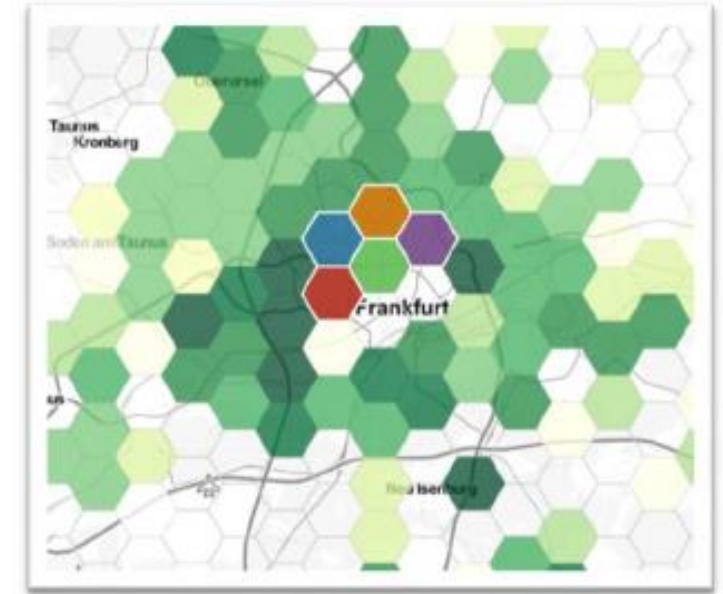
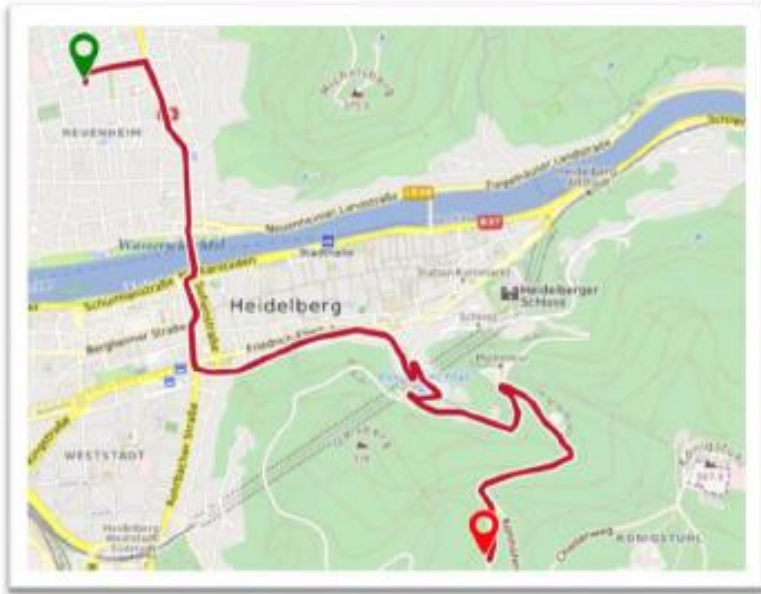
A map of West Africa with a hexagonal grid overlay. The grid cells are colored in shades of blue, green, and yellow, representing data density or quality. Major cities and countries are labeled in blue text. A semi-transparent white box with a red border is centered over the map, containing the title and author information.

Towards a framework for Intrinsic Data Quality Analysis of Volunteered Geographic Information

Alexander Zipf,
GIScience Research Group
Heidelberg University
zipf@uni-heidelberg.de



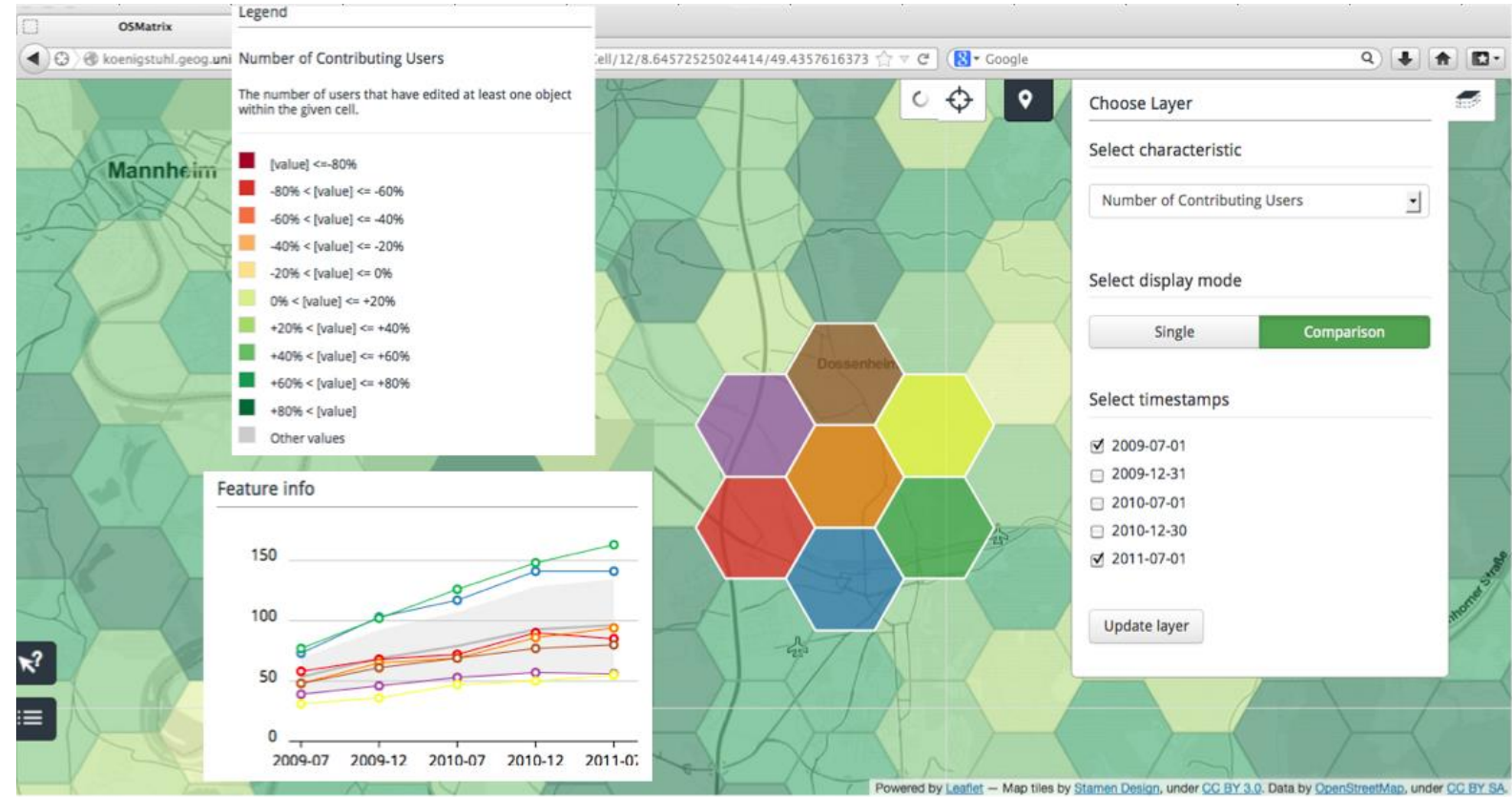
Smart Mobility
OpenRouteService.org

VGI for Humanitarian Aid

Big Spatial Data
Analytics

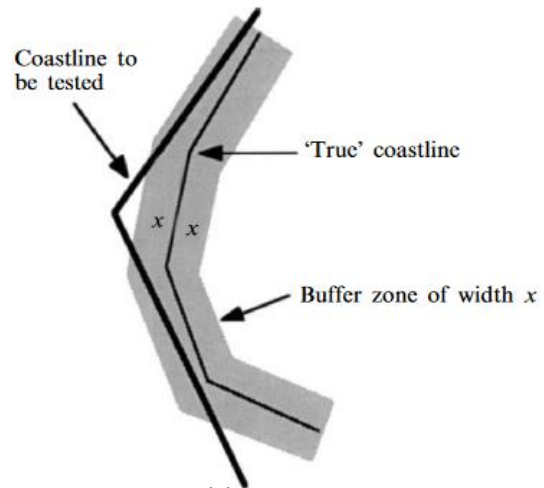
Dimensions of Spatial Data Quality

- Lineage
- Completeness
- Logical Consistency
- Positional Accuracy
- Attribute Accuracy
- etc...

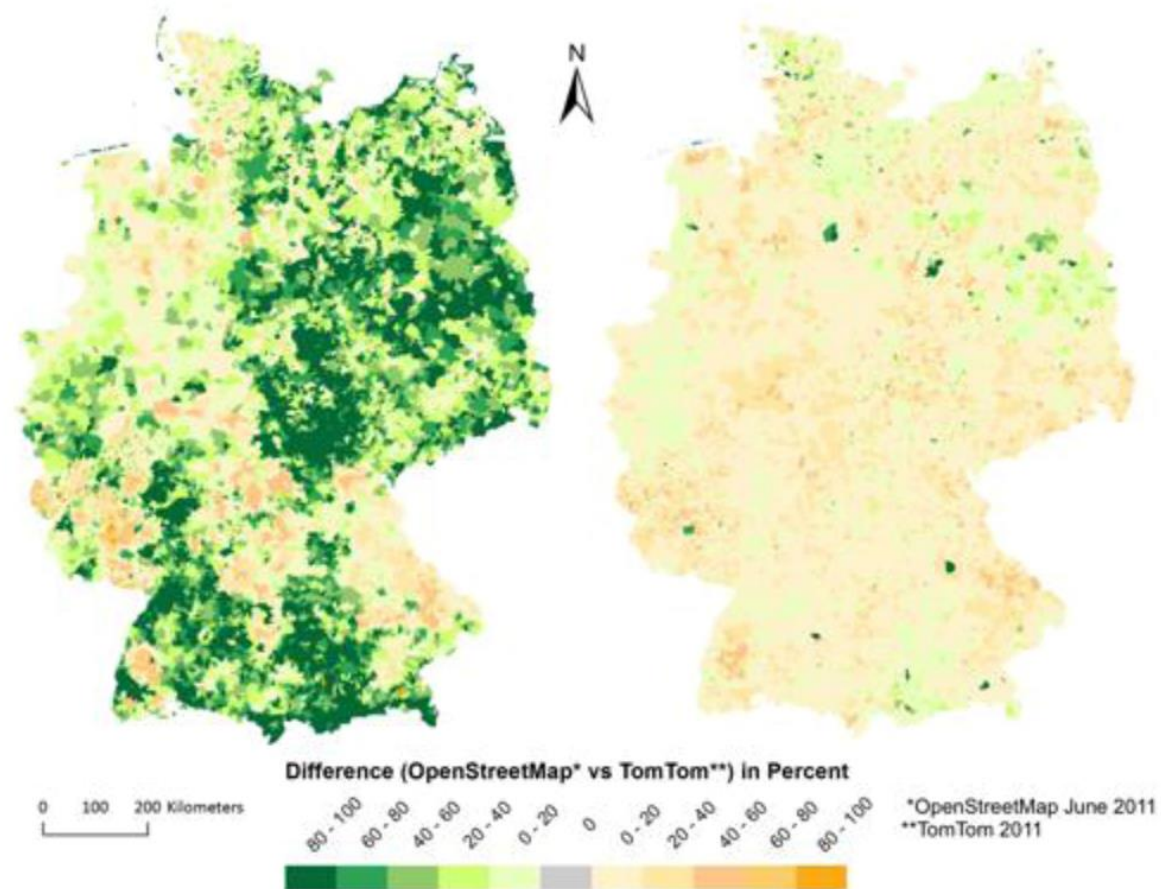


OSMatrix.uni-hd.de

VGI Data Quality

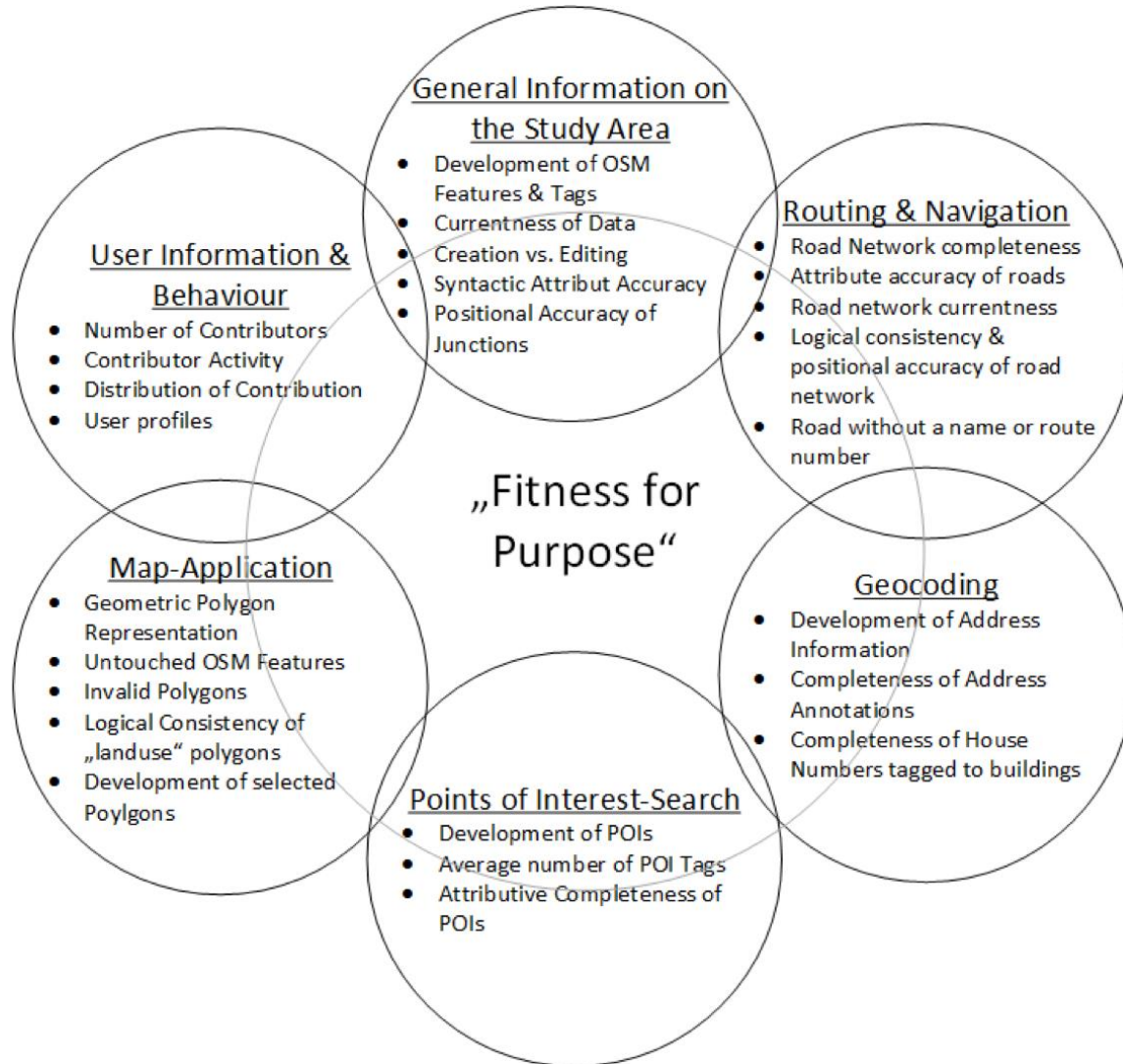


Goodchild // Haklay, M. (2010)



Neis, Zielstra & Zipf (2012): [The Street Network Evolution of Crowdsourced Maps - OpenStreetMap in Germany 2007-2011](#)
Future Internet. Vol.4, pp.1-21 .

iOSManalyser: Intrinsic OSM Analysis



Barron, C., Neis, P. & Zipf, A. (2013):
A Comprehensive Framework for Intrinsic
OpenStreetMap Quality Analysis.
Transactions in GIS DOI: 10.1111/tgis.12073.

OpenStreetMap Analytics *beta*

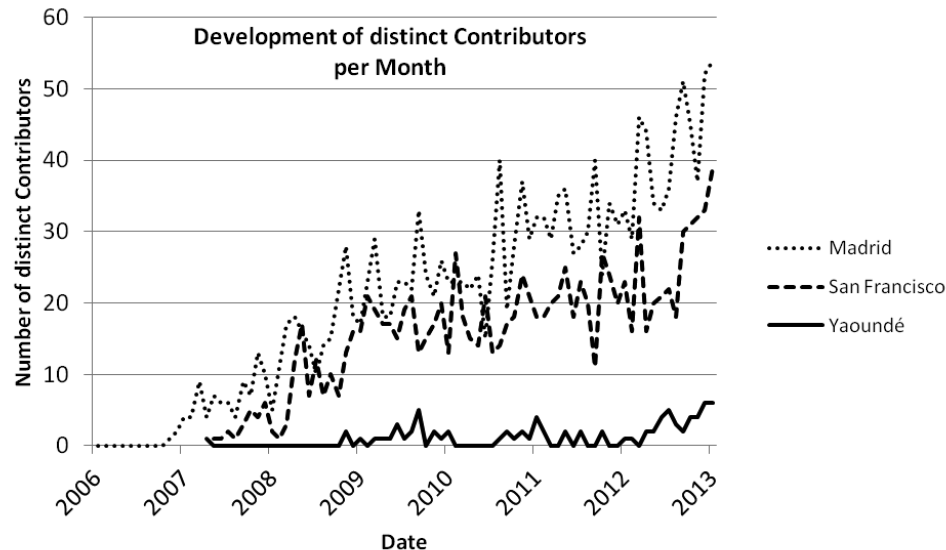
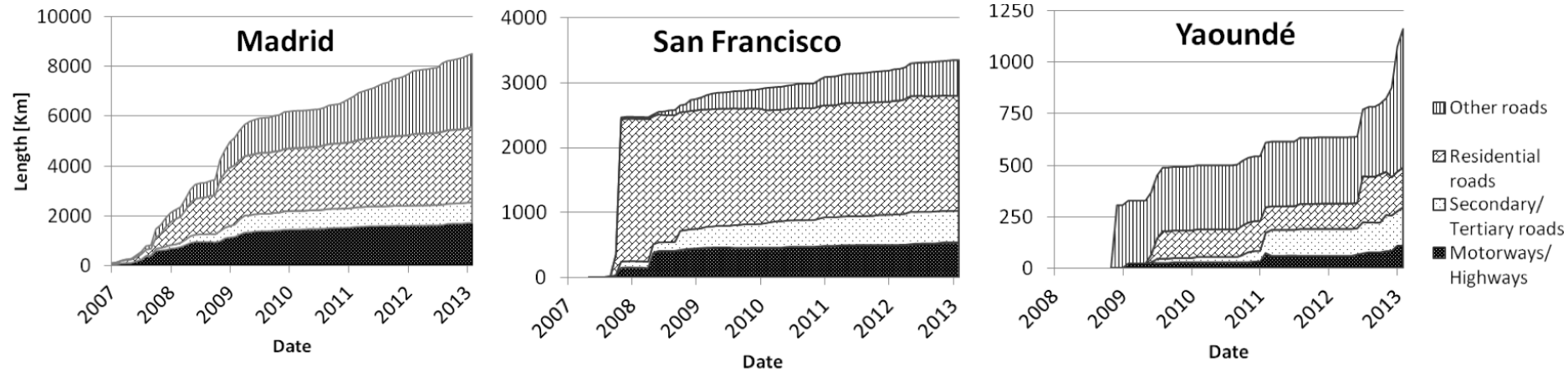


PyOsmium

Python bindings to Osmium Library
etc.

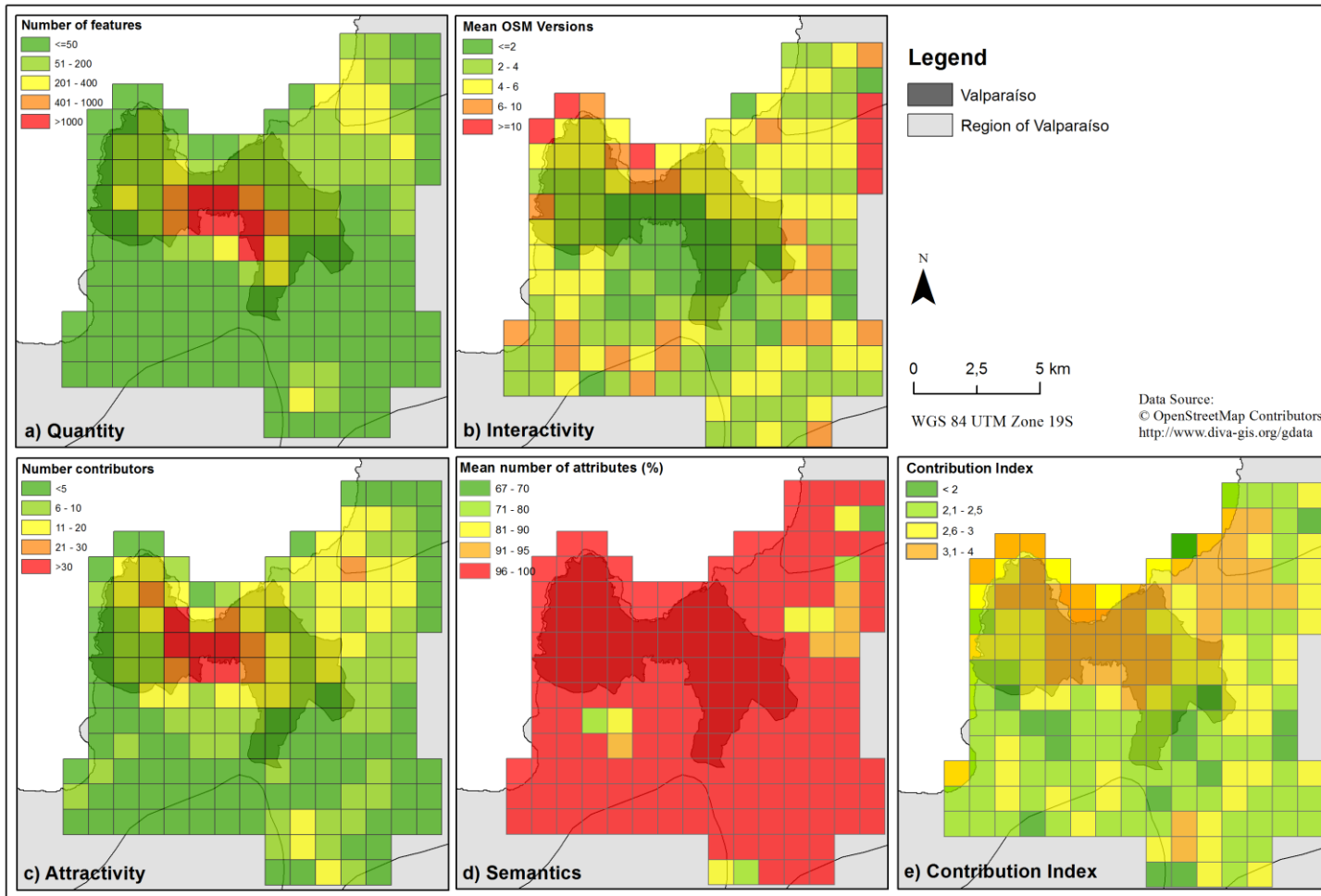
Epic-OSM

iOSManalyser: Intrinsic Quality Indicators



Barron, C., Neis, P. & Zipf, A. (2013):
**A Comprehensive Framework for Intrinsic
OpenStreetMap Quality Analysis.**
Transactions in GIS,
DOI: 10.1111/tgis.12073.

OSMapper Contribution Index



Jokar Arsanjani, J., Mooney, P., Helbich, M., Zipf, A., (2015):
An exploration of future patterns
of the contributions to
OpenStreetMap & development
of a Contribution Index
Transactions in GIS.
DOI: 10.1111/tgis.12139.

ID	Method	Description	Primary Studies
M1	Geographic context	Investigating the area surrounding the location of CGI to determine its geographical features and employ them to assess the quality of CGI.	Senaratne et al. (2013); Zielstra & Hochmair (2013)
M2	Redundancy of volunteers' contribution	Requesting several volunteers to provide information about the same geographic feature to find out if or not there is a convergence of the information produced by different volunteers.	Comber et al. (2013); Foody (2014); See et al. (2013)
M3	Scoring volunteered contribution	Asking volunteers to rate every piece of CGI that is contributed by other volunteers.	Lertnattee et al. (2010)
M4	Expert assessment	Submitting CGI to experts who are responsible for checking the information content and correcting it if necessary.	Foody et al. (2013); Karam & Melchiori (2013)
M5	Automatic location checking	Estimating the quality of CGI by the distance between geocoded coordinates, obtained from multiple geocoding services, and the location (i.e., an address) provided by the volunteer.	Cui (2013)
M6	Spatiotemporal clustering	Creating spatiotemporal clusters of CGI elements using prior information about a phenomenon of interest and, later, evaluating the significance of the resulting clusters for a specific purpose.	Longueville et al. (2010)
M7	Volunteer's profile; reputation	Analyzing volunteer's profile or reputation and using it to estimate the quality of CGI.	Bishr & Janowicz (2010); Bishr & Kuhn (2013); Bodnar et al. (2014)
M8	Error detection /correct by crowd	Several volunteers acting as gatekeepers and, thus, correcting errors introduced by other volunteers.	Haklay et al. (2010)
M9	Extracting/learning of characteristics	Extracting characteristics from each type of geographic feature, learning the information implicit in them and, later, using the information to estimate the quality of CGI.	Ali & Schmid (2014); Jilani & Corcoran (2014); Mohammadi & Malek (2015)
M10	Ranking/filtering by linguistic terms	Evaluate CGI items based on different criteria that are expressed linguistically, rank them in degrees of criteria satisfaction and, later, filter them based on the constraints of the application domain.	Bordogna et al. (2014)
M11	Historical data analysis	Deriving (intrinsic) indicators from the history of the data and, later, using them to make statements regarding the quality of CGI.	Keßler & de Groot (2013)



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Degrossi LC, Albuquerque JP, Rocha RS, Zipf A. (2018) :

A taxonomy of quality assessment methods for volunteered and crowdsourced geographic information.

Transactions in GIS. 2018; 00:1–19.



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ZUKUNFT
SEIT 1386



Conceptual Quality Dimension for VGI

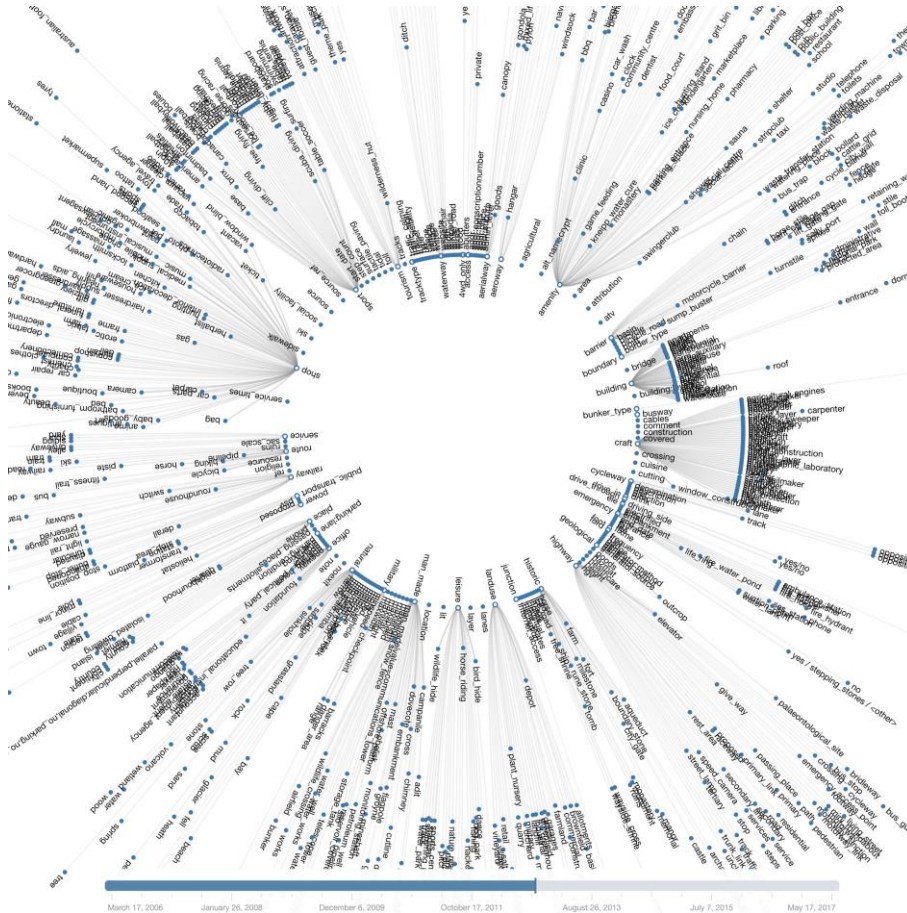


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TECHNOLOGY

- **Accuracy** Indicators: E.g. Number of features with multiple classifications; number of contributors.
Distance between conceptualization & domain knowledge. Degree of correctness in the classification of features in classes
- **Granularity** E.g. Depth of classes in the class hierarchy
Level of thematic description, from abstract to specific concepts
- **Completeness** E.g. Number of classes; number of attributes
Coverage in the conceptualization of the features of interest..
- **Consistency** E.g. Number of features in a class with the same attributes; ratio between consistent features or attributes to all others,...
Degree of homogeneity in the descriptions of geographic features
- **Compliance** E.g. Ratio between the number of classes and attributes dened in an external source S and the total number of classes & attributes.
Degree of adherence of an attribute, a feature, or a set of features to a given source S
- **Richness** E.g. Number of attributes describing a feature.
Amount and variety of dimensions that are included in the description of the real-world entity.

Ballatore, A. & A. Zipf (2015):
**A Conceptual Quality Framework for
Volunteered Geographic Information.**
COSIT 2015, Santa Fe.

Investigating the OSM folksonomy



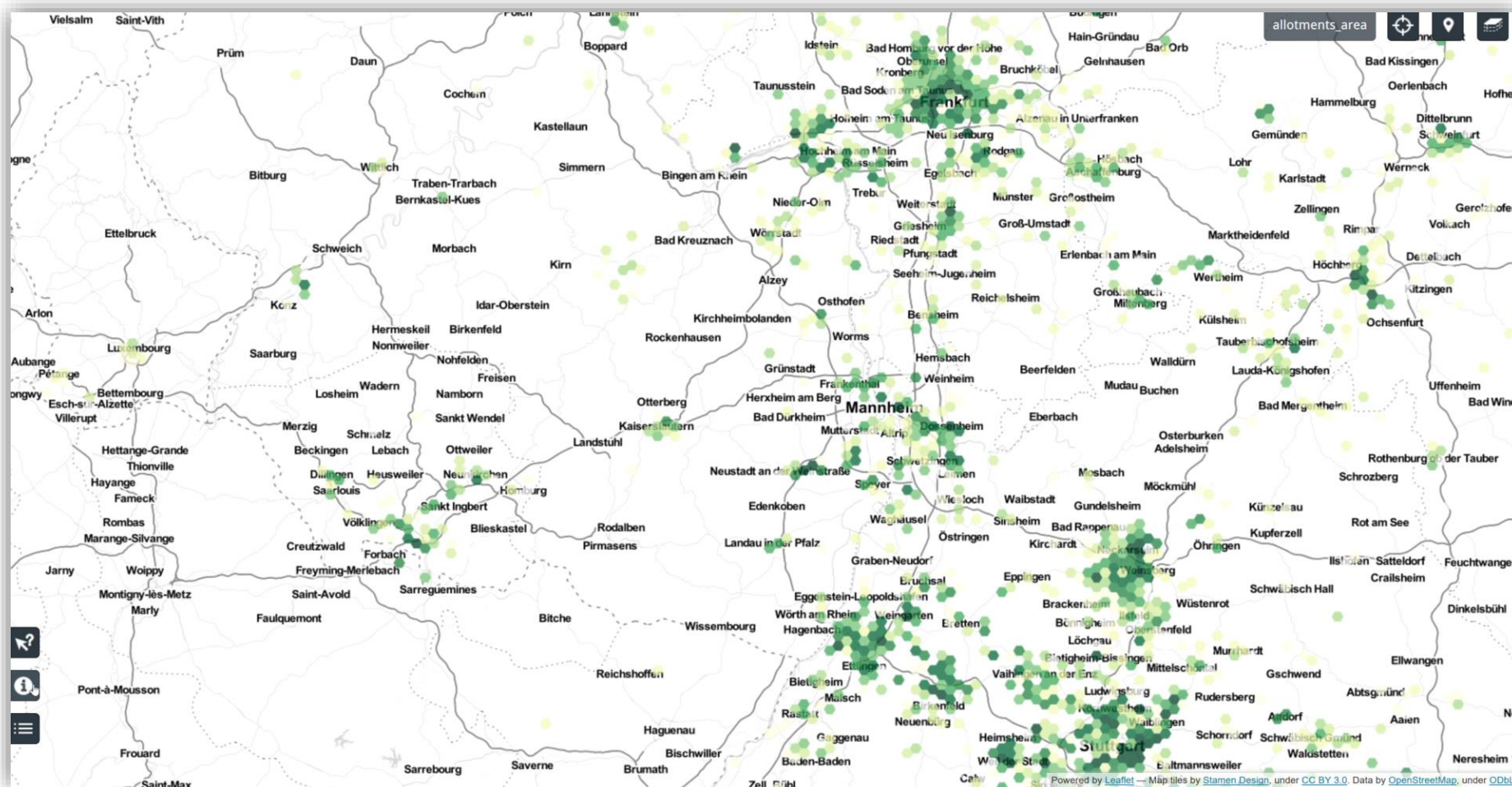
Development of the OSM Wiki

Mocnik, F.-B.; Zipf, A., Raifer, M. (2017):
[The OpenStreetMap folksonomy and its evolution.](#)

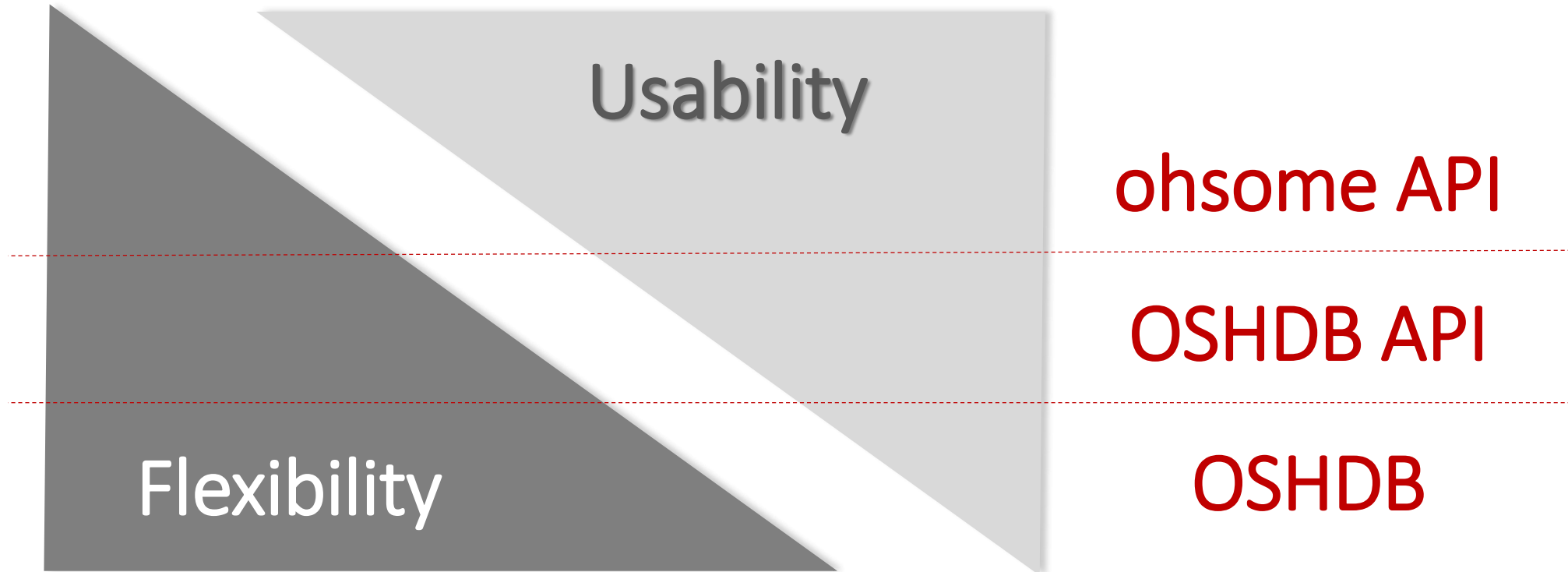
Geo-Spatial Information Science. GIS. Taylor & Francis. Vol 20, 2017. pp 219-230.



osm-vis.geog.uni-heidelberg.de



Roick, O., Loos, L. & Zipf, A. (2012): [Visualizing spatio-temporal quality metrics of Volunteered Geographic Information – A case study for OpenStreetMap](#). Geoinformatik 2012. Braunschweig.

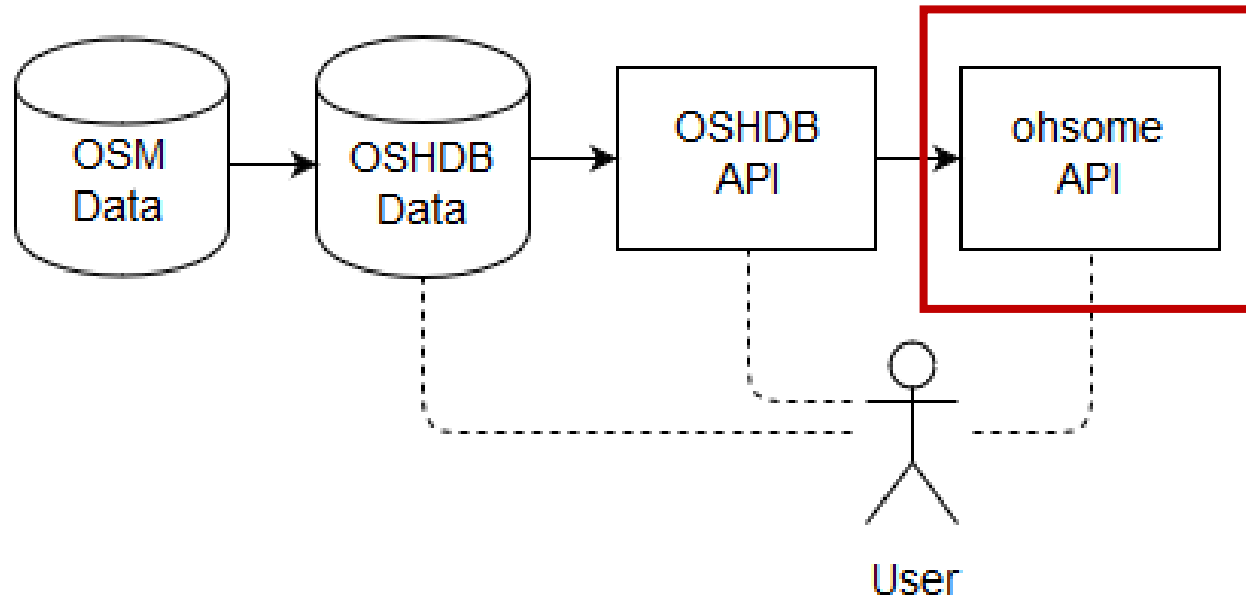


ohsome.org

OSM-HISTORY PLATFORM


HeiGIT

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ohsome API

→ REST web service

→ interactive analyses and
visualizations in browser

ohsome API ^{0.9}

[Base URL: api.ohsome.org/v0.9]

<http://api.ohsome.org/v0.9/docs?group=dataAggregation>

This REST-API aims to leverage the tools of the OSHDB-API through allowing to access some of its functionalities via HTTP requests.

[Heidelberg Institute for Geoinformation Technology - Website](#)

[Send email to Heidelberg Institute for Geoinformation Technology](#)

[License of the used data](#)

elementsArea Area resources for polygonal objects

GET `/elements/area` Area of OSM elements

POST `/elements/area` Area of OSM elements

GET `/elements/area/density` Density of OSM elements (area of elements per square-kilometers)

POST `/elements/area/density` Density of OSM elements (area of elements per square-kilometers)

api.ohsome.org/v0.9/swagger-ui.html

Example

```
https://api.ohsome.org/v0.9/  
elements/count/groupBy/boundary?  
bboxes=Kathmandu:85.2,27.6,85.45,27.8|  
Pokhara:83.9142,28.1693,84.0775,28.2687  
&types=way  
&time=2015-01-01/2017-01-01/P1M  
&keys=building&values=residential  
&showMetadata=true
```

ohsome dashboard (preview)



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ohsome PREVIEW
OSM History Analyzer

Dashboard for Nepal

Found a bug? Issues on GitLab



OSM tag filter

Key: highway Value (leave blank to query all values): road

compare with impassable roads

Measure

count length* area perimeter

* recommended for selected tag

Time period

Start: 2015-01-01 End: 2016-01-01 Interval: weekly

Area of interest

Bounding Polygon

85.1000977,27.2155562,86.7810059,26.647458

[Send Request](#)



ohsome examples

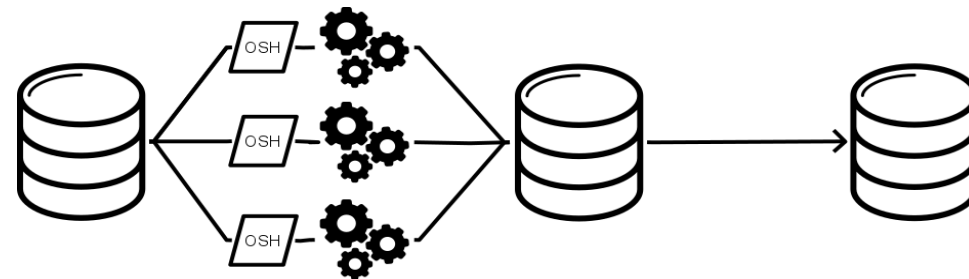
Evolution of OSM buildings in Africa

Context: HOT coordinates OSM building mapping tasks within their [Malaria Elimination Campaign](#).

ohsome.org



total number of OSM buildings 2008 - 2017

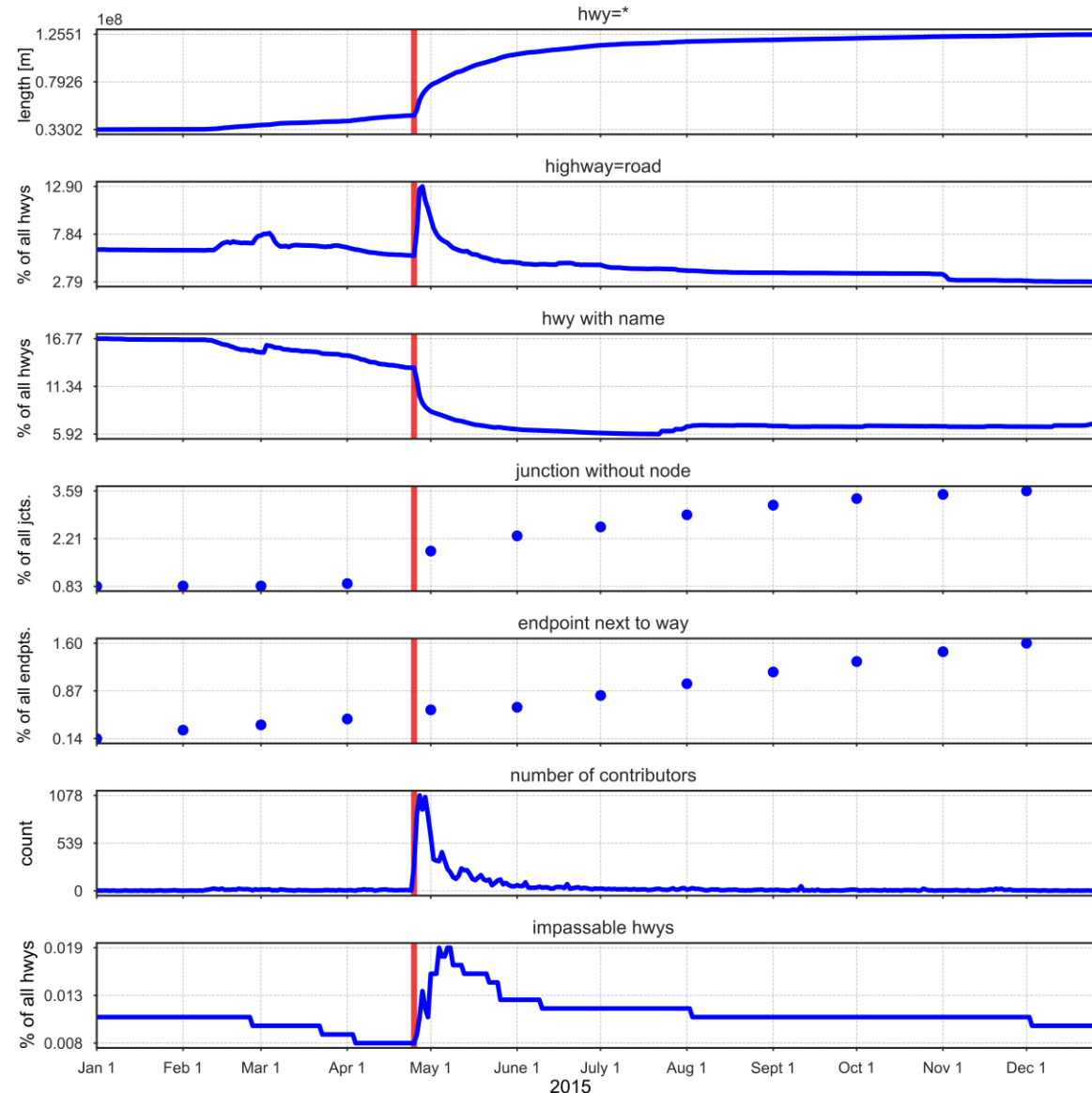


Processing using Big Data Frameworks (Apache Ignite, Spark etc.)

Routing Nepal Earthquake 2015

- Completeness:
 - street lengths aggregated for street categories
 - percentage of streets which include street names
- Topological correctness:
 - percentage of intersecting OSM ways that do not share a common node
 - percentage of OSM endpoints close (distance 1 m), but not connected to an OSM way
- User activity: Number of users that edited OSM streets

Routing Nepal Earthquake 2015



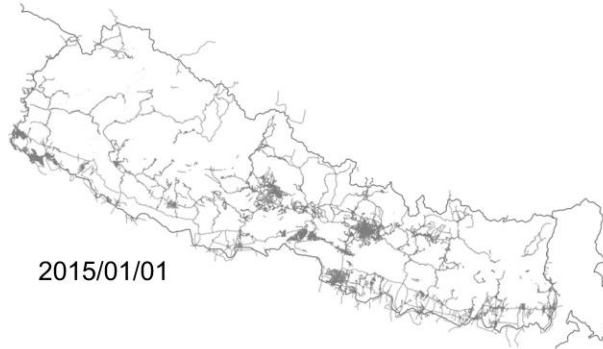
Auer, Eckle, Fendrich,
Griesbaum, Kowatsch, Marx,
Raifer, Schott, Troilo, Zipf
(2018):

[Towards Using the Potential
of OpenStreetMap History
for Disaster Activation
Monitoring.](#)

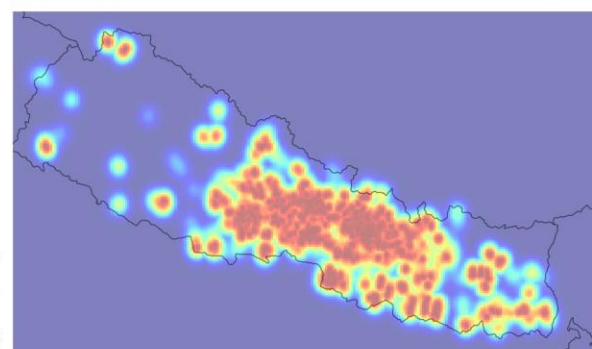
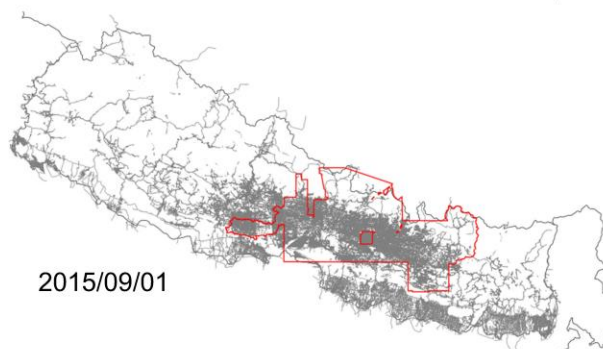
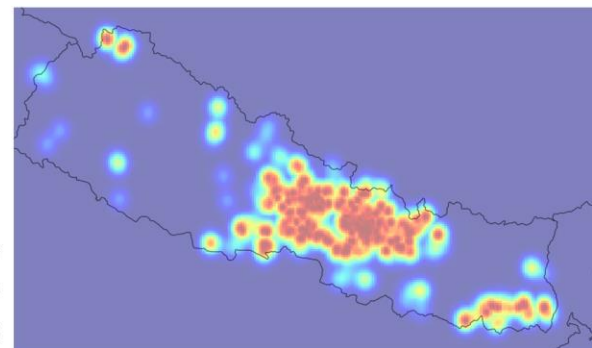
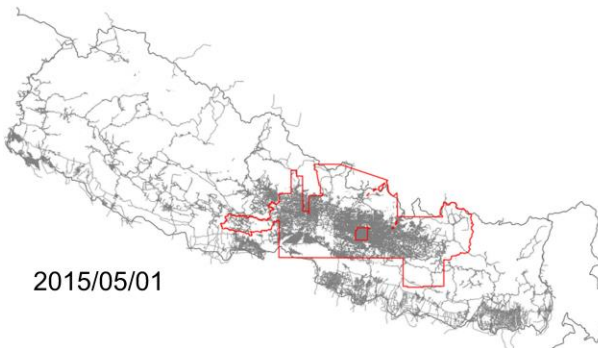
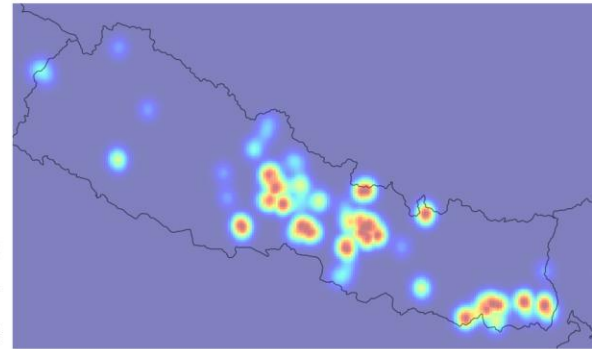
ISCRAM 2018. Rochester.

Evolution Topological Correctness

OSM ways with tag highway=*



Crossing OSM ways without node

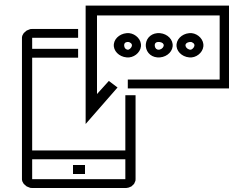


Want to try it yourself?

- github.com/GIScience/oshdb
- api.ohsome.org/v0.9/swagger-ui.html
- ohsome.org/apps/dashboard



Get in touch...



zipf@uni-heidelberg.de

Conclusion & Outlook

- The *ohsome* platform enables analyses of data evolution & quality, the detection of contribution patterns etc.
- Future versions will facilitate monitoring OSM data in near-real time on a global scale and bring extended functionalities
- Your ideas welcome!
- Further work on *enhancing* OSM



Thank you very much!

Questions?



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Heidelberg University
zipf@uni-heidelberg.de

OSM Research Overview



Jokar Arsanjani, J., Zipf, A., Mooney, P., Helbich, M., (eds) (2015):

**OpenStreetMap in GIScience:
experiences, research, applications.**

373p. Springer Science. Heidelberg,
Berlin. ISBN 978-3-319-14279-1