



What's going on out there? –

Gridded data for detection of pressure on land use

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Gridded population data is at the core of EFGS. Aggregations of population data to regular tessellations such as square grids open up for multiple usages and facilitate temporal and spatial comparisons. By combining demographic data with other types of geodata, such as information from real estate registers, from different points of time, into a compound dataset, it is possible to map the degree of “pressure” on land use. Grid cells assigned with high values indicate “hot-spots” with an increasing population and a rapid real estate development. At the other end of the scale, “cold-spots” indicate de-population and a negative real estate development.

A method named “development index” will be briefly presented along with a few examples of its application.