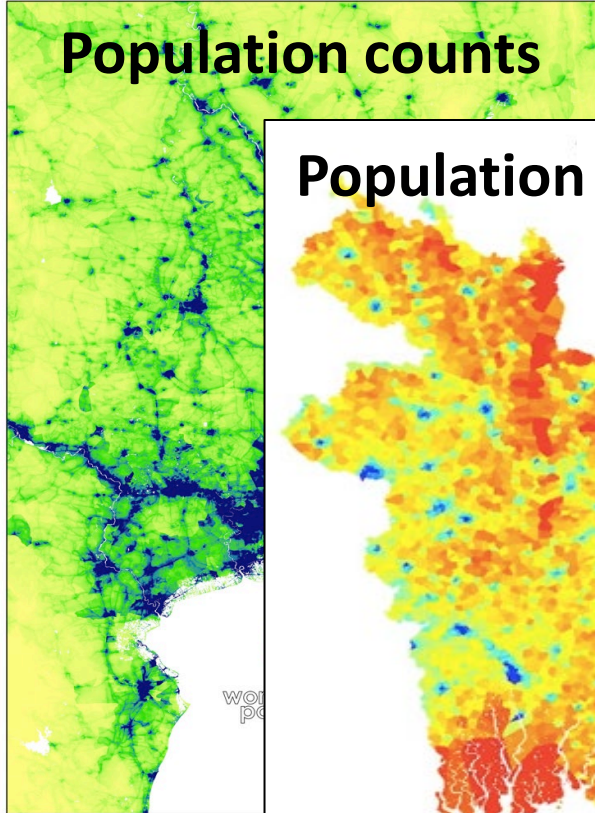


Mapping and modelling population distributions and dynamics

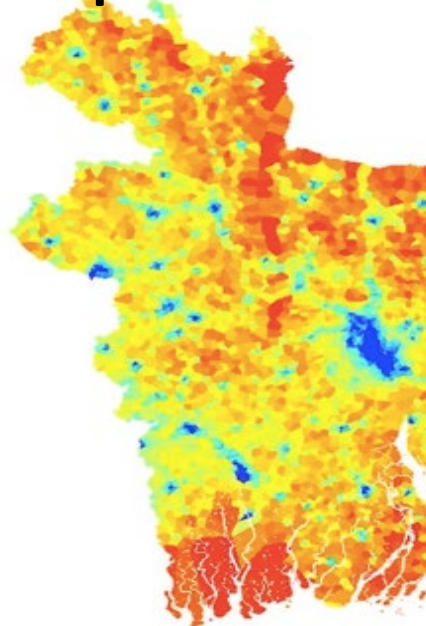
WorldPop



Population counts

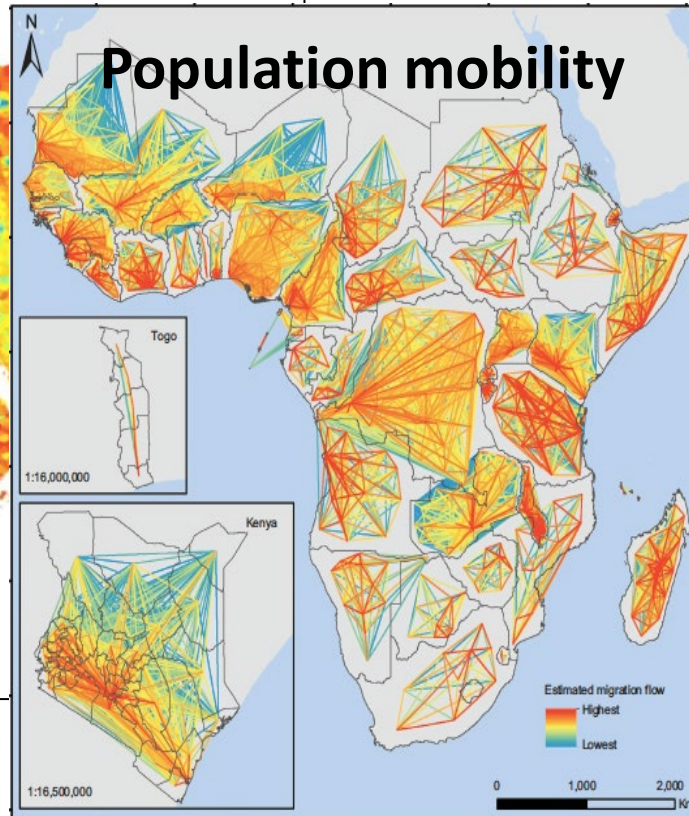


Population characteristics



DHS Wealth Index
2.2
0.1
-1.2

Population mobility



Applied research and implementation group

Open data, open peer-reviewed methods, co-development, capacity strengthening

Mapping small area demographics and dynamics for low and middle income countries

Gridded population datasets used by many UN agencies, Governments

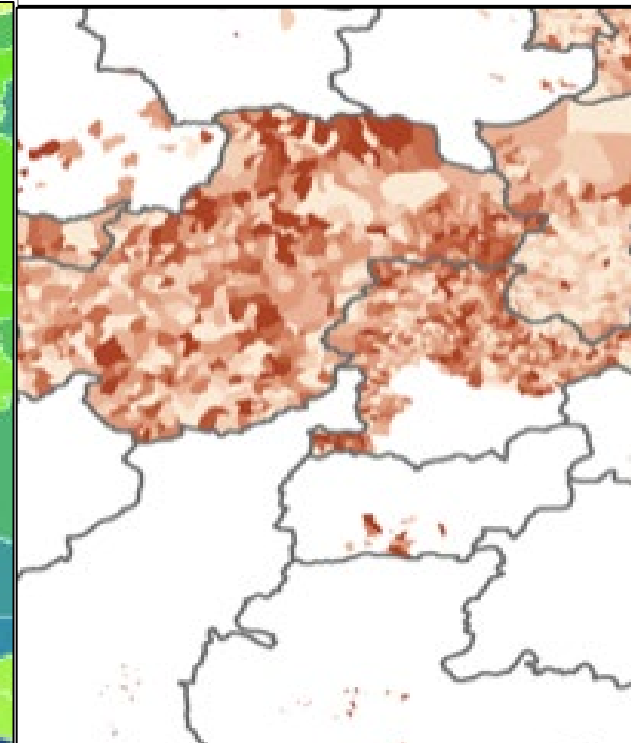
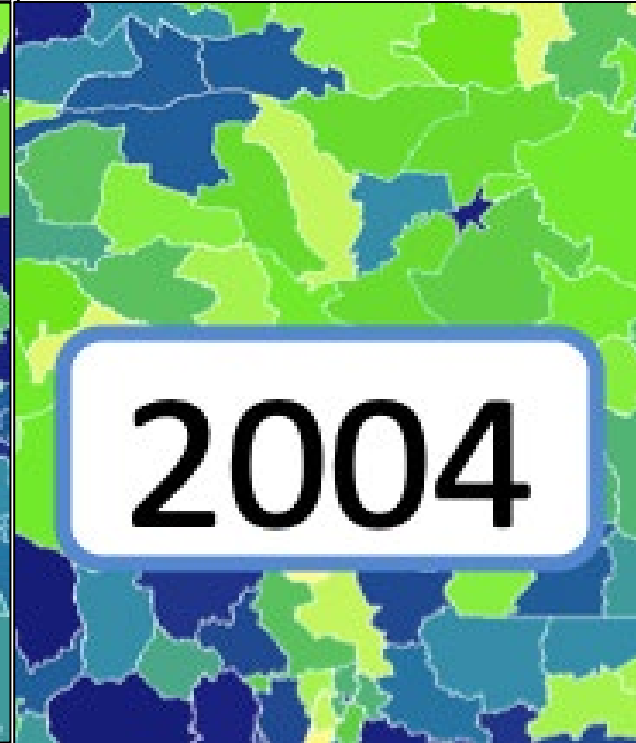
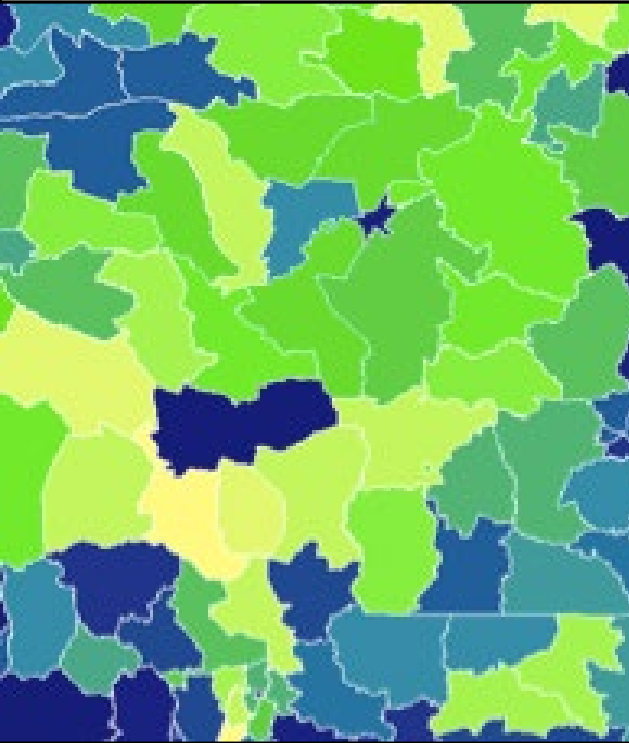
Major application areas in census support, RMNCAH, childhood vaccination, epidemiology

Coarse resolution

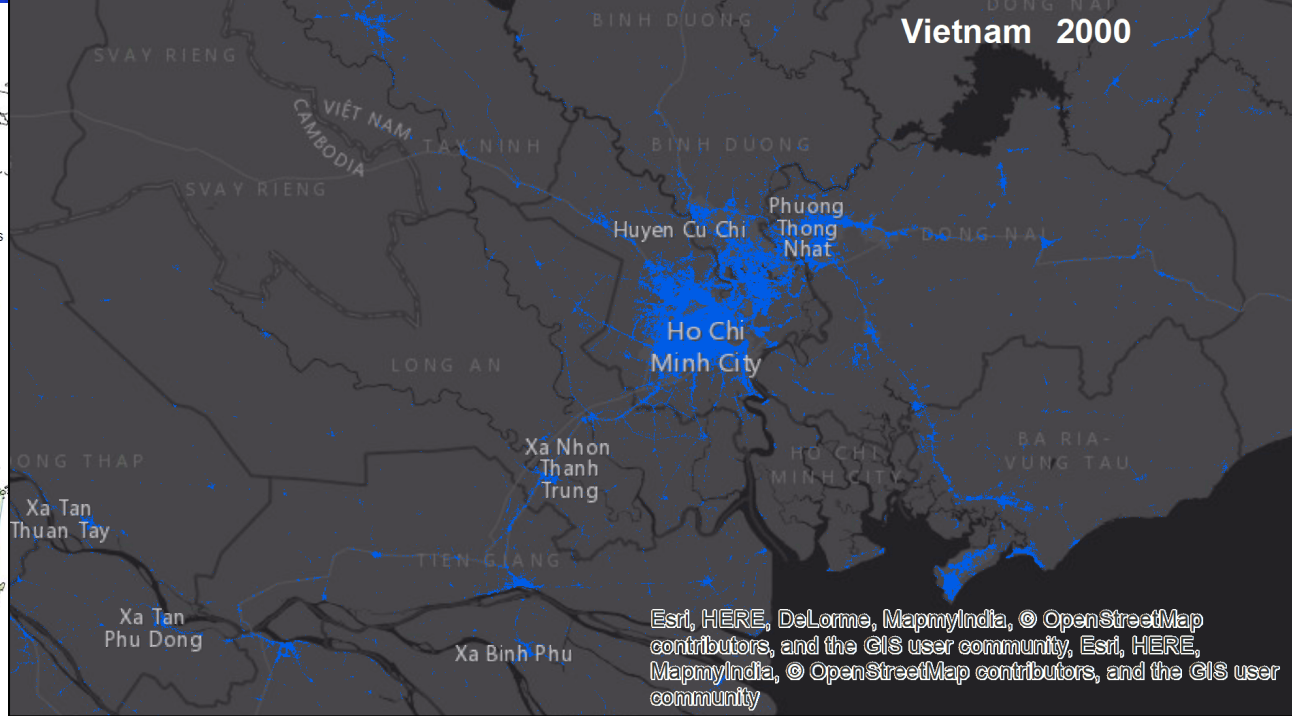
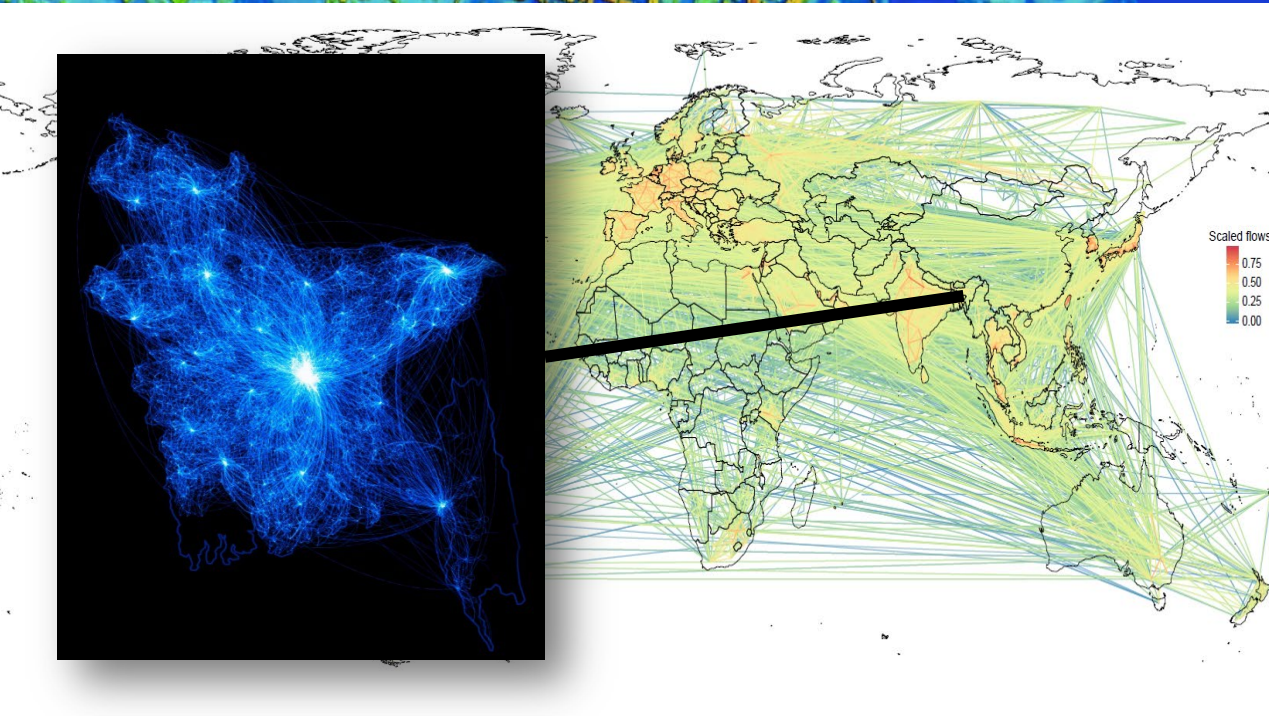
Outdated

Incomplete

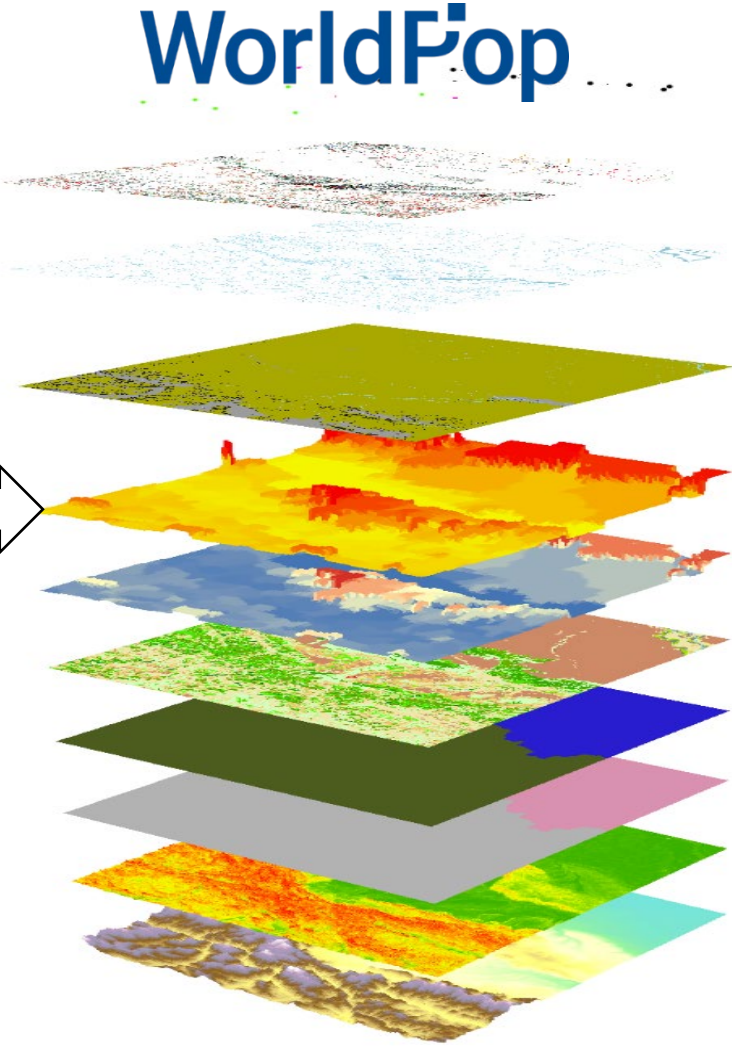
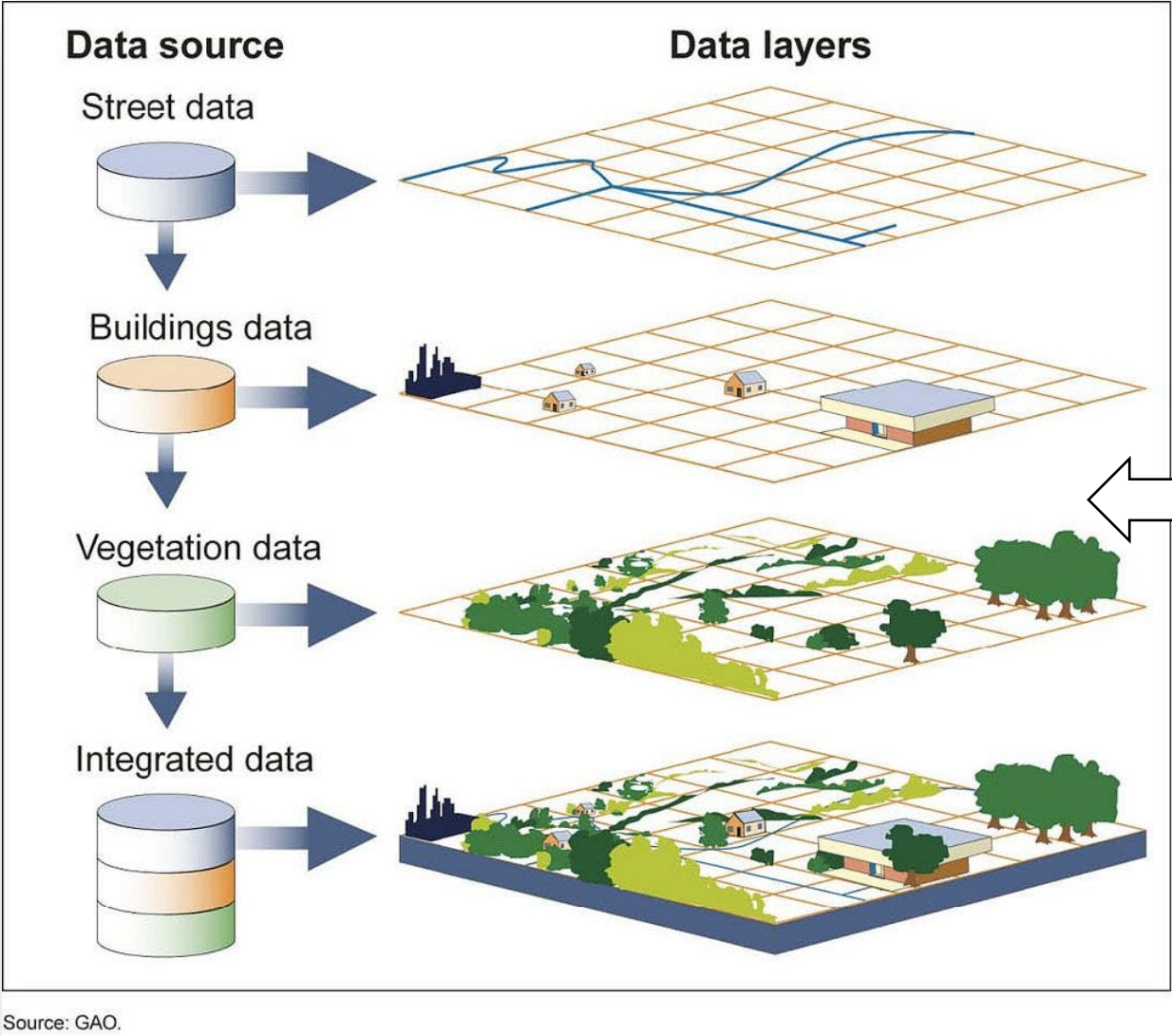
Inaccuracies, missing populations



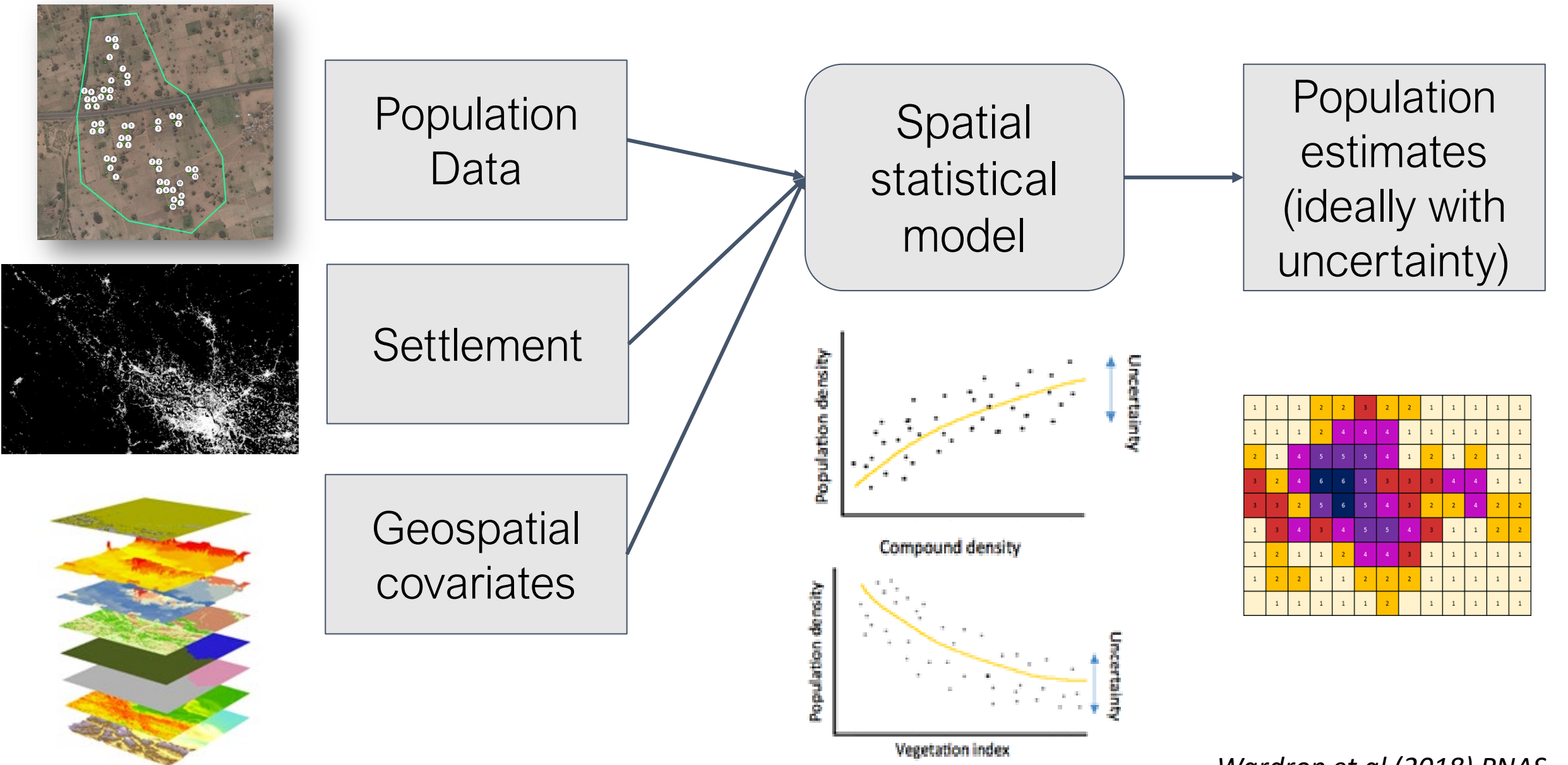
Demographic data challenges



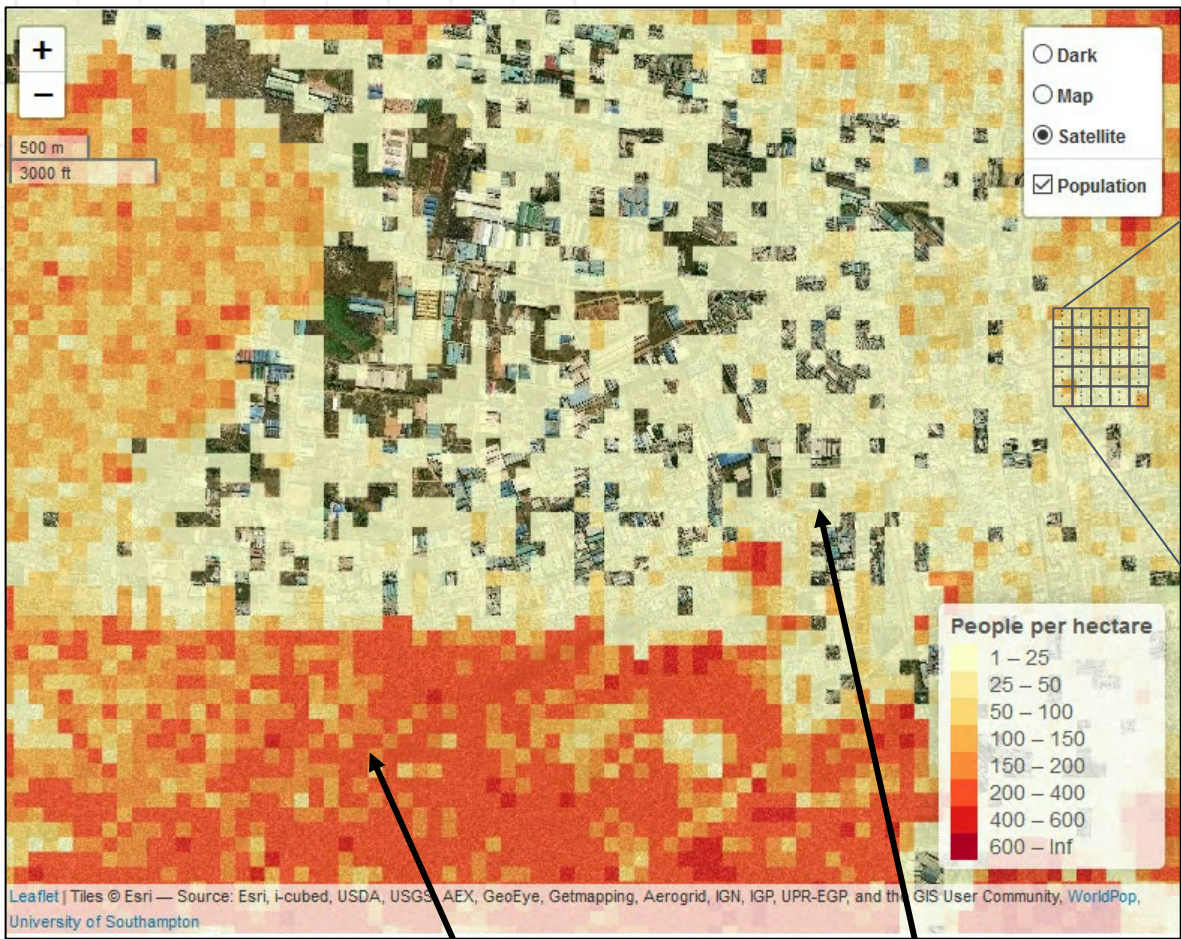
Mapping correlates of demographic variations



Spatial demographic modelling



Gridded population estimates

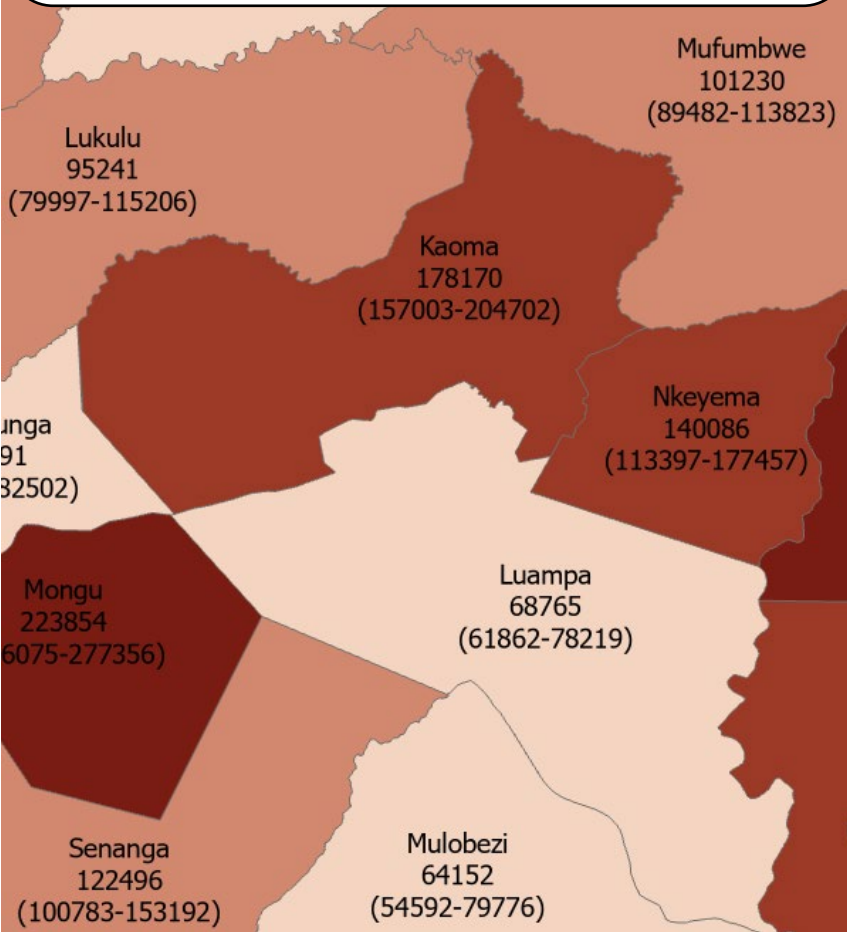


60.6	121.2	60.6	18.0	12.0
0.9	43.1	121.2	60.6	60.6
0	8.6	60.6	12.0	12.0
0.9	8.6	12.9	0.9	12.9
0	129.4	0	0.9	0.9

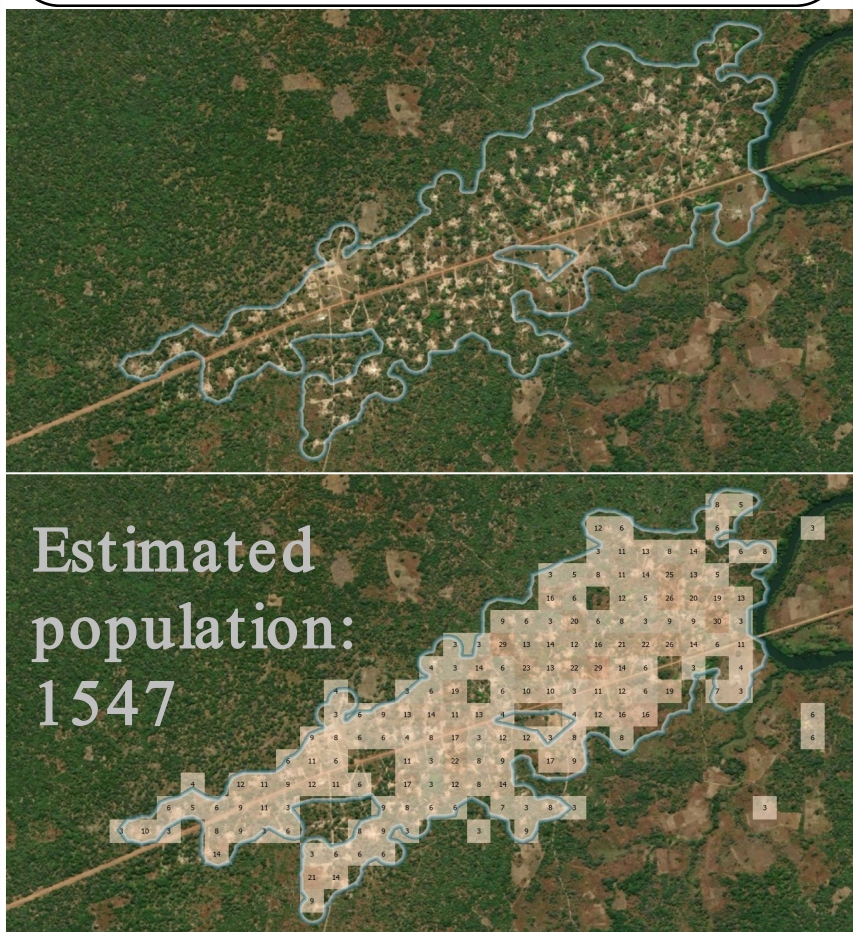
High pop. count

Low pop. count

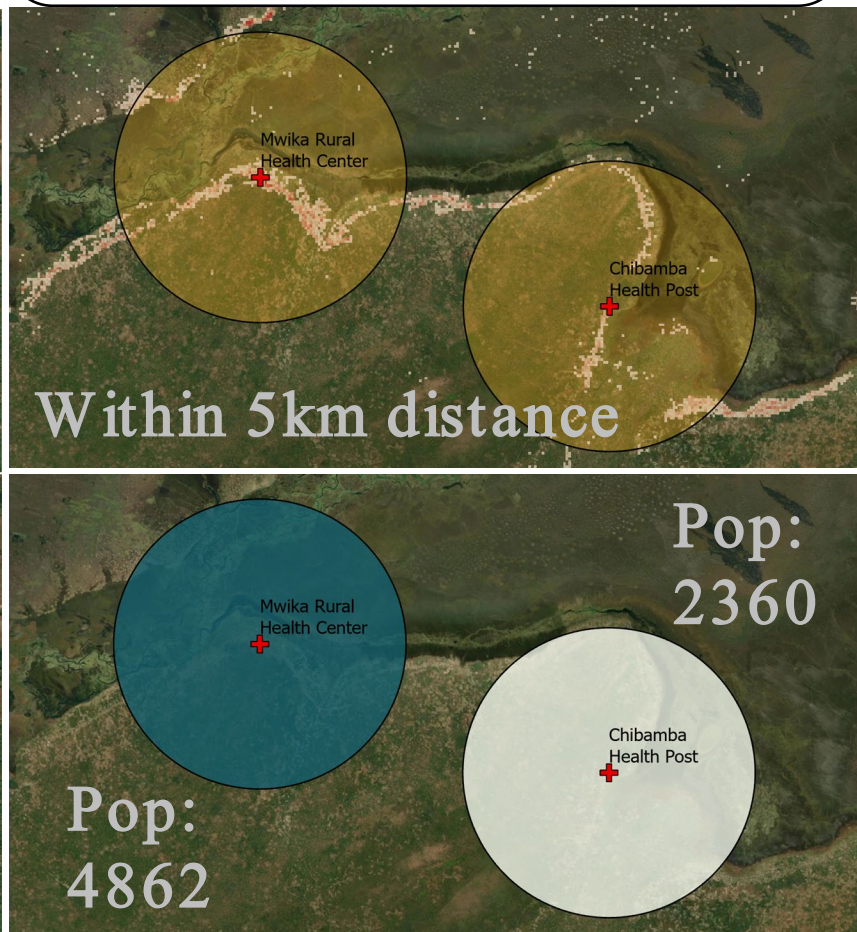
Administrative units / Health units / Enumeration areas



Settlement extents



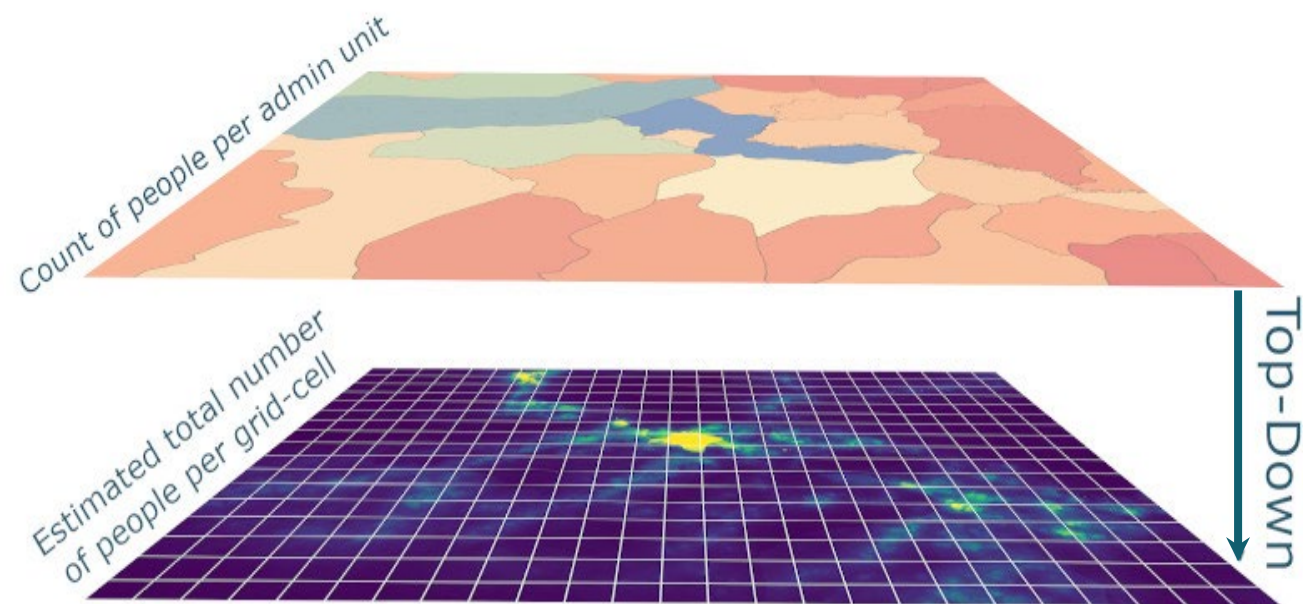
Custom e.g. specified proximity/distance



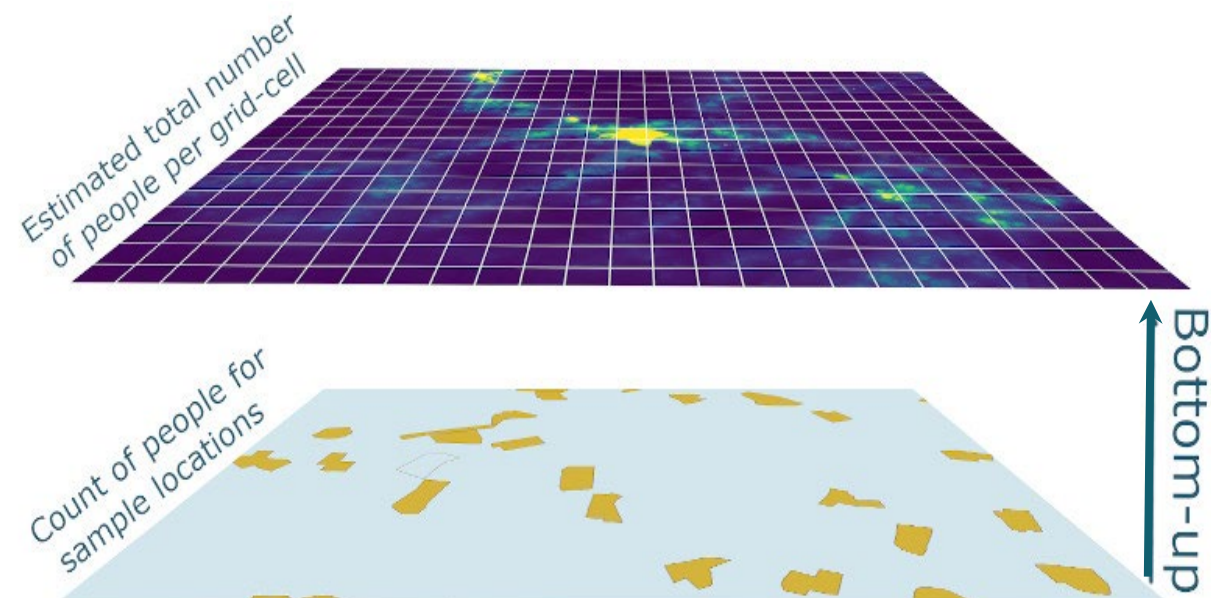
Gridded population data: Flexibility in aggregation of population estimates

Overview of approaches for creating gridded population datasets

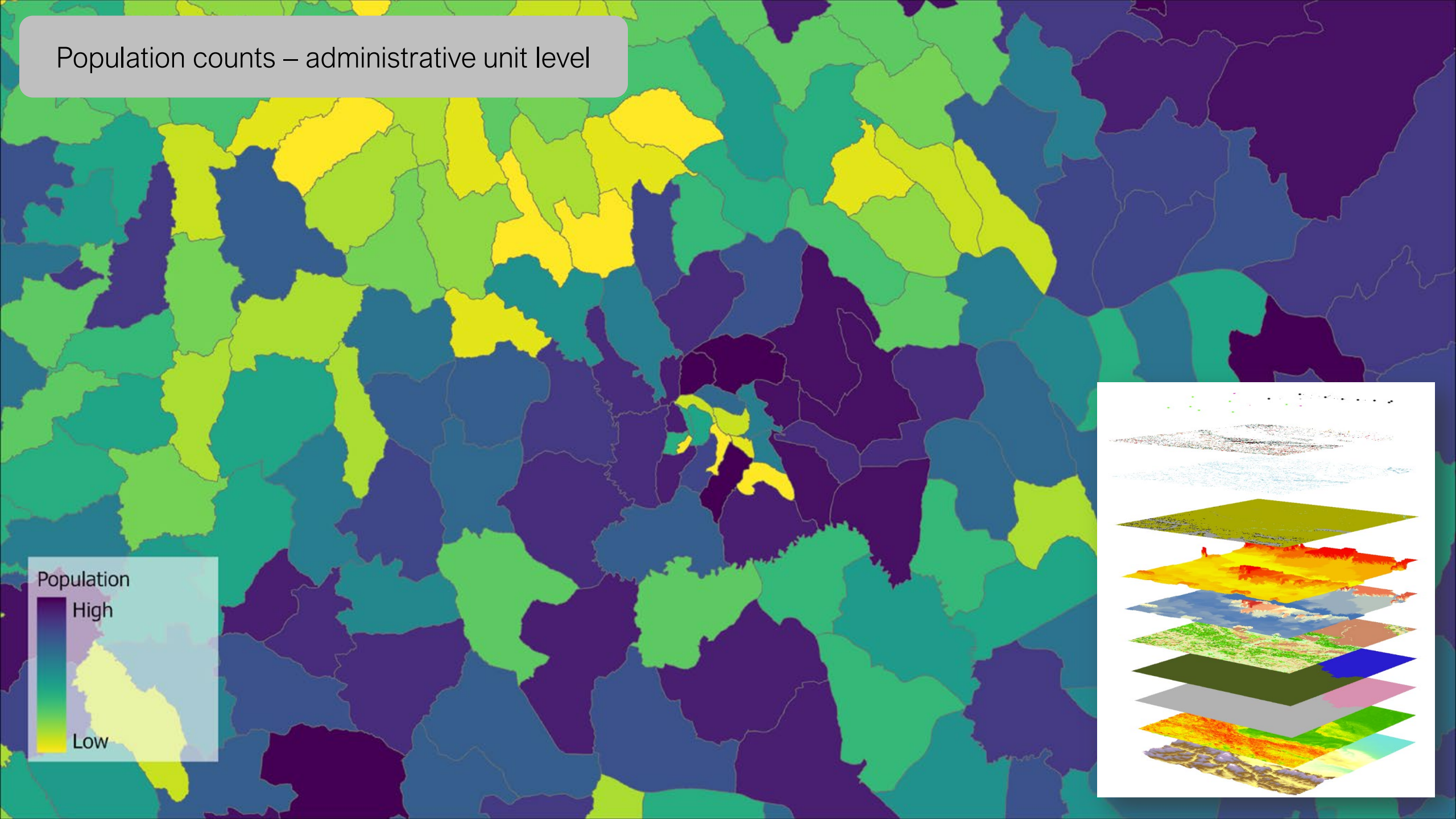
“Top down”
modelling approach



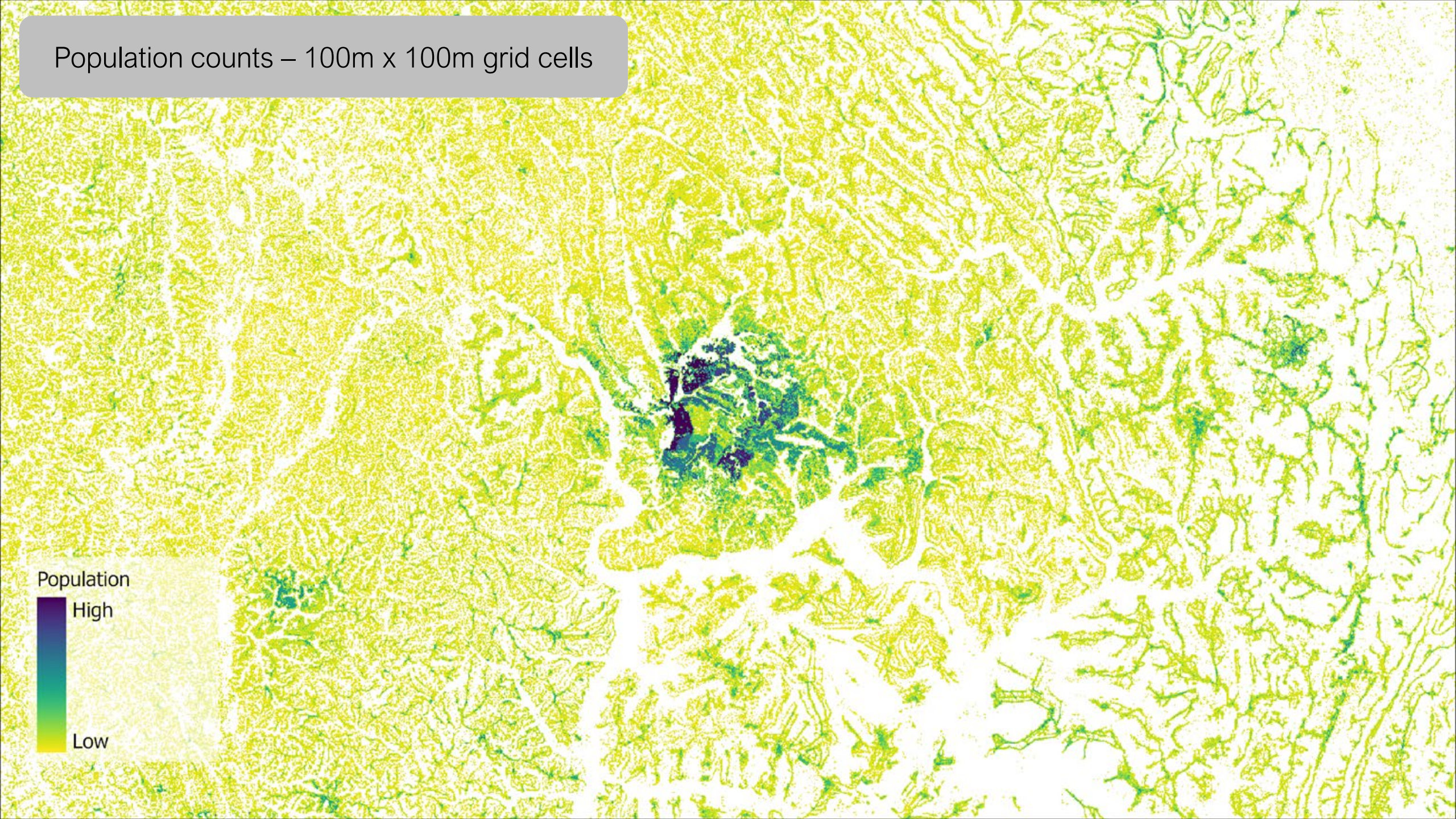
“Bottom-up”
modelling approach

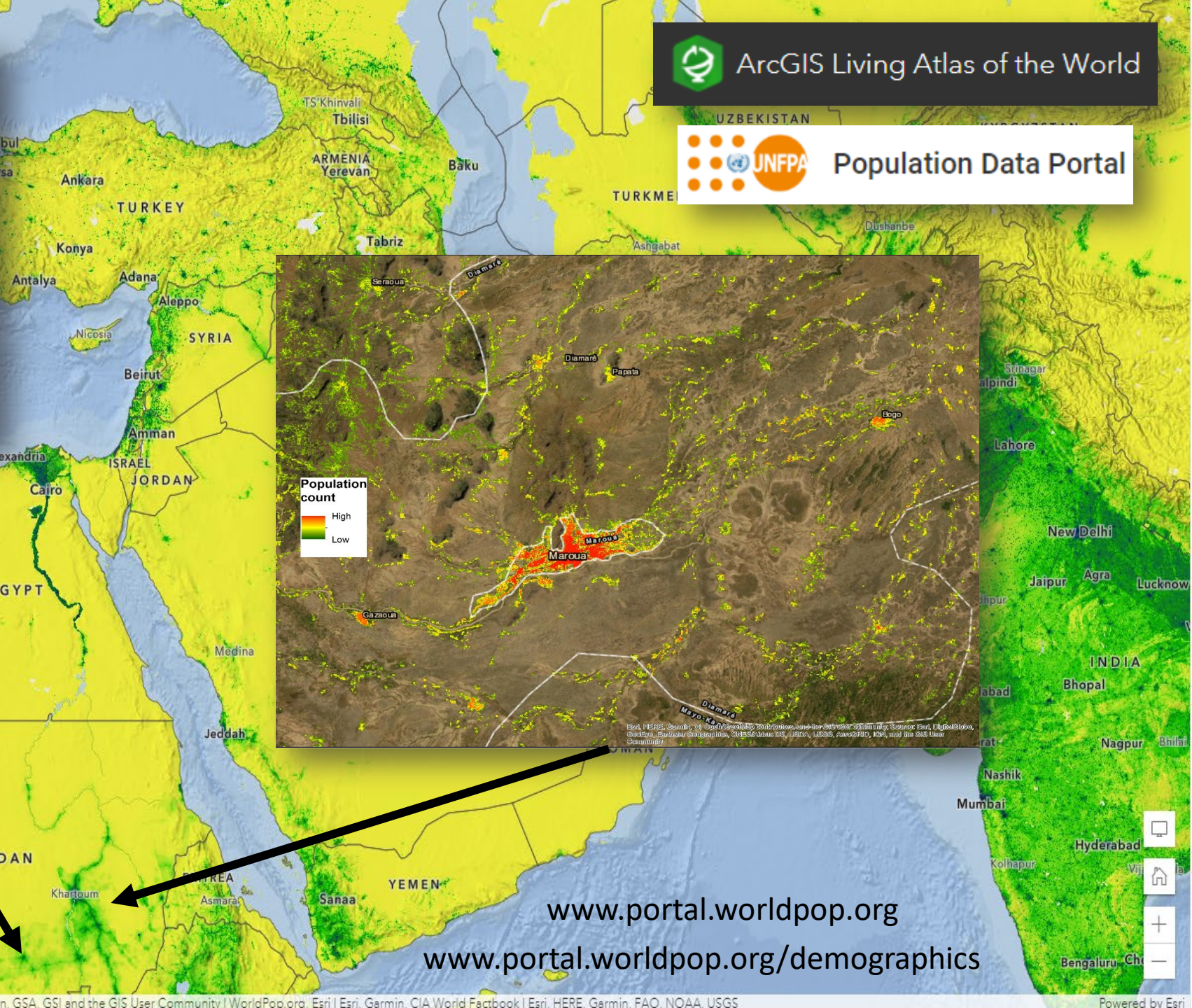
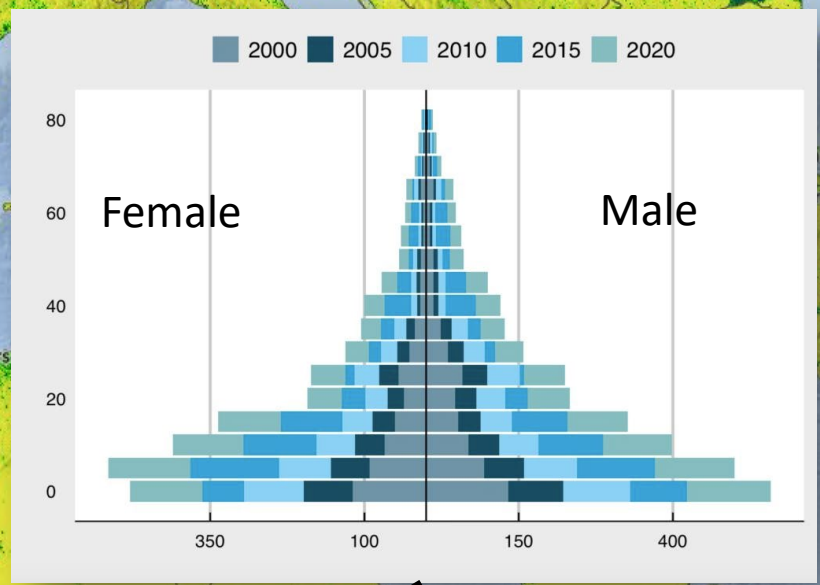


Population counts – administrative unit level



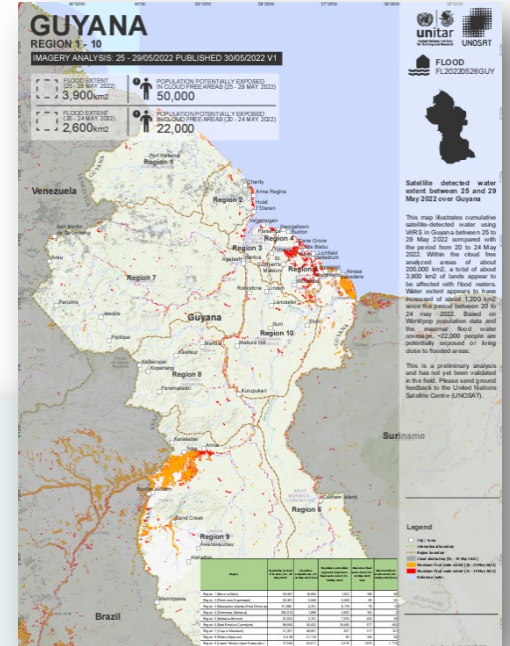
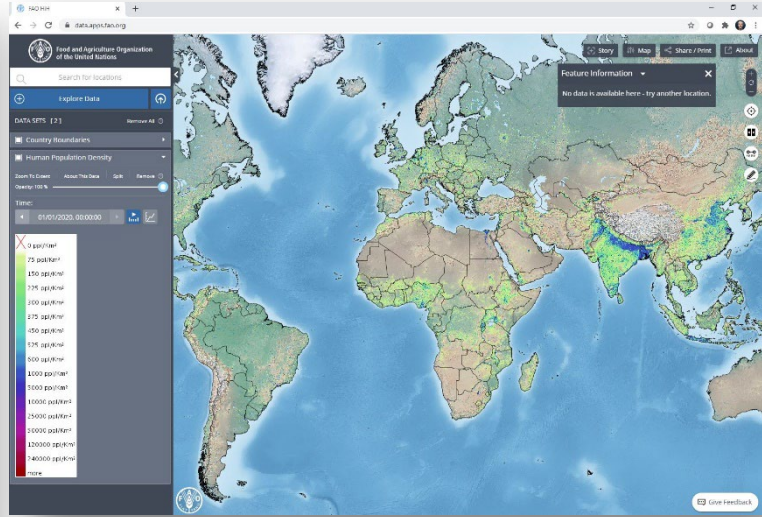
Population counts – 100m x 100m grid cells



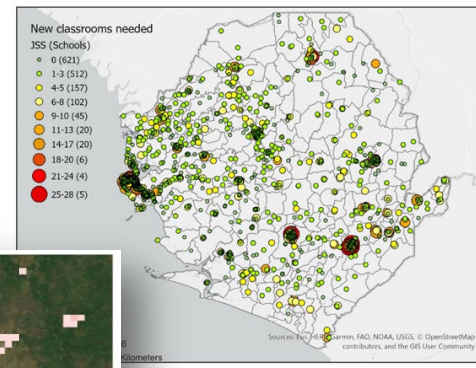


www.portal.worldpop.org

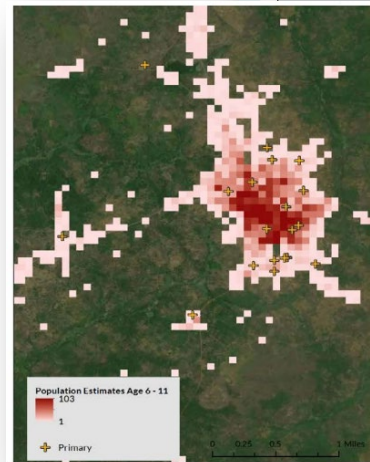
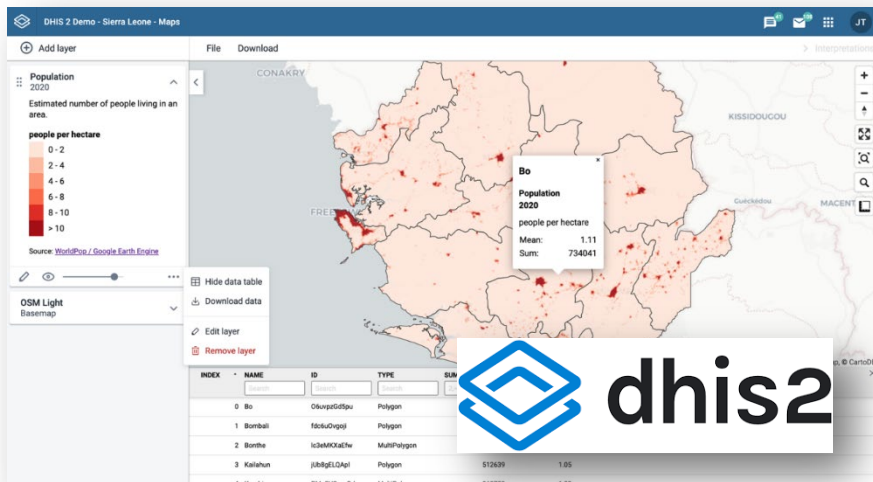
www.portal.worldpop.org/demographics



School Infrastructure and Catchment Area Planning Policy



June 2021



<https://grid3.org/news/sierraleone-grid3insights-newpolicy>



<https://docs.dhis2.org/en/use/user-guides/dhis-core-version-236/analysing-data/maps.html>

Co-development and training

Small area population estimates using random forest top-down disaggregation (Part 2): the popRF 'R' package

WorldPop, University of Southampton

2021-11-17

1 Introduction

The purpose of top-down disaggregation is to estimate population counts at a finer spatial resolution than the available population totals for administrative

1 Introduction

1.1 Pre-requisites

2 Background

3 R Environment

4 Random Forest

5 Limitations

6 Tips and Tricks

Contributions

Suggested Citation

License

References

Small area population estimates using random forest top-down disaggregation: An R tutorial

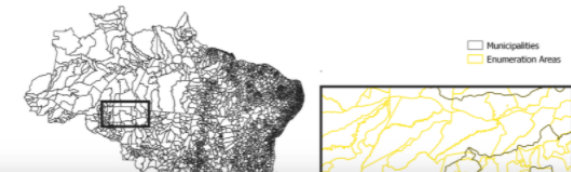
WorldPop, University of Southampton

2021-04-29

1 Introduction

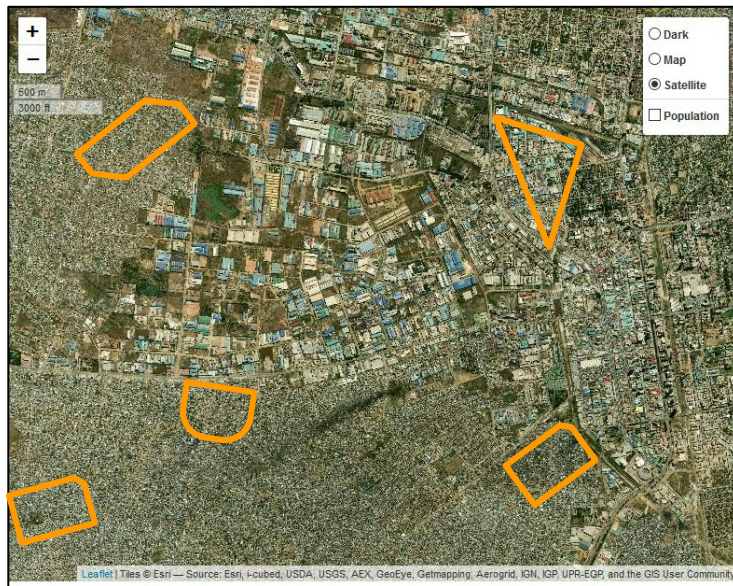
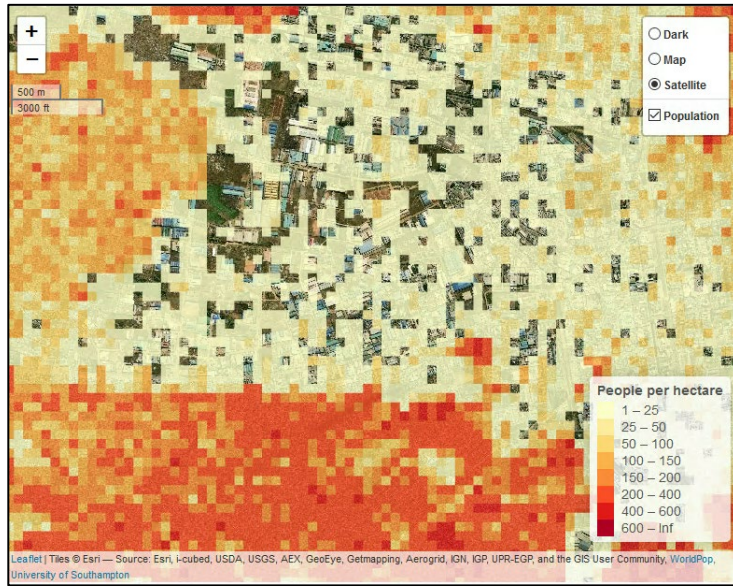
The purpose of top-down disaggregation is to estimate population counts at a finer spatial resolution than the available population totals for administrative units. [WorldPop top-down disaggregation](#) implements a dasymetric mapping approach that uses the random forest machine learning algorithm to disaggregate projected census totals to estimate population counts for 100 m grid cells (Sorichetta et al. 2015, Stevens et al. 2015). Dasymetric mapping estimates population counts at a finer resolution than the input population totals based on relationships with high resolution geospatial covariates like building locations and road networks.

In this tutorial, we will demonstrate how to implement this method in the R statistical programming environment. We will adapt the method to estimate population counts for census enumeration areas (EAs) rather than 100 m grid cells. To demonstrate the approach, we will disaggregate population totals from municipalities in Brazil to estimate populations in finer-scale census EAs (Fig. 1.1).



<https://data.worldpop.org/repo/docs/leasure2021small/>
<https://data.worldpop.org/repo/docs/lazar2021poprf>

“Bottom-up” modelling approach



Estimated total number
of people per grid-cell

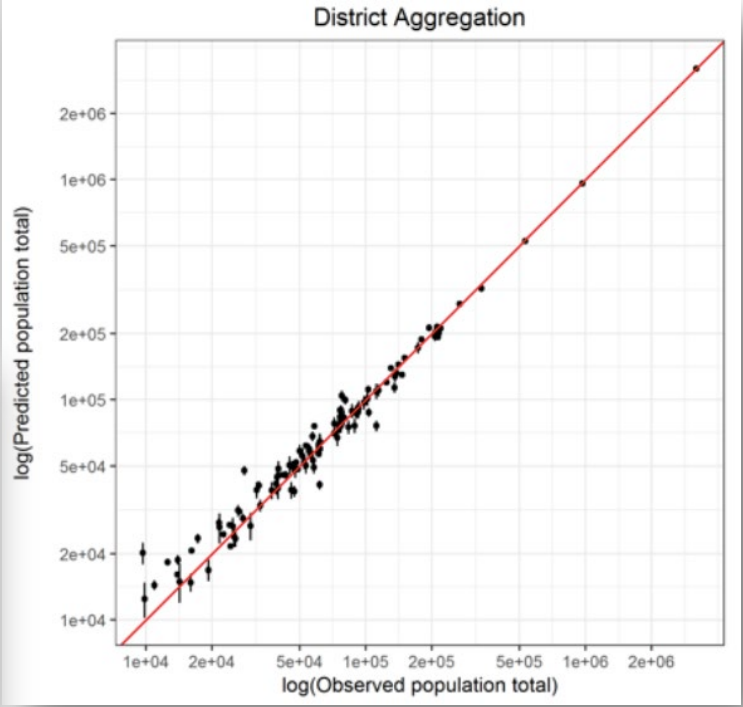
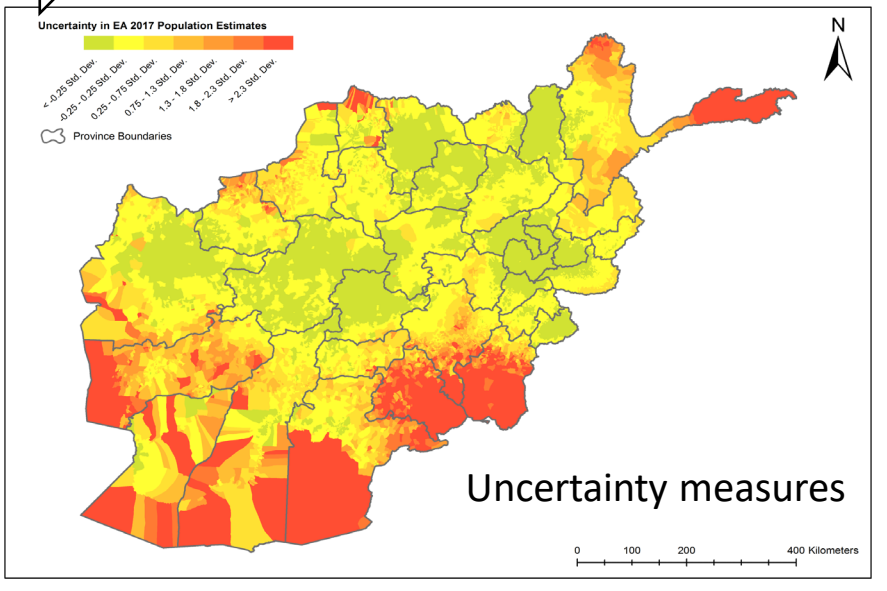
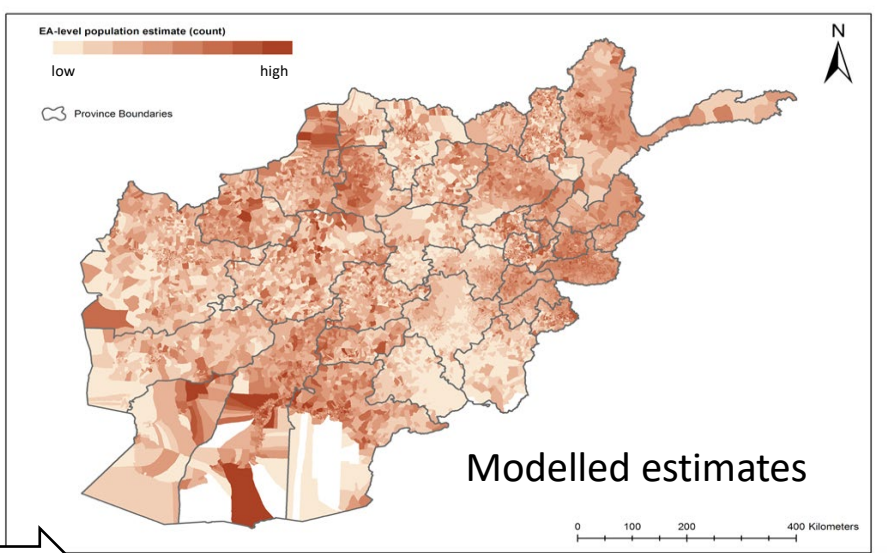
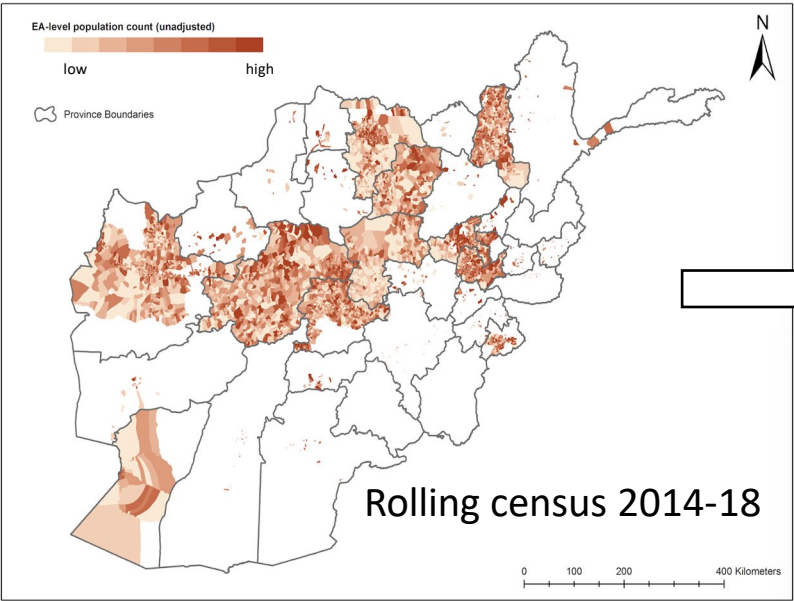
Count of people for
sample locations

Bottom-up

WorldPop

www.worldpop.org/methods/populations

Afghanistan: Moving beyond 1979



Afghanistan: Moving beyond 1979



“Analyses resulted in an additional \$15 million in financing for GAVI vaccines in Afghanistan based on the population data – there are over a million kids who are vaccinated now because of this.”

Walker Kosmidou-Bradley, the World Bank



https://www.worldpop.org/case_studies/mapping_afg_pop; Chamberlain et al (2021)

Burkina Faso and Mali: Filling census gaps

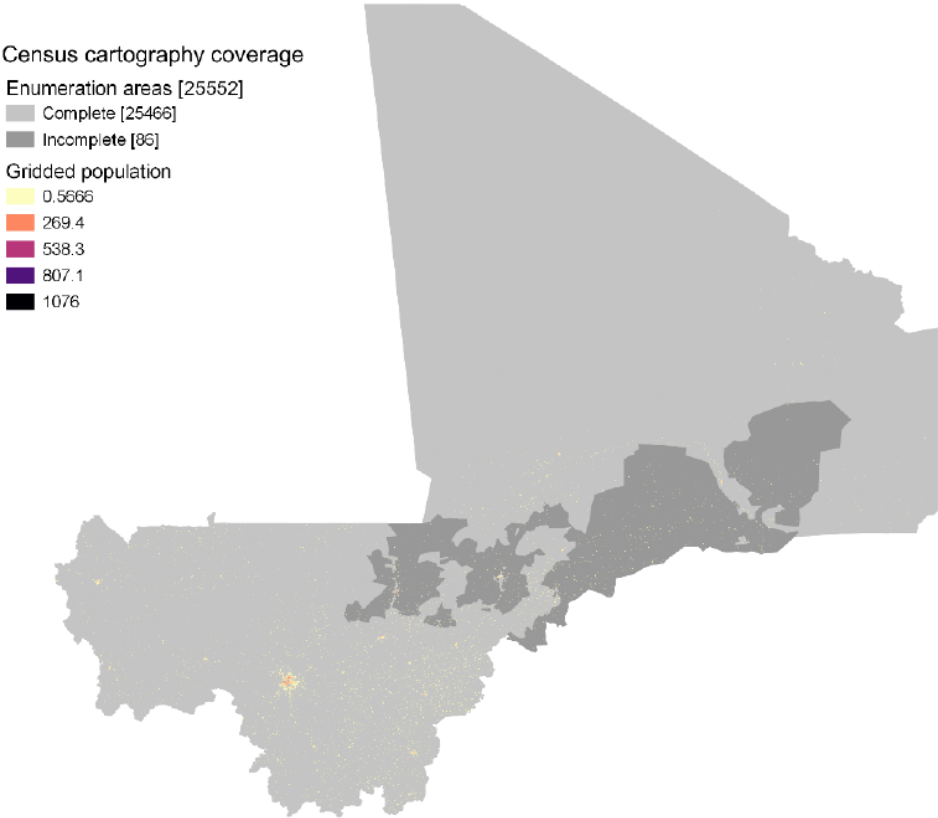
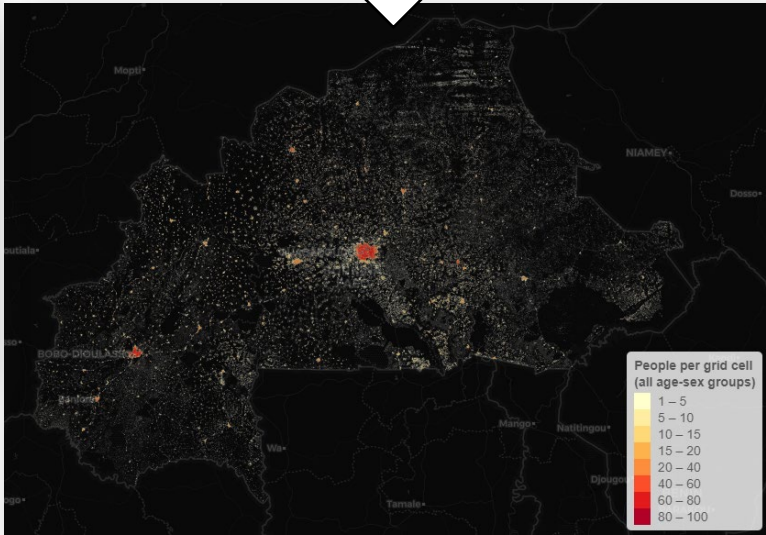
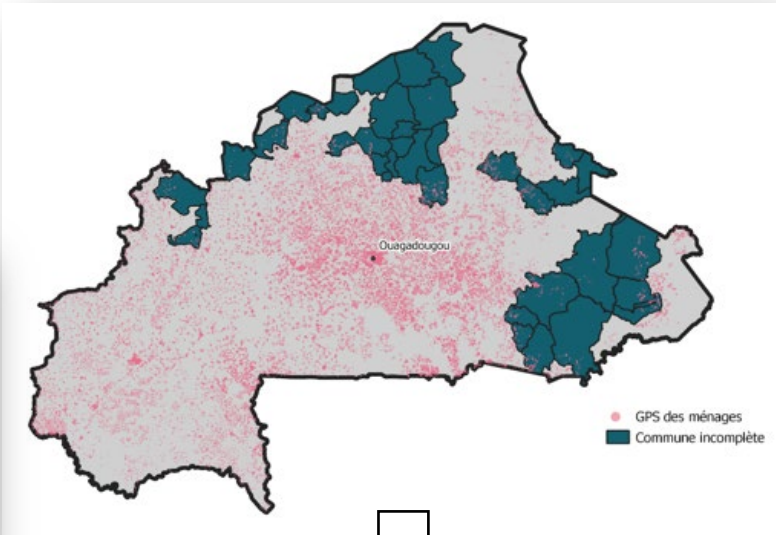
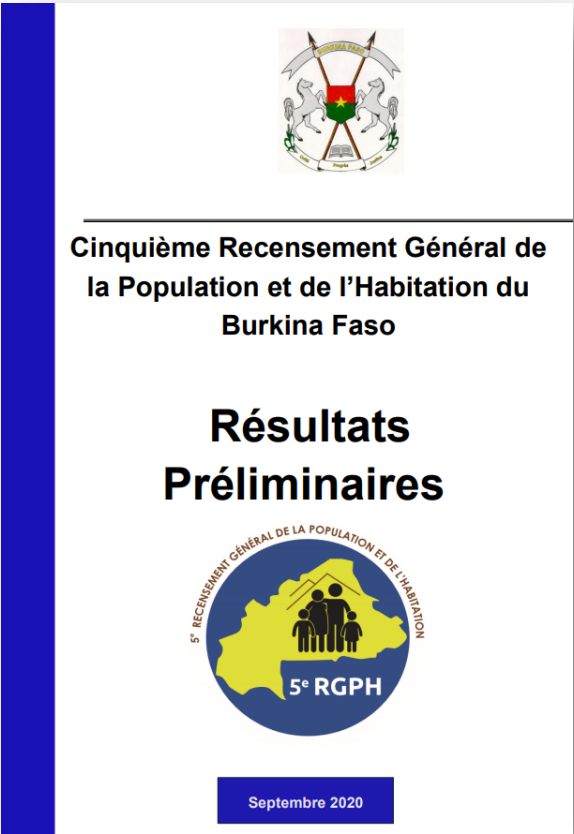
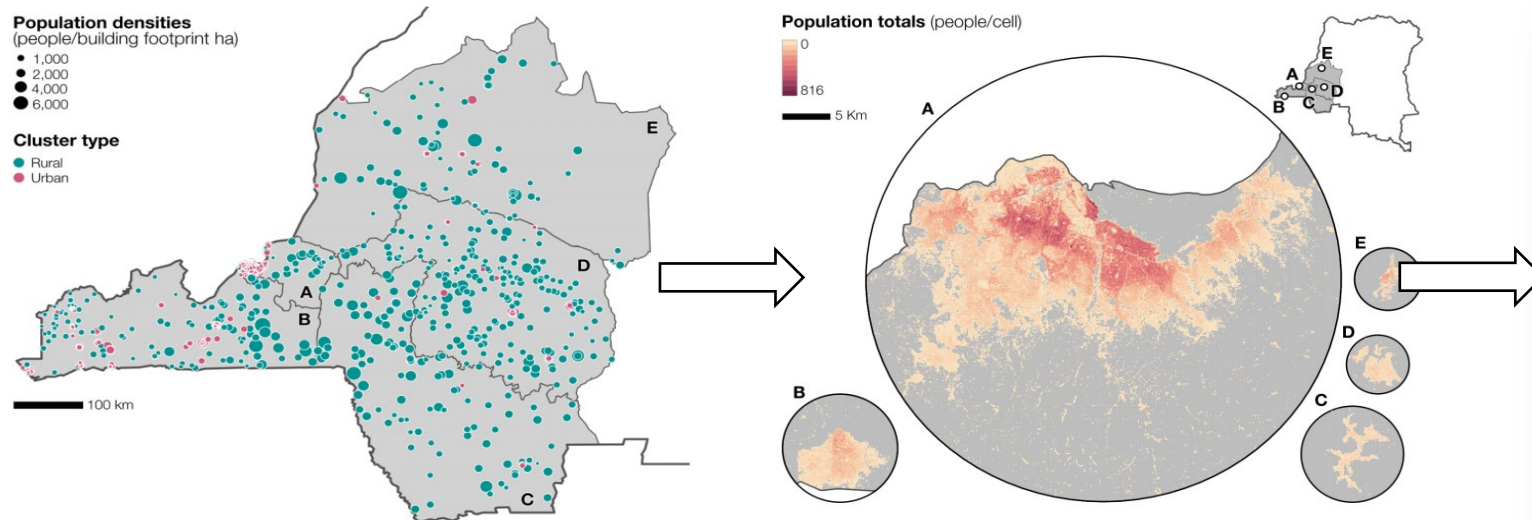
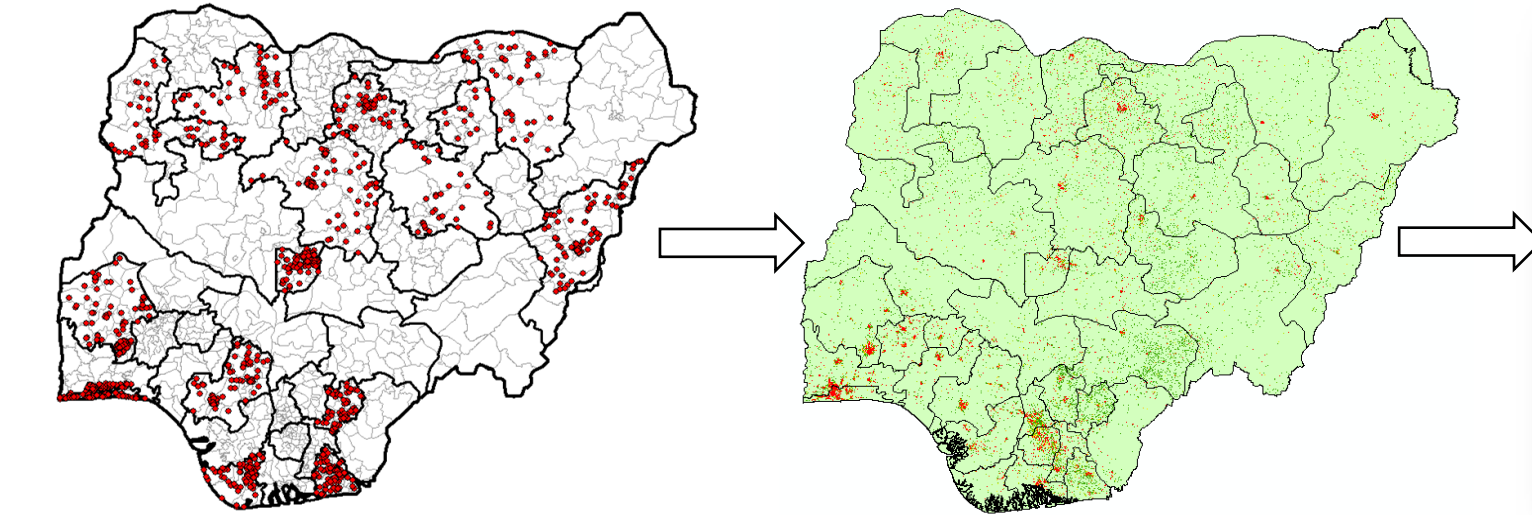
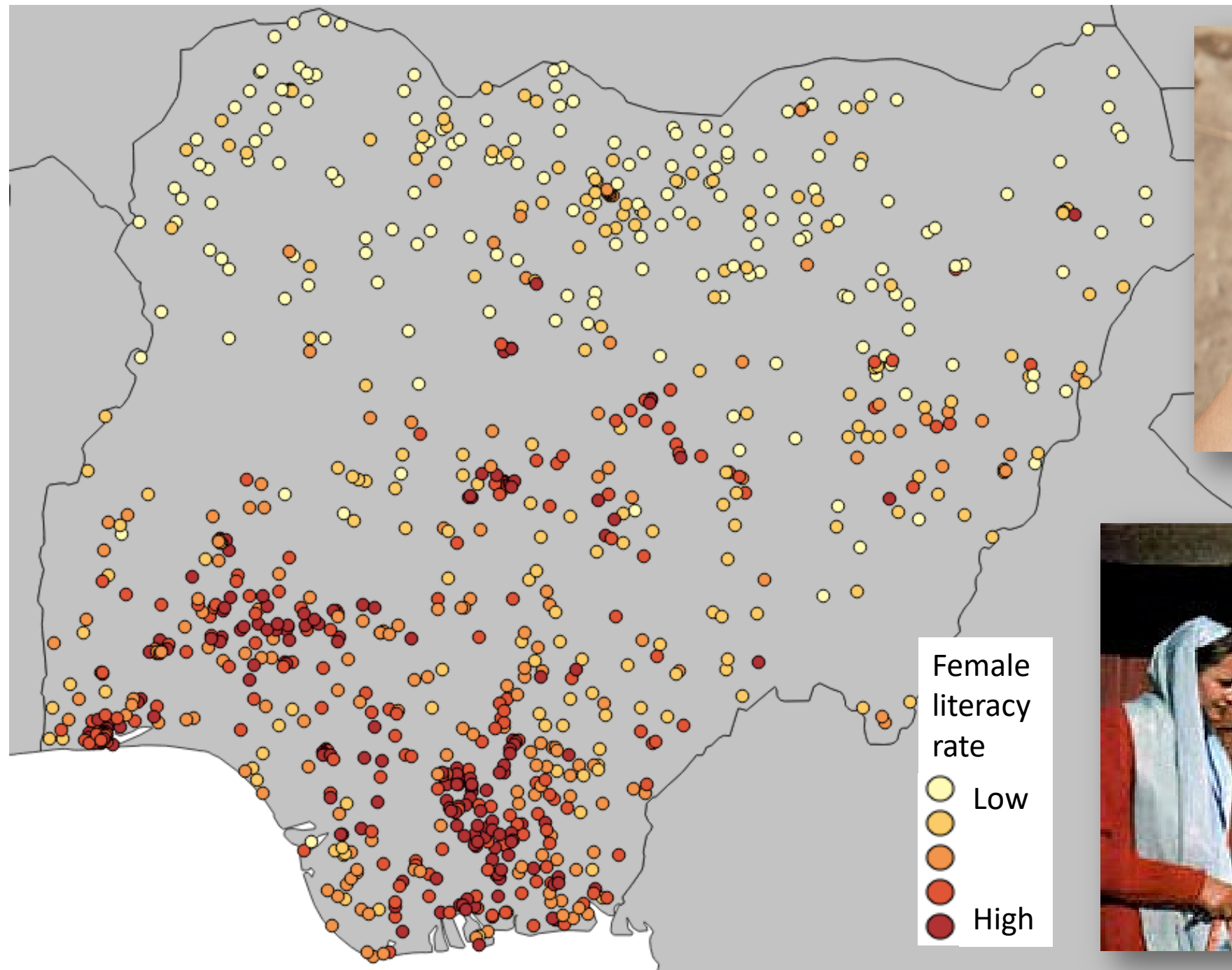


Figure 1 Census cartography coverage



Nigeria and DR Congo: Supporting vaccination campaigns

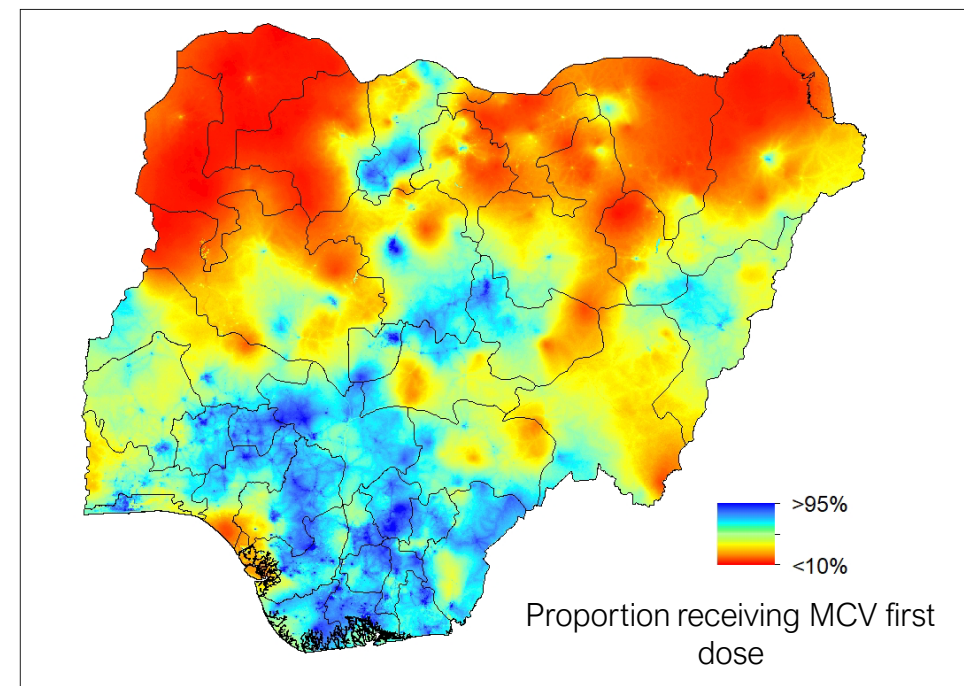
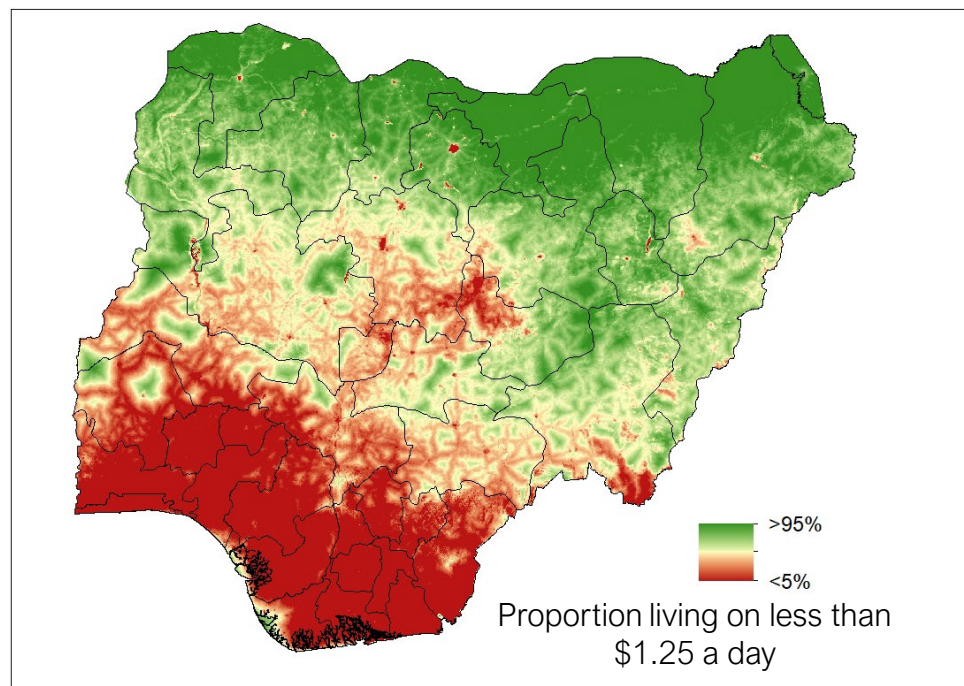
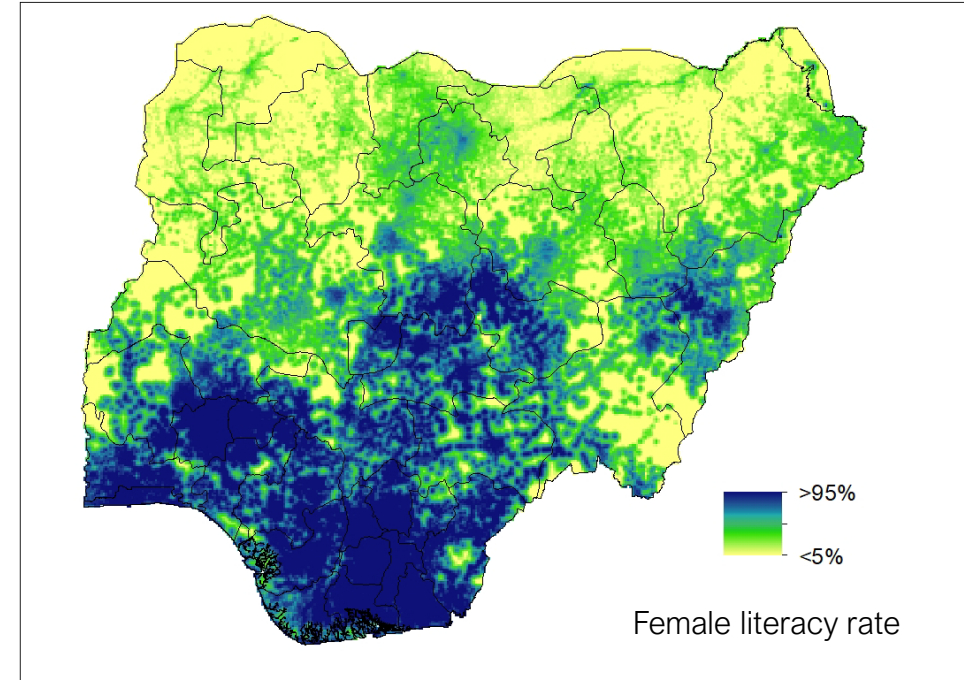
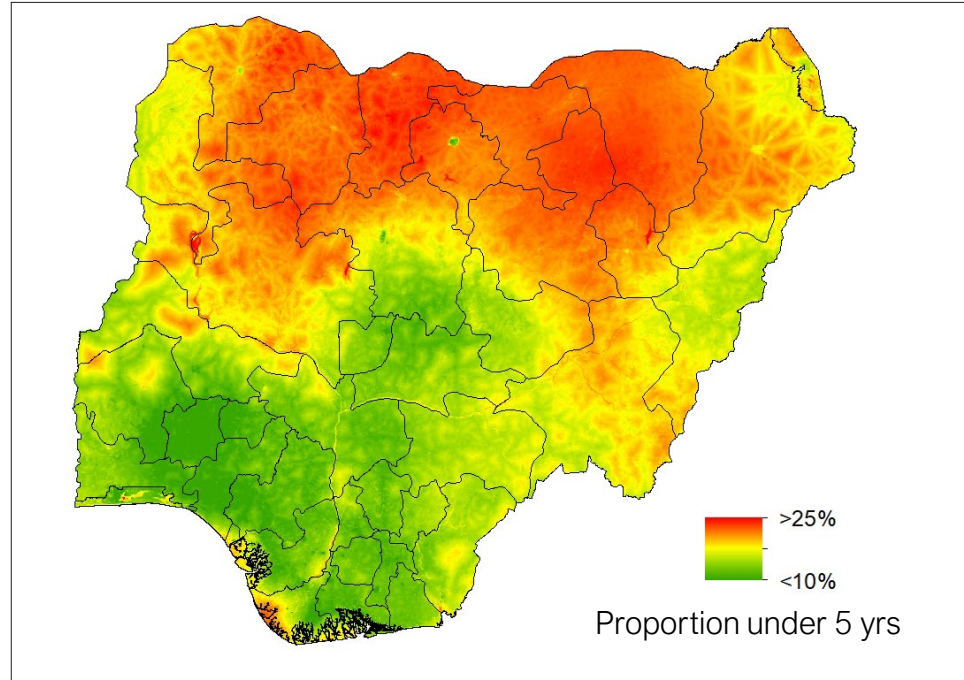




Female
literacy
rate

- Low
- High





Girl Capital

Contraceptive prevalence (NFHS-4) 2015-16
NAR secondary - girls (%) (NFHS-4) 2015-16
NAR secondary - boys (%) (NFHS-4) 2015-16
Completed secondary education (women) (IHME) 2010
Completed secondary education (women) (IHME) 2015

Completed secondary education (women) (IHME) 2017

Child marriage- girls (below 15) (NFHS-4) 2015-16
Child marriage- girls (below 18) (NFHS-4) 2015-16
Child marriage (below 18) (AHS) 2012-13
Teenage pregnancies (NFHS-4) 2015-16
Teenage pregnancies (AHS) 2012-13
Female labour force participation (NFHS-4) 2015-16
Female labour force participation (AHS) 2012-13
Women decision-making on health (NFHS-4) 2015-16
Total Fertility Rate (NFHS-4) 2015-16
ASFR 15-19 (NFHS-4) 2015-16
ASFR 20-24 (NFHS-4) 2015-16
Maternal mortality (NFHS-4) 2015-16
Experience of Physical Violence (NFHS-4) 2015-16
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV (NFHS-4) 2015-16

Climate Change

Satellite-derived nightlights (VIIRS)
Air Quality (SEDAC)

Child Health and Development

Low Birth Weight (NFHS-4) 2015-16
Low Birth Weight (AHS) 2012-13
ANC 4+ (NFHS-4) 2015-16
ANC timing (NFHS-4) 2015-16
ANC screening for infections - urine sample (NFHS-4) 2015-16
ANC screening infections - blood sample (NFHS-4) 2015-16
Iron+folic acid (IFA) during pregnancy (%) (NFHS-4) 2015-16
Child mortality rate (Geographic Insights Lab)

Neonatal mortality rate (Geographic Insights Lab)

Still birth rate (NFHS-4) 2015-16
Stunting prevalence (NFHS-4) 2015-16
Wasting prevalence (IHME) 2010
Wasting prevalence (IHME) 2015
Wasting prevalence (IHME) 2017
Vitamin A supplements (children 6-59 months) (%) (NFHS-4) 2015-16

Child Health and Development - CIFF Evaluations

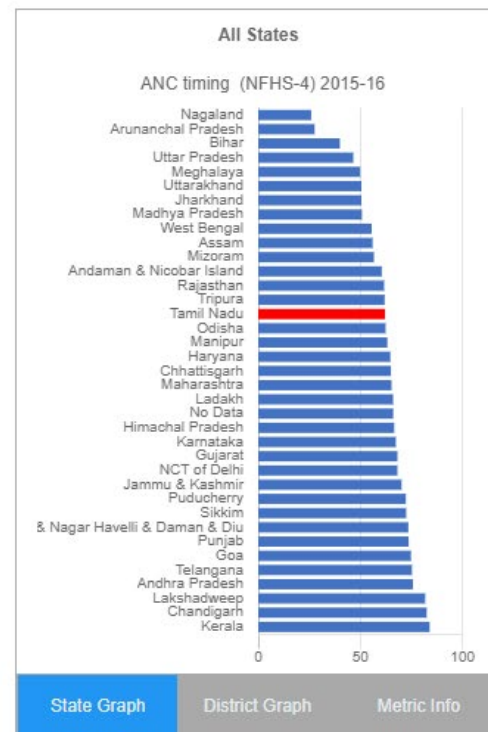
Low Birth Weight (CIFF Dakshata PHFI RJ) 2017
Low Birth Weight (CIFF Dakshata PHFI RJ) 2018
Low Birth Weight (CIFF Dakshata PHFI RJ) 2019
Low Birth Weight (CIFF Dakshata PHFI RJ) Mean
Low Birth Weight (CIFF Dakshata PHFI AP) 2017-18
Low Birth Weight (CIFF Dakshata PHFI AP) 2018-19

WorldPop

Click [here](#) for CIFF India State-level Comparisons - NFHS4/5

Select Metric Type

ANC timing (NFHS-4) 2015-16



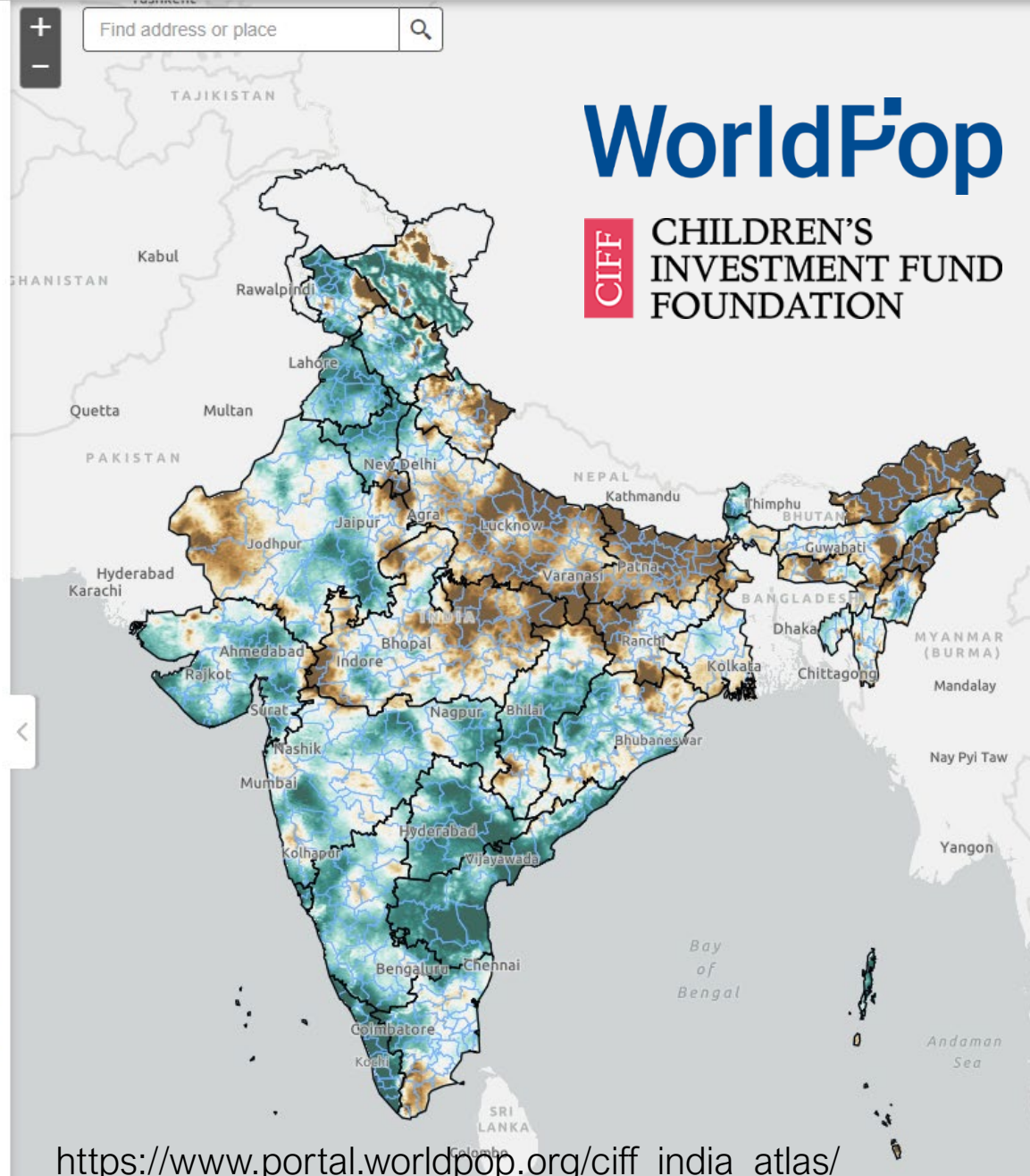
Options

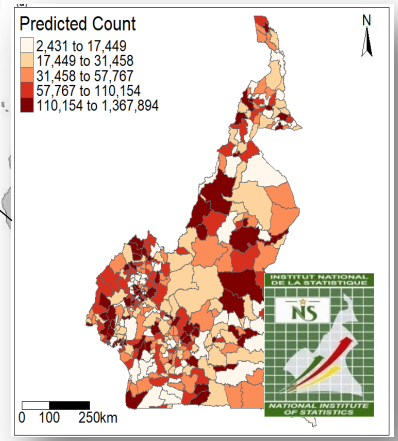
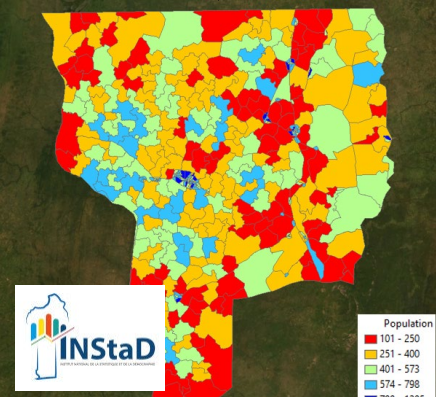
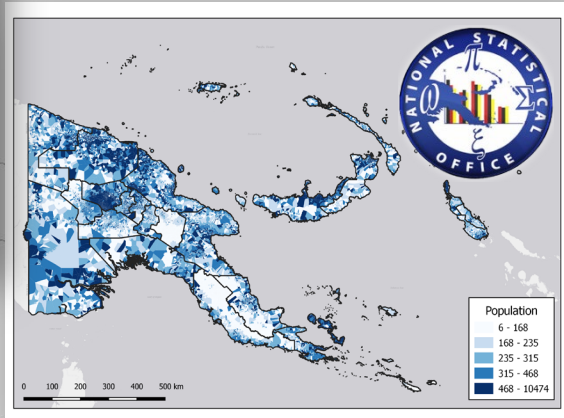
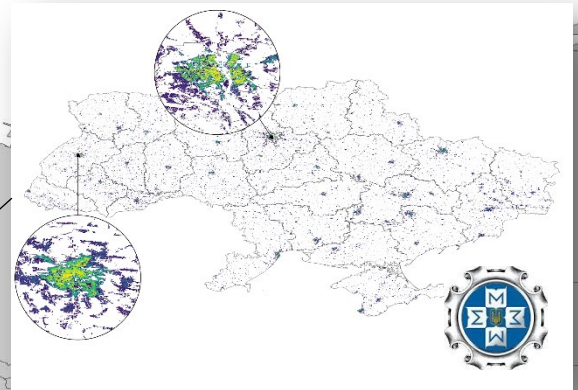
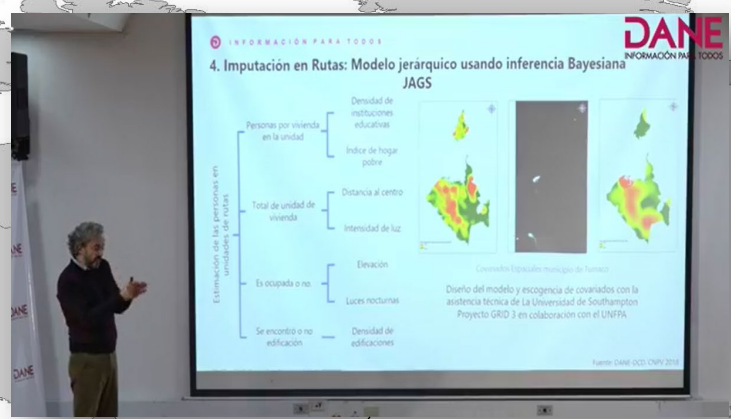
- ☒ Grid overlay
- ☒ Graph ordered numerically

[Download](#)

India national and district level boundaries sourced from
Divya-GIS. Free spatial data by country repository
(<http://www.divya-gis.org/gdata>)

Legend





Co-development and training



Statistical population modelling for census support

Statistical population modelling for census support

Last compiled on 2021-09-24

WorldPop

This website contains the teaching materials for the **Statistical Population Modelling for Census Support workshop**, funded by the **United Nations Population Fund**. It has been developed at the **WorldPop Research Group**, University of Southampton.

It has been first taught to the Brazilian Stats Office, Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE), in October 2021.

Material

- **Introduction**
- **Tutorial 1:** How to think about population as a Bayesian?
- **Tutorial 2:** How to model large-scale spatial variations?
- **Tutorial 3:** How to model small-scale spatial variations?
- **Tutorial 4:** Advanced model diagnostics and prediction

Raw code

The raw code of the website and tutorials, including the R code can be found [here](#).

Acknowledgements

This tutorial was written by Edith Darin from WorldPop, University of Southampton and Douglas Leasure from Leverhulme Centre for Demographic Science, University of Oxford, with supervision from Andrew Tatem, WorldPop, University of Southampton. Funding for the work was provided by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

License

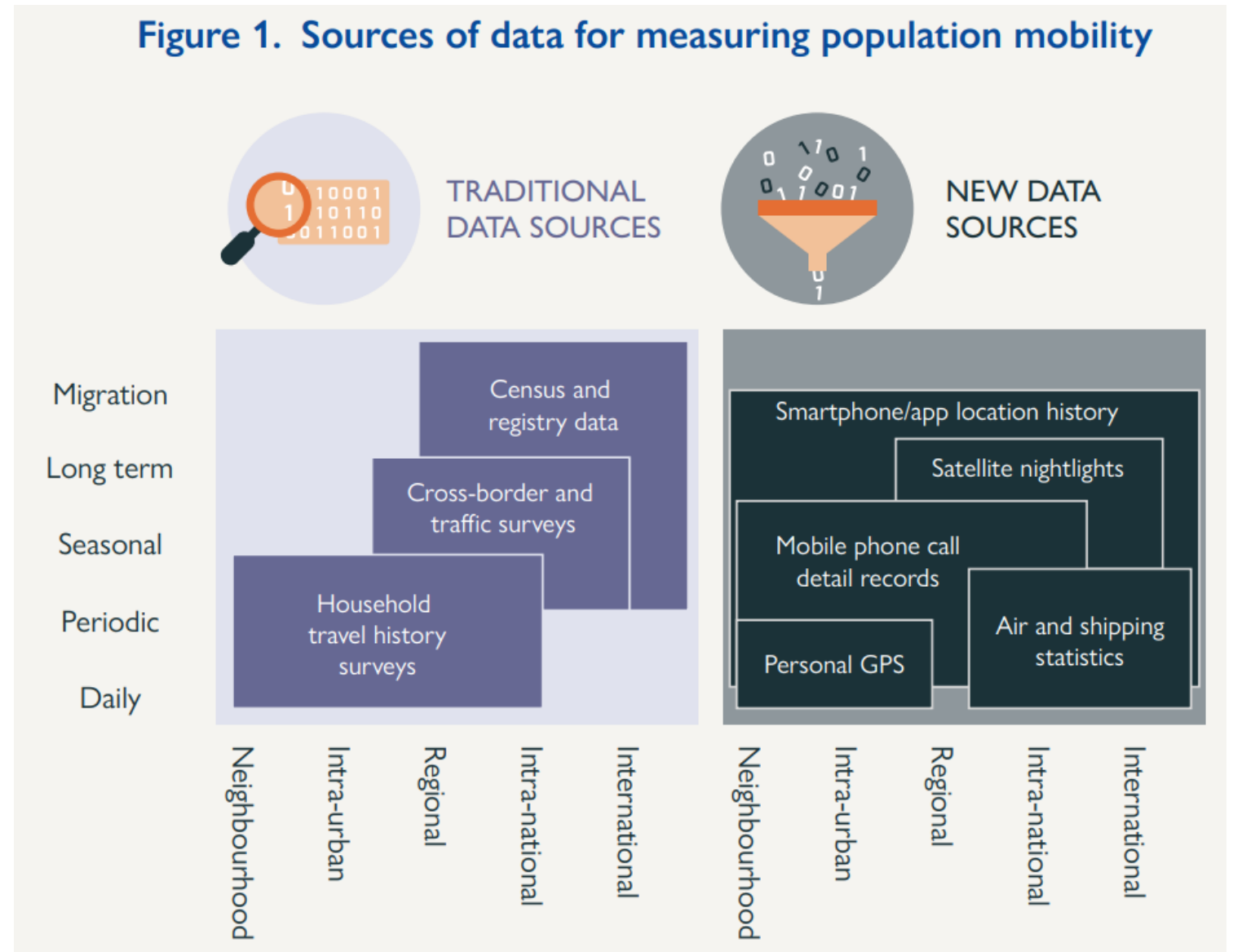
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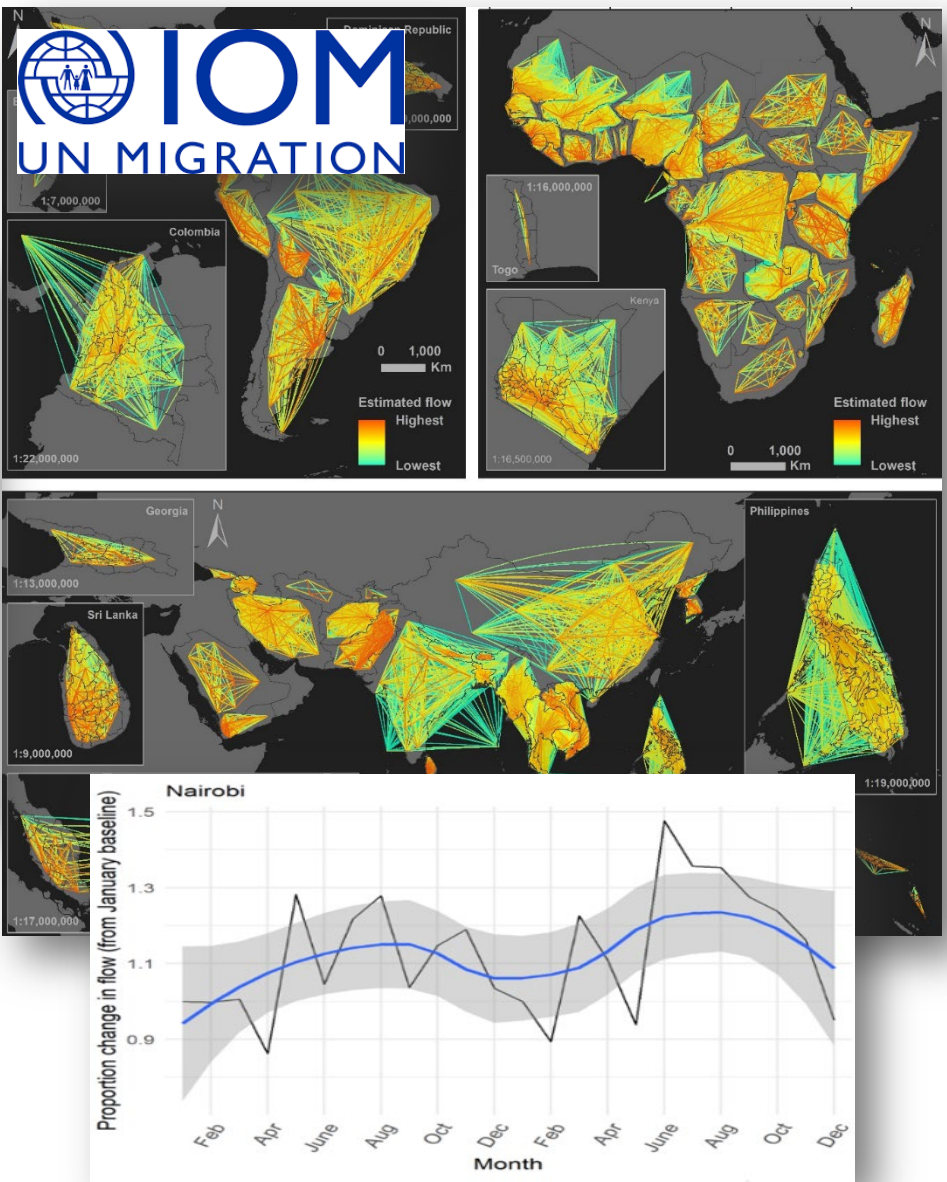
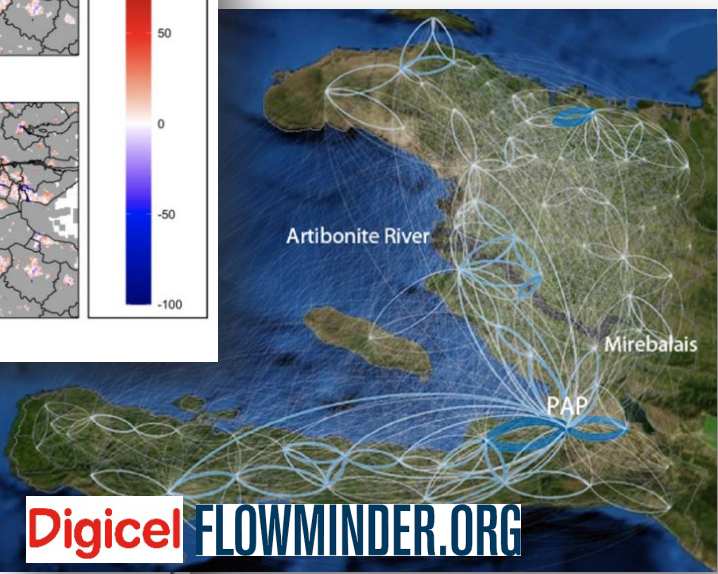
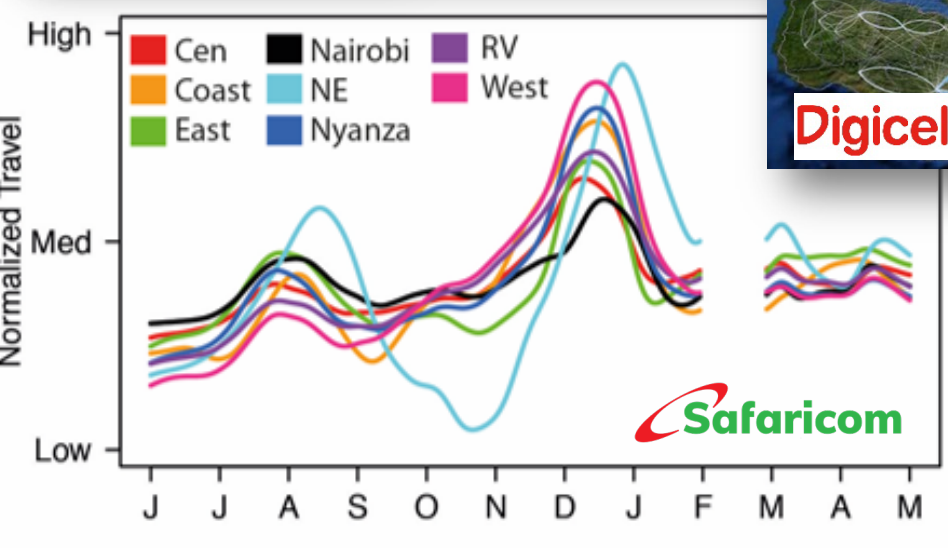
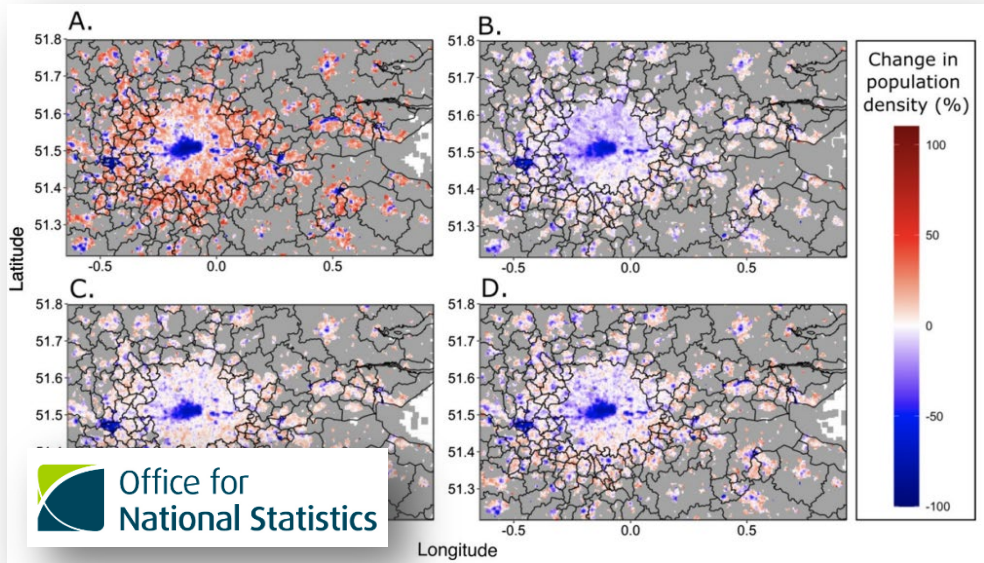
<https://wpgp.github.io/bottom-up-tutorial/>



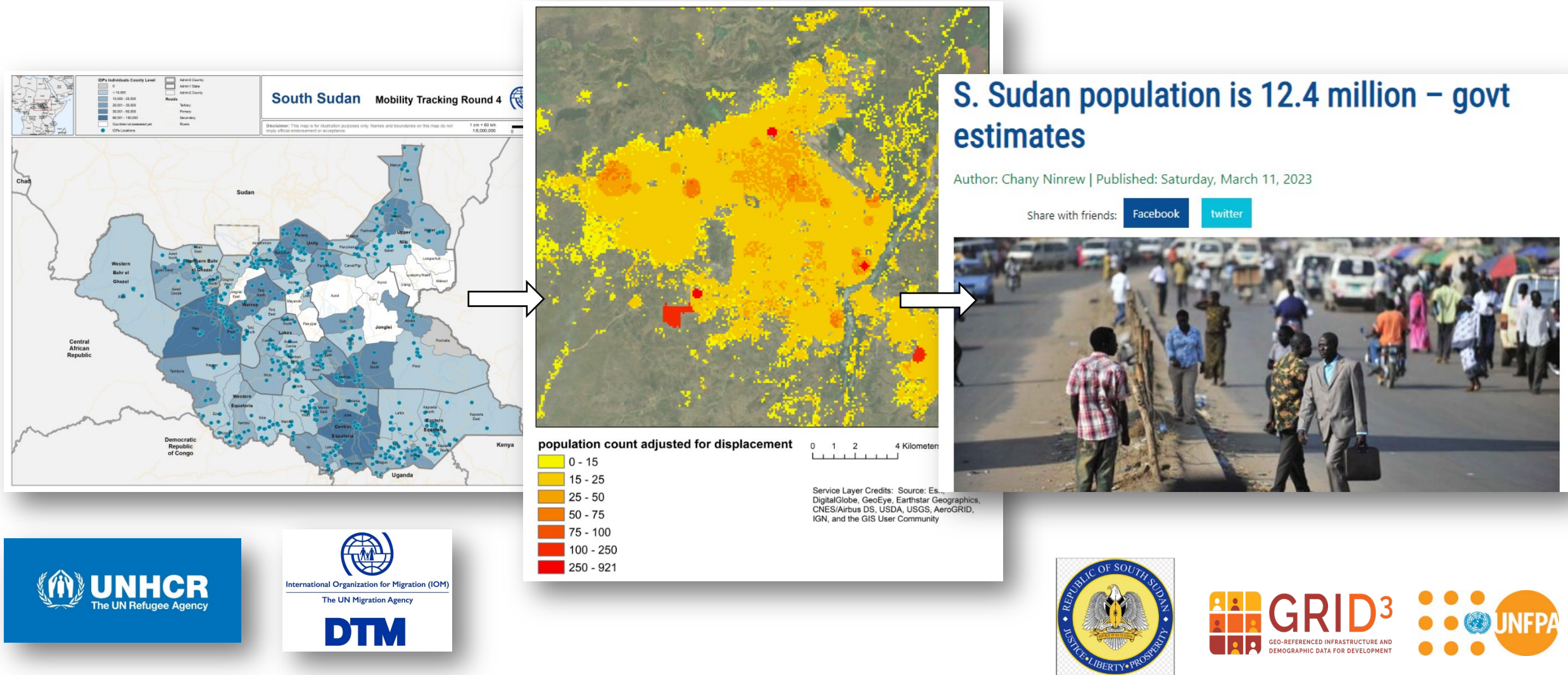
Figure 1. Sources of data for measuring population mobility



Mapping population movements across scales



Integrating mobility data into population estimates



Key messages

- The wide variety of needs, data and changing situations mean that one-size-fits-all population mapping and modelling approaches are often not the most appropriate
- Small area population estimates are never perfect – important to validate outputs, and understand, measure and communicate uncertainties
- Population numbers can be highly sensitive and political - local ownership, co-development with governments, open methods and data, are vital for developing trust and seeing outputs used

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A.J.Tatem@soton.ac.uk

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