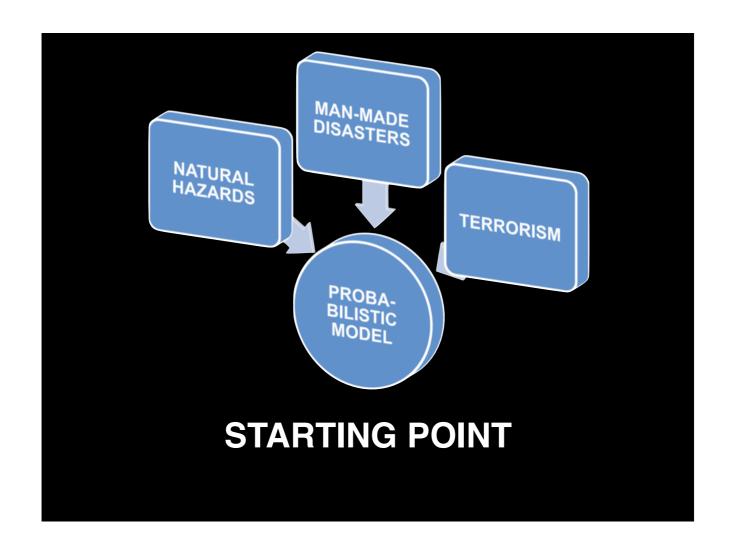


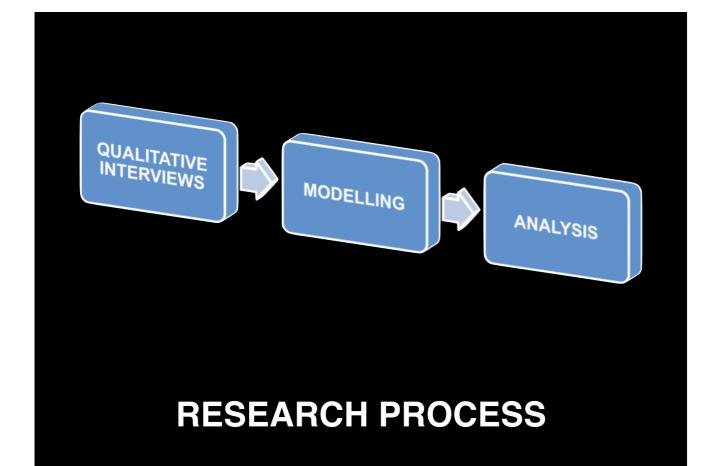
Dipl.-Geogr. Konstantin Greger

SPATIAL MODELING AND ANALYSIS OF MAN-MADE LARGE-SCALE EVENTS USING GIS



- Man-made large-scale loss events can be put in a spatial context.
- 2 Factors determine the spatial distribution of these anthropogenic incidents.
- 3 Their existence and significance can be quantified using geostatistical methods.

HYPOTHESES

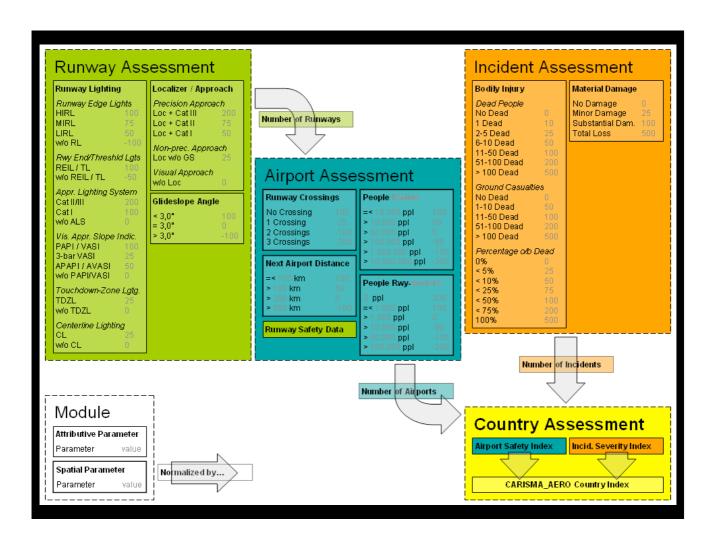


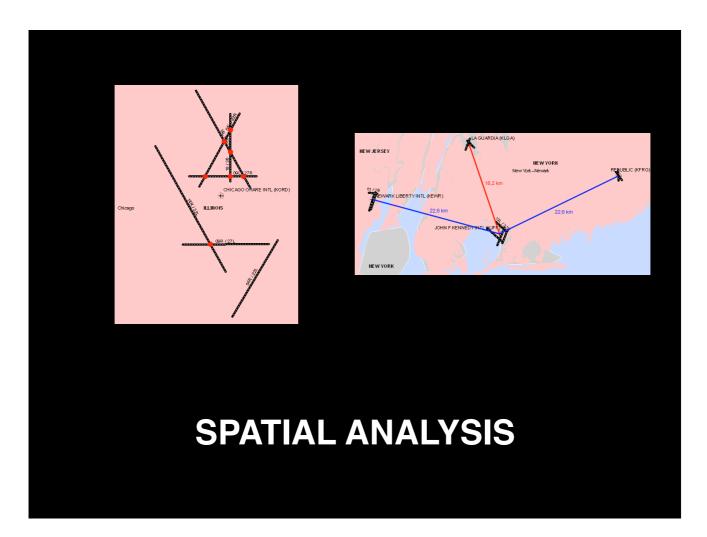
- Location is no reference for risk exposure.
- Surroundings are of greater interest.
- Factors facilitate occurrence of incidents.
- These can be mapped onto the country.
- Probabilistic model not considered useful.
- → Changed goal for usage of data model

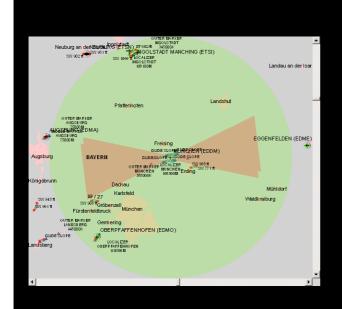
QUALITATIVE INTERVIEWS

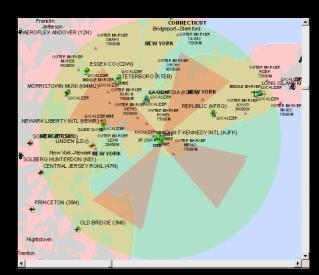
- → Decision to focus on aircraft incidents (except when in flight).
- ↓ Identify influential real-world objects.
- ↓ Evaluation of data about critical infrastructure and historical incident data.
- → Correlation between these two dimensions could prove hypothesis.

MODELING

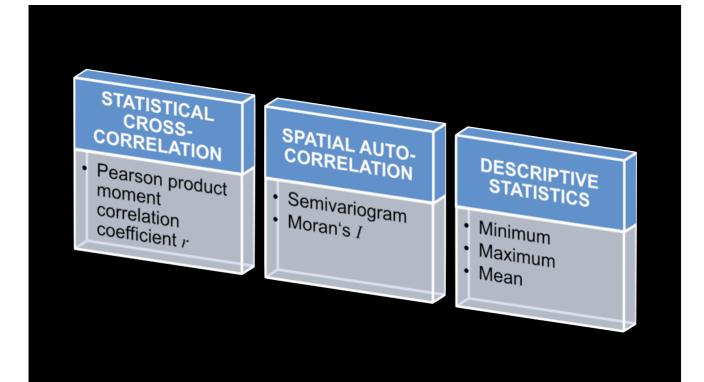




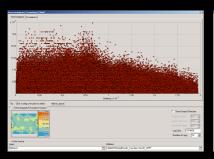


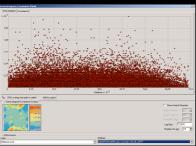


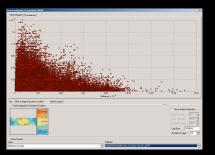
SPATIAL ANALYSIS



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS







SEMIVARIOGRAMS

	Africa	Asia	Australia	Europe	N-Amer.	S-Amer.	Total
Count	256	365	75	581	1984	182	3443
Min	-500	-600	-350	-533	-640	-500	-640
Max	975	1500	950	1300	1000	1087	1500
Mean	15.92	261.57	303	300.6	221.62	142.98	220.44
Median	0	300	250	325	250	125	250
Skewness	0.515	0.072	-0.051	-0.061	-0.262	0.295	-0.034
Std. Dev.	311.59	325.89	323.99	330.29	256.32	142.98	293.43

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

- Starting point: lack of probabilistic model.
- Interviews: knowledge-base more useful.
- Central hypothesis could not be proved.
- Descriptive statistics showed correlation.

SUMMARY

- Wrong factors
- Too few factors
- Wrong weighting
- Missing calibration
- Incomplete data
- Erroneous data

REASONS FOR FAILURE