The M-database –

A multi-disciplinary and scientific data platform



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How do we experience our environment?

The 2014 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine
with one half to
John O'Keefe

and the other half jointly to

May-Britt Moser and Edvard I. Moser

for their discoveries of cells that constitute a positioning system in the brain

How do we know where we are? How can we find the way from one place to another? And how can we store this information in such a way that we can immediately find the way the next time we trace the same path? This year's Nobel Laureates have discovered a positioning system, an "inner GPS" in the brain that makes it possible to orient ourselves in space, demonstrating a cellular basis for higher cognitive function.

Source: http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/medicine/laureates/2014/press.html

Visualizations

Background

Research Projects

The M-database is both a product and a research project at Lund University and Malmö University in Sweden.

Challenges

The main purpose of the project is to construct a sustainable platform for geospatial data-intensive research and education within and outside the universities (Malmö University and Lund **University in Sweden)**

One of the main challenges has been to find maintainable structures for data collecting, editing and data sharing.

Data sharing

Multiple objectives

Content

Lesson learnt

Background

How the M-database came about



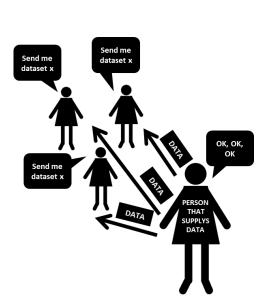
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Large scale production of geographical data: Quantity enables *However*

Supply dispersed, data quality issues

Inspire Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe

Make geodata streamlined and accessible

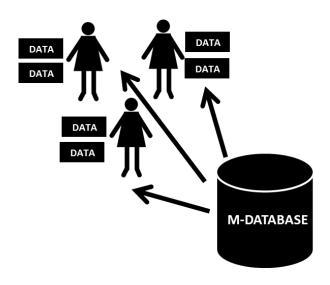


Lund & Malmö University

Scattered data collection Duplicating data

Solution

Construction of M-database Accessible and sustainable platform



Challenges

How the M-database expanded



Outside the universities:

Similar problems:

Scattered data supply and collection

Consequently:

The M-database expanded from researchers to civil servants.

Beneficial at first:

Entry to internal datasets and key members of staff

Eventually: Introduced several challenges:

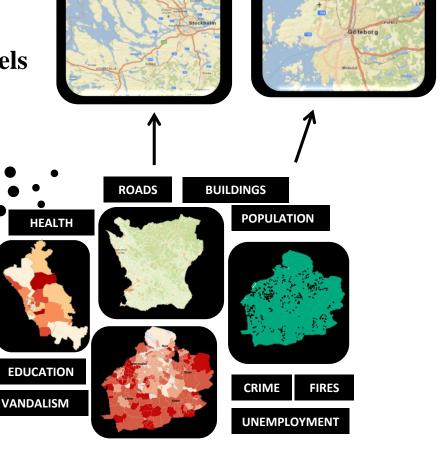
- Privacy
- Objectives, how to serve the public
- Collaboration
- Agreement

What does the M-database contain?



- 800 features
- Topographic data
- Census data on administrative levels
- Incident data on coordinate level
- Data collected through fieldwork

M-DATABASE



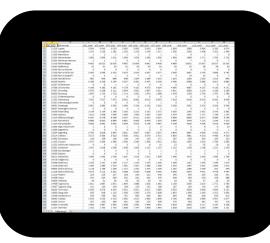
Process

How the M-database was constructed

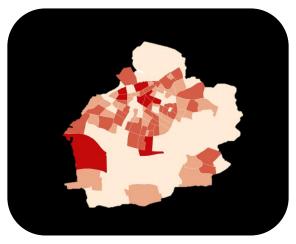




Data collected from stakeholders



Adjusting and selecting



Geocoding and transformation into geodata file

Different objectives



Data supply

Quality assurance

Shared problems

STAKEHOLDERS RESEARCHERS

STAKEHOLDERS

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RESEARCHERS

STAKEHOLDERS



RESEARCHERS



Supply public with information



The local police

Analyze crime patterns spatially



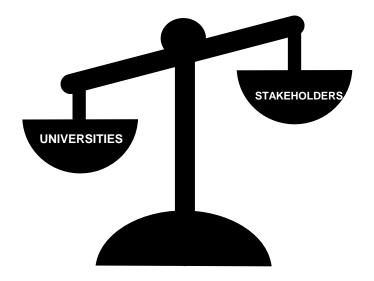
The local emergency services

Analyze fire patterns

Mutually beneficial data sharing?



- Ownership
- Privacy & confidentiality
- Usage
- Storage
- Public access
- Administrative problems



Conclusions and future work



From research project (in itself) to stable platform for research and education

Shift from a static working environment to an ArcGIS server platform.

Education:

- ArcGIS desktop
- ArcGIS online

Three related research projects:

- 1. Incendiary fires and social processes
- 2. Residential fires in metropolitan areas spatial differences and fire safety work in the socially fragmented city
- 3. Urbandata2decide

Incendiary fires - Social processes of change and preventive measures

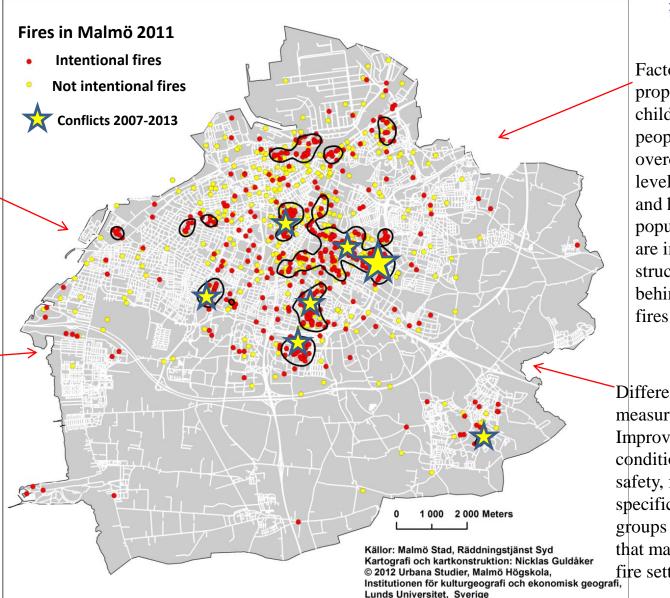
LUND UNIVERSITY

Patterns of intentional fires determined by different living conditions and different exposure to socio-economic stressors.

Fires used as a conflict practice primarily targeted against the police



Guldåker & Hallin



Factors as high proportion of children and young people, overcrowding, low level of education and high informal population growth are important structural causes behind intentional

Different preventive measures include Improving living conditions, fire safety, focusing on specific social risk groups or individuals that may be potential fire setters

ArcGIS Server Platform



Shift from a static working environment to an ArcGIS server platform

RÄDDNINGSTJÄNSTEN SYD Malmö stad The local The local emergency Supplementary Malmö city stakeholders police services council Web Portal **ArcGIS Online** Online material **ArcGIS Server** M-DATABASE and services **ArcSDE**

LUND UNIVERSITY

Residential fires in metropolitan areas - spatial differences and fire safety work in the socially fragmented city

Project aim:

To analyze underlying determinants of structural fires in metropolitan areas.

Method:

Analyzing fire statistics in relation to spatial, physical and demographic (socio-conomic) variables.

Collaboration with the emergency services, local authorities and other stakeholders in the metropolitan areas!

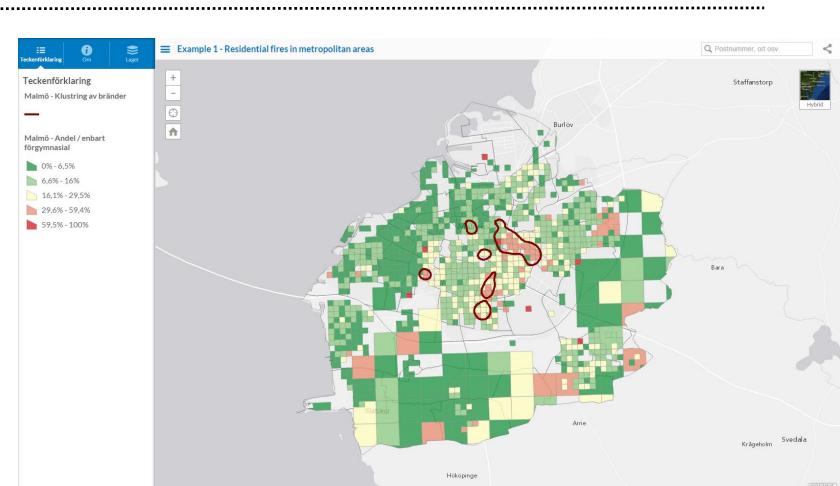
Research questions:

- Why are there differences in the number of fires between metropolitan areas in Sweden?
- Are there differences between different types of fires in the cities of Malmö, Gothenburg and Stockholm?

Demonstration 1: Residential fires in metropolitan areas



Esri, HERE, DeLorme | Esri, HERE, DeLorme



UrbanData2Decide



UrbanData2Decide:

An interdisciplinary collaboration between social science universities, IT universities and research institutes in Europe

Project objective:

Aims to develop new methods to combine existing big data pools and expert knowledge into one optimal framework to support local governments towards a holistic decision making process

Investigation of relevant stakeholders case:

Recurring conference call hosted by a local police chief every Friday for relevant stakeholders that are active in his jurisdiction.













Demonstration 2: UrbanData2Decide



