

Risk = Hazard x Exposure x Vulnerability

f(Human population)



Open access archive of spatial demographic datasets

Current focus: Central and South America, Africa and Asia

Transparent and shareable methods

Support development and health applications

www.worldpop.org

Gridded population data

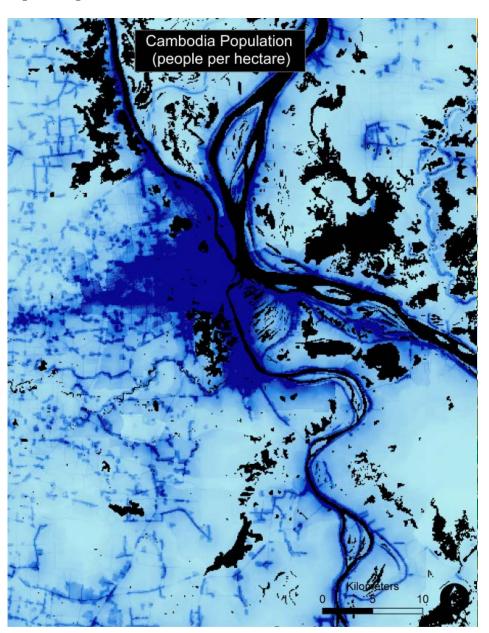
Census data linked to
GIS administrative
boundaries

Ancillary data e.g.
Settlements, roads

Spatial modelling rules to disaggregate census counts

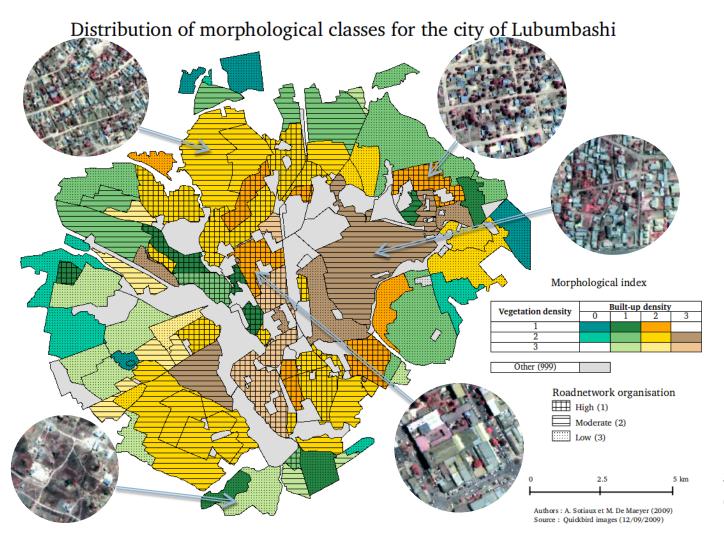
Estimates of number of people in each grid cell

Population Density (pph)



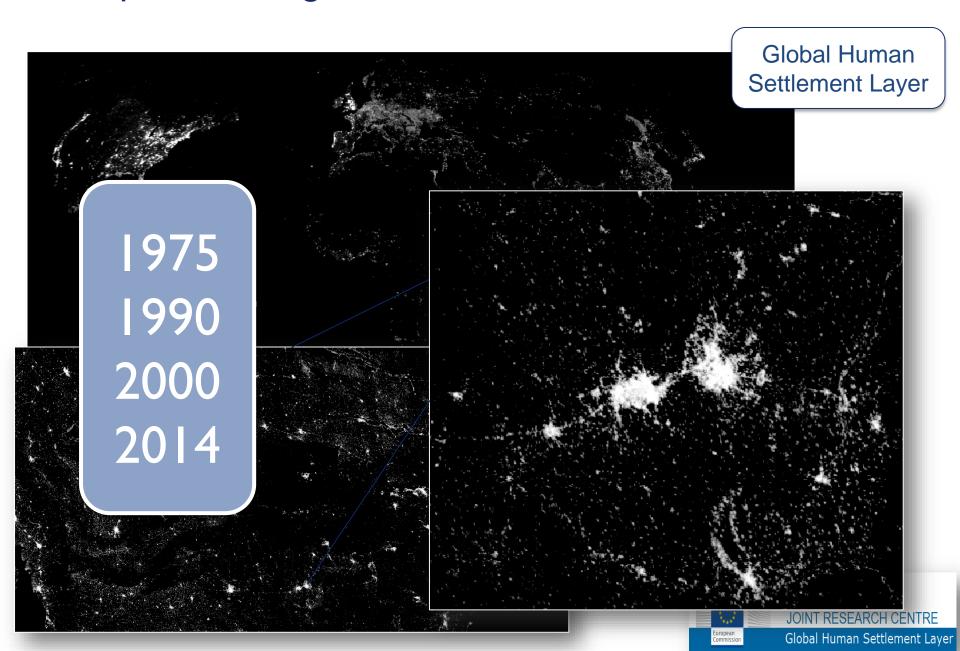
Using remote sensing to better predict intra-urban variations





Sotiaux & De Mayer (2009)

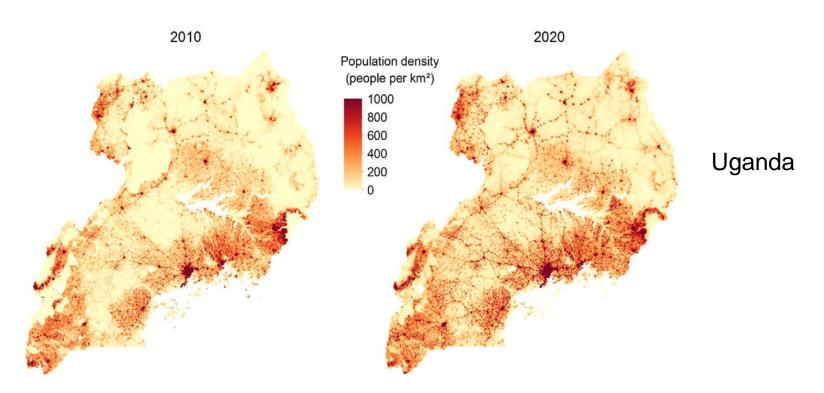
Temporal changes: new satellite-derived datasets



Simulate urban expansion and future population distribution



- New global satellite-derived datasets (e.g. GHSL) used to train urban expansion models
- Predicted urban extents used to simulate future population distribution



Summary

- Low/middle income nations face the greatest (future) urban disaster risk
- For many however a significant 'data drought' still exists
- Combining disparate and complimentary spatial datasets can fill data gaps
- Novel digital datasets offer great potential in further bridging the data divide and building more spatially and temporally detailed demographic databases

Further information







Modelling and forecasting African Urban Population Patterns

www.worldpop.org



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