Locational or Platial Data? Toward the Characterization of Social Location Sharing

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Social Location Sharing

- Switch from a purpose-driven (e.g. GPS car navigation systems) to a social-driven sharing of location information (e.g. Facebook check-ins) [Tang et al., 2010];
- SLS is generally associated with the system of check-ins;
- People share their location information for 5 main reasons [Cramer et al., 2011, Lindqvist et al., Tang et al., 2010]: discovering new places, having fun, meeting people, tracking places, and enhancing self-representation;
- Actually, SLS is closely linked to Place-based (platial) concepts (e.g. spatial value, spatial identity, etc.).

What kind of data are SLS?

- Geolocated data? Socio-spatial data? Geosocial data?
- Are SLS geographic data or metadata?
- Inside the sphere of Volunteered Geographic Information [Goodchild, 2007];
- But, we do not know to which data category SLS belong and do not belong
- A VGI data classification is necessary...

Why classifying VGI data?

- Does a tweet geolocated at the Eiffel Tower have necessarily the same meaning as a Facebook check-in published from this place?
- Working with VGI data is subject to misunderstanding because the spatial information shared through social media is not contextualized;
- The spatial/geographic dimension of VGI is generally reduced to a pair of lat/long coordinates;
- Not all VGI data are analyzable and interpretable on the same level. That is why a VGI data classification is necessary.

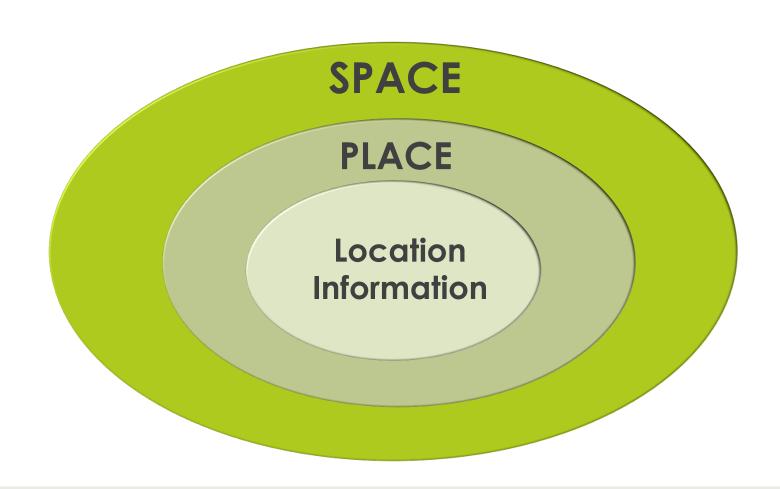
Platial GIS: Space versus Place

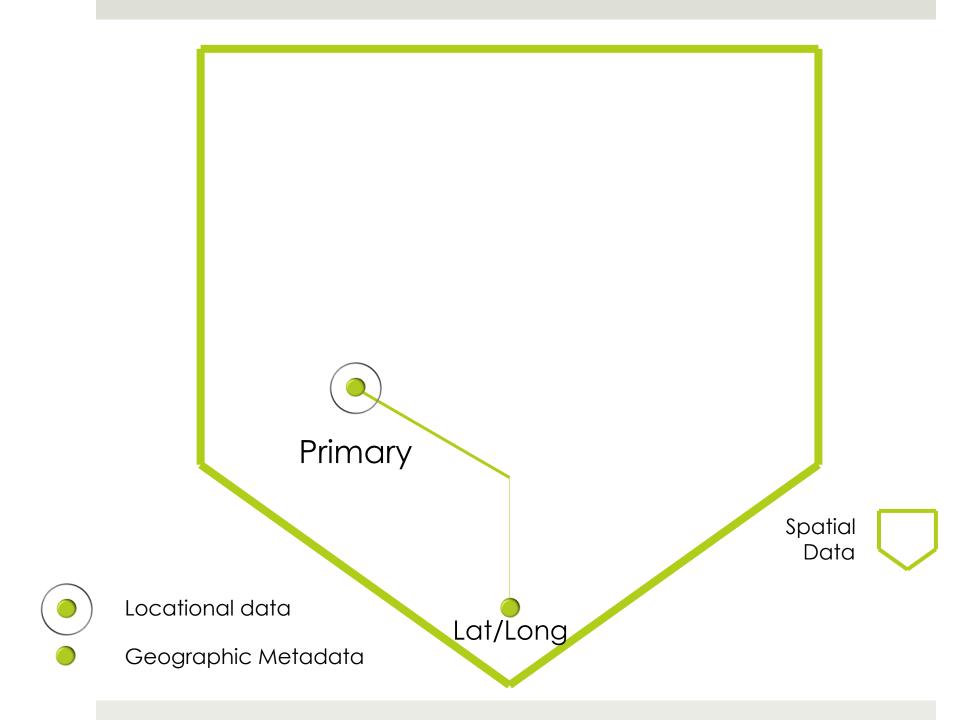
□ Elwood et al., 2013

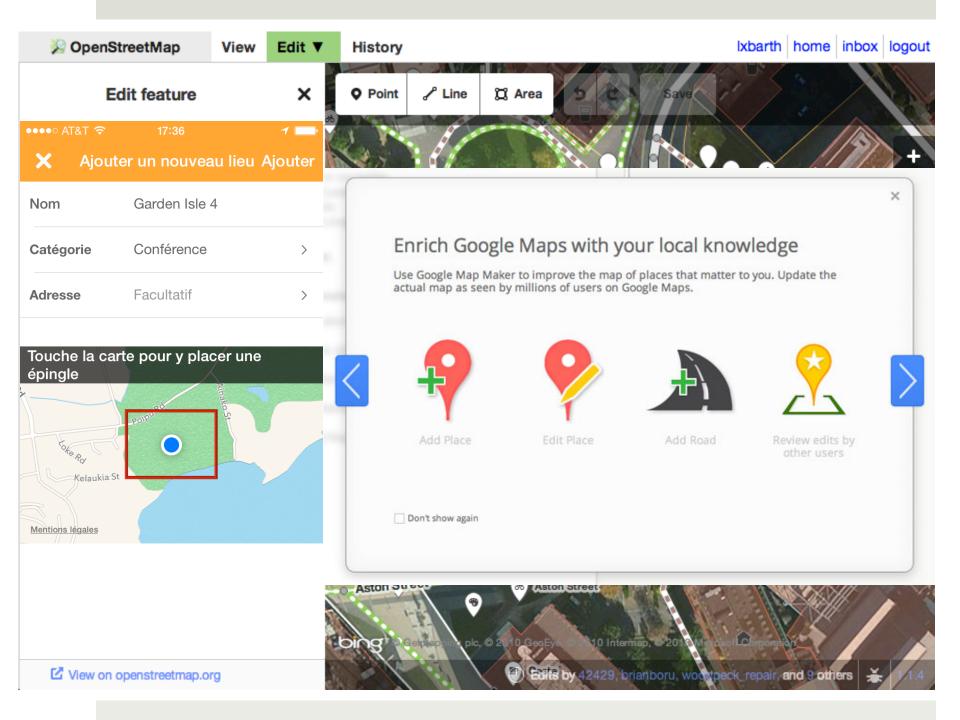
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Coordinates vs. Names
Layers (GIS) vs. Places' hierarchies
GIS Databases vs. Gazetters and POIs Databases
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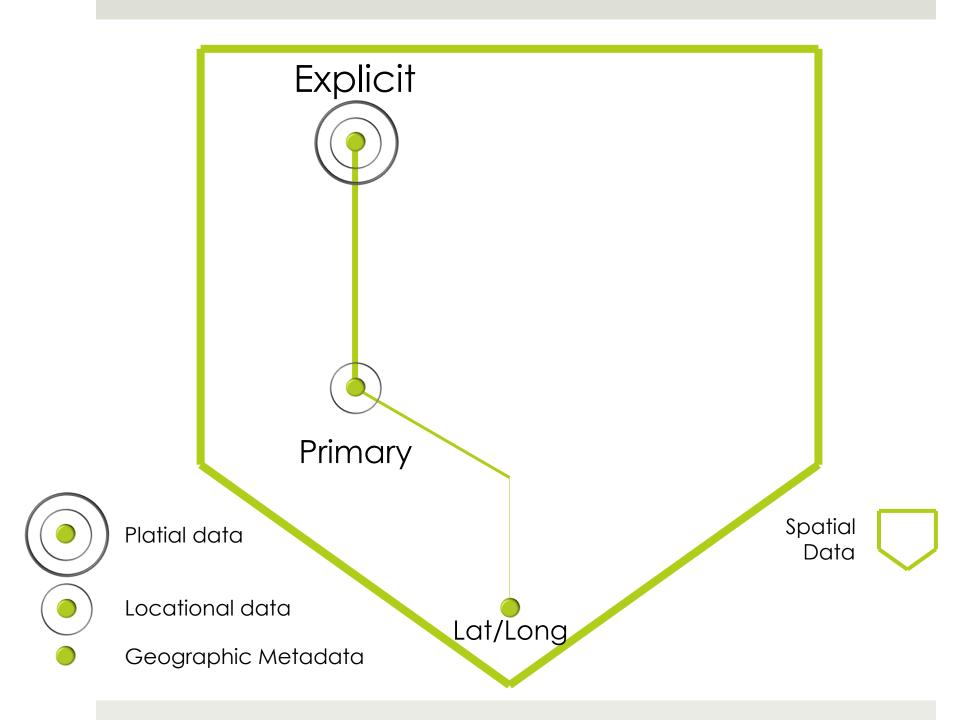
- Horizontal delineation;
- Actually, we do not totally agree with this point of view...

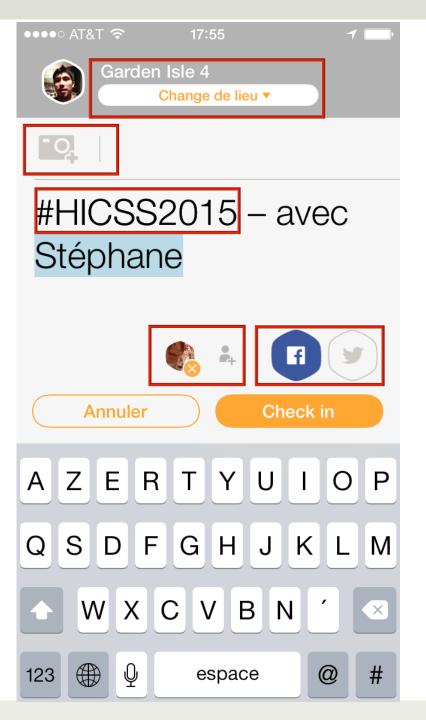
Space as an embracing concept

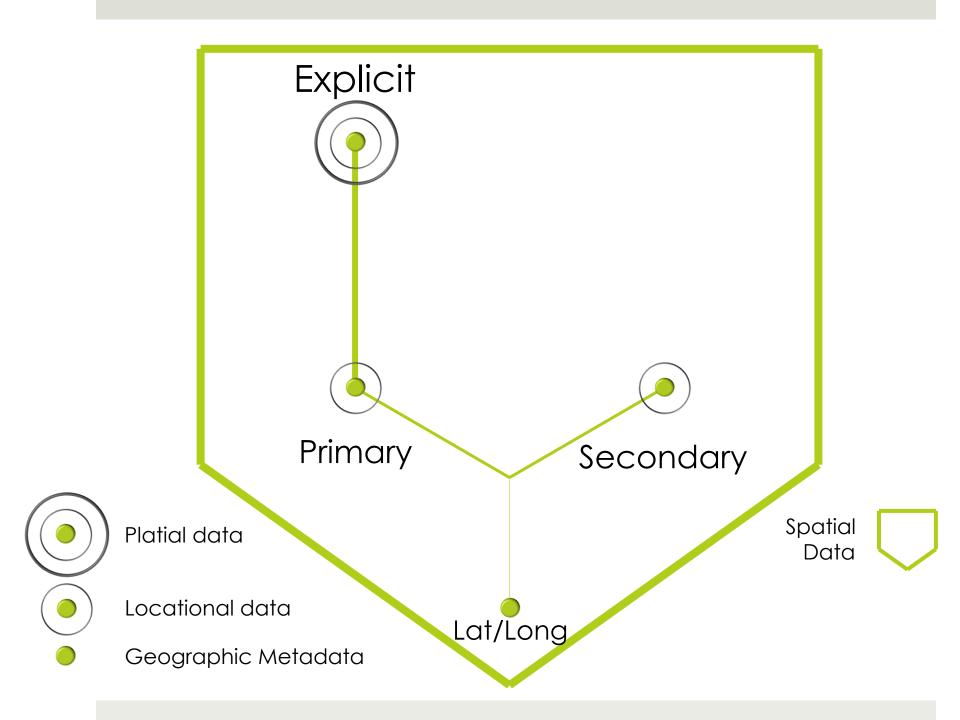




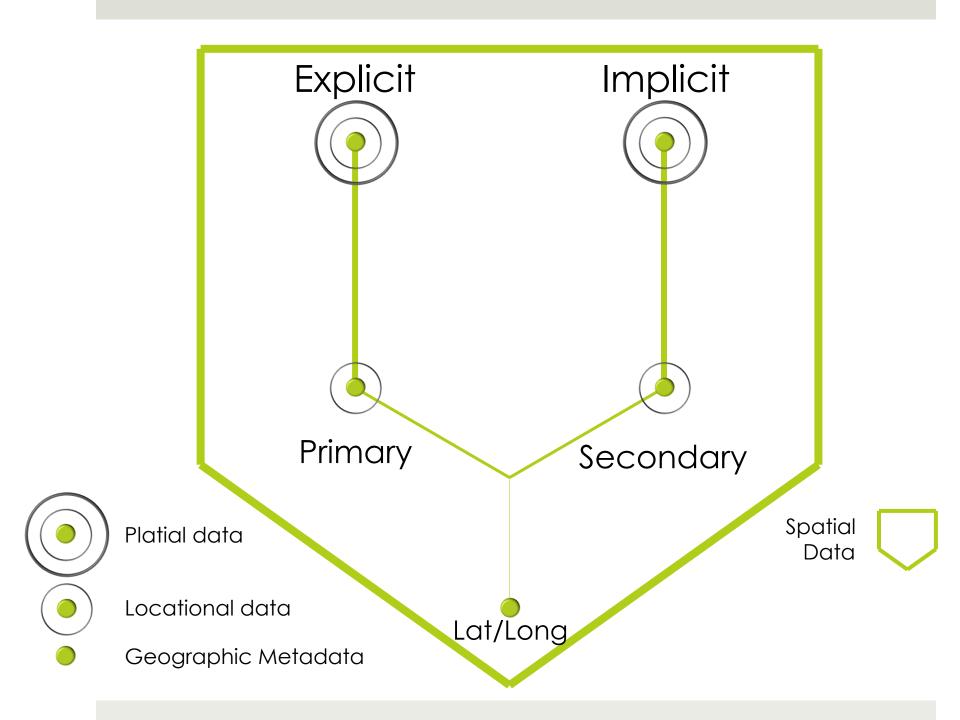


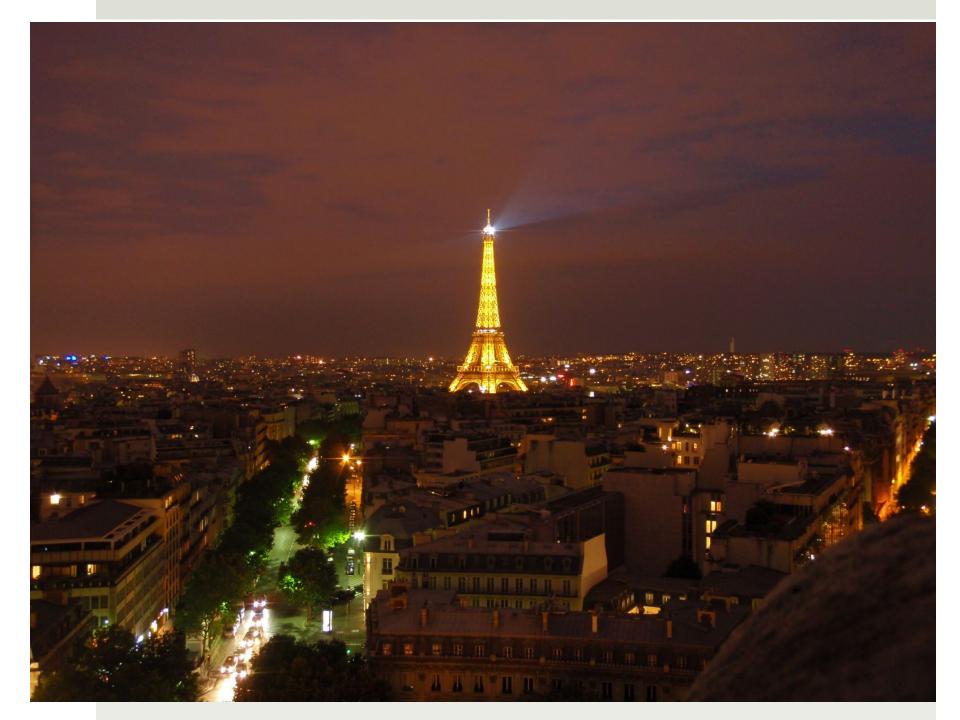


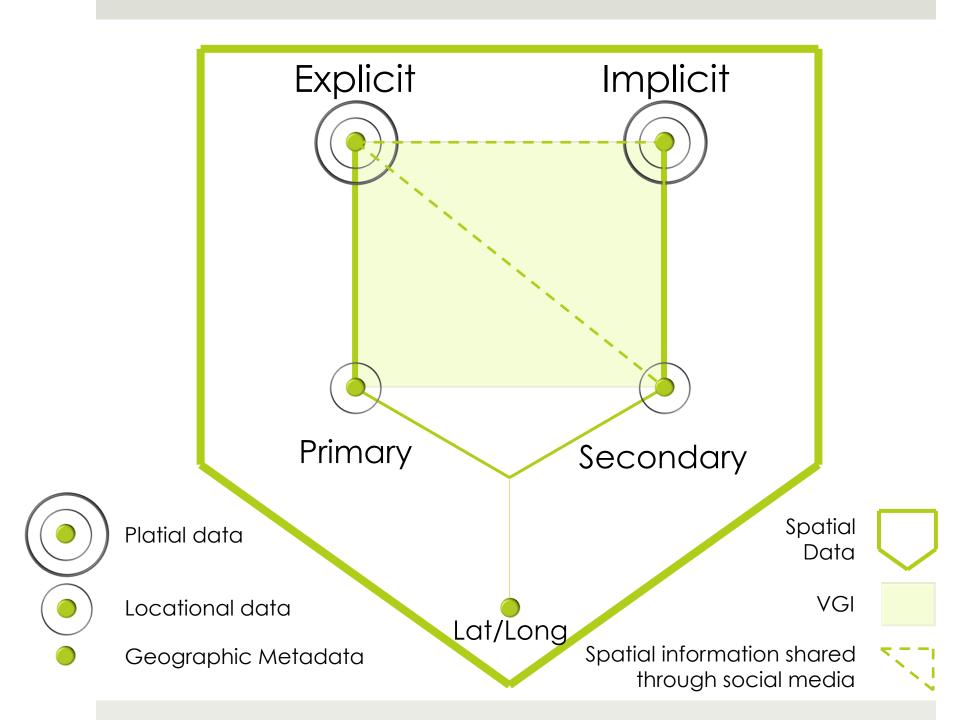












Conclusion

- Our data classification is proposed in order to reduce the vagueness nature of VGI and avoid irrelevant conclusions and analysis (e.g. mashup of different kind of VGI data);
- VGI and SLS are generally associated with Locational Data;
- Locational and Platial data must not be confused;
- Some VGI data can be exploited with a classic GIS/ spatial analysis while another large part cannot/should not (especially Implicit Platial Data).

Thank you

Cramer, H., Rost, M., & Holmquist, L. E. (2011). Performing a Check-in: Emerging Practices, Norms and 'Conflicts' in Location-Sharing Using Foursquare. Paper presented at the MobileHCI 2011, Stockholm, Sweden. Are SLS geographic data or metadata?

Elwood, S., Goodchild, M. F., & Sui, D. S. (2013). Prospects for VGI research and the emerging fourth paradigm. In D. S. Sui, S. Elwood & M. F. Goodchild (Eds.), Crowdsourcing Geographic Knowledge (pp. 361-375): Springer Netherlands.

Goodchild, M. F. (2007). Citizens as sensors: the world of volunteered geography. GeoJournal, 69(4), 211-221.

Lindqvist, J., Cranshaw, J., Wiese, J., Hong, J.I, & Zimmerman, J. (2011). I'm the Mayor of My House: Examining Why People Use foursquare - a Social-Driven Location Sharing Application. Paper presented at the Proceedings of the Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI-11), Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Tang, K. P., Lin, J., Hong, J. I., Siewiorek, D. P., & Sadeh, N. (2010). Rethinking Location Sharing: Exploring the Implications of Social-Driven vs. Purpose-Driven Location Sharing Paper presented at the UbiComp 2010, Copenhagen, Denmark.