AidData GeoQuery Request Documentation

Report Info

Request Name	Request 10-08-18 09:27
Request Id	5bbb5b52c15e0014aa0e07e7
Email	danr@wm.edu
Generated on	2018-10-08 11:58:54 (EDT)
Download Link	geo.aiddata.org/query/#!/status/5bbb5b52c15e0014aa0e07e7

Processing Timeline

submitted	2018-10-08 09:27:46 (EDT)
prepared	2018-10-08 09:28:05 (EDT)
processed	2018-10-08 11:58:54 (EDT)
completed	2018-10-08 11:58:54 (EDT)

Citation

Please cite the following in any and all applications of the extracted datasets:

Goodman, S., BenYishay, A., Runfola, D., 2016. Overview of the geo Framework. AidData. Available online at geo.aiddata.org. DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.28363.59686

Contents of Request Zip

- request documentation (this pdf document)

- a comma separated value (CSV) file containing your data

- JSON file containing your request parameters

- "Introducing the AidData Geo Framework" paper (pdf)

For additional information, usage tips, guides and more please visit *geo.aiddata.org*.

To get in touch, please contact us via *geo@aiddata.org*.

Meta Information

Boundary

Title	Afghanistan ADM2 - GeoBoundaries v1.3.3
Name	afg_adm2_gb_1_3_3
Version	1_3_3
Description	GeoBoundaries boundary file for ADM2 in Afghanistan.
Details	(no additional details)
Bounding Box	[[[60.47197722749789, 38.49073746812291], [60.47197722749789, 29.37706008195042], [74.8895617934642, 29.37706008195042], [74.8895617934642, 38.49073746812291], [60.47197722749789, 38.49073746812291]]]
Date Added	2018-08-23
Date Updated	2018-08-27
Source Name	AidData GeoBoundaries
Source Link	http://www.geoboundaries.org
Citation	Seitz, L., Lv, Z., Goodman, S., Runfola, D. "Chapter 3: GeoBoundaries - A Global, Redistributable Map of Administrative Zones." GeoQuery User's Guide. Ed. Dan Runfola Ariel BenYishay, Seth Goodman. Williamsburg, Va: AidData, 2018.

Selection 1 - Population Density (GPW V3, UN Adjusted) (1)

Title	Population Density (GPW V3, UN Adjusted)
Name	gpw_v3_density
Version	3
Column Names	Format: "gpw_v3_density.<temporal>.<method>" for all combinations of <temporal> and <method> which can be found in the "Temporal Selection" and "Extract Types Selected" fields below (2 columns total)
Temporal Selection	2000, 1995
Extract Types Selected	mean (average population density per unit of analysis)
Description	Population density (UN Adjusted values) from Gridded Population of the World v3. GPWv3 depicts the density of human population across the globe. Source data provided in 2.5 arc-minute grid cells.

Details	No additional processing of raw data.
Bounding Box	[[[-180.0, 84.99999999999999], [-180.0, -58.000000000000014], [180.0, -58.000000000000014], [180.0, 84.99999999999999], [-180.0, 84.99999999999999]]]
Date Added	2017-09-19
Date Updated	2017-10-19
Source Name	CIESIN
Source Link	http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/set/gpw-v3-population-density
Citation	Center for International Earth Science Information Network - CIESIN - Columbia University, and Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical - CIAT. 2005. Gridded Population of the World, Version 3 (GPWv3): Population Density Grid. Palisades, NY: NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC). http://dx.doi.org/10.7927/H4XK8CG2.
Variable Description	persons per square kilometer
Resolution	0.041667
Factor	1.0

Interpreting CSV Column Names

Each CSV will contain a column labeled "asdf_id" which has values for each feature that are unique (within that boundary dataset), one or more columns for your extract data, followed by the original source attributes for the boundary file (e.g., from GADM)

The standard format for extract data column names is a three part string delimited by periods (.)

<dataset>.<filter>.<method>

where

<dataset> is the name of the dataset which was extracted

<filter> describes how the dataset was filtered. This is usually a temporal value (e.g., YYYY format for year such as "1999", "none" for temporally invariant data, or a unique hash describing more complex filters, such as for aid datasets)

<method> is the extract method used to aggregate dataset values to boundary features (e.g., "mean", "sum")

Notes - Aid data extracts

The <filter> component of aid data extracts is a unique hash that corresponds to the filter combination used to generate that particular aid data extract (e.g., donor, sector, year, status). For each aid data extract you request, you will see three columns in the CSV that have the same <dataset> and <filter> sections of the column name with the <methods> of the three being different.

These three <method> values are:

- "sum" is the total aid for each feature within the boundary based on the distribution of aid used when building the aid data

- "potential" is the maximum aid that could have been allocated to each feature regardless of the distribution of aid used

- "reliability" is a ratio of sum:potential representing a simplistic measure of how accurate the distribution and aggregation of aid was relative to the boundary features used during the extract process

Notes - Categorical extracts

Data extracted using the categorical method will have multiple columns with the same <dataset> and <filter> where the .<method> for each is "categorical_.<category>.

For a simple landcover dataset this might look like:

- landcover.2000.categorical_water

- landcover.2000.categorical_forest

- landcover.2000.categorical_desert

Usage Notes

- If you attempt to merge geo(query) results wth vector data (e.g., shapefiles) downloaded from GADM, the GADM data may not always contain a unique id field to merge on. In these cases, please feel free to contact us and we can provide you with a modified file that contains a unique field for merging ("asdf_id" field, found in all result csvs).

Notes About Aid Datasets

- When requesting aid data using a very specific filter (usually resulting in only a single project match), the location count shown in geo(query) may be inaccurate. This can result in aid filters which appear valid while building your request, but result in no aid data in your results csv. This is due to a slight reduction in the accuracy of location counts for the web page in order to make the responses fast enough for user interaction.

- The year filter for aid data is based on project start and end dates (determined by earliest and latest transactions). Because projects are represented by year ranges, multiple aid data selections for individual years may contain duplicate aid. This will result in an inflated total if you sum the aid from each individual year (compared to a single selection for all years). Limited source information on individual or even yearly transactions for a project prevent us from offering more granular temporal aid values for projects.

- All aid data selections result in commitment values, regardless of whether you filter by commitment values or disbursement values (or both). This is due to the notably better project coverage of commitments vs disbursements (e.g., World Bank aid dataset has 99% commitment coverage vs ~75% for disbursements).

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Acknowledgements