

METHODS OF SPATIAL DATA VISUALIZATION in the Context of Suburbanization

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About me

- PhD student of Geoinformatics and Cartography
- digital cartography, geovisualization, 3D, tactile cartography
- doctoral thesis visual analysis of thematic 3D data



Palacký University
Olomouc



Faculty
of Science



department of
geoinformatics



Outline

- Introduction
 - Spatial Data Visualization
 - Cartography
 - Sources of Spatial Data
- Methods
- Conclusion



Introduction

Spatial Data Visualization | Cartography Sources of Spatial Data



Spatial Data (Geodata)

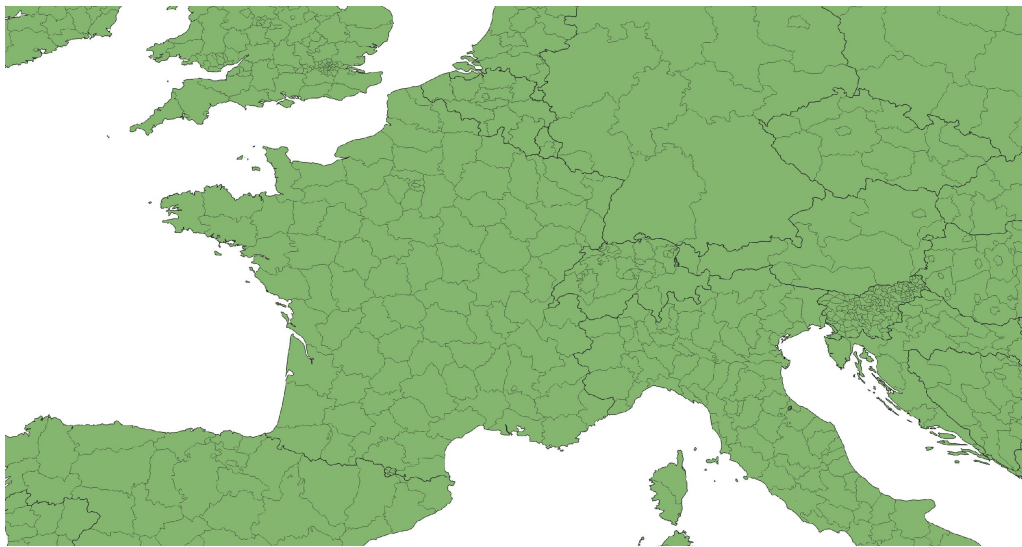
- data that have a **geographical (spatial) component**
- linked with a specific location on the earth's surface
- point, line or area
- spatial analysis
- base for map making

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Spatial Data

- two components
- geometric × attribute



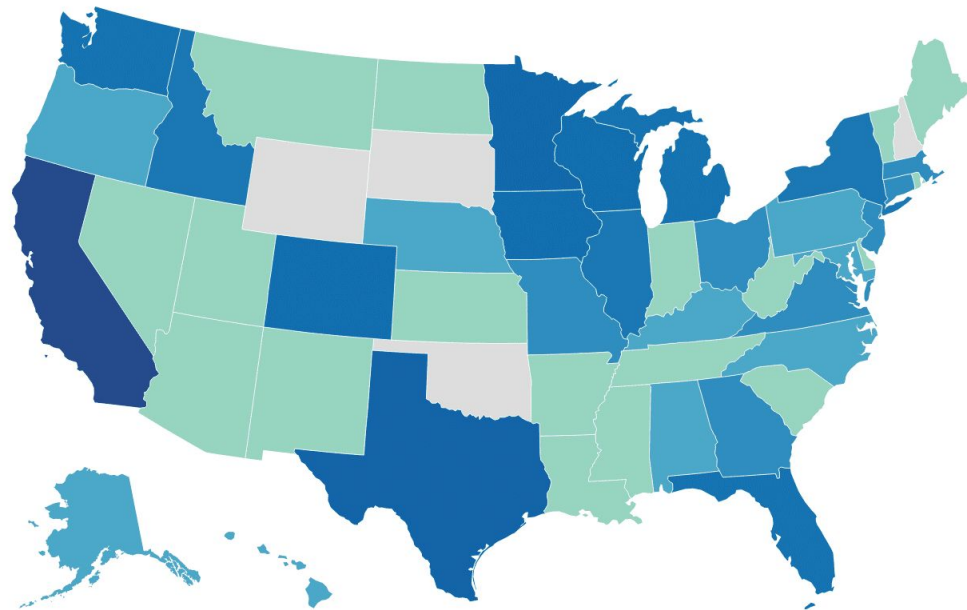
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Spatial Data Visualization

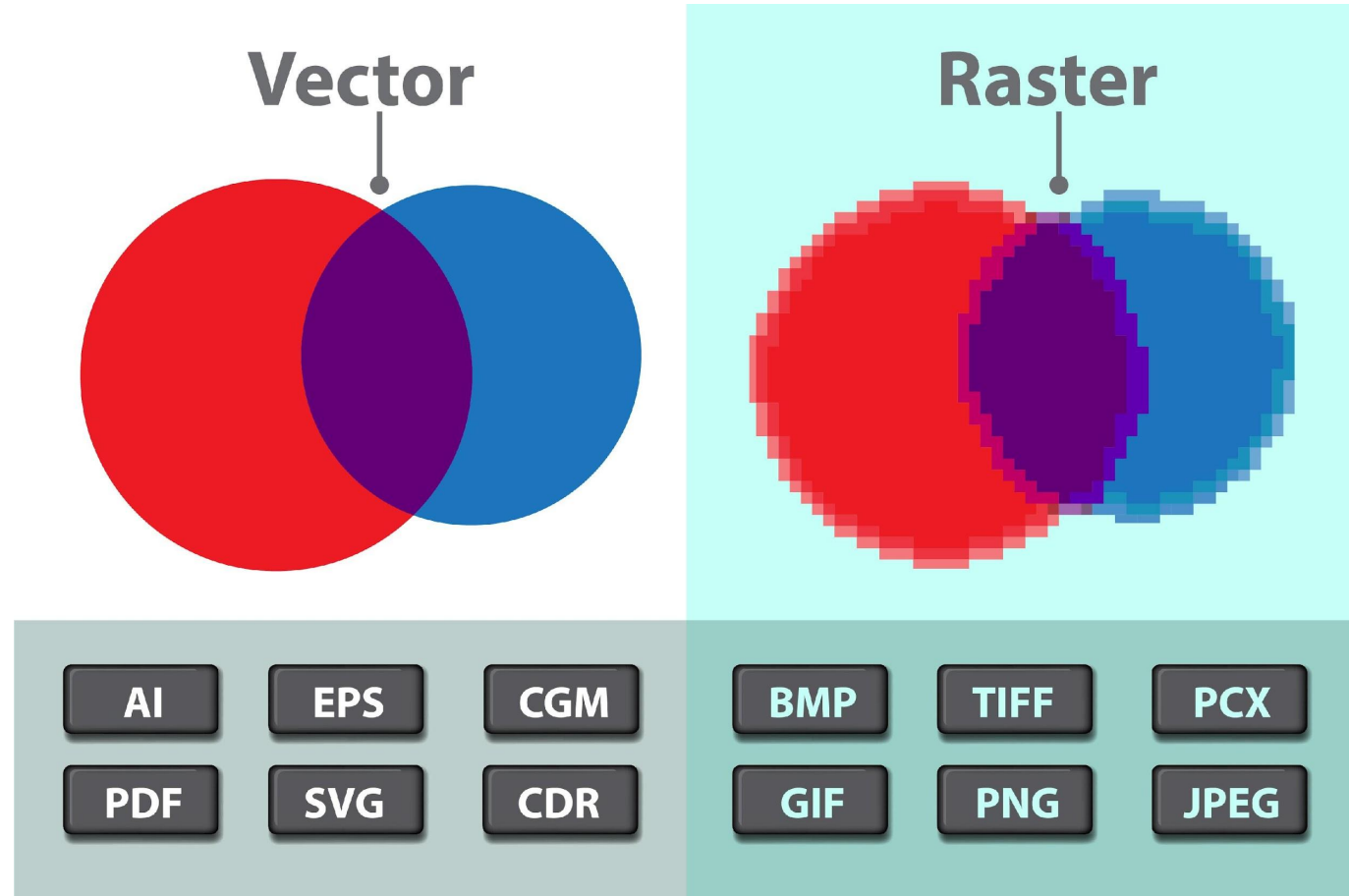
• quantitative × qualitative

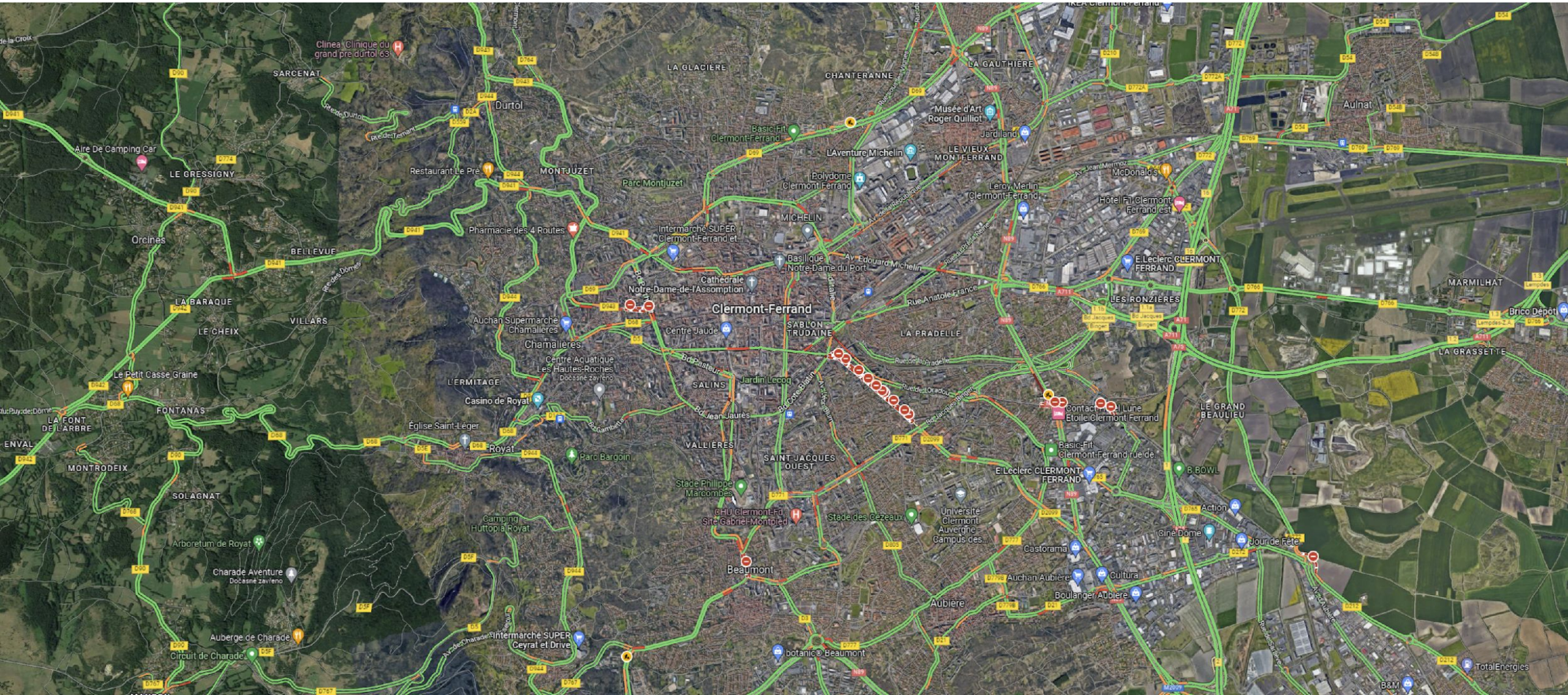
Percent of video submissions
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Spatial Data Visualization

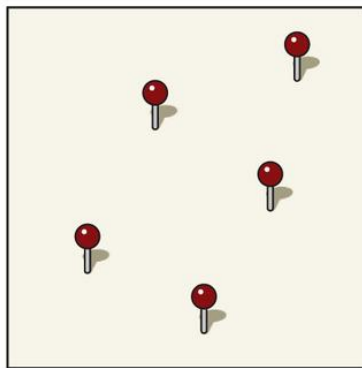
•vector × raster



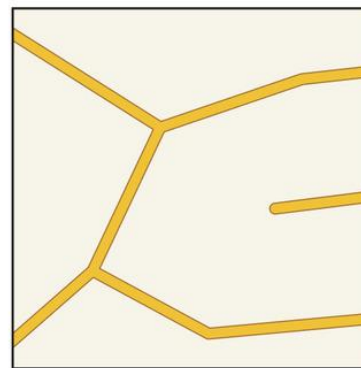


Spatial Data Visualization

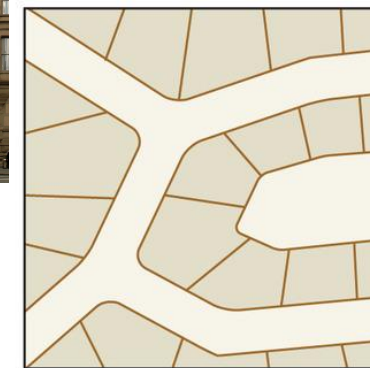
• point × line × area (polygon)



Points



Lines



Polygons

Cartography

- science, technology and art of maps (making & use)
- a map can represent a large amount of spatial information
 - fast
 - understandable
 - engaging
- **digital (GIS based) cartography**

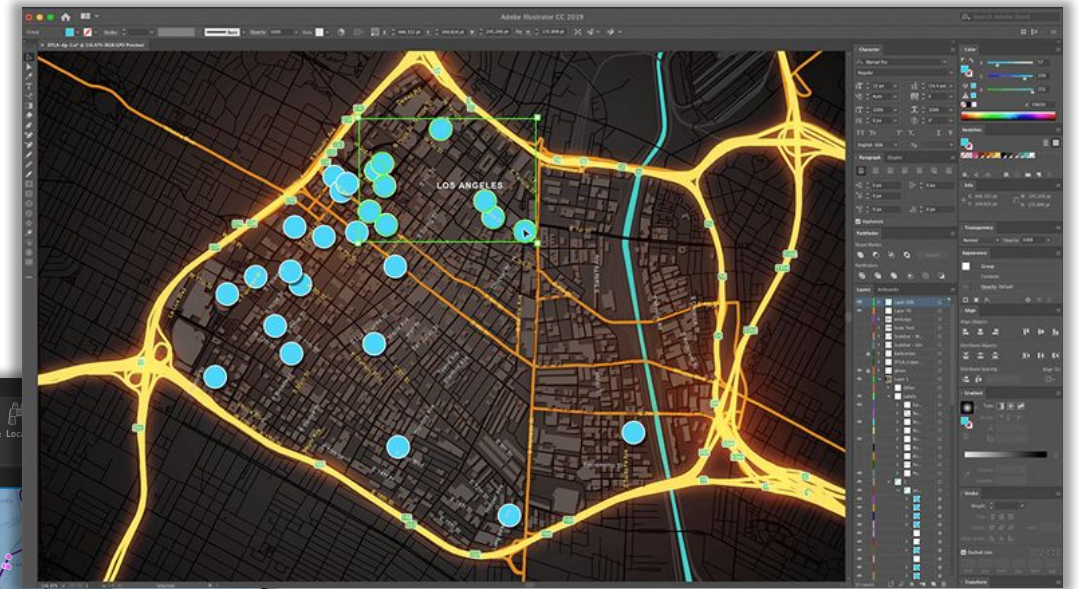
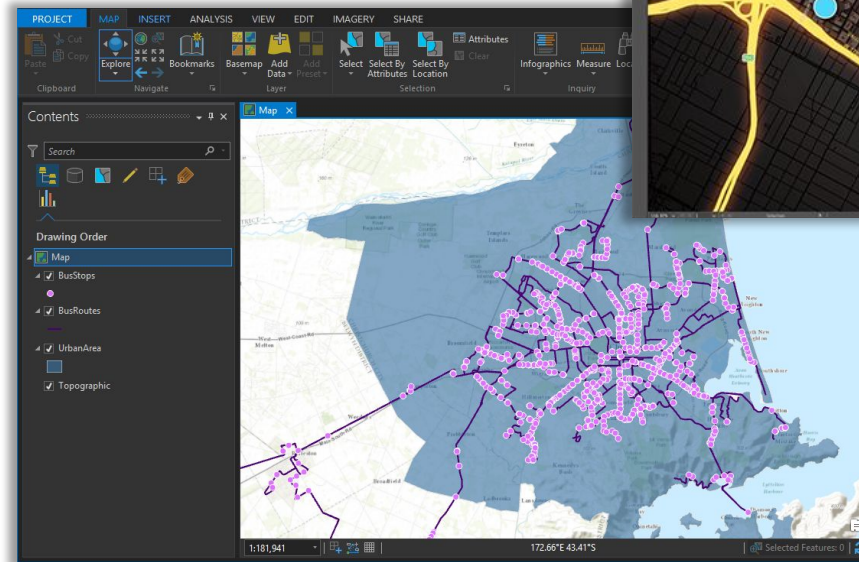


Cartography – process



(geo)data collection

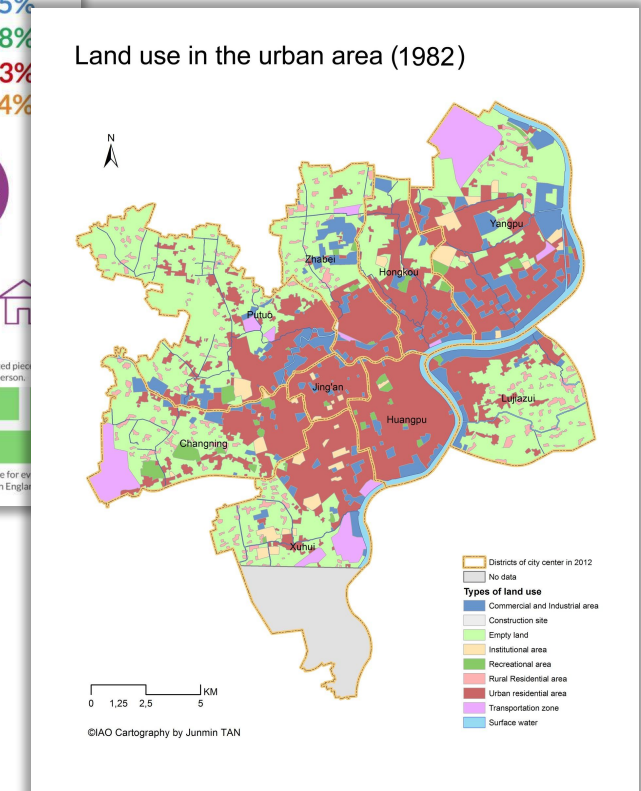
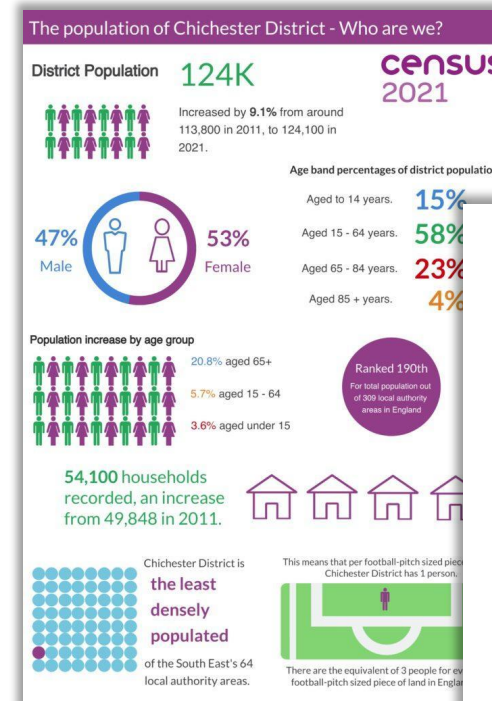
(geo)data management
& analysis



(geo)data visualization

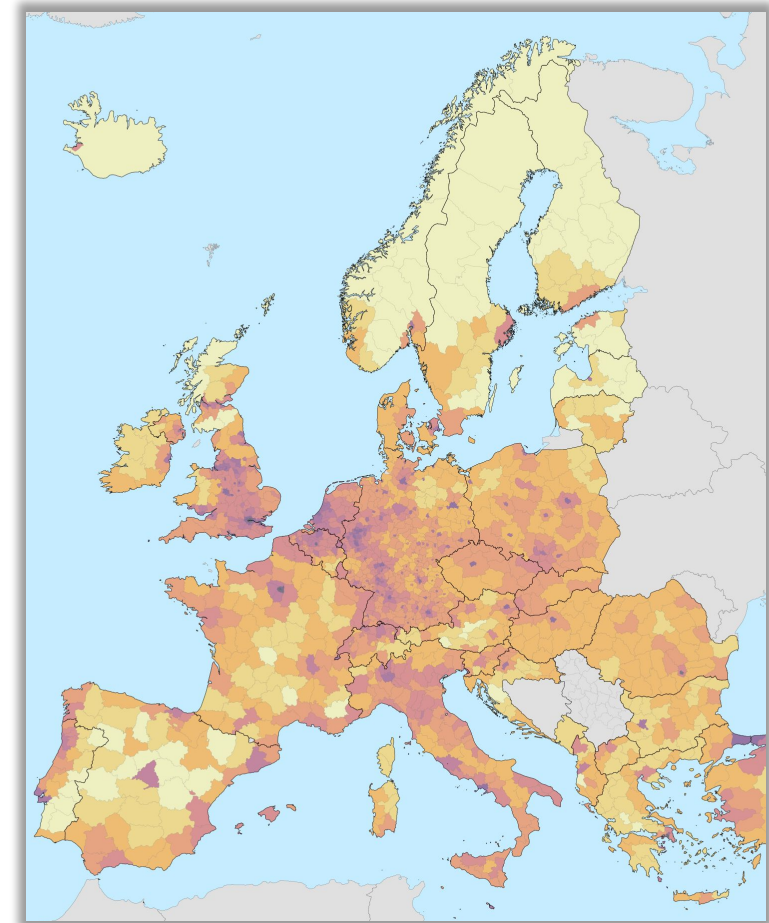
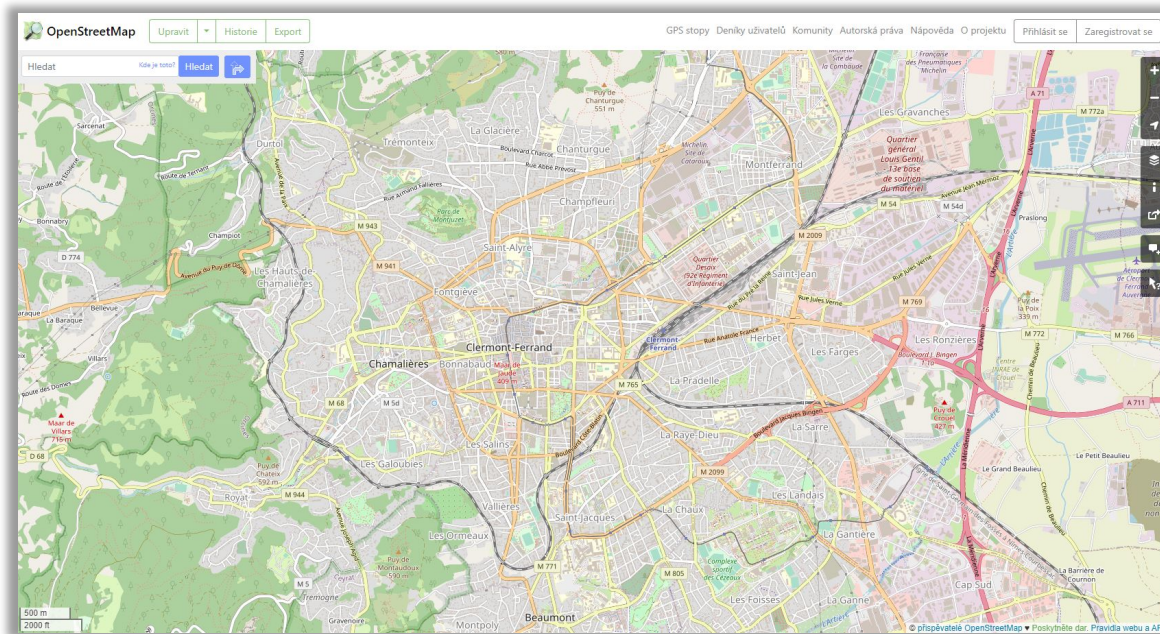
Sources of Spatial Data – Suburbanization

- census/statistical data
 - migration
 - new houses/flats
 - commuting to work or school
- land use/land cover data
- satellite imagery
- mobile operator data
- field data collection



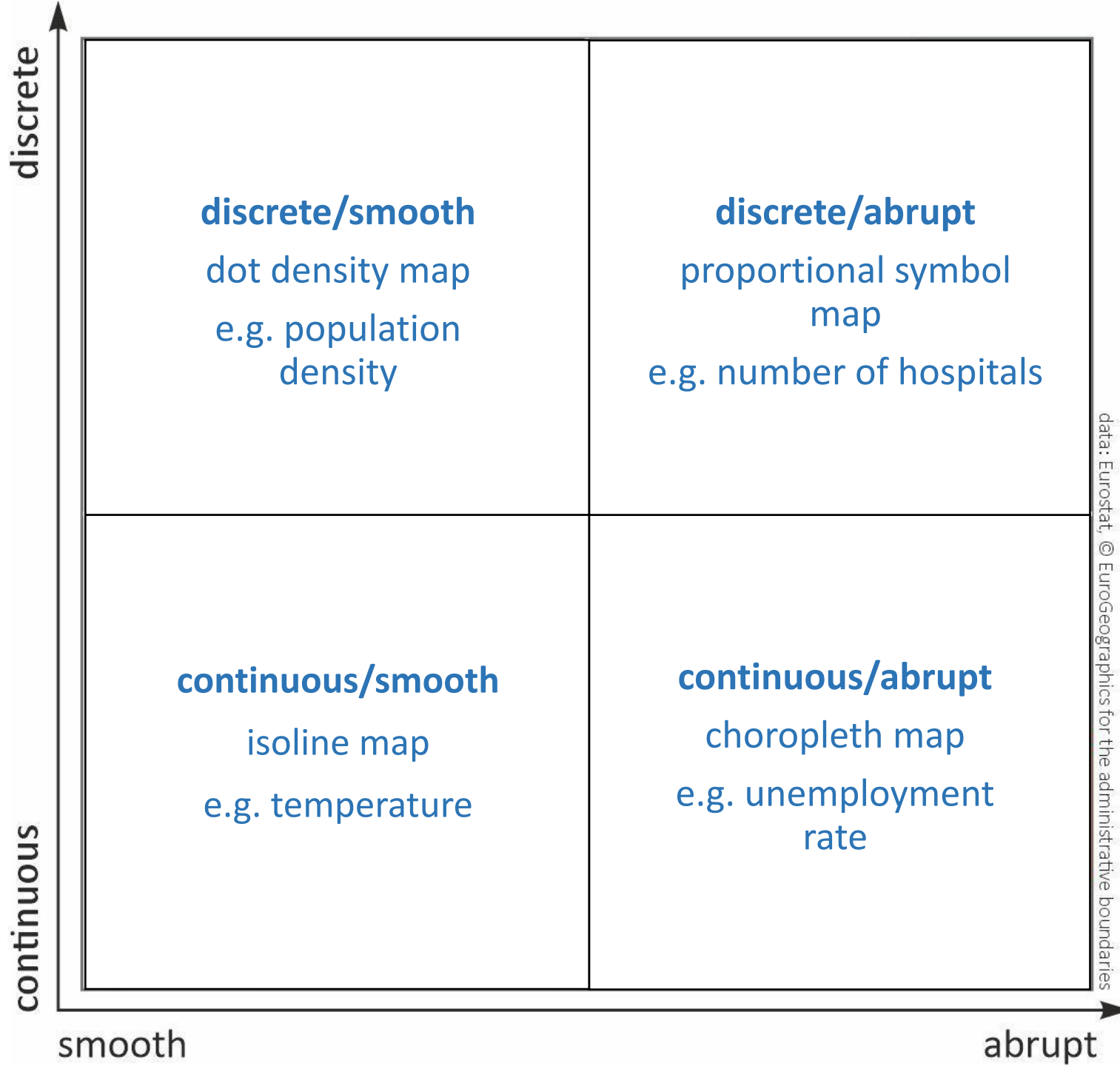
Sources of Spatial Data – Additional

- administrative units
- topographic data



Methods of Spatial Data Visualization

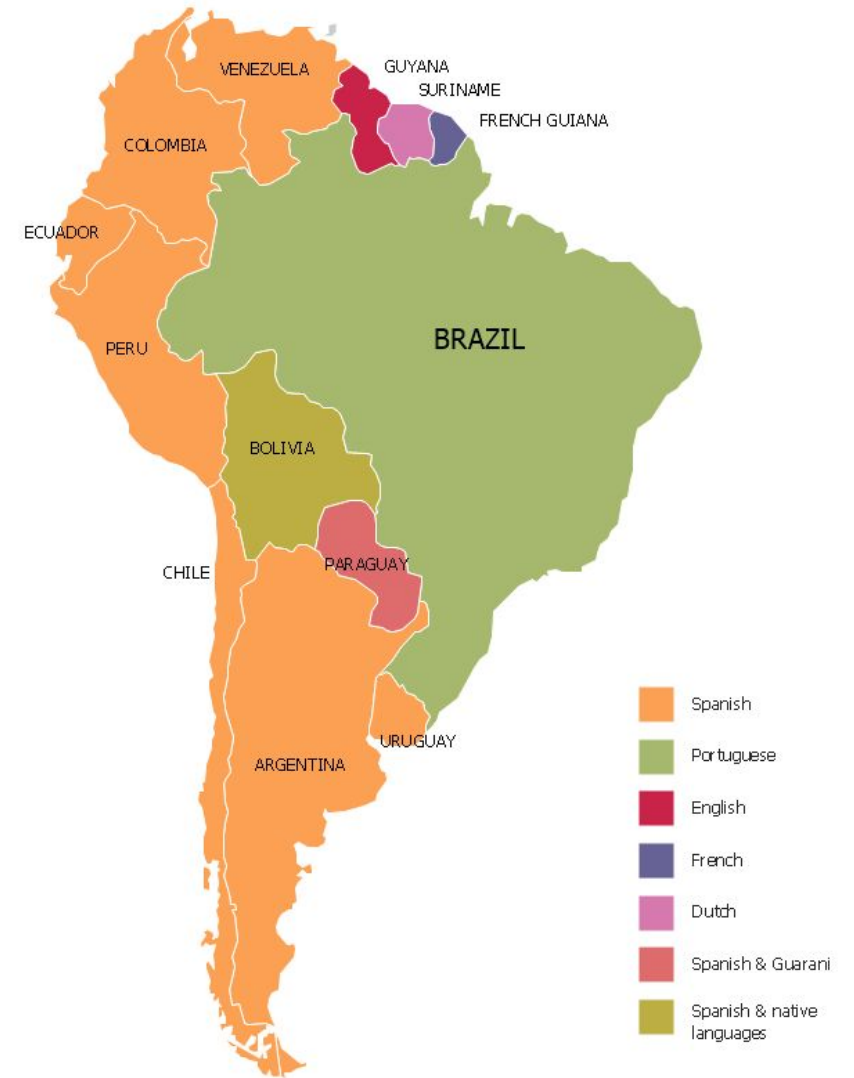




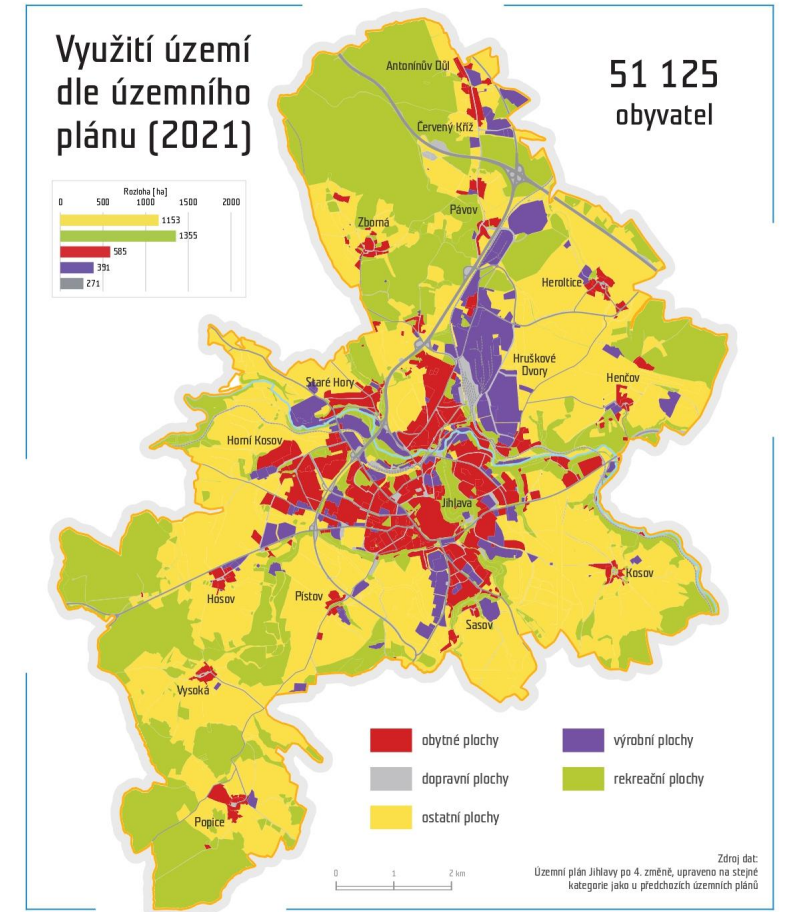
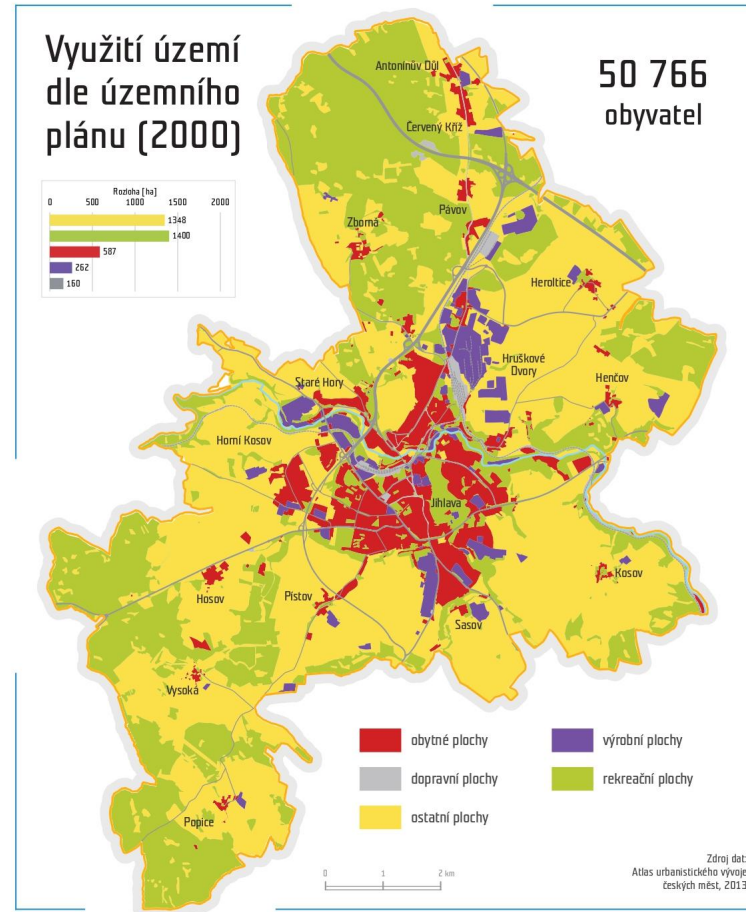
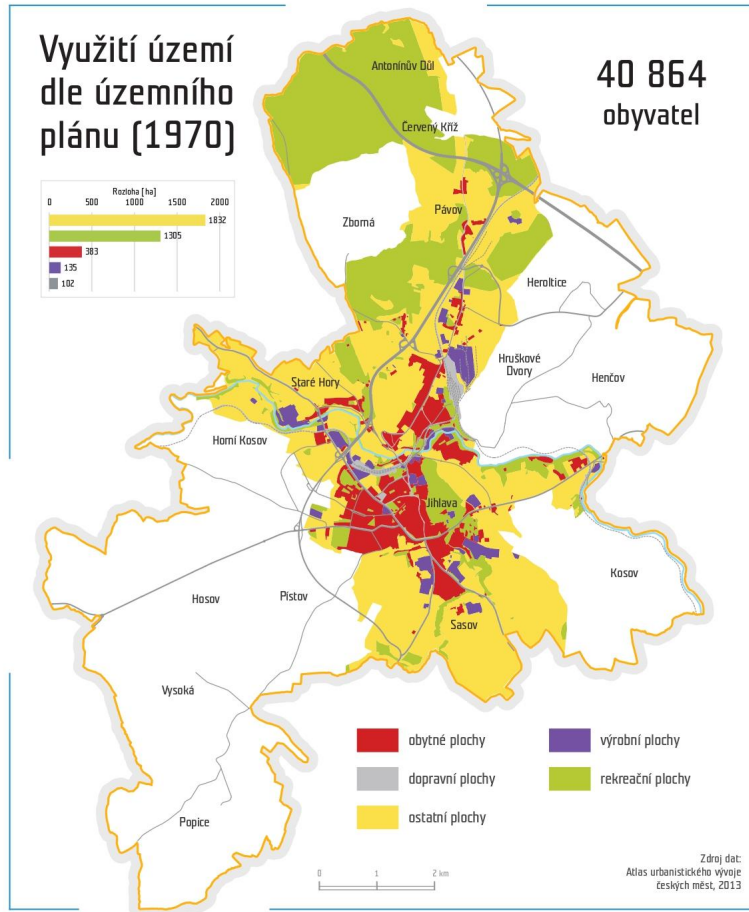
data: Eurostat, © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries

Areal Symbols Method

- qualitative data
- differentiation of areas
- easy to create and interpret
- coloured or hatched fill

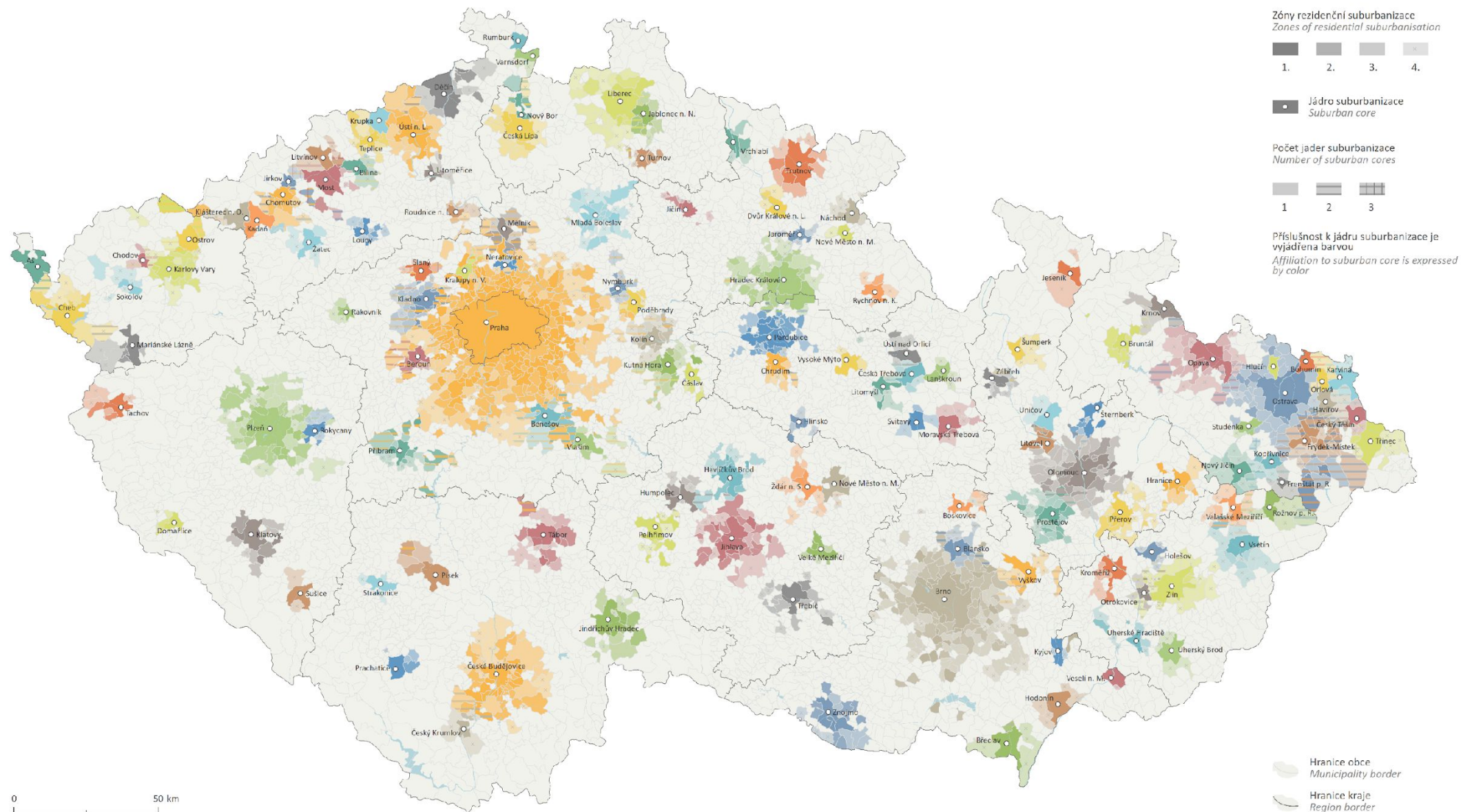


Areal Symbols Method – Suburbanization



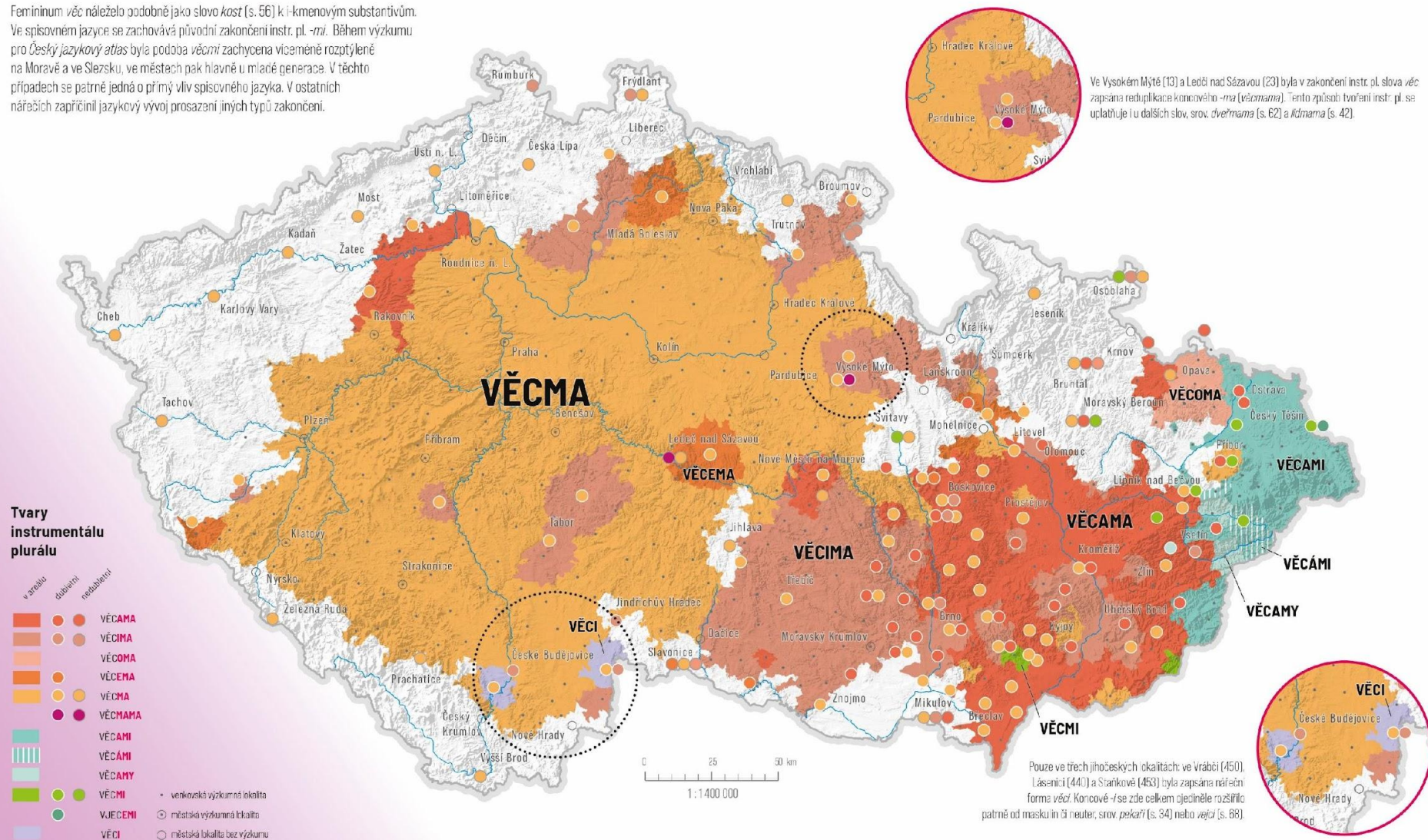
Zóny rezidenční suburbanizace v obcích Česka 2016

Zones of residential suburbanization in Czech municipalities 2016



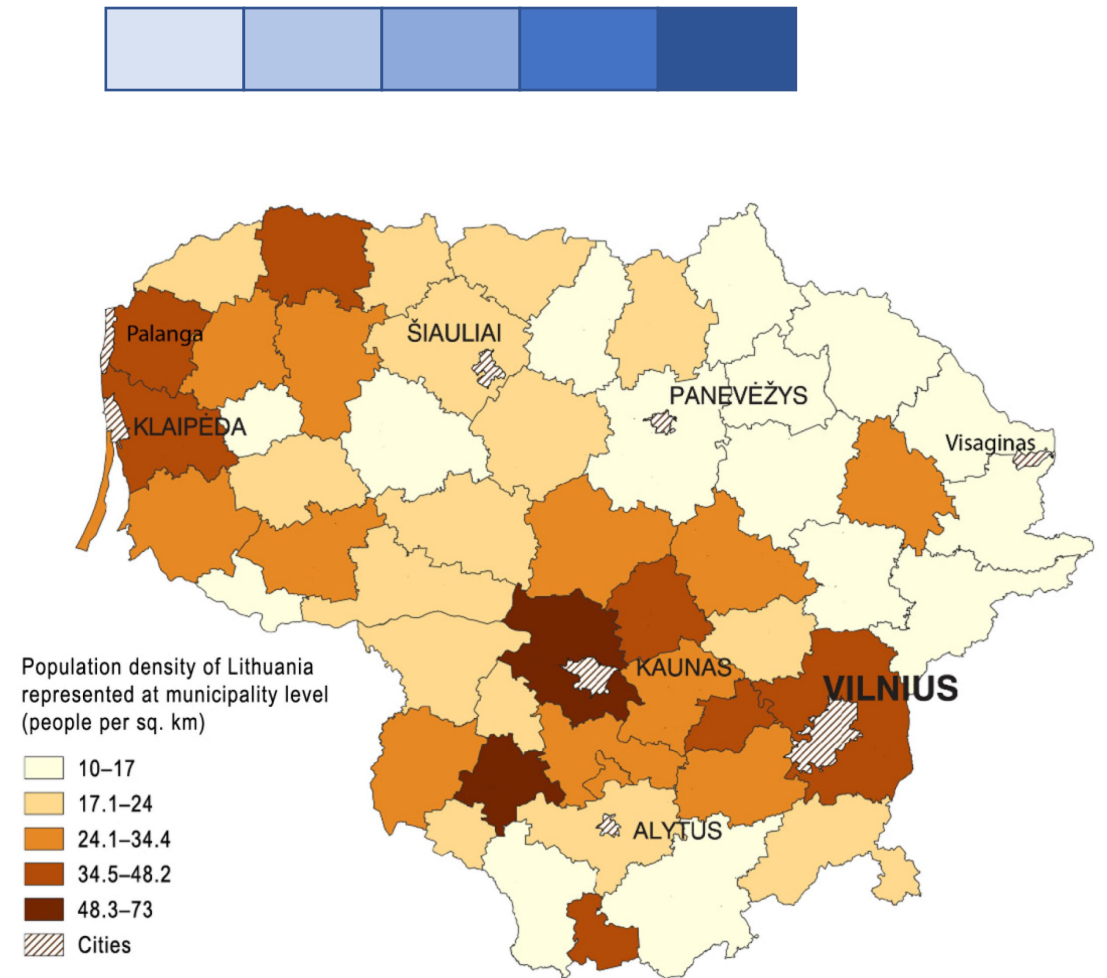
VĚC instr. pl. věcmi

Femininum *věc* náleželo podobně jako slovo *kost* (s. 56) k i-kmenovým substantivům. Ve spisovném jazyce se zachovává původní zakončení instr. pl. *-mi*. Během výzkumu pro *Český jazykový atlas* byla podoba *věcmi* zachycena víceméně rozptýleně na Moravě a ve Slezsku, ve městech pak hlavně u mladé generace. V těchto případech se patrně jedná o přímý vliv spisovného jazyka. V ostatních nářečích zapříčinil jazykový vývoj prosazení jiných typů zakončení.

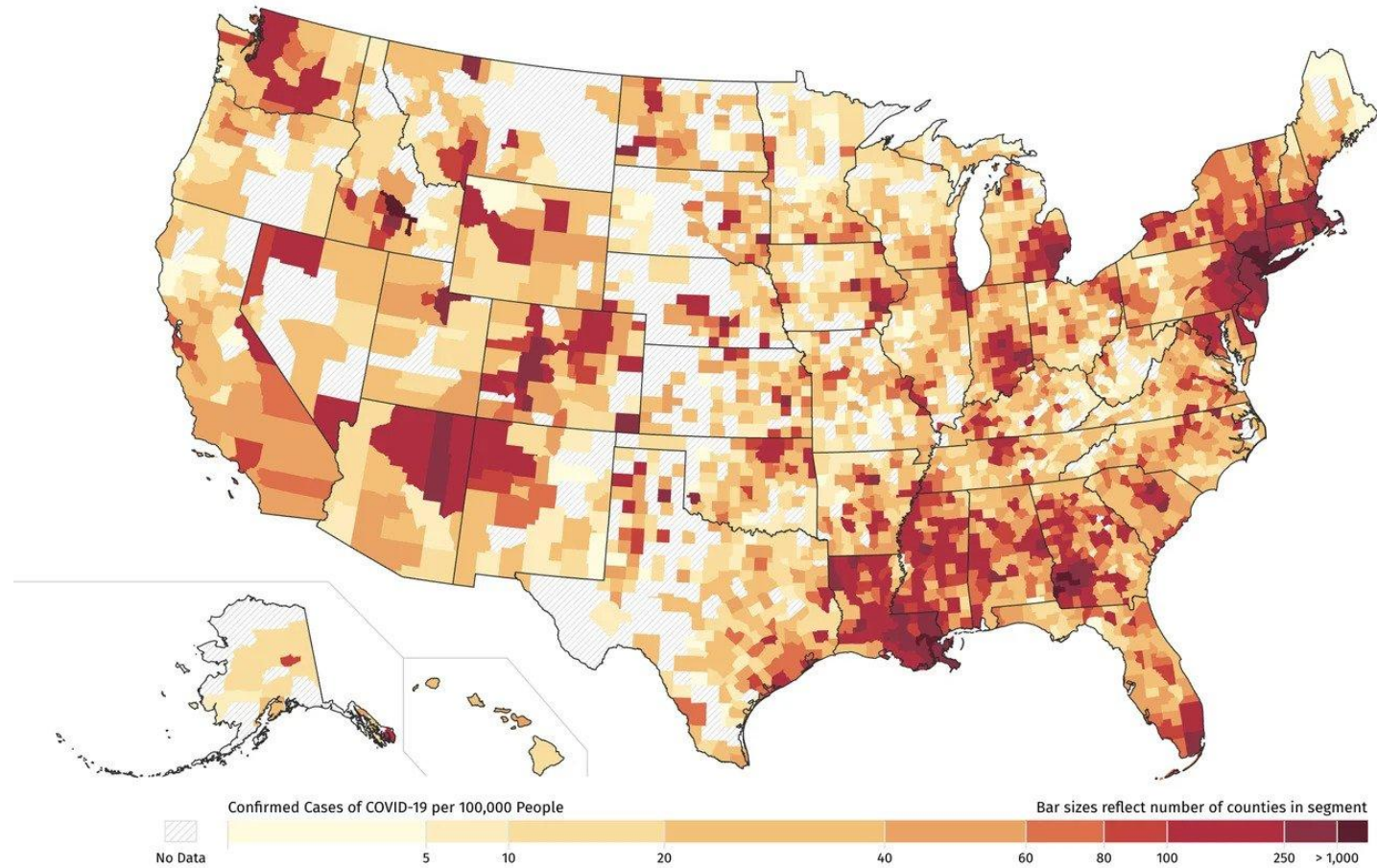


Choropleth Maps

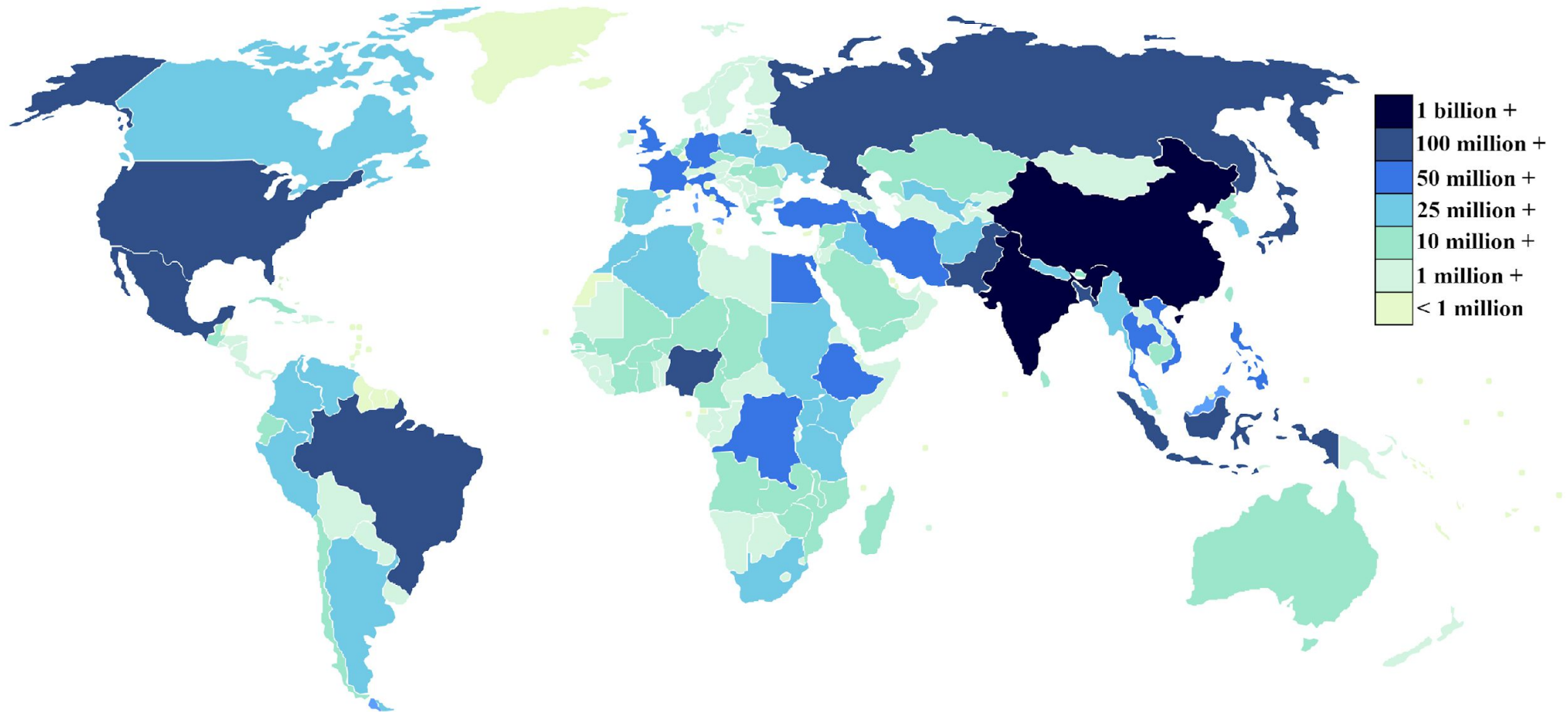
- very common method
- **relative quantitative data**
- data must be recalculated
 - **to area** (e.g. population per sq. km) true choropleth maps
 - **to other units** (e.g. %, 1 000 people) false choropleth maps



False Choropleth Map



Wrong Choropleth Map



RURAL AND URBAN MUNICIPALITIES

delimitation with fuzzy inference system (Czech Republic at 2010)

Vít PÁSETO, Alžběta BRVČENTOVÁ, Pavel TUČEK, Lukáš MAREK, Jaroslav BURIAN
 Department of Geoinformatics, Faculty of Science, Palacký University in Olomouc, Czech Republic
 © Journal of Maps, 2012

Transfer map to the rest of the original approach of rural and urban area delimitation with the application of fuzzy logic. Most of existing classification of municipalities is the issue of dualistic logic, where the municipality is strictly designated as either rural or urban. This approach does not reflect real situation and is contrary to fuzzy logic. This approach and strict classification does not reflect real situation and is contrary to fuzzy logic. This approach and strict classification does not reflect real situation and is contrary to fuzzy logic. This approach and strict classification does not reflect real situation and is contrary to fuzzy logic.

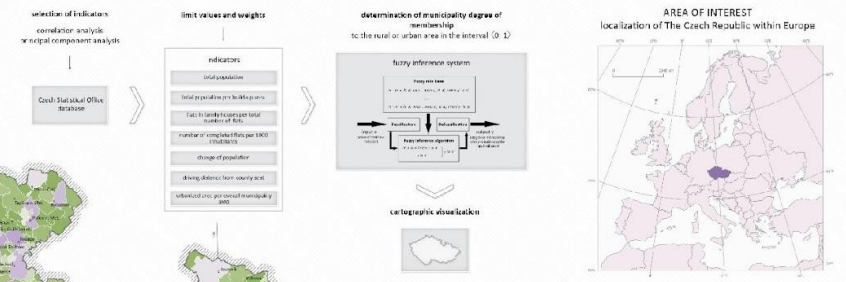
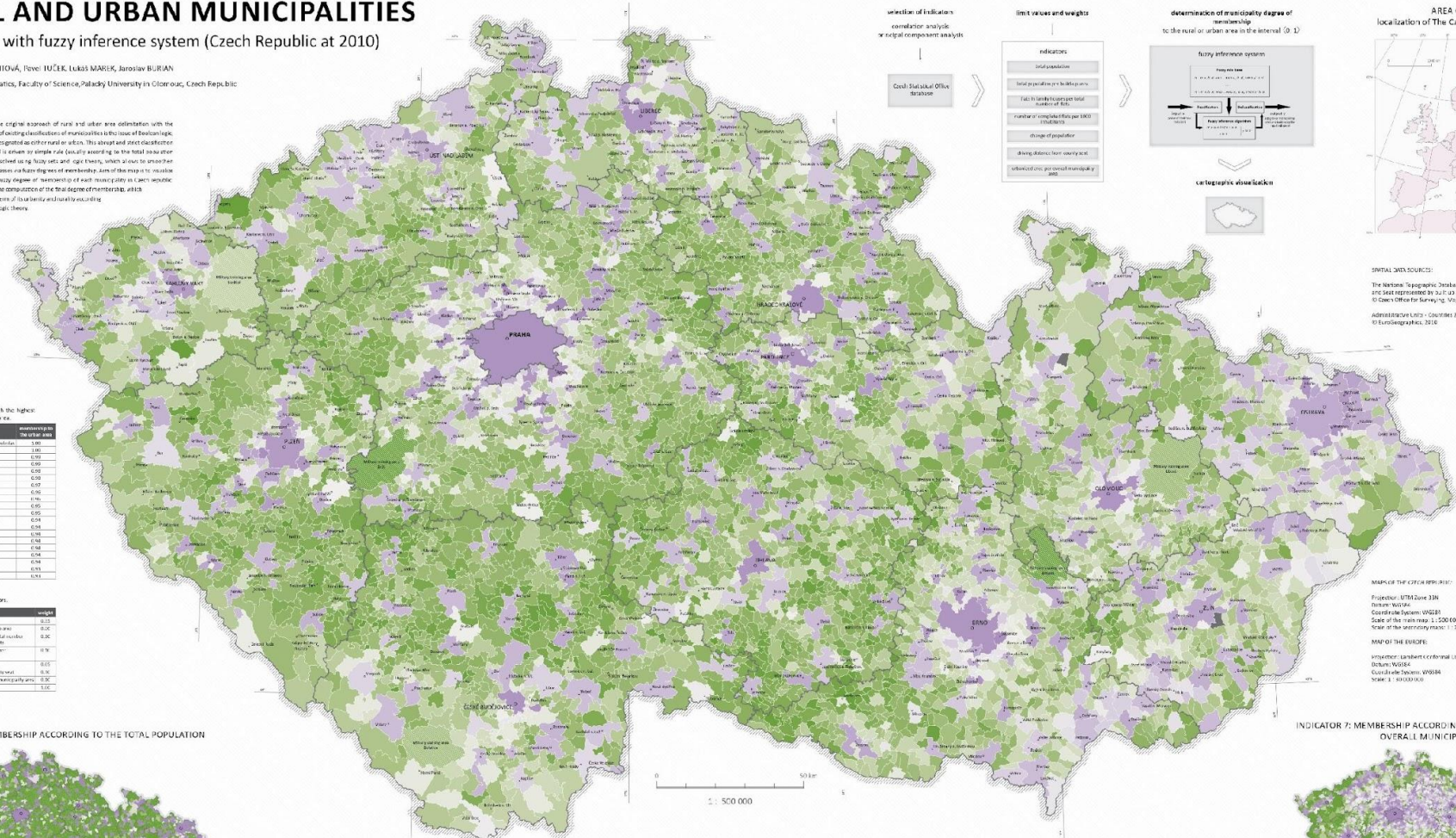


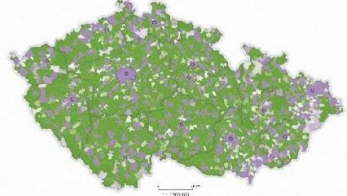
Table 1: Municipalities with the highest membership to the urban area

rank	municipality	membership to the urban area
1.	Brno-město	0.99
2.	Brno-střed	0.99
3.	Brno-venkov	0.99
4.	Olomouc	0.98
5.	Olomouc-venkov	0.98
6.	Olomouc-město	0.98
7.	Střelice	0.97
8.	Olomouc-venkov	0.96
9.	Olomouc	0.96
10.	Olomouc-venkov	0.95
11.	Olomouc	0.95
12.	Olomouc-venkov	0.94
13.	Olomouc	0.94
14.	Olomouc-venkov	0.94
15.	Olomouc	0.94
16.	Olomouc-venkov	0.94
17.	Olomouc	0.94
18.	Olomouc-venkov	0.94
19.	Olomouc	0.94
20.	Olomouc-venkov	0.94

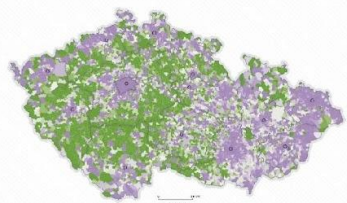
Table 2: Weights of indicators

indicator	weight
1. total population	0.25
2. total population per built-up area	0.25
3. flats in family houses per total number of permanently occupied flats	0.25
4. number of completed flats per 1,000 inhabitants	0.25
5. population change	0.05
6. driving distance to the county seat	0.05
7. likelihood of being rural municipality	0.05
total weights	1.00

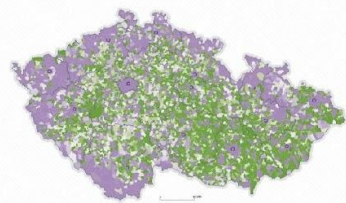
INDICATOR 1: MEMBERSHIP ACCORDING TO THE TOTAL POPULATION



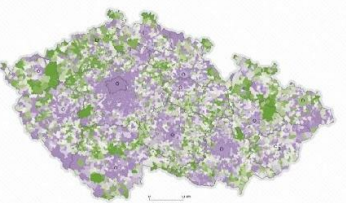
INDICATOR 2: MEMBERSHIP ACCORDING TO THE TOTAL POPULATION PER BUILT-UP AREA



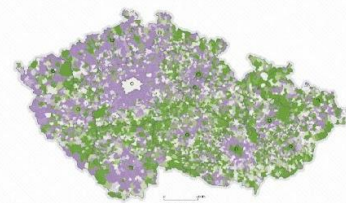
INDICATOR 3: MEMBERSHIP ACCORDING TO FLATS IN FAMILY HOUSES PER TOTAL NUMBER OF PERMANENTLY OCCUPIED FLATS



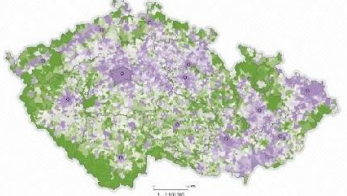
INDICATOR 4: MEMBERSHIP ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED FLATS PER 1,000 INHABITANTS



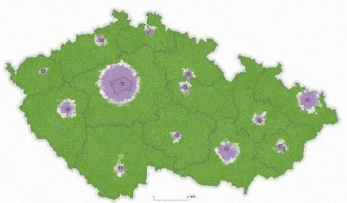
INDICATOR 5: MEMBERSHIP ACCORDING TO THE POPULATION CHANGE



INDICATOR 7: MEMBERSHIP ACCORDING TO THE URBANIZED AREA PER OVERALL MUNICIPALITY AREA



INDICATOR 6: MEMBERSHIP ACCORDING TO THE DRIVING DISTANCE TO THE COUNTY SEAT

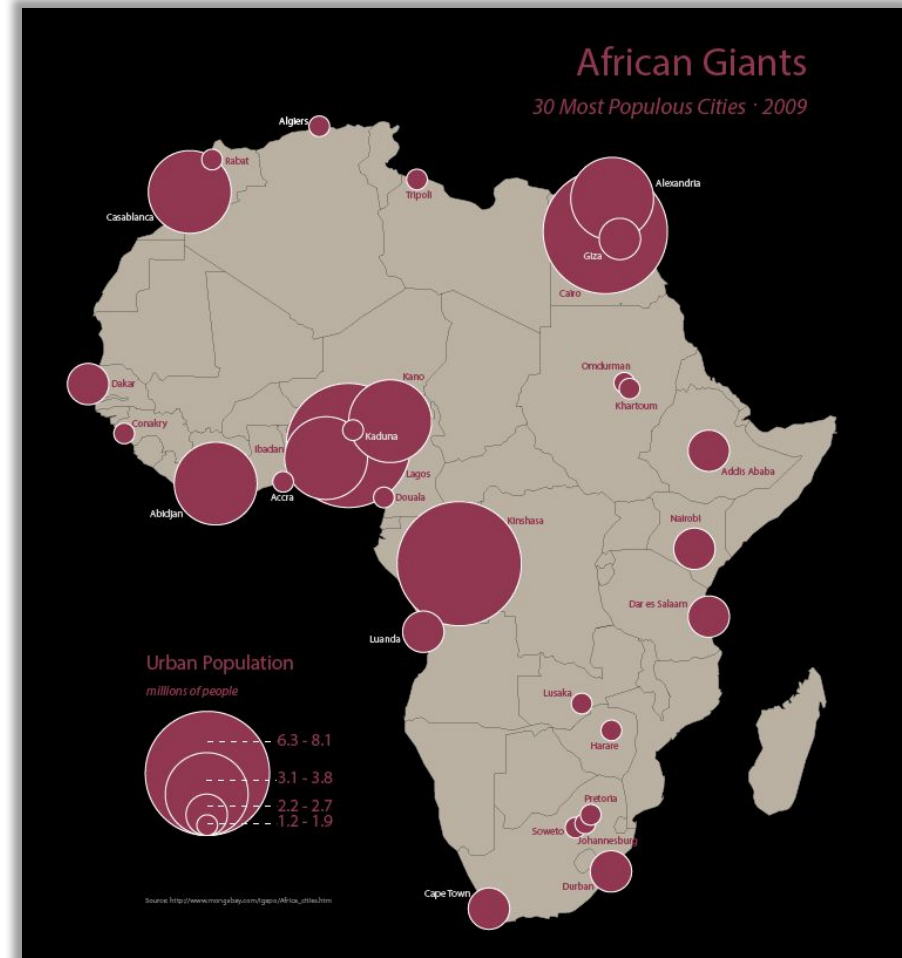
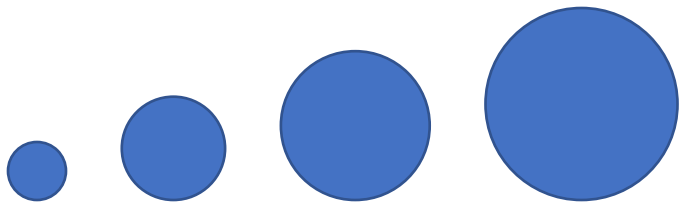


SPATIAL DATA SOURCES:
 The National Topographic Database Data200 - Administrative areas (POLINDEX) and last represented by 2010. Data are expressed by 2010 (MULSTUFF) © Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre, 31/03/2010
 Administrative Lines - Coordinates Field 1: 40 300 000 © EuroGeographics, 2010

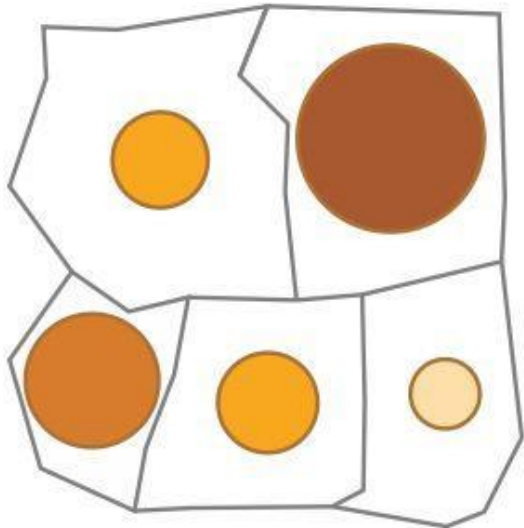
MAP OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC:
 Projection: UTM Zone 33N
 Datum: WGS84
 Coordinate System: WGS84
 Scale of the main map: 1:500 000
 Scale of the secondary map: 1:2 000 000
MAP OF THE ENDORE:
 Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic, central meridian 17°
 Datum: WGS84
 Coordinate System: WGS84
 Scale: 1:50 000 000

Proportional Symbols Method

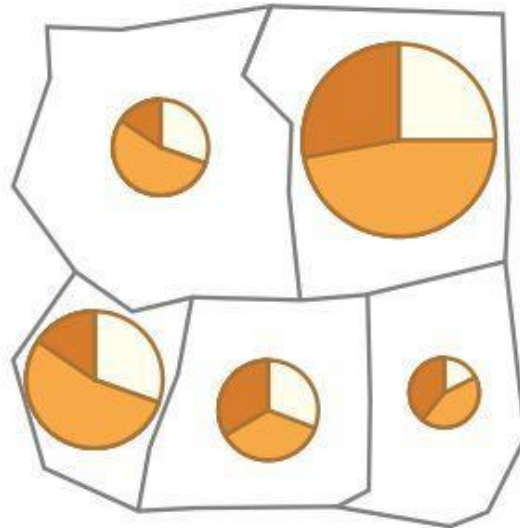
- quantitative data
- map symbols vary in size
- charts or diagrams
 - pie charts, bar charts, ...



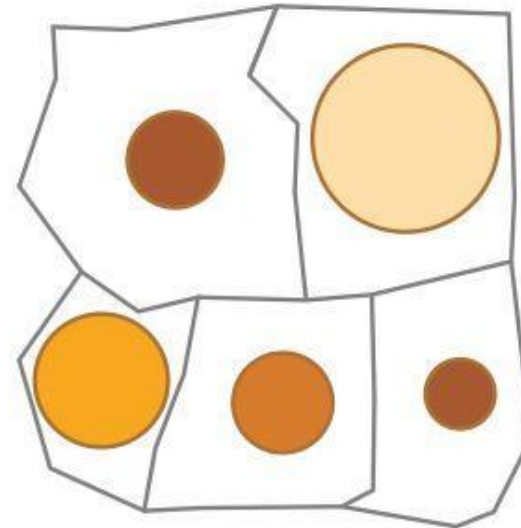
Proportional Symbols Method



POPULATION
SHOWN TWICE
using two visual variables
(size and hue) for the same
data of total population

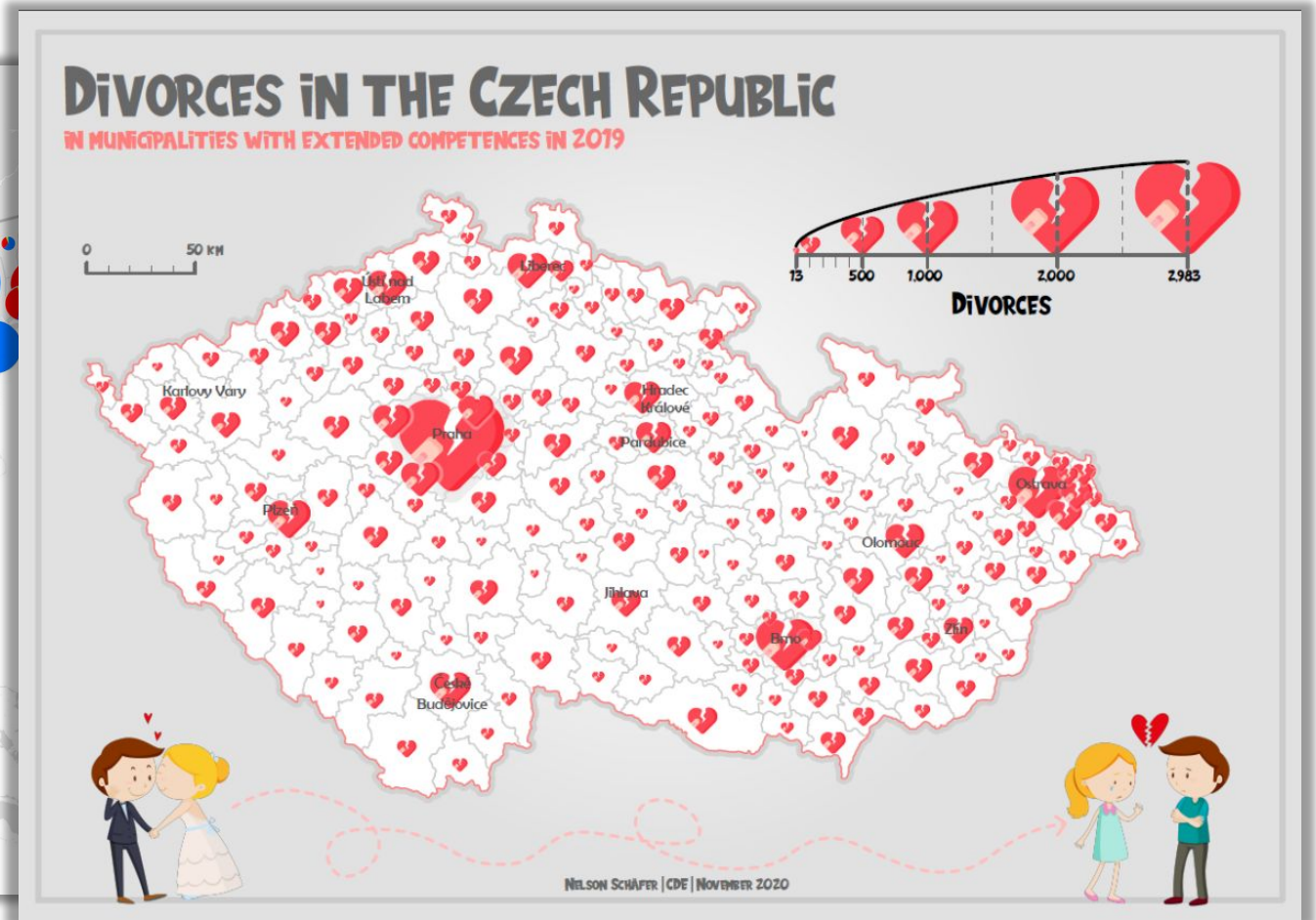
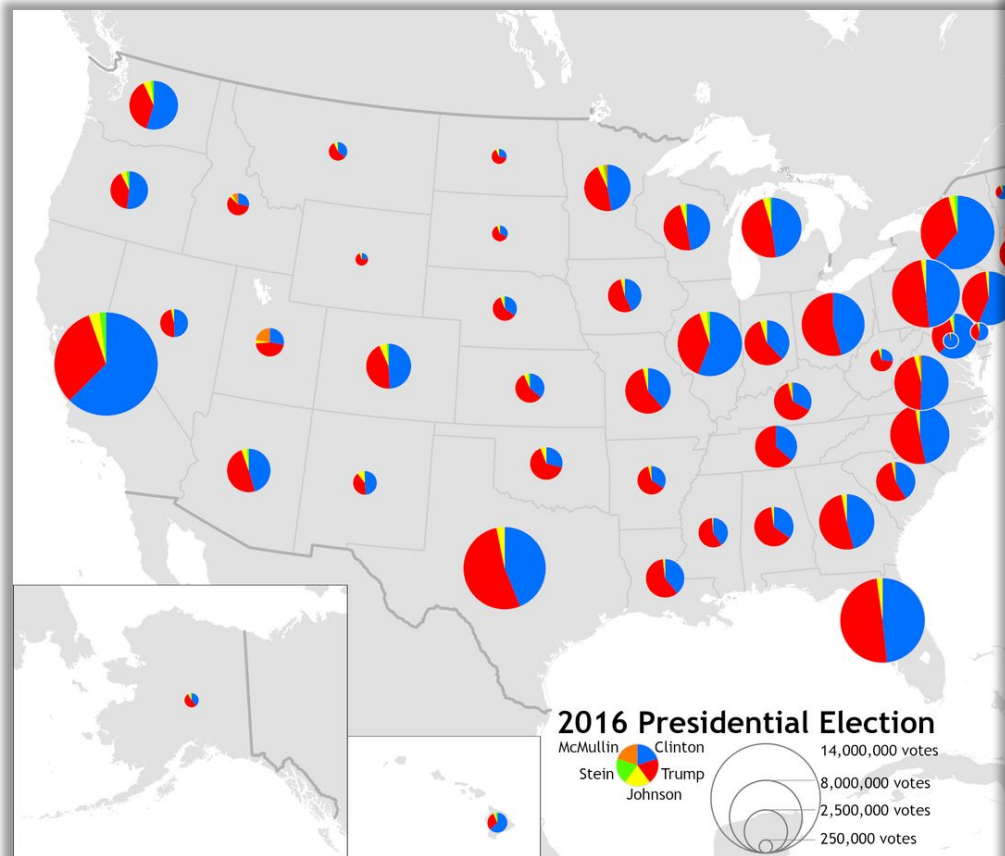


POPULATION
& POPULATION STRUCTURE
with the additional attribute
(share of pre-workers,
workers and post-workers)



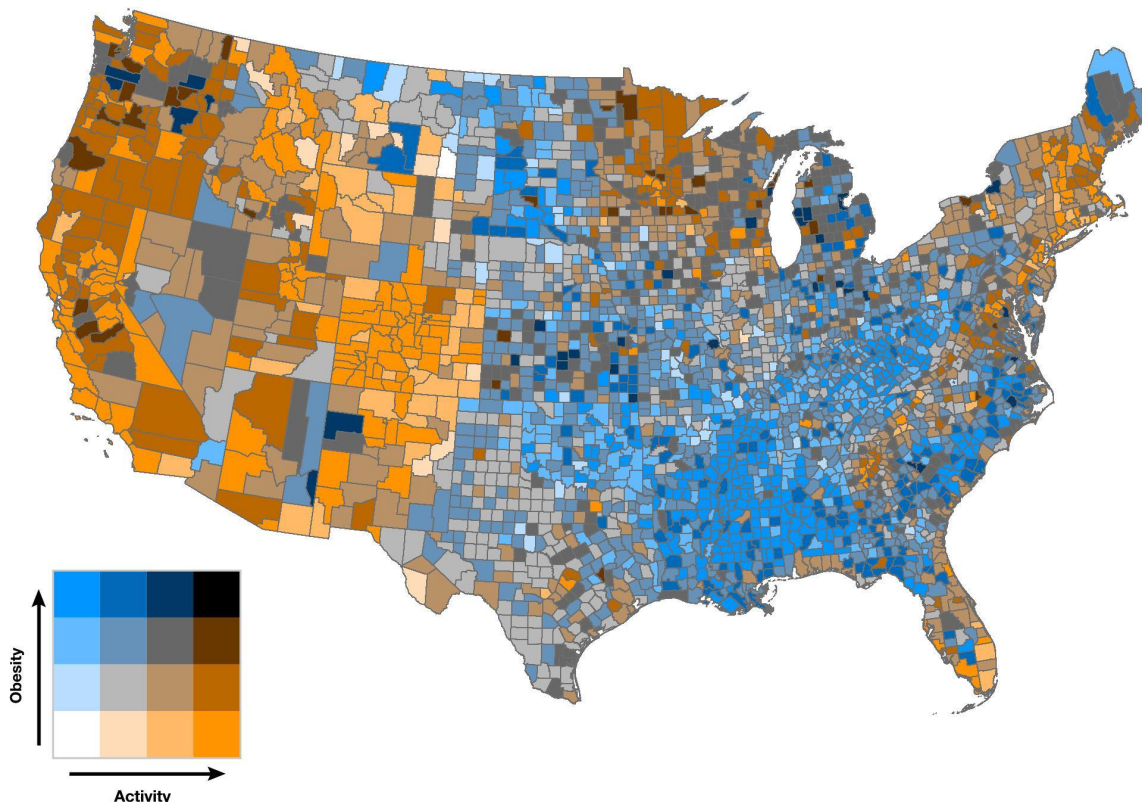
POPULATION
& UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
multivariable map, using two visual
variables (size and hue) to show
two different but related phenomenons

Proportional Symbols

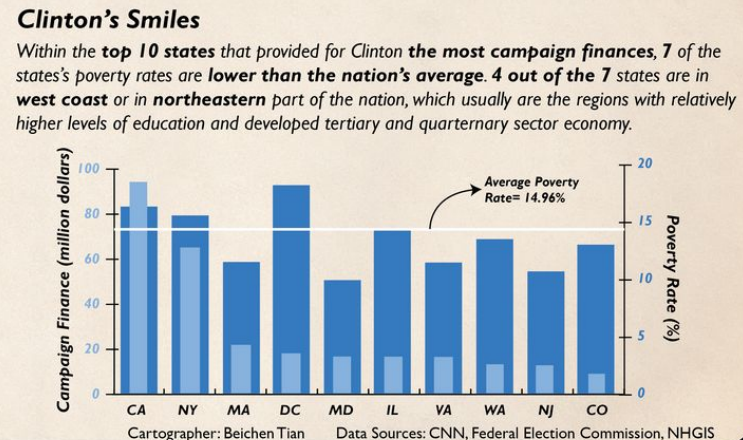
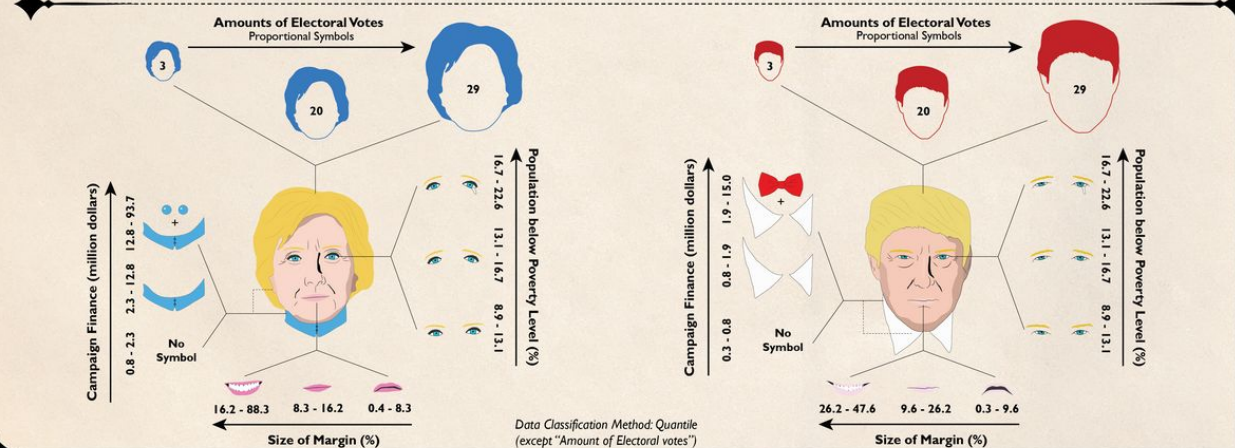
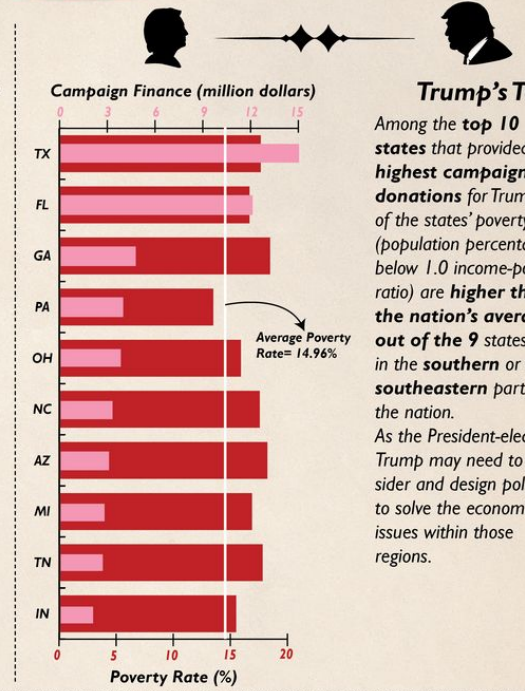
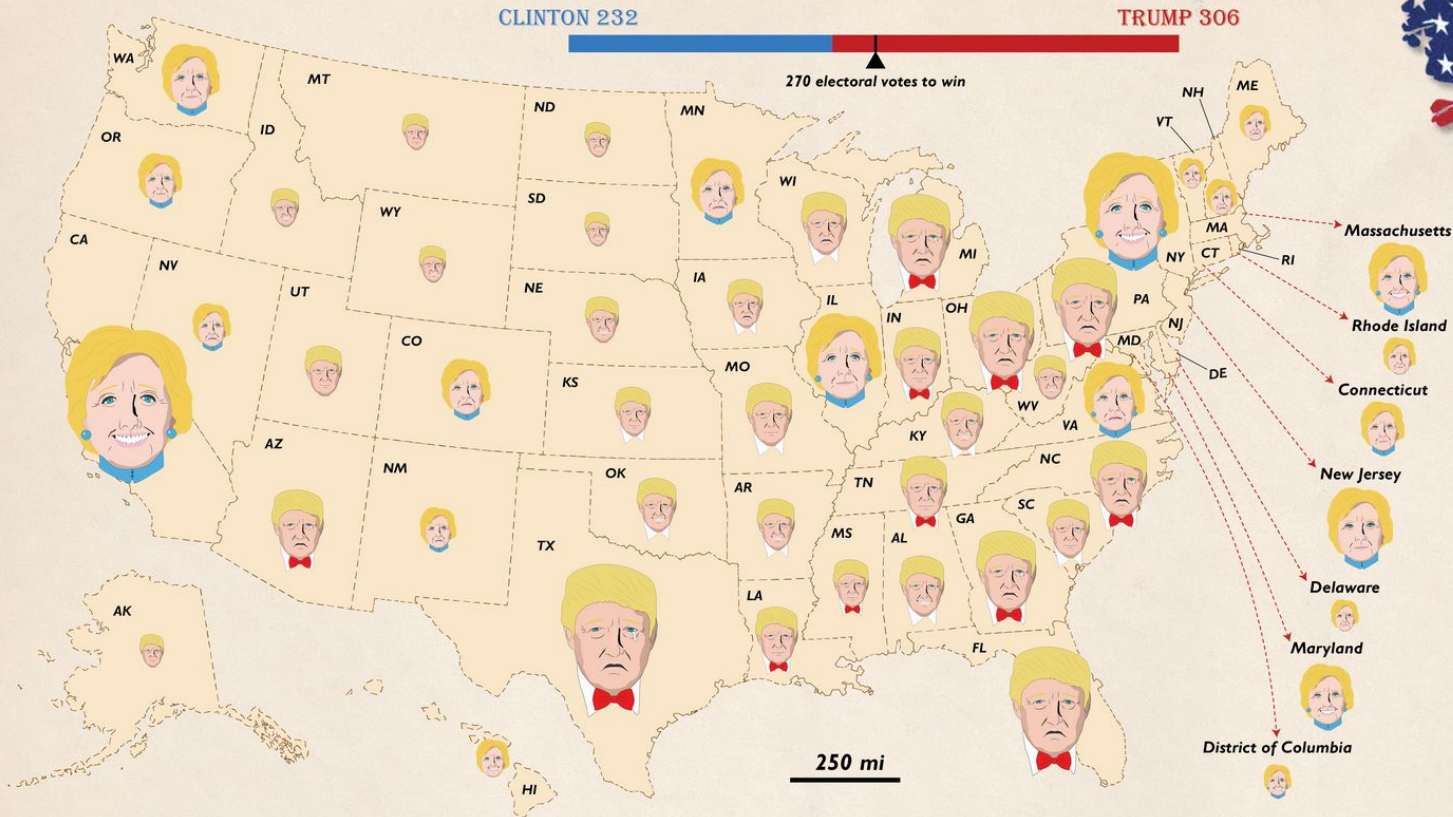


Multivariate Maps

- quantitative data
- combining two or more variables
- visualisation of **relationships** between variables
- harder to read and interpret



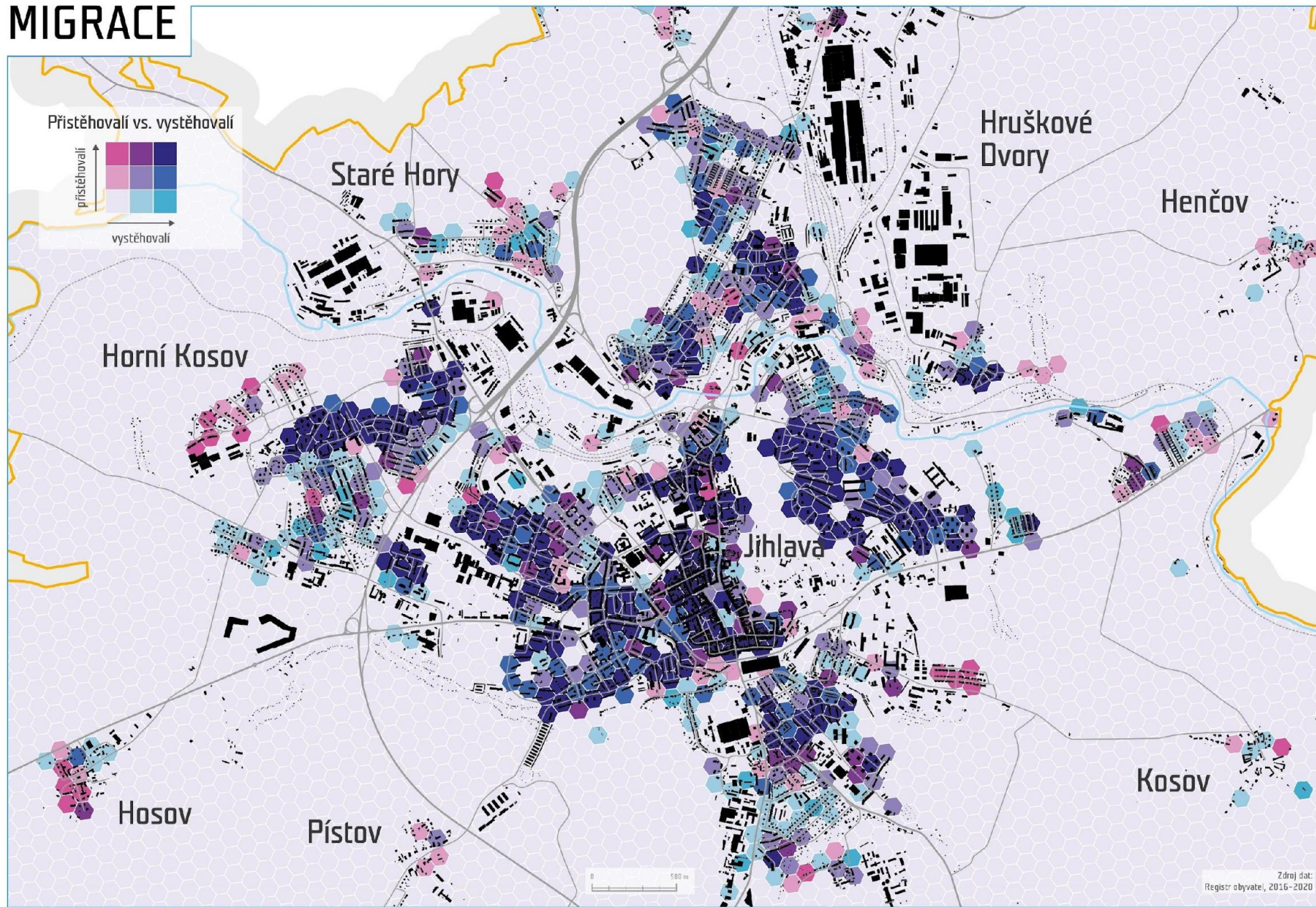
FACING THE YEAR 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION



Data Classification Method: Quantile (except "Amount of Electoral votes")

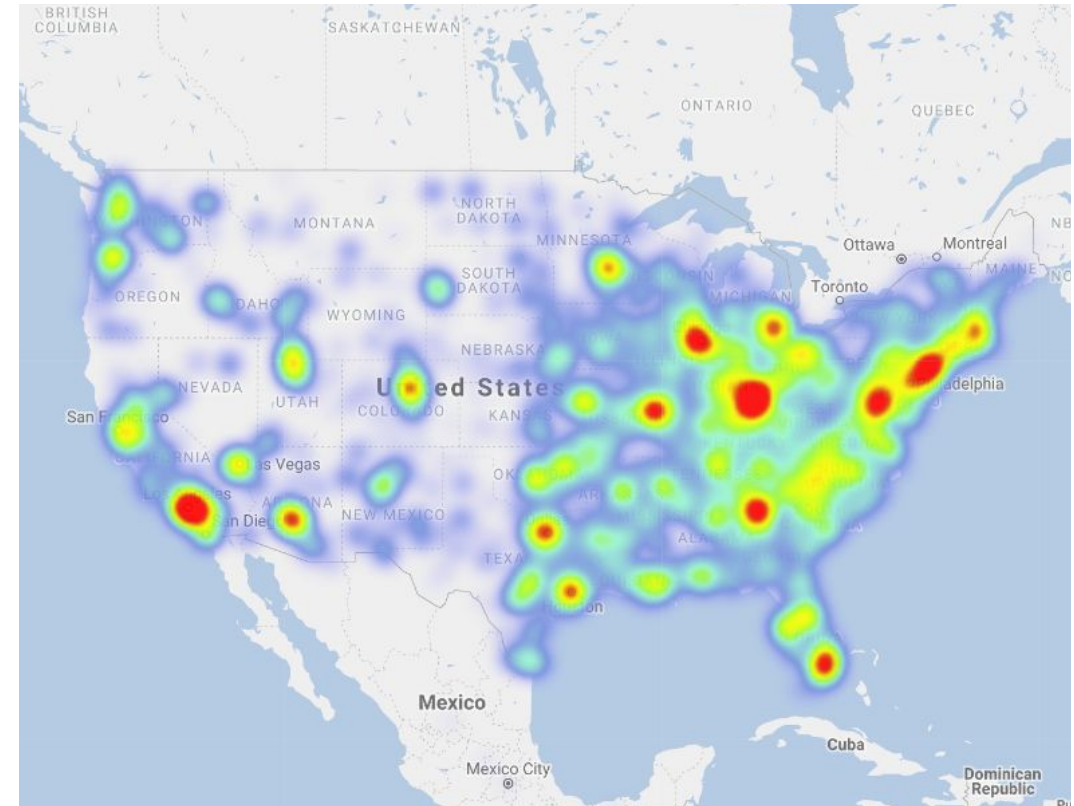
Cartographer: Beichen Tian Data Sources: CNN, Federal Election Commission, NHGIS

MIGRACE

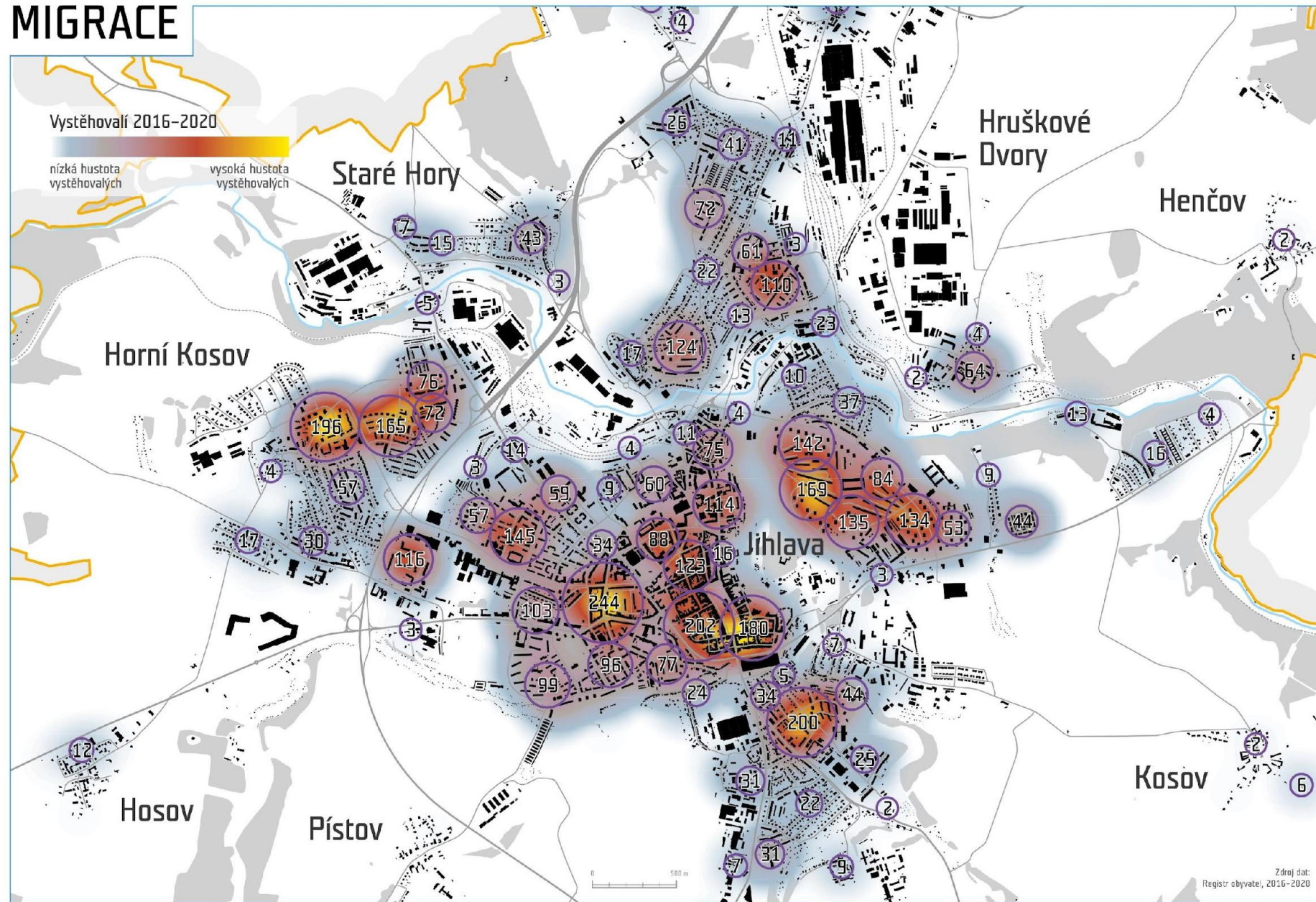


Heat Maps

- quantitative data
- visualization of the **density** of the phenomenon
- values expressed by **colour gradient**
- for quick data preview
- clusters

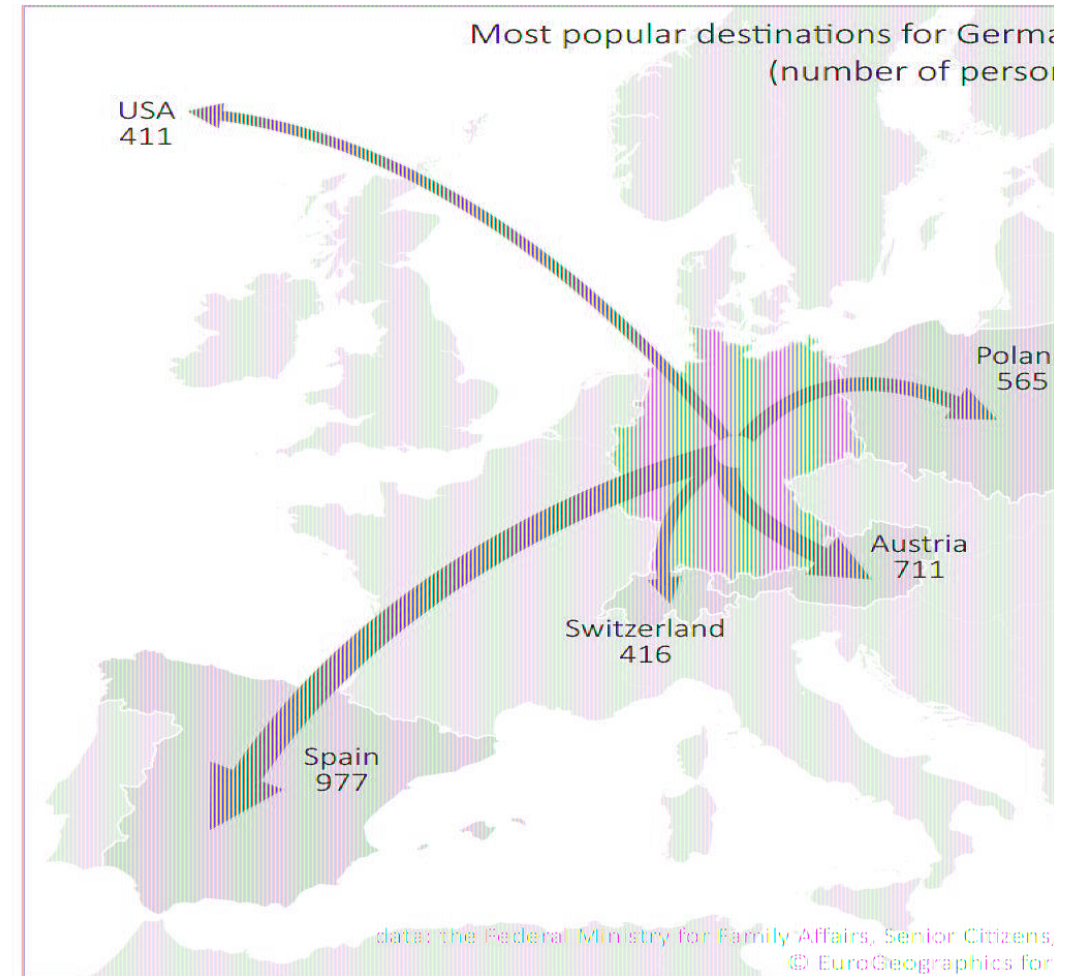


MIGRACE

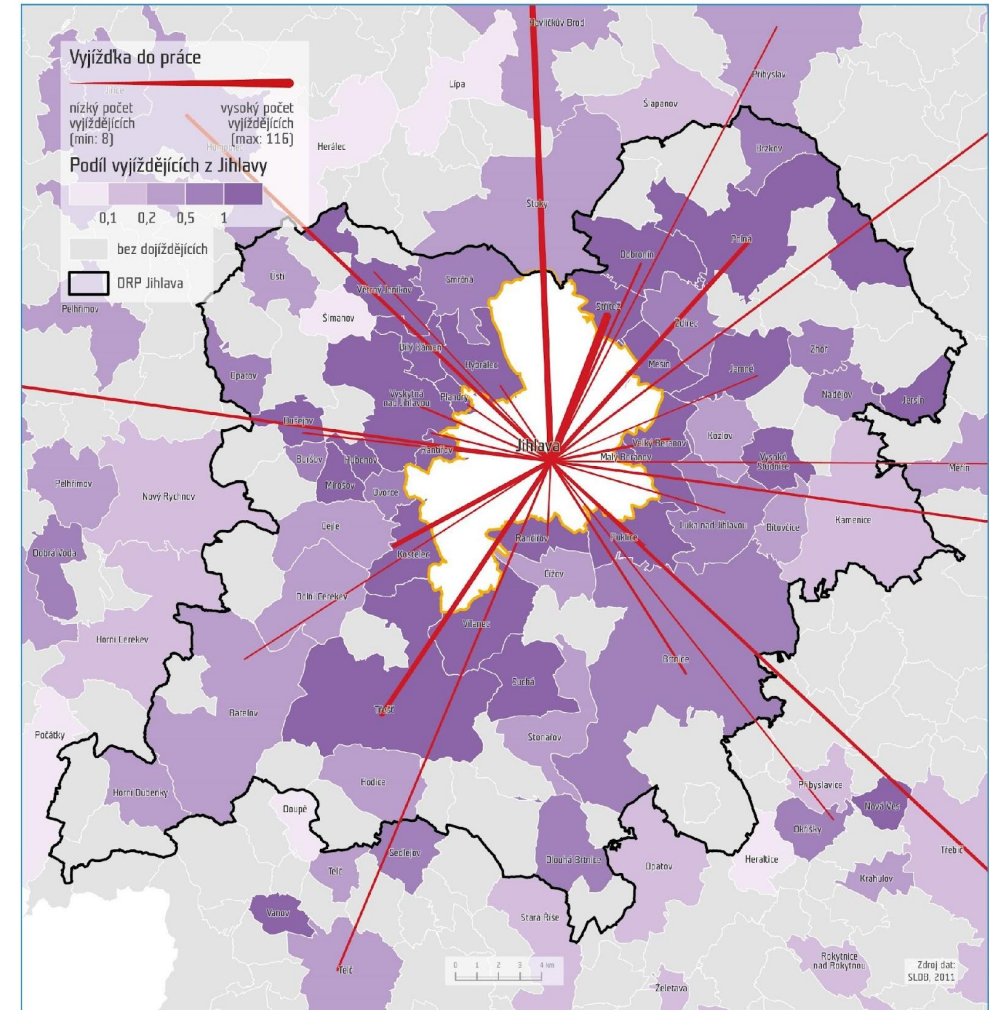
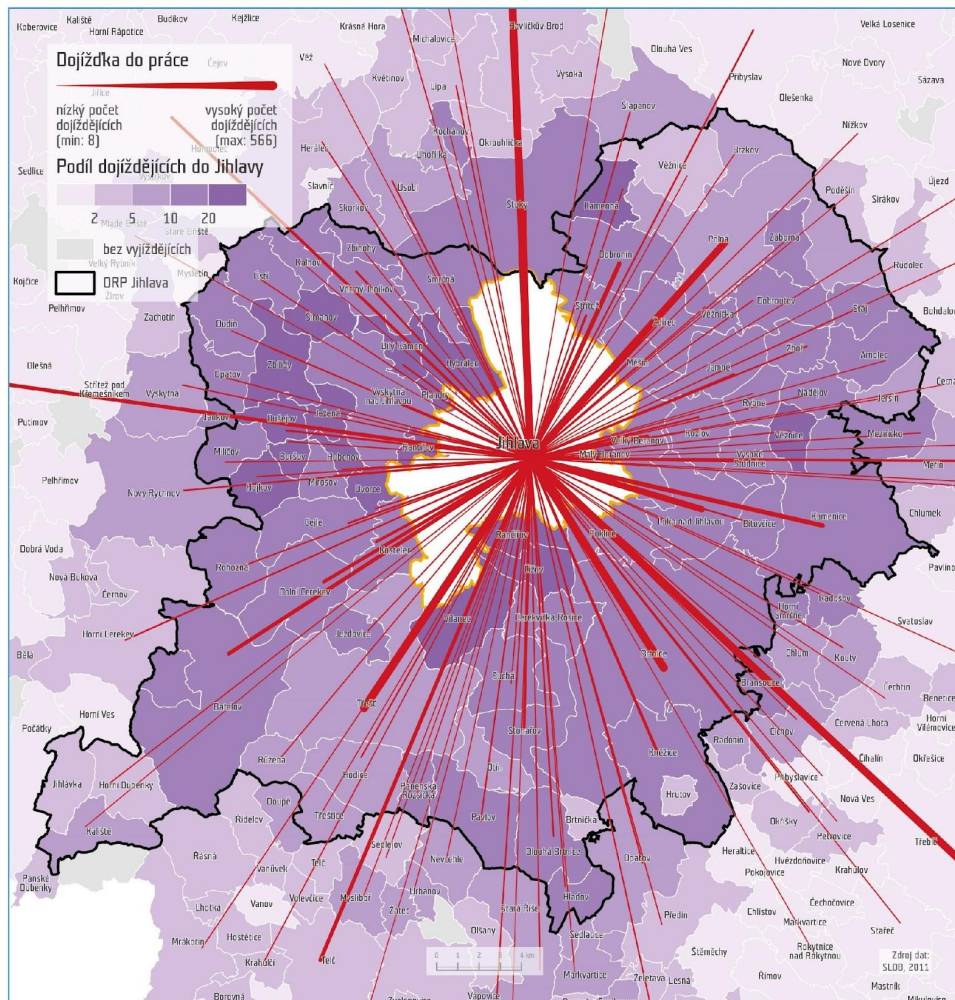


Flow Maps

- quantitative data
- represents the direction and/or magnitude of a phenomenon
- lines can represent a real course or a generalized schematic connection

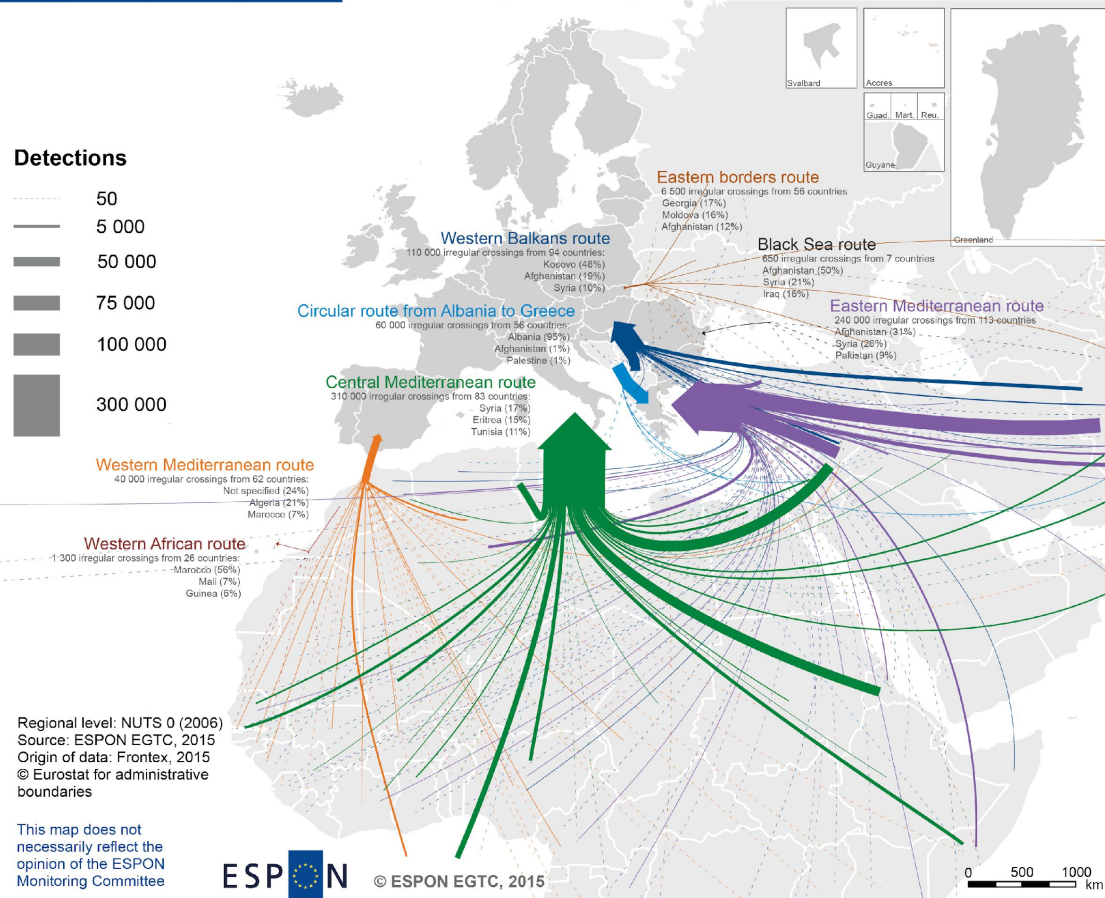


Flow Maps – Suburbanization



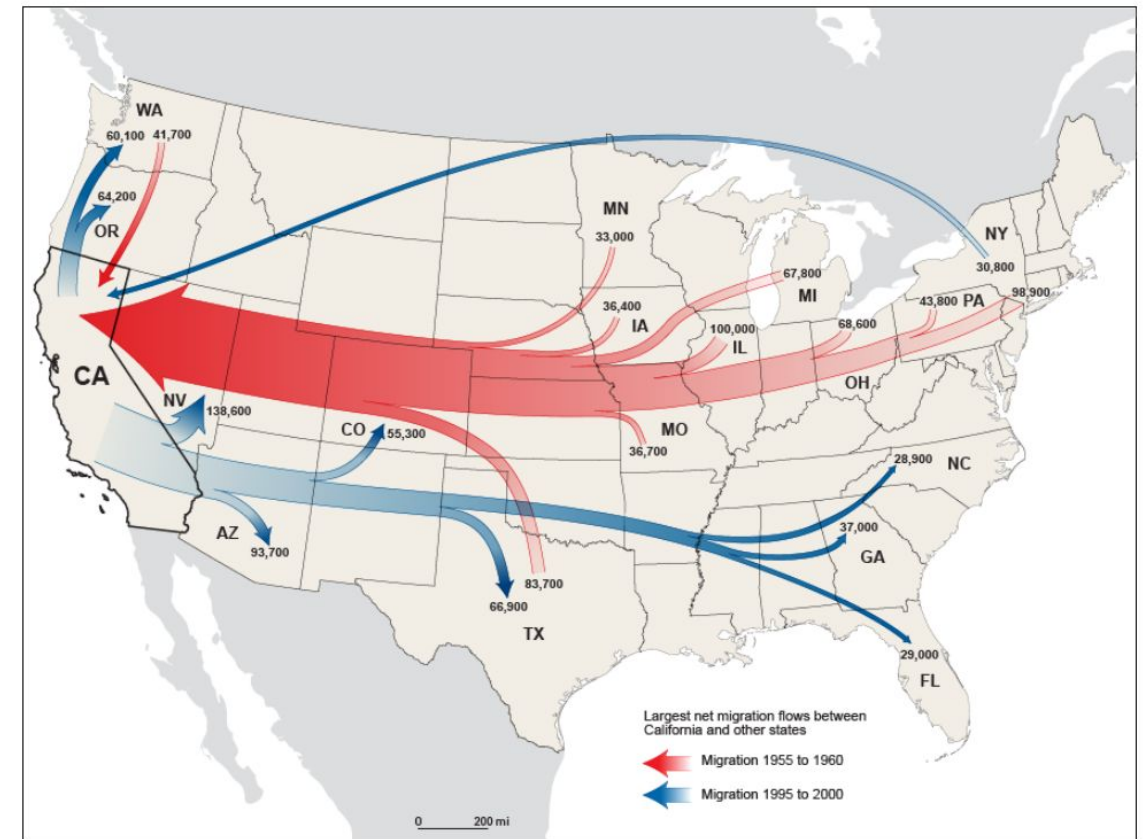
Flow Maps – Migration

Map 1 - Main irregular border crossing routes by nationalities, 2010 - 2015 (Q1)



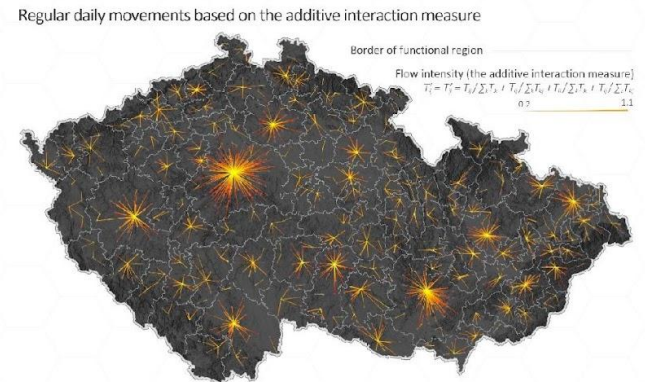
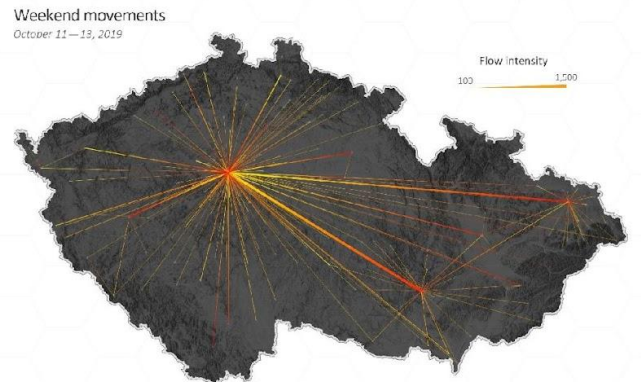
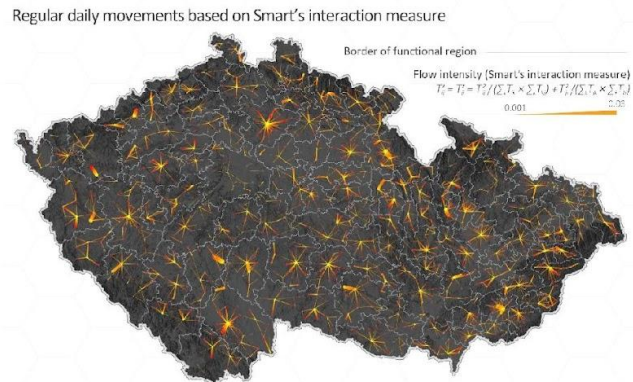
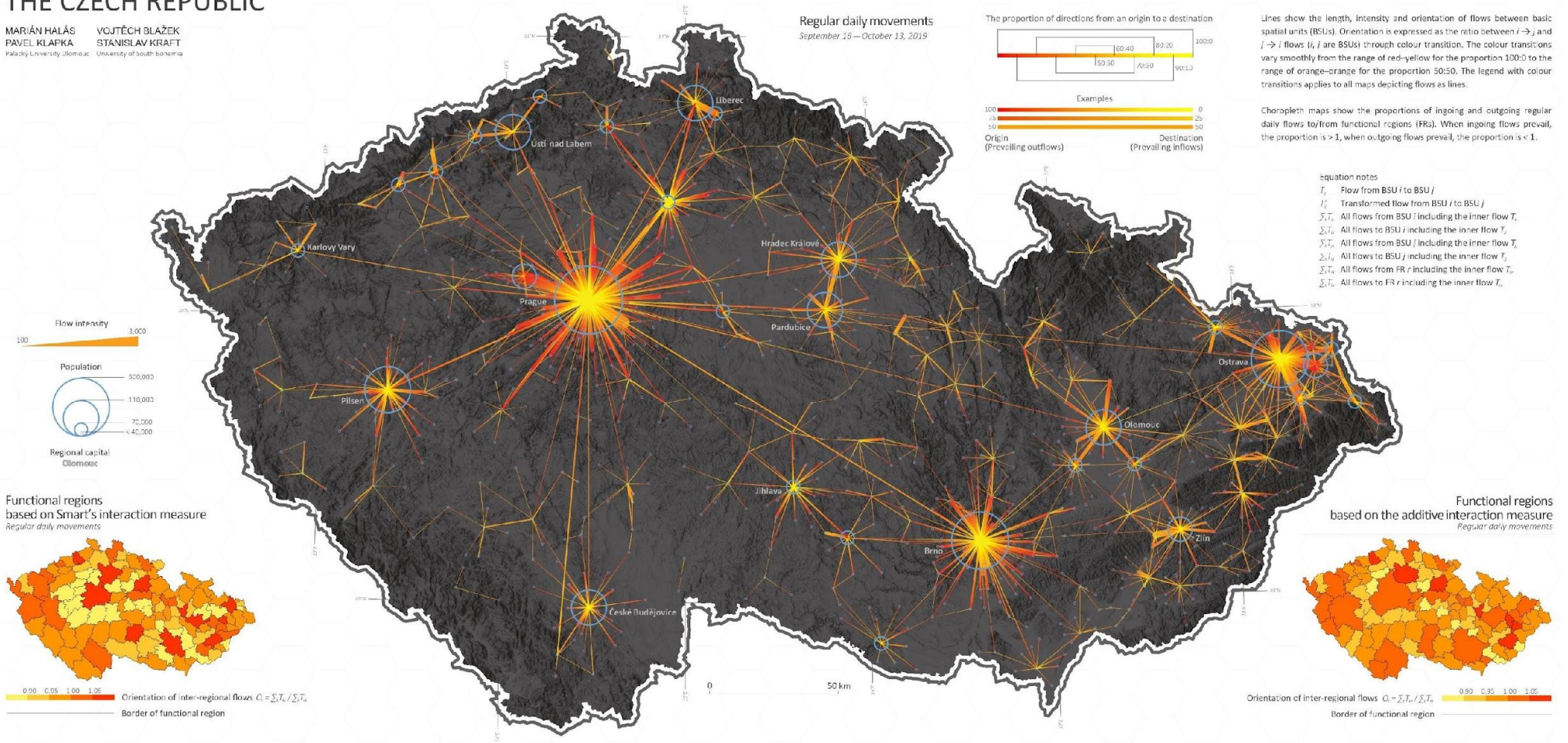
Net Migration Between California and Other States: 1955-1960 and 1995-2000

March 7, 2013



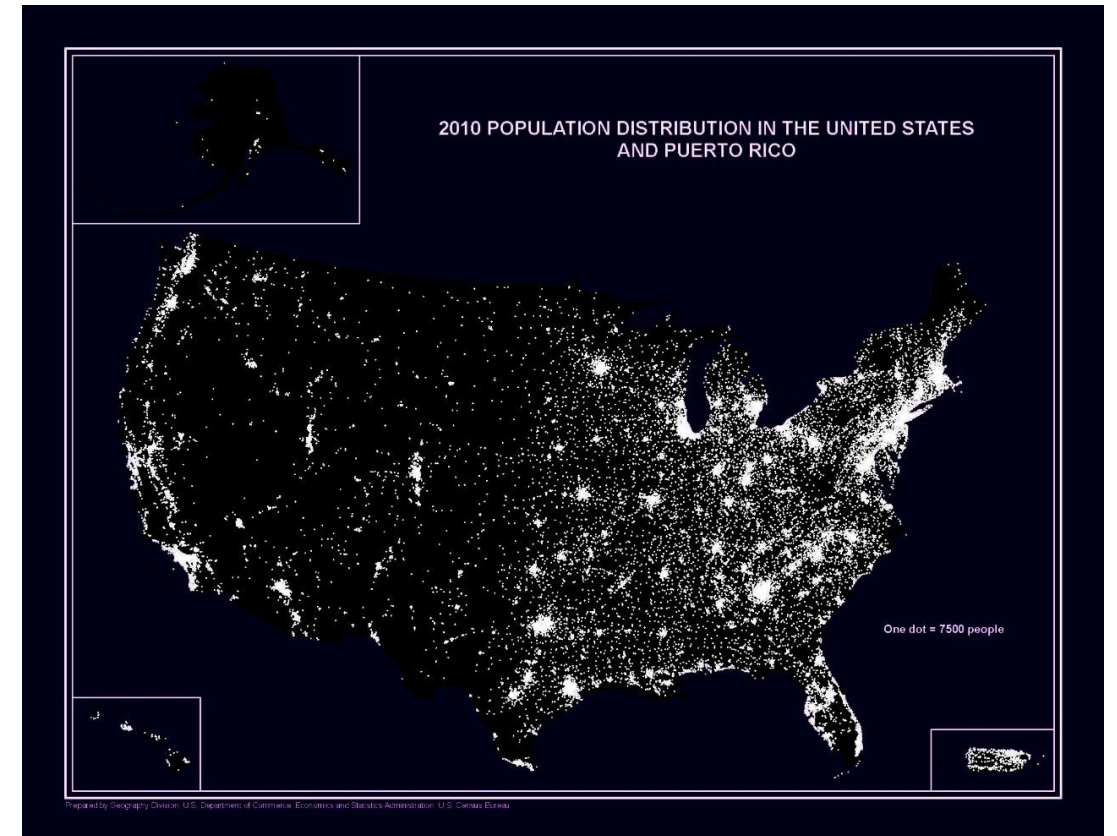
POPULATION MOVEMENTS BASED ON MOBILE PHONE LOCATION DATA THE CZECH REPUBLIC

MARIÁN HALÁS VOJTĚCH BLÁŽEK
PAVEL KLAPKA STANISLAV KRAFT
Palacky University Olomouc University of South Bohemia

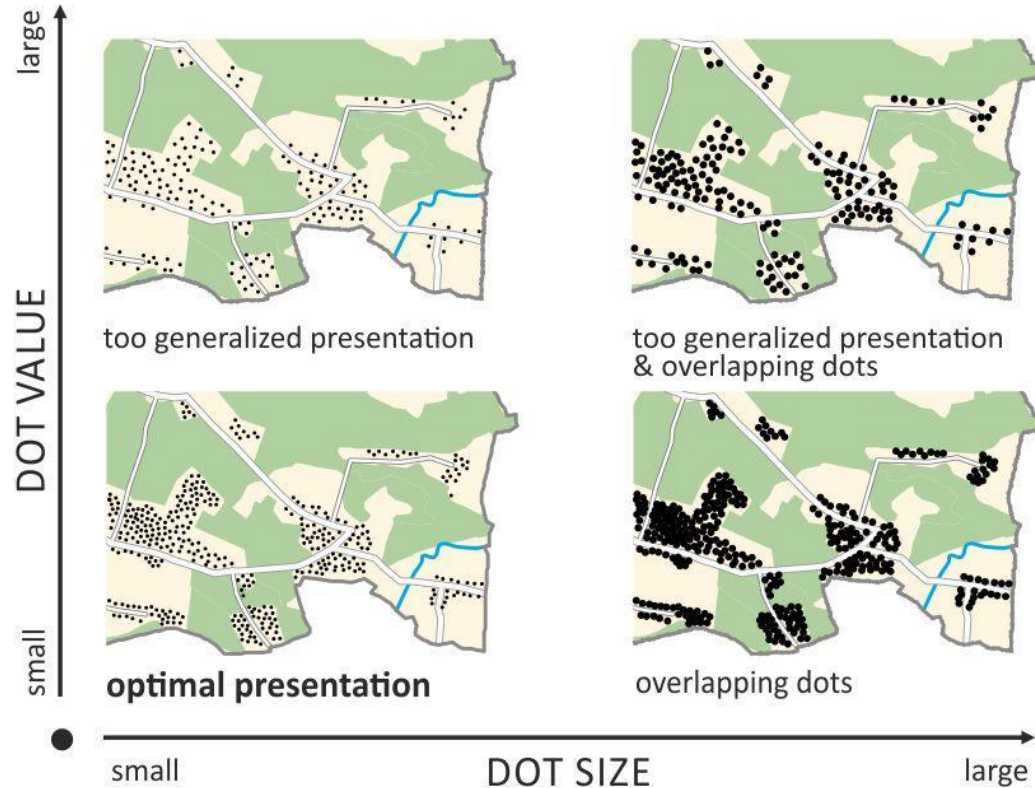


Dot (Density) Maps

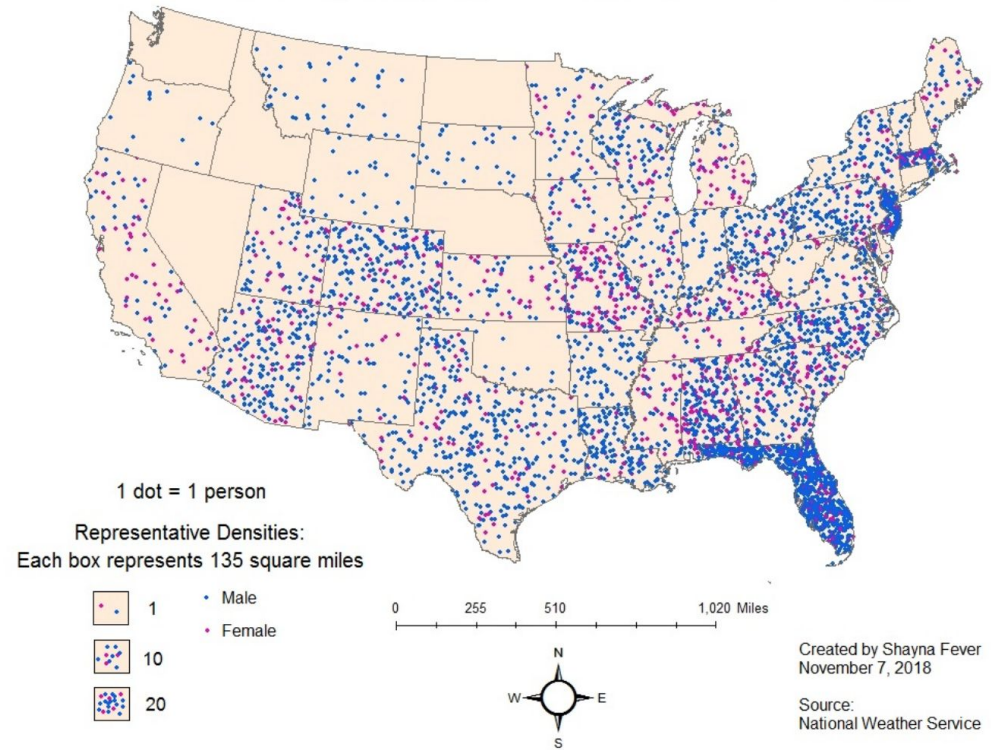
- quantitative data
- each dot represents an amount of the mapped attribute
- visualizing distribution of density of a phenomenon
- dot value \times dot size



Dot (Density) Maps



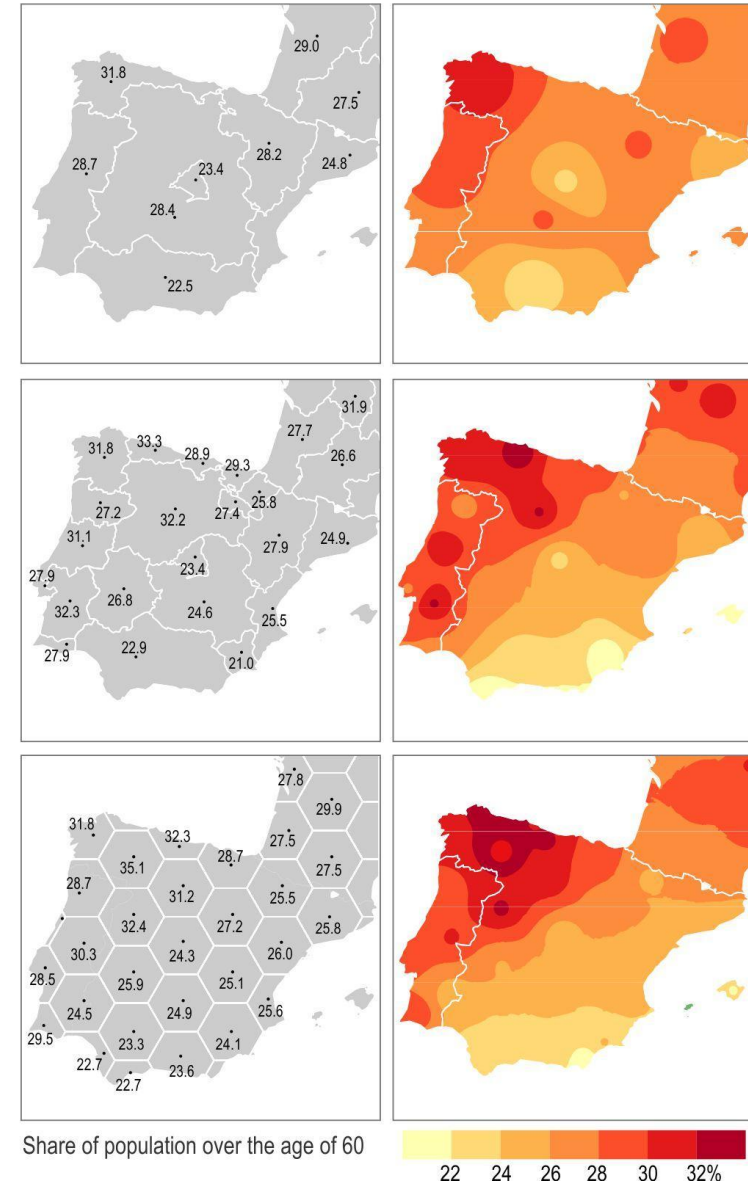
US Lightning Deaths, 2007-2017



*Alaska and Hawaii are not included as no lightning deaths between 2007 and 2017 were recorded in those states

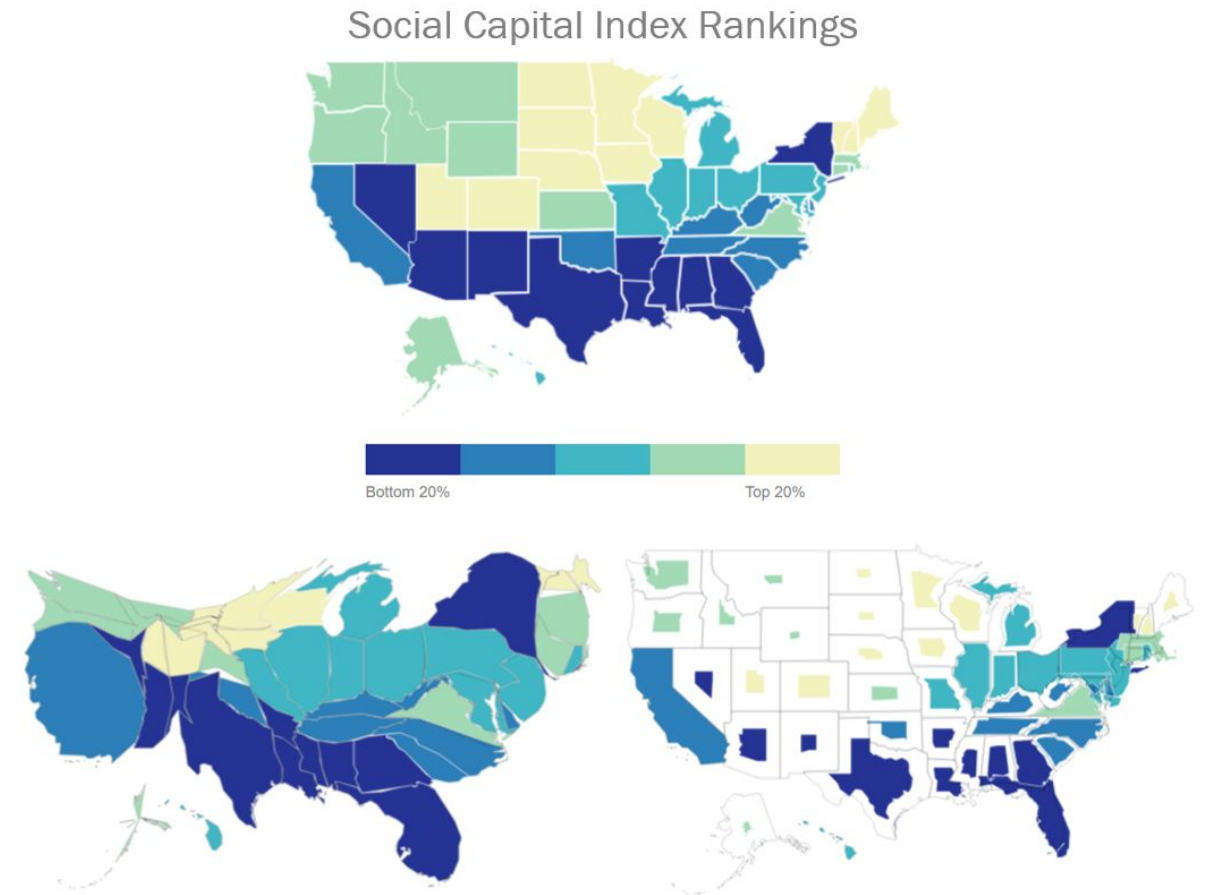
Isoline Maps

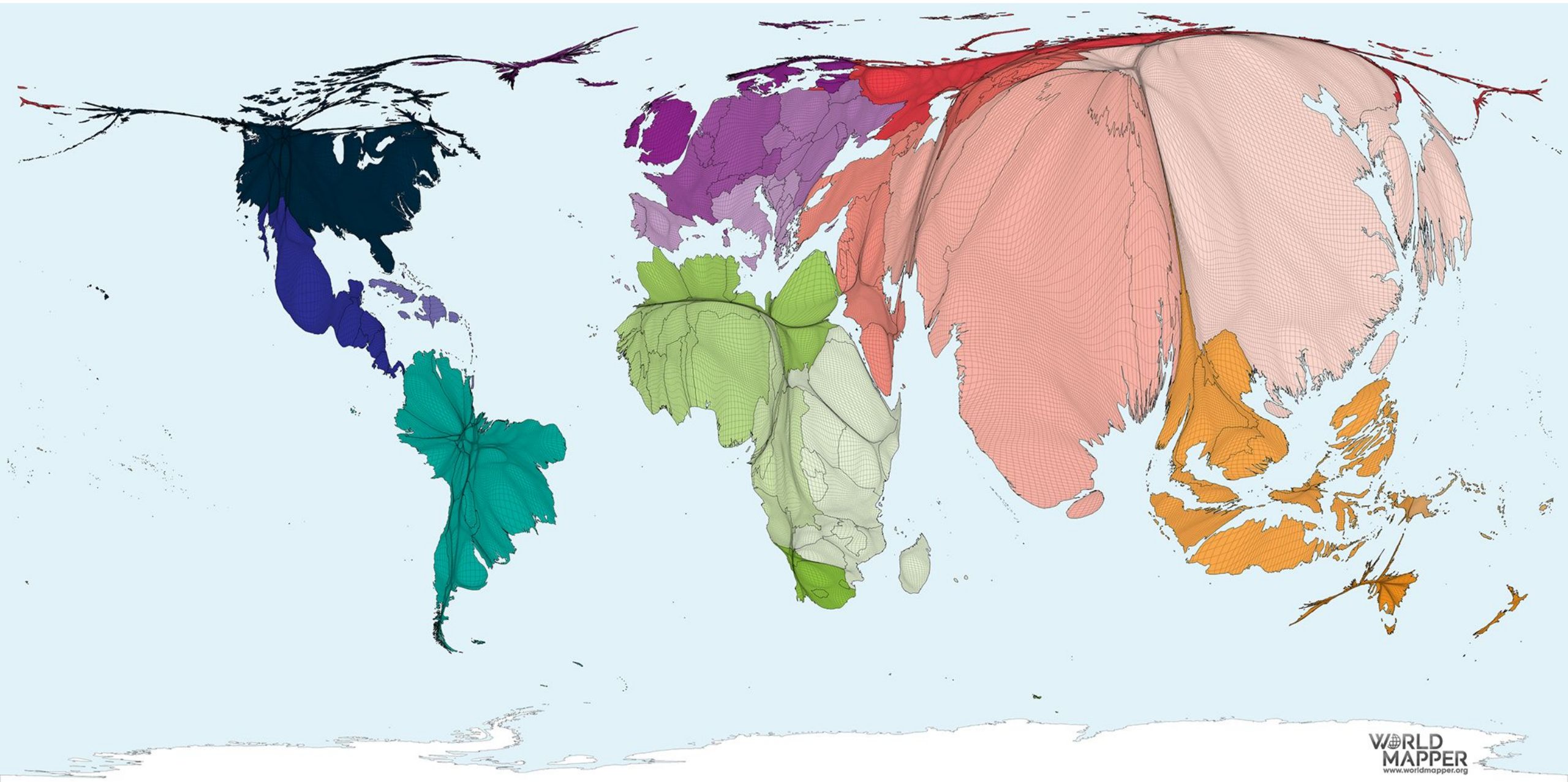
- quantitative data
- represents data with **lines** derived through **interpolation**
- connects points of equal attribute value on a map
- more use in physical geography (terrain, meteorological variables)



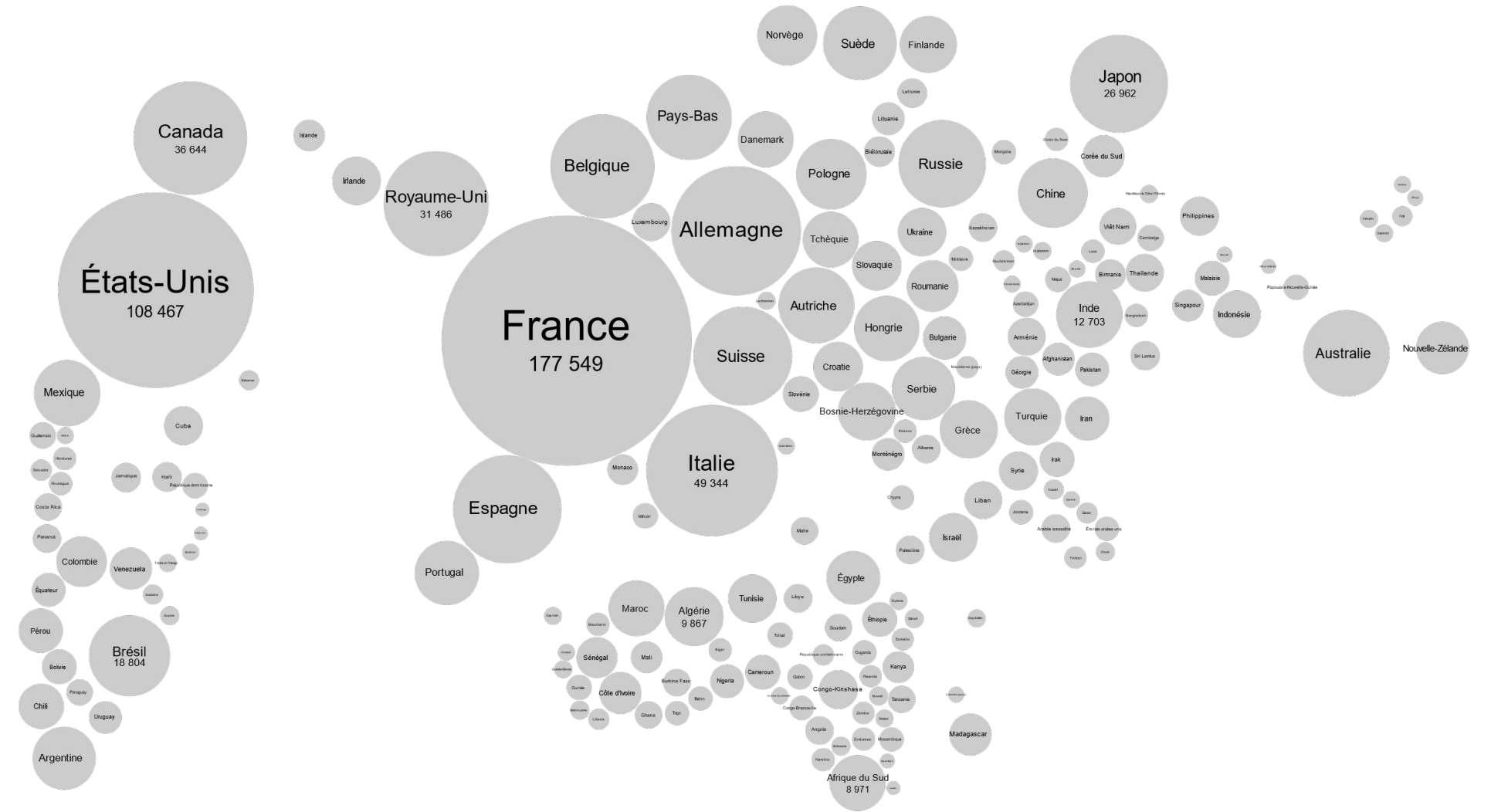
Cartogram Method

- quantitative data
- geographic size is altered to be directly proportional to a selected variable
- unlike other methods, it **changes shape** instead of map symbols
- abstract





Carte proportionnelle au nombre de liens vers les articles de pays (2011-07)

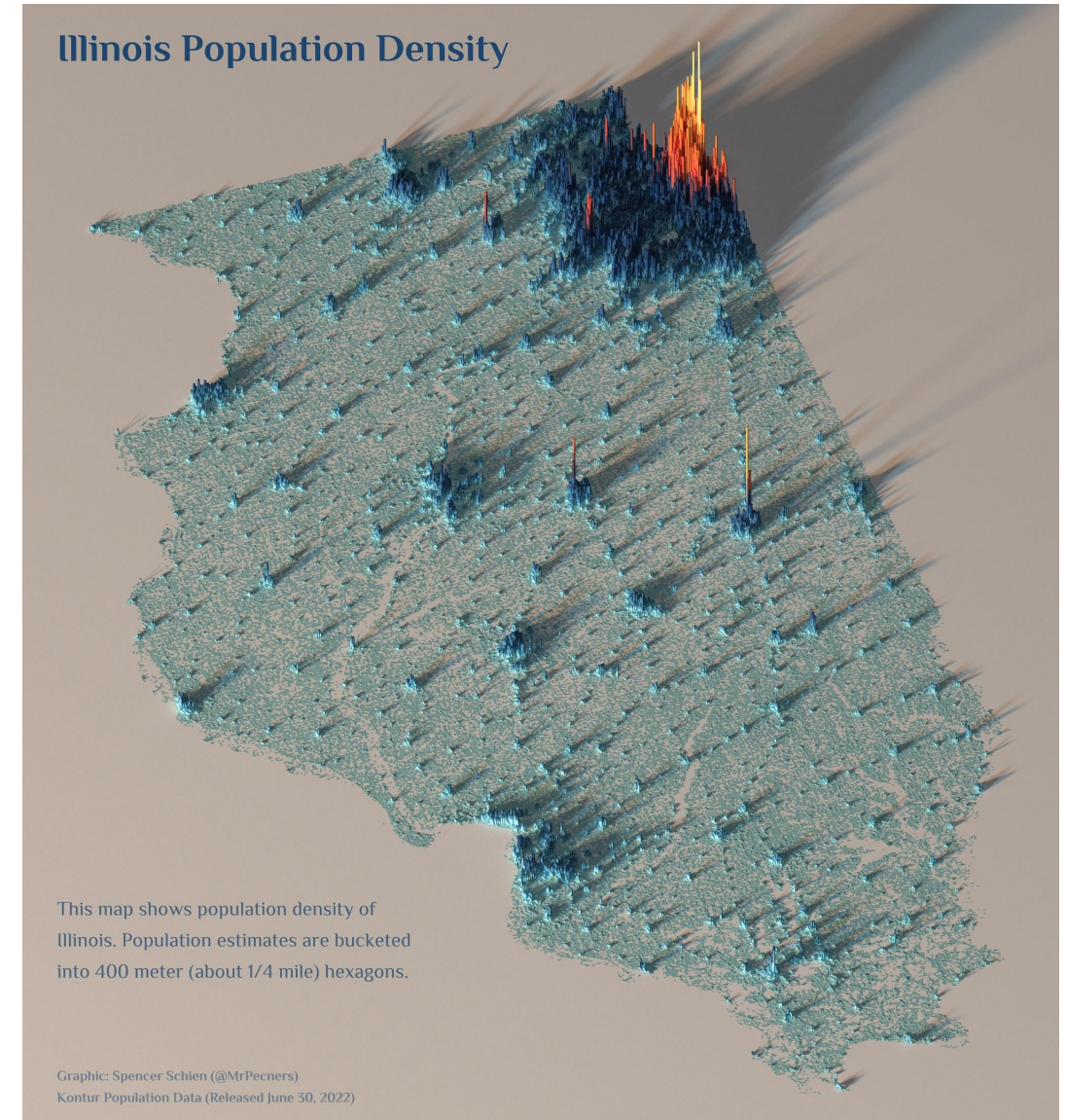


Comparatif avec le nombre de liens vers les quelques articles de villes

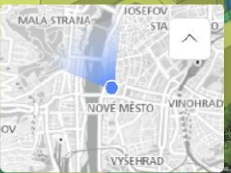


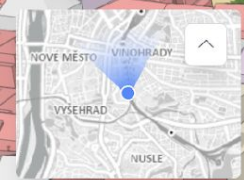
3D Visualizations

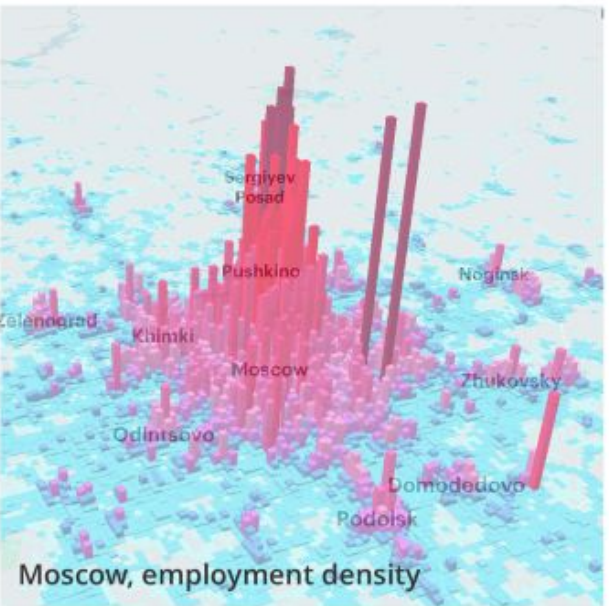
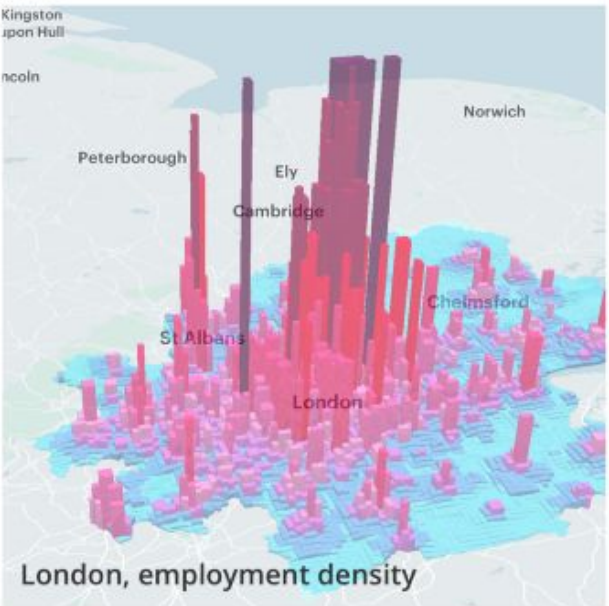
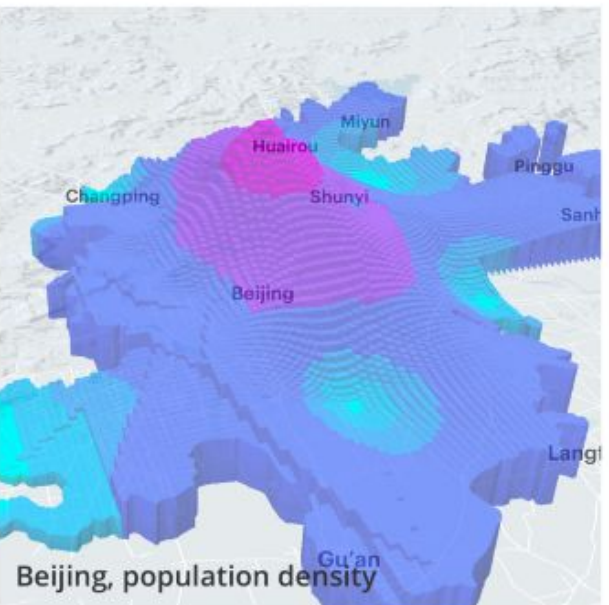
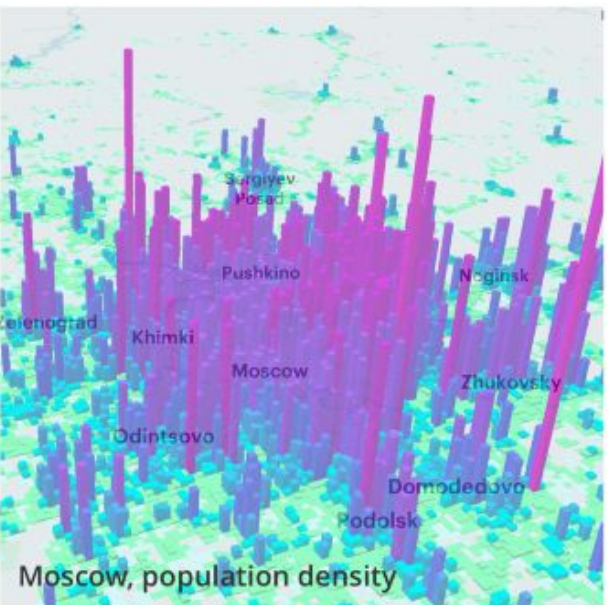
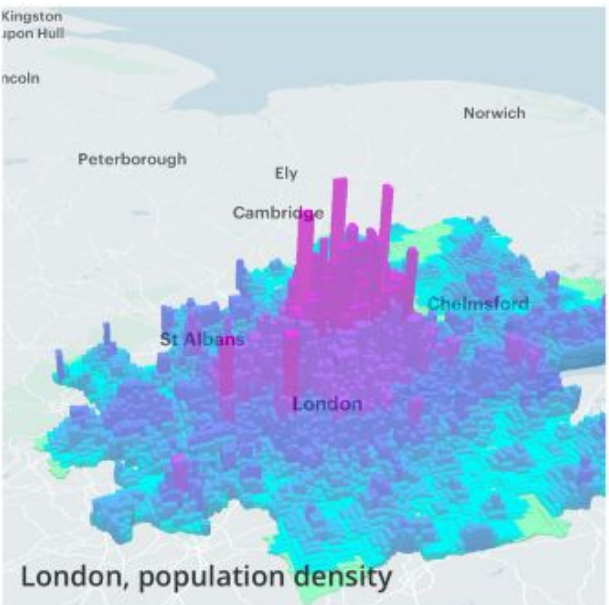
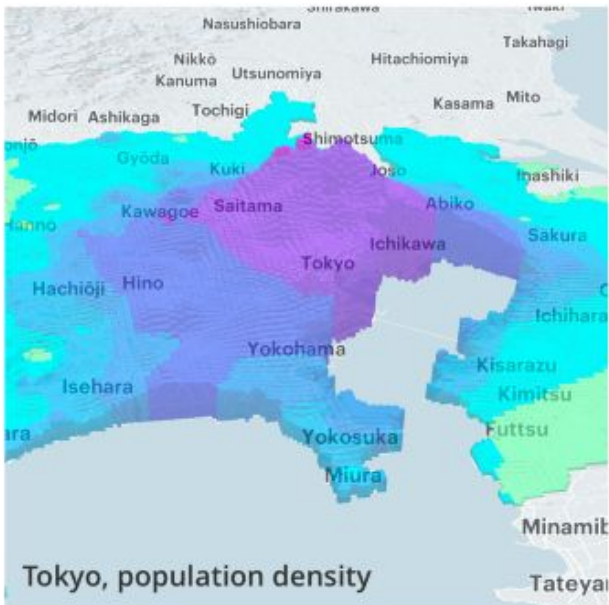
- qualitative and quantitative data
- unconventional visualizations
- interactivity and animations
- analog × digital
- 3D printing











Aerial Imagery

- taken by satellite, plane, (drone)
- **remote sensing**
 - obtaining information about an object or phenomenon **without making physical contact**
 - **passive** (photography, infrared)
 - **active** (RADAR, LiDAR)



2003

**369
resident
s**



2006

**504
residents**



2015

**853
residents**

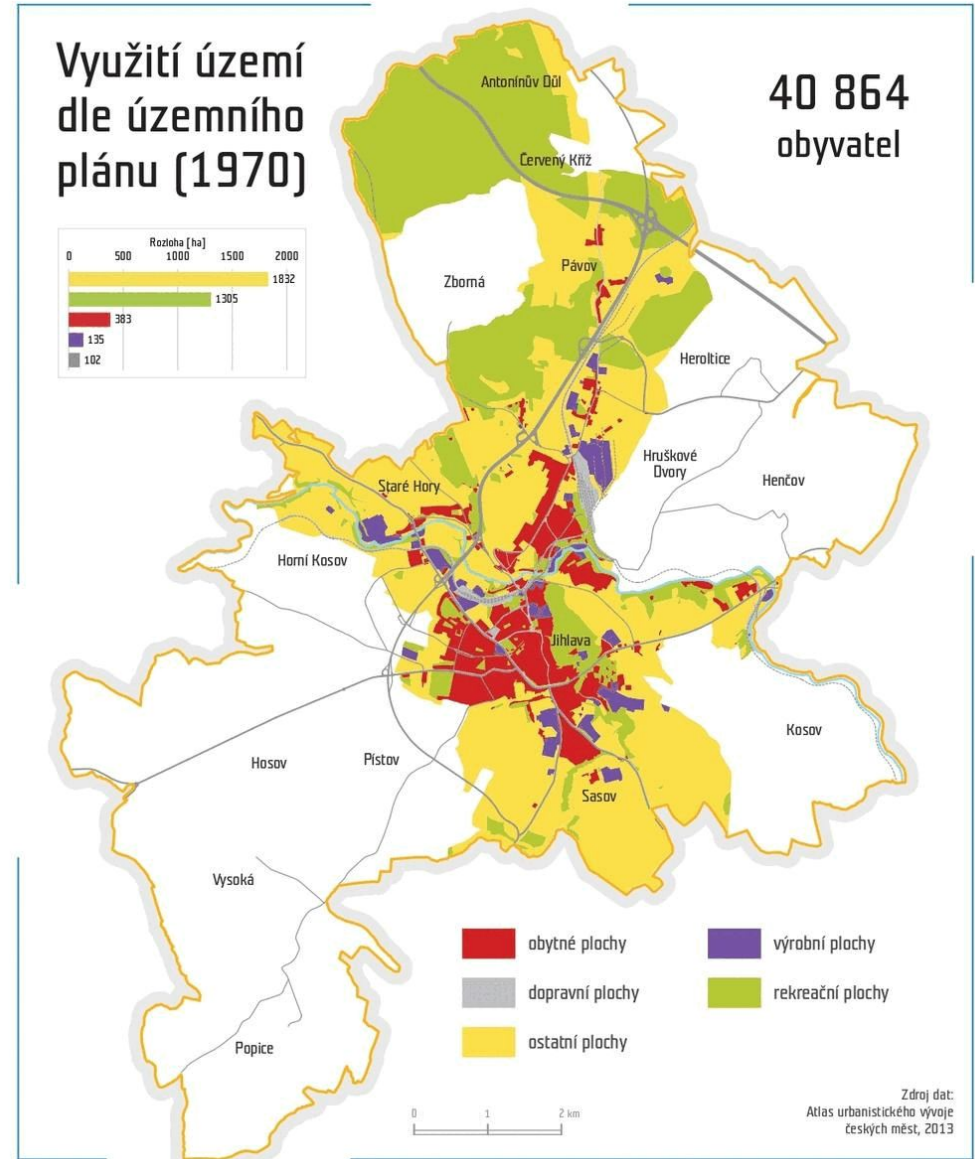
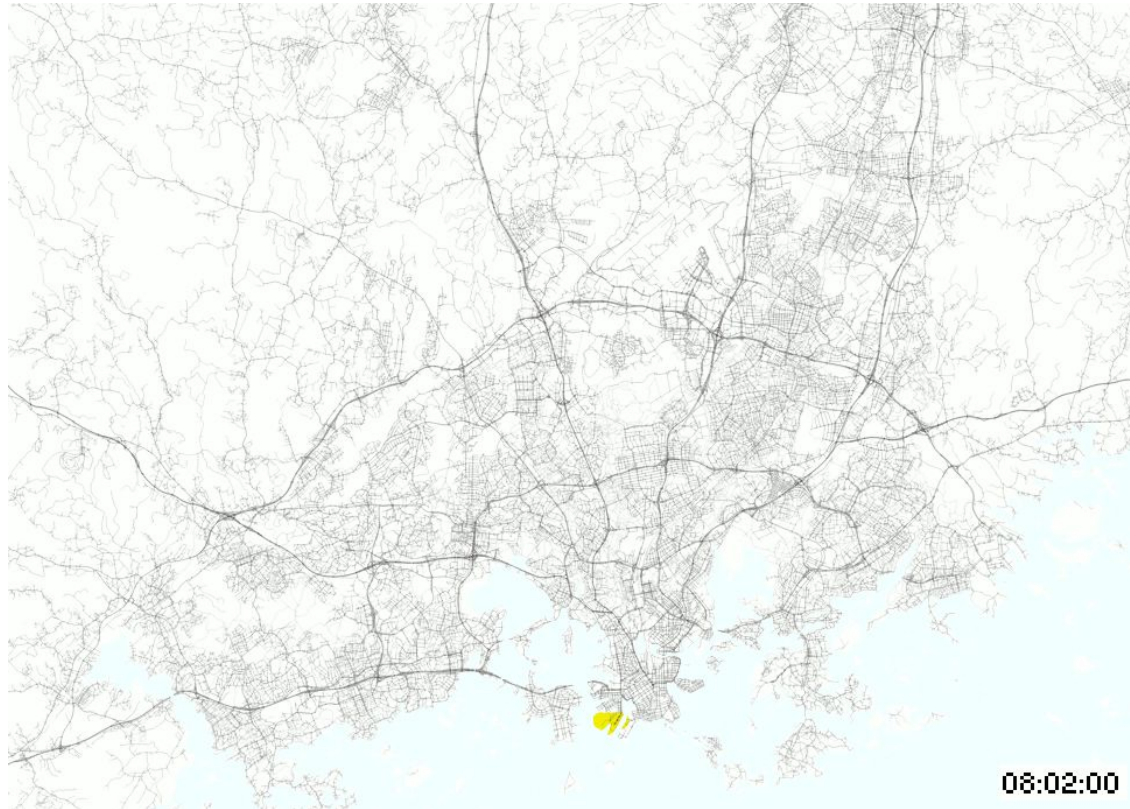


2021

**1028
residents**



Animations



Conclusion



Conclusion

- there are **many ways** to visualize spatial data
- the choice of the method depends on the **type of data** and the **purpose of the visualization**
- maps help us better understand **spatial relationships** and **spatial patterns**



Thank you for your attention!

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