

geography as a working desk: a meeting place for data, statisticians and users

la geografia come tavolo di lavoro: un luogo di incontro per dati, statistici e utenti

rina camporese

SISVSP gruppo valorizzazione statistiche pubbliche workshop Enhancement and Social Responsibility of Official Statistics roma, 28-29 aprile 2011

georeferenced microdata

the characterisation of statistical units and measurements in a geographical context

enables the analysis
of the relationships
among unconnected data
by the use of the territory
as a merging key



geographical information science

overlapped statistical layers on a geographical basis

in the style of Geographic Information Science

create new synergic information and enlighten the relations among different phenomena occurring in the same area



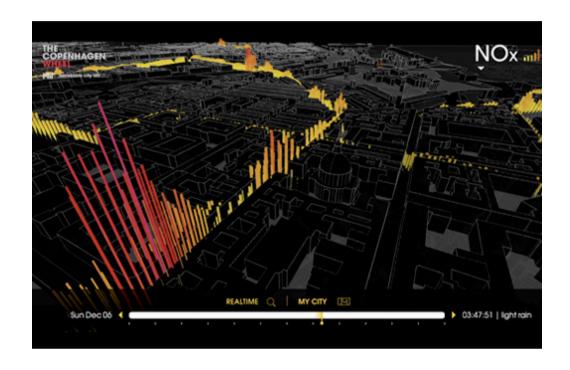
geography & infodesign

offer effective techniques

to analyse and display

complex statistical data

on a geographical underlying layer

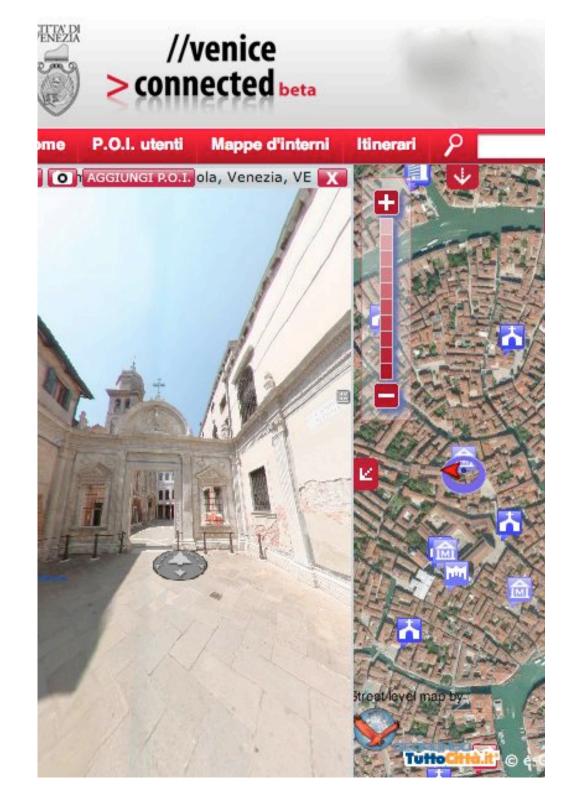


places

images, maps and navigation tools zoom, pan, view angle, etc.

make the representation of statistics possible into natural representation of the environment

enriching them
with the context information
about the places
numbers belong to



sensitive data

strategies to protect data confidentiality are essential

some are easy to imagine

different views related to zoom levels
buffers of proper size to mask identities
ad hoc coordinates' transformations to prevent
overlapping on common reference systems

others have to be invented

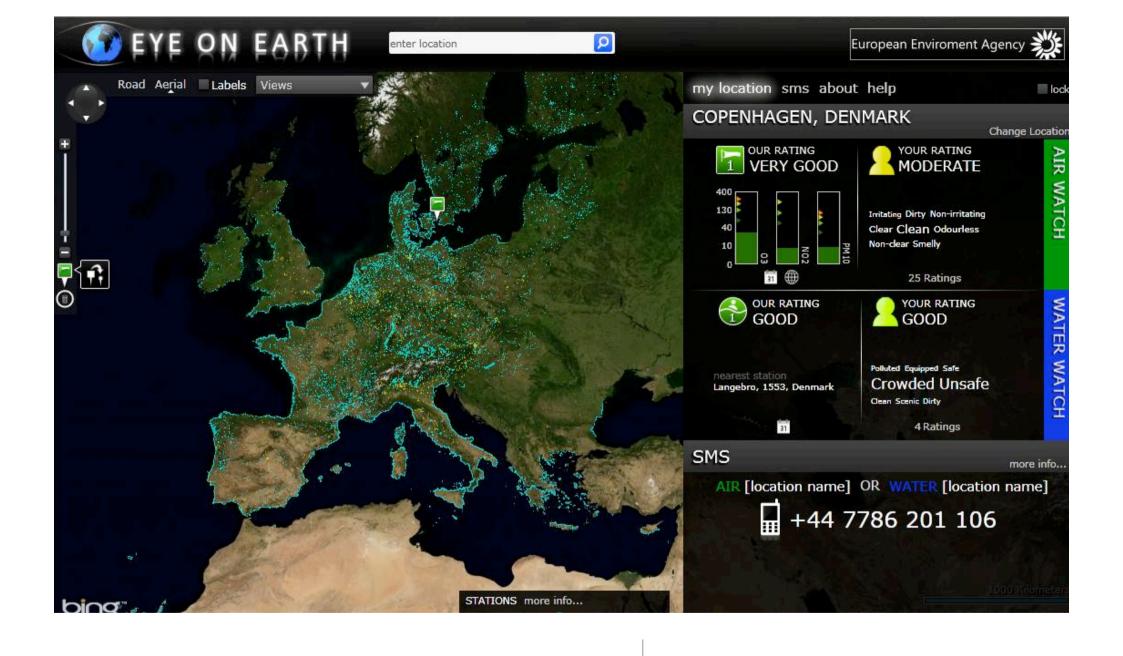


three examples

georeferenced micro-data to

- disseminate data
- define reference areas
- integrate independent sources

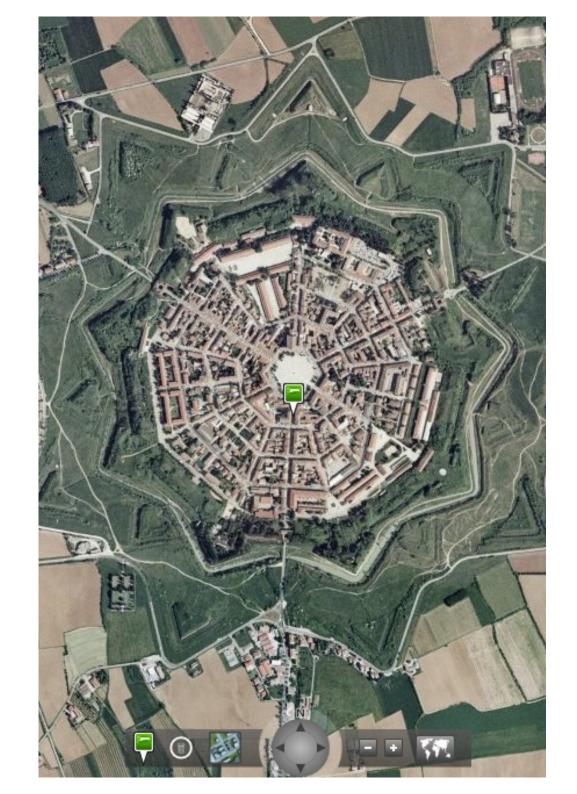




eyeonearth.eu

European Environment Agency

geographic web platform



new web technologies

cloud computing mash-up

. . .



to share environmental institutional data

monitoring stations

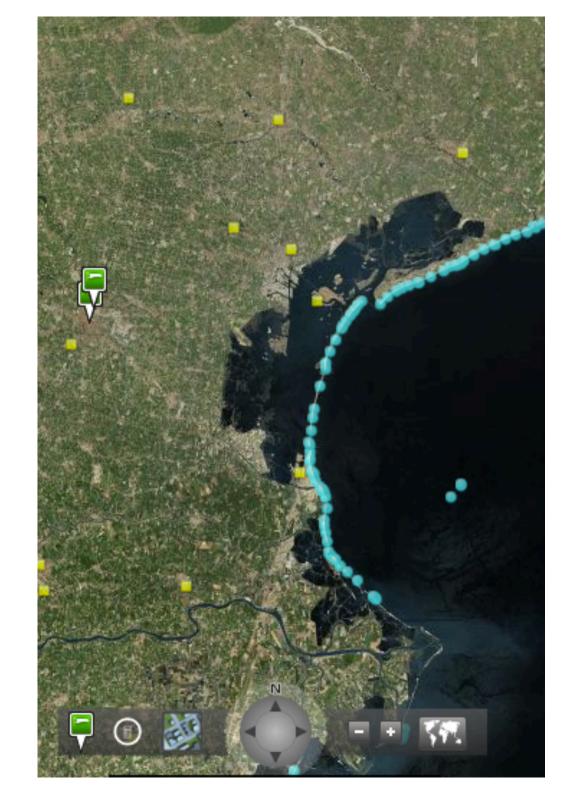


air

8



water



open to citizens' perceptions

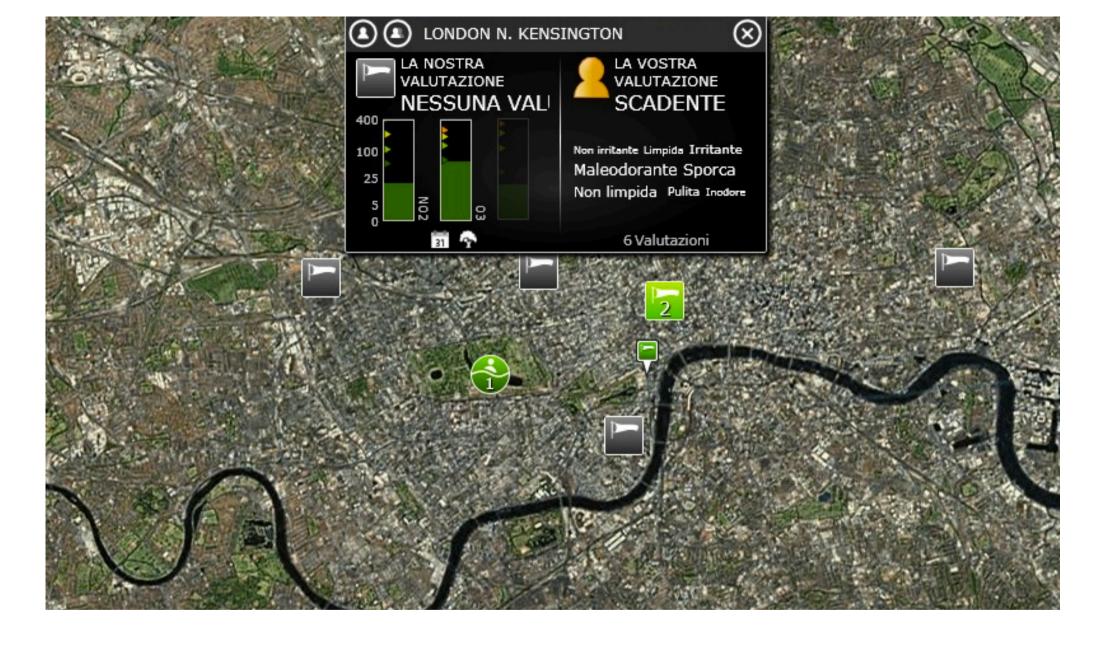




rich with details







institutions and citizens gather around a table covered by remote sensing images to compare objective environmental measurements and subjective perceptions





access to information is familiar to web and social networks users

data and documentation follow strict scientific criteria

this makes official agencies and citizens closer and provides data for an informed dialog among different stakeholders

key ideas

objective measurements exposed to the comments of citizens: subjective perceptions of those living environment

beyond sources' hierarchies of authority attributing value to the voice of people

debating on environmental issues having tools for informed discussion

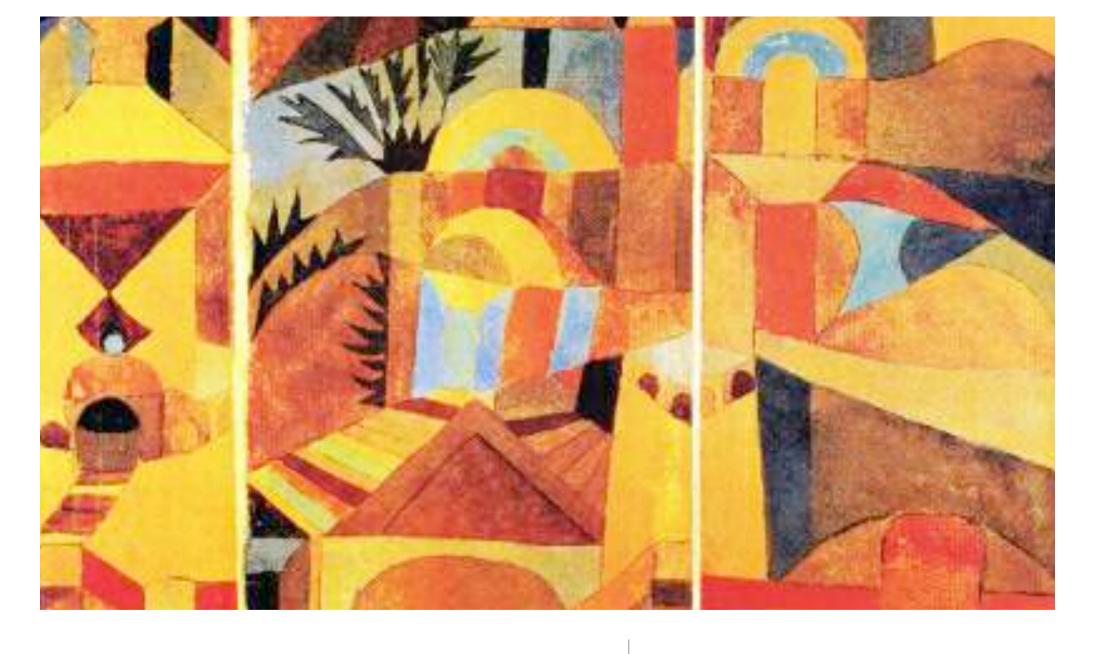


confidentiality

such punctual micro-data can be published without violating anybody's privacy

with appropriate changes the idea could be applied also to more sensitive data





no boundaries

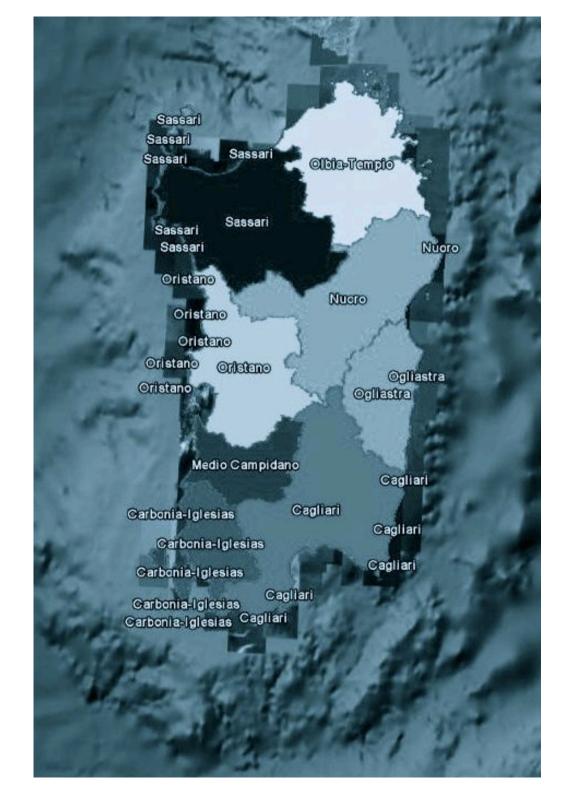
admnistrative

boundaries by convention

statistical units belong to an administrative area by convention

a merely formal link connects them to the institutions governing their area of pertinence

administrative boundaries are invisible and materialize themselves only at the time of accessing services provided by agencies in their jurisdiction



statistics are prisoners of administrative territorial fragmentation

individuals, and statistical units, cross many boundaries in everyday life

&

they locate themselves into administrative areas according to convenience not necessarily reflecting the *de facto* situation

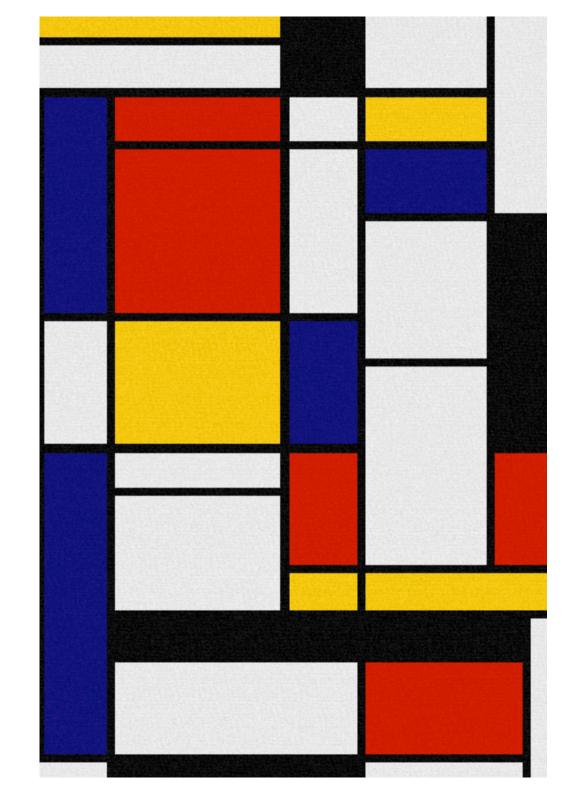


maup & ef

Modifiable Areal Unit Problem & Ecological Fallacy affect data aggregated by area

administrative boundaries should be bypassed when they obscure spatial distribution of phenomena

actual technologies can deal with complex data taking also into account their geographical location



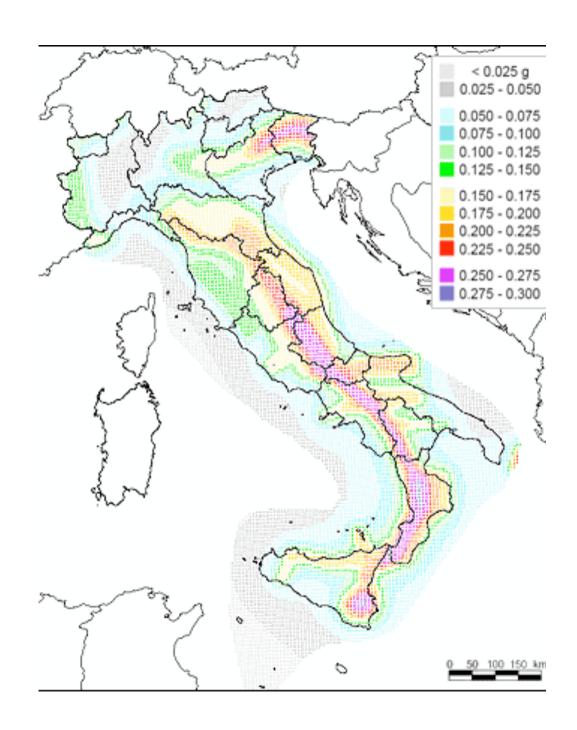
geocoding microdata

bypass administrative boundaries

&

enables greater freedom in defining areas of analysis

by using this kind of geographical perspective, spatial trends could be better highlighted



creative areas of analysis

continuous urban areas crossing separate administrative units

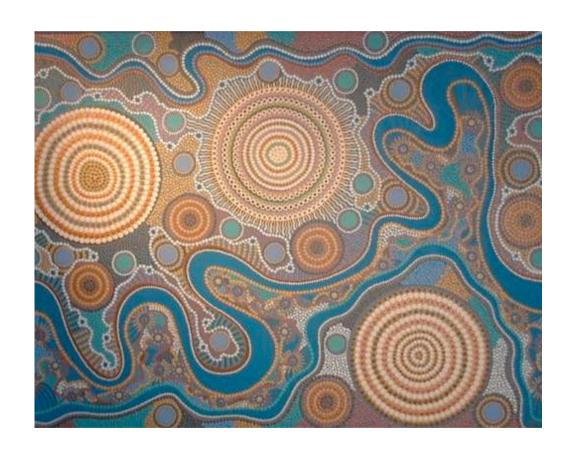
proximity / distance from points of interest

spatial clusters

within and beyond relevant geographical limits

non contiguous areas sharing similar characteristics

urban-rural classification using remote sensing imagery



etc.



geo synergy

data fusion by coordinates

location as a merging key

locational relationship among various entities on the same territory

enables to calculate indicators that would otherwise have not been known



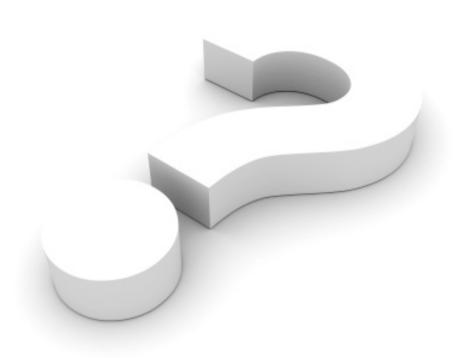
what for?

synergic information

derived variables without burden on respondents

deployment of existing information deposits

innovative techniques for social and environmental statistics

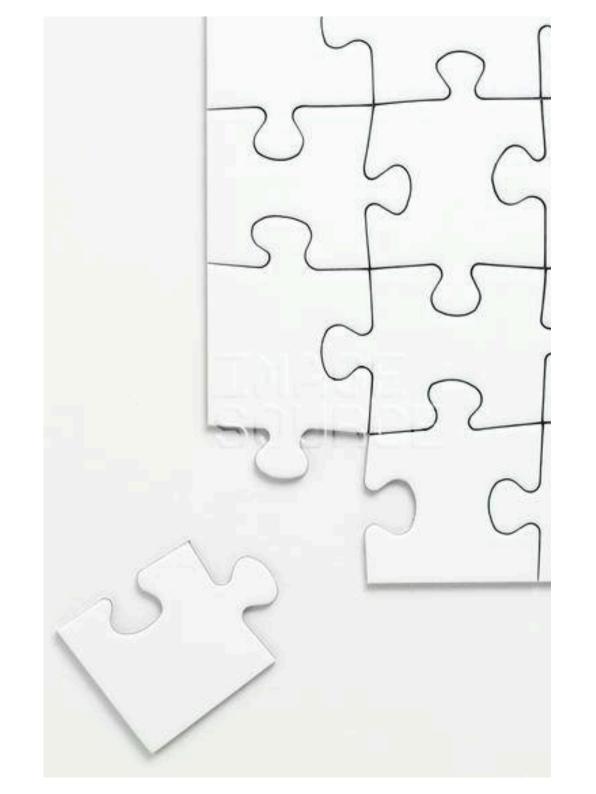


e.g. environment

citizens' perceptions, evaluations & behaviours social sample surveys on daily life

versus

quantitative measurements & istitutional policies and strategies environmental agencies' data



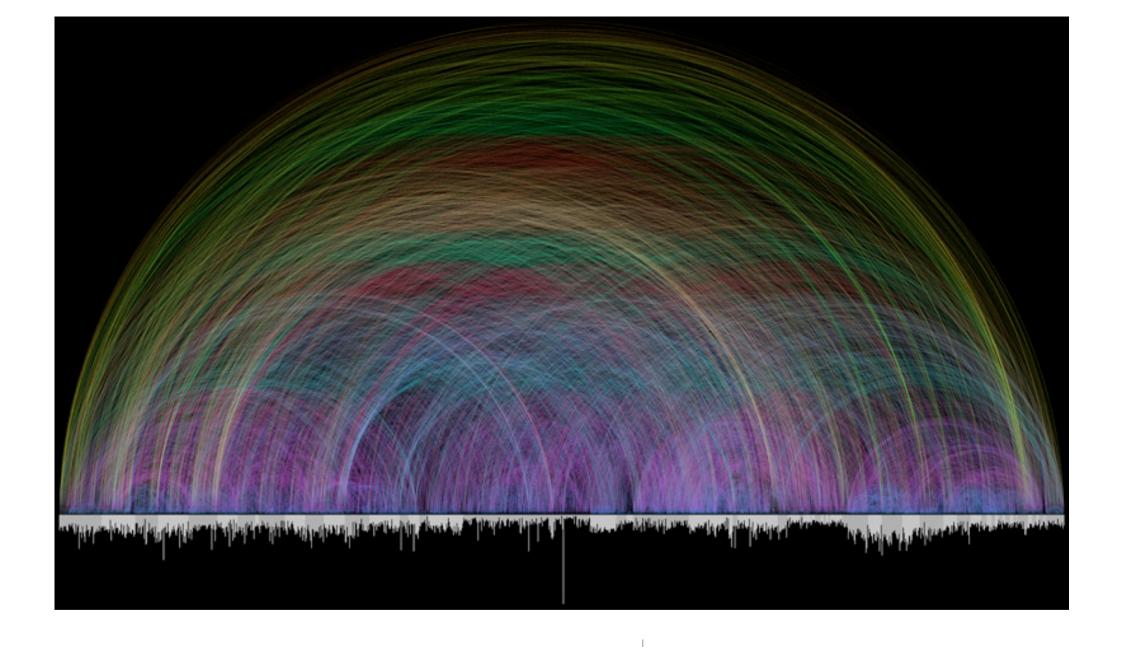
examples



urbanvegetation, traffic

disclaimer

geographic details of individual responses would only be used during the analysis phase results would be aggregated and respectful of territorial disaggregation allowed by the sample



complex

but intriguing

References

Goodchild, M.F., Janelle, D.G. (eds.): Spatially Integrated Social Science. Oxford University Press, New York (2004)

Longley P.A., Goodchild M.F., Maguire D.J., Rhind D.W.: Geographic Information Systems and Science, 3rd Edition, Wiley, New York, (2010)

Robinson, W.S.: Ecological Correlations and the Behaviour of Individuals. American Sociological Review, 15 (3), 351–357 (1950)

Unwin, D.J.: GIS, spatial analysis and spatial statistics. Progress in Human Geography, 20, 540-551 (1996)