Small area estimation of district-level fertility in sub-Saharan Africa

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Introduction

- · District level estimates of fertility desired for:
 - · Improved population projections at subnational levels
 - Estimation of children living with HIV
 - Key epidemic indicator
 - Resource allocation for prevention of mother-to-child transmission
 - Evaluation of family planning programamtic scaleup

Objective Estimate annual age-specific fertility rates at district level for SSA countries from household survey data

Data sources | Malawi

- · Household surveys with full birth histories
 - Demographic Health Surveys (2000, 2004, 2010, 2015)
 - Malaria Indicator Survey (2012, 2014, 2017)
 - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2006, 2013)
- Full birth history data:
 - DHS, MICS: 15 years
 - MIS: 5 years

Challenges

- Non sampling biases
 - Displacing
 - Omitting
- Data available at di erent spatial resolutions
 - DHS: geomasked coordinates -> district
 - MICS: coordinates unavailable -> province

Data and workflow | Non-sampling bias in household surveys

- DHS collects full birth histories for children in the 5 years preceding the survey, and an abbreviated question set thereafter
- · Births are asked about "in the order in which they occured"

Model specification

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$$at$$
 ($at - at$)
(at) = + $a + t + - a_{,t} + - a_{,t} + - a_{,t}$

Observation model

$$at \qquad (at^{*}at)$$
$$(at) = + a + t + a_{a,t} +$$

Aggregation model

- Model fit in Template Model Builder (TMB)
- Countries take < 2 minutes to fit and sample

Results

- There exists district-level heterogeneity that is not captured by admin-1 estimates
- Non-sampling bias can lead to substantial distortion of fertility estimates in surveys
 - · Role of bias adjustment depends on measure of fertility
- Can be adjusted for within automated analysis
- · Consideration of further non-sampling bias
 - Displacement of first birth(s) at older ages

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Extras



Figure 2: NAM admin-1

Extras



Figure 3: UGA admin-1



Figure 4: ZMB admin-1

Extras

