

# Geographic Data Science -

## Lecture III

### Spatial Data

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# “Day 1”

- Introduced the (geo-)data revolution
  - What is it?
  - Why now?
- The *need* of (geo-)data science to make sense of it all

# Today

- Types of (geo-)data: refresher
- Traditional and new sources of spatial data
- New ways for traditional approaches

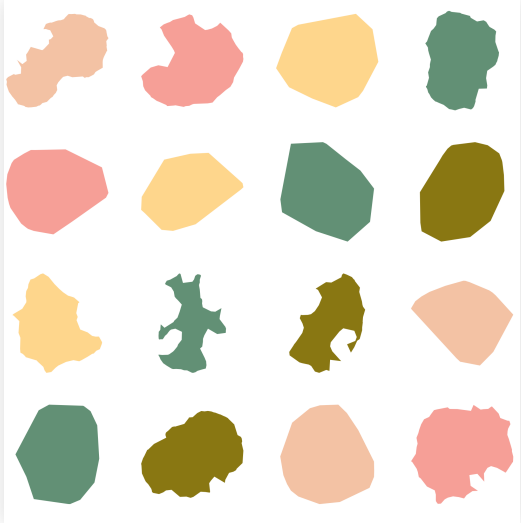
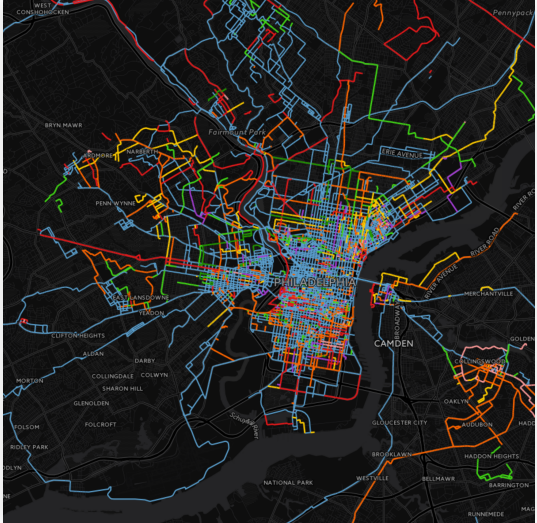
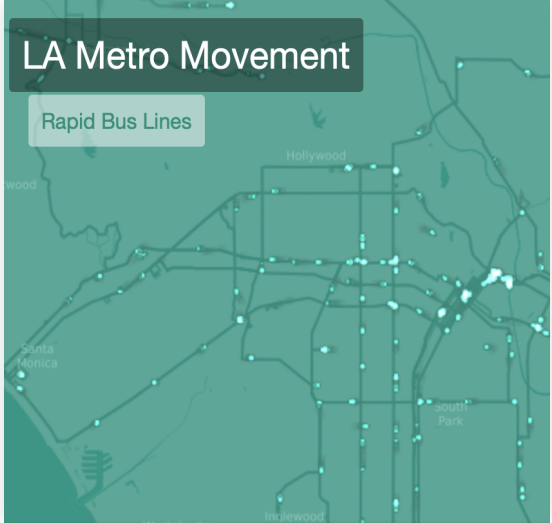
# Representing the World Digitally

# GIS Data Models

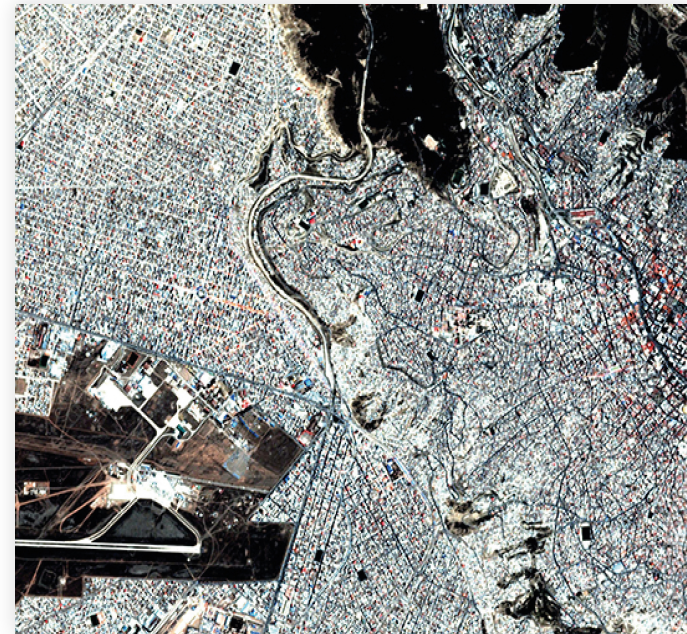
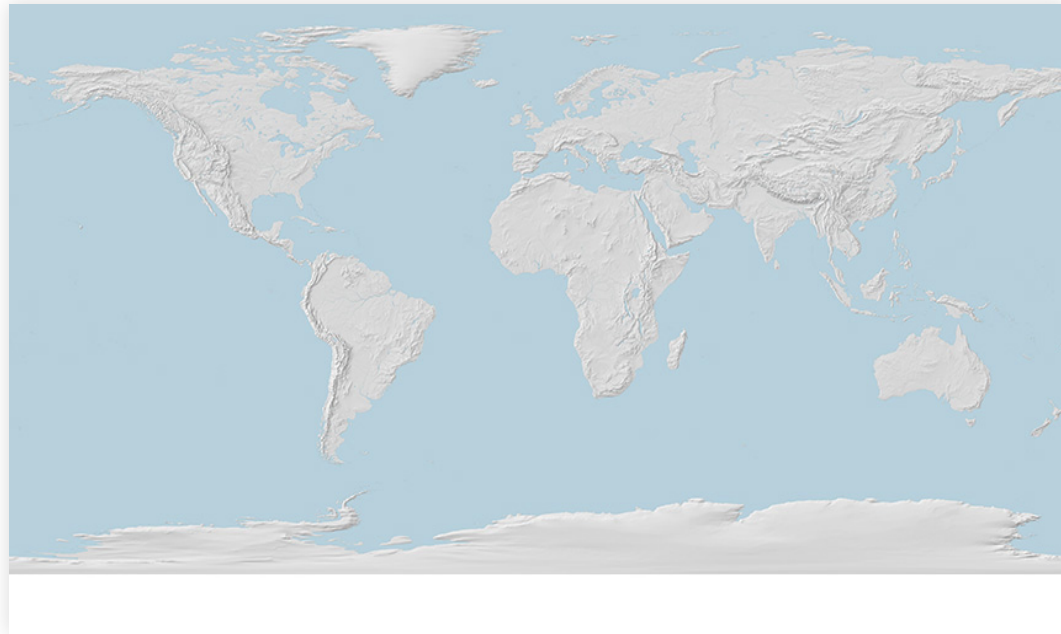
Traditionally, geographic information is represented as:

- **Vector** **finite** set of entities (**shapes**/geometries)
- **Raster** **images** encoding **surfaces** (values, colours, etc.)

# Vector



# Raster

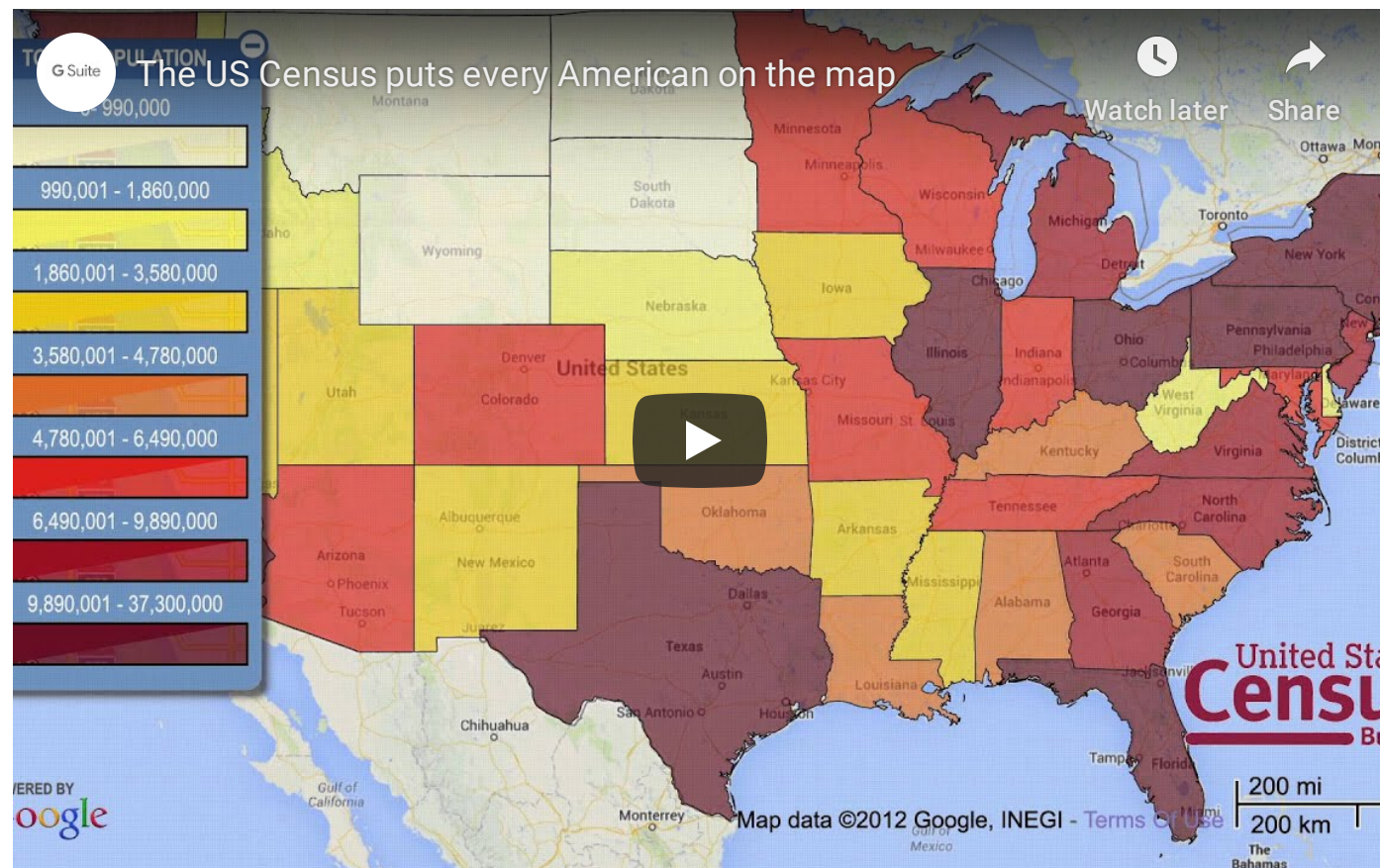


*Good old* spatial data



# Good old spatial data

[source]



# *Good old* spatial data (+)

Traditionally, datasets used in the (social) sciences are:

- Collected for the purpose → **carefully** designed
- **Detailed** in information (“...*rich profiles and portraits of the country...*”)
- **High quality**

# *Good old* spatial data (-)

But also:

- Massive enterprises ("*...every single person...*") → costly
- But coarse in resolution (to preserve privacy they need to be aggregated)
- Slow: the more detailed, the less frequent they are available

# Examples

- Decennial census (and census geographies)
- Longitudinal surveys
- Customly collected surveys, interviews, etc.
- Economic indicators
- ...

New sources of (spatial) data

# New sources of (spatial) data

Tied into the (geo-)data revolution, new sources are appearing that are:

- **Accidental** → created for different purposes but available for analysis as a side effect
- Very **diverse** in nature, resolution, and quality but, potentially, much more detailed in both space and time

Different ways to categorise them...

# Lazer & Radford (2017)

- **Digital life**: digital actions (Twitter, Facebook, Wikipedia...)
- **Digital traces**: record of digital actions (CDRs, metadata...)
- **Digitalised life**: nonintrinsically digital life in digital form (Government records, web...)

# Arribas-Bel (2014)

Three levels, based on how they originate:

- **Bottom up**: “Citizens as sensors”
- **Intermediate**: Digital businesses/businesses going digital
- **Top down**: Open Government Data



# Opportunities (Lazer & Radford, 2017)

- Massive, passive
- Nowcasting
- Data on social systems
- Natural and field experiments (“always-on” observatory of human behaviour)
- Making big data small

# Challenges (Arribas-Bel, 2014)

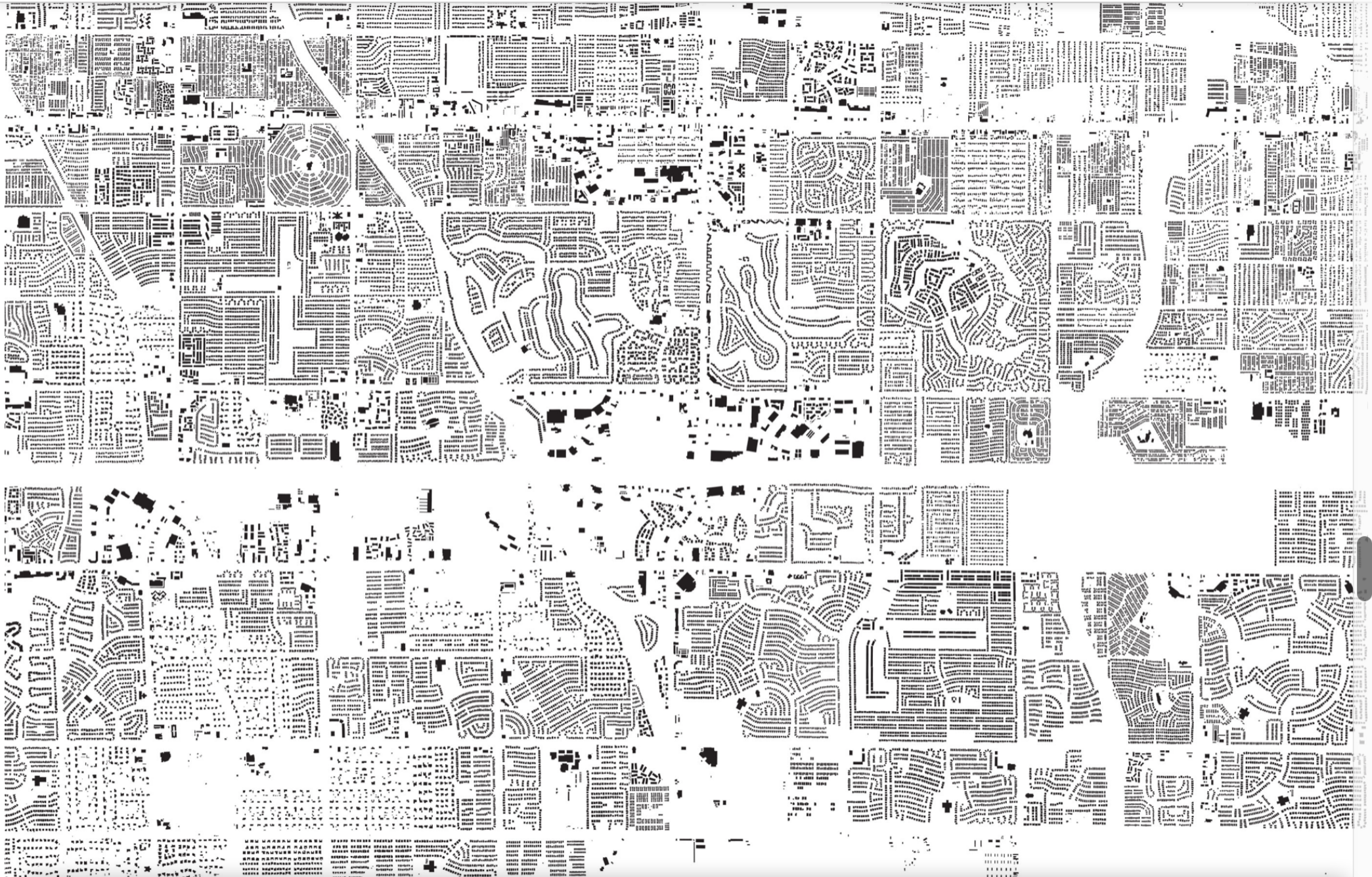
- Bias
- Technical barriers
- Methodological “mismatch”

Old/New, raster/vector...

# Old/New, raster/vector...

Traditional **approaches** to represent the world in a computer are **blending** thanks to new forms of data

Keep an **open mind** to tools, approaches, and methods



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CONTINUE

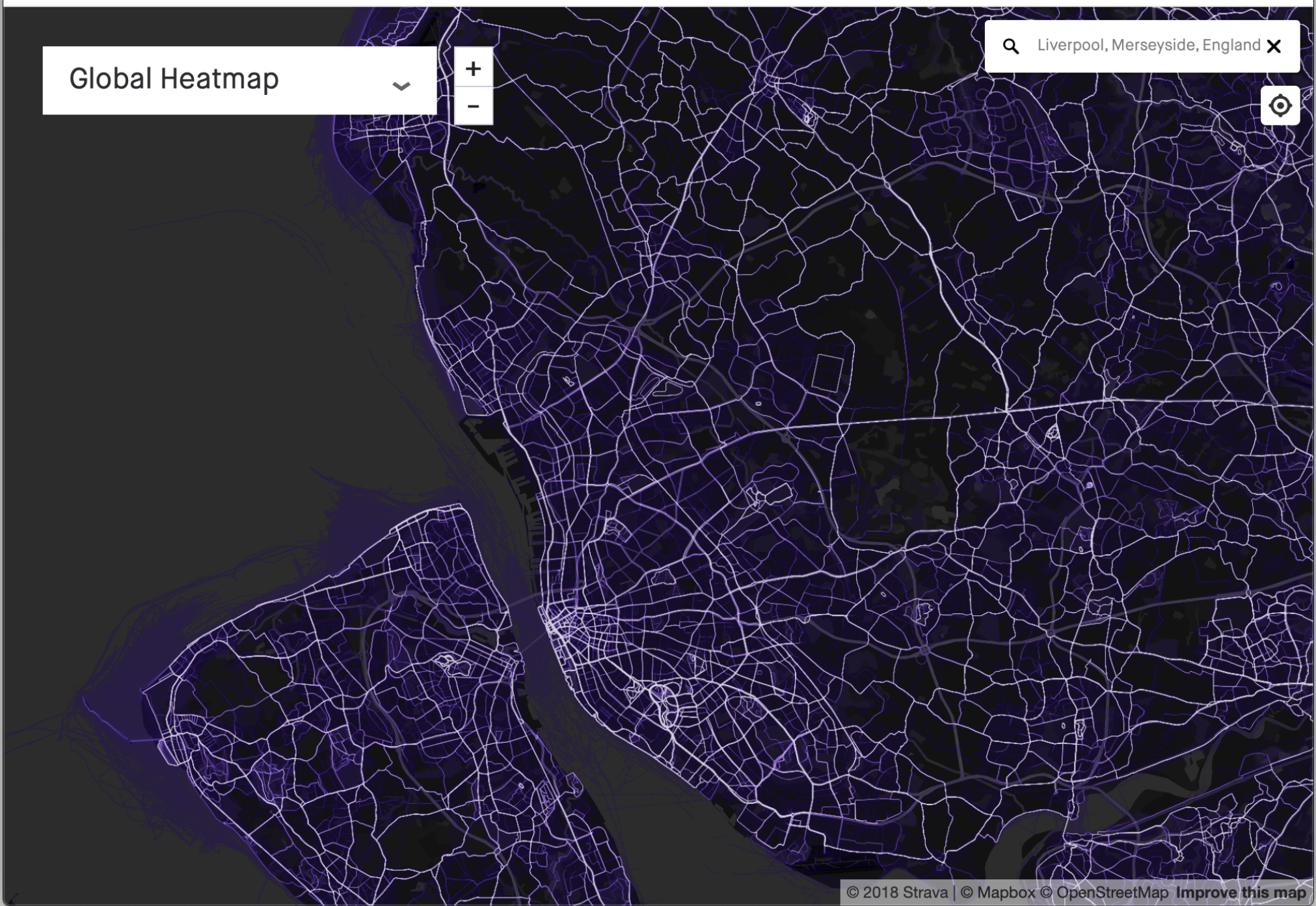
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Global Heatmap



🔍 Liverpool, Merseyside, England ✕





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## GHSL - Global Human Settlement Layer

### A new open and free tool for assessing the human presence on the planet

- Produces new global spatial information, evidence-based analytics and knowledge describing the human presence on the planet
- Operates in an open and free data and methods access policy (open input, open method, open output)
- Supported by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the DG for Regional Development (DG REGIO) of the European Commission, together with the international partnership [GEO Human Planet Initiative](#)



News

09/10/2019 [Mapping European Cities and Settlements from Space with Copernicus data](#) - European Week of Regions and Cities - Building SQUARE - Brussels Convention Centre, Room 314+316





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