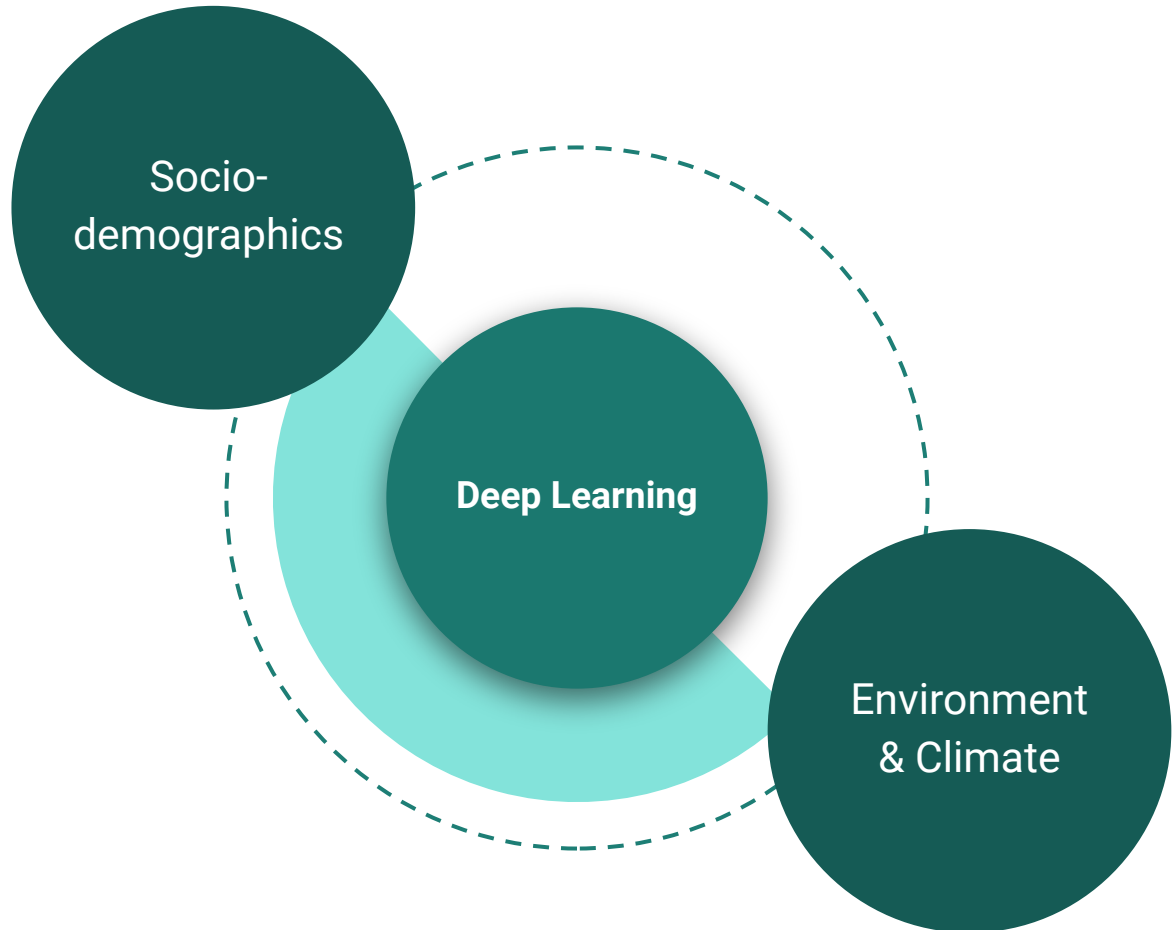




High Performance Computing with Geospatial Information

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William & Mary



Socio-
demographics

Deep Learning

Environment
& Climate

Environment & Climate

Mapping & Modeling Human
Shoreline Structures with
Deep Learning

Assessing the Impact of
Global Environmental
Projects to Mitigate Climate
Change

Lv, Z.[†], Nunez, K., Brewer, E.[†], [Runfola, D.](https://doi.org/10.1080/15481603.2023.2287291), 2023. Mapping the tidal marshes of coastal Virginia: A hierarchical transfer learning approach. *GIScience & Remote Sensing*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15481603.2023.2287291>

Lv, Z.[†], Nunez, K., Brewer, E.[†], [Runfola, D.](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.deveng.2018.11.001), 2023. pyShore: A deep learning toolkit for shoreline structure mapping with high-resolution orthographic imagery and convolutional neural networks. *Computers & Geosciences*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cageo.2022.105296>

[Runfola, D.](https://doi.org/10.3390/su12083225); Batra, G.; Anand, A.; Way, A.[†]; Goodman, S.[†] 2020. Exploring the Socioeconomic Co-benefits of Global Environment Facility Projects in Uganda Using a Quasi-Experimental Geospatial Interpolation (QGI) Approach. *Sustainability*, 12, 3225.

<https://doi.org/10.3390/su12083225>

Marty, R.[†], Goodman, S.[†], LeFew, M.[†], Dolan, C., BenYishay, A., [Runfola, D.](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.deveng.2018.11.001), 2019. Assessing the Causal Impact of Chinese Aid on Vegetative Land Cover in Burundi and Rwanda Under Conditions of Spatial Imprecision. *Development Engineering*.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.deveng.2018.11.001>

Buchanan, G., Parks, B., Donald, P., O'Donnel, B., [Runfola, D.](https://doi.org/10.1177/1070496518785943), Swaddle, J., Tracewski, L., Butchart, S. 2018. The Local Impacts of World Bank Development Projects Near Sites of Conservation Significance. *Journal of Environment and Development*.

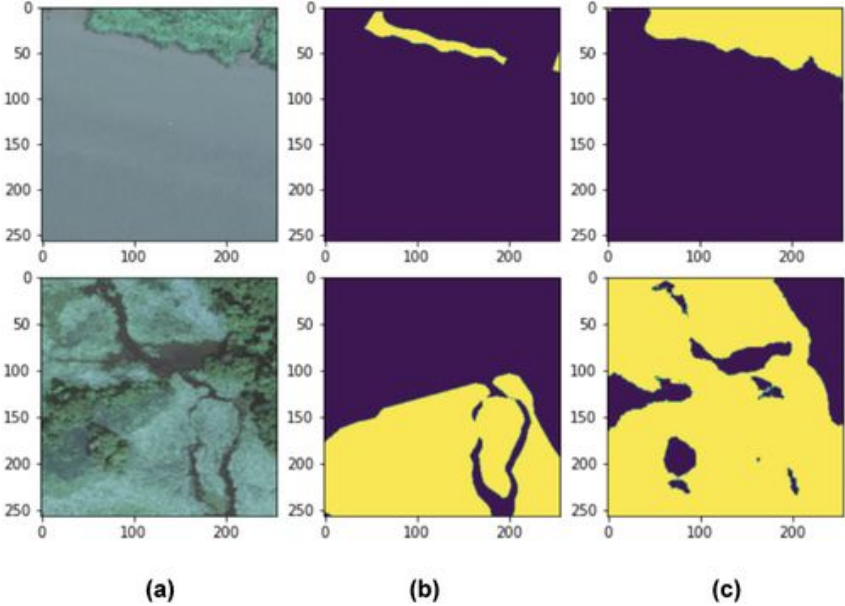
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1070496518785943>

BenYishay, A., Heuser, S., [Runfola, D.M.](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeem.2017.07.008), Trichler, R. 2017. Indigenous land rights and deforestation: Evidence from the Brazilian Amazon. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeem.2017.07.008>

Bunte, J., Desai, H.[†], Gbala, K., Parks, B., [Runfola, D.M.](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2018.02.034), 2018. Natural resource sector FDI, government policy, and economic growth: Quasi-experimental evidence from Liberia. *World Development*. Volume 107. pg 151-162. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2018.02.034>.

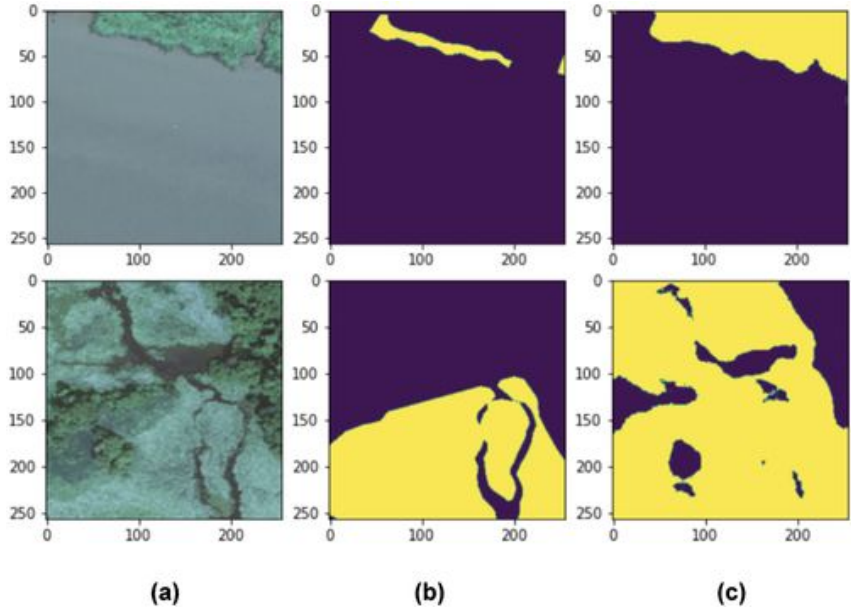
Mapping Marshland & Shoreline Structures w/ GPUs!

Marsh Community Types



Mapping Marshland & Shoreline Structures w/ GPUs!

Marsh Community Types



Shoreline Structures

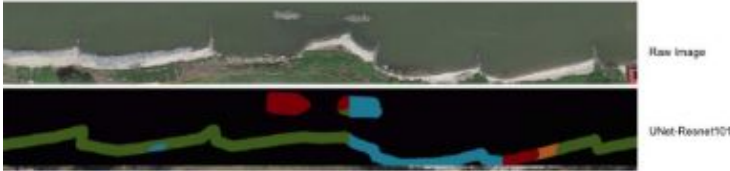
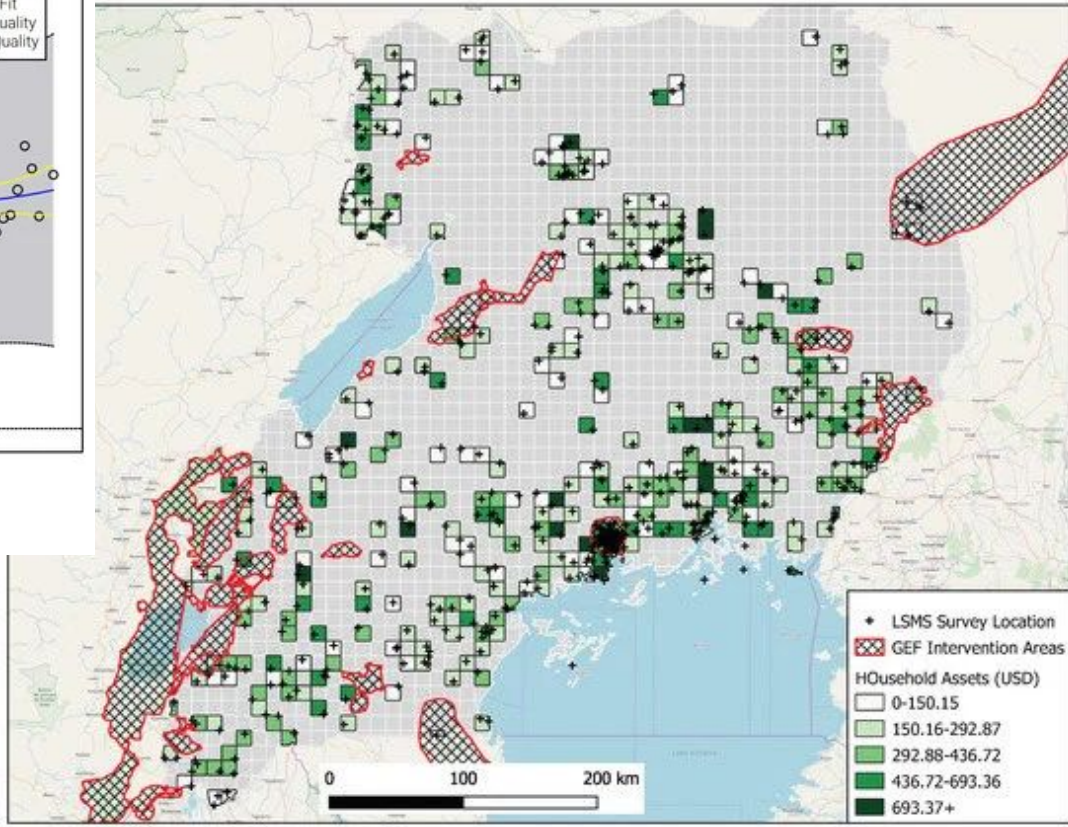
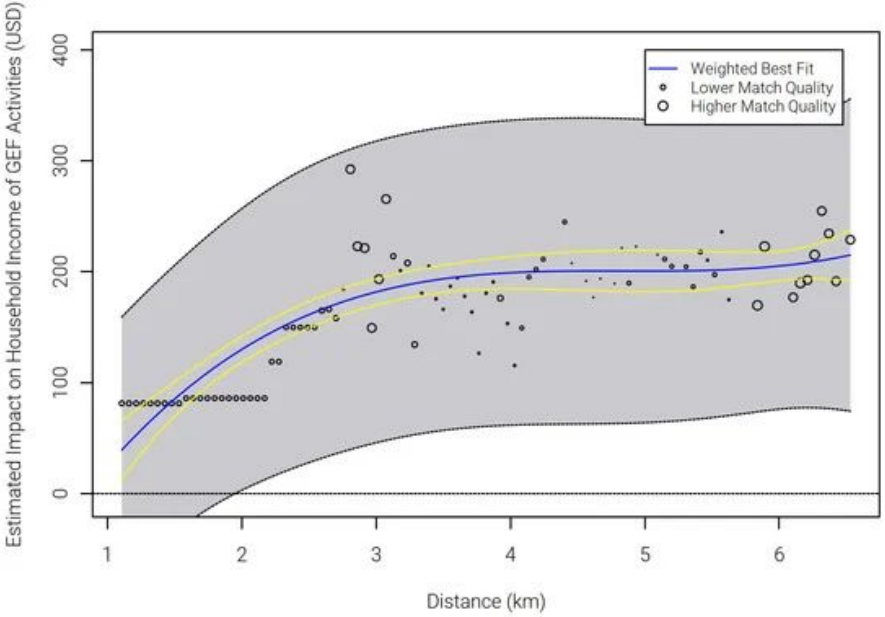


Figure 6. Result visualization predicted by U-Net-resnet 101 trained on VBMP 3-band imagery (Lv et al., 2023)

- Background
- Bulkhead
- Riprap
- Groins
- Breakwater

Impact Assessment



People

Mapping & predicting
sociodemographic factors
based on satellite imagery

Modeling geographic
boundaries in HPC
environments

Runfola, D., Stefanidis, A., Lv, Z.[†], O'Brien, J.[†], and Baier, H.[†]. 2024. A multi-glimpse deep learning architecture to estimate socioeconomic census metrics in the context of extreme scope variance. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*.
[Runfola, D., Baier, H.[†], Mills, L.[†], Naughton-Rockwell, M.[†], Stefanidis, A. 2022. Deep Learning Fusion of Satellite and Social Information to Estimate Human Migratory Flows. *Transactions in GIS*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/tgis.12953>](https://doi.org/10.1111/tgis.12953)

[Runfola, D., Stefanidis, A., Baier, H.[†], 2021. Using Satellite Data and Deep Learning to Estimate Educational Outcomes in Data Sparse Environments. *Remote Sensing Letters* 13\(1\). <https://doi.org/10.1080/2150704X.2021.1987575>](https://doi.org/10.1080/2150704X.2021.1987575)

Brewer, E.[†], Kemper, P., Lin, J.[†], Hennin, J.[†], and [Runfola, D.](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0253370) 2021. Predicting Road Quality using High Resolution Satellite Imagery: A Transfer Learning Approach. *PLoS One*. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0253370>

Goodman, S.[†], BenYishay, A., [Runfola, D.](https://doi.org/10.1111/tgis.12661), 2020. A Convolutional Neural Network Approach to Predict Non Permissive Environments from Moderate Resolution Imagery. *Transactions in GIS*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/tgis.12661>



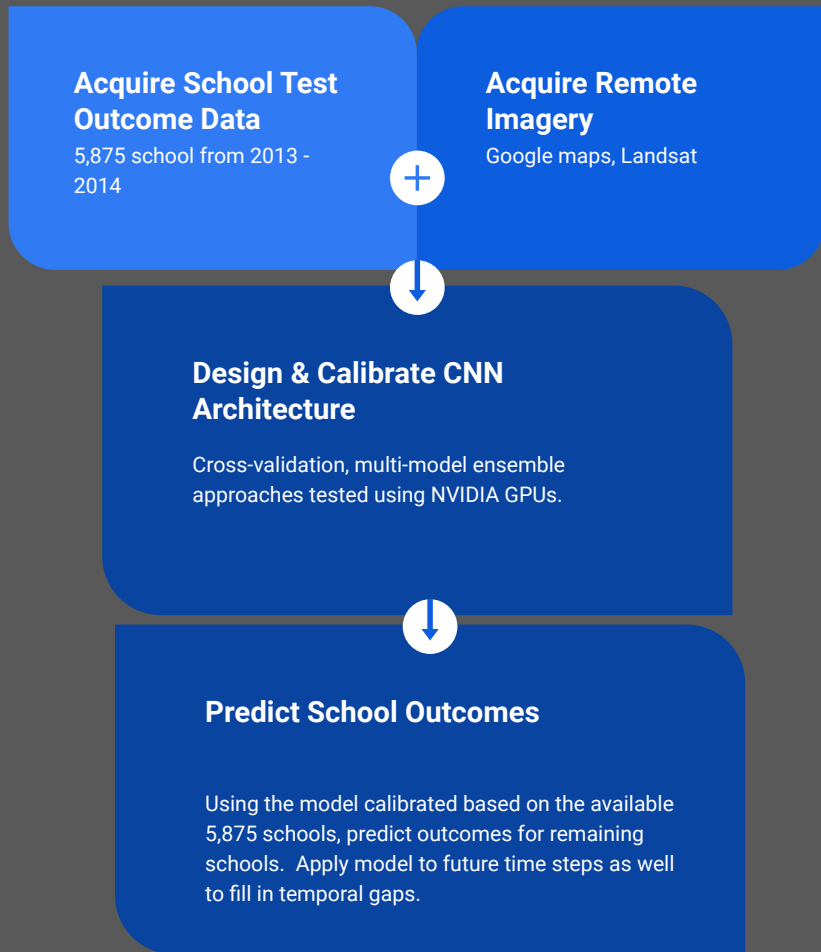


Overall Study Design

44,751 public elementary schools in the Philippines.

We only know school test outcomes for a limited subset of these schools.

Our goal is to predict school scores based on imagery alone, using a CNN, to provide to a NGO partner.



CNN Architecture

In total, 18 CNNs and 12 ensemble's are fit, covering each of 5 class subjects and 1 "all subjects" model.

Ensemble Accuracies

Subject	Binary Accuracy (%)	Score Error (MAE)
English	82%	2.21
Filipino	76%	1.42
Math	81%	2.23
Science	80%	2.26
Social Studies	75%	2.07
All Subjects	80%	1.77

Acquire School Test Outcome Data

5,875 school from 2013 - 2014

Acquire Remote Imagery

Google maps, Google Street View, Landsat



Design & Calibrate CNN Architecture

Cross-validation, multi-model ensemble approaches tested using NVIDIA GPUs.

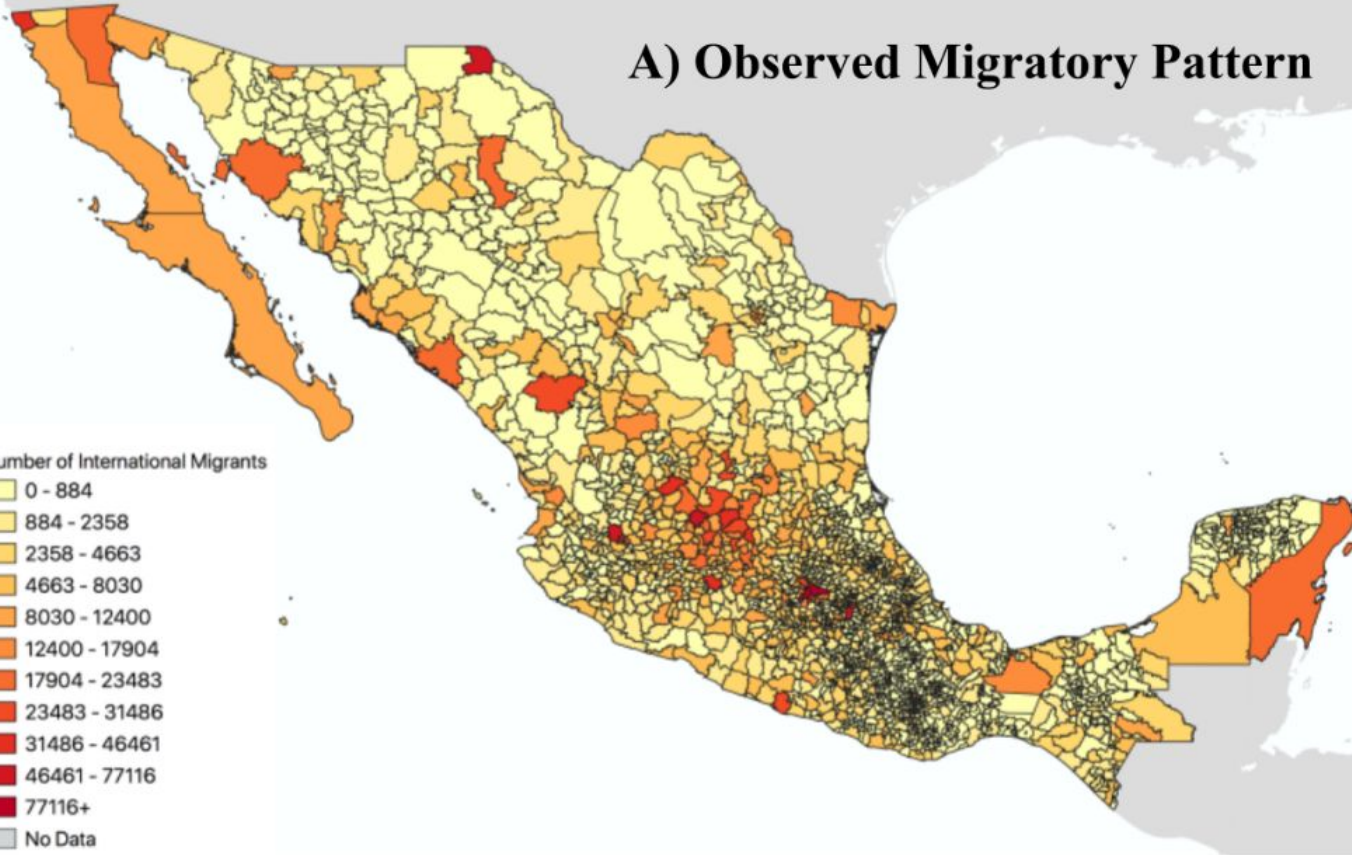
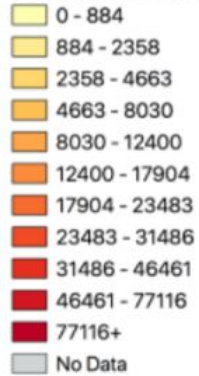


Predict School Outcomes

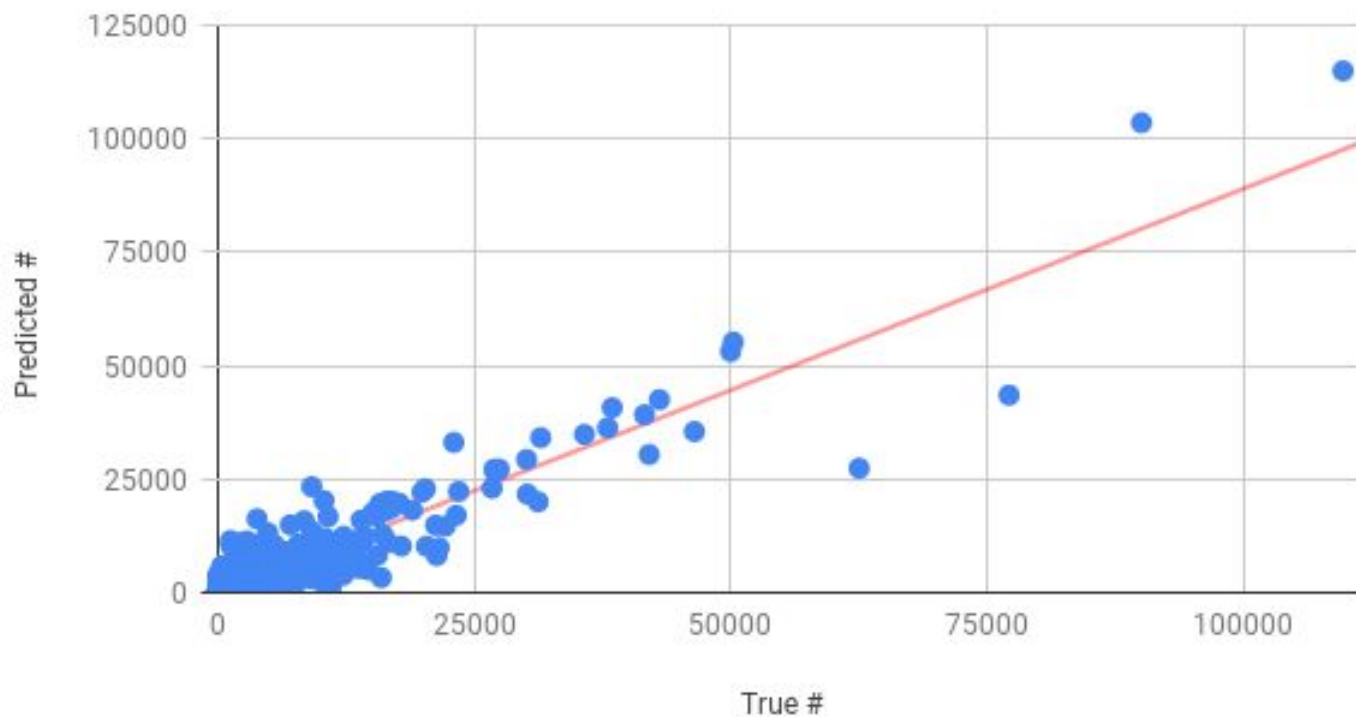
Using the model calibrated based on the available 5,875 schools, predict outcomes for remaining schools. Apply model to future time steps as well to fill in temporal gaps.

A) Observed Migratory Pattern

Number of International Migrants



True v. Predicted Number of Migrants



Migration Data Portal

Adjustable sociodemographic variables:

-  Economic Variables
-  Demographic Variables
-  Marriage & Fertility Variables
-  Health Variables
-  Occupational Variables
-  Education Variables
-  Household Variables

Predict new migration pattern

Total number of migrants

680232

Change in number of migrants

-29755



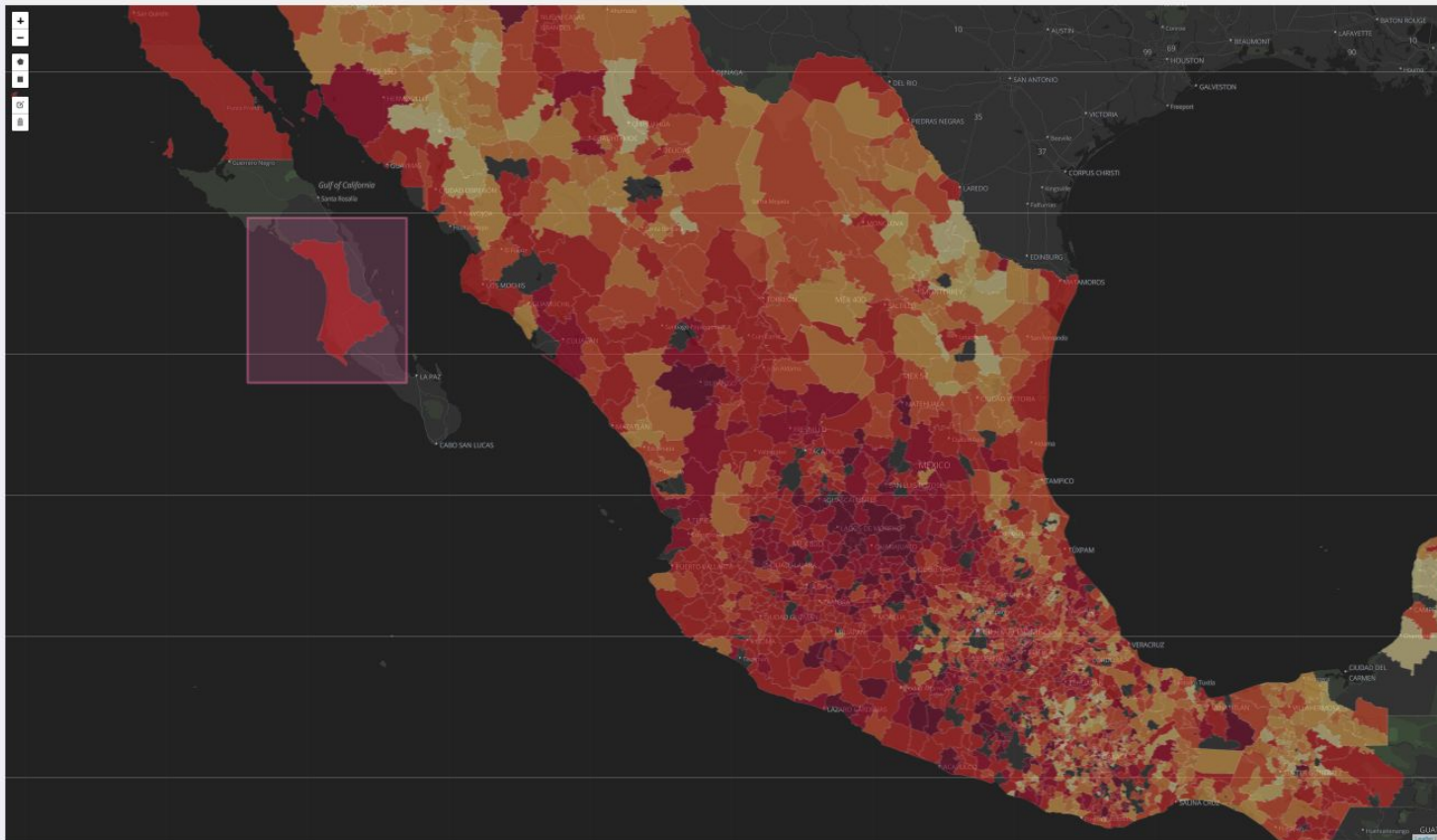
-4.19%

Average age of migrants

195.4

Change In average age

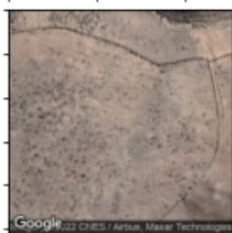
32.03



Directions to user:

1. Click on either the polygon or rectangle icons on the map to draw an area of interest (AOI) over municipalities you wish to manipulate data for. You can draw as many AOI's as you wish. To delete an AOI, click on the trash can icon on the map, then click on the AOI you wish to delete and hit 'save' next to the trash can icon.
2. Click on any of the variable drop downs above to view associated variables that are available to manipulate. Then, type in a percentage increase or decrease to change the value of the variable for the municipalities you choose on the map. For example, if you'd like to increase the Total Income of selected municipalities by 10%, click on 'Economic Variables' and type '10' into the input box next to income.
3. Once you are happy with your selections, click 'Predict new migration pattern' and wait for the update migration predictions.

Chile



Costa Rica



Ecuador

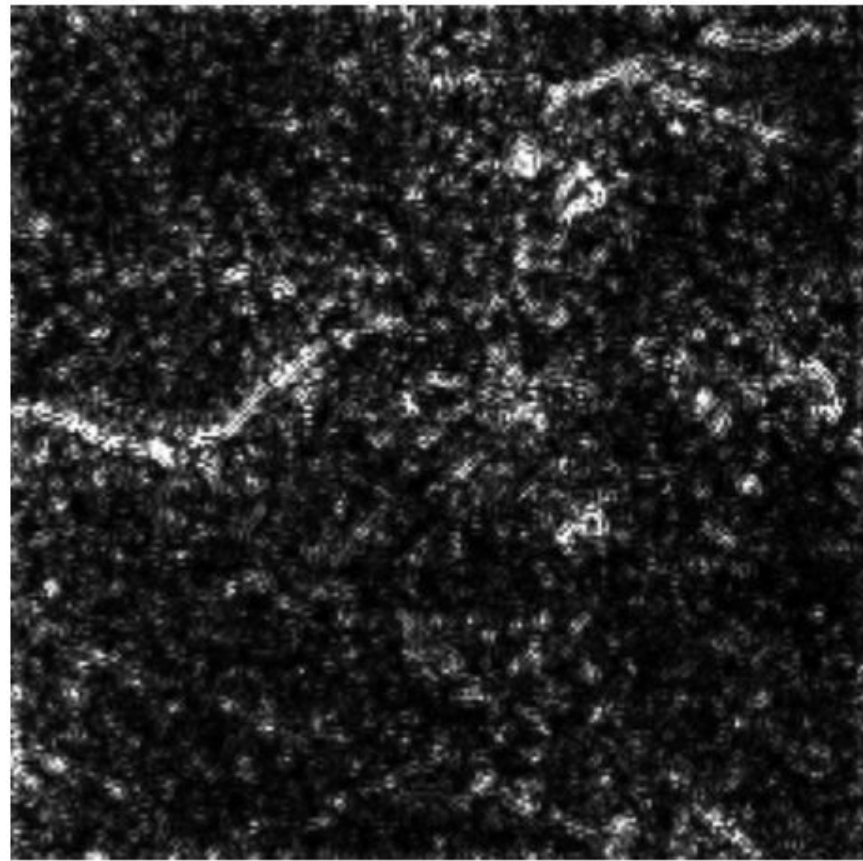


Honduras



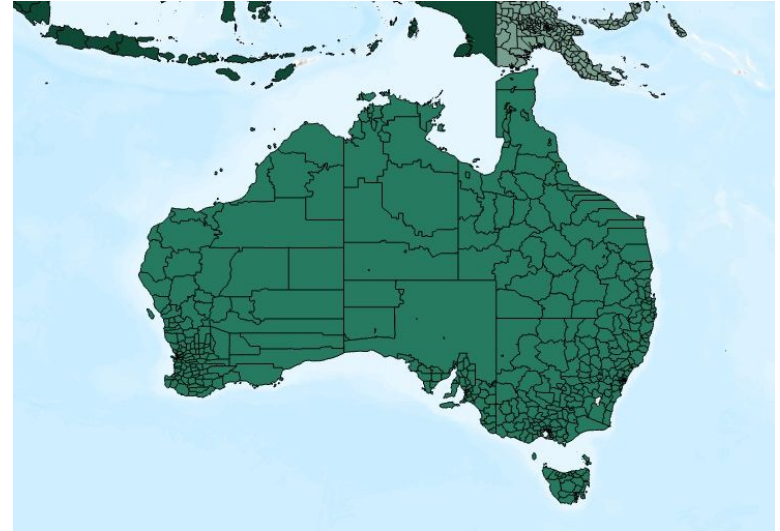
Panama

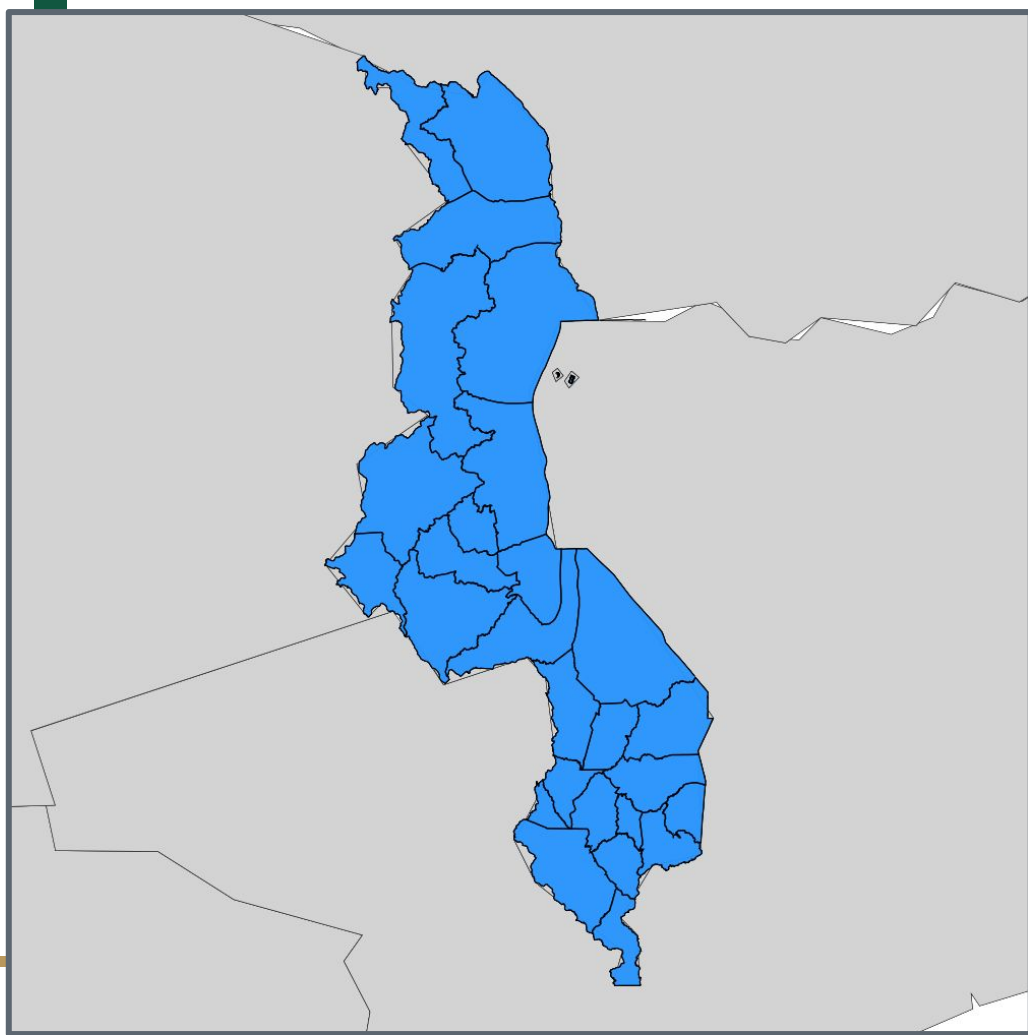




Boundaries: geoBoundaries.org

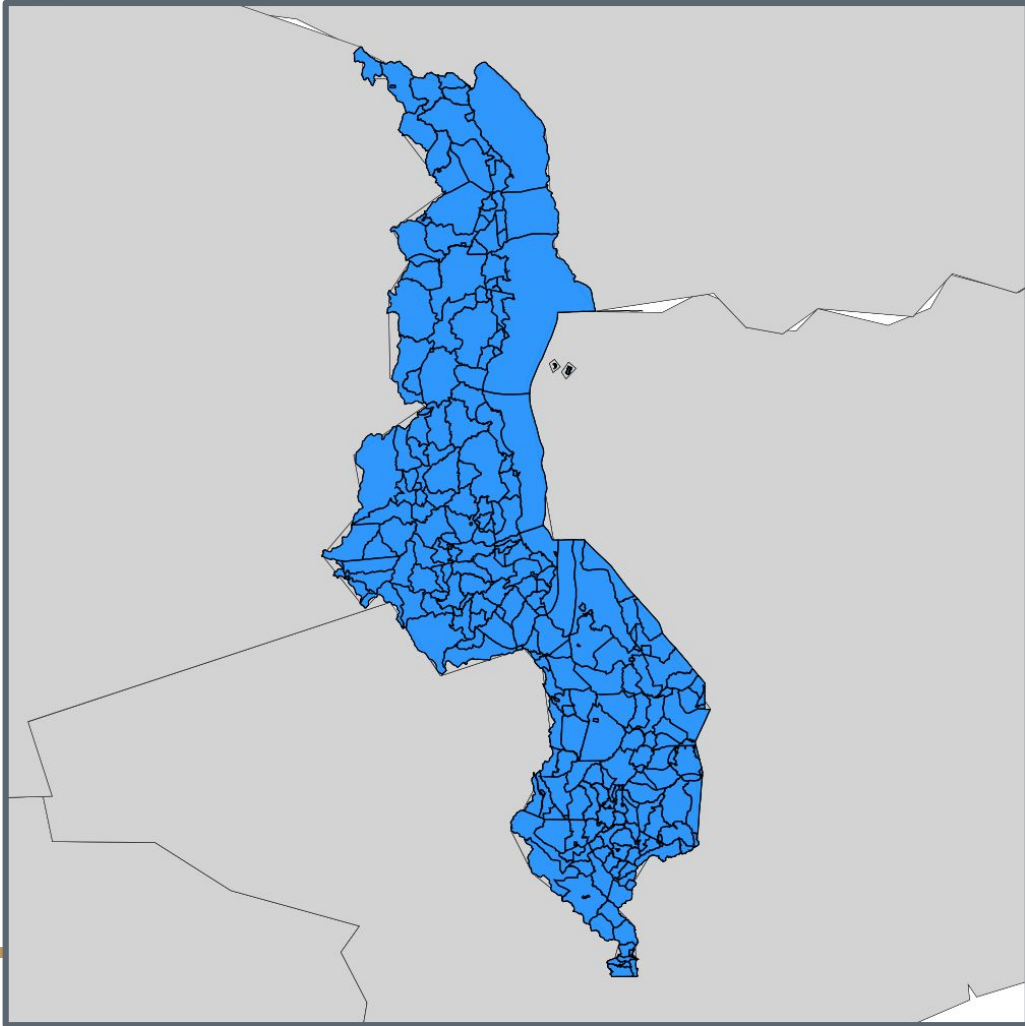
- Boundaries of hundreds of thousands of States, Counties, and other Districts around the world.
- Standardized, Machine Readable, API
- About 60 TB of data serviced monthly today, to around 750 users/week.





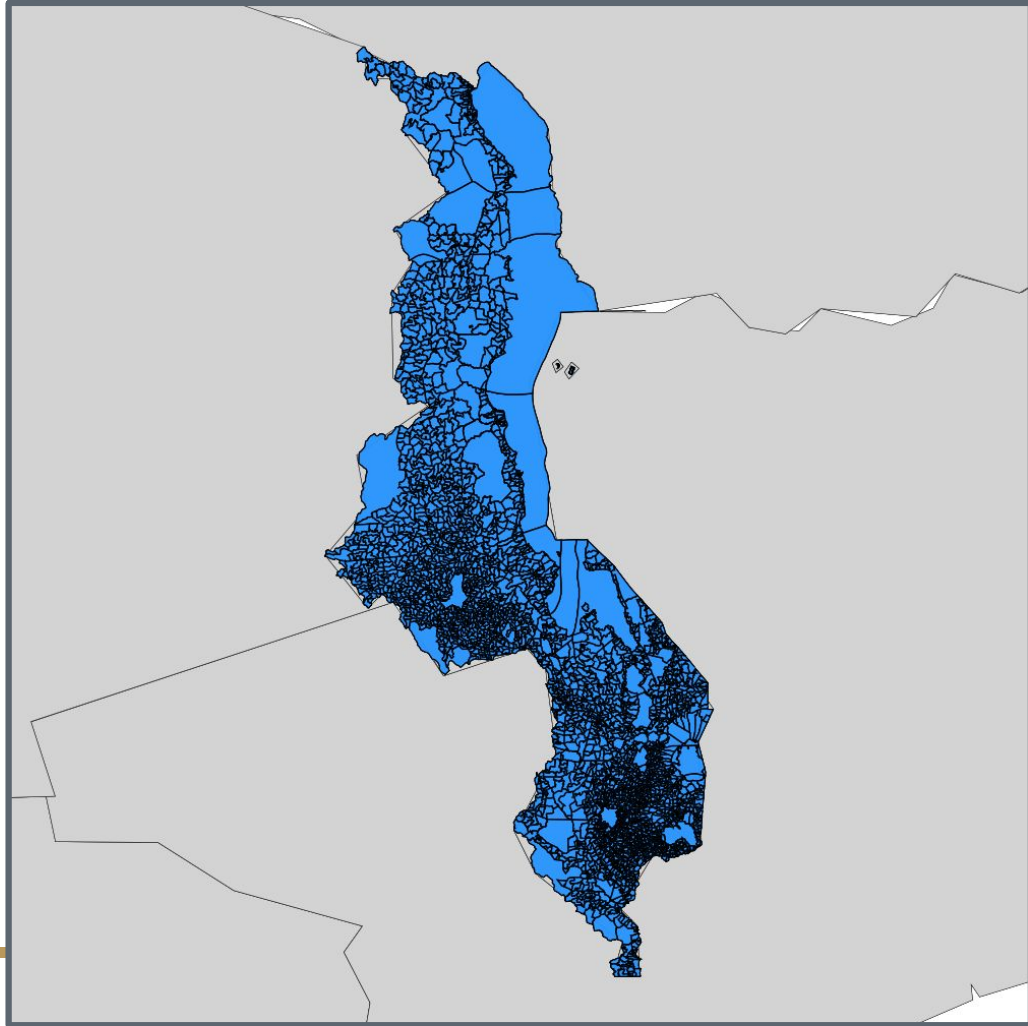
ADM1





ADM2

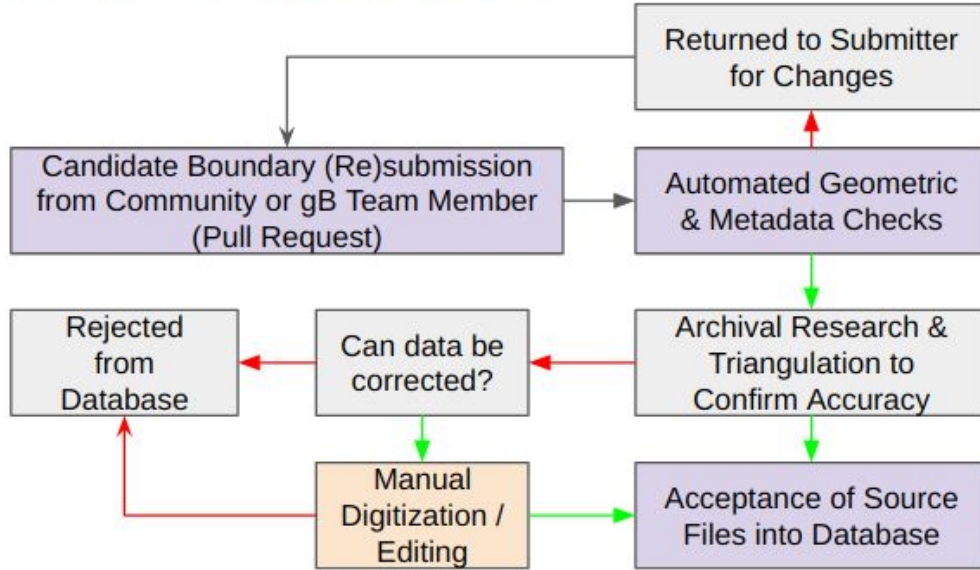




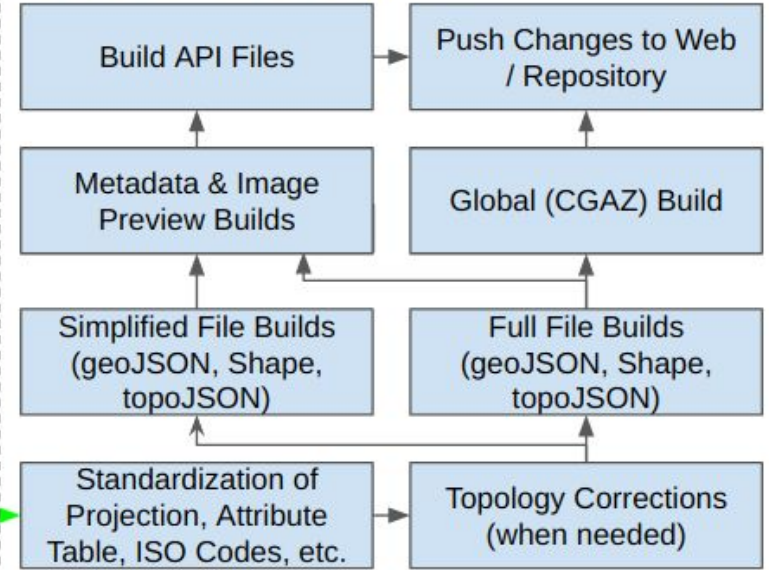
ADM3



Community Data Submission Workflow



HPC Data Build Workflow



→ Flow if Step Succeeds
→ Flow if Step Fails



Cloud-Based / On Demand

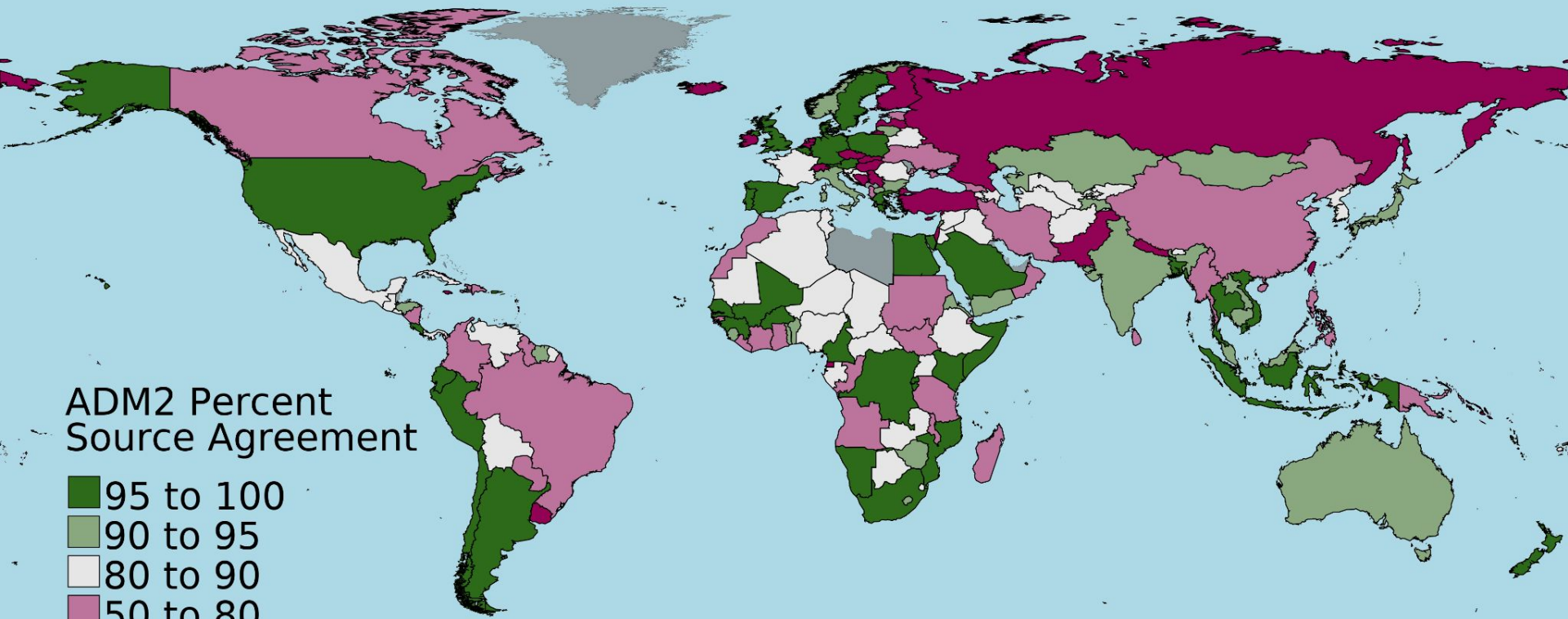


Local Desktop Environments



On-Premise HPC





ADM2 Percent Source Agreement

- 95 to 100
- 90 to 95
- 80 to 90
- 50 to 80
- 0 to 50



Thanks!

Dan Runfola - danr@wm.edu

+ The many Ph.D. and undergraduate students of the geoLab (geolab.wm.edu), collaborators at VIMS, NASA, Columbia, and our funding partners.

BILL &
MELINDA
GATES
foundation



Patrick J McGovern
FOUNDATION



WILLIAM & MARY

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