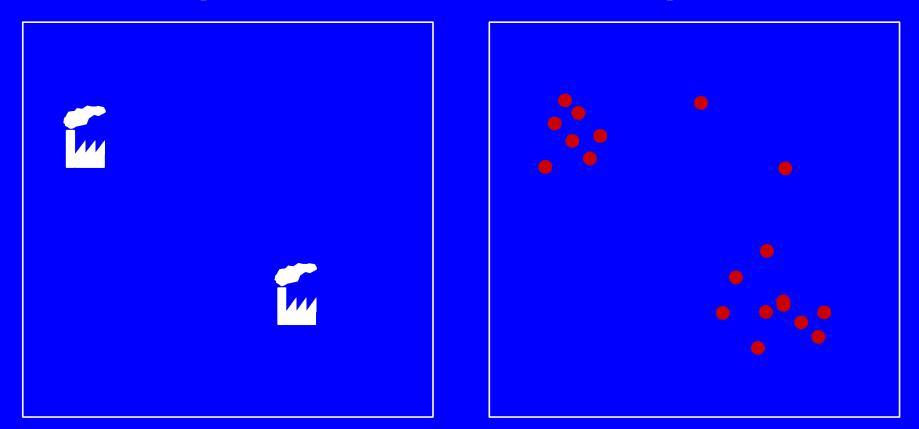
So, what is it about GIS that makes it so useful?

GIS allows us to bring together many types of data and information



air photos & satellite imag

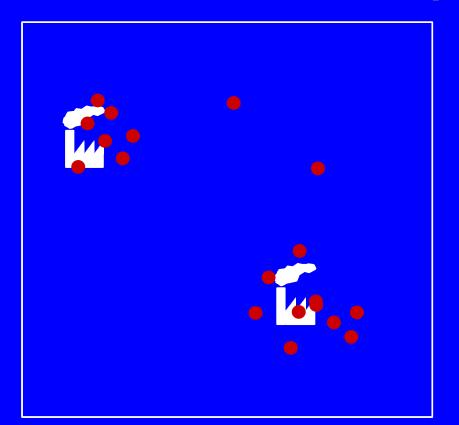
Within the GIS we can combine data sets from different sources to look at patterns and relationships



Pollution Sources

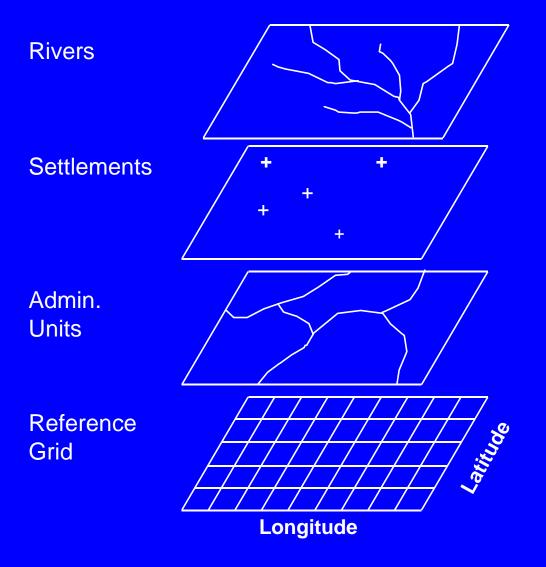
Leukemia Cases

Within the GIS we can combine data sets from different sources to look at patterns and relationships



Are leukemia cases related to pollution from industrial sites?

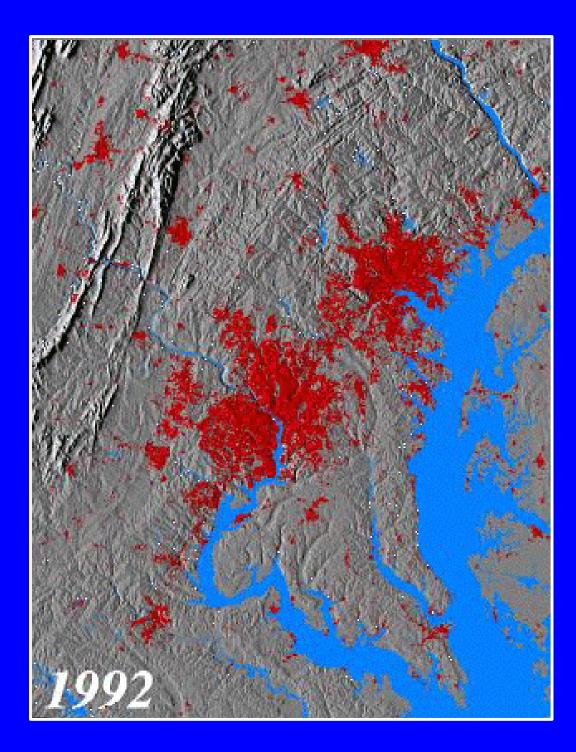
Space as an indexing system



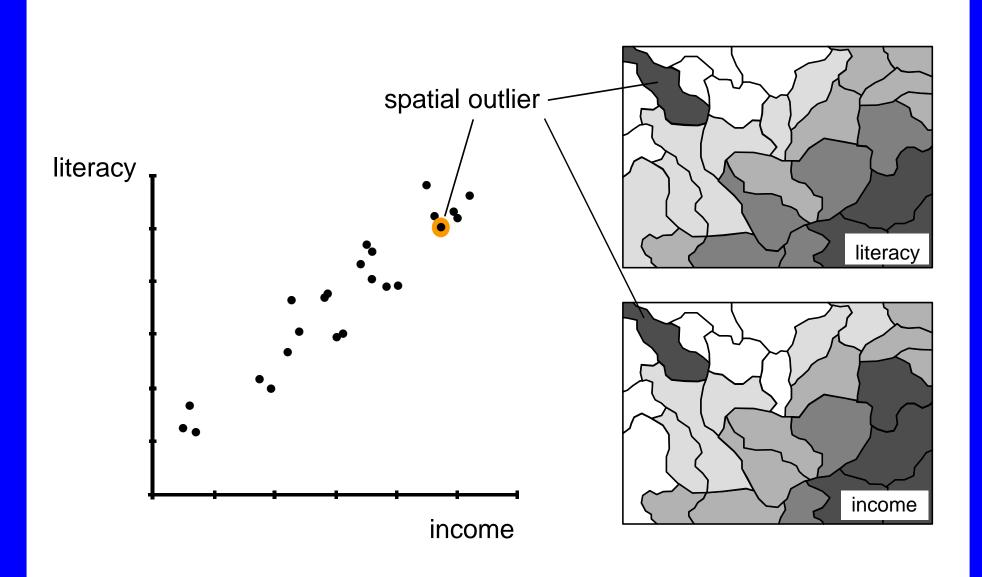
GIS lets us visualize complex processes over space and time

Urban growth in the Baltimore-Washington Metropolitan Area 1792-1992

Source: USGS, NASA, University of Maryland-Baltimore County



GIS visualization supports analysis



GIS enables us to handle Very large amounts of data

- Example: census data
 - thousands of EAs
 - hundreds of variables
 - many complementary data layers (roads, rivers, public facilities)
- Example: remote sensing
 - satellites send huge amounts of data that need to be processed, interpreted and stored

GIS helps to make data re-usable and useful to many more users

- Census geography
 - EA maps do not have to be redrawn every time, only updated
 - census information can be used for many more applications
 - data sharing among agencies

Objective of the GIS component of this workshop

- Provide a basic understanding of what GIS is and what it is useful for (with specific emphasis on population)
- Give a brief (!) overview of the technical issues involved
- Introduce a widely used GIS package
- Emphasis on overview, not on specific technical skills

Outline of upcoming GIS presentations

- Overview of GIS and mapping
- GIS concepts and capabilities
- Technical issues
- Cartography and map design
- Institutional issues
- Advanced topics