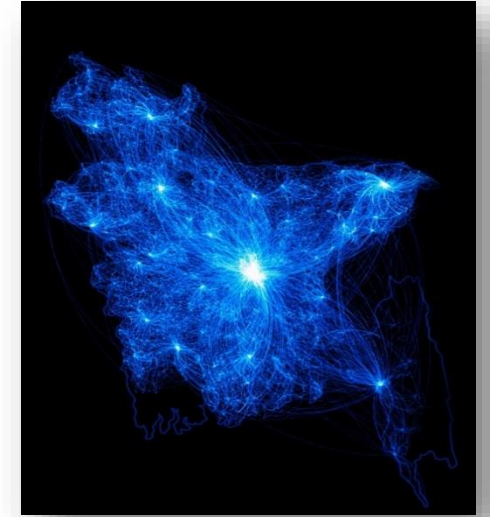


# Mapping population distributions, demographics and dynamics

*Prof. Andy Tatem*

**world  
pop**   
**FLOWMINDER.ORG**

- WorldPop: Research program focused on methods for improving the demographic evidence base in low/middle income countries
- Flowminder: Non-profit foundation working with data providers and international/government agencies to operationalize and scale research in support of vulnerable populations and sustainable development



Key partners and donors

Microsoft Research

wellcome trust



Vodafone Foundation  
Mobile for Good



United Nations  
World Food Programme



BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation



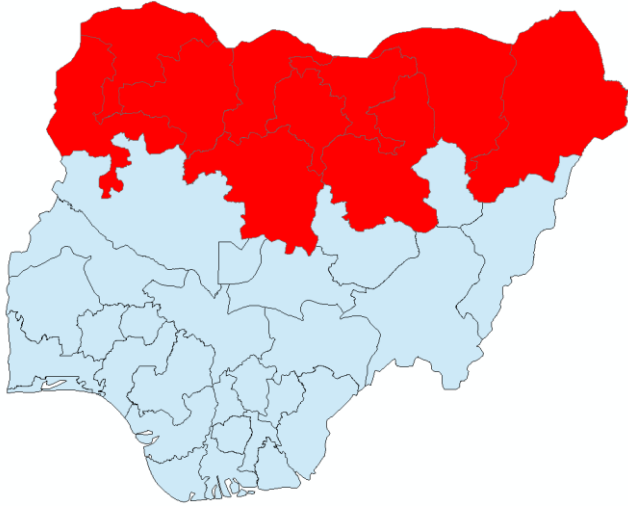
UNITED NATIONS FOUNDATION



Asian Development Bank



# Example application: Vaccination planning needs



*Polio elimination: Vaccinate as close to 100% of under 5s as possible*

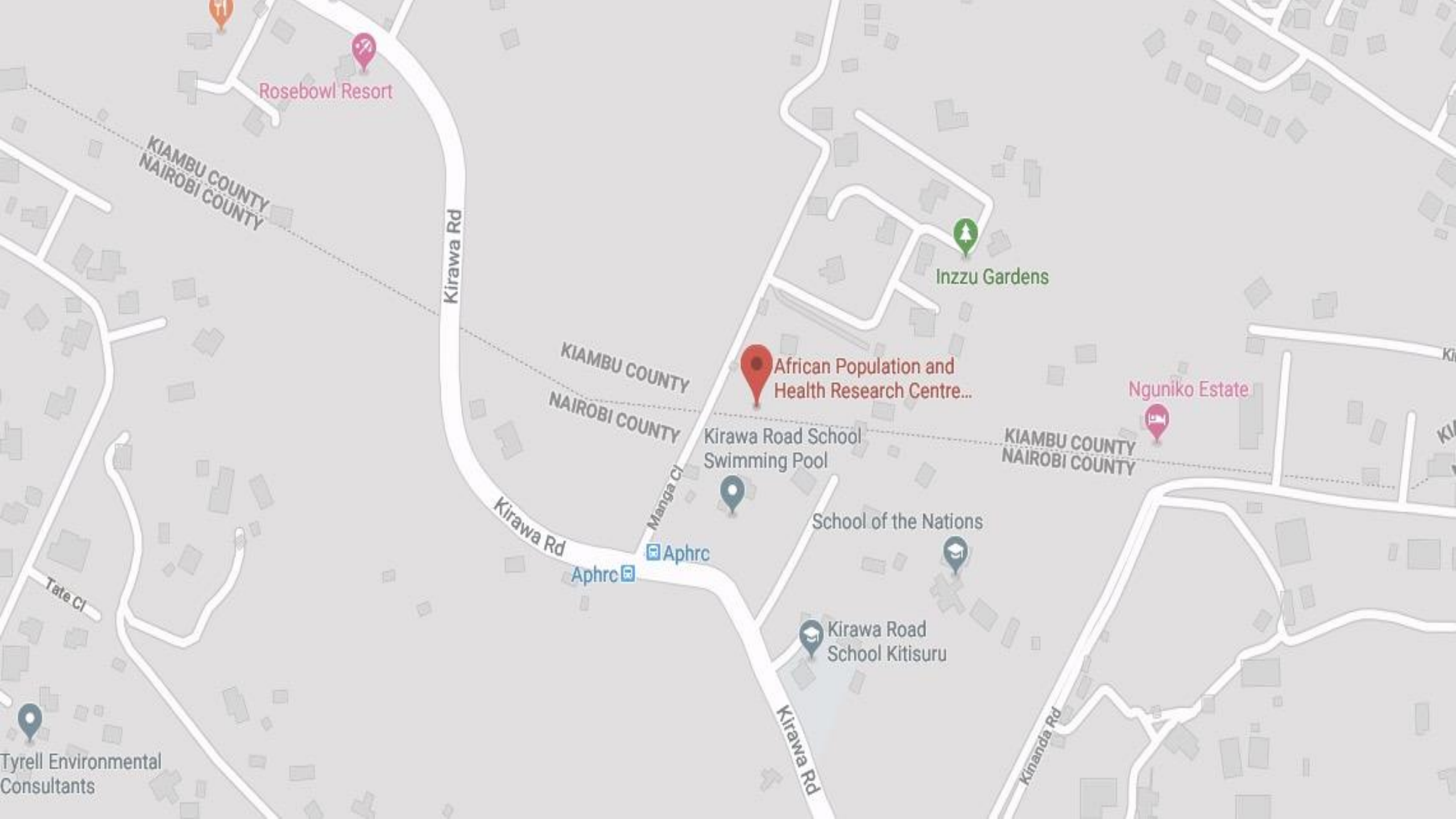
-Ensure correct amount of vaccine is available for each area

*Need to know how many under 5s there are and where they are*

-Plan vaccinator logistics and routes

*Need detailed maps of the region*





Rosebowl Resort

KIAMBU COUNTY  
NAIROBI COUNTY

Kirawa Rd

Inzzu Gardens

KIAMBU COUNTY  
NAIROBI COUNTY

African Population and  
Health Research Centre...

Nguniko Estate

Kirawa Road School  
Swimming Pool

KIAMBU COUNTY  
NAIROBI COUNTY

Kirawa Rd

Manga Cl

School of the Nations

Aphrc

Tate Cl

Kirawa Road  
School Kitisuru

Kirawa Rd

Kinanda Rd

Tyrell Environmental  
Consultants



Route de la Luano

Route de la Luano

Gas Station  
Station d'essence  
cerf musangu

Route de la Luano

Route de la Luano

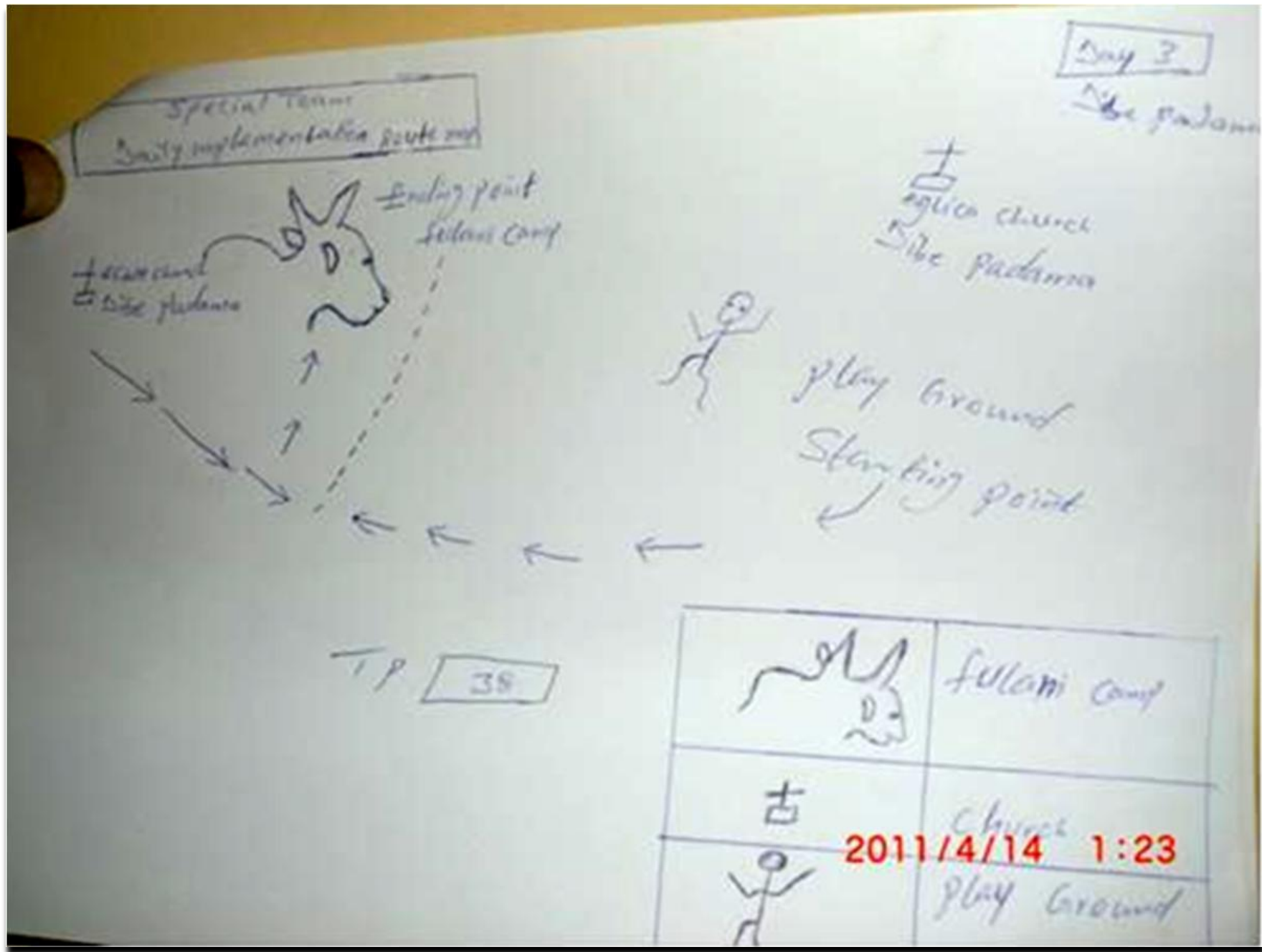
Gas Station  
shaboil

A map showing a residential area with several buildings represented by grey rectangles. A network of white roads is overlaid on the map. Two specific locations are highlighted with blue pins and labels. The first pin, with a shopping bag icon, is labeled "Ngochi Shopping Center". The second pin, with a church icon, is labeled "AIPCA Church Ngochi". The roads intersect at several points, with one road running horizontally across the middle and others branching off to the left and right.

Ngochi Shopping Center

AIPCA Church Ngochi



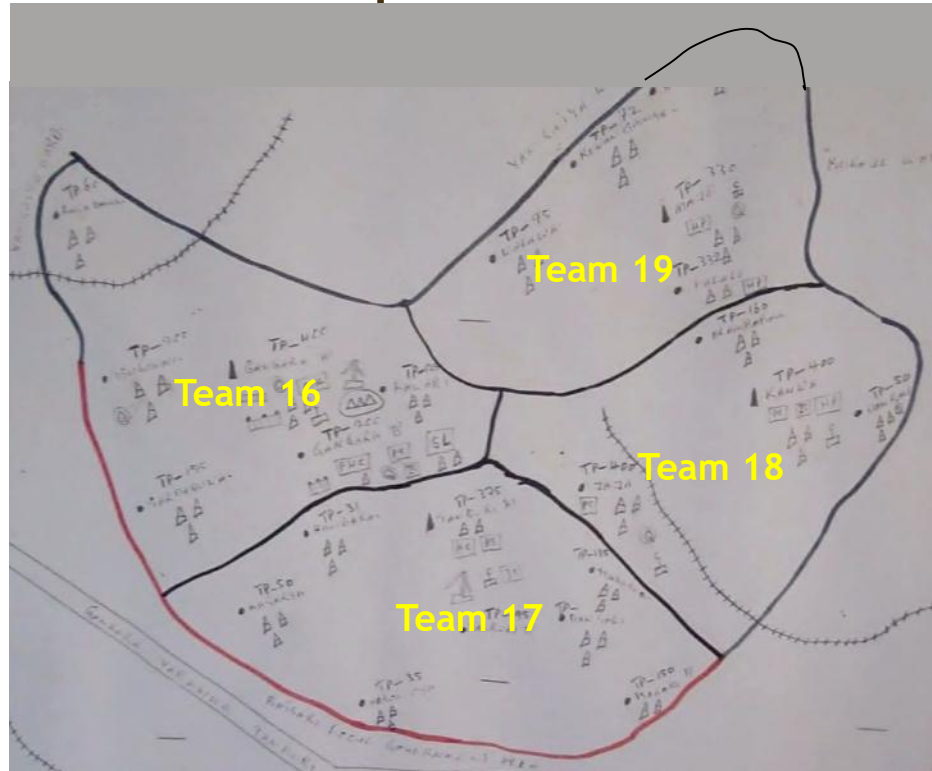




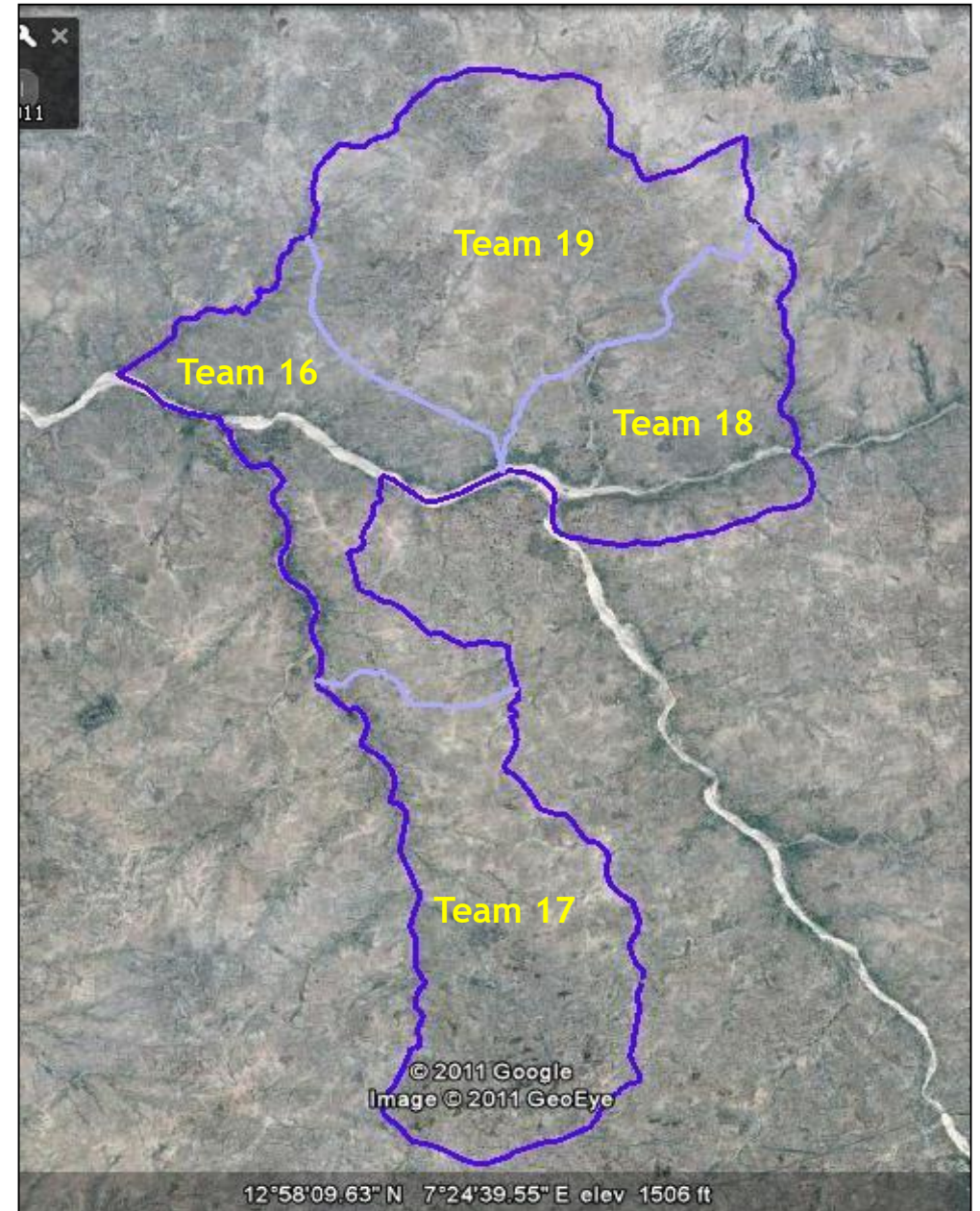
# Hand-drawn maps for vaccination planning

Gangara Ward, Jibia LGA, Katsina State

Hand-Drawn Map



Satellite Map →



# Inflated population estimates?

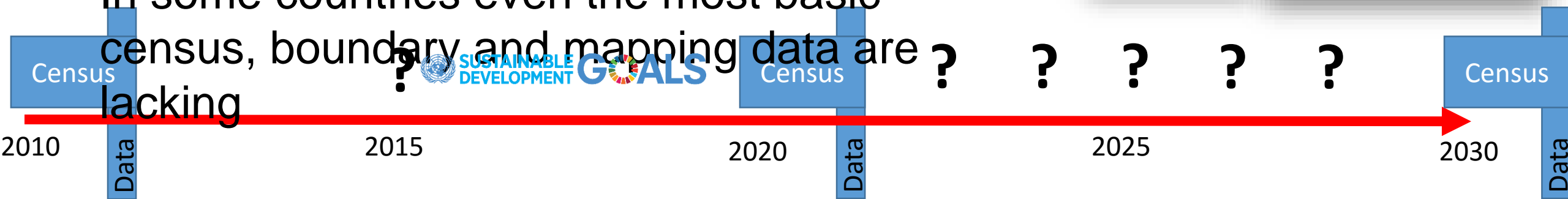
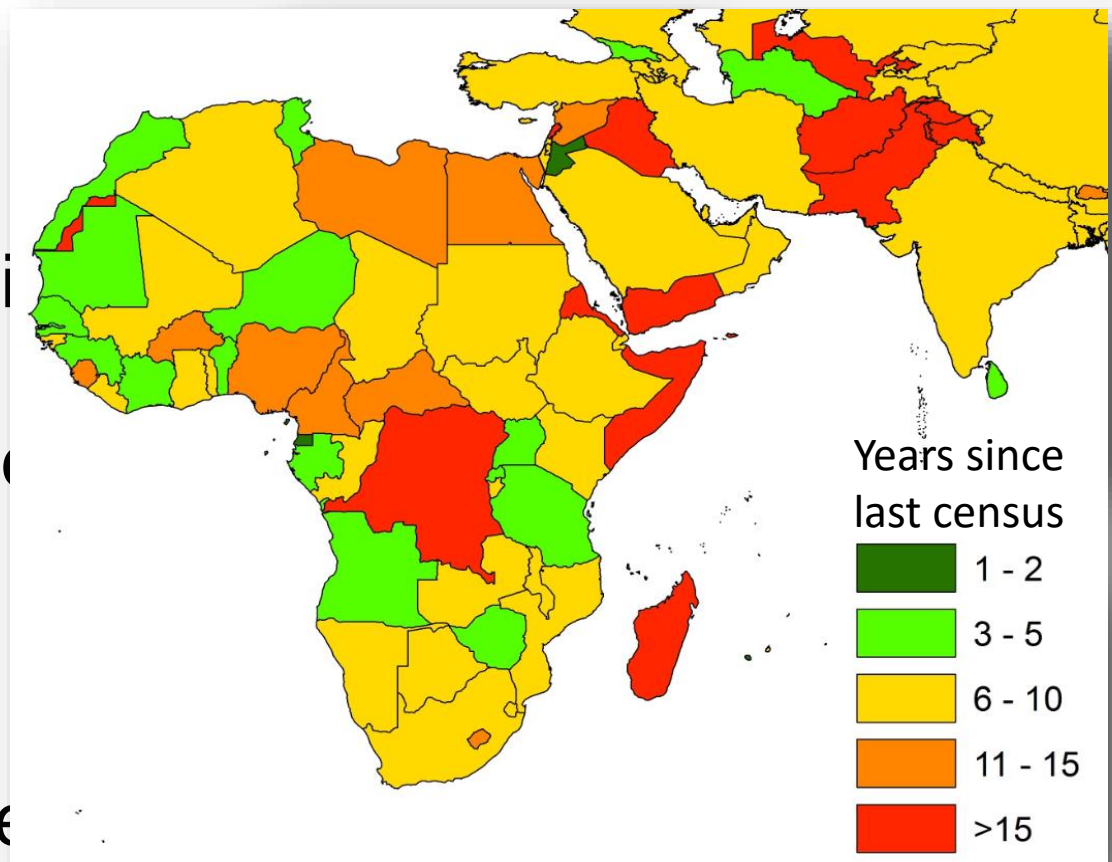
Census-derived estimate = 375

Census-derived estimate = 2675



# The challenge

- Census data are valuable, but expensive and collected once a decade
- Increasing need for more timely and detailed data
- Registry, administration data can help fill gaps
- Incomplete/unreliable in low-income settings
- Challenge of tracking progress towards development goals
- In some countries even the most basic census, boundary and mapping data are lacking



# What do we have to help us?



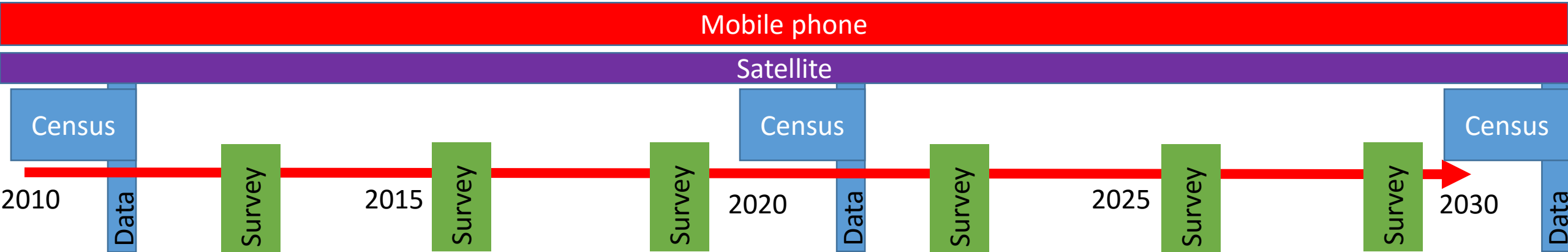
Geolocated household surveys



Satellite and GIS data

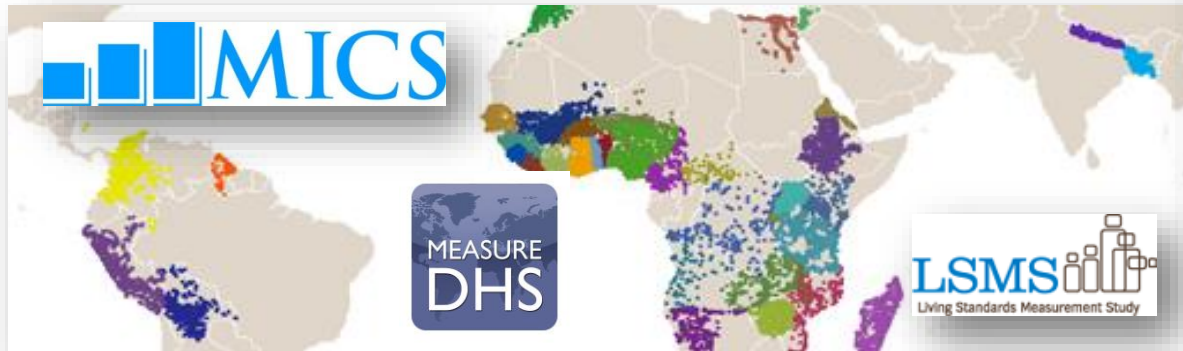
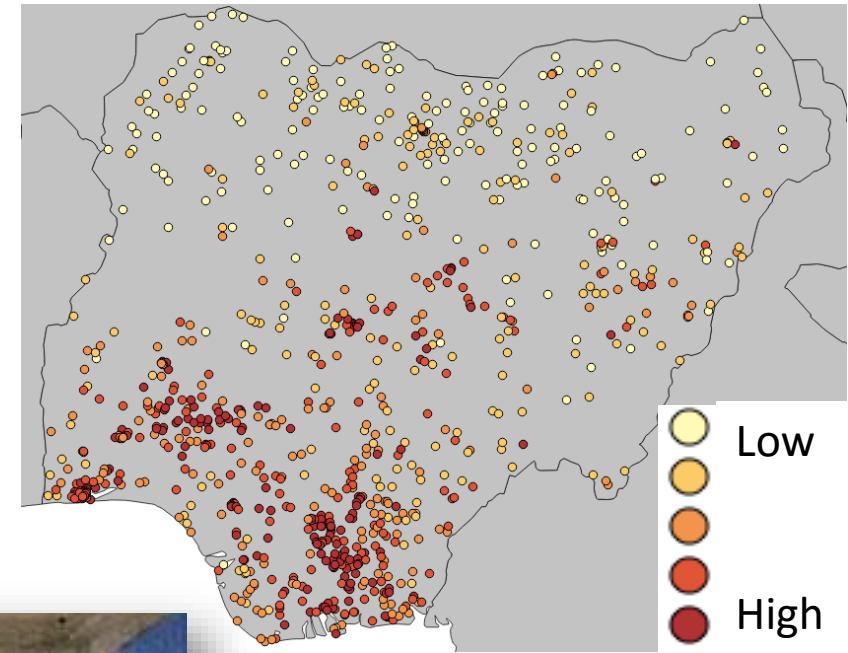
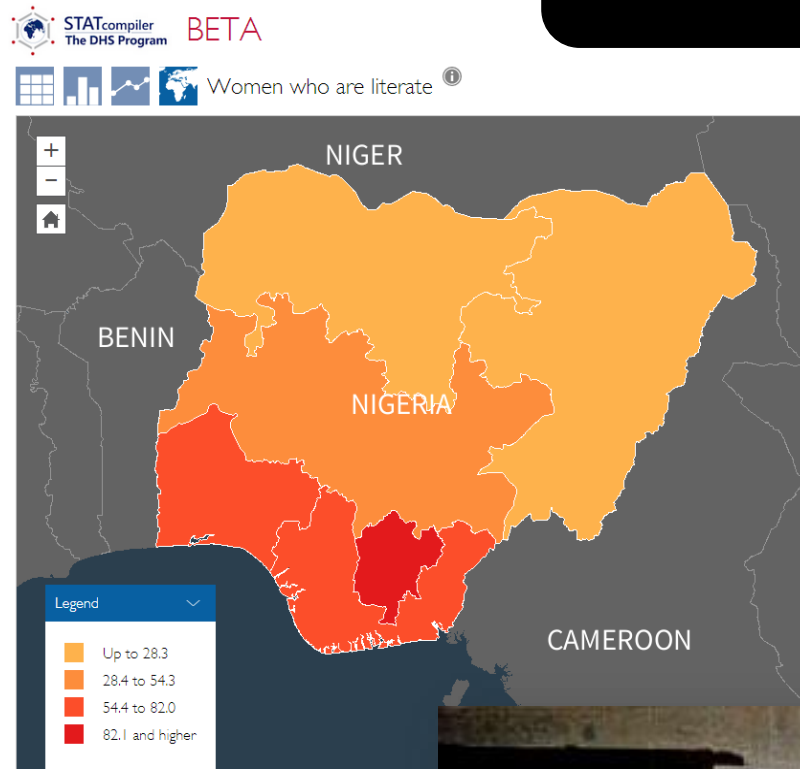
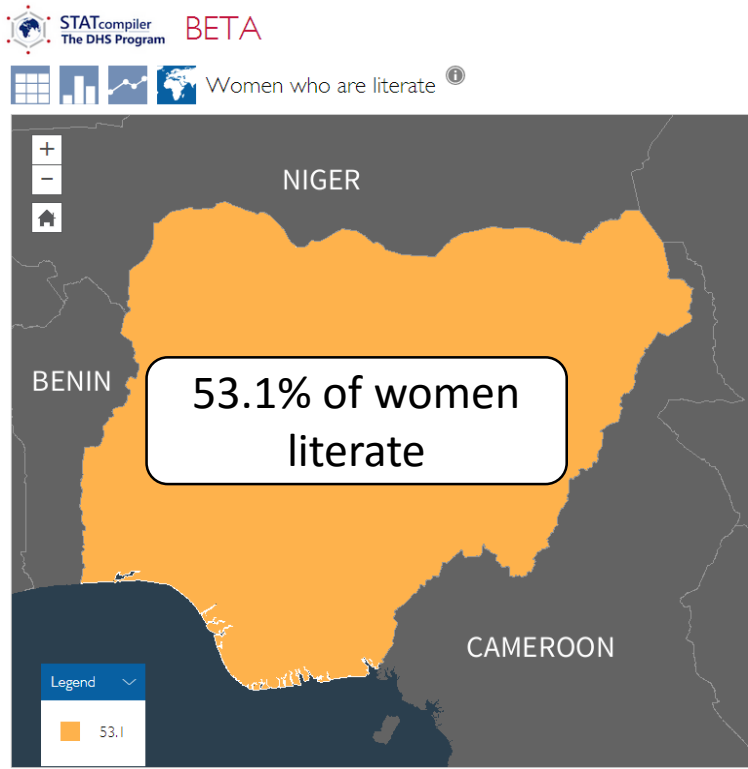


Mobile phone data

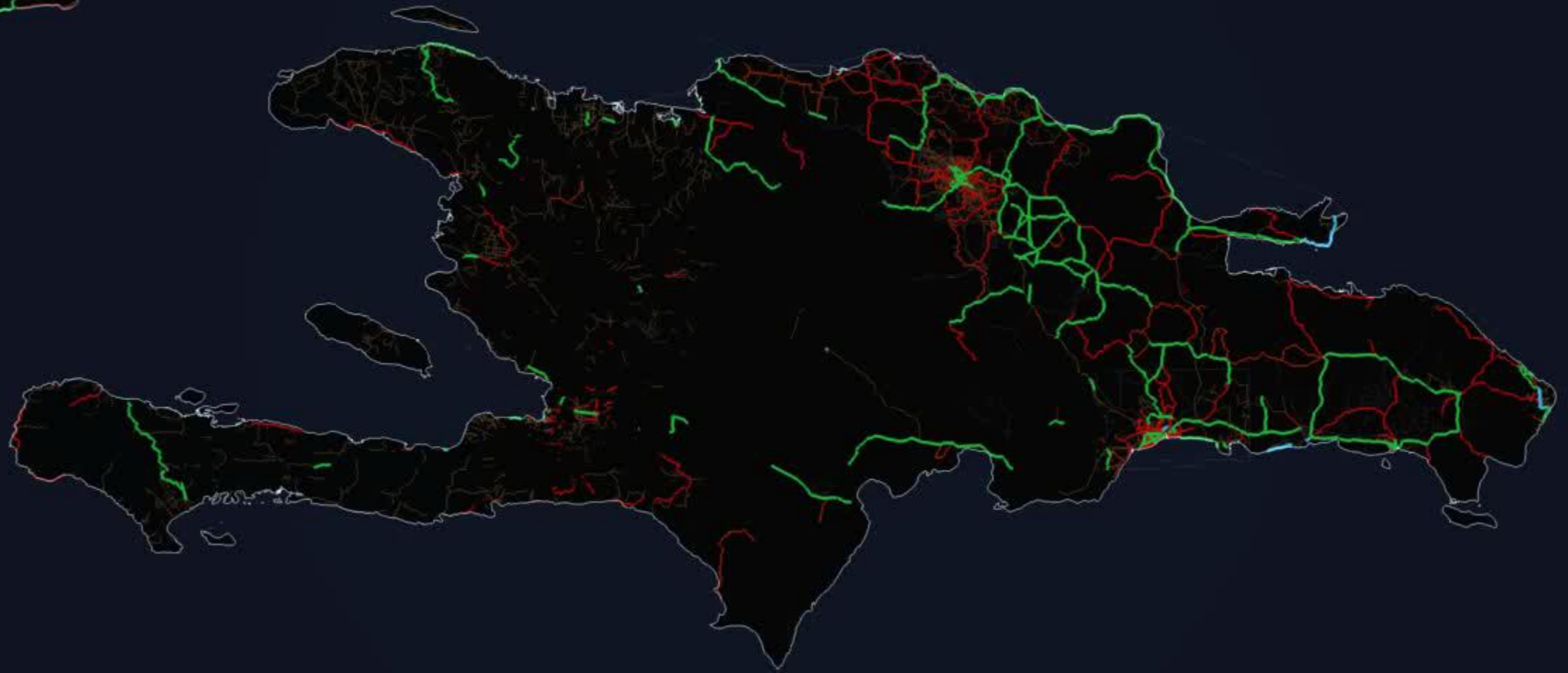


# Geolocated Surveys

Proportion of women who are literate



# Geographic Information System (GIS) Data



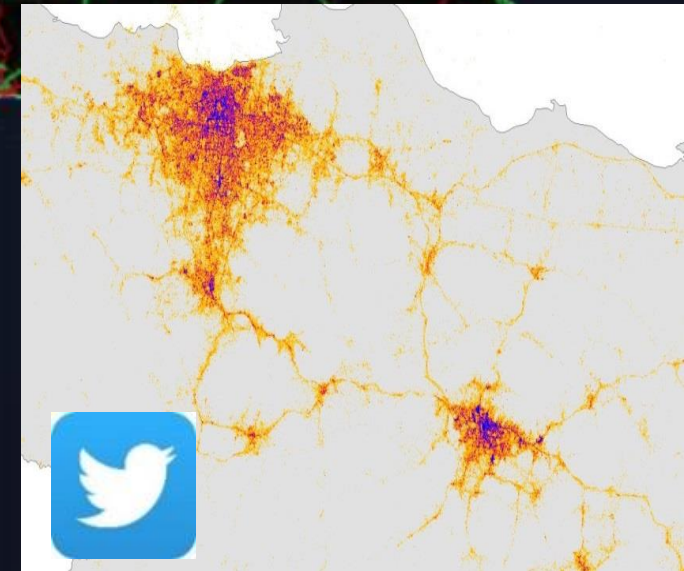
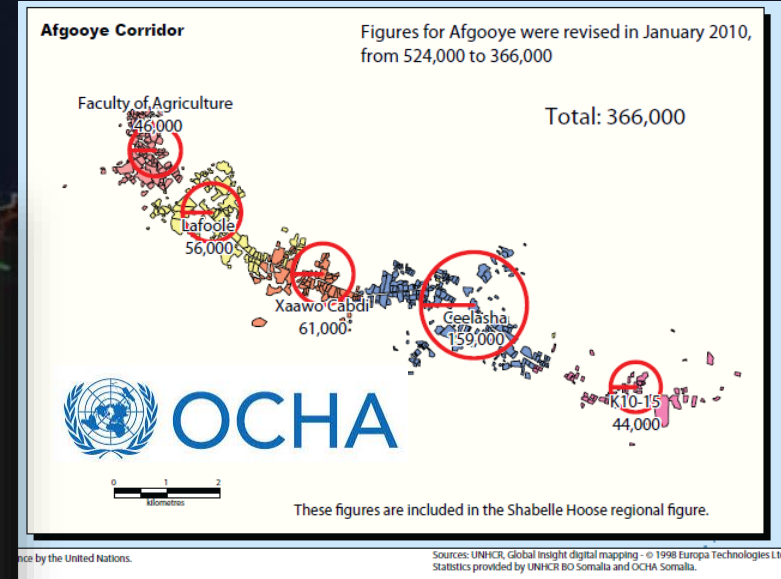
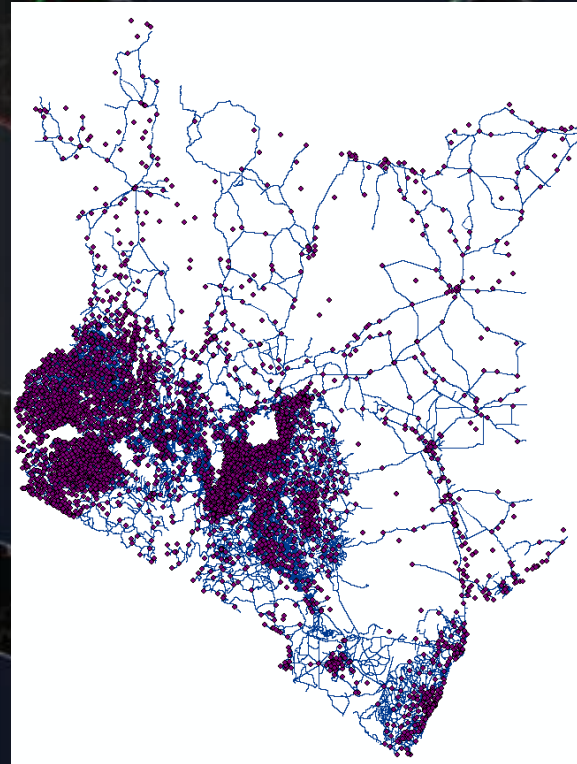
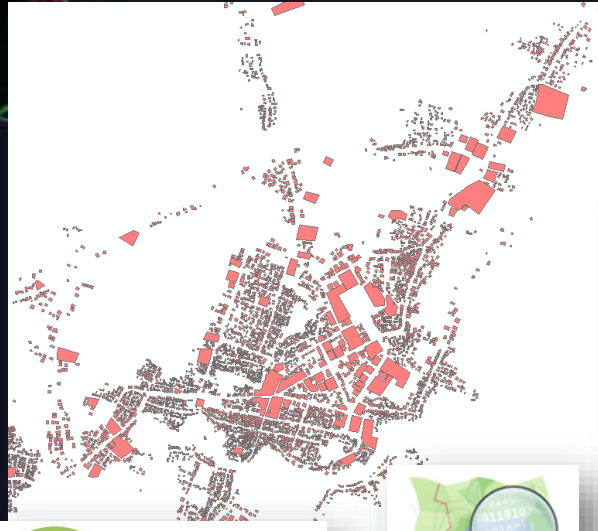
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 January 2010

OpenStreetMap

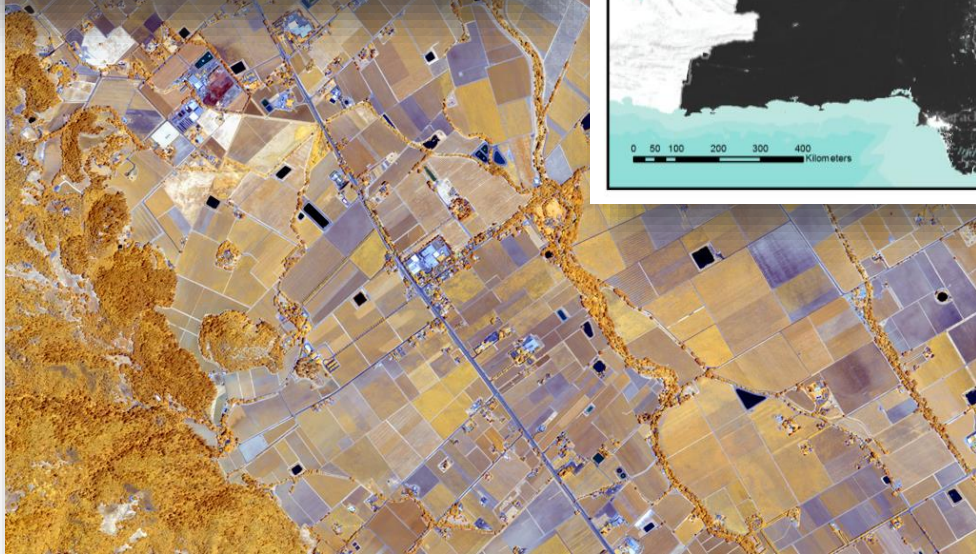
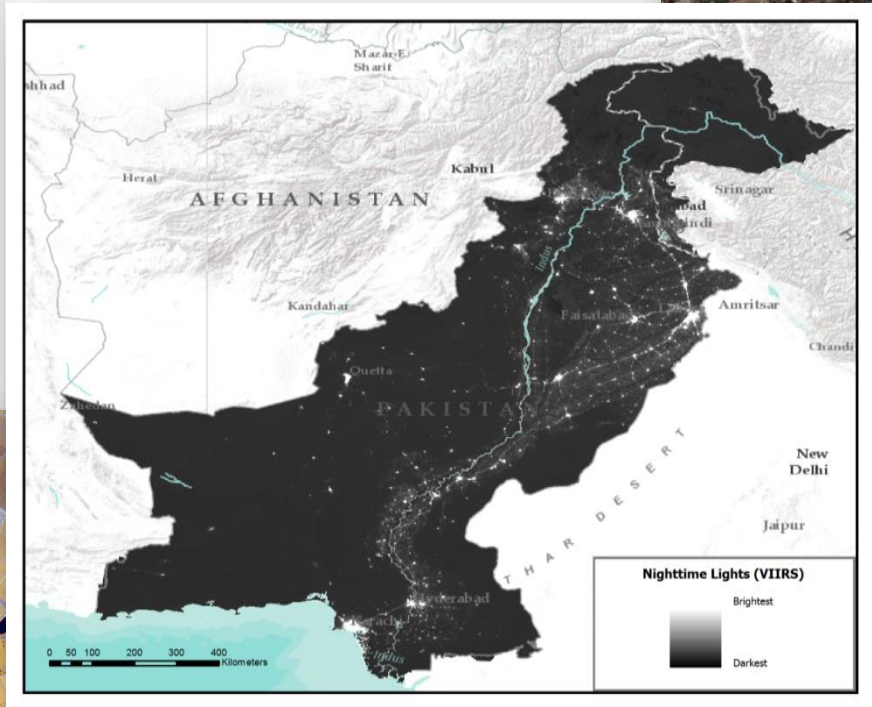
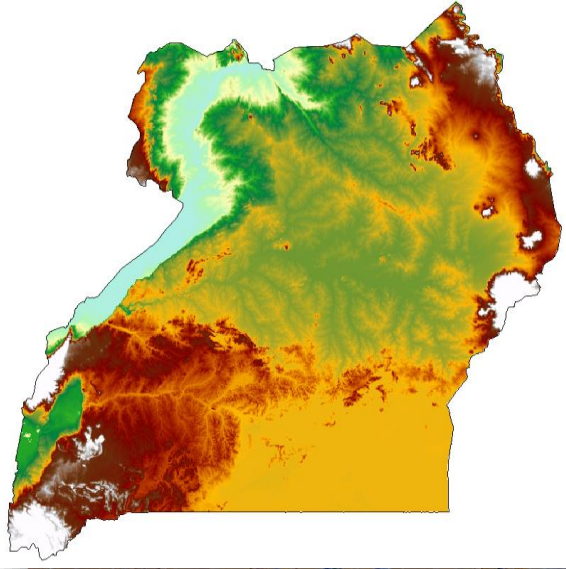
CC-by-SA [www.itoworld.com](http://www.itoworld.com)

Map data [www.openstreetmap.org](http://www.openstreetmap.org) 31 Jan 2010

# Geographic Information System (GIS) Data



# Satellite imagery

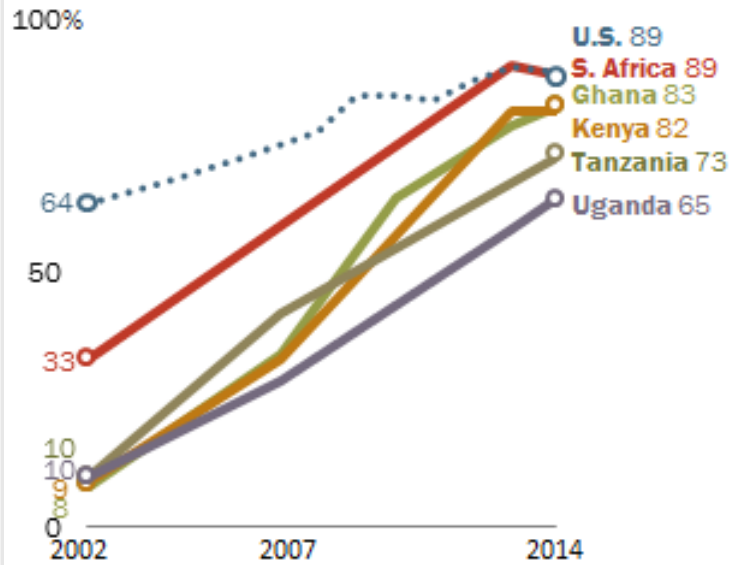




# Mobile phone call detail records

## Cell Phone Ownership Surges in Africa

Adults who own a cell phone



Note: U.S. data from Pew Research Center surveys.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q68.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

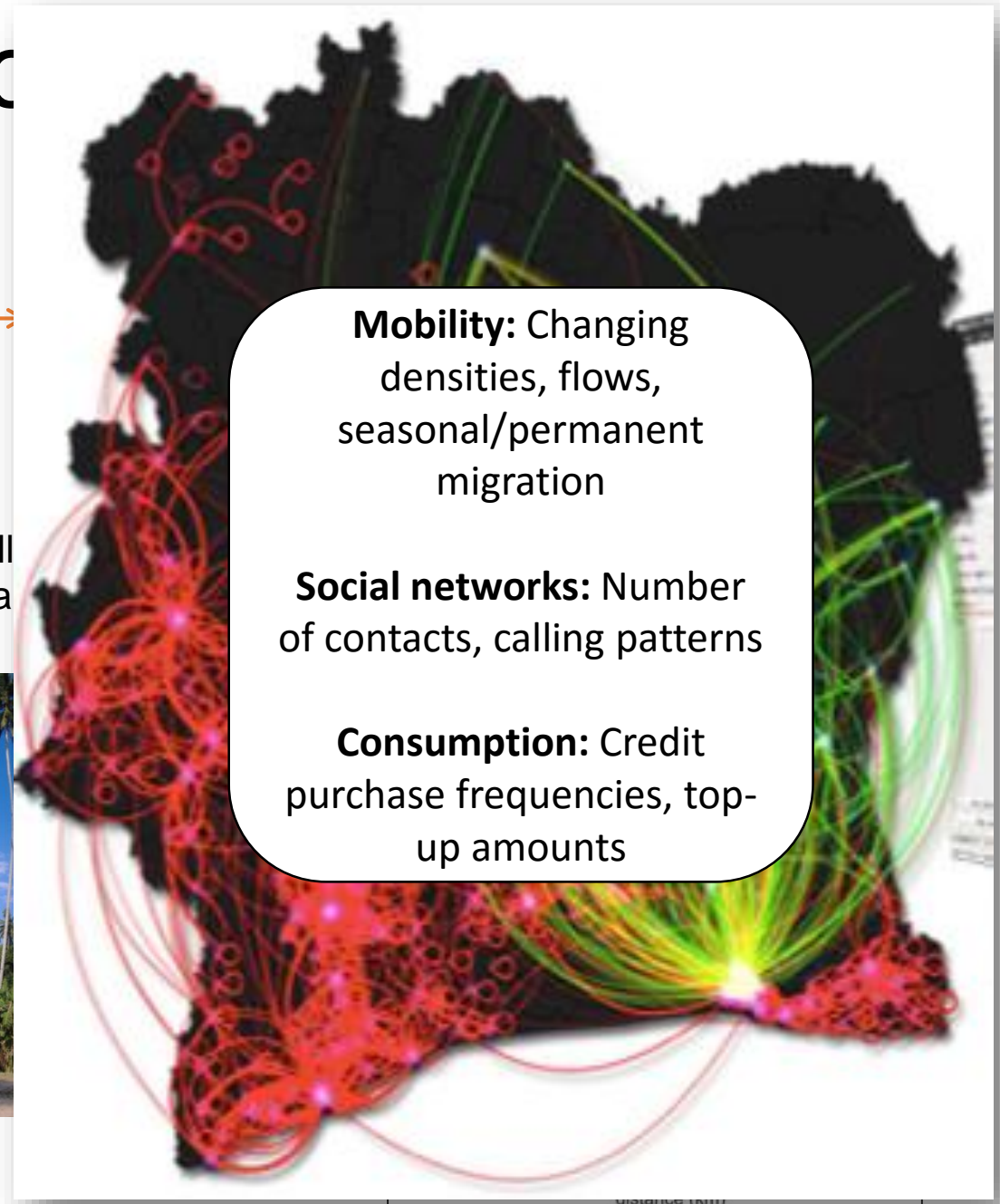


User makes a call from location X

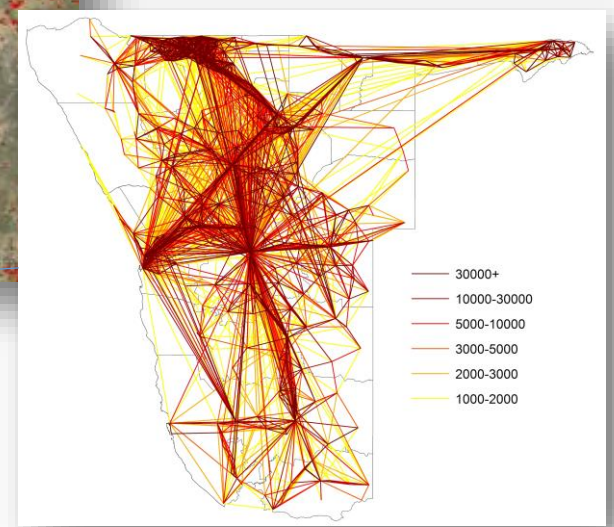
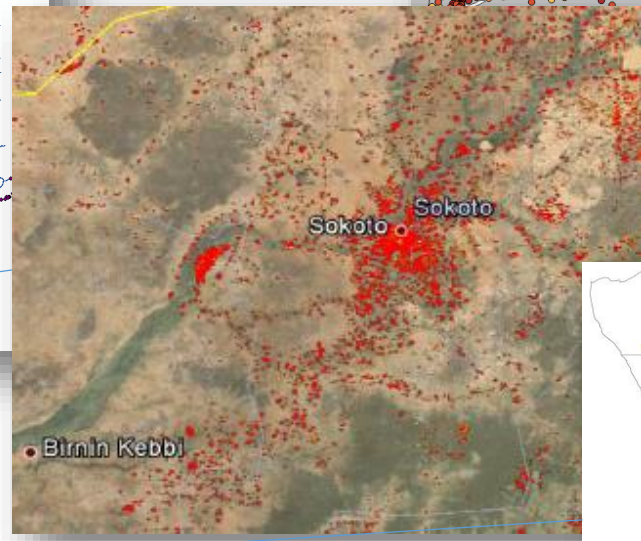
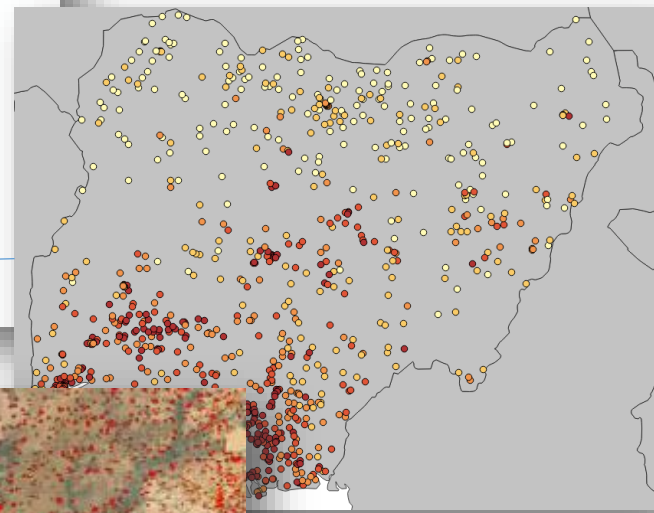
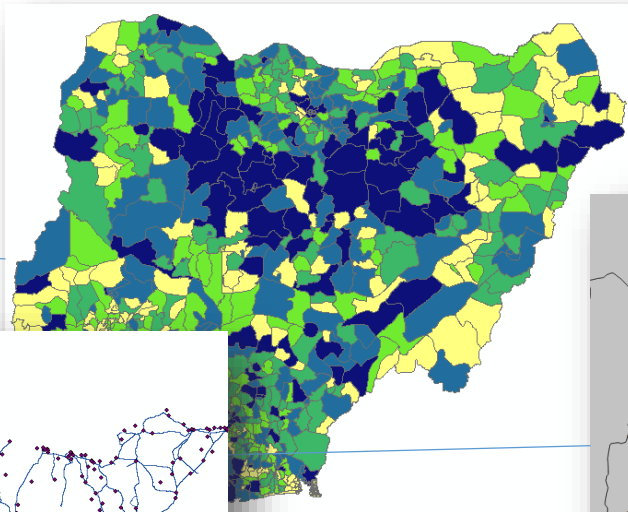
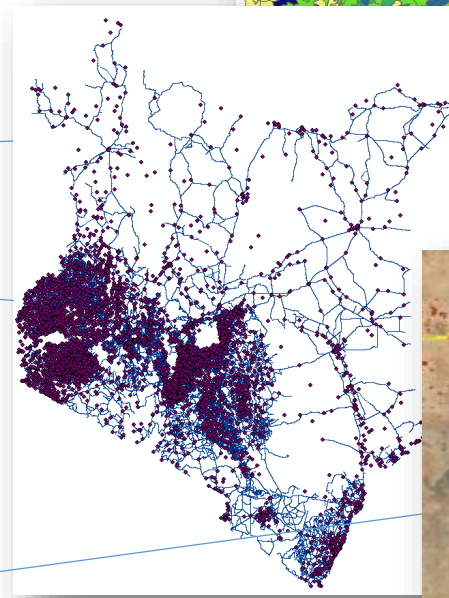
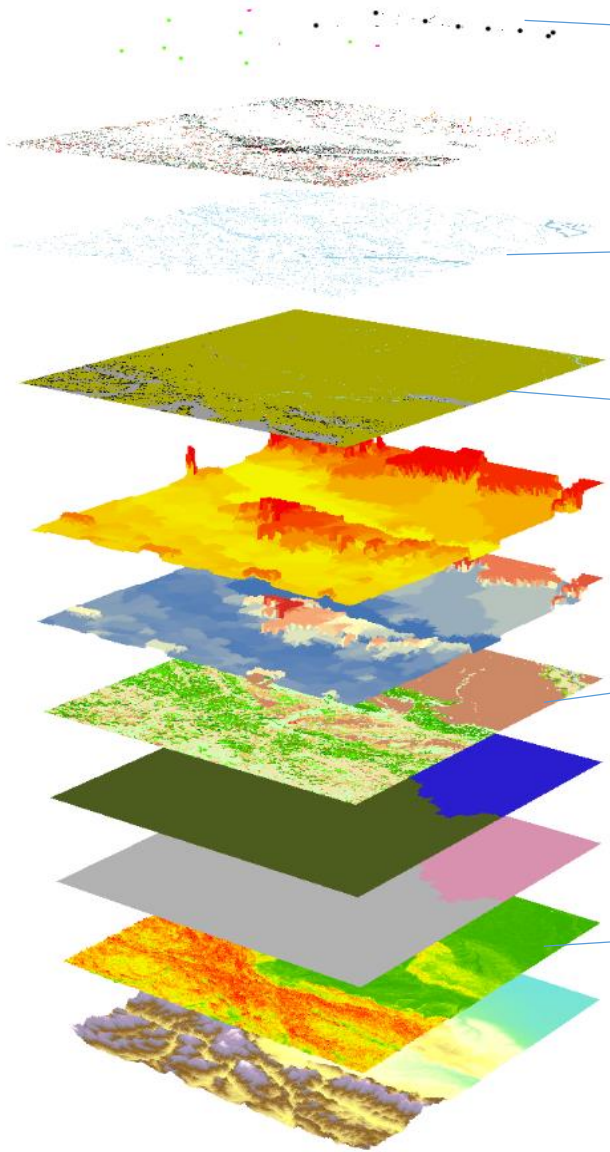


User travels to Y and makes a call

Call near

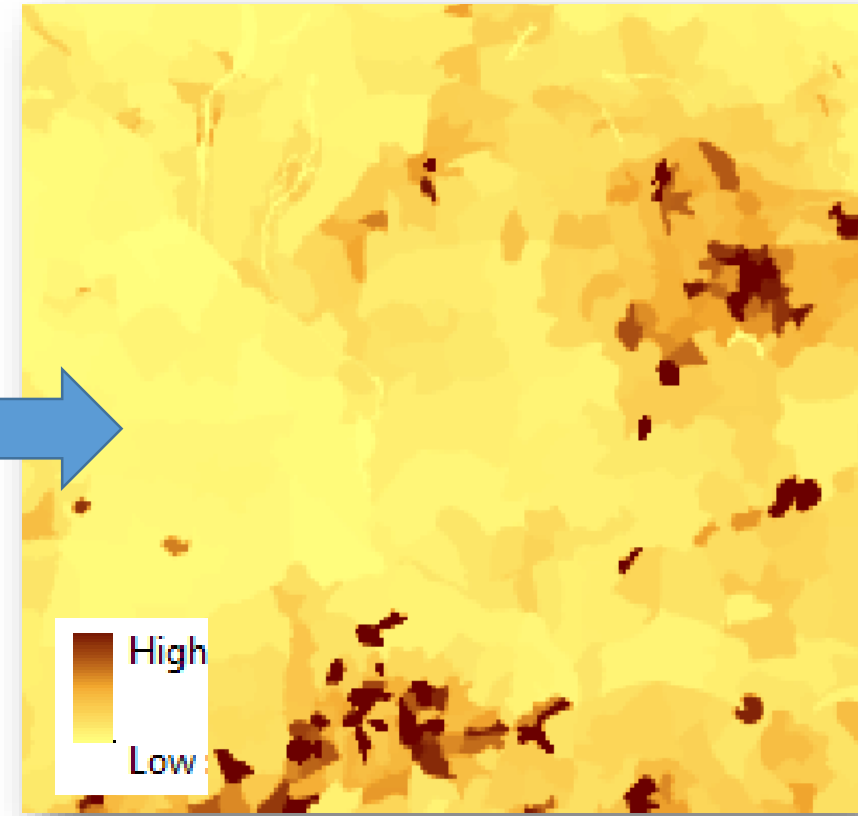
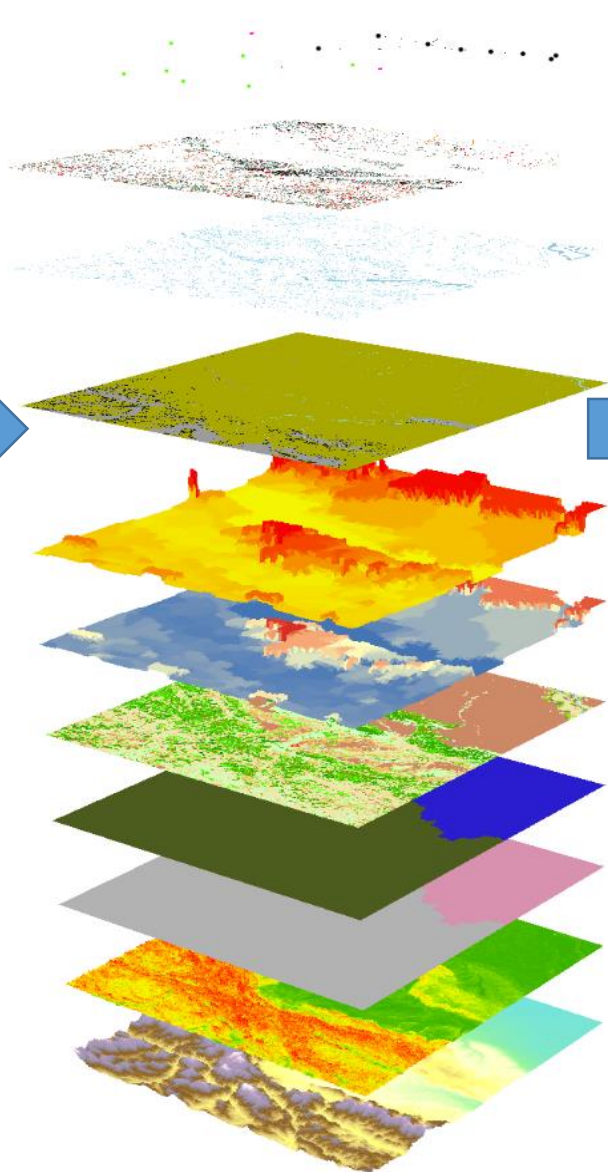
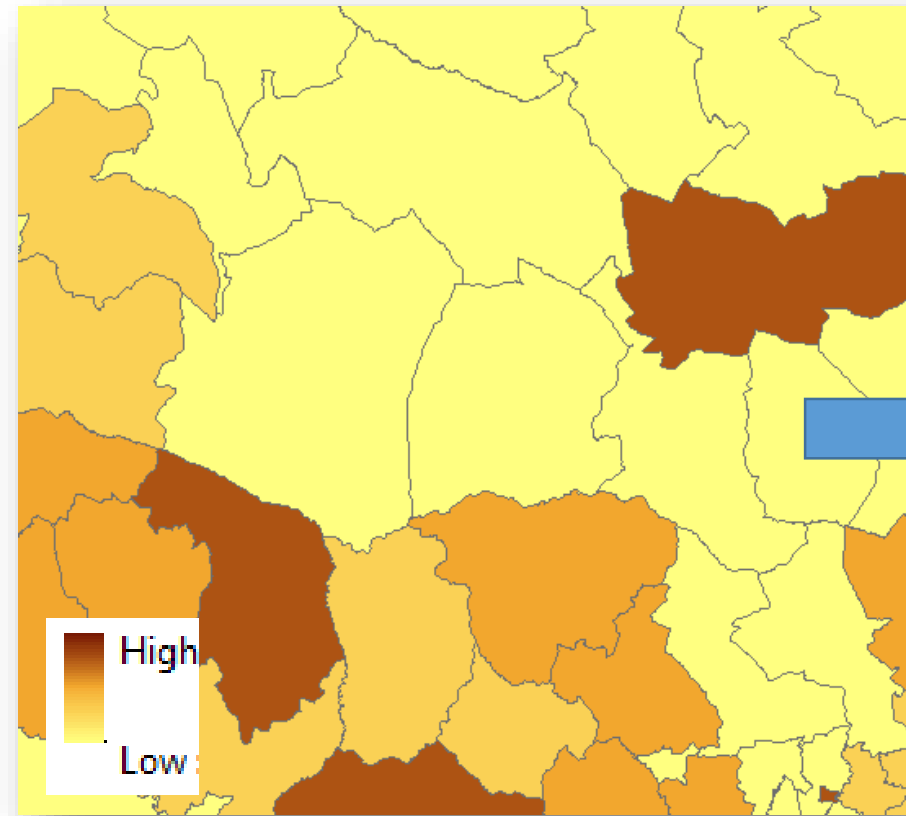


# Data integration



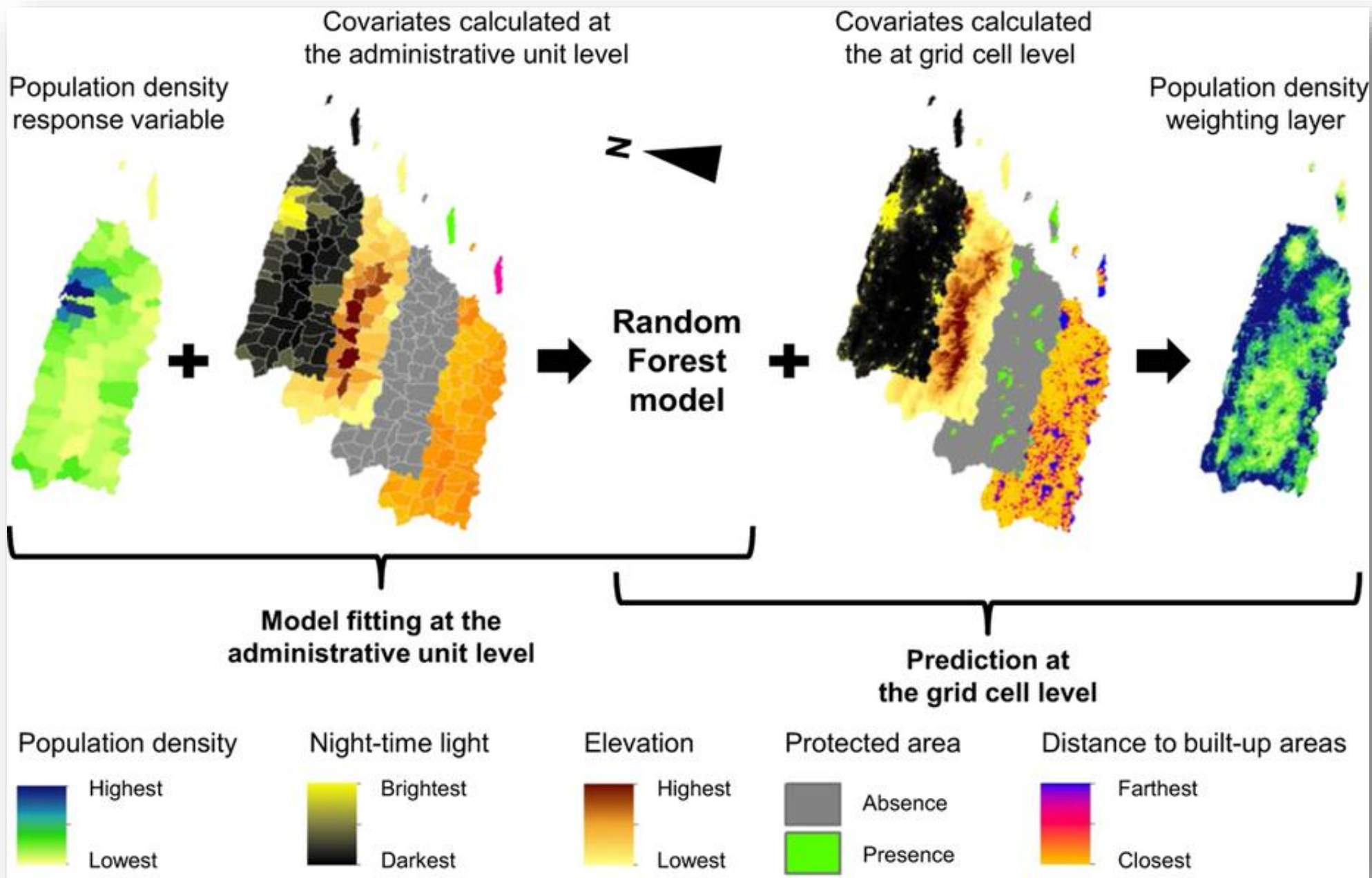
# Mapping population distributions, demographics, dynamics

# Census data disaggregation ('Top down')

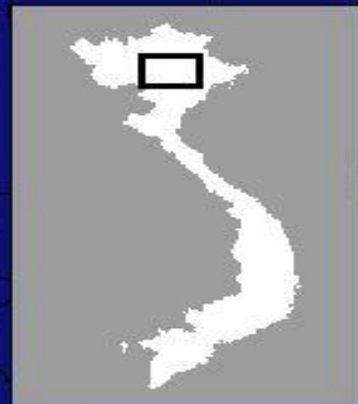


Census counts generally aggregated at coarse, irregular administrative unit level, making integration and comparisons with other data challenging

Integration with satellite/GIS data related to human population distribution patterns to disaggregate counts to regular grids using machine learning

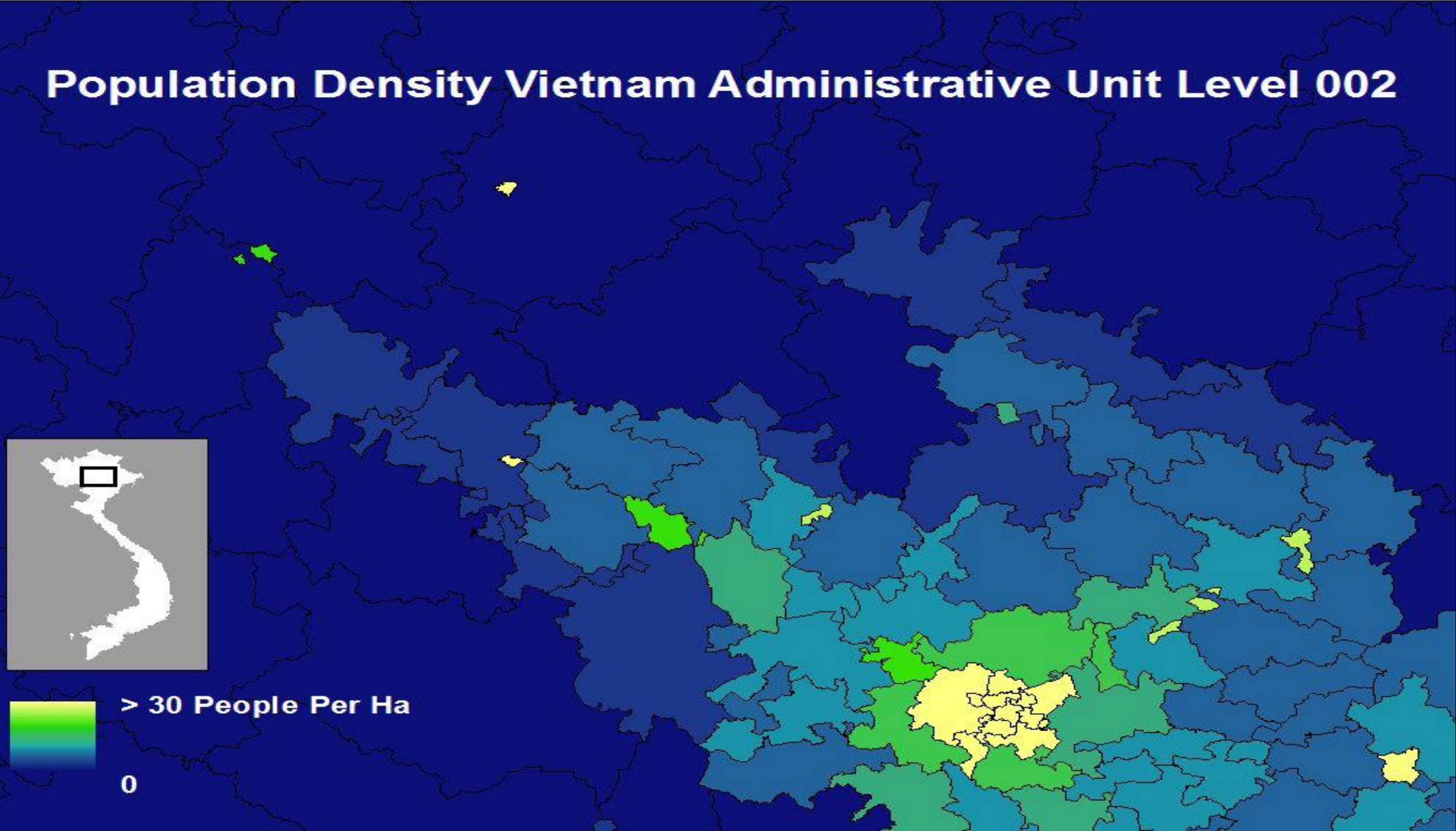


# Population Density Vietnam Administrative Unit Level 002

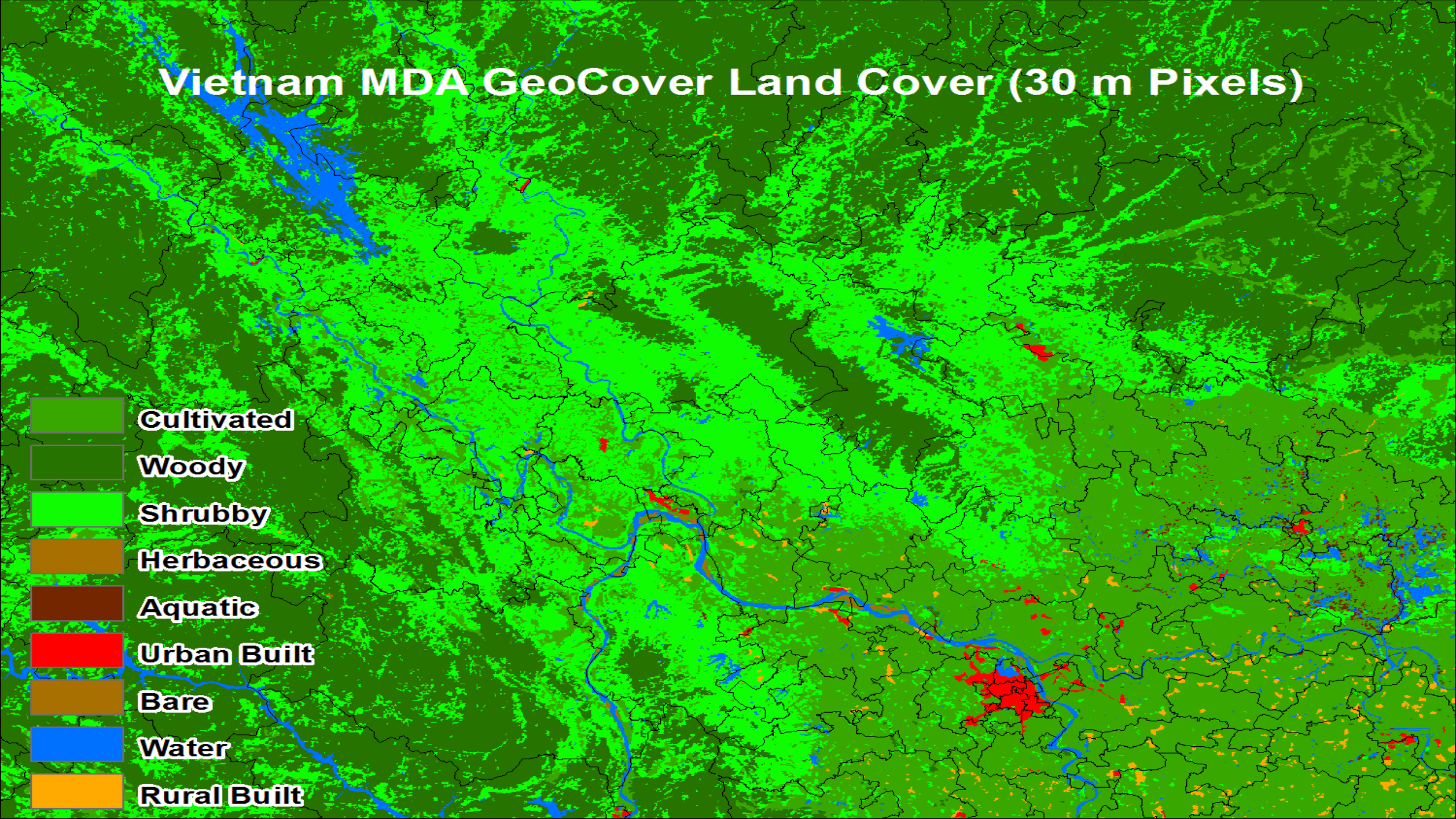
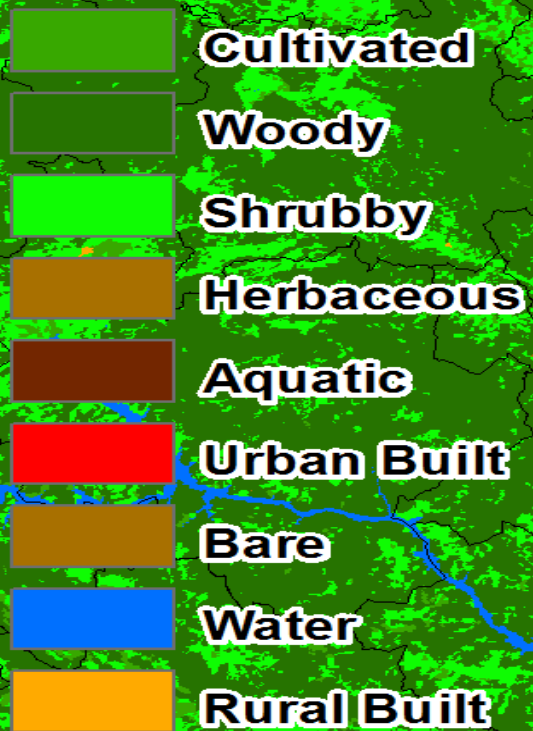


> 30 People Per Ha

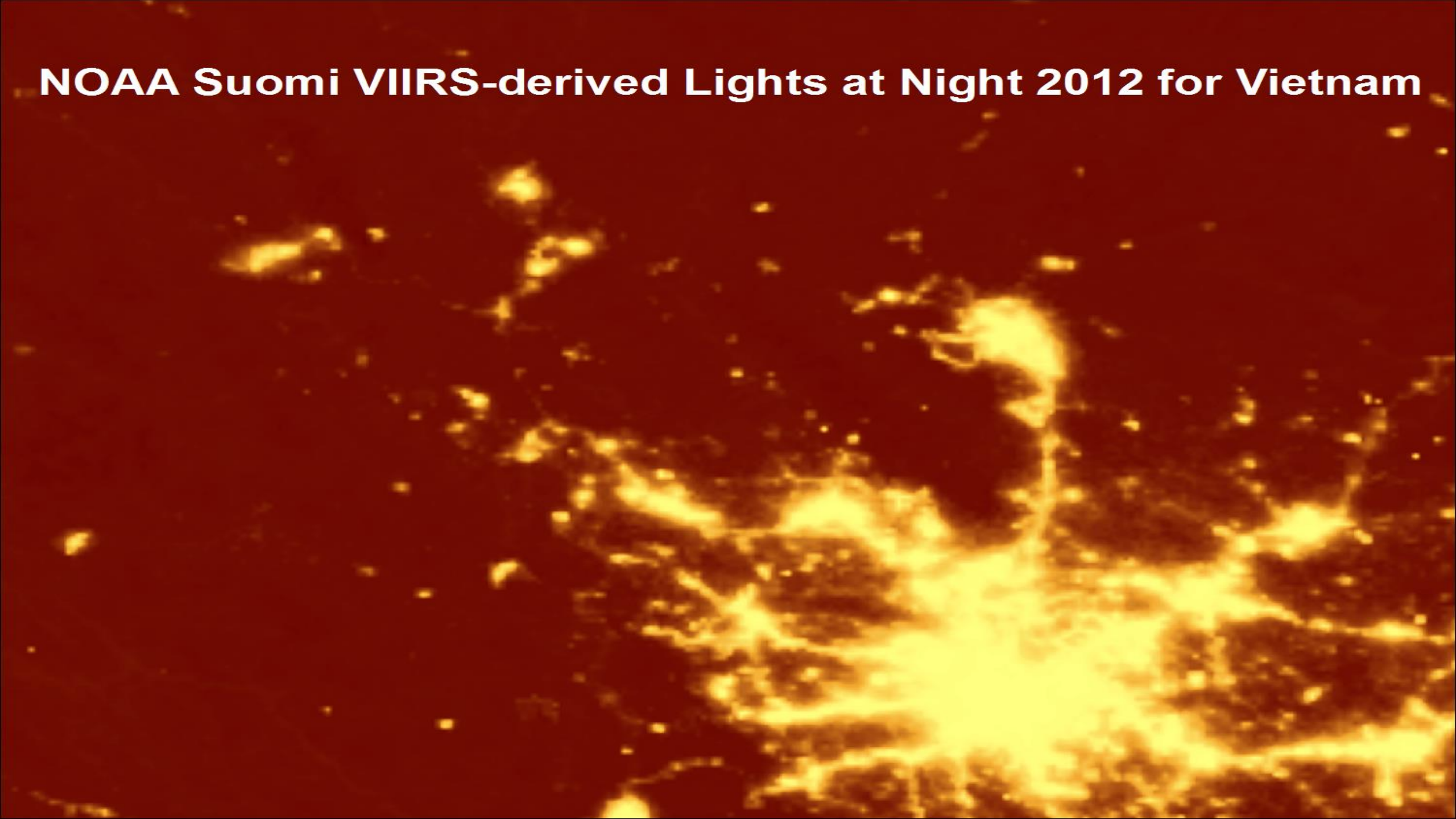
0



# Vietnam MDA GeoCover Land Cover (30 m Pixels)

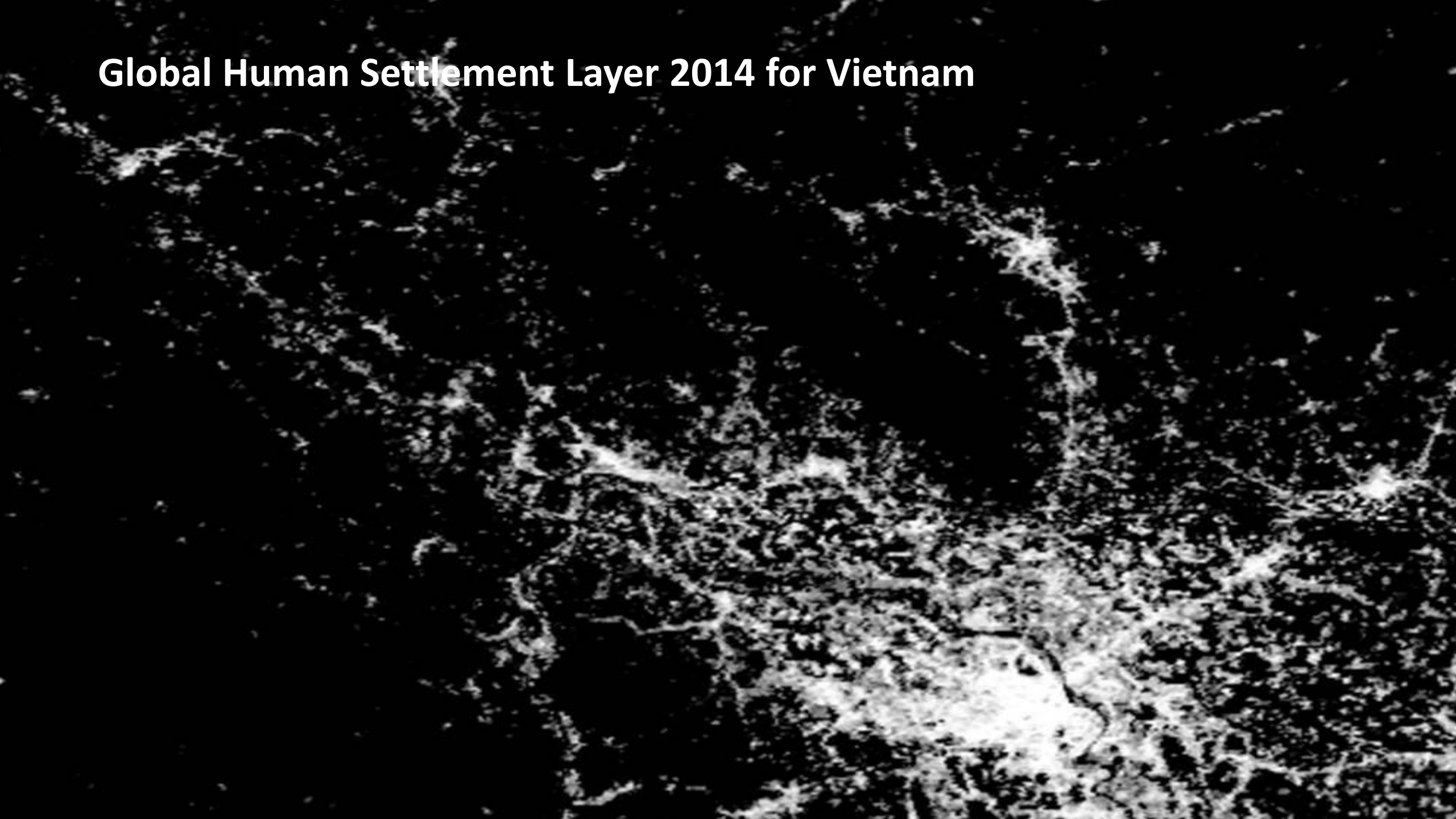


# NOAA Suomi VIIRS-derived Lights at Night 2012 for Vietnam

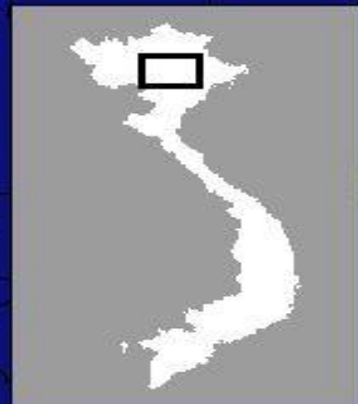




# Global Human Settlement Layer 2014 for Vietnam

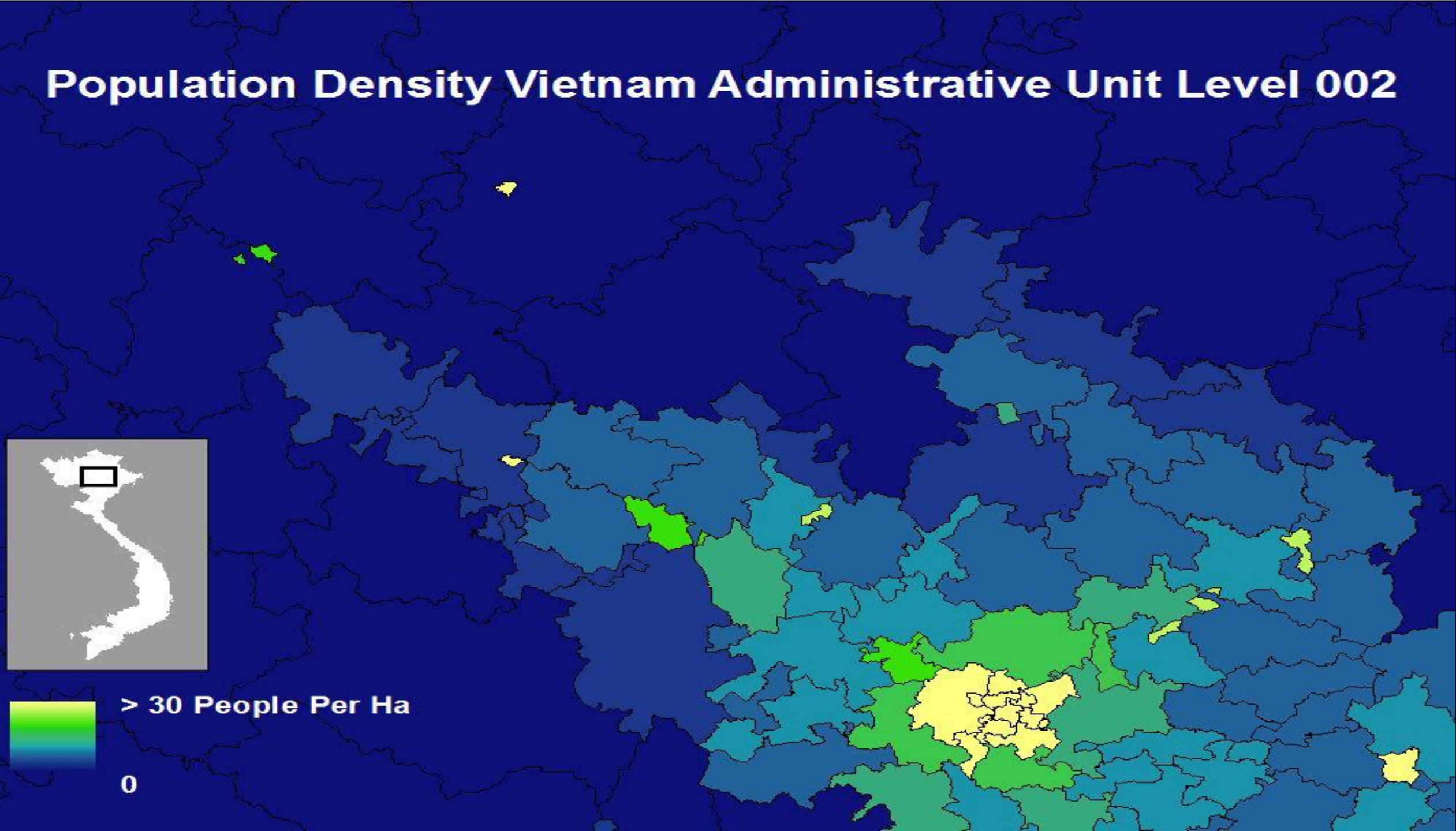


# Population Density Vietnam Administrative Unit Level 002

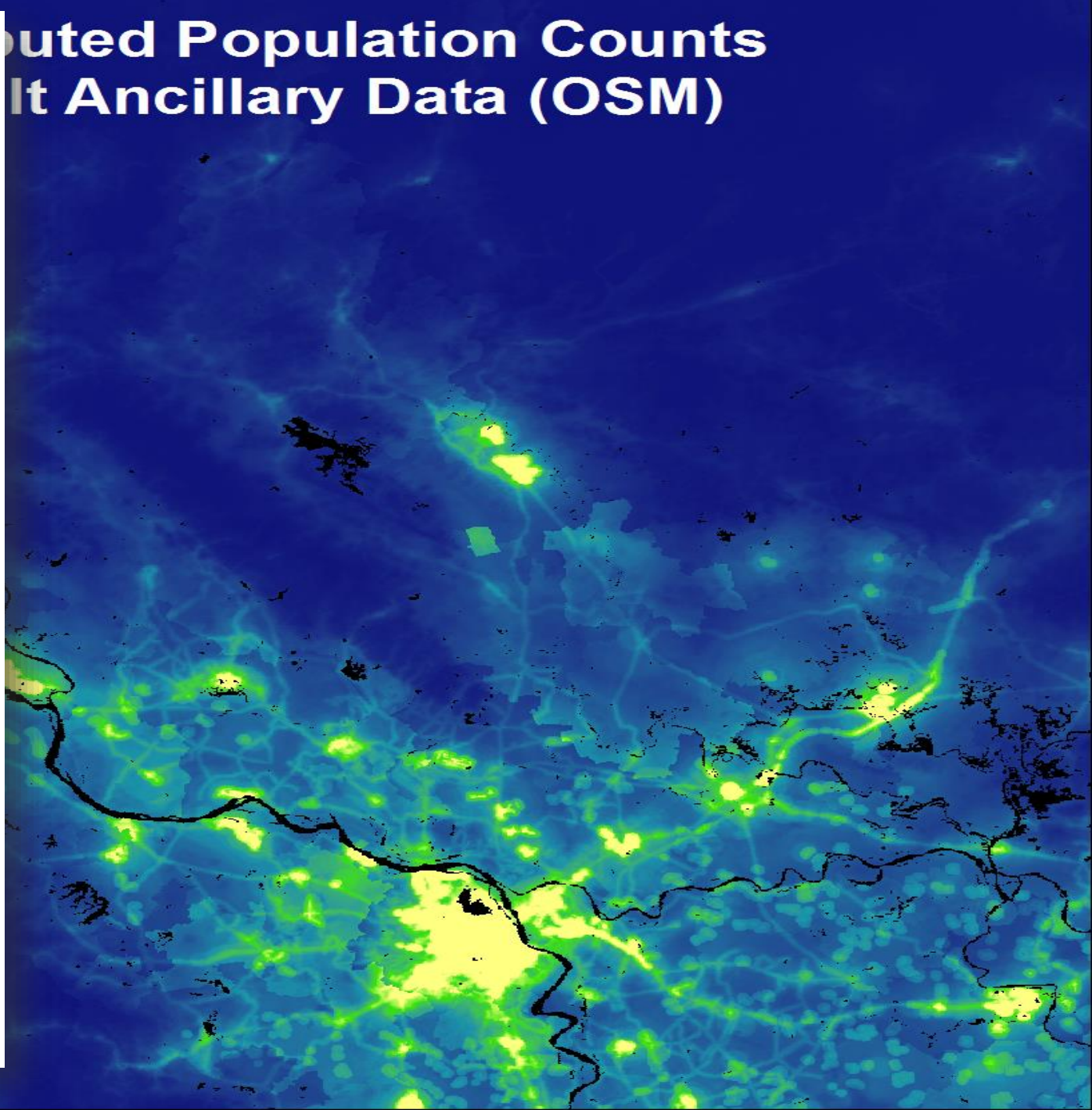
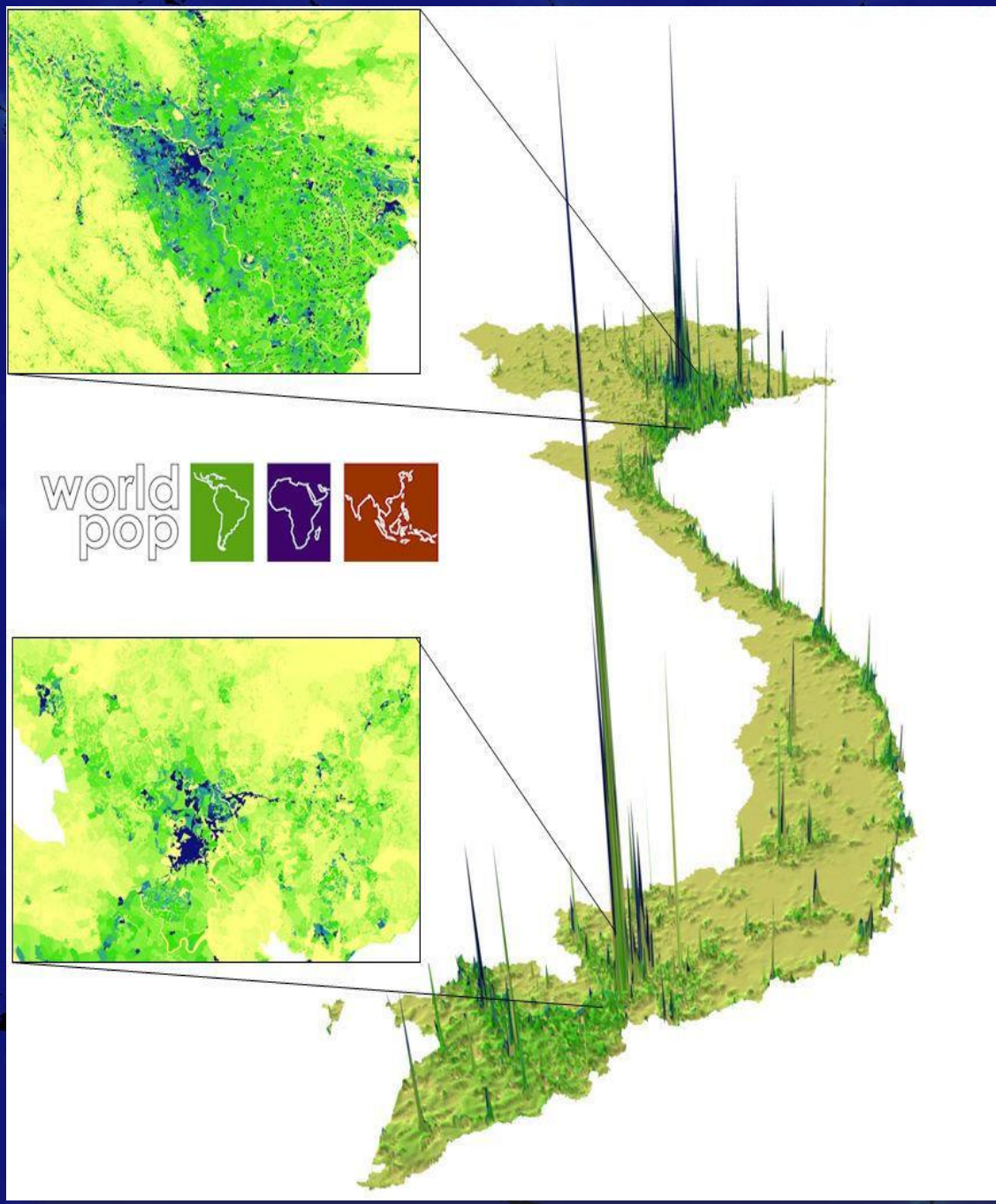


> 30 People Per Ha

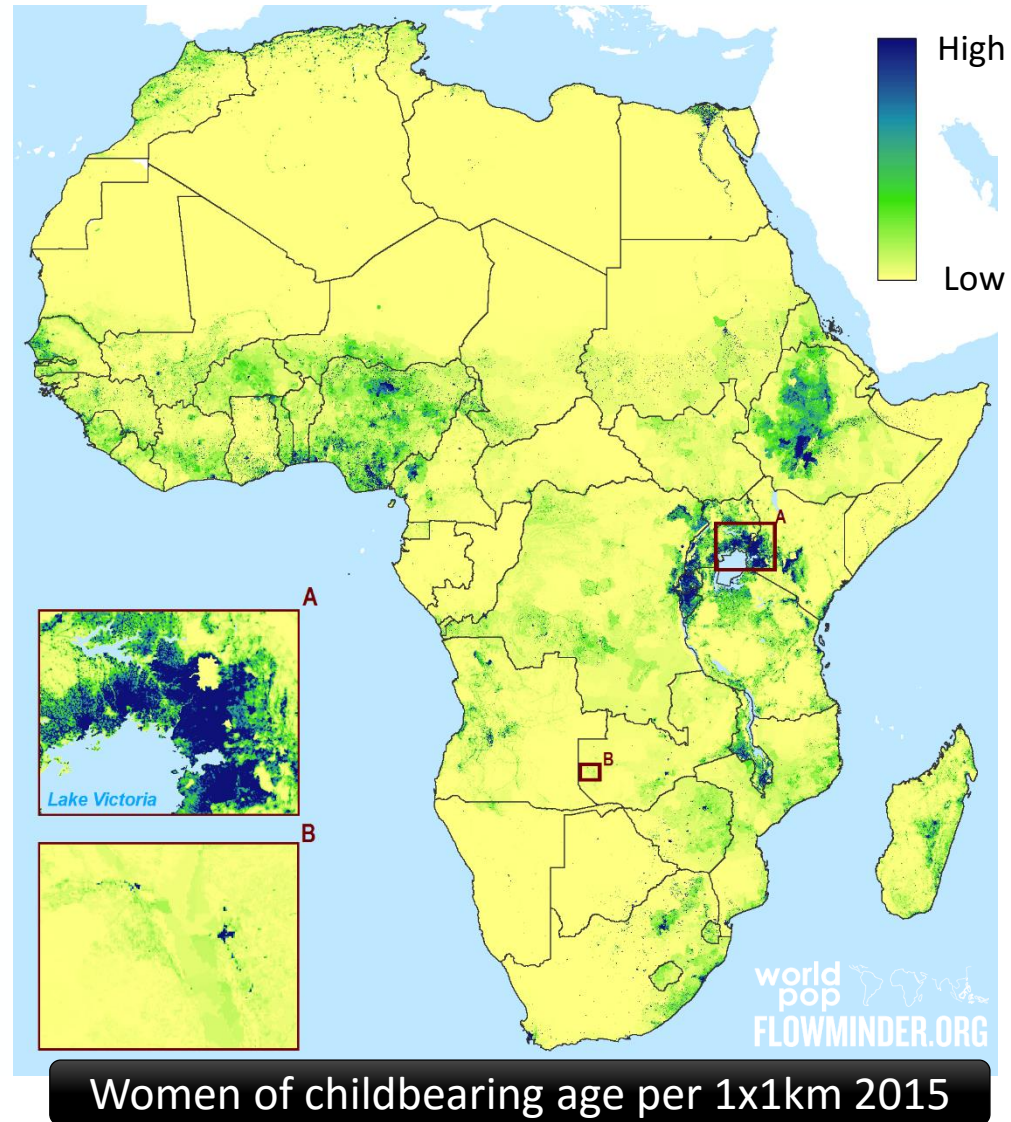
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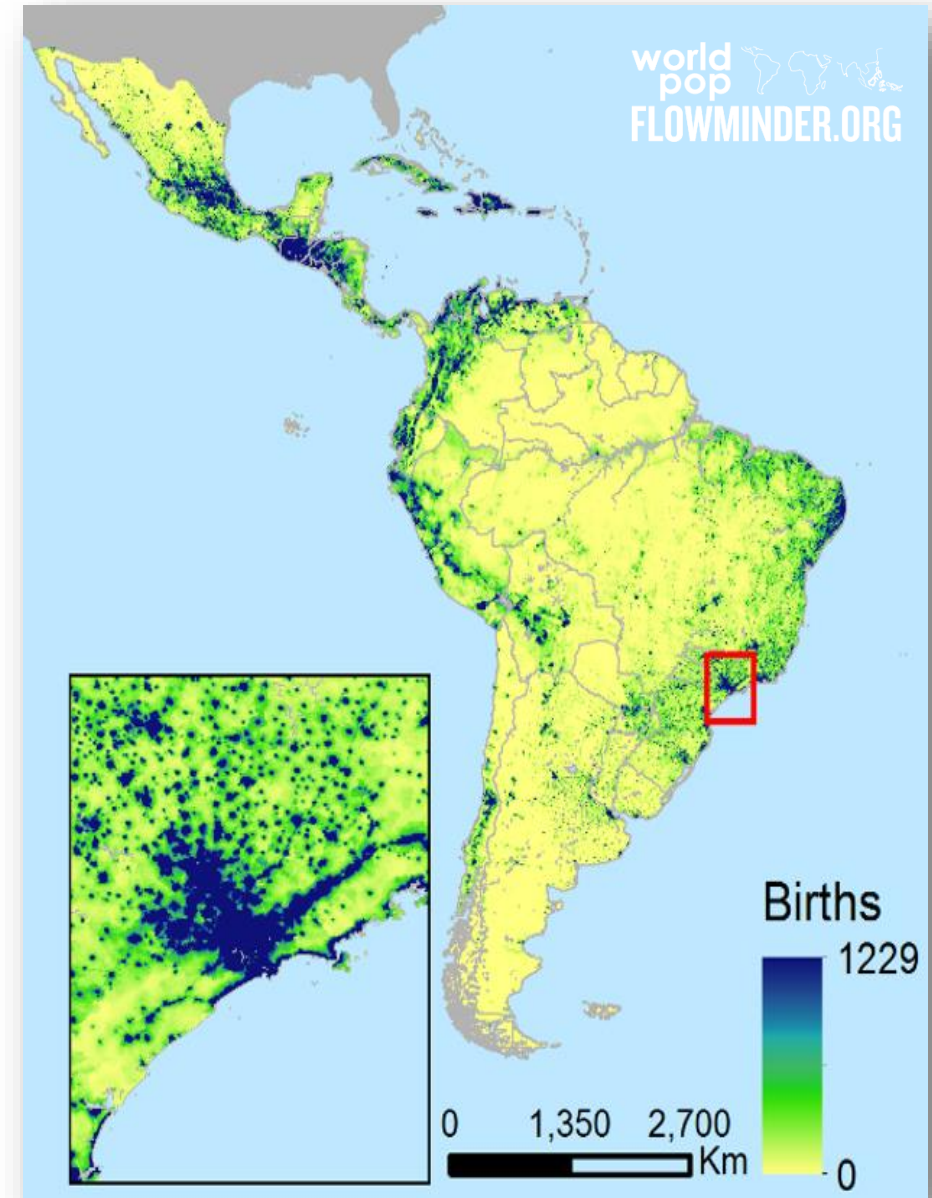
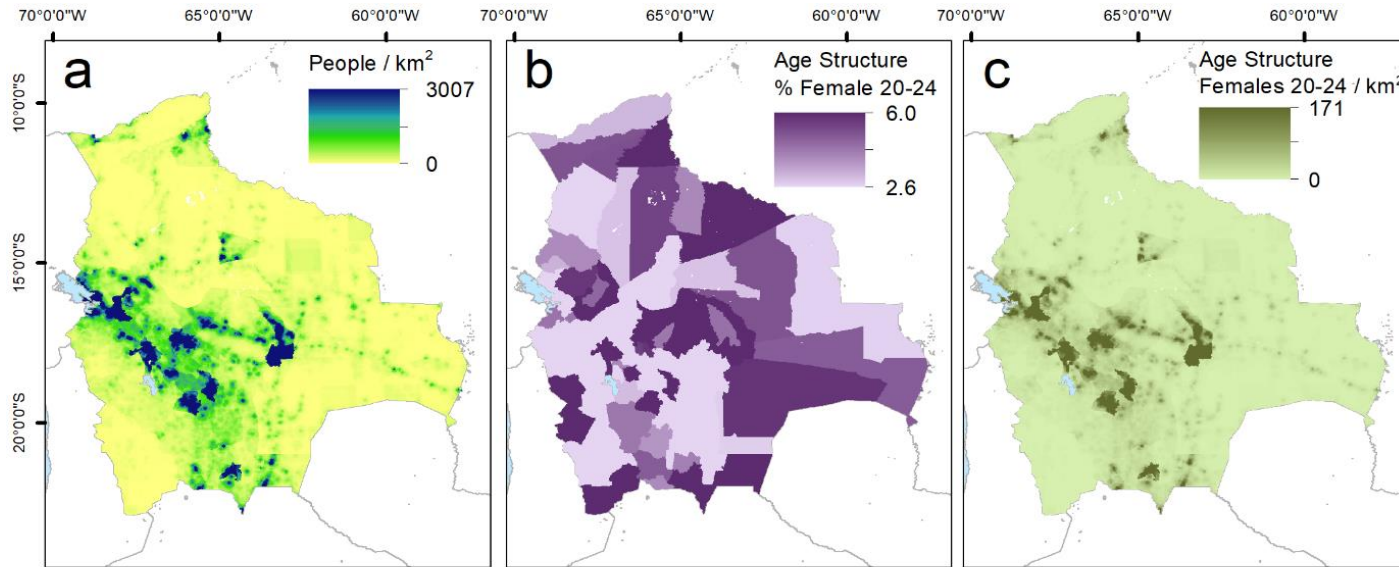
# Computed Population Counts With Ancillary Data (OSM)



# Mapping age structures



# Mapping pregnancies and births



file:///C:/Users/ajt1m11/AppData/Local/Temp/Temp1\_KEN-RF.zip/KEN\_metadata.html

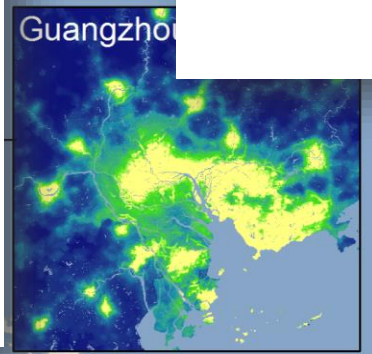
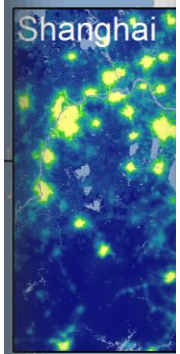
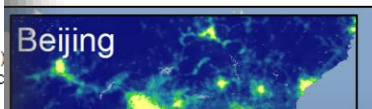
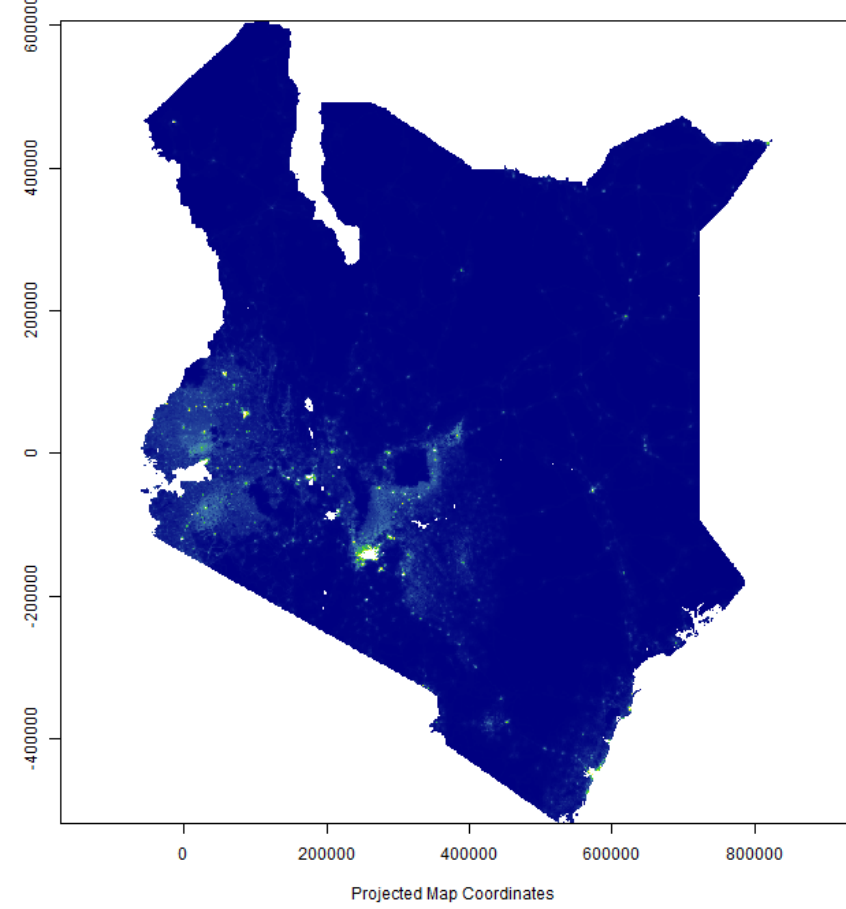
Research Highlights ... Country/Region | C... Grants United Nations Stati... Downloads | Aque... Tw

# Kenya Population Map Metadata Report

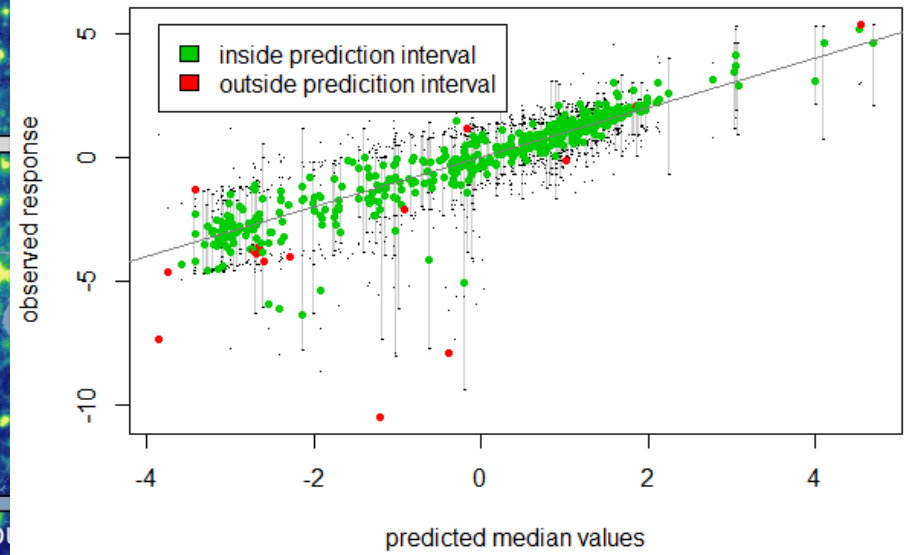
## Prediction Weighting Layer Used in Population Redistribution

The data presented below represent the predicted number of people per ~100 m pixel as estimated using the random forest (RF) each covariate. The prediction weighting layer is used to dasymmetrically redistribute the census counts and project counts to match

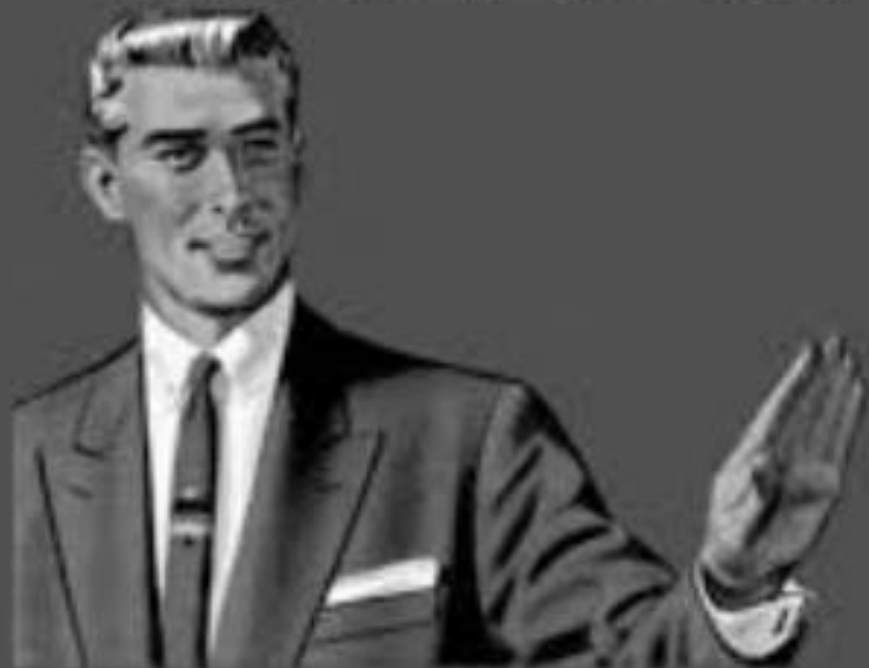
Kenya Prediction Weighting Layer



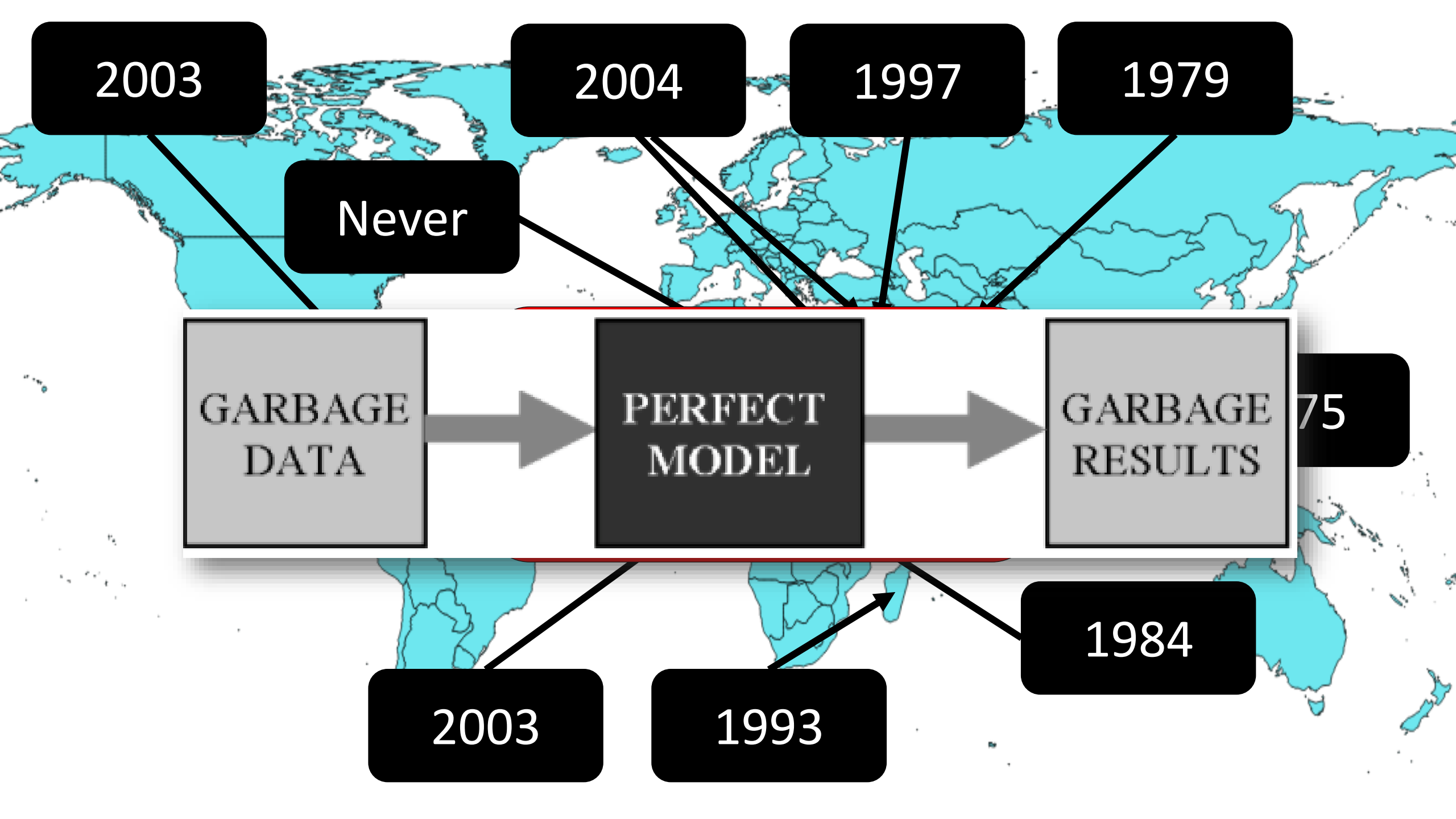
90 % prediction intervals on out-of-bag data



**HOLD UP**



**WAIT A MINUTE**



2003

2004

1997

1979

Never

GARBAGE  
DATA

PERFECT  
MODEL

GARBAGE  
RESULTS

75

2003

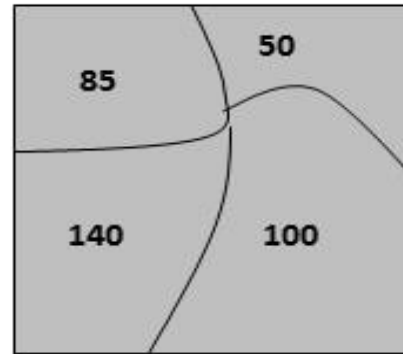
1993

1984

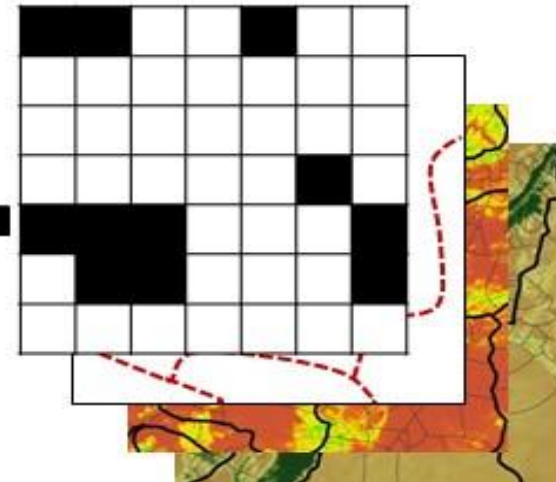


### a) Top down approach

**Census population counts**



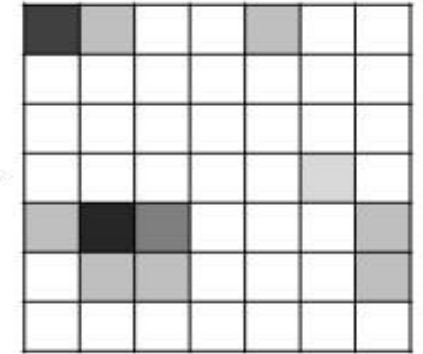
**Geospatial covariates**



**Population disaggregation**

Spatial weighting layer created based on covariates, using dasymetric mapping

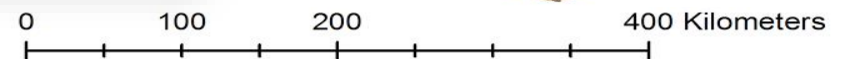
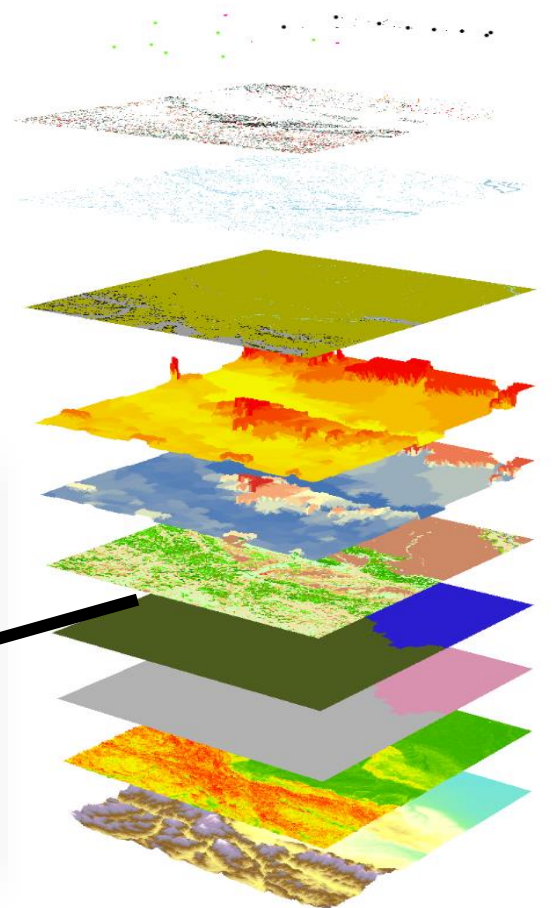
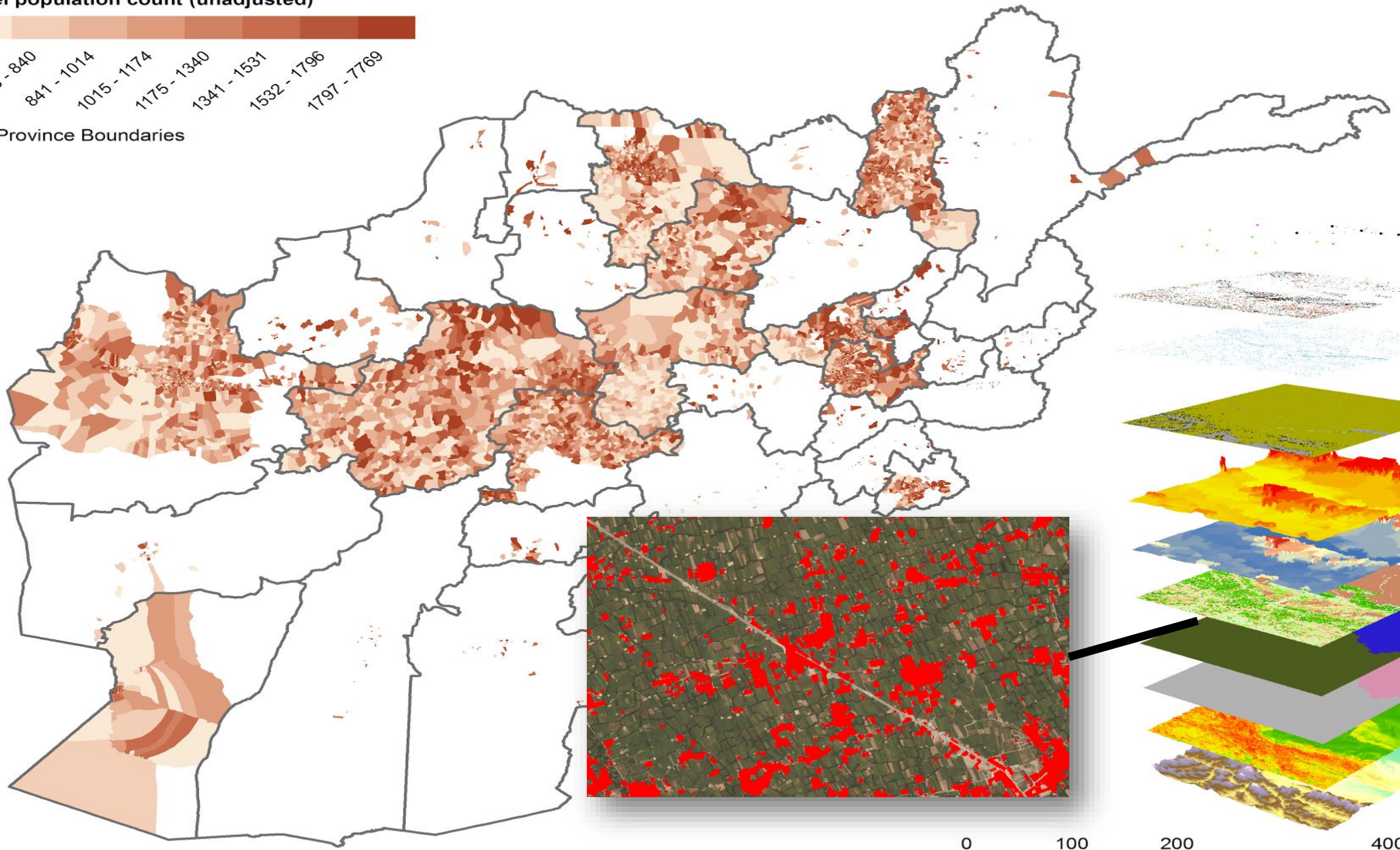
**Gridded population**



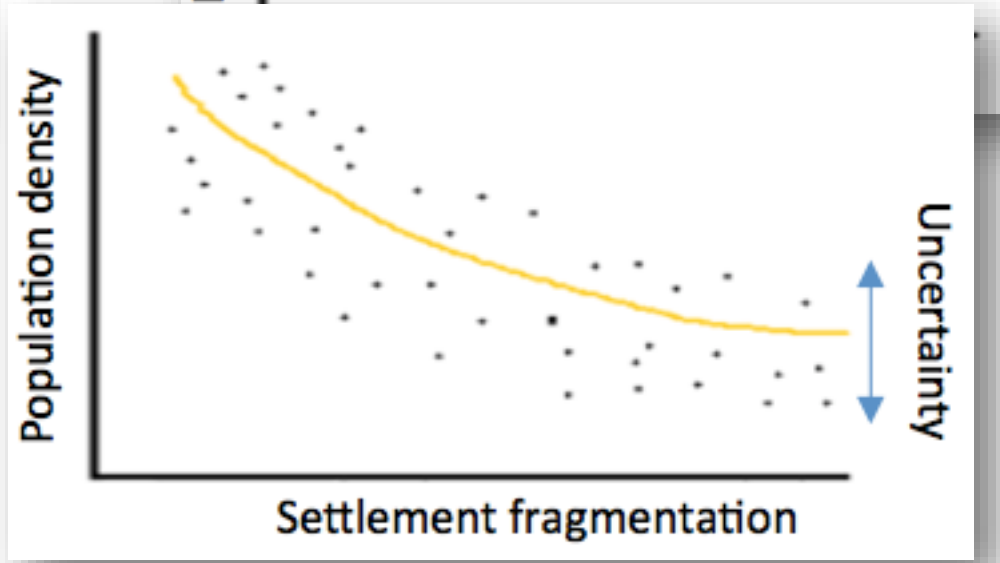
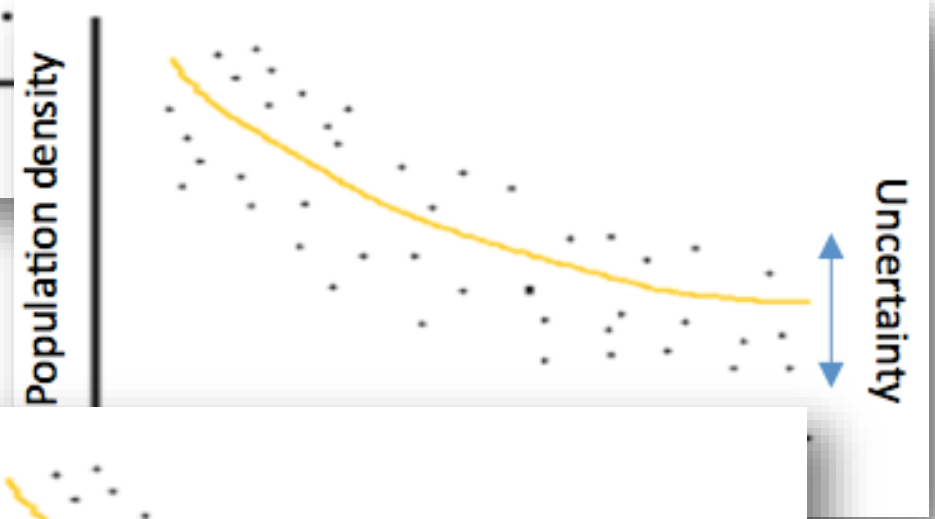
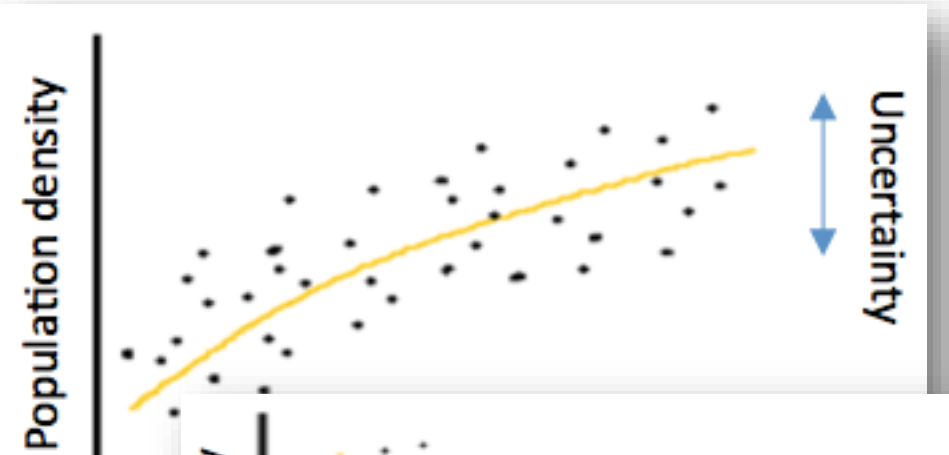
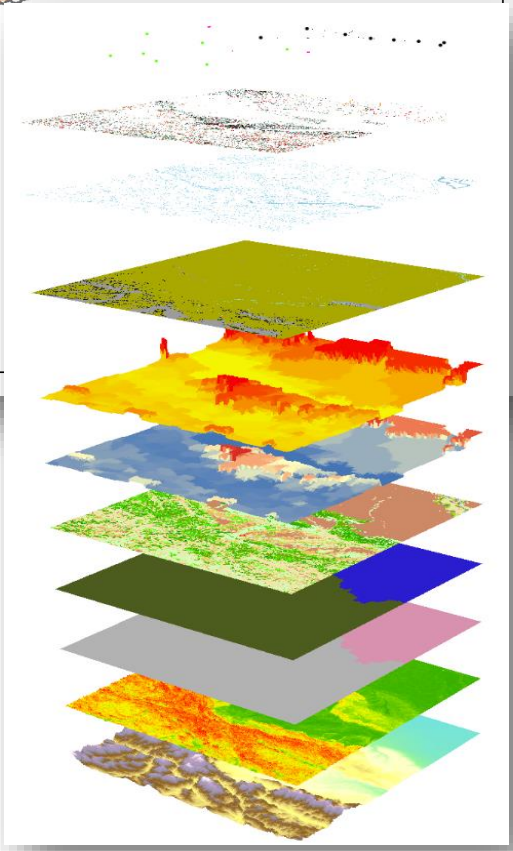
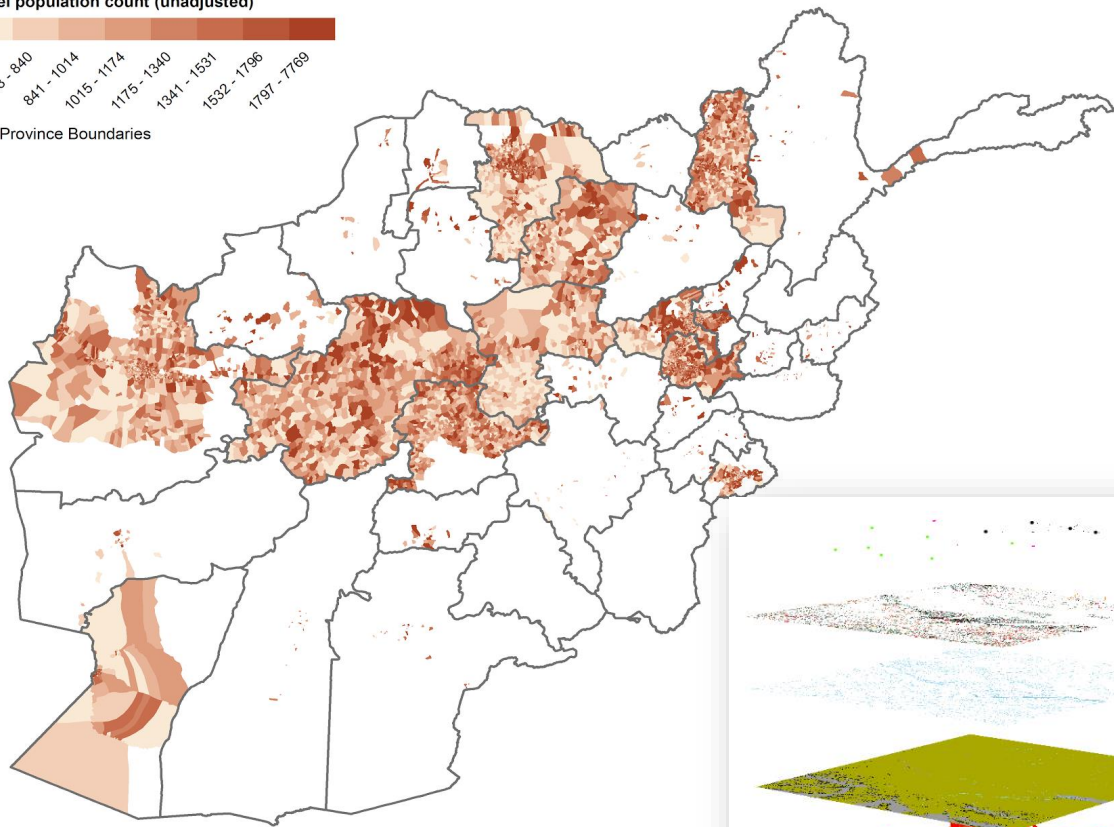
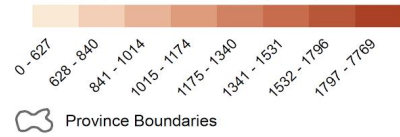
EA-level population count (unadjusted)



Province Boundaries



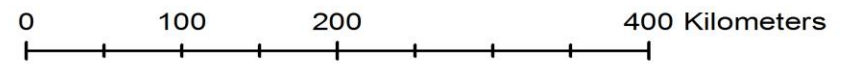
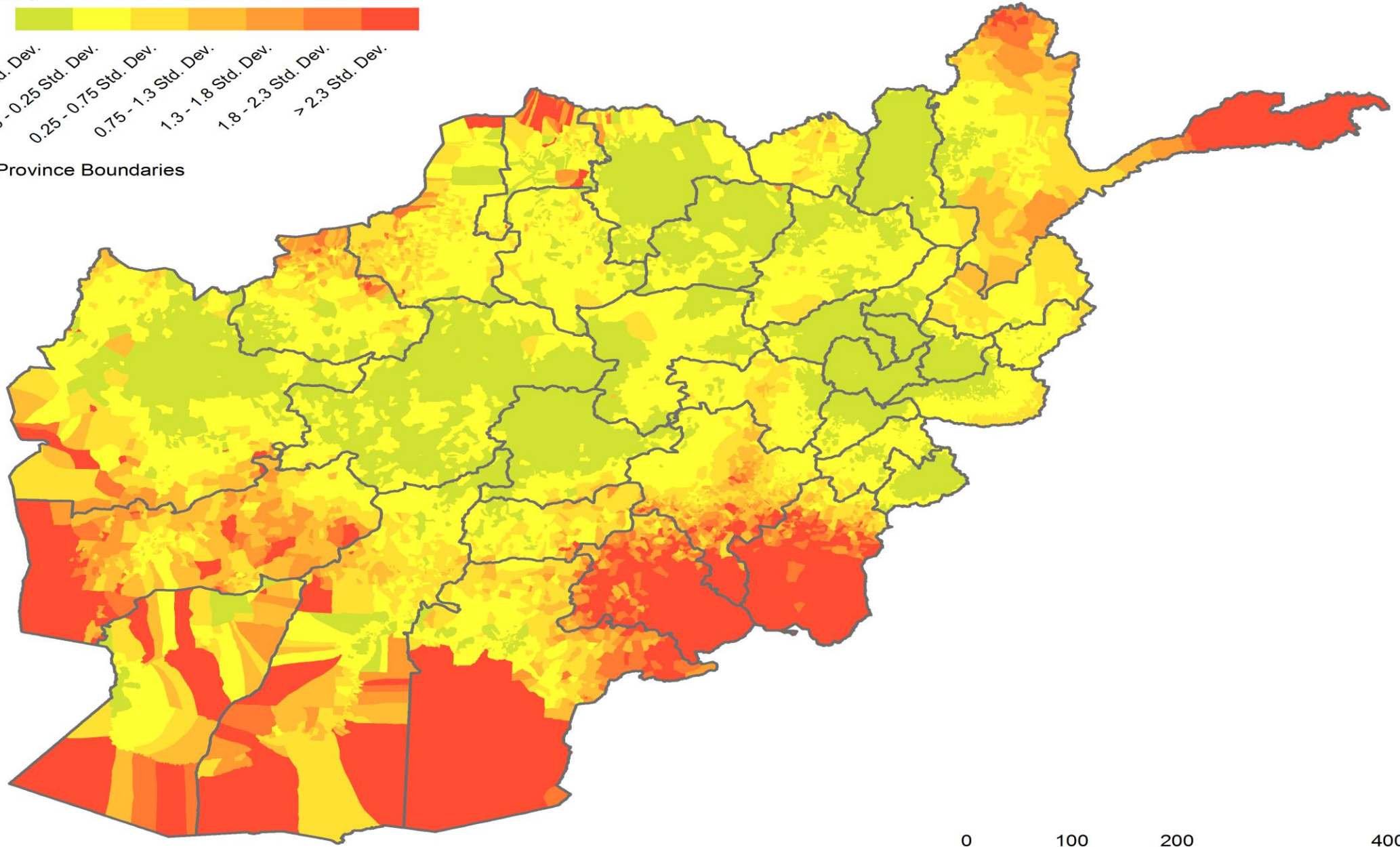
EA-level population count (unadjusted)



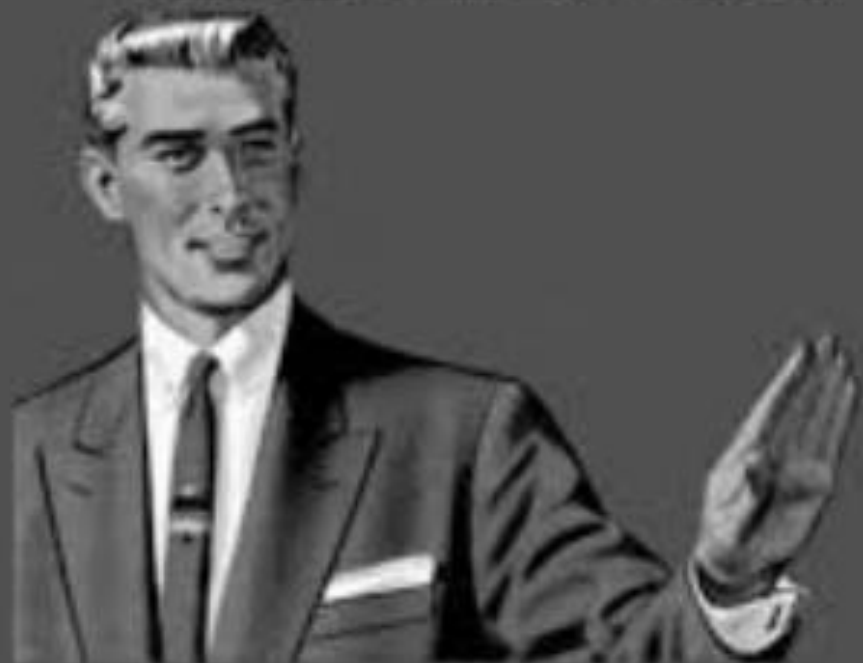
### Uncertainty in EA 2017 Population Estimates



 Province Boundaries



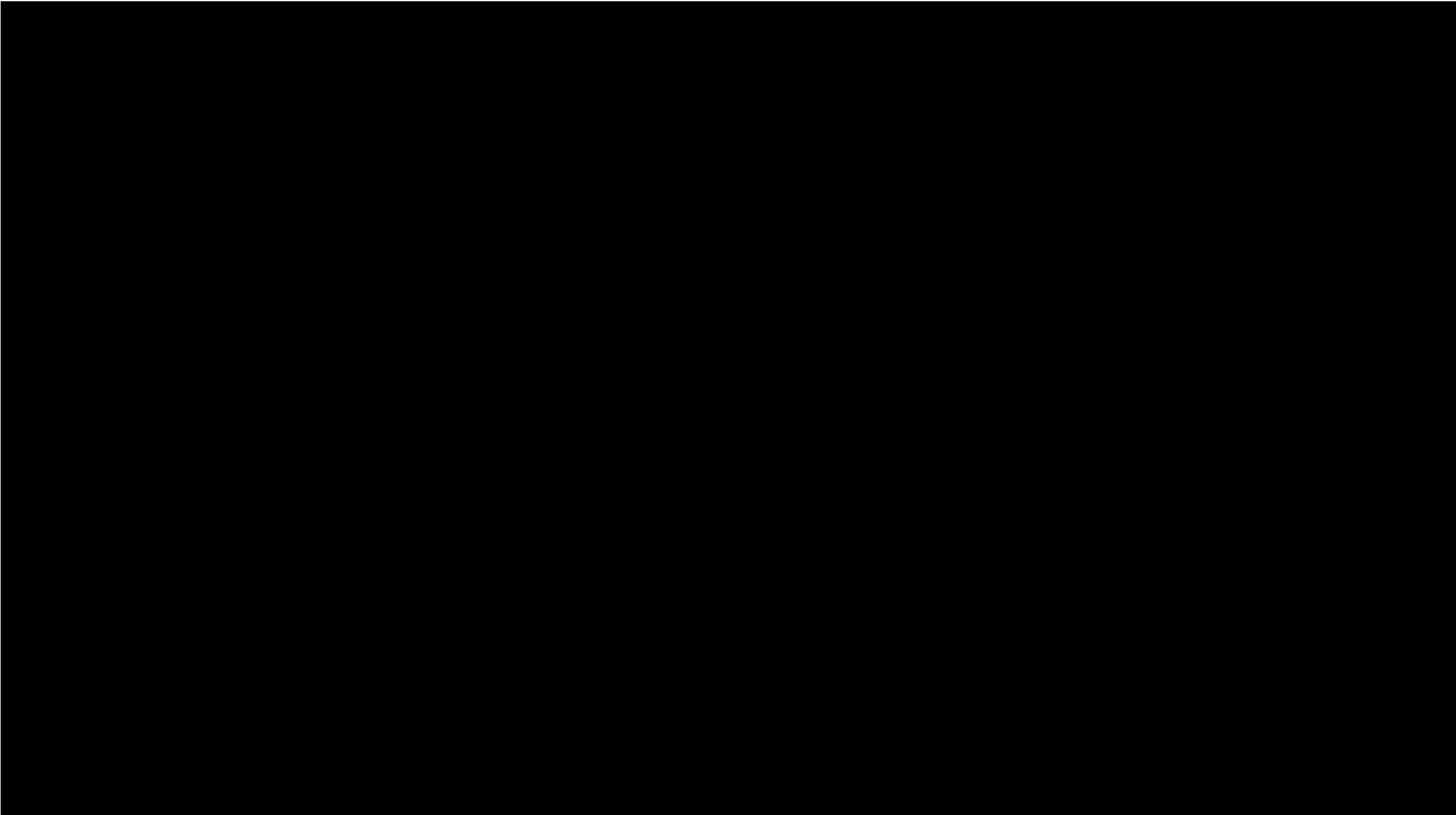
**HOLD UP**

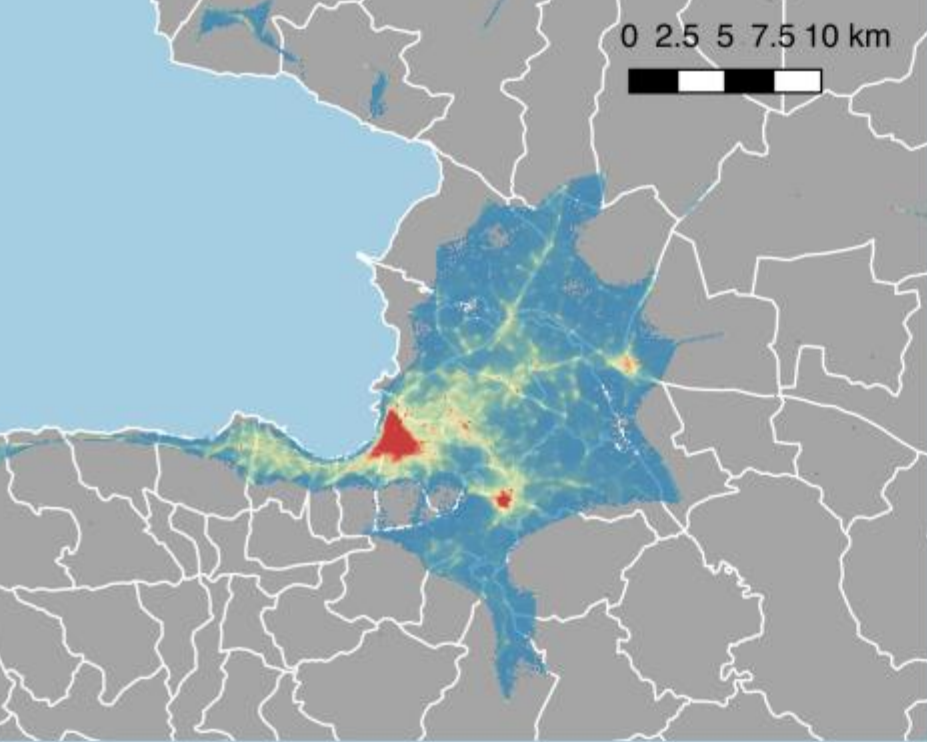


**WAIT A MINUTE**

People don't stay still....







world  
pop  
FLOWMINDER.ORG

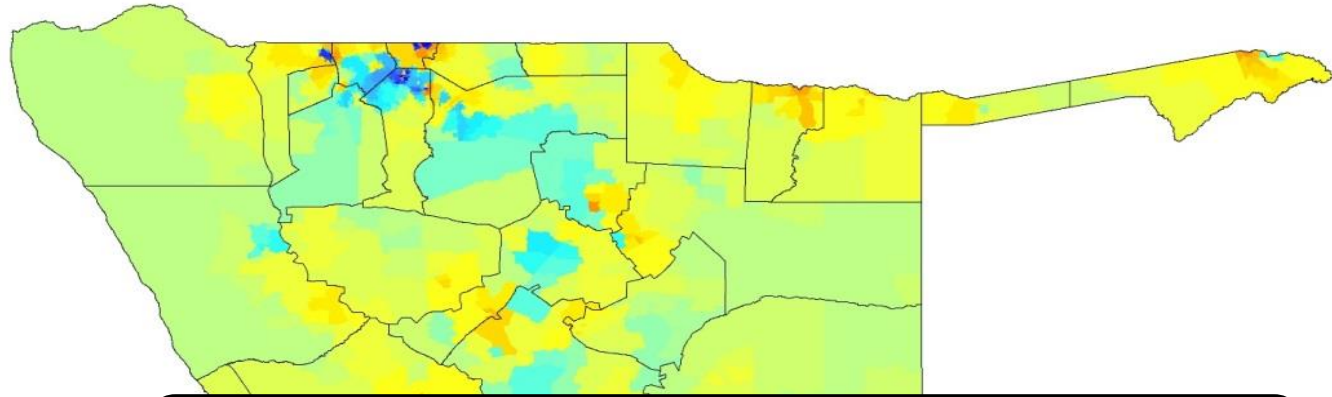


## Daytime Location

### Legend

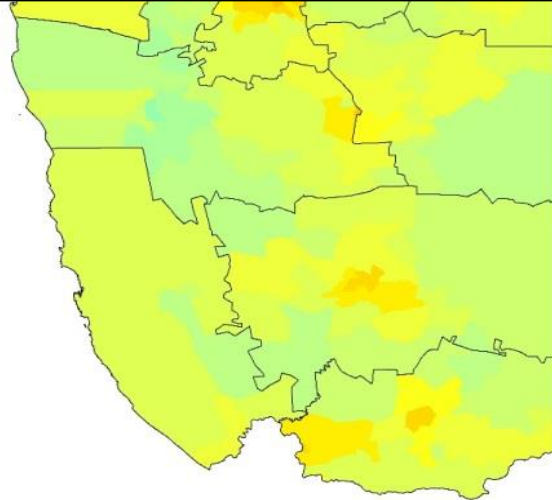
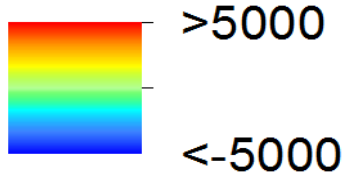
- No Data
- 0.000000
- 100.000000
- 200.000000
- 300.000000
- 400.000000





How is this useful?

Pop density  
change per  
square km



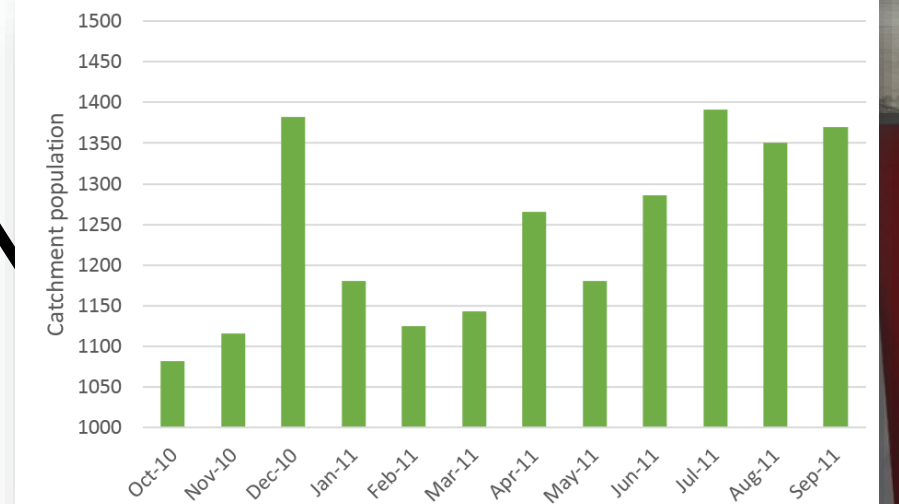
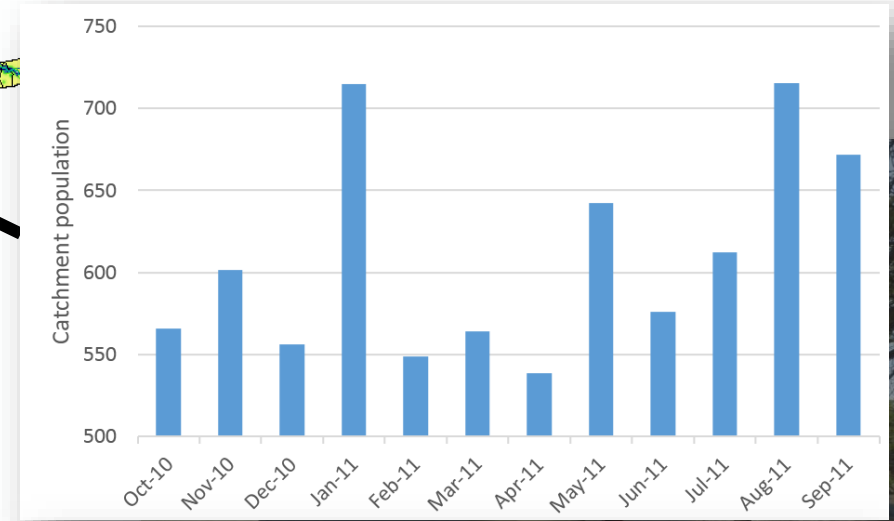
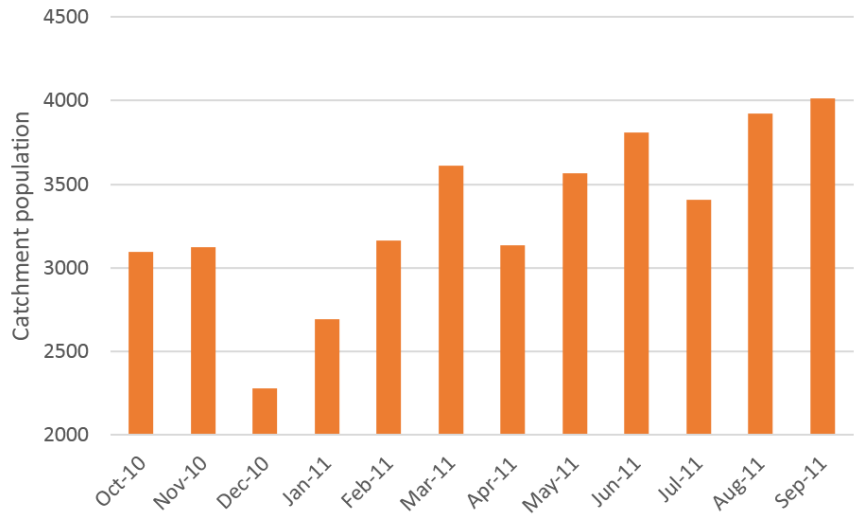
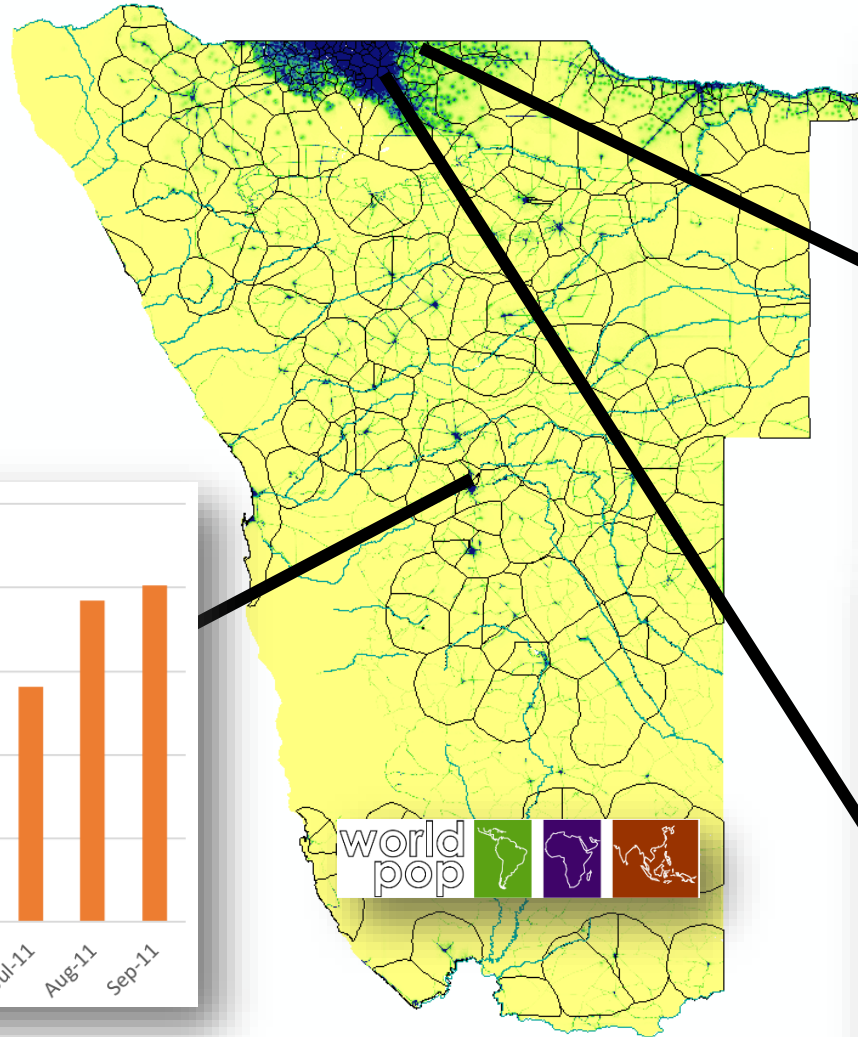
Namibia Pop: 2.3 mill  
MTC active  
subscriptions: 2.1 mill



NOV\_12  
DEC\_12  
JAN\_13  
FEB\_13  
MAR\_13  
APR\_13  
MAY\_13  
JUN\_13  
JUL\_13  
AUG\_13  
SEP\_13



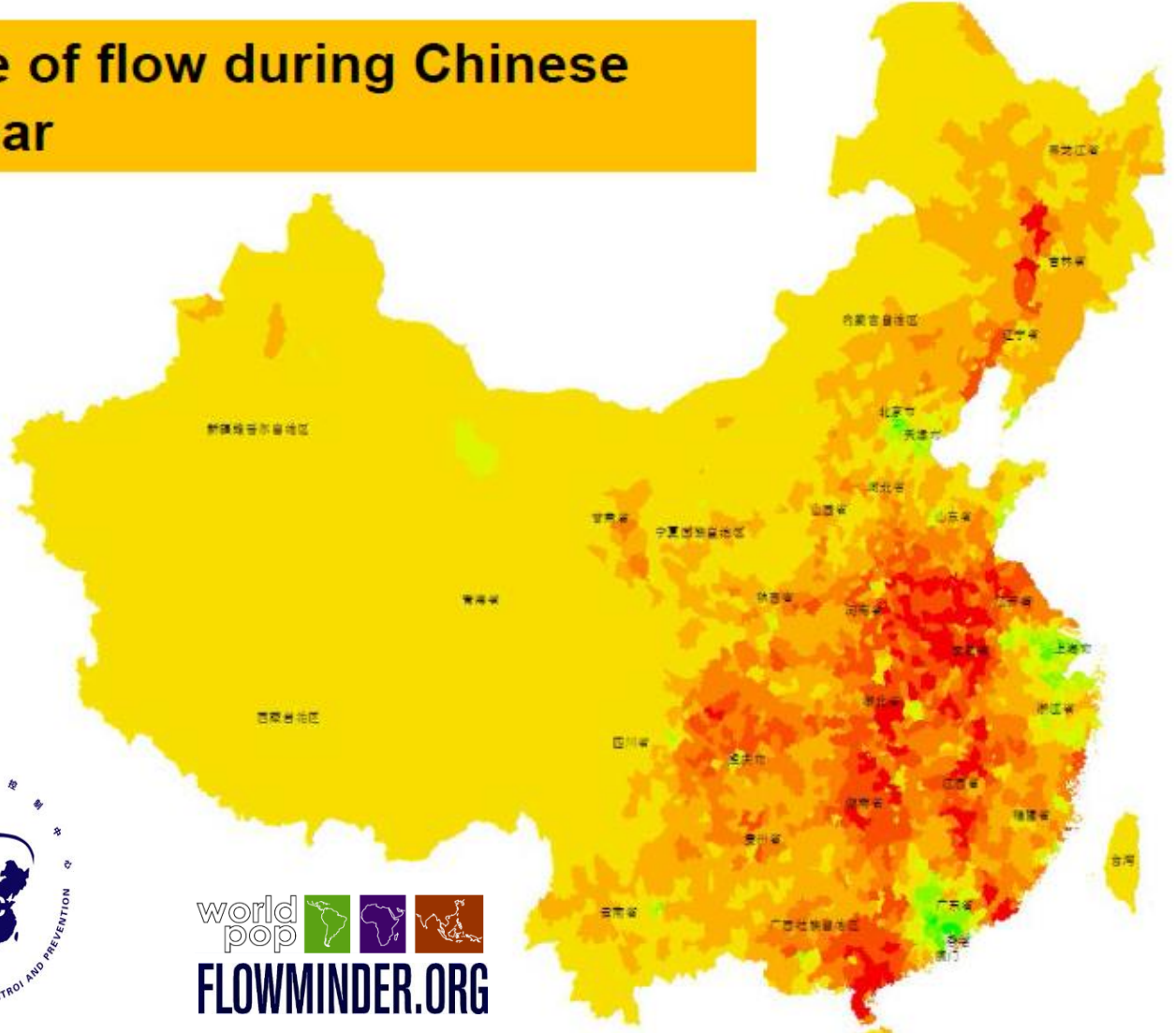
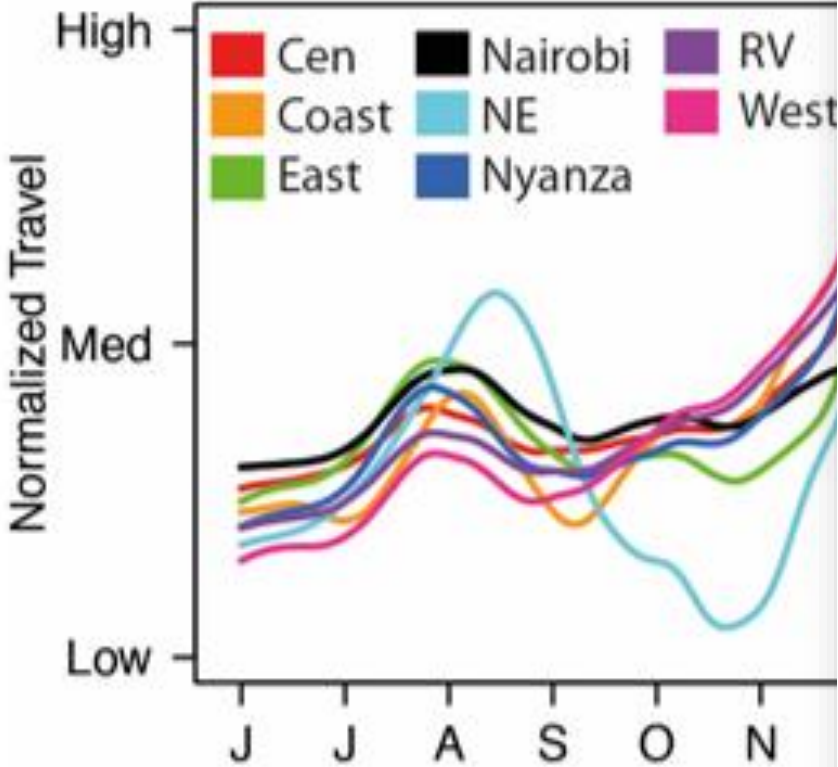
# Dynamic facility catchment populations



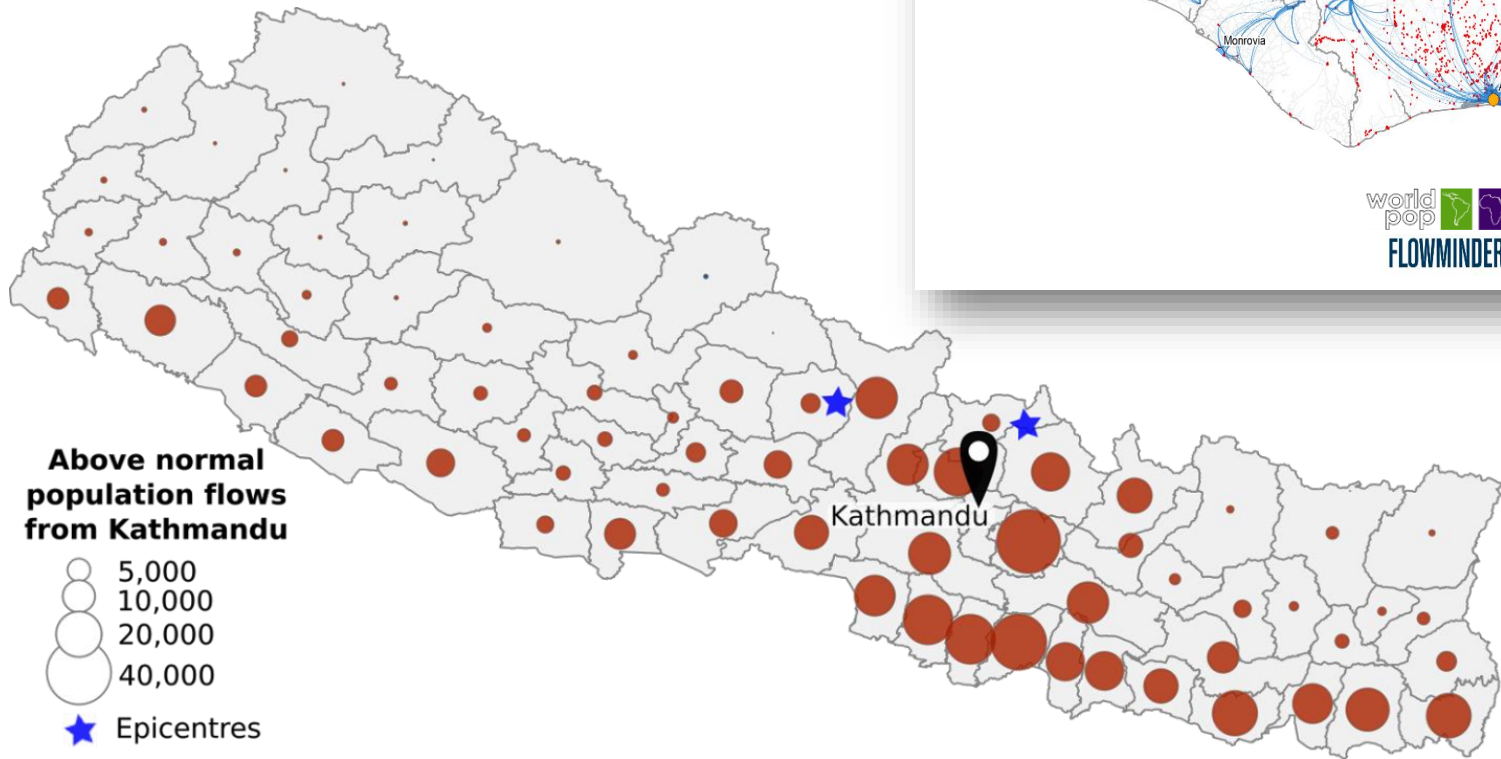
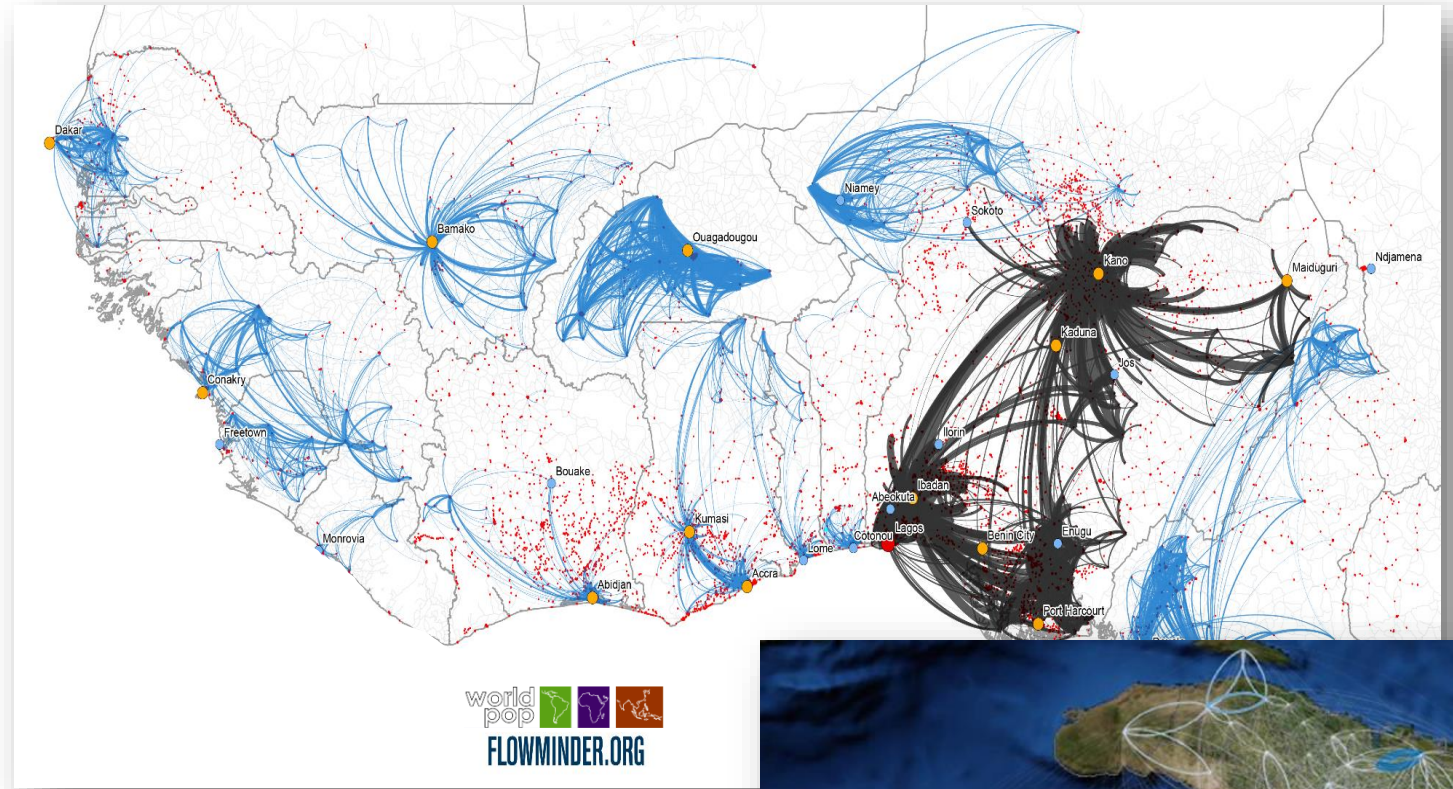
# Population dynamics across scales



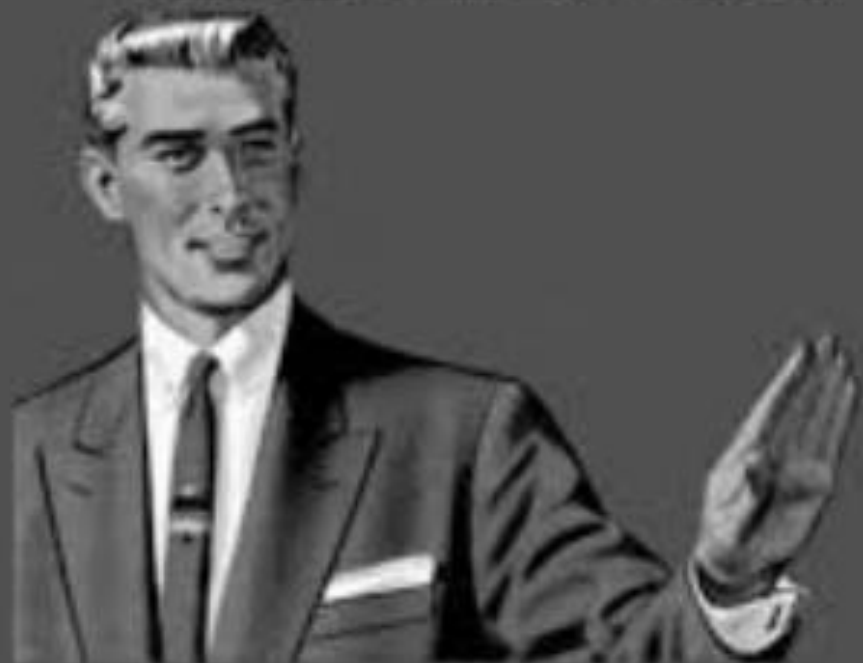
## Change of flow during Chinese New Year



# Crisis response



**HOLD UP**



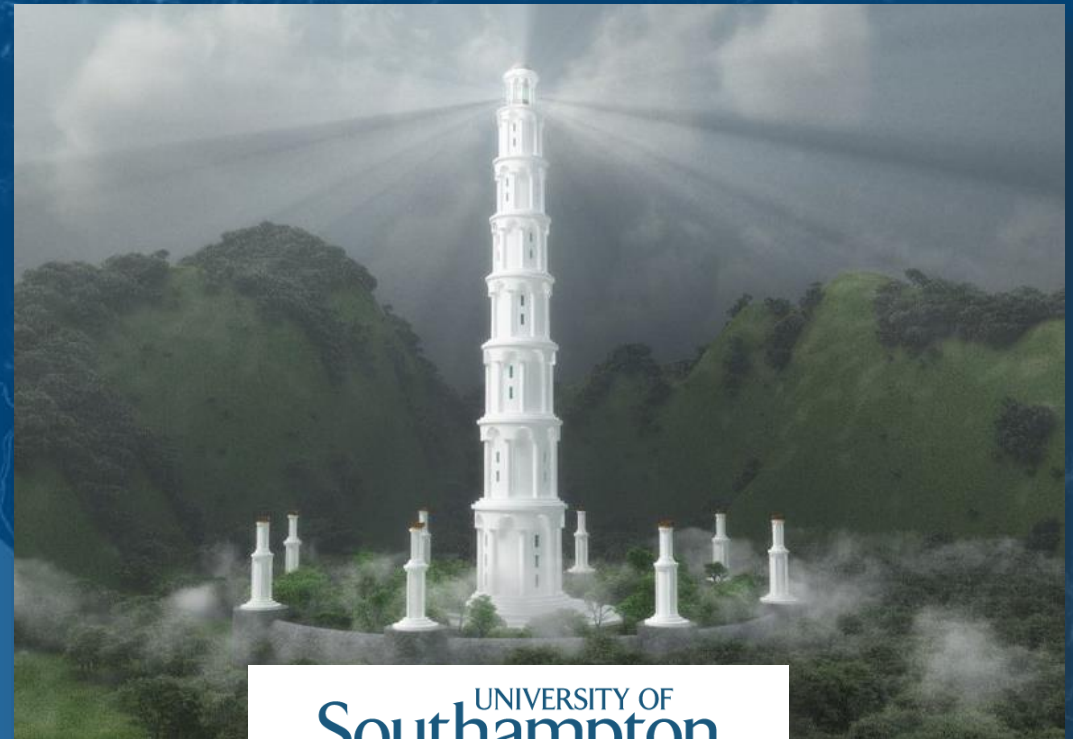
**WAIT A MINUTE**

Maybe these are ridiculous ivory tower academic ideas that will never find use?

**HOLD UP**



**WAIT A MINUTE**

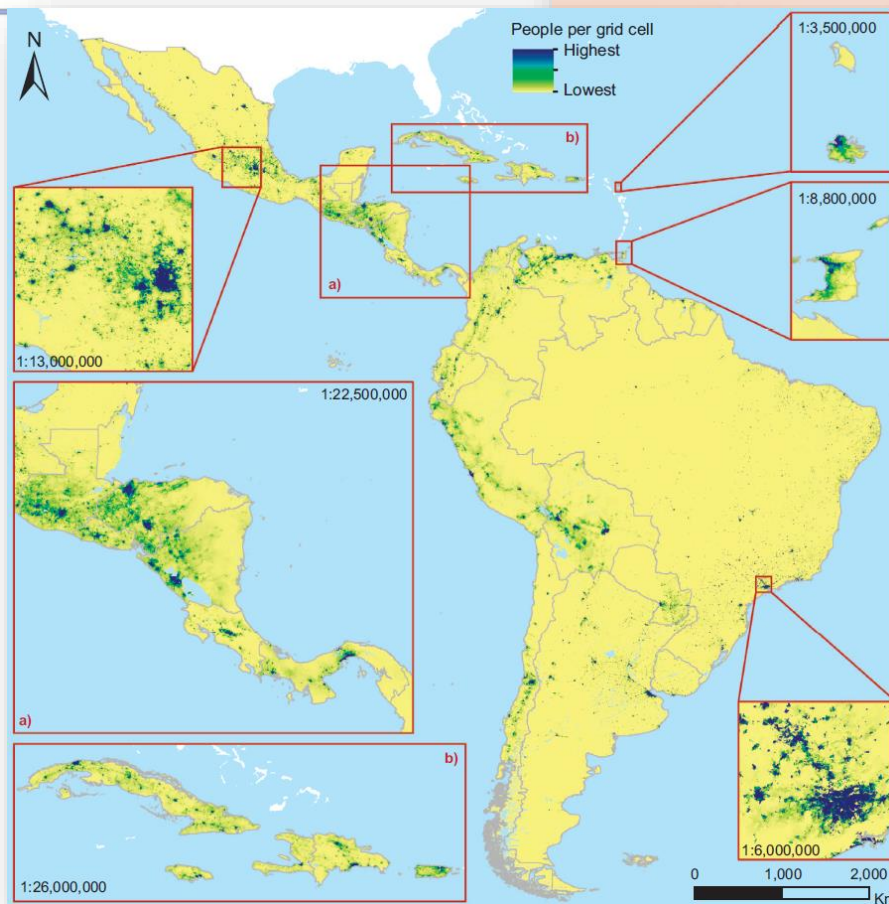


UNIVERSITY OF  
**Southampton**

# UNOSAT Tropical Cyclone IRMA-17. Population exposure analysis in Caribbean 4 September 2017

Population Exposure Analysis  
4 September 2017

Geneva, Switzerland

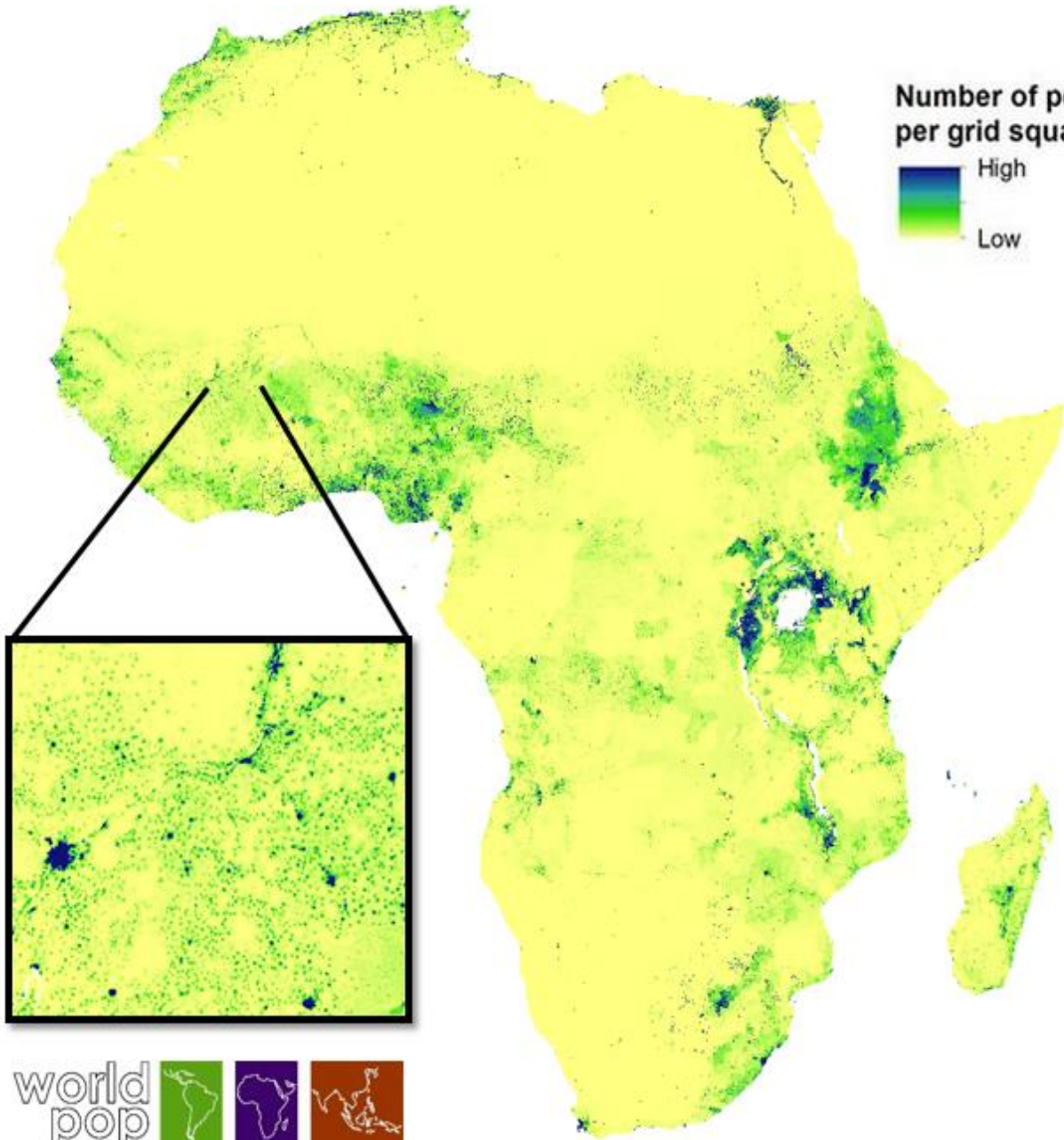
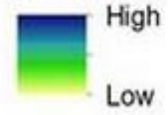


# 2015 LIBYA HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

SEPTEMBER 2015

# WORLD MALARIA REPORT 2017

Number of people  
per grid square





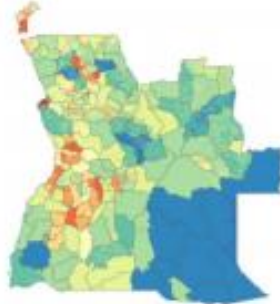
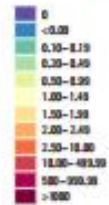
# ANGOLA

In 2015, of an estimated total population of 25.0 million, 57% were living in rural areas and 5.6 million (22%) were women of reproductive age; the total fertility rate was 5.8. By 2030, the population is projected to increase by 57% to 39.4 million. To achieve universal access to sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn and adolescent (SRMNAH) care, health services must respond to 1.8 million pregnancies per annum by 2030. The health system implications include how best to configure and equitably deploy the SRMNAH workforce to cover at least 100.8 million antenatal visits, 18.3 million births and 71.4 million post-partum/postnatal visits between 2015 and 2030.

## WHAT WOMEN AND NEWBORNS NEED (2015)

1,386,000 PREGNANCIES A YEAR = HOW MANY EPISODES OF CARE?

Pregnancies per km<sup>2</sup> grid cell (2015)



## WORKFORCE AVAILABILITY (2015)

Country classification of staff working in SRMNAH

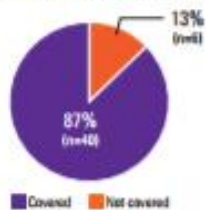
Time spent on SRMNAH %

Country classification of staff working in SRMNAH	Time spent on SRMNAH %
Midwives	NA
Midwives, auxiliary	NA
Nurse-midwives	-
Nurses	-
Nurses or nurse-midwives, auxiliary	NA
Non-physician clinicians	NA
Physicians, generalists	-
Obstetricians & gynaecologists	-



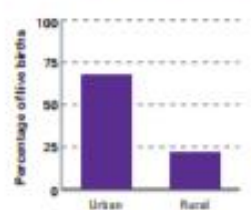
## FINANCIAL ACCESSIBILITY

Percentage of 46 RMNH Essential Interventions included in minimum health benefits package, 2015



## GEOGRAPHICAL ACCESSIBILITY

Percentage of live births with a skilled birth attendant (SBA)<sup>a</sup>



## MIDWIFERY EDUCATION<sup>a</sup>

Minimum high-school requirement to start training	Grade 12+
Years of study required to qualify	4.5
Standardized curriculum? Year of last update	Yes, in process
Minimum number of supervised births in curriculum	20
Number of 2015 graduates/as % of all practising midwives	-/-
% of graduates employed in SRMNAH within one year	-%

## MIDWIFERY REGULATION

Legislation exists recognizing midwifery as an autonomous profession	No
A recognized definition of a professional midwife exists	Yes
A government body regulates midwifery practice	Yes
A license is required to practise midwifery	Yes
A live registry of licensed midwives exists	Yes
Number of EmDNC basic signal functions that midwives are allowed to practise (out of a possible 7)	5
Midwives allowed to provide injectable contraceptives/intrauterine devices	Yes/Yes

## PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS<sup>a</sup>

Year of creation of professional associations	2002
Roles performed by professional associations:	
Continuing professional development	Yes
Advising or representing members accused of misconduct	Yes
Advising members on quality standards for SRMNAH care	Yes
Advising the Government on policy documents related to SRMNAH	Yes
Negotiating work or salary issues with the Government	No

NA = not applicable; - = missing data

## 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



## THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S MIDWIFERY 2014

# A UNIVERSAL PATHWAY. A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO HEALTH

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND  
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL OFFICE  
2017

## THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S MIDWIFERY

# ANALYSIS OF THE SEXUAL, REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH WORKFORCE IN EAST & SOUTHERN AFRICA

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH | PREGNANCY | CHILDBIRTH | POSTNATAL



# Outflow of people : compared to pre-hurricane

Map to show

- Base map
- Hurrican Max Wind Speed

Transparency of Flow map

0 0.5 1

Date

2016-07-07 2016-10-12 2016-12-03

Direction of the flow

Outflow

Normalisation

- Compared to pre hurricane
- % of the population



## Haiti: Hurricane Matthew

Estimated Population Movements as of 22 November 2016

Flowminder Foundation - Digicel Haiti - World Food Programme

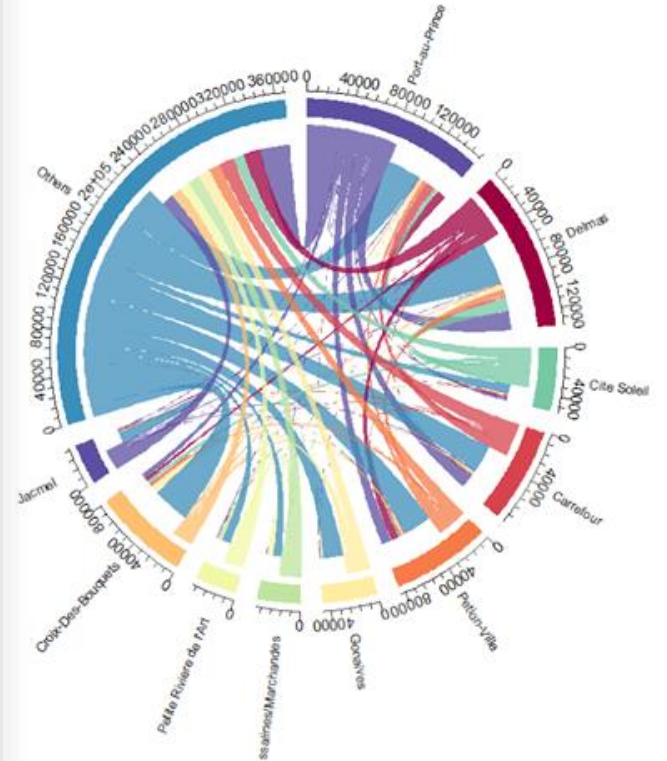
Produced on 24 November 2016



### 10 flows in Haiti

the peninsula  Only top relations  Show the locations on the map

The side of ribbon close to the ring is its origin, the one away is its destination



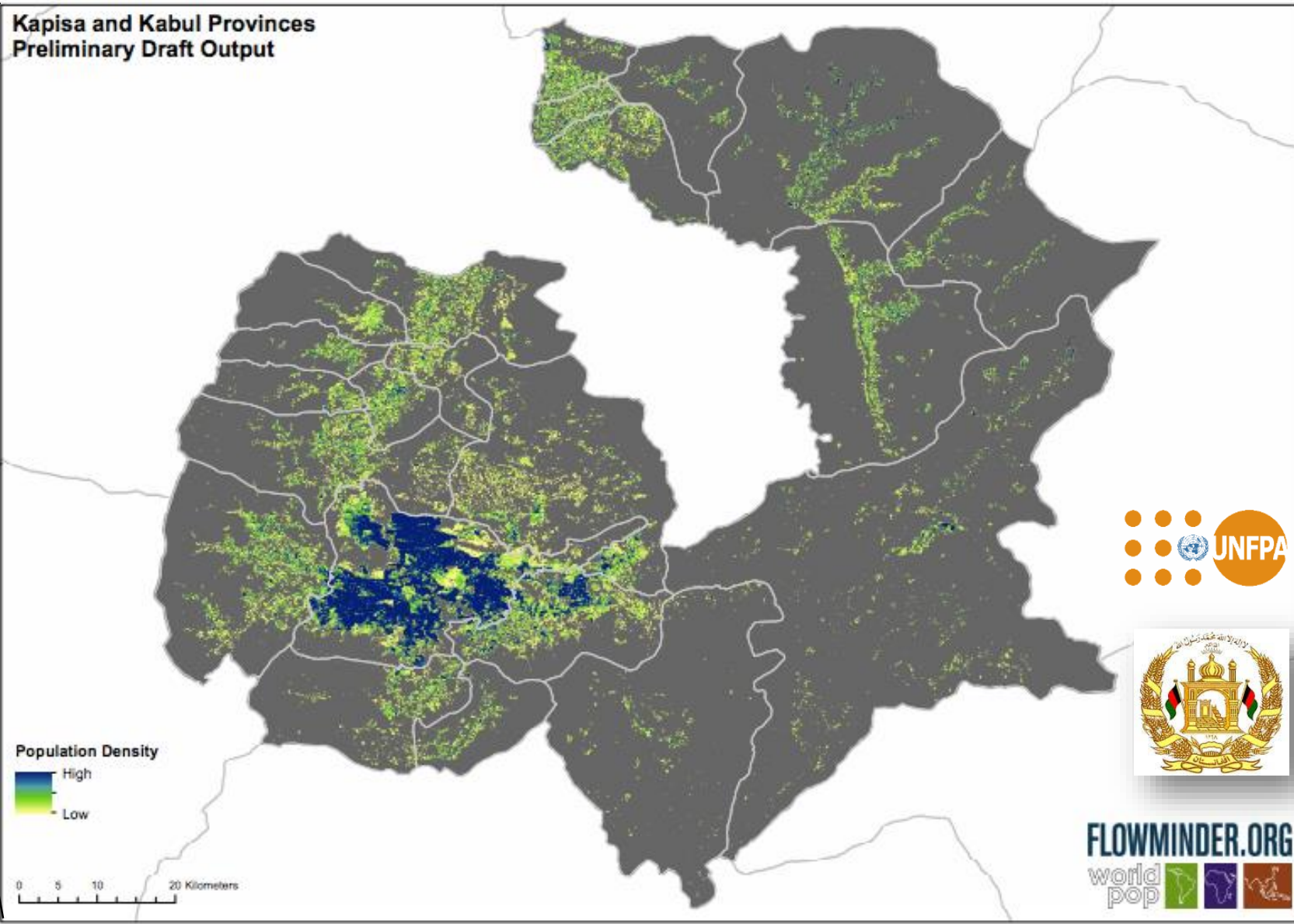
EA-level population estimate (count)



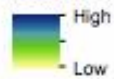
Province Boundaries



### Kapisa and Kabul Provinces Preliminary Draft Output

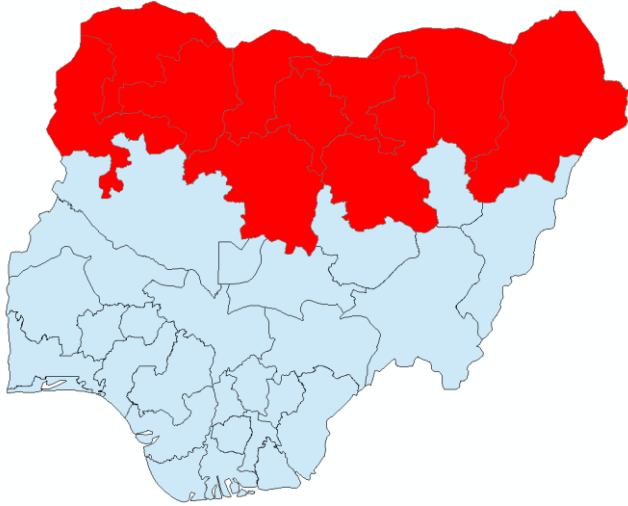


Population Density





# Example application: Vaccination planning needs



*Polio elimination: Vaccinate as close to 100% of under 5s as possible*

-Ensure correct amount of vaccine is available for each area

*Need to know how many under 5s there are and where they are*

-Plan vaccinator logistics and routes

*Need detailed maps of the region*





# VTS Map

Settlement/Ward/LGA/State



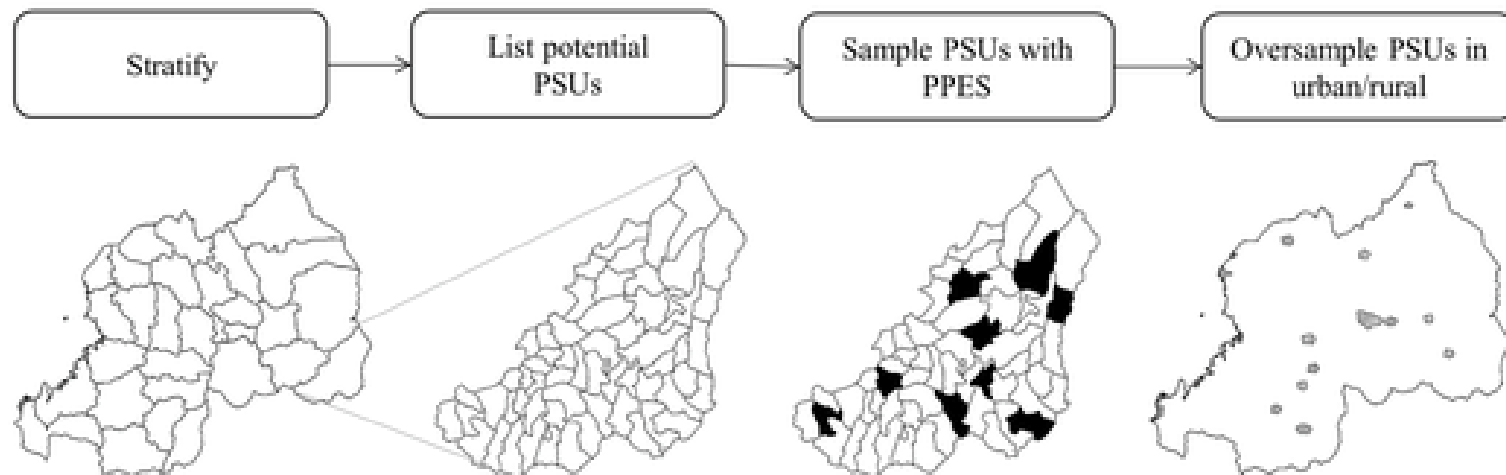
## Go to XY

Long:

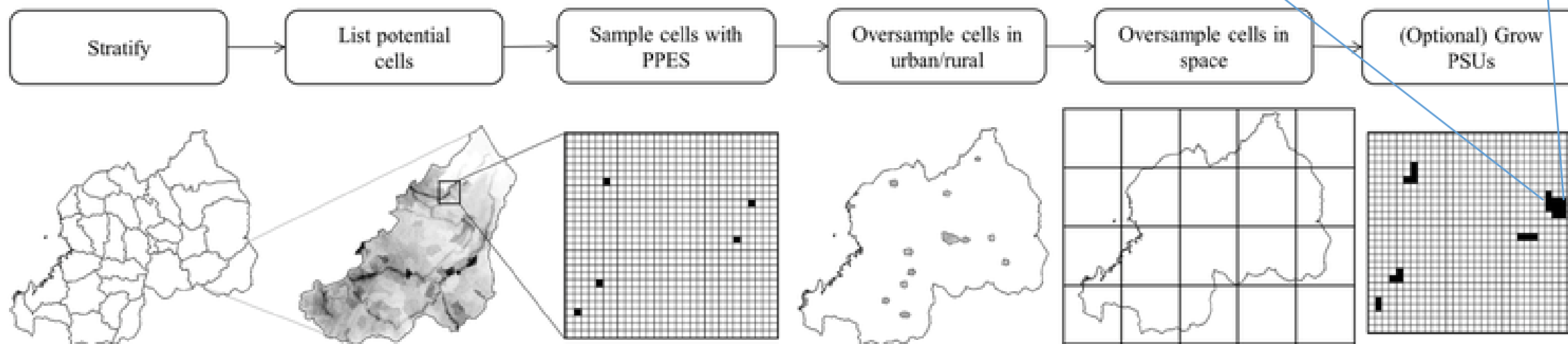
Lat:




### Typical population sample



### Gridded population sample





# GRID<sup>3</sup>

GEO-REFERENCED INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT

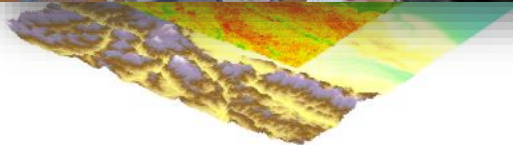
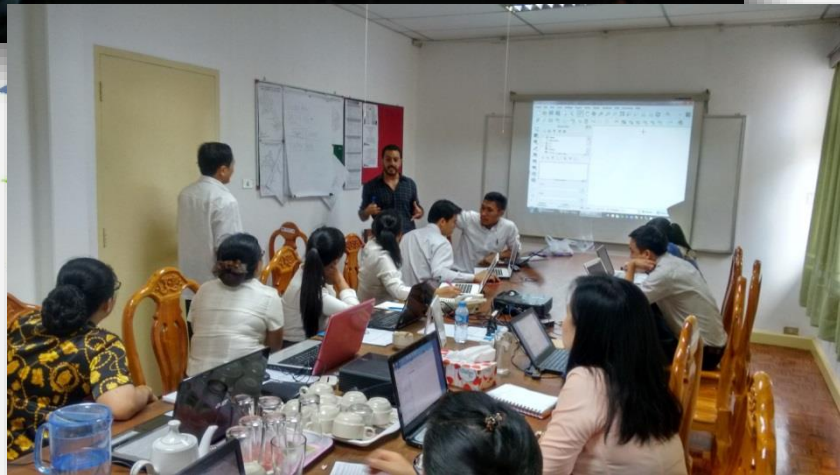
[grid3.org](http://grid3.org)



**BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation**     **Center for International Earth Science Information Network**  
EARTH INSTITUTE | COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



# Key messages



- Spatially disaggregated and regularly updated demographic data are a pre-requisite for planning/operational needs and monitoring progress towards development goals
- We are seeing an explosion of ‘big’ geospatial data, but every dataset has its biases and gaps: data integration and measurement of uncertainty are key
- Methods exist to undertake this, complimenting traditional sources to support health and development needs
- Local ownership and ongoing engagement with stakeholders are key to sustainable implementation

# Further information



[www.worldpop.org](http://www.worldpop.org)  
 @WorldPopProject

[www.flowminder.org](http://www.flowminder.org)  
 @Flowminder

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