



Disaggregating by Geographic Location: Developing further guidance for the SDGs Geospatial Roadmap

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The Twelfth Session of UN-GGIM
Side Event Strengthening Statistical and Geospatial
Integration – “the SDGs Geospatial Roadmap and the
GSGF Implementation Guide”

Integrating geospatial and statistical data

GIS Data

Points

- GPS coordinates for dwelling units, settlements
- GPS coordinates of physical infrastructure (health facilities, schools etc.)
- Health facilities with address (street name, number)

Lines

- Transport networks,
- Topography (rivers, terrain etc.)

Polygons/Areas

- Administrative boundaries
- Enumeration area boundaries

Statistical attribute data

- Types of buildings (residential, commercial, Government etc.)
- Demographic and socioeconomic characteristics
- Building/housing characteristics
- Types of health facilities, service provided, number of bed, doctors, nurses, etc.

- Types of roads, highway, paved, unpaved, Speed limit, U-turn limit, Road conditions
- River types, e.g. streams, major rivers

- Aggregated indicator data at admin levels
- Aggregated indicator data at EA level

Census are collected at each individual and household level. Usually, these statistical data are integrated with GIS point (HH locations) or area data (Admin boundaries), so georeferenced census are generated and can be shown on map.

Geographic Disaggregation of Population Data



High resolution population basemap

- Visualizing population (by age and sex) distributions on smaller geographic areas - higher spatial resolution levels, e.g. women, girls, older persons, and explore the spatial distribution characteristics.
- Providing population numbers to monitor SDG, ICPD progress, allow the integration of population with other data for various development issues.



Geospatial Solution for the 2020 Census Round

GIS, GPS and Satellite Imagery in ensuring the coverage of household listing and quality of enumeration area boundary delineation

The image illustrates a geospatial solution for the 2020 census round, showing the integration of satellite imagery, GIS, and mobile data collection tools.

The left side shows a satellite view of a residential area with red markers indicating household locations. The right side shows a satellite view of a residential area with a yellow boundary delineating an enumeration area.

The central part of the image displays three mobile devices (smartphone, tablet, and laptop) showing data collection and processing interfaces:

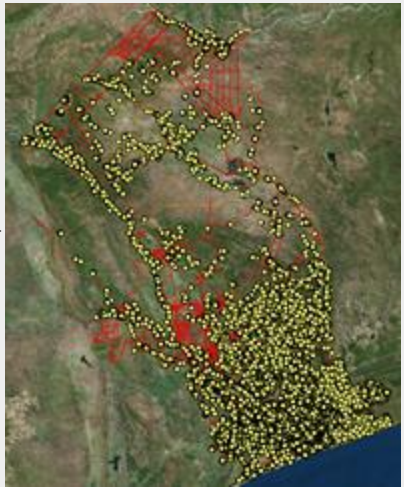
- The smartphone displays a data table with columns for 'Household ID', 'Household Name', 'Household Type', 'Household Status', 'Household Size', 'Household Income', and 'Household Assets'.
- The tablet displays a map interface with a red location pin and a 'Collect Data' button.
- The laptop displays a data entry form for 'Zambia Population and Housing Census' with fields for 'Region', 'Area ID', 'Enumeration Area', 'Building ID', 'Sex', 'Age', 'Marital Status', 'Occupation Type', 'Number of Rooms', and 'Number of Housing Units'.



Point-Level (household level) Population Basemap

Using **GPS coordinate** to locate individual or HH

X	Y
33.658	-25.0606
33.658	-25.0828
33.658	-25.0528
33.658	-25.0514
33.658	-25.0765



Mozambique household location (Gaza Province)

Combine point tabulated data with **address** and **GIS road** data using "geocode" locations

customers				
	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	S
▶	Ace Market	1171 PIEDMONT AVE NE	ATLANTA	Gr
	Andrew's Gasoline	1670 W PEACHTREE ST NE	ATLANTA	
	AP Supermarket	4505 BEVERLY RD NE		Gr
	Atlanta Market	241 16TH ST NW	ATLANTA	Gr



● Geocoded point for the matched address



Area-Level Population Basemap

Linking boundary with tabulated data to generate aggregated pop by area. The smallest area unit is enumeration area (EA) where census are collected, the smallest administrative levels are usually neighborhood, village, ward, or municipality

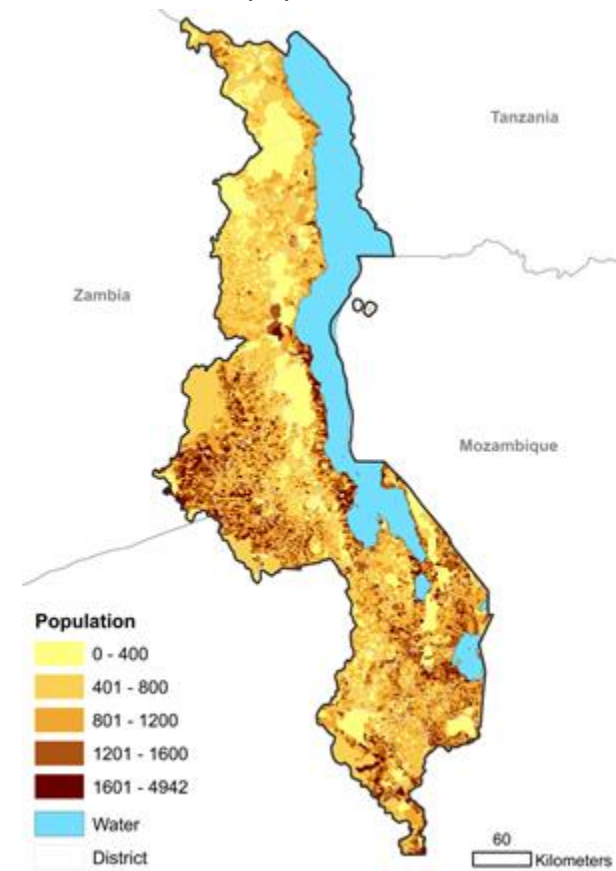
Table

Malawi_TA_2018

FID	Shape *	OBJECTID	REG_NAME	REG_CODE	DIST_NAME	TA_CODE	TA_NAME	TAcodes	NO
0	Polygon	2	Central	2	Dedza	20820	Dedza Boma	20820	1
1	Polygon	3	Central	2	Dedza	20805	TA Chauma	20805	2
2	Polygon	4	Central	2	Dedza	20802	TA Chilikumwendo	20802	3
3	Polygon								
4	Polygon								
5	Polygon								
6	Polygon								
7	Polygon								
8	Polygon								
9	Polygon								

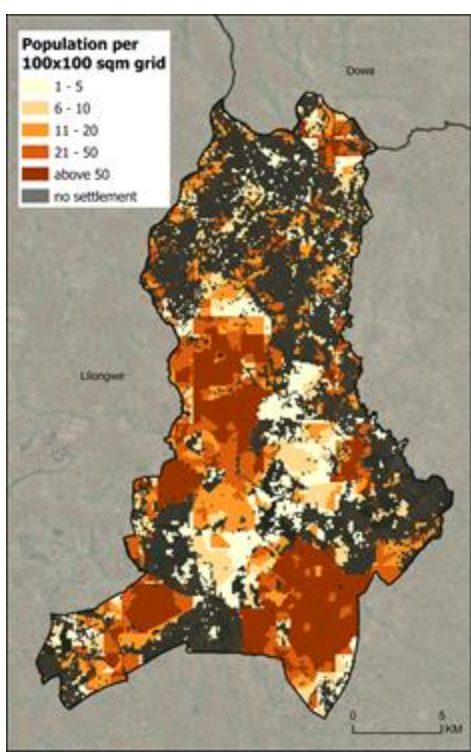
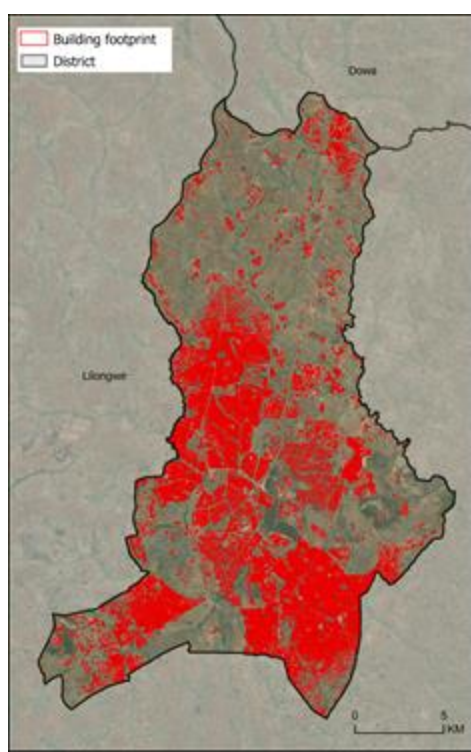
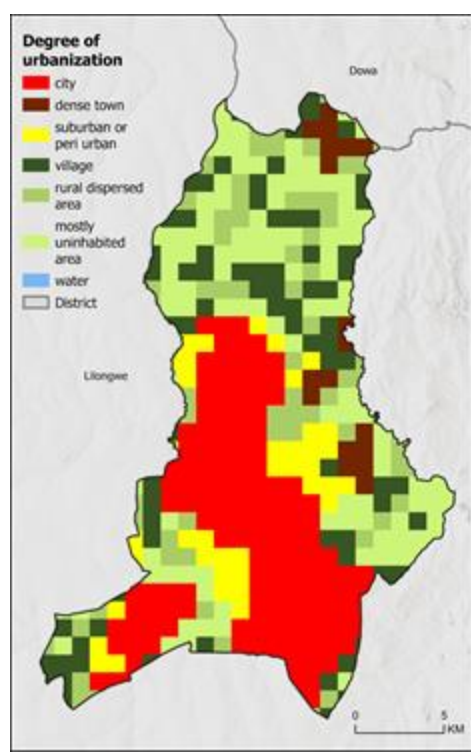
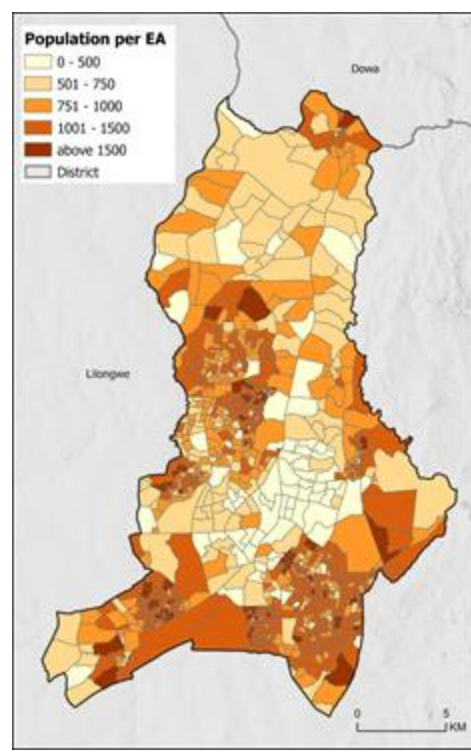
DIST_CODE	EA_NUMBER	EA_CODE	TA_CODE	TA_NAME
203	802	20307802	20307	TA Malenga
203	025	20307025	20307	TA Malenga
203	007	20307007	20307	TA Malenga
203	005	20307005	20307	TA Malenga
203	012	20307012	20307	TA Malenga
203	013	20307013	20307	TA Malenga

Malawi population at EA level





Integration of EA level population, building footprint, and other GIS data to estimate high-resolution population by 100mx100m grid



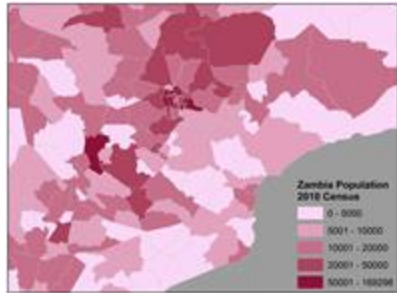
Geographic Disaggregation of SDG Indicators



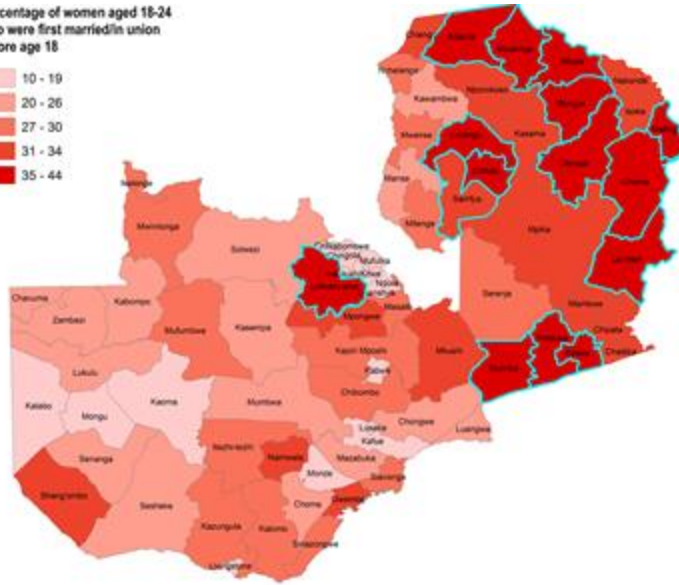
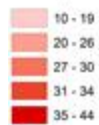
- Enabling display of information on smaller geographic areas -
Higher resolution thematic mapping e.g. numbers and percentages of child marriage
- Trend analysis for select geographic levels
- Enabling the integration of georeferenced census indicators with other geospatial data for various development issues, e.g. linking pregnant women with location of health services

Subnational mapping of SDG indicators

Total population at Ward Level (Zambia Census 2010)

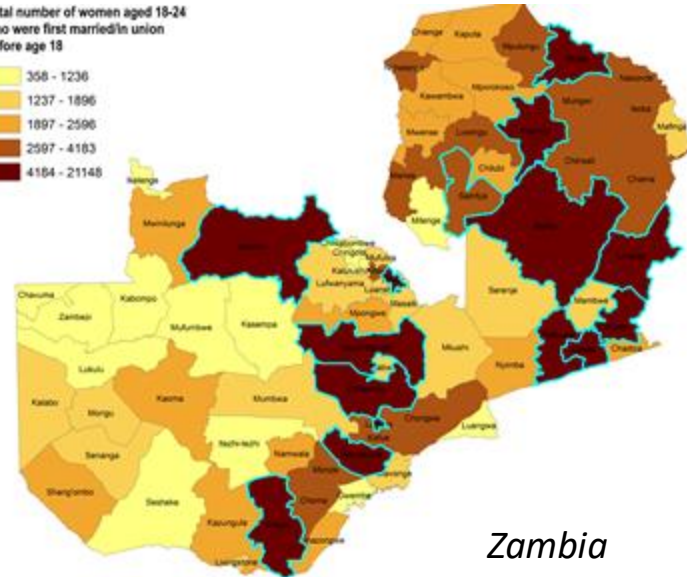
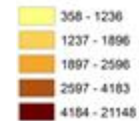


Percentage of women aged 18-24 who were first married/in union before age 18

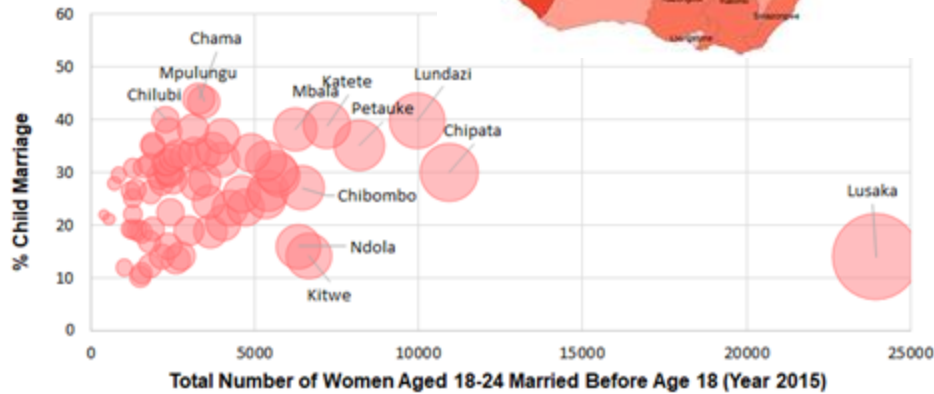


Child Marriage (Percentage)

Total number of women aged 18-24 who were first married/in union before age 18



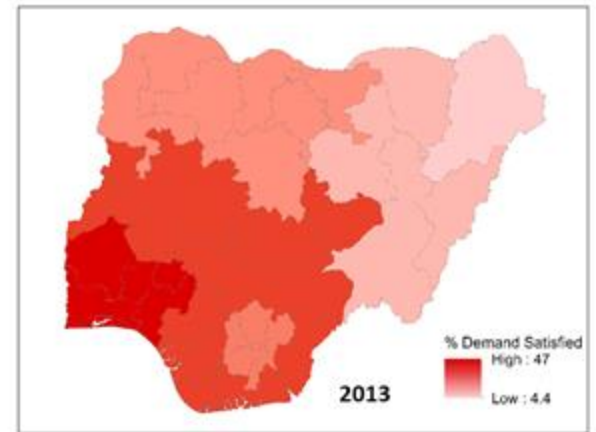
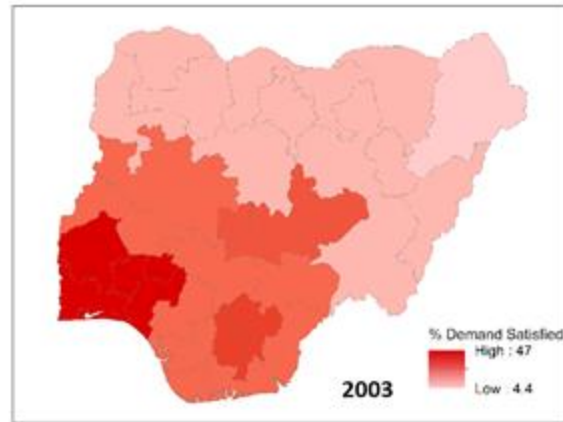
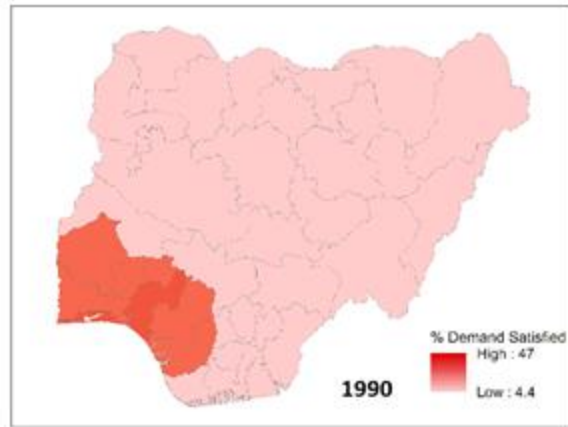
Zambia



Child Marriage (Total Number)

Harmonizing Boundaries

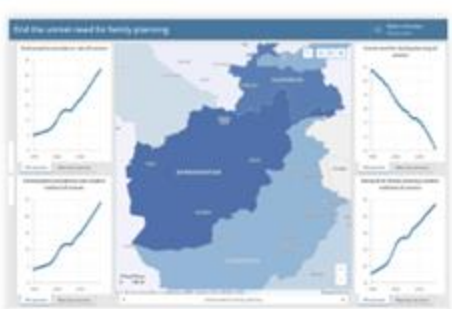
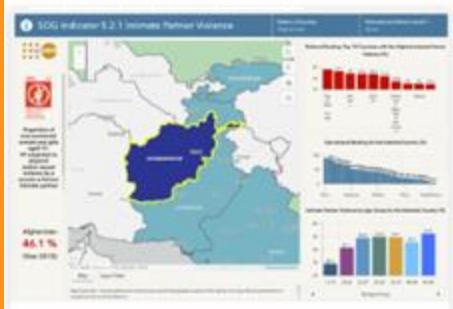
Example of tracking Nigeria family planning indicator (% of demand satisfied for family planning) from 1990, 2003, to 2013, by harmonizing boundaries, i.e. through converting area-based indicator to gridded data, and re-aggregating using 2013 boundaries.



+200 Population Indicators at Admin Level 0-2

UNFPA Population Data Portal

<https://odh.unfpa.org/>



Small Area Estimation of SDG Indicators



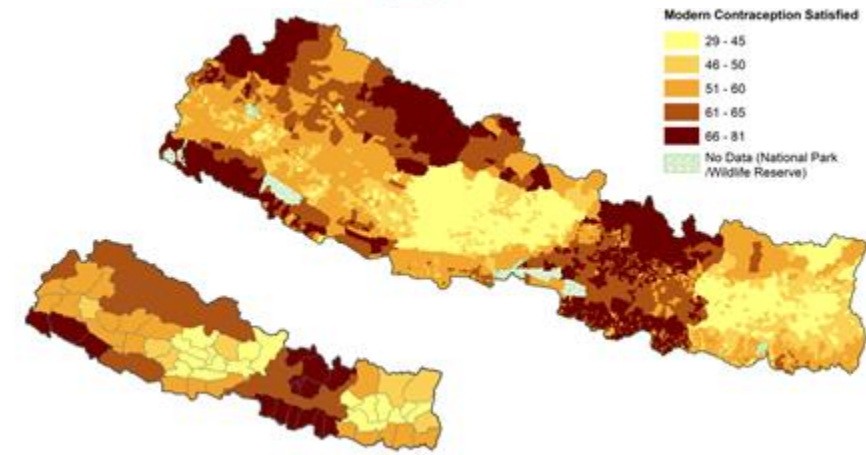
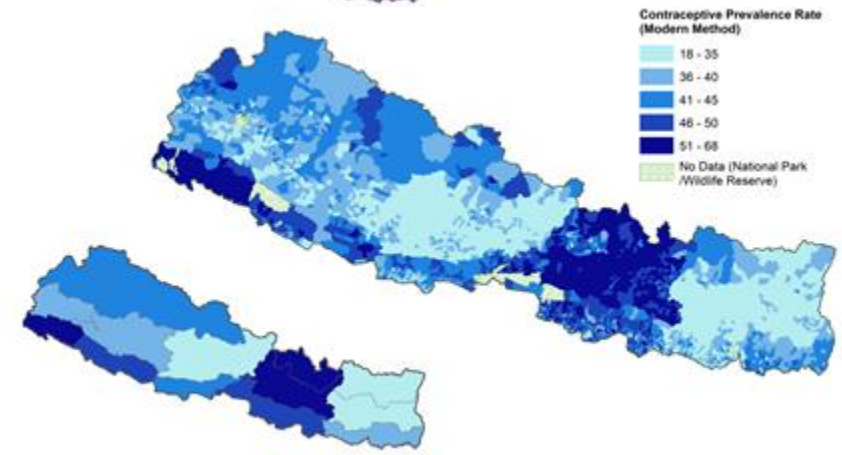
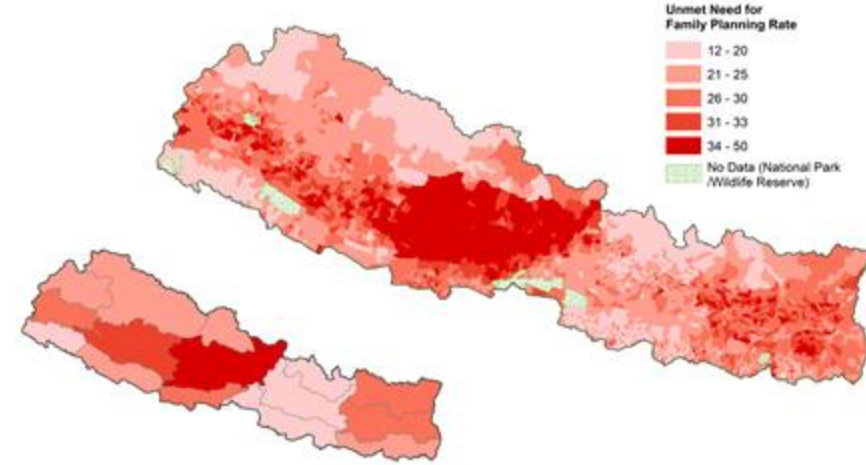
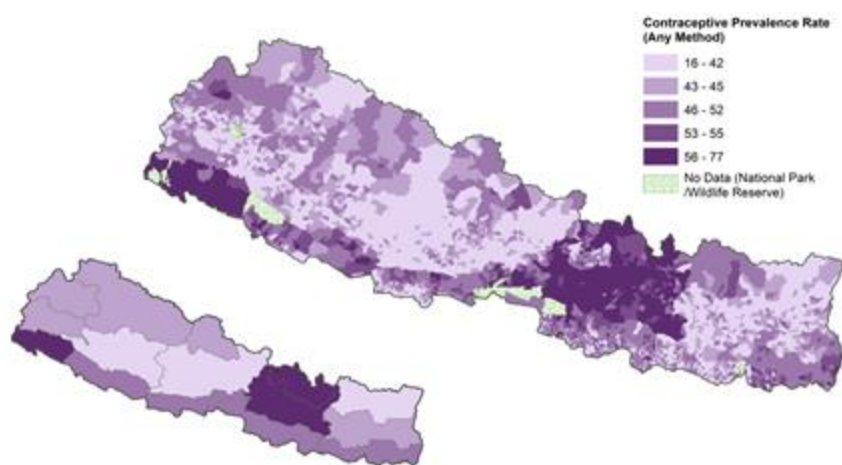
Linking census with survey and other data to estimate and map SDG indicators that are collected only via household surveys (e.g. DHS and MICS) at a small area level

Main Steps:

- Census and survey data assessment and harmonization
- Identify the best model based on survey data
- Apply the model to census data to predict individual-level estimates based on census data
- Aggregate the estimates from the individual-level to any level of geography (including small areas)



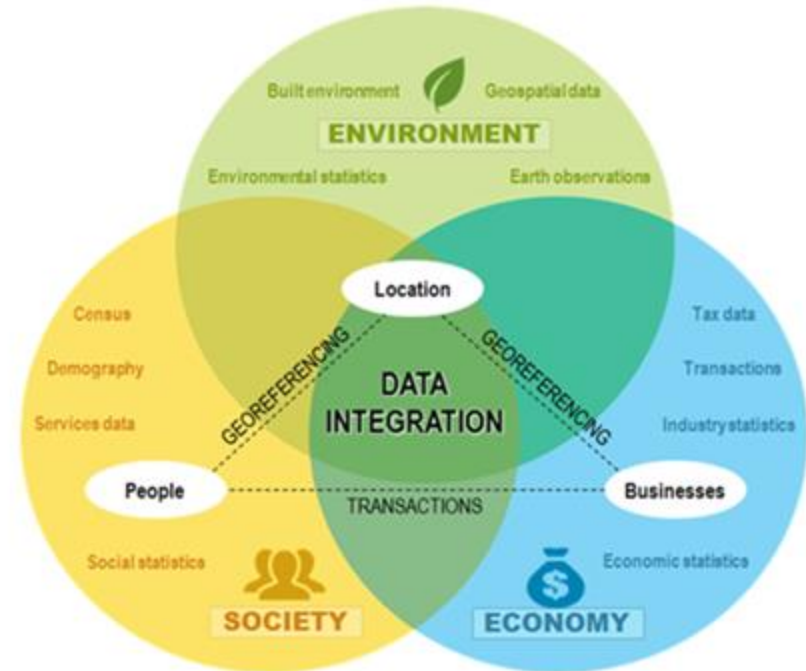
Small Area Estimation - example of family planning indicators in Nepal



Integrating georeferenced population with other geospatial data for local development



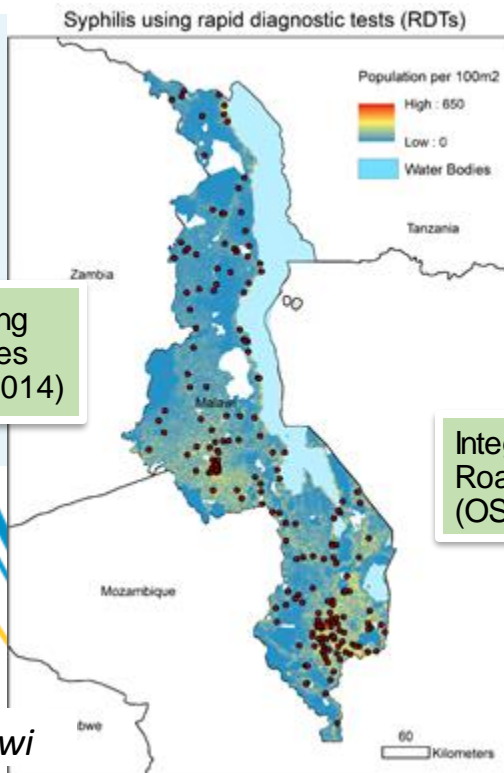
Linking people data to a place or geographic location, and its integration with geospatial information through the medium of “location”, can result in an improved understanding of social, economic, and environmental issues



Source: Draft **Working PAPER - For EG-ISGI Consultation-**
UN Expert Group on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial
information

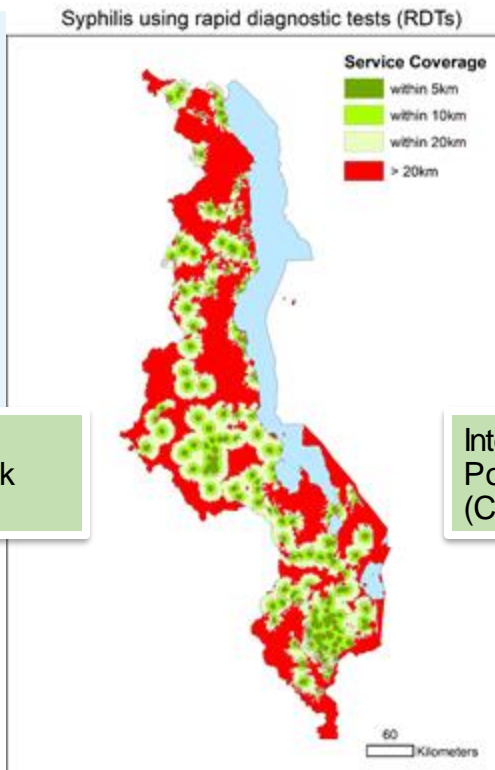
Linking population with health facility data for accessibility mapping

[1] Mapping Distributions of SRH Services



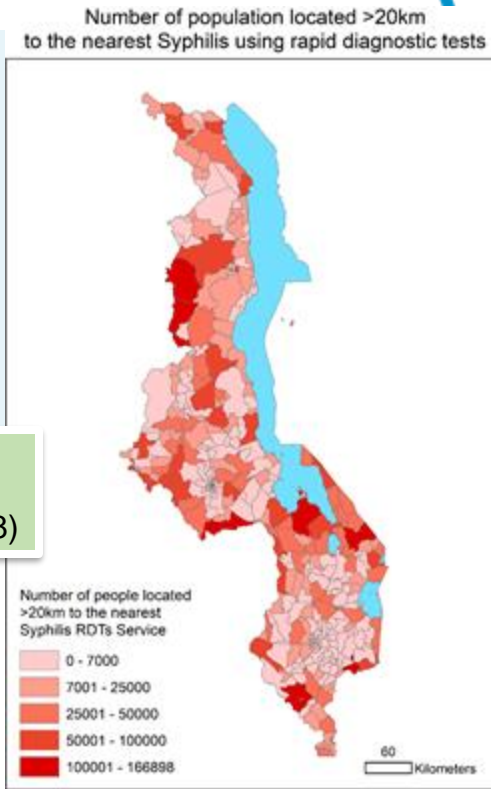
Mapping Services (SPA2014)

[2] Mapping SRH Service Coverage



Integrate Road Network (OSM)

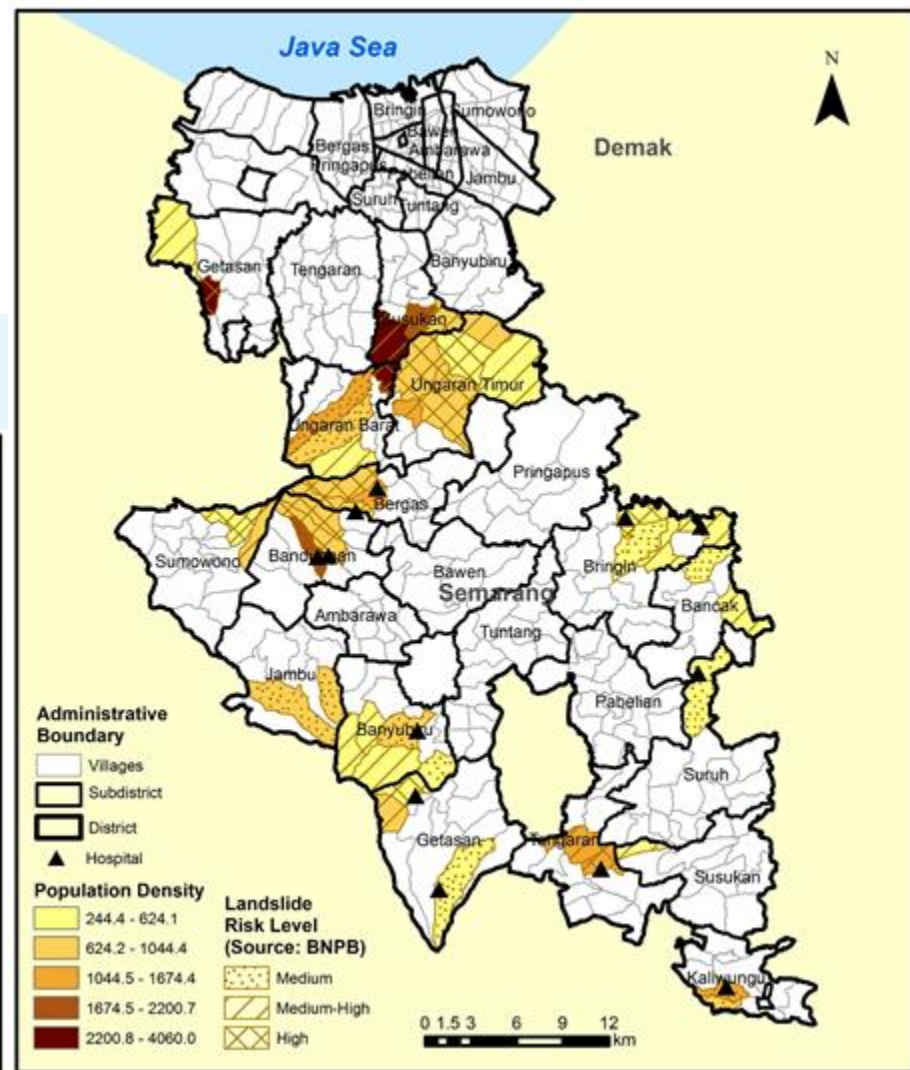
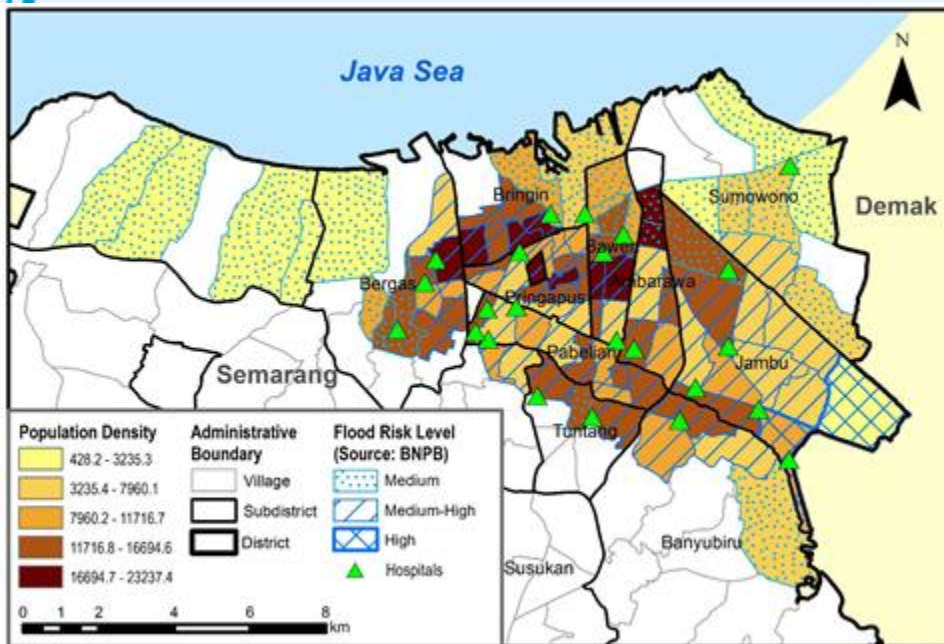
[3] Mapping Population's Access to Services



Integrate Population (Census2018)

Linking population with other climate change data for vulnerability mapping

Population density in Mid-High flood and landslide zones in Semarang, Indonesia (2010 Census)



Towards the SDGs Geospatial Roadmap



Data

Over 200 Census and Population **Indicators** at national and subnational levels

Analysis

Integration of population data with other geospatial data on use cases at local levels

Visualization

Data **Visualization** and **Dissemination**, while ensure data privacy and confidentiality

Capacity

Capacity Strengthening on using GIS for SDG data disaggregation

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every childbirth is safe and
every young person's
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