# Temporal GISes of Changing Administrative Boundaries: European Comparisons

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### The need for geography

- Many countries have been publishing census and similar statistics for two centuries or more
- Most of these datasets are geographical
- They are also temporal as they are published at regular intervals
- Traditionally:
  - Spatial detail is only available for individual snapshots
  - Temporal exploration grossly simplifies space

### **Temporal GIS**

- Opens up huge potential for exploring, analysing and visualising data through all three components:
  - Attribute
  - Space
  - Time
- Problem: Temporal GIS only poorly developed

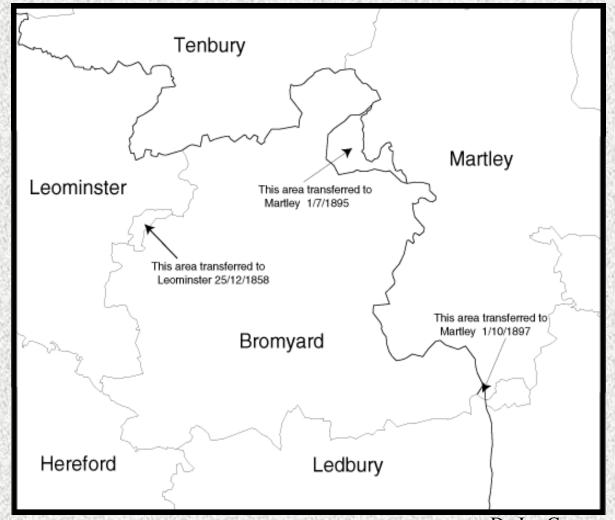
### **Spatio-temporal architecture**

- Three approaches:
  - Key dates (Ireland, Prussia)
  - Date stamping (GBHGIS)
  - Space-time composite (Sweden, Belgium)

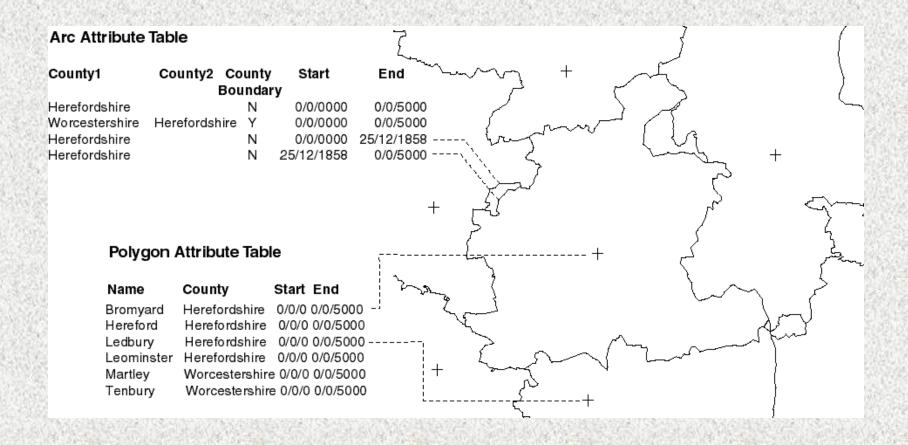
### **Key dates**

• Simply digitise boundaries at important dates and link attribute data to them.

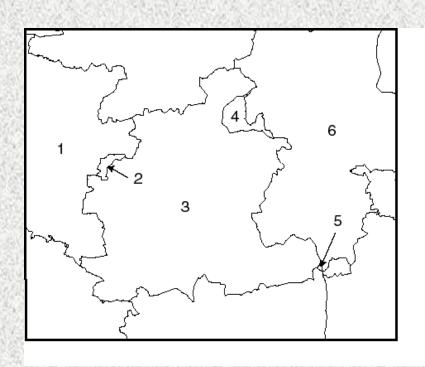
### **Date stamping**

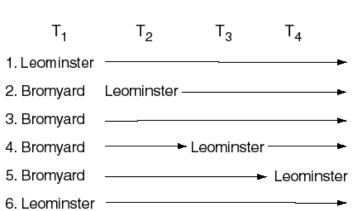


### Date stamping (2)



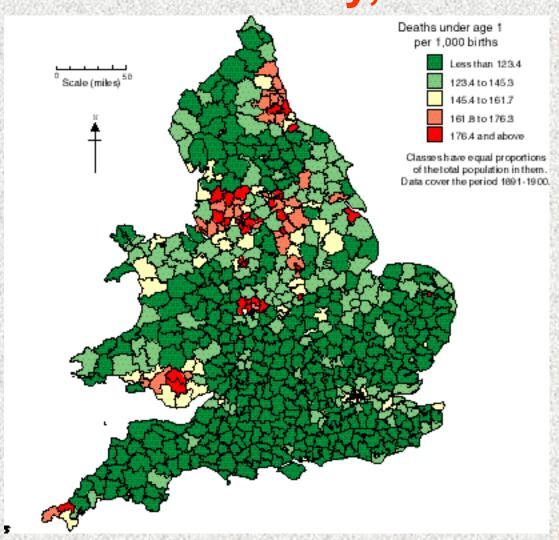
## **Space-time composite**



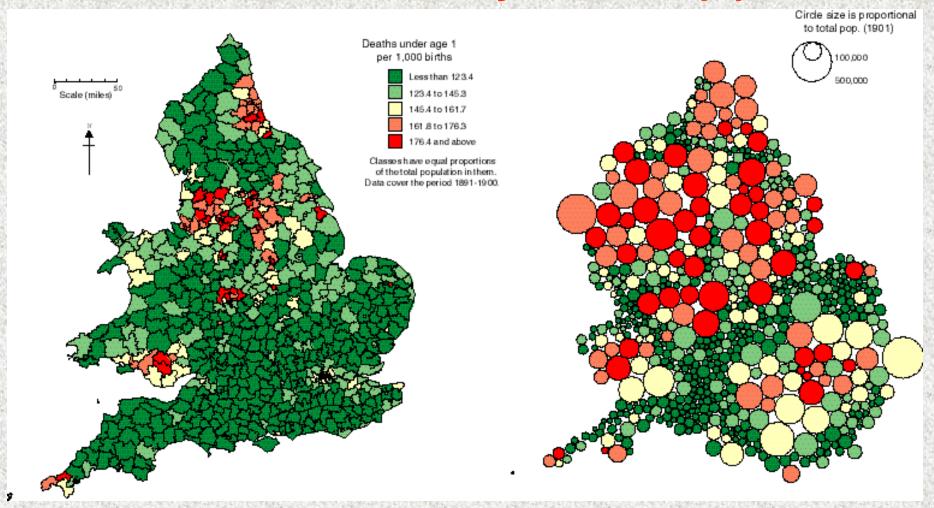


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# Infant mortality, 1890s

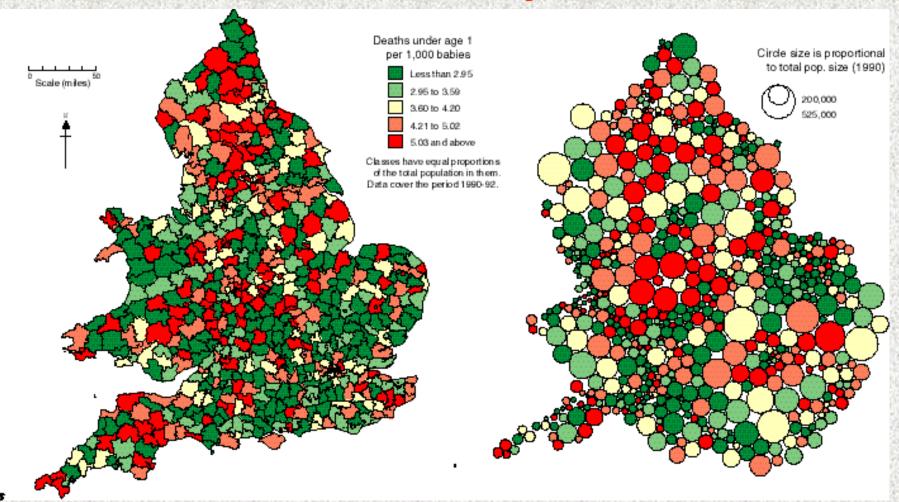


# Infant mortality, 1890s (2)



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# Infant mortality, 1990s



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### **Conclusions**

- There are three main approaches to building temporal GISes of changing administrative units
- The key dates approach is the simplest but provides a good starting point for either of the others
- Once built systems such as these open up massive new potential for understanding the past
- A version of this paper is forthcoming in Transactions in GIS