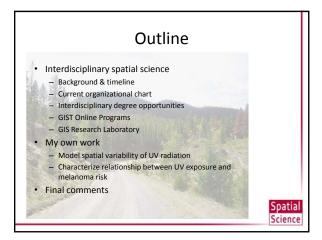
The Role of the Spatial Sciences in the Modern Research University

John Wilson 10 December 2010





Background

- Systematic development of computational tools for handling spatial data began in 1960s
- Geographic information systems & software for image processing, pattern recognition, and scientific visualization are now in widespread use throughout academy
- Functions for manipulation, analysis, and modeling of spatial data available in standard statistical and mathematical packages
 - The ArcGIS toolbox has 750 such functions



Spatial Science

USC timeline

- GIS Research Laboratory established (08/97)
- GIST Online Graduate Programs launched (08/08)
- Geography Department UCAR review conducted (04/09)
- Spatial Science Faculty Advisory Committee established (08/09)
 - The College, Keck School of Medicine, School of Architecture, School of Policy, Planning and Development, School of Social Work, and Viterbi School of Engineering
- Interdisciplinary Spatial Science Proposal submitted (12/09)
- Spatial Sciences Institute established (7/10)
- AHF Building offices and labs occupied (12/10)

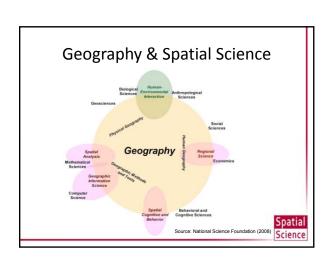


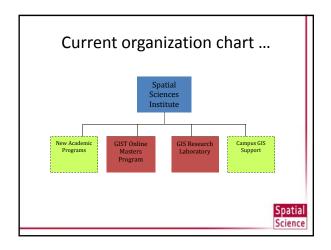
The opportunity (i.e. need) ...

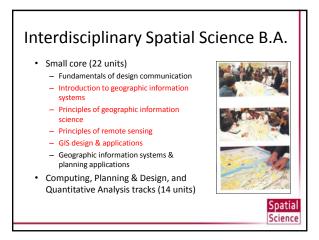
"The development of relevant theory and concepts, and the cultivating of spatial intelligence through education, has lagged far behind ... and it is clear that a wide gap exists between the power and accessibility of tools on the one hand and the ability of researchers, students, and the general public to make effective use of them on the other."

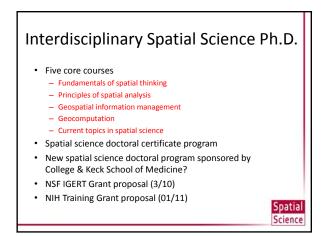
(Geography Department UCAR Committee Report, 2009)

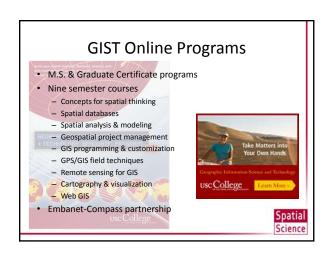
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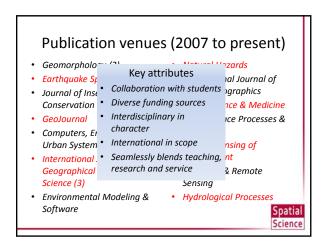








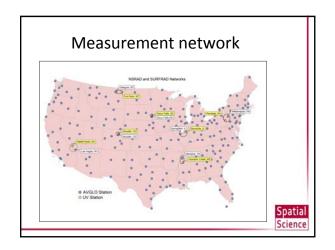


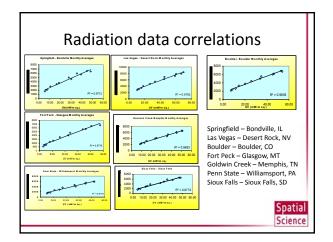


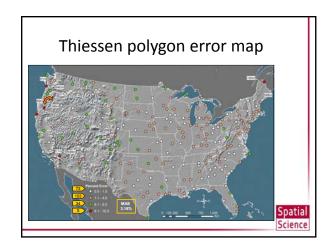
Melanoma risk ...

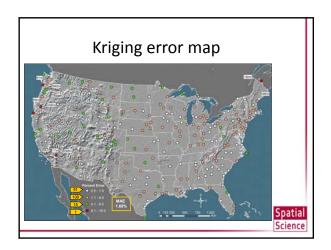
- Collaborative research with Myles Cockburn (Keck School of Medicine) and Zaria Tatalovich (NCI)
- One of most rapidly increasing cancers among white population in U.S.
- Studies consistently point to UV exposure as most important risk factor
- Individual sun exposure has proved difficult to quantify
- Initial research question ...
 - How well can we model spatial variations in UV radiation given measurement network & interpolation techniques available (in 2005)?

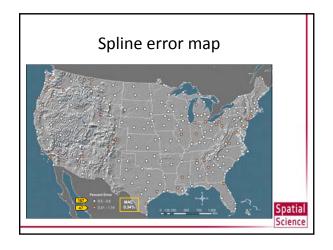
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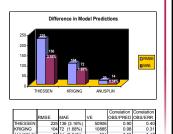




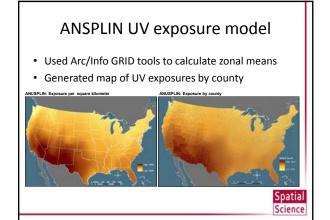




- Spline predictions 11
 & 2.2 times better
 than Thiessen polygon
 & kriging predictions
- ANUSPLIN ...
 - Smallest RMSE, MAE & VE
 - Highest R (observed / predicted)
 - Smallest R (observed / error)



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Case-control dataset

- Los Angeles County Cancer Surveillance Program
 - 820 melanoma cases among white, non-Hispanic residents < 65 years
 - Cases older than 65 yrs excluded to minimize recall bias of events occurring in young age
 - Controls included 877 individuals who lived nearby and that were matched to cases for ethnicity, age, and gender
- Structured interviews
 - Residential history from birth to time of interview recorded as county or country of residence (if outside USA)
 - Time spent at each residence reported in years
 - Time spent in outdoor activity (average number of days per year of outdoor activity during age periods 15-24, 24-44, >44 years of age)



Statistical analysis

- · Second research question ...
 - How is the incidence of melanoma connected to place of residence and time spent outdoors?
- Conditional logistic regression used to estimate odds ratios for melanoma
 - Cumulative lifetime exposure categorized using four classes (<150,000, 150-200,000, 200-250,000, >250,000 Wh/m²)
 - Analysis of time spent in outdoor activity used 3 age-specific categories (15-24, 24-44, >45 yrs) because exposure at young age is thought to be important
 - Self-reported time spent in outdoor activity categorized using four classes (0-50, 51-100, 101-200, >200 days per year)
 - Examined 45+ yrs age group because younger adults have less chance for exposure and we controlled for the matching variables of age, sex and socio-economic status

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Cumulative UV exposure

Cumulative exposure (Wh/m²)	Case-control	OR
< 150,000	118/143	1
150,000-200,000	160/174	1.62
200,000-250,000	168/201	2.64
> 250,000	215/191	6.01
p-Value		< 0.0001

Spatial

Annual average UV exposure

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45+ years	Case-control	OR	<i>p</i> -Value	
Average annual exposure 15-24 years				
< 4,043	92/122	1		
4,043-4,840	107/124	1.23		
> 250,000	215/191	1.74	0.0209 (0.0060)	
Average annual exposure 25-44 years				
< 4,736	67/122	1		
4,736-5,080	121/116	1.91		
> 5,080	153/131	2.29	0.0002 (0.0001)	
Average annual exposure 44+ years				
< 5,080	31/43	1		
> 5,080	310/326	1.20	0.48	

