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Citation: Dillingham, I., Dykes, J. & Wood, J. (2011). Visual Analytical Approaches to Evaluating Uncertainty and Bias in Crowdsourced Crisis Information. Poster presented at the IEEE Conference on Visual Analytics Science and Technology, 23 - 28 Oct 2011, Providence, Rhode Island, USA.

This is the unspecified version of the paper.

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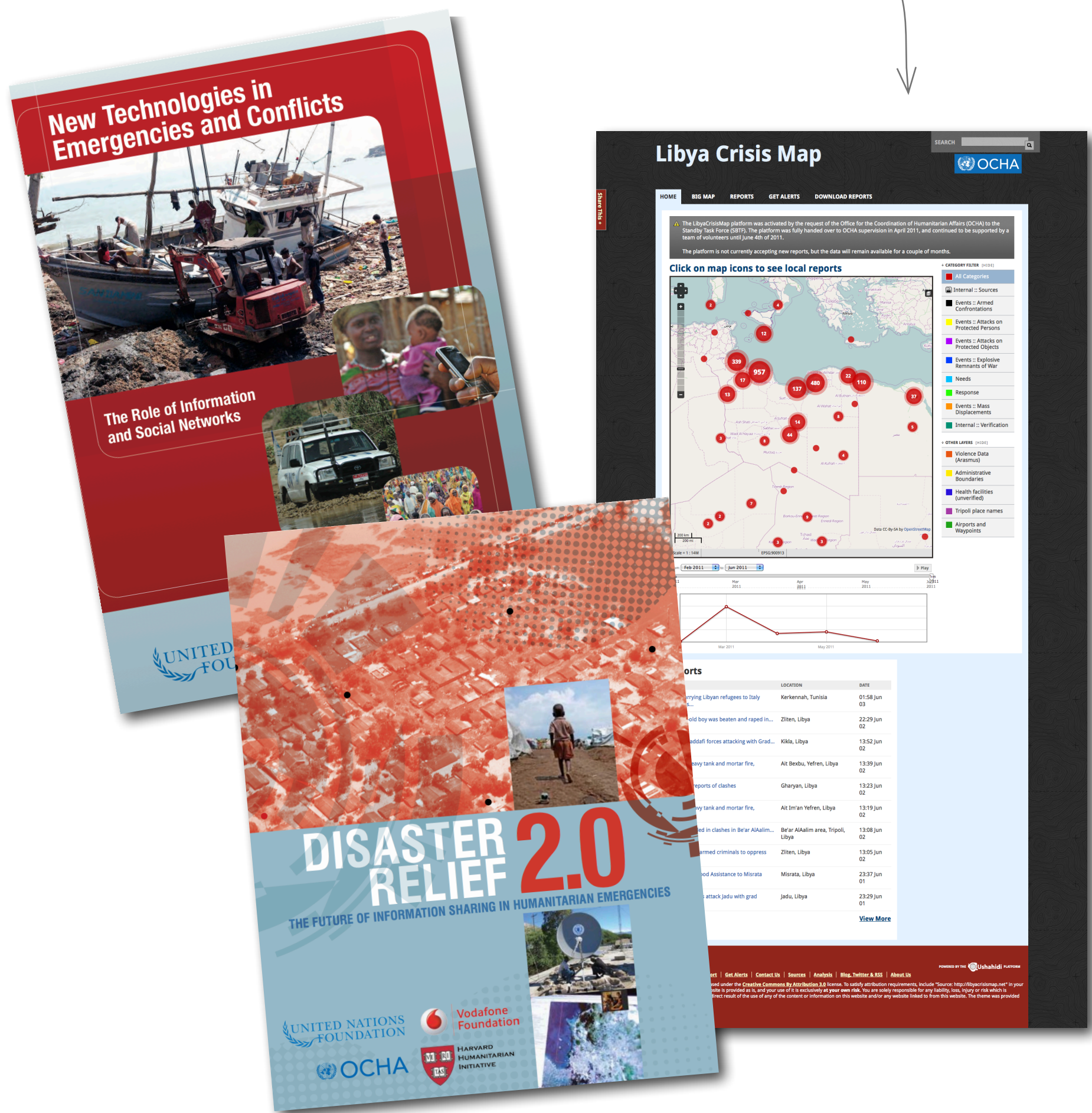
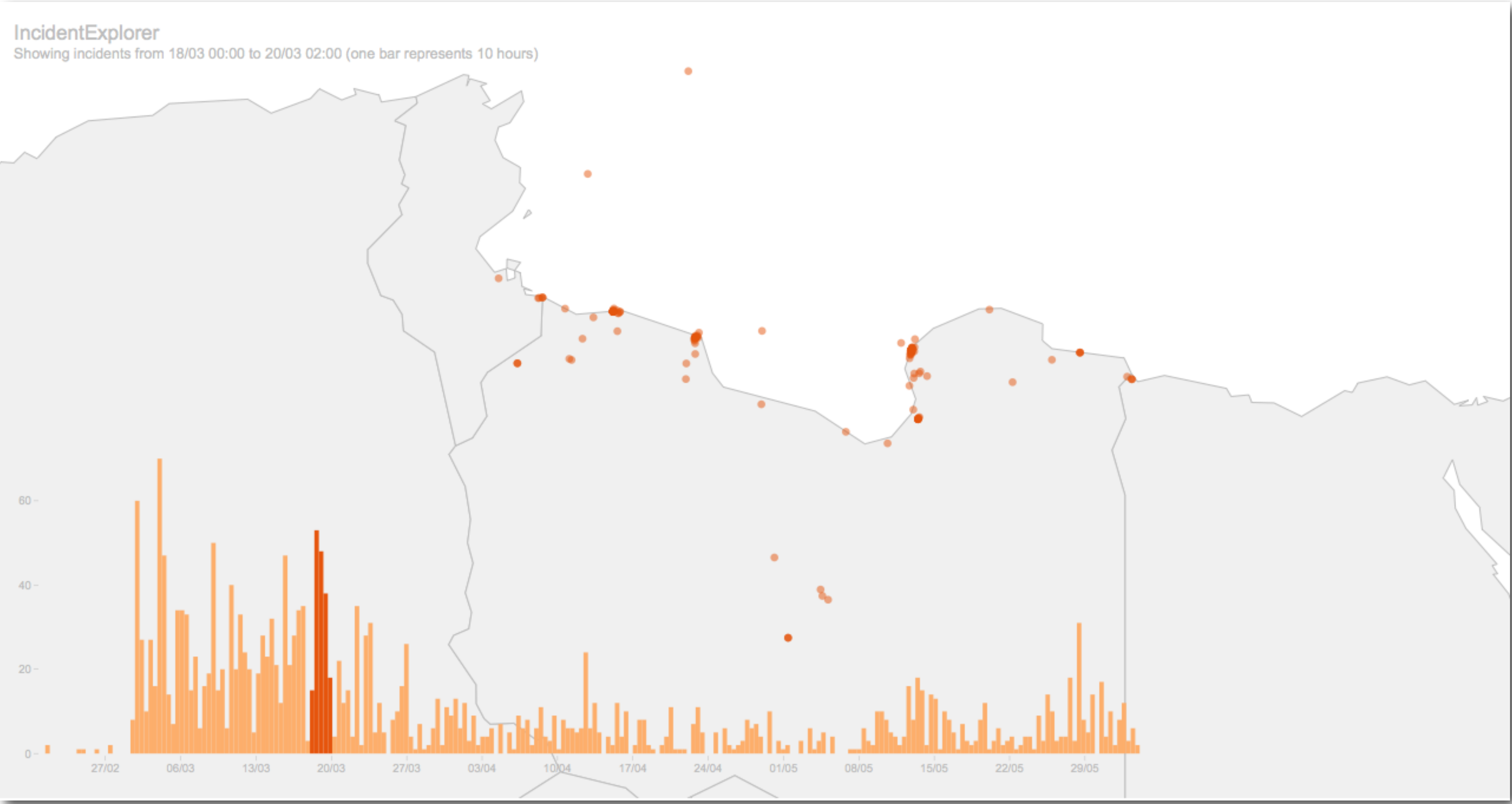
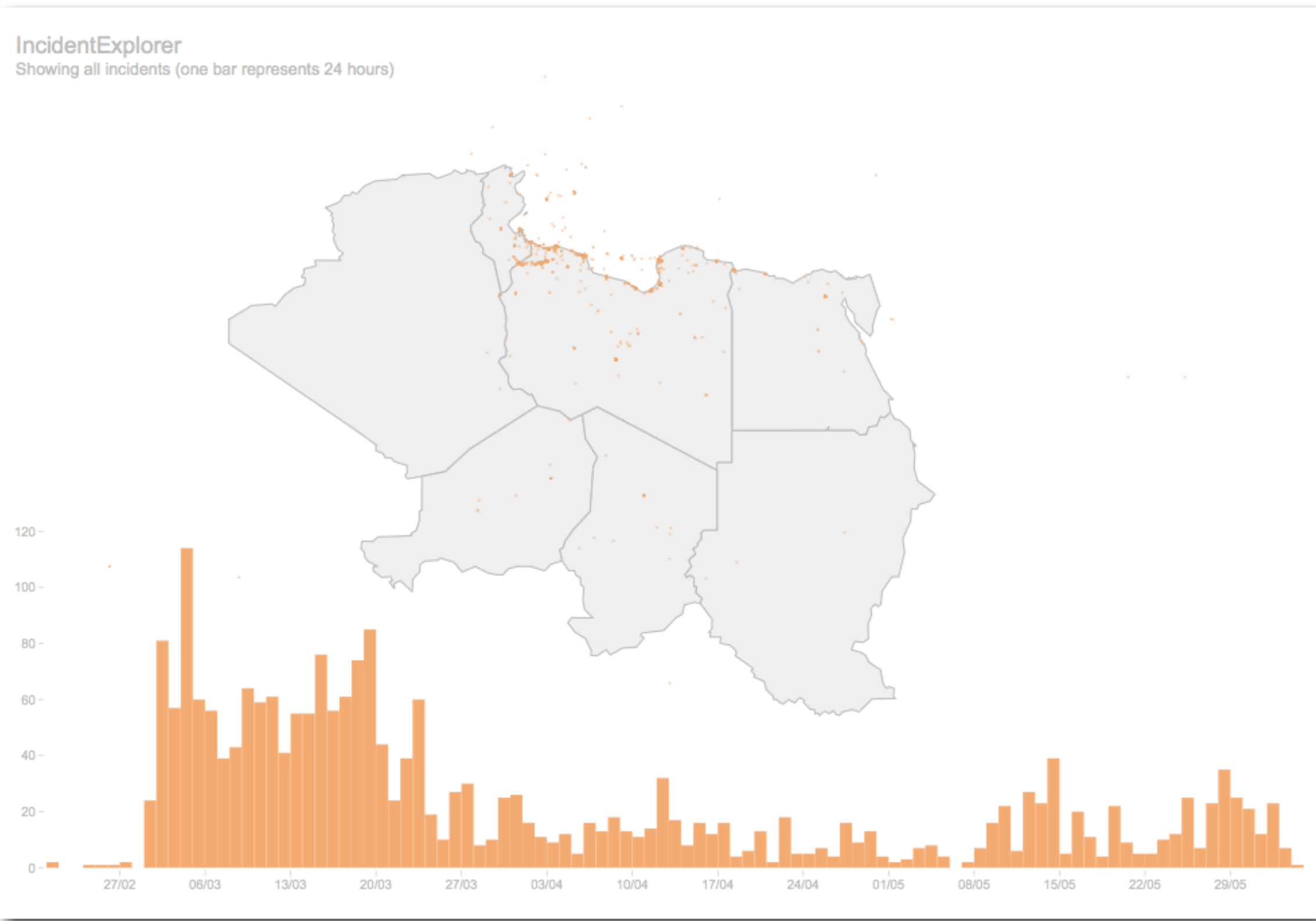
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Visual analytical approaches to evaluating uncertainty and bias in crowdsourced crisis information

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- Uncertainty [1]
- Accuracy/error
 - Precision
 - Completeness
 - Lineage
 - Consistency
 - Currency
 - Subjectivity
 - Interrelatedness
 - Credibility
- The current research focus
- Bias [2]
- Systematic error
- Well researched, and supported by platforms such as Ushahidi



Hypothesis 1
There is systematic variation in the spatial accuracy of coordinate pairs in space and time.

Geocode location strings.
Determine associated uncertainty.
Compare to coordinate pairs.

Hypothesis 2
Coordinate pairs cluster around systematic points.

Density-based and distance-based point pattern analysis.
Investigate spatial statistical analysis?

Hypothesis 3
There is systematic variation in the spatial precision of location strings in time.

Classify location strings by relative spatial precision.
Explore scale dependencies?

References

[1] A. M. MacEachren et al., "Visualizing Geospatial Information Uncertainty: What We Know and What We Need to Know," Cartography and Geographic Information Science, vol. 32, no. 3, pp. 139-160, 2005.

[2] H. Veregin, "Data quality parameters," in Geographical Information Systems, Principles and Technical Issues, 2nd ed., vol. 1, P. A. Longley, M. F. Goodchild, D. J. Maguire, and D. W. Rhind, Eds. Chichester, United Kingdom: John Wiley and Sons, 1999, pp. 177-189.

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