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For example in <u>accessibility research</u>, neglecting the temporal dynamics of cities and the mobility of inhabitants (Schönfelder & Axhausen, 2010) may lead to biased or even misleading conclusions in accessibility models (Neutens et al., 2012; Tenkanen et al., 2016).

BIG DATA AS AN INFORMATION SOURCE

The emergence of big novel data sources (Kitchin, 2014) provide new opportunities – *digital footprints* – to understanding the realities of our environment and societies.

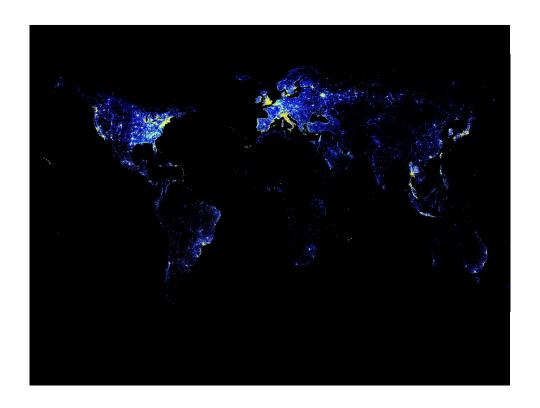


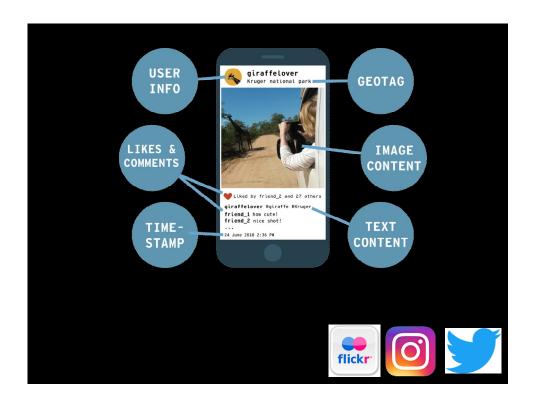


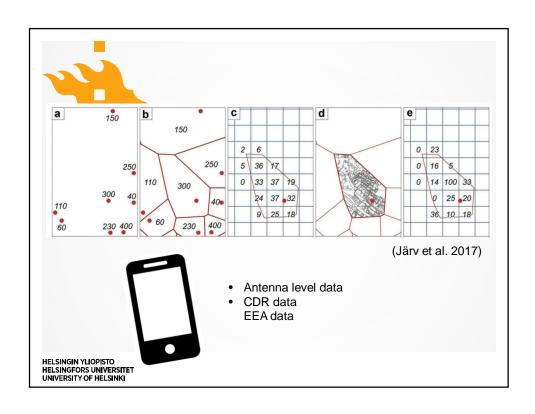


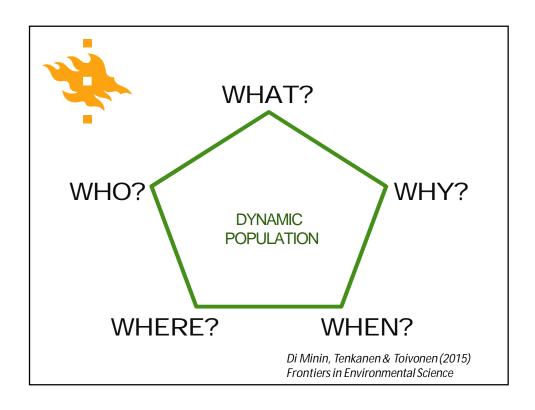


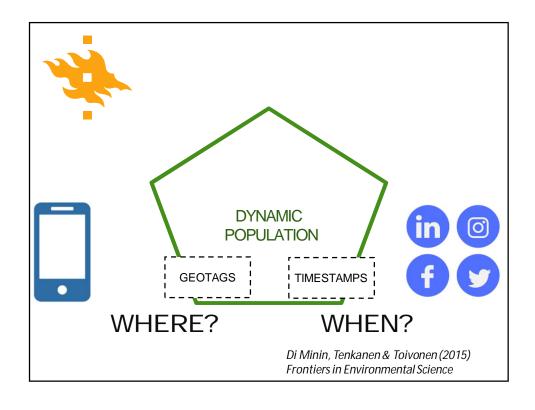


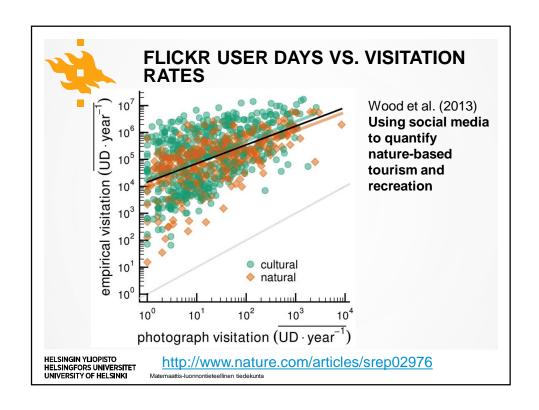


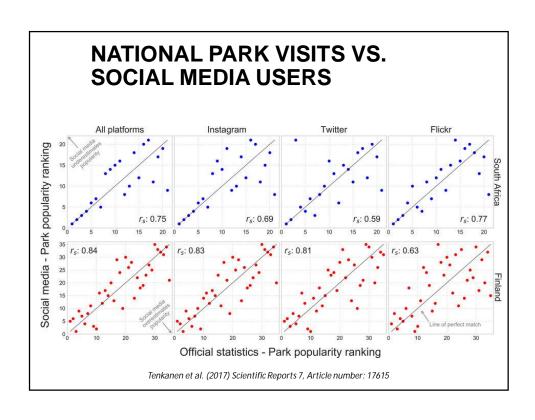


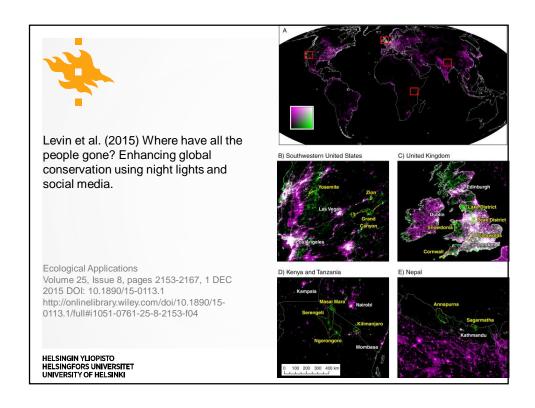


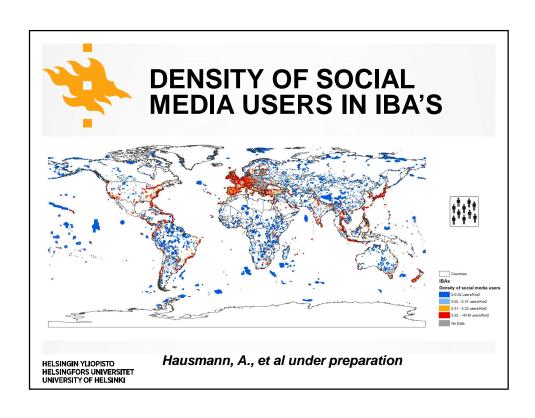


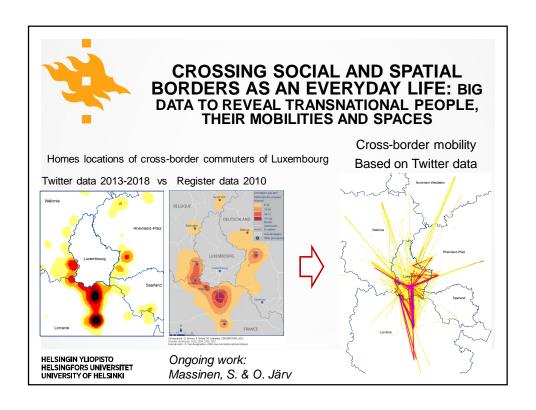


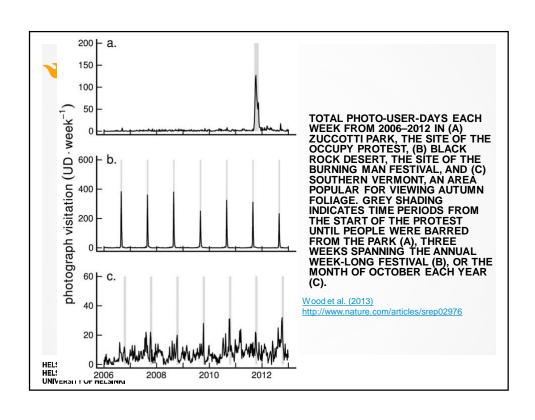


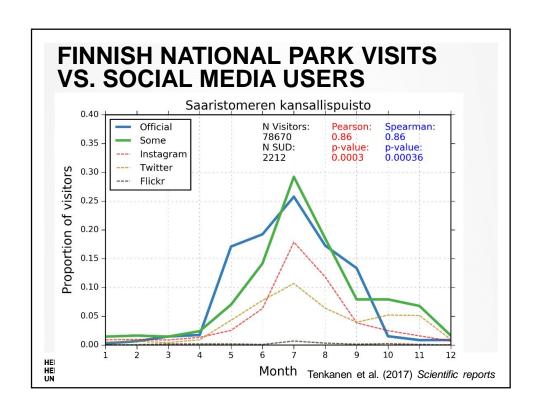


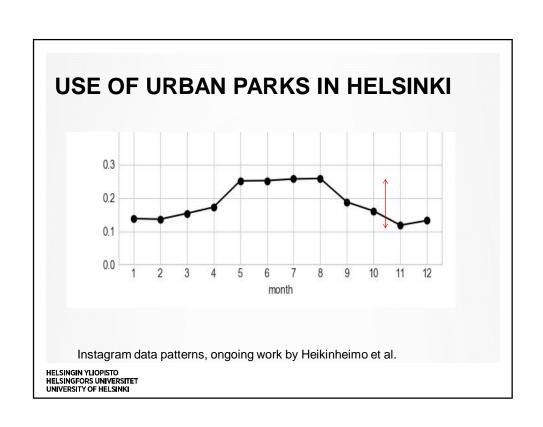


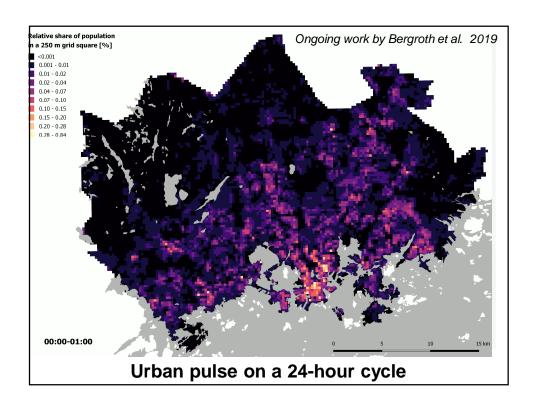


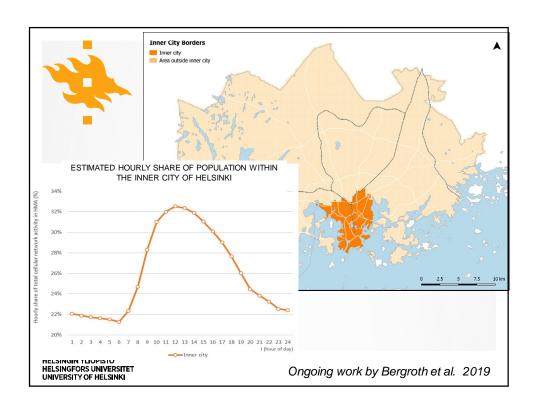


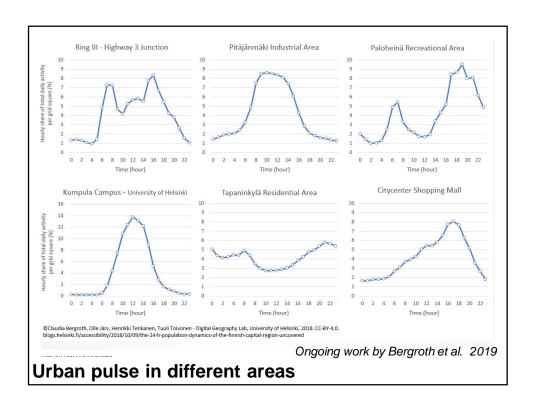


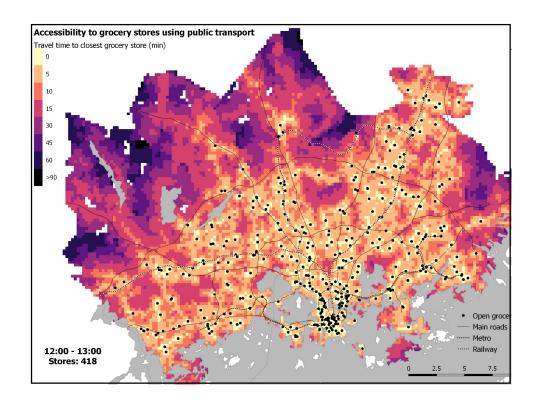


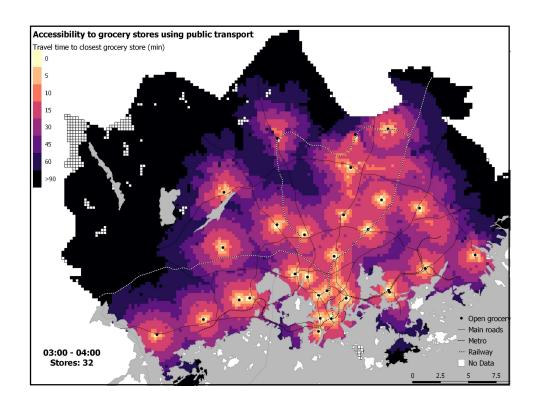


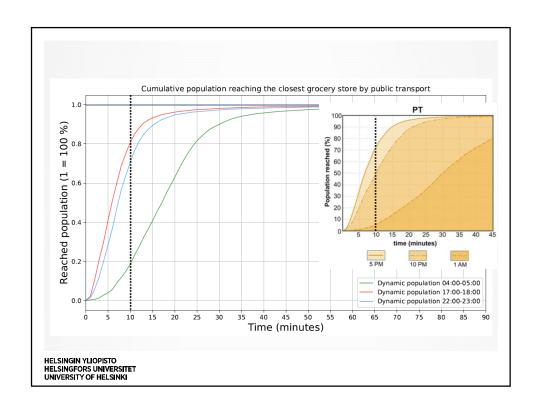


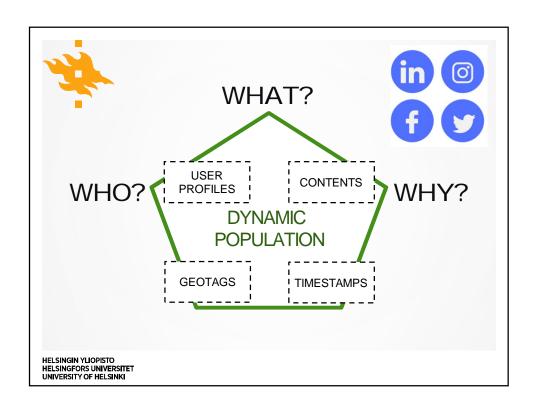


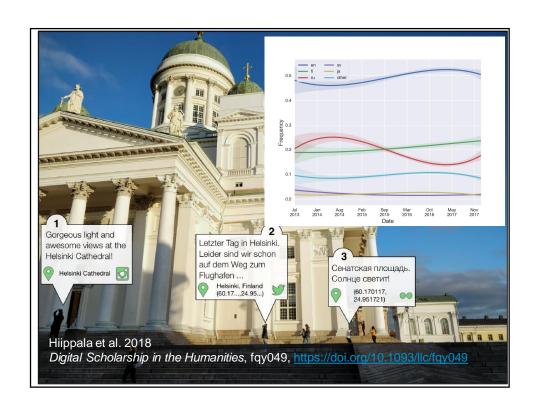






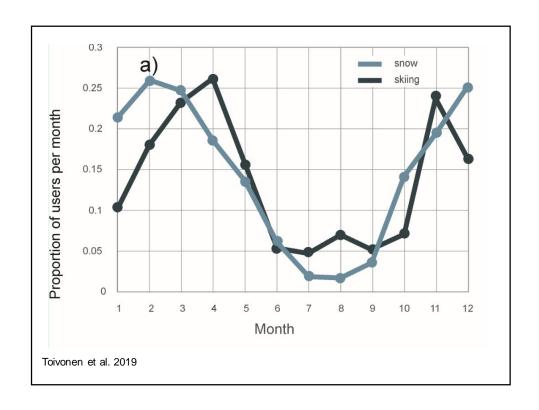


















BIG DATA SOURCES MAY HELP IN UNDERSTANDING SPATIO-TEMPORAL PATTERNS OF AMBIENT POPULATION



DIFFERENT BIG DATA SOURCES REVEAL PATTERNS AT DIFFERENT SCALES AND RESOLUTIONS

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ALL DATA TYPES HAVE THEIR LIMITATIONS AND PECULIARITIES



SOCIAL MEDIA DATA MAY PROVIDE RICH SOURCE ON AMBIENT POPULATION

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE MAKES ANALYSES EASIER

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THERE IS ALWAYS BIAS: WHO IS REPRESENTED?



ACCESS TO DATA IS A CHALLENGE.

WHO HAS THE RIGHT TO STUDY POPULATION DYNAMICS?



