

Integrated Deprived Area "Slum" Mapping System

6th Conference on Big Data for Official Statistics

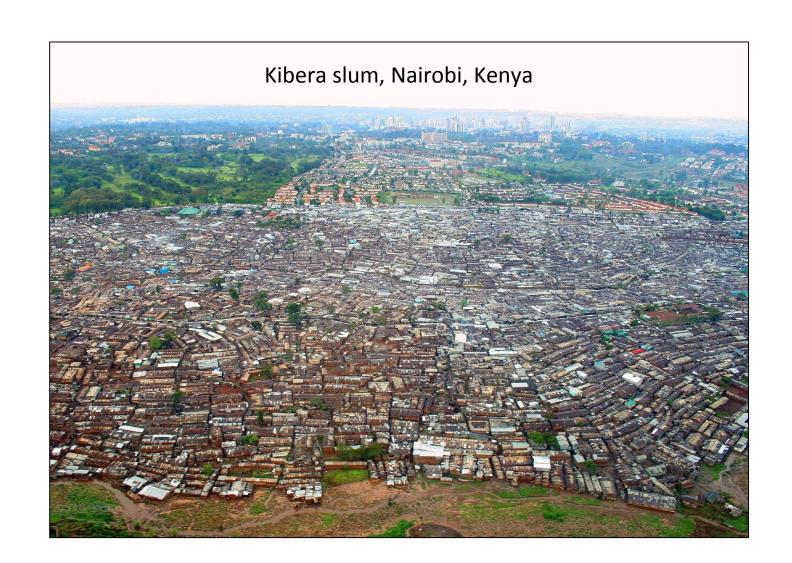
Dr. Dana R. Thomson



Motivation

90% of global population increase through 2030 will be in African & Asian cities alone...

... mostly in slums, informal settlements, and other deprived areas.

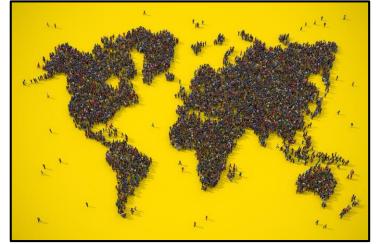




Current "slum" mapping approaches

Field Mapping using GPS or drawing on printed imagery. Often performed by residents to generate data for planning and advocacy.





approaches use household-level data to classify "slum" households, then aggregate. An area with >50% "slum" households is a "slum" area.

Computer models

using AI or machine-learning methods and satellite imagery. Requires training data of slum/non-slum areas.





Digitising imagery is done manually in GIS software, some times by a person unfamiliar with the local context. Digitized imagery is often used to train computer models.



IDEAMAPS Network aim:

To create an integrated data ecosystem that enables routine, accurate mapping of deprived urban areas across LMIC cities

www.ideamapsnetwork.org

IDEAMAPS concept paper: https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci9050080

Earth Observation and IDEAMAPS paper: https://doi.org/10.3390/rs12060982



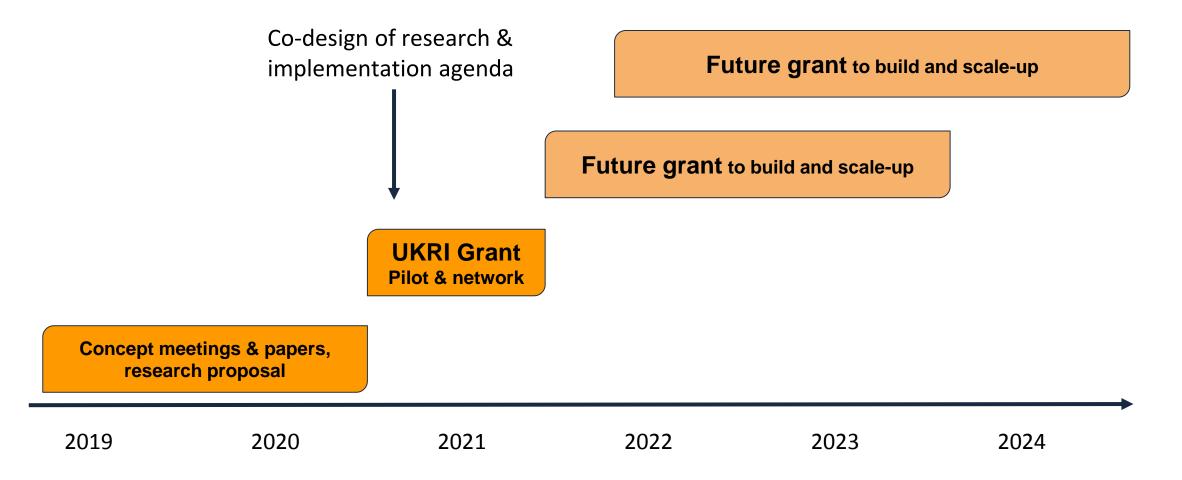
IDEAMAPS objectives

Integrate four current approaches to "slum" mapping to leverage their strengths, so that the output is:

- 1. Reflective of neighborhood physical characteristics
- 2. Reflective of neighborhood social characteristics
- 3. Context dependent training data from local stakeholders
- 4. Comparable methods used across cities and countries
- 5. Updated frequently with continually contributed data
- 6. Gridded output protects privacy and vulnerable populations
- 7. Developed via an inclusive multi-stakeholder process



Timeline





Current UKRI Grant

Coordination Team

















Partners















Joao



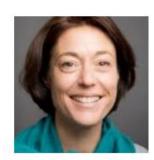
Dana







Peter



Helen



Luis





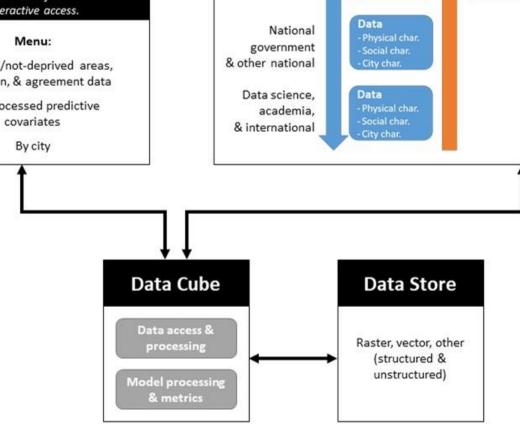
Ryan

Vision for the data ecosystem

Modeller interface Shell interface. Interactive access

Deprived/not-deprived areas, validation, & agreement data

Pre-processed predictive covariates



Stakeholders:

Community

Local

government

& other city

Data

Data

(Not)deprived

neighborhood

Physical char.

Physical char.

User interface

Contribute data, visualise data, download data. Visualise model output, validate model output, on-demand model customisation, classify model output.

Summary

Summary

Key:

Input

Output

Validation

In areas with:

Validation

In areas with:

High model error

Current "best" model(s) of degree of

deprivation in 100x100m cells

Low agreement

Use case





Fair exchange of data

Support

advocacy

Support

planning &

response

Support

monitoring

(eg SDGs)

- Useful interim outputs
- Users control own data
- Validation by government users
- Validation where model error & user disagreement is high



Example data output

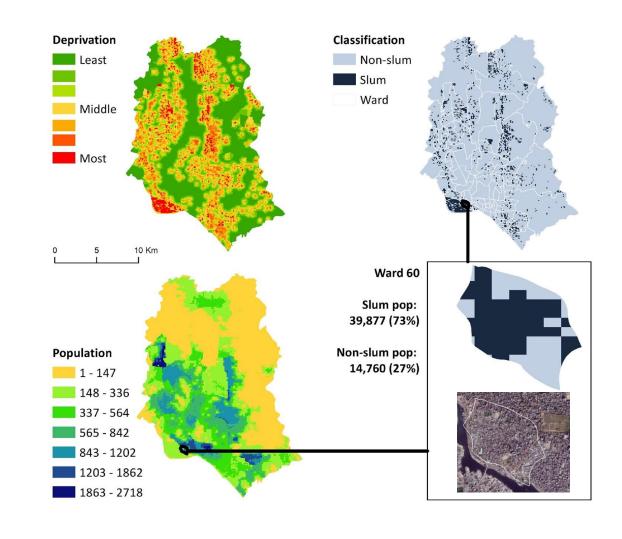
Outputs

(100x100m cells)

- Degree of deprivation
- Dominant deprivation(s)
- Population estimate

Translation for practice

- Classify "slum" areas
- Estimate "slum" population by administrative area





Example data contributions

"Training" datasets:

- Field classified deprived/non-deprived area boundaries
- Manually digitized imagery of deprived/non-deprived areas by local experts

"Covariate" datasets that reflect different aspects of deprivation:

- Unplanned urbanization e.g. small, high-density, disorganized buildings
- Social risk/assets e.g. crime, informal economy, social capital
- Environmental risk e.g. flood zone, slopes
- Lack of facilities e.g. schools, health facilities
- Lack of infrastructure e.g. roads, bus service
- Contamination e.g. open sewer, trash piles
- Land use/rights e.g. areas of informal tenure



Support multiple use cases

Community advocacy, local planning, and empowerment





City planning to prioritise investments, perform local SDG monitoring, and participatory slum upgrading

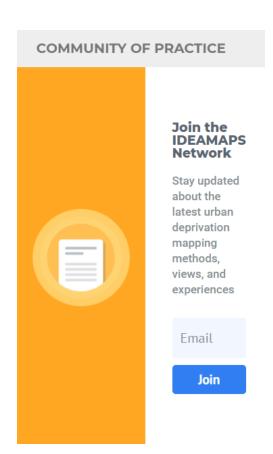


Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

National SDG 11 monitoring and reporting



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to receive quarterly newsletters, event details, and polls.

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Anyone can do this!



More than 200 IDEAMAPS Network members since our launch in May

