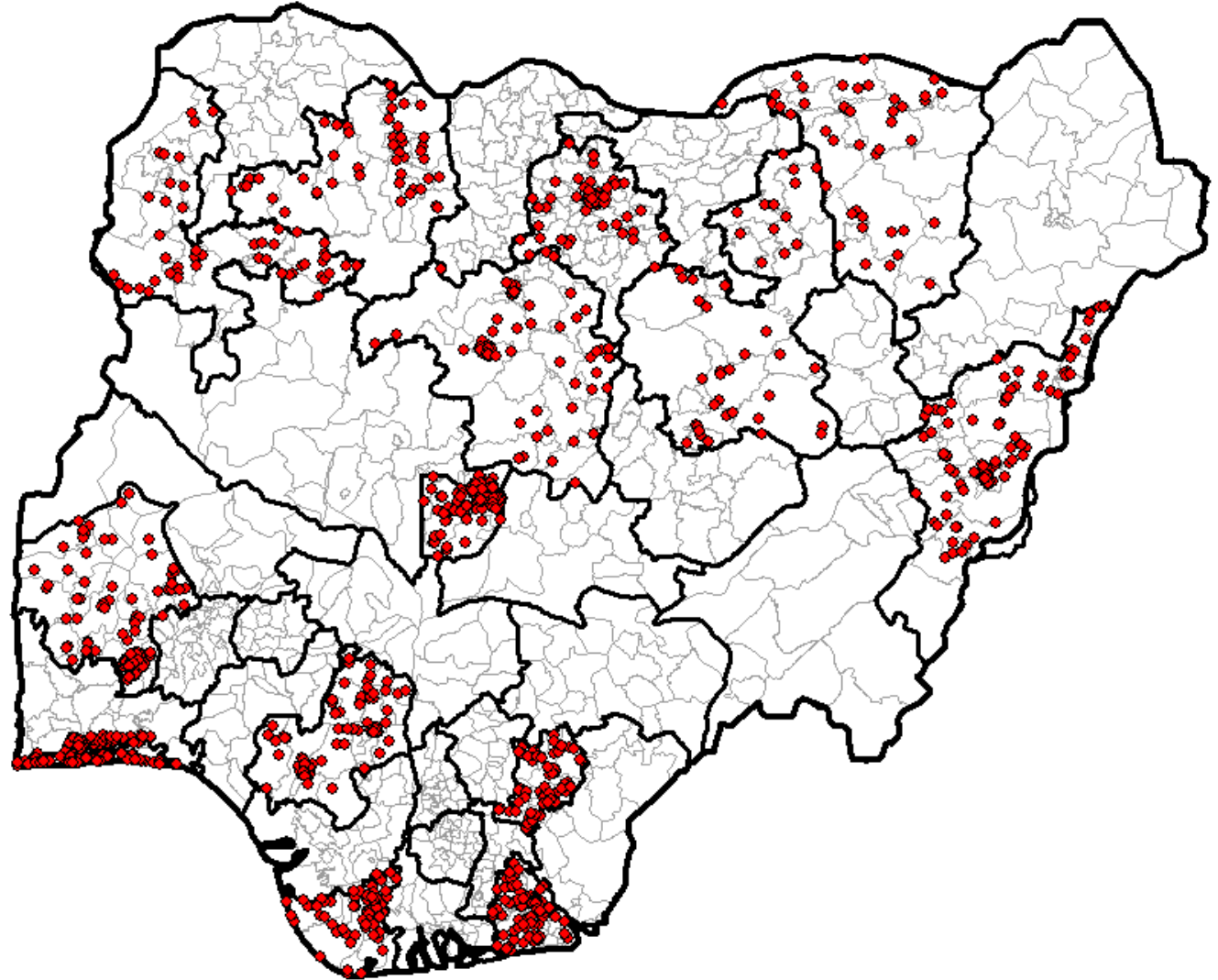


enumerated population in
limited sampling units only

Microcensus Surveys

1,143 microcensus
locations

14 of 37 States
surveyed



Leasure et al (2019) in review

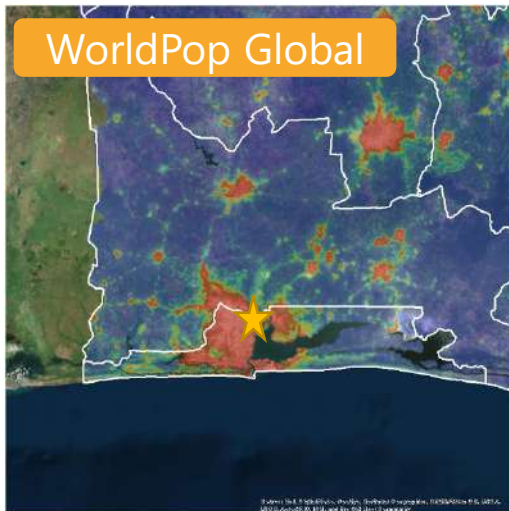


Hierarchical Bayesian model

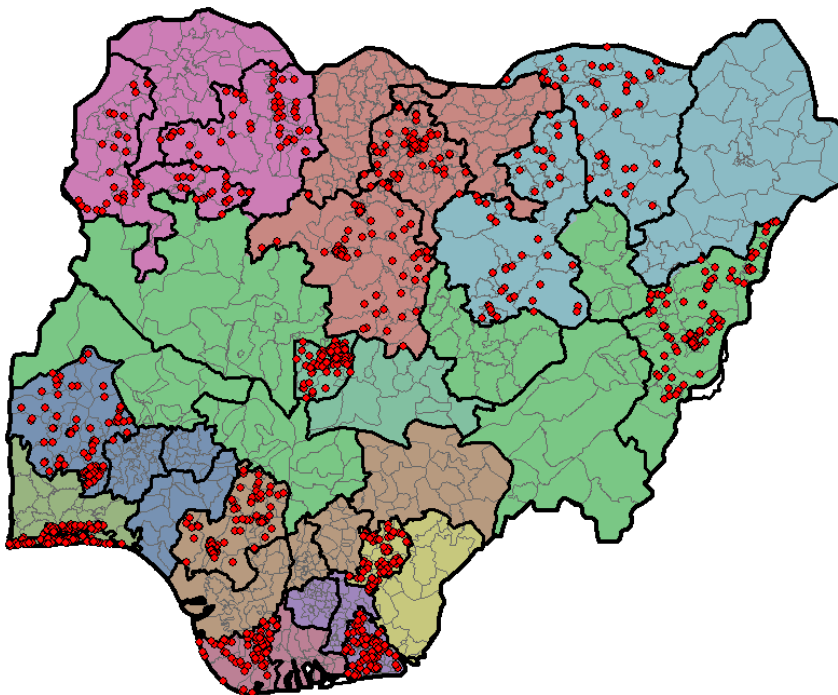
School density



WorldPop Global



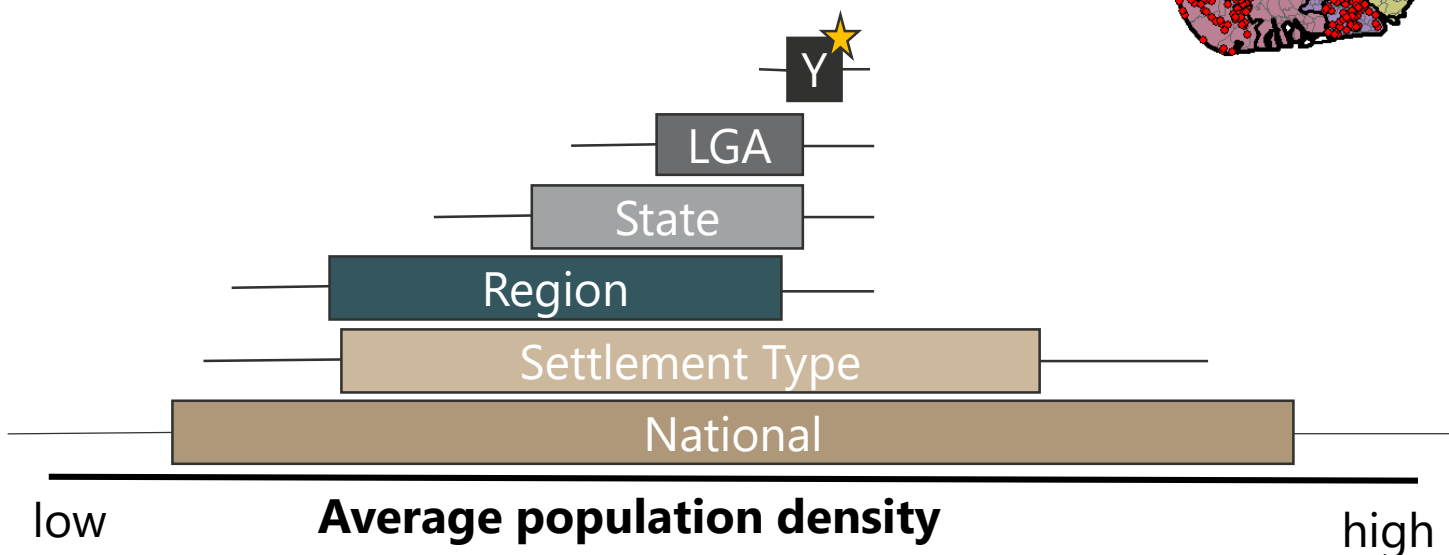
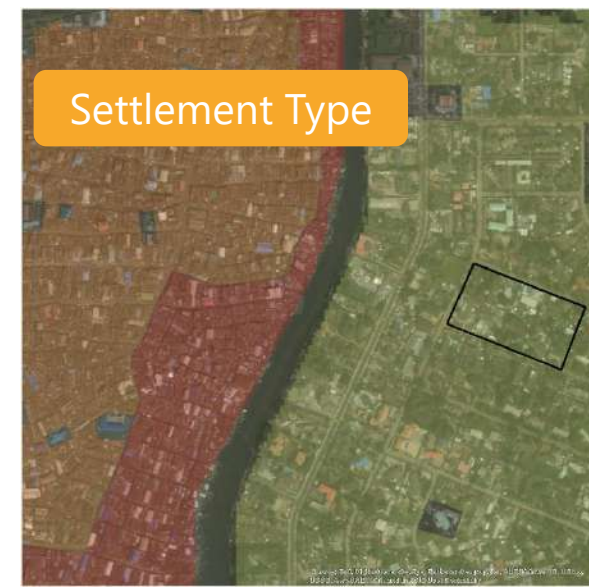
Admin boundaries:
Region, State, LGA



Household size



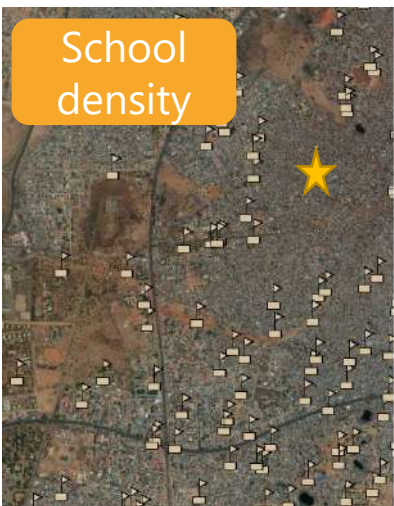
Settlement Type



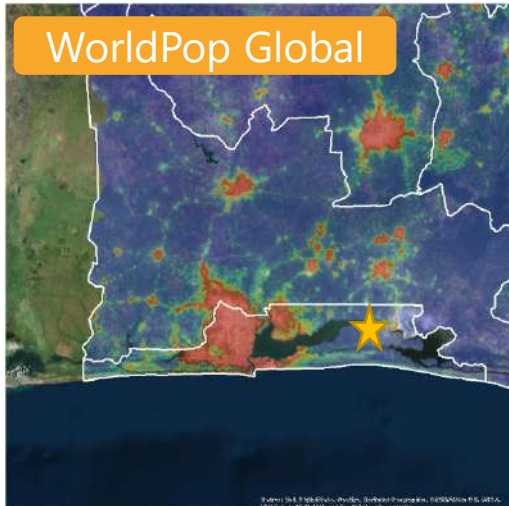


Hierarchical Bayesian model

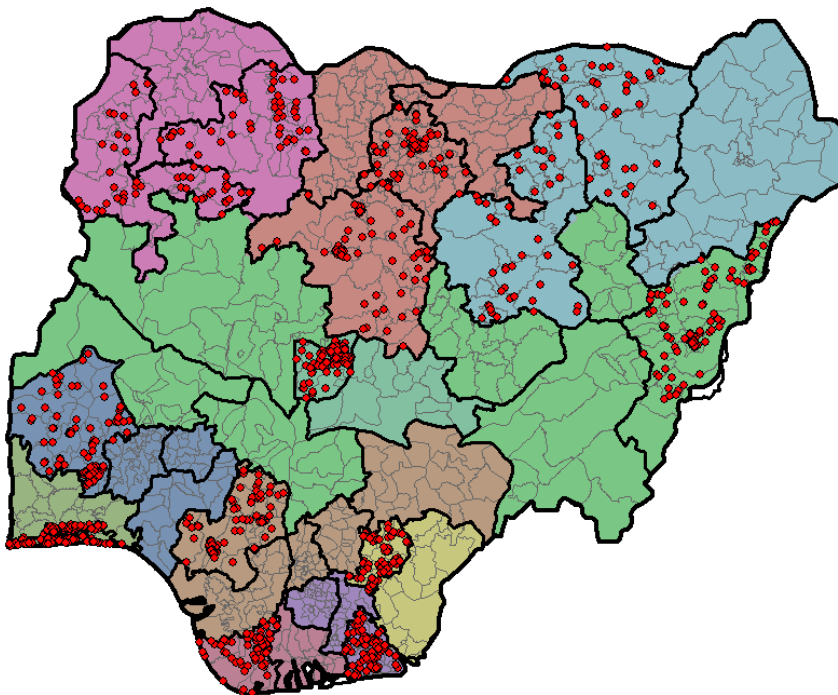
School density



WorldPop Global



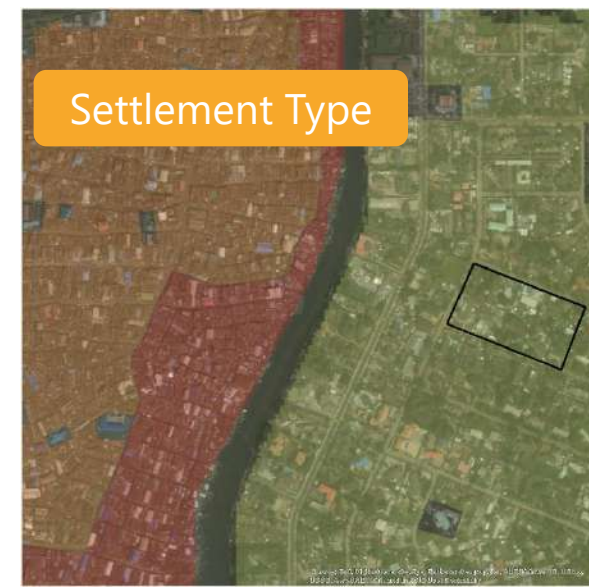
Admin boundaries:
Region, State, LGA



Household size



Settlement Type



Y

LGA

State

Region

Settlement Type

National

low

Average population density

high

Select Tool

☒ Click the map
 ☐ Draw an area

Gender and Age Groups

☒ Female

<180+

☒ Male

<180+

Save Estimate As:

(optional name)

Save

Confidence Level (%)

5095

Confidence Type

☒ Interval
 ☐ Threshold

Population Estimates
Oyo state: Egbeda LGA

GRID CELL (people)
178 people

LGA (thousands)
666,694 people

STATE (millions)
6,913,969 people

Population Pyramid (in grid cell)

Age Group: 80+, 75-79, 70-74, 65-69, 60-64, 55-59, 50-54, 45-49, 40-44, 35-39, 30-34, 25-29, 20-24, 15-19, 10-14, 5-9, 0-4

Female | Male

Proportion of Population

Settlement Types (% of grid cell)

A B D F M X

(from Weber et al. 2018)

Leasure et al (2019) in review

Select Tool

- ☒ Click the map
- ☐ Draw an area

Gender and Age Groups

☒ Female

☒ Male

Save Estimate As:

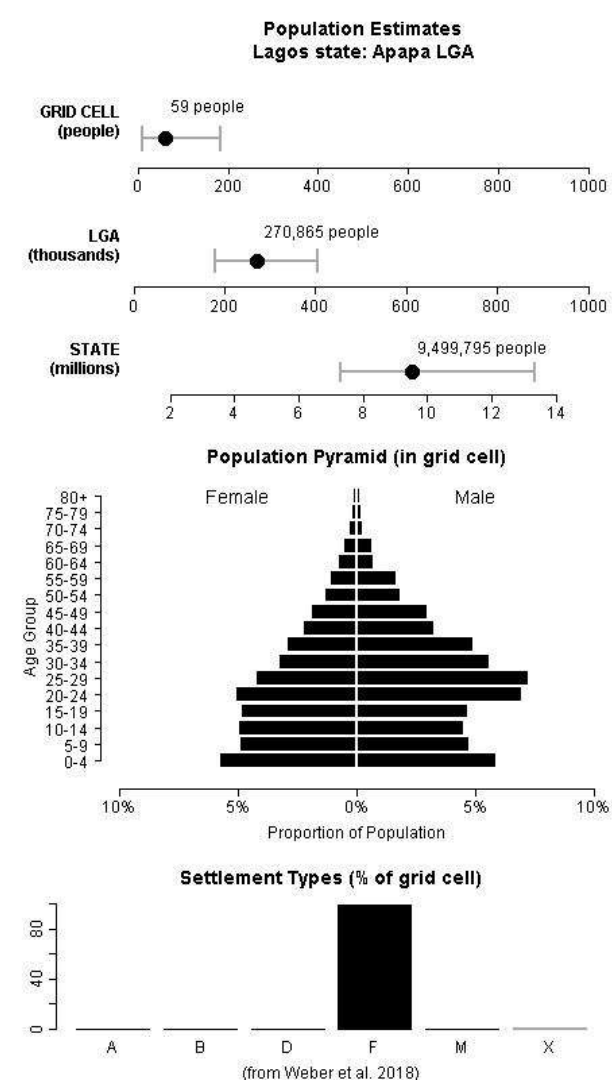
(optional name)

Confidence Level (%):

50 95

Confidence Type

- ☒ Interval
- ☐ Upper threshold
- ☐ Lower threshold



Select Tool

☒ Click the map
☐ Draw an area

Gender and Age Groups

☒ Female

☒ Male

Save Estimate As:

(optional name)

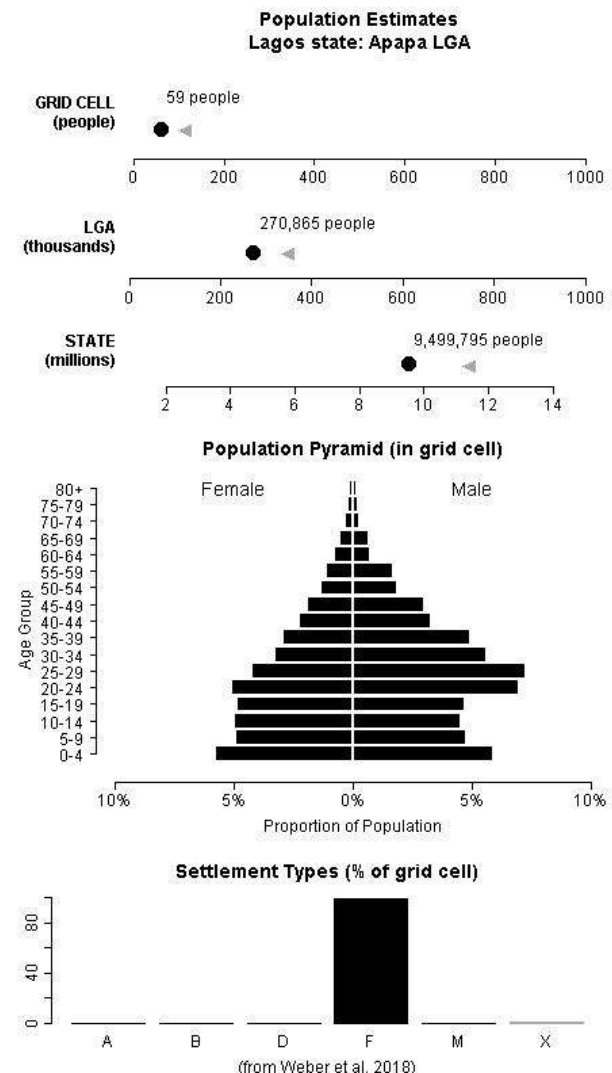
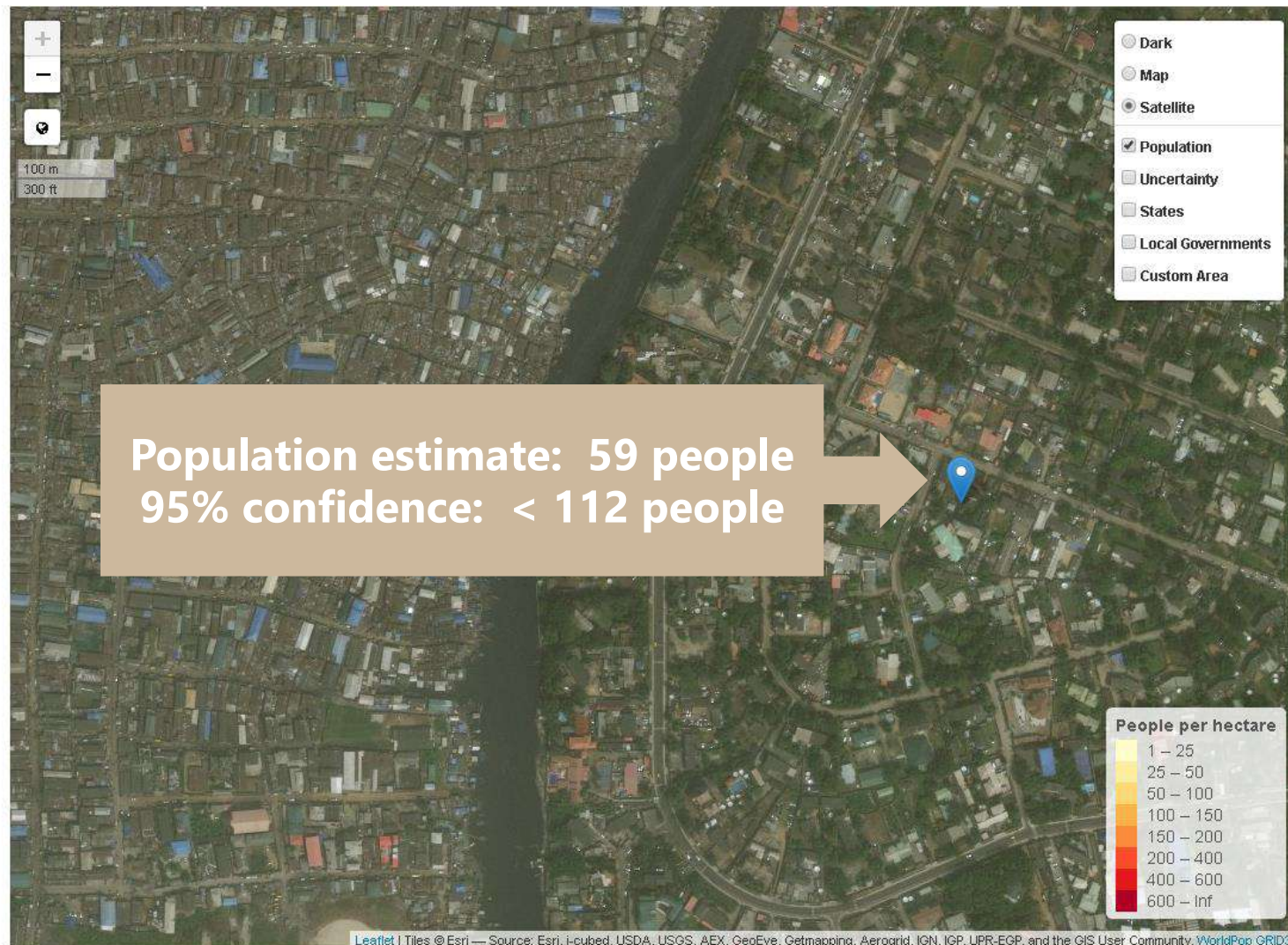
Save

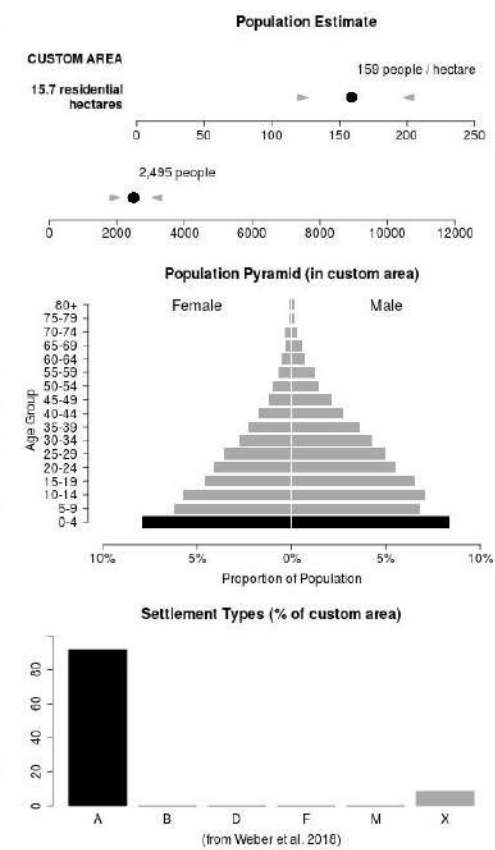
Confidence Level (%):

50 90 99

Confidence Type

☐ Interval
☒ Upper threshold
☐ Lower threshold





Using uncertainty

Requirement: vaccinate 90% of children under five years old

Our estimates indicate that this area in northern Nigeria (shown in blue) most likely contains 159 children under five years old. There is a 90% probability that no more than 212 children in this age group live here.

Leasure et al (2019) in review

VTs Map

+

-

Go to XY
 Long:
 Lat:

→

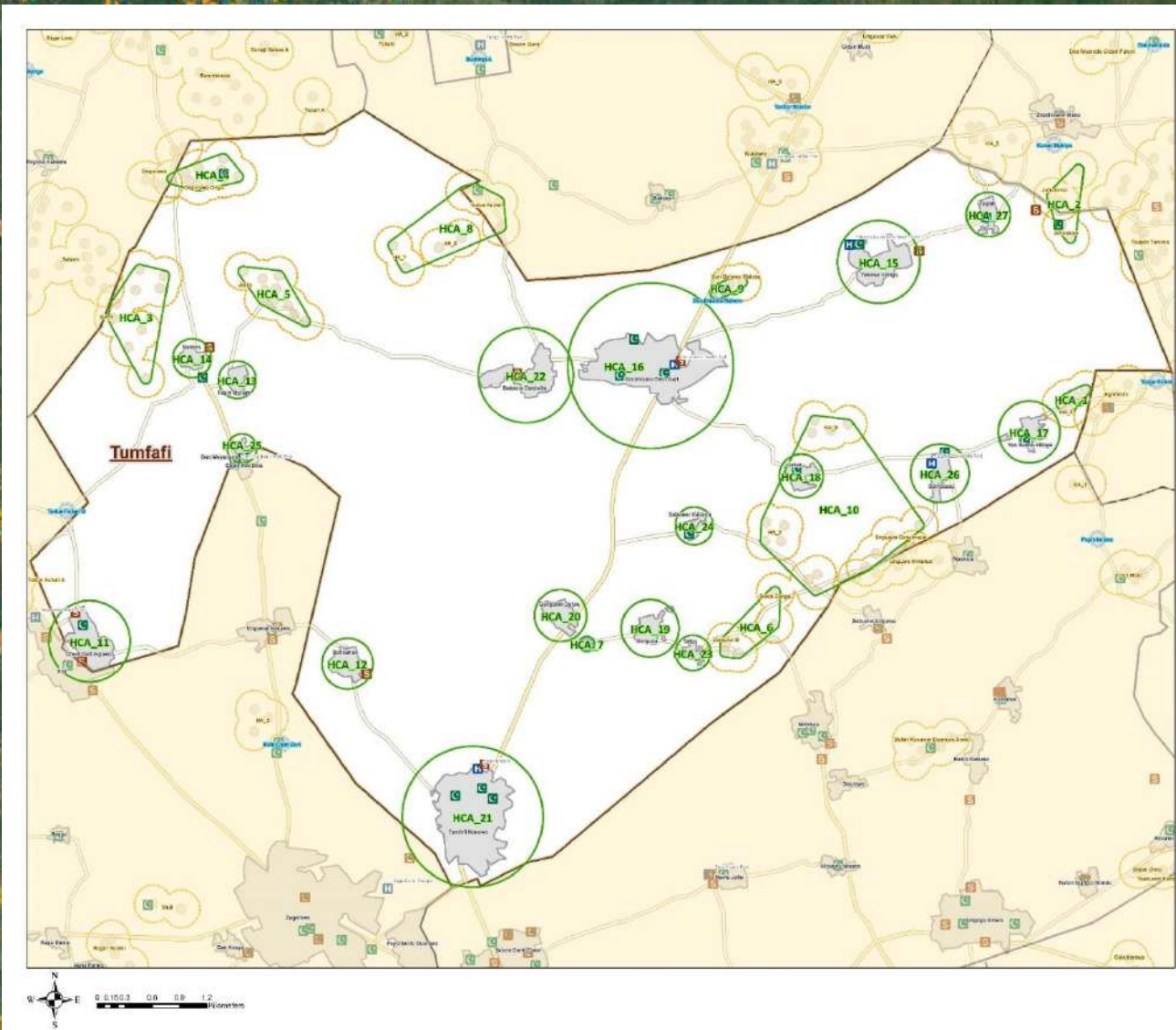
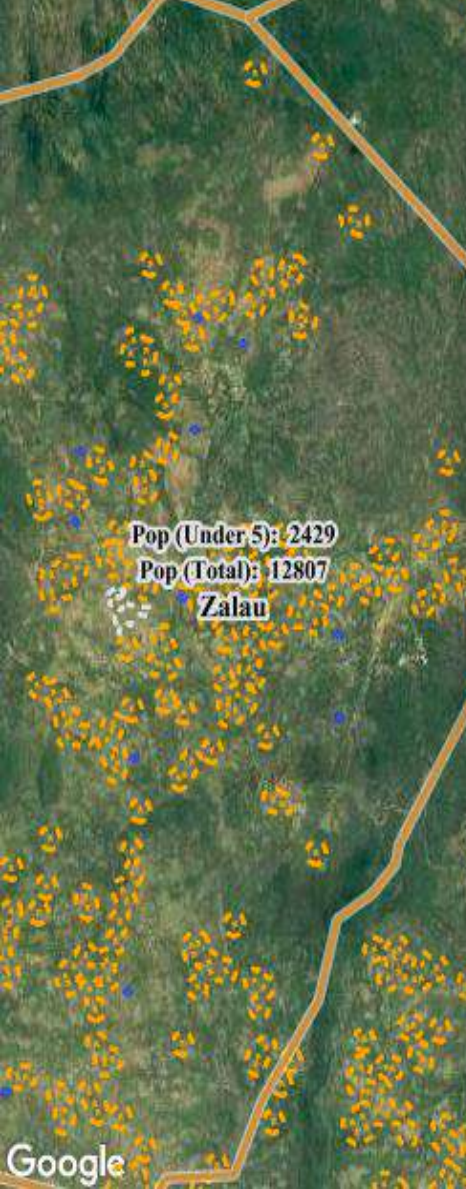
✖

Select population
 Age range [0 to 100]
 Gender

buffer (m)

☒ Male
 ☒ Female
 ☒ Total

☒ Show Areas Table



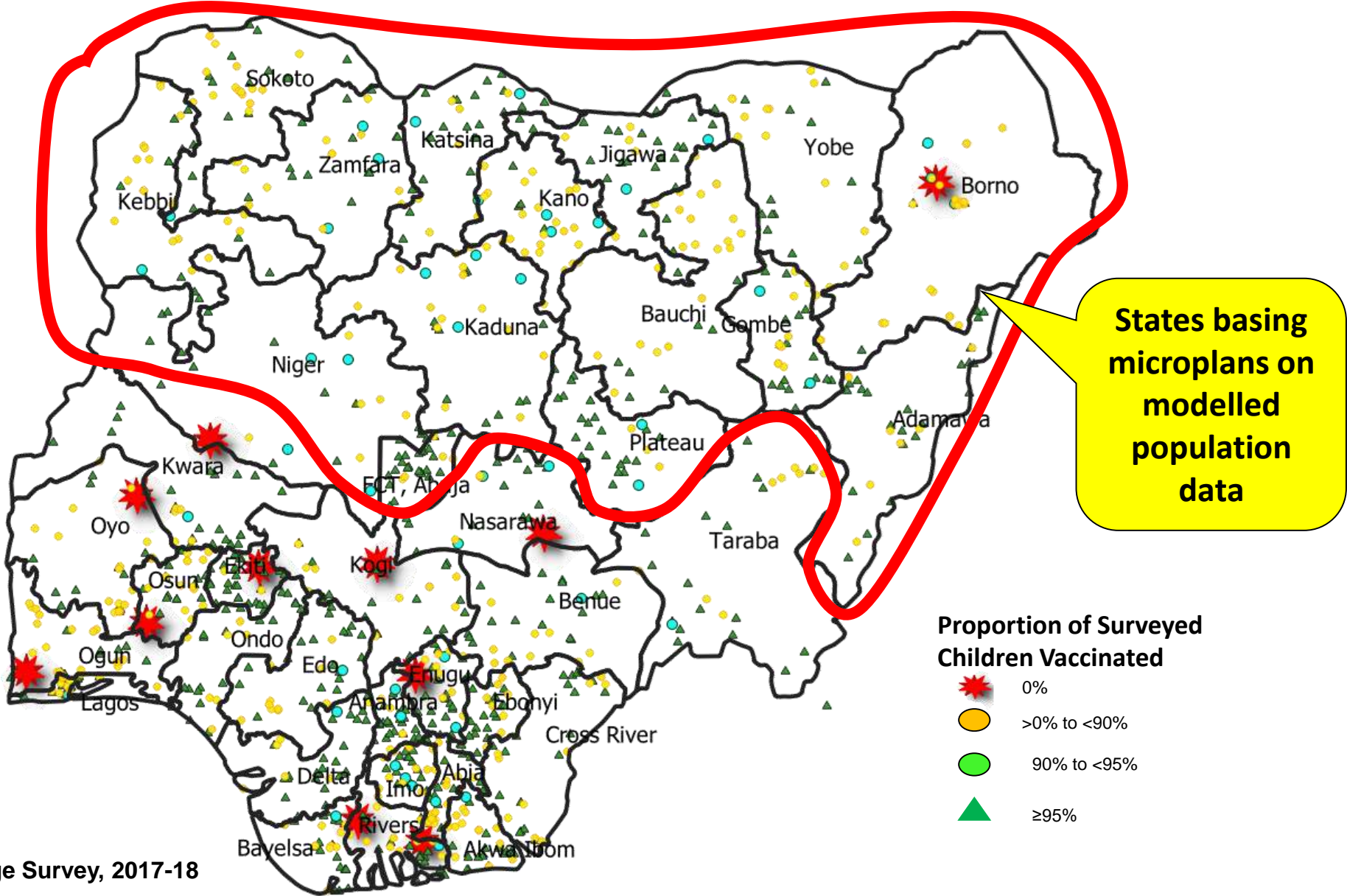
Ward: Tumfafi
 LGA: Dawakin Tofa
 State: Kano

Total targeted population: 56334
 Total # of HCAs : 90

Area Name	Rural Target Pop	Urban Target Pop	# HC Days
HCA_1	128	0	2
HCA_2	128	0	2
HCA_3	231	0	4
HCA_4	257	0	4.5
HCA_5	257	0	4.5
HCA_6	126	0	2
HCA_7	0	154	1.5
HCA_8	231	0	4
HCA_9	91	154	2.5
HCA_10	385	0	6.5
HCA_11	0	3848	38.5
HCA_12	0	1744	17.5
HCA_13	0	1077	11
HCA_14	0	1077	11
HCA_15	0	4156	41.5
HCA_16	0	13339	133.5
HCA_17	0	1539	15.5
HCA_18	0	1334	13.5
HCA_19	0	1790	18
HCA_20	0	1847	18.5
HCA_21	0	14058	140.5
HCA_22	0	4002	40
HCA_23	0	667	6.5
HCA_24	0	667	6.5
HCA_25	0	462	4.5
HCA_26	0	1400	14
HCA_27	0	1129	11.5
Total	1796	54538	576.5

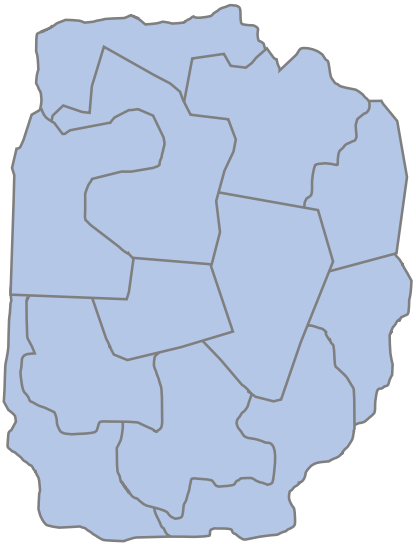


Measles Vaccination Post-Campaign Coverage Survey, by EA – Nigeria, 2017-18

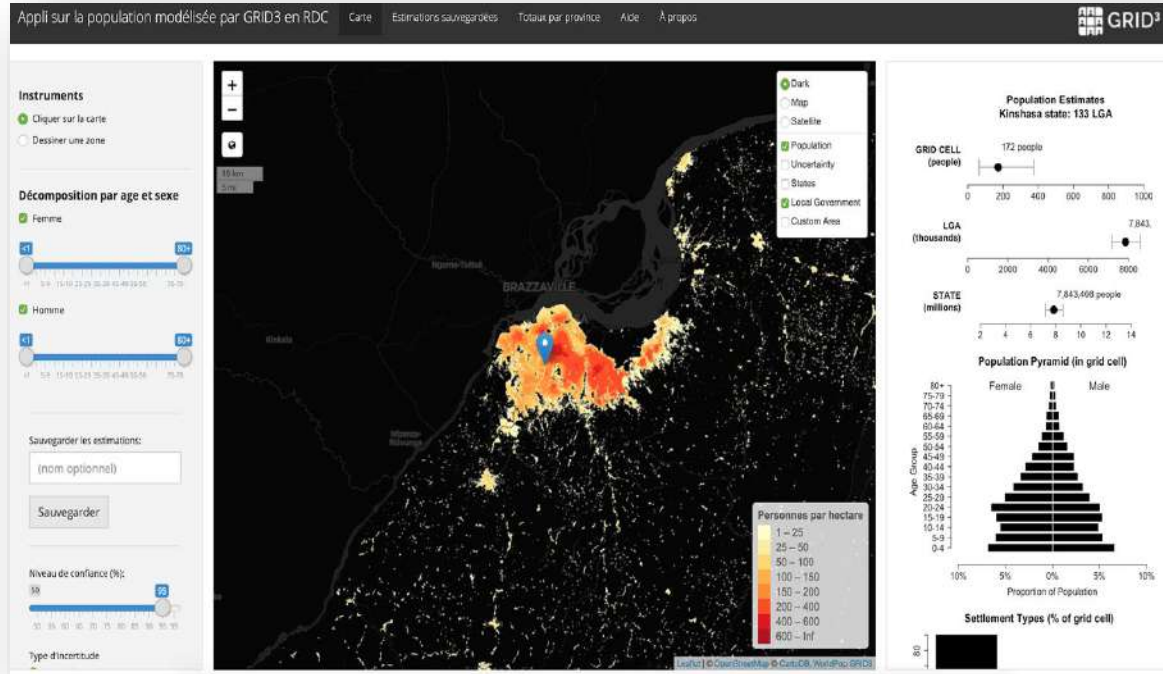


Source: Nigeria MVC Post Campaign Coverage Survey, 2017-18

National Census/Projections /Estimates

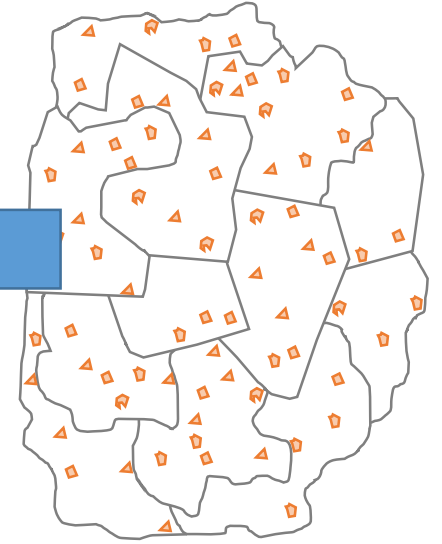


complete national coverage

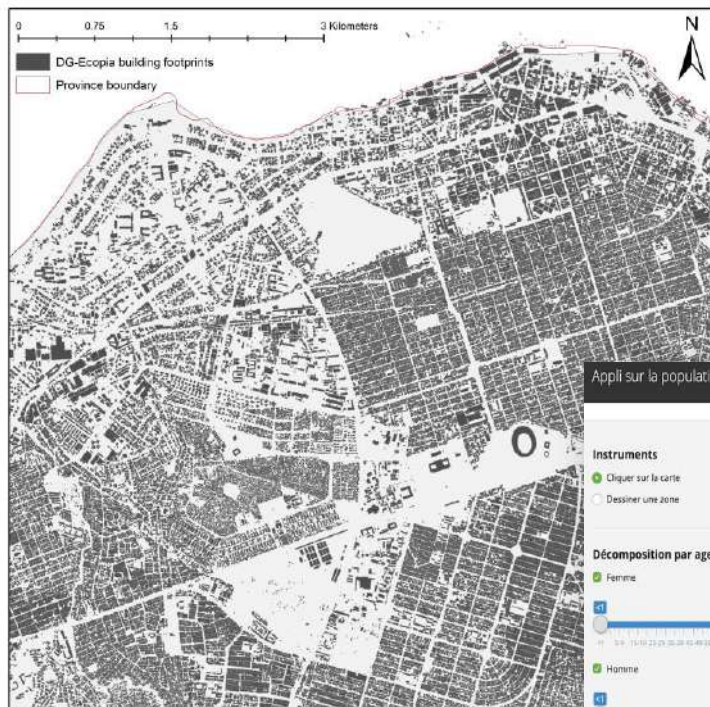


Nigeria, DRC, Zambia, S.Sudan

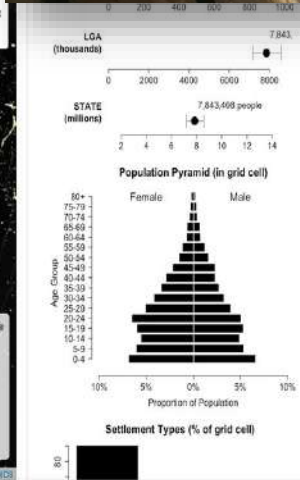
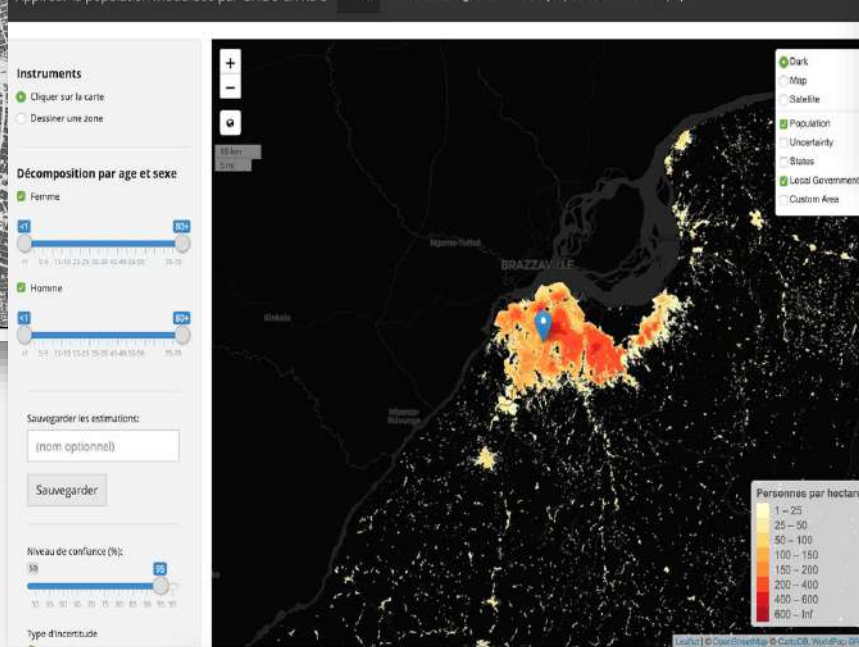
Full Population Model



enumerated population in
limited sampling units only



Appli sur la population modélisée par GRID3 en RDC Carte Estimations sauvegardées Total par province Aide À propos



GRID3
GEO-REFERENCED INFRASTRUCTURE AND
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT

BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation



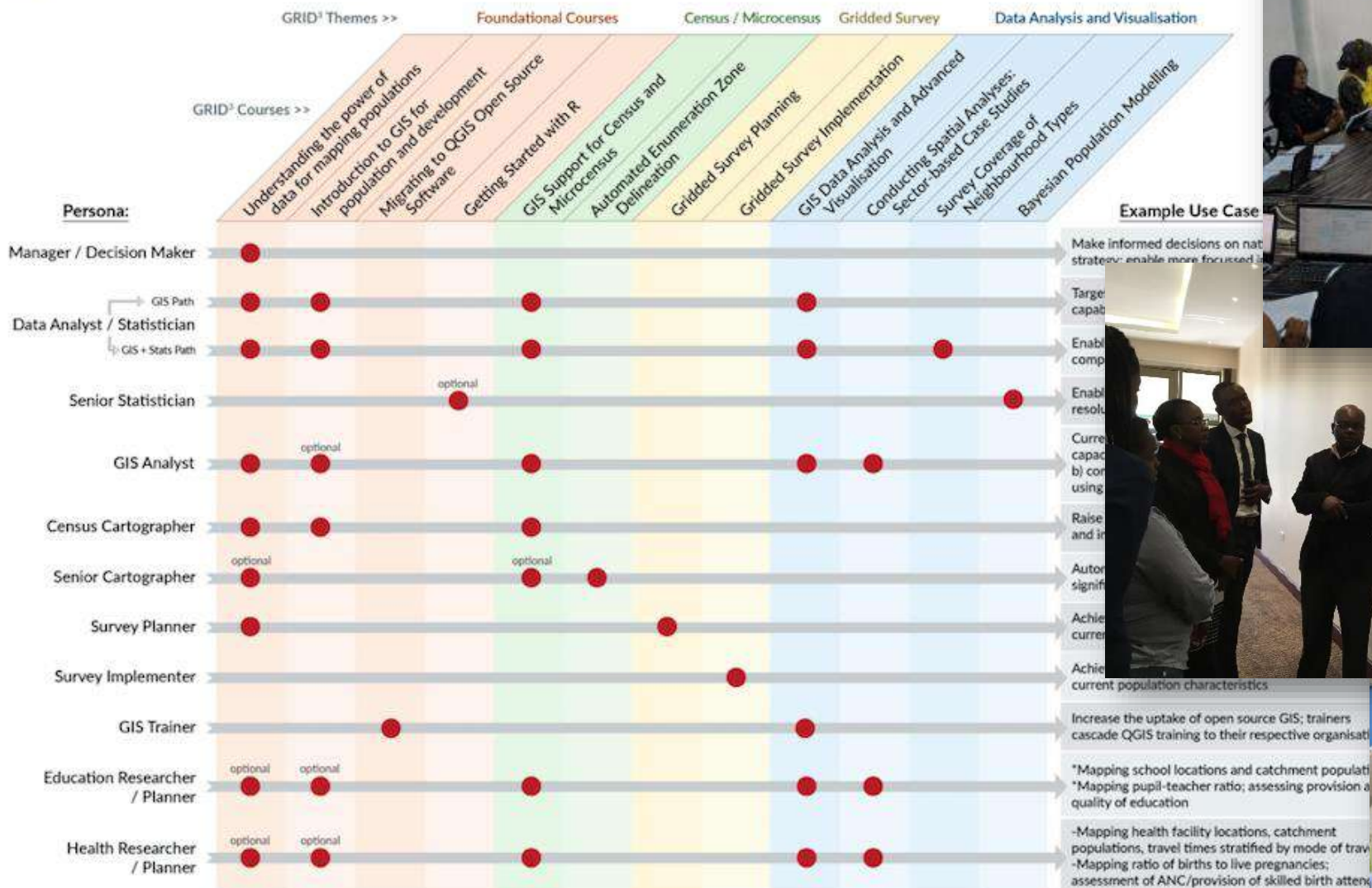
world pop
FLOWMINDER.ORG



Center for International Earth
Science Information Network
EARTH INSTITUTE | COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



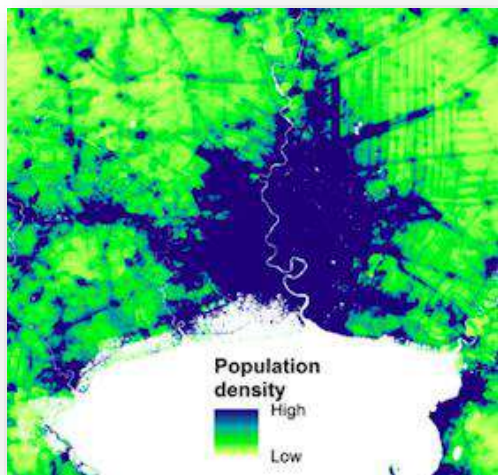
Capacity Strengthening - Training Pathways



Population estimation: Supporting the census process

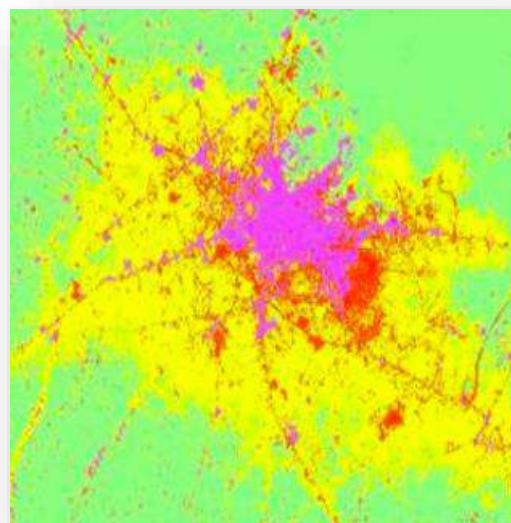
Census data dissemination and analysis

- Filling gaps
- Producing gridded outputs
- Integration with other data



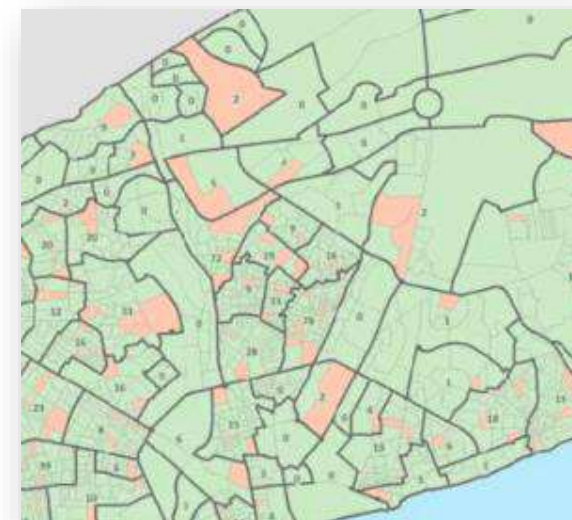
Inter-censal updates and estimates

- Capturing sub-national changes to inform inter-censal estimates



Survey/Census preparation

- Support for census planning
- Updating enumeration areas
- Defining sampling units



Considerations and limitations: population estimation modelling

- Not a replacement for a census!
- Still an area of active research – every setting is different
- Shows promise, but uncertainties can be large and accuracies low at fine spatial scales
- Are the areas being predicted into similar enough to those with the recent data used to build the models? Representative training and validation data is important – plus communicating assumptions
- Incomplete, inaccurate, outdated covariates
- Mobile populations, hidden populations, urban areas
- High level buy-in, close engagement with statistics office, need to be open on methods and limitations
- Communicating uncertainty



Some next steps



- Nigeria, DRC, Zambia, S.Sudan, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger.....plus more
- Microcensus: Simulated population tests; Geolocated census tests; Household listings from surveys; Repeat surveys
- Models: Simulated population tests; Geolocated census tests; Alternative/hybrid models; Validation approaches
- Covariates: Residential/non-residential modelling; Building heights; Mobile network data; Neighbourhood mapping
- Supporting census/survey processes: Enumeration area delineation/update testing; Gridded population-based sampling
- Capacity strengthening: Population modelling workshops; User interface and tool development

Further information



www.worldpop.org

 @WorldPopProject



www.grid3.org

 @GRID3Global

E-mail: A.J.Tatem@soton.ac.uk

 @AndyTatem