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Using mobile positioning data for mapping space-time behavior and developing LBS: Experiences from Estonia

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The 21st century started with a growth in the spatial mobility of people, goods and information. This has created new perspectives for geographers and a demand for new data sources. Mobile positioning is becoming a more and more attractive source for describing the spatial movement of people and for information exchange. Digital movement tracks recorded by mobile positioning ("virtual air") have many advantages as the penetration of phones is high and the precision of mobile positioning is improving. Mobile positioning opens some new perspectives for studying human activities and designing digital communities beyond being used only as a quantitative tool. This is also tool for management space in real time and for live maps in population geography. Mobile positioning has many problematic aspects such as privacy and surveillance as well as problems with sampling and access to data. Issues of spatial privacy related to mobile positioning are opening a new topic in geographical debates know also as "geoslavery".