Using environmental data from remote sensing

in demographic analysis:

An introduction

EDSD, 12-15 Dec 2022

Ankit Sikarwar & Valérie Golaz

Day 4 / Session 1

Hands-on..

Reprojecting

- Defining a buffer zone

- Calculating statistics in the buffer zone

- Creating new indicators



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Day 4 / Session 2

- What data is needed to answer a research question?
- Overview of the training



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What data is needed to answer a research question?

- ... it depends on the question... but there is a wealth of data and choices must be made
- **-Time:** at what precise time? The same time as the demographic data or earlier? One point in time? More than one to account for annual variations or change? Will we look at averages or range, extreme values, duration of peak periods?
- -Space: at what scale do we define our indicators? Administrative areas or buffers around a geolocation? Do we use the same scale for all or not? Do we look for averages or extreme values? For the presence of a specific feature (e.g. water)? For the distance to a specific feature? What makes sense, what will bring the best results?

-Resolution

Overview: what we have seen

- 1- Some background on remote sensing in demographic analysis
 - 2- Some common sources of environmental data
 - 3 Some ways of preparing environmental data for demographic analysis

With a GIS- freeware, Qgis, going over

- -Basic commands, for Qgis projects and their layers of Rasters and Vectors
- -Changing projection system
- -Joining tables and shapefiles
- -Map presentation (layout)
- -Importing environmental data in Raster format
- -Creating buffer zones around geo-locations
- -Computing indicators for a given area, admin or buffer
- -Creating indicators in attribute tables



