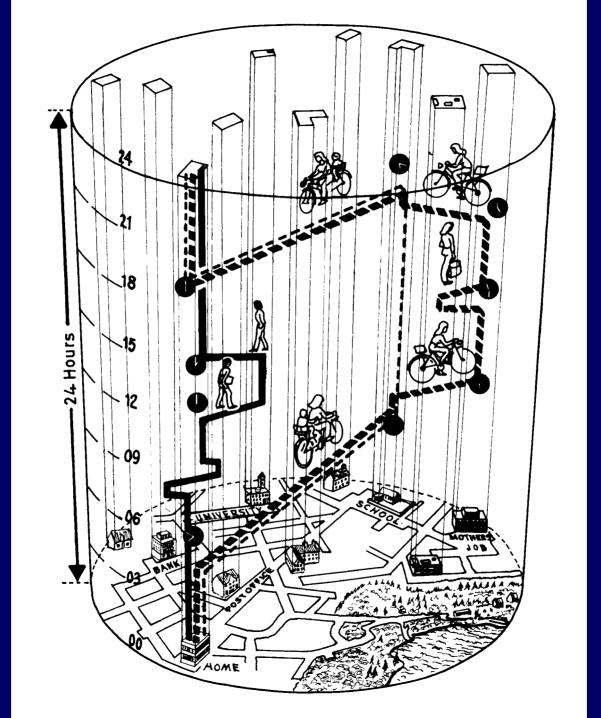
Time-Geographic Methods for Analyzing GPS Data

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Time Geography

- Developed by geographers at the University of Lund, Sweden: Hägerstrand, Carlstein, Lenntorp
- Map individual movements through time and space within a set of constraints - space-time paths
- These constraints limit people's daily mobility to a set of three dimensional 'prisms' - space-time prisms
- Individuals can only occupy the area within these prisms
- Area outside prisms requires mobility beyond that available to them



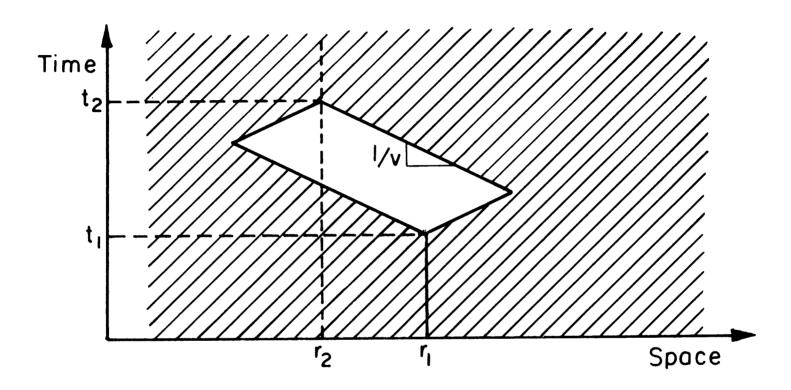
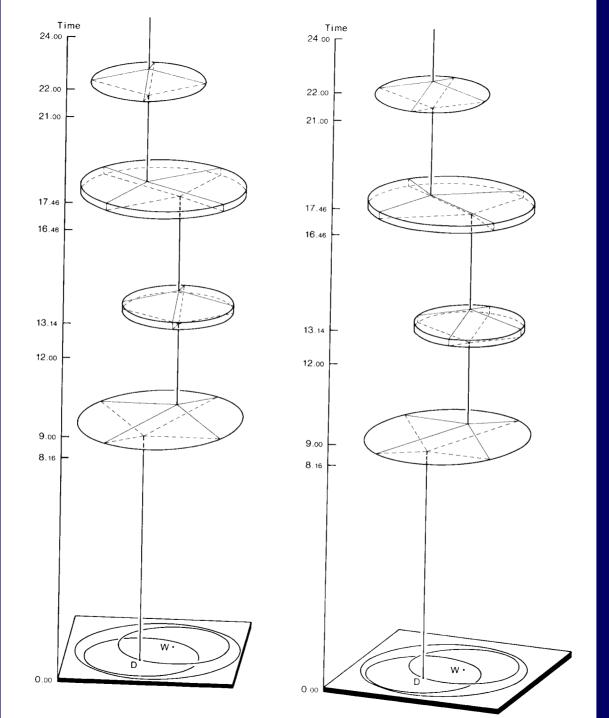


Figure 2-3. Space-Time Diagram for Individual Confronted with Origin and Destination Coupling Constraints.

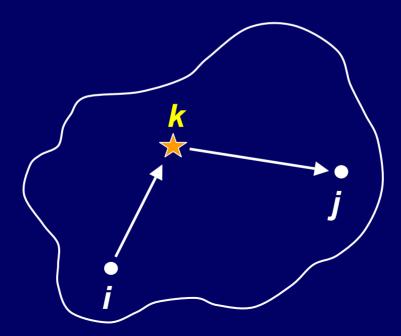
Space-Time Measures: Concept

 Fixed activities are 'pegs' around which an individual's daily mobility is structured

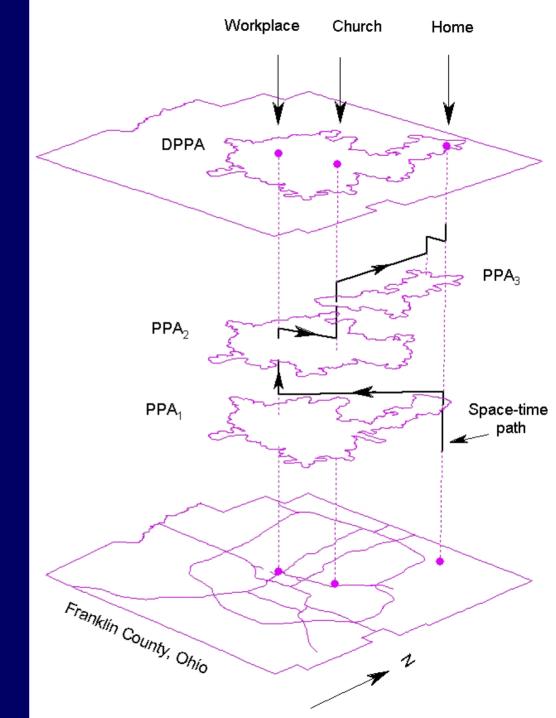
 The area an individual can reach between fixed activities is the Potential Path Area (PPA)



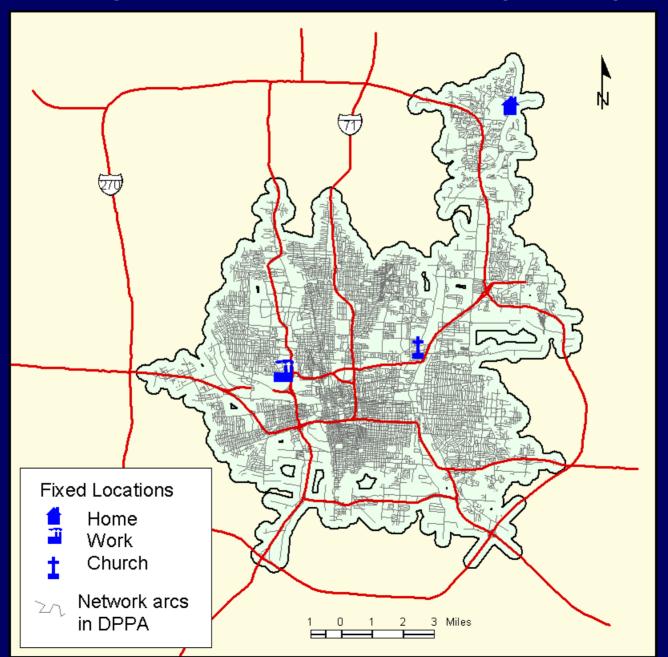
- for any pair of consecutive fixed activities Fi at location i and Fj at location j and
- a given time constraints t_j - t_i for activity and travel between these two activities, location k is reachable if it is within the space-time prism or potential path space (PPS)

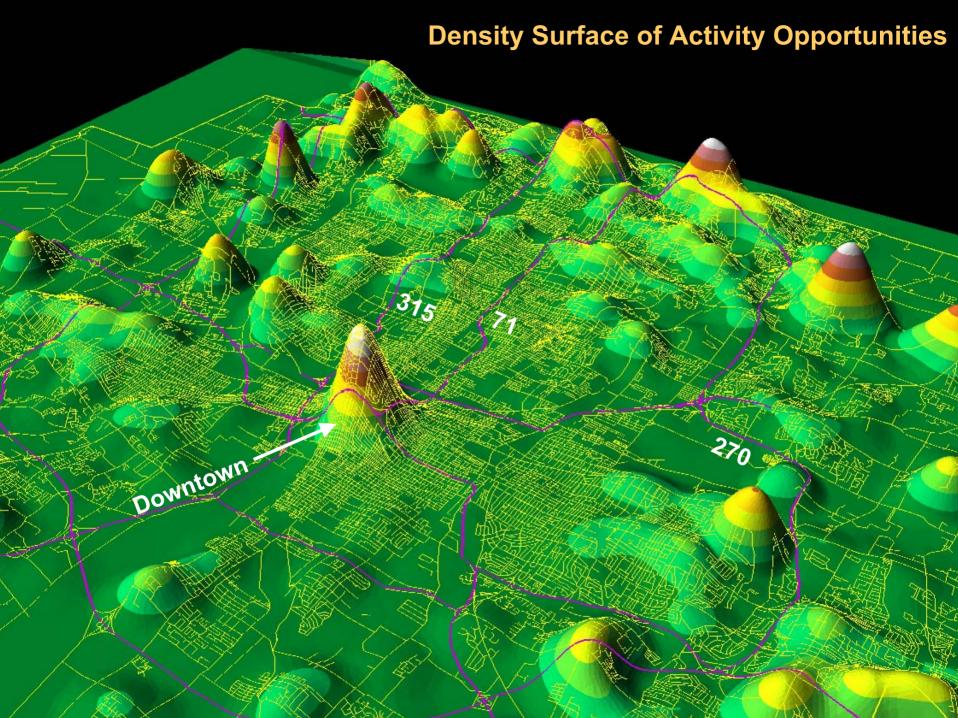


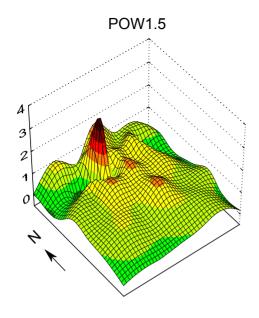
Derivation of Daily Potential Path Area (DPPA)

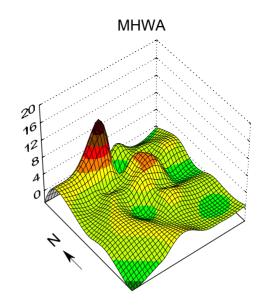


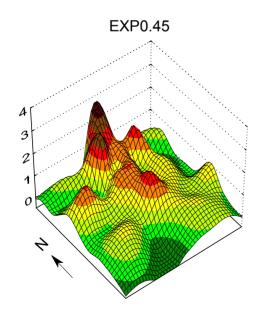
Daily Potential Path Area (DPPA)

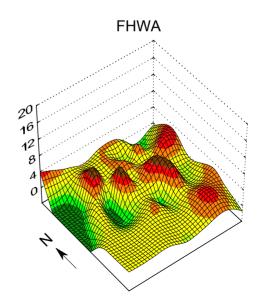


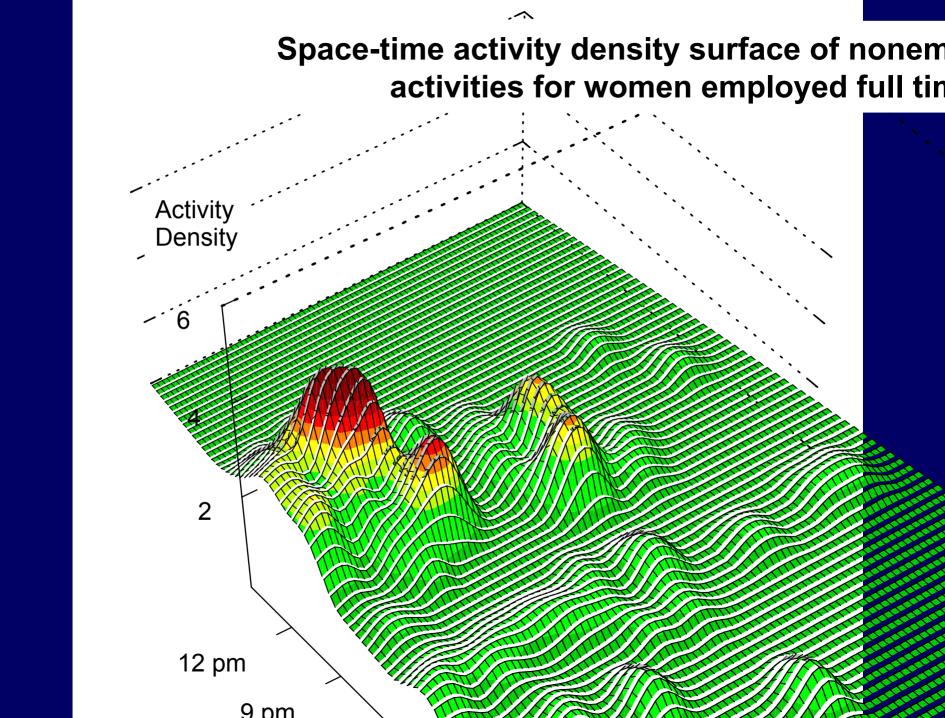




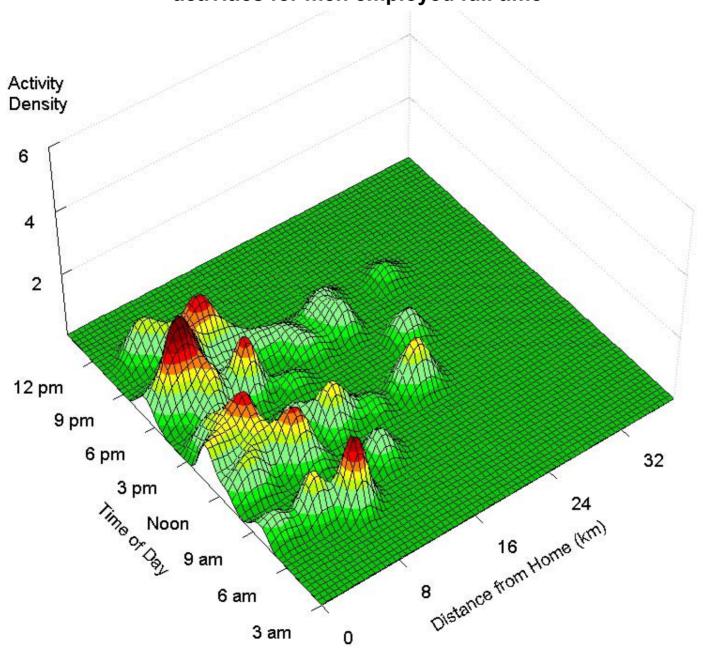


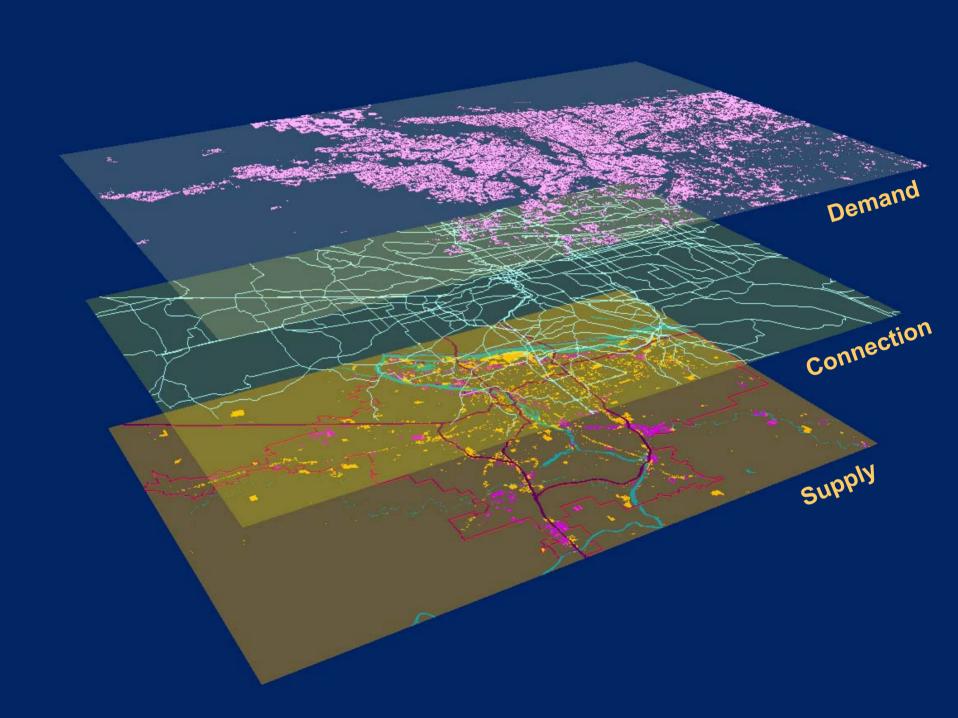




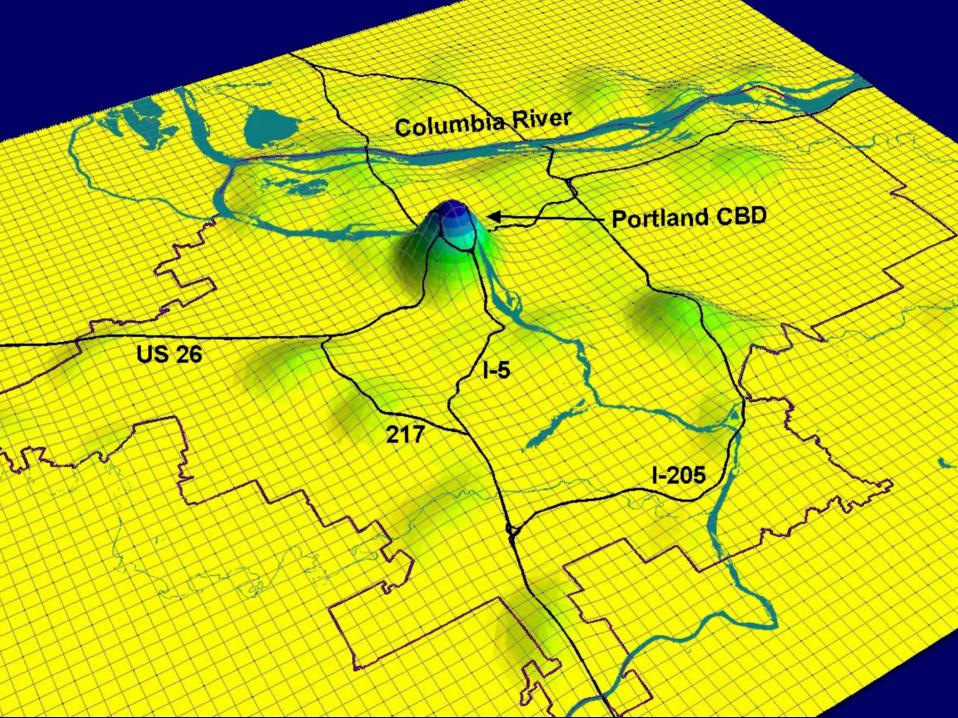


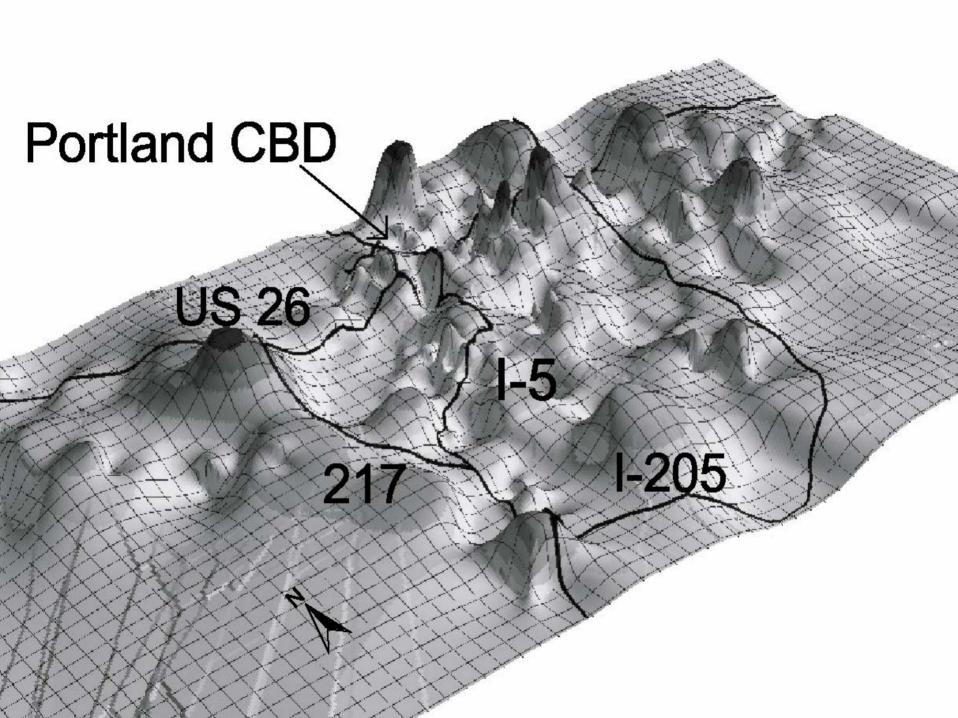
Space-time activity density surface of nonemployment activities for men employed full time

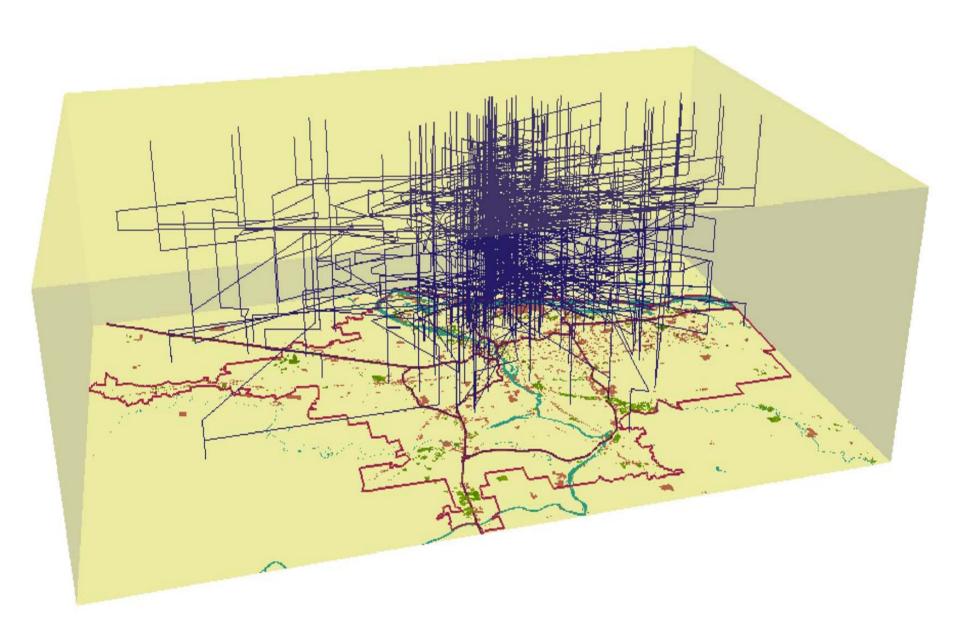


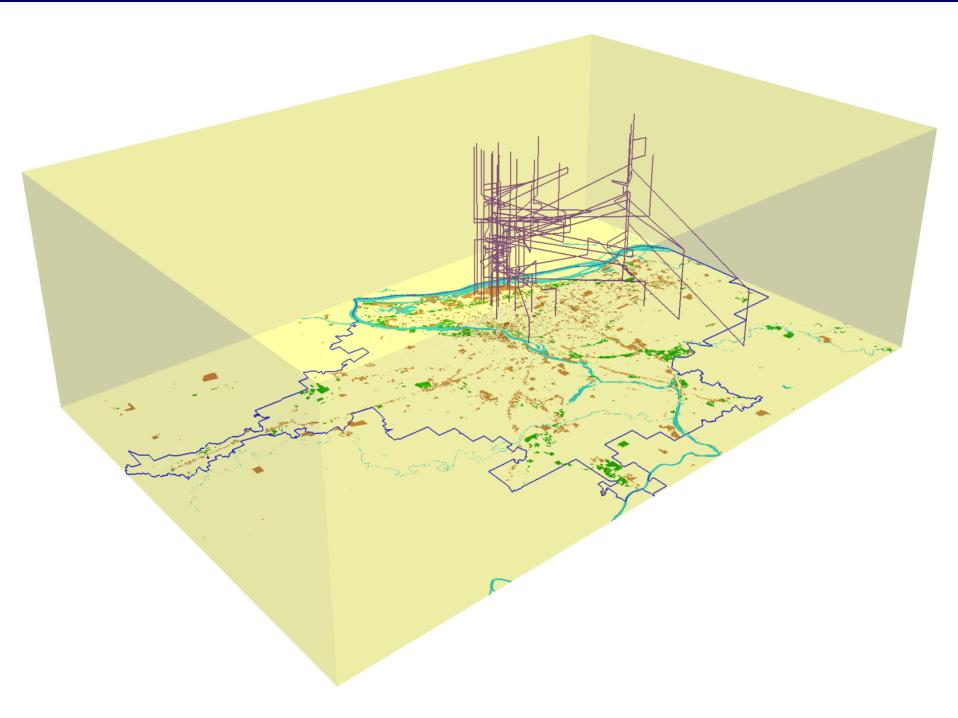


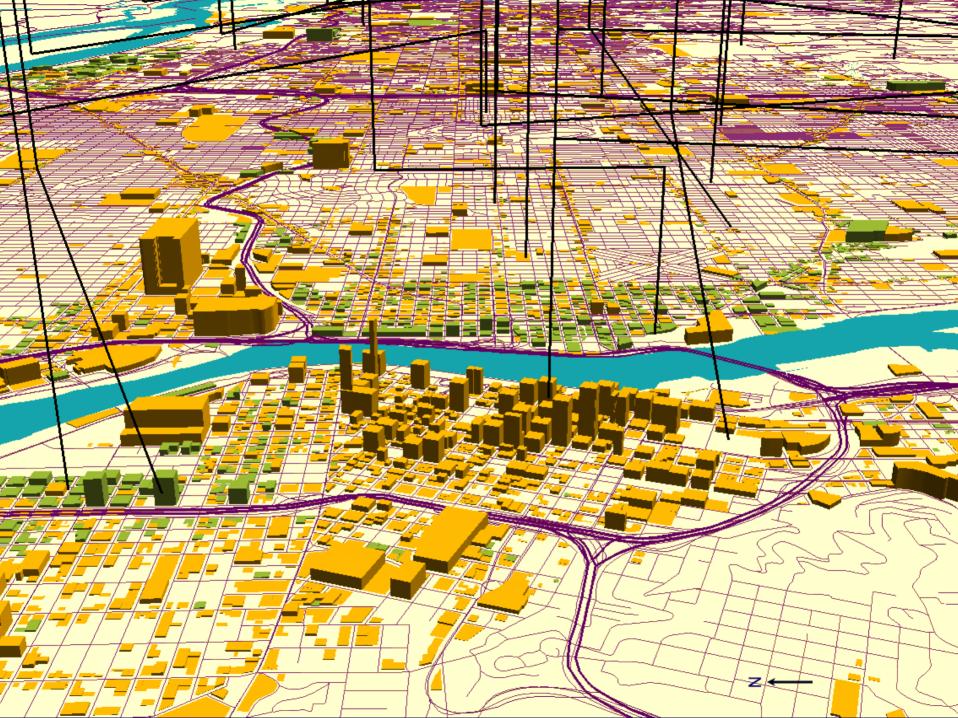


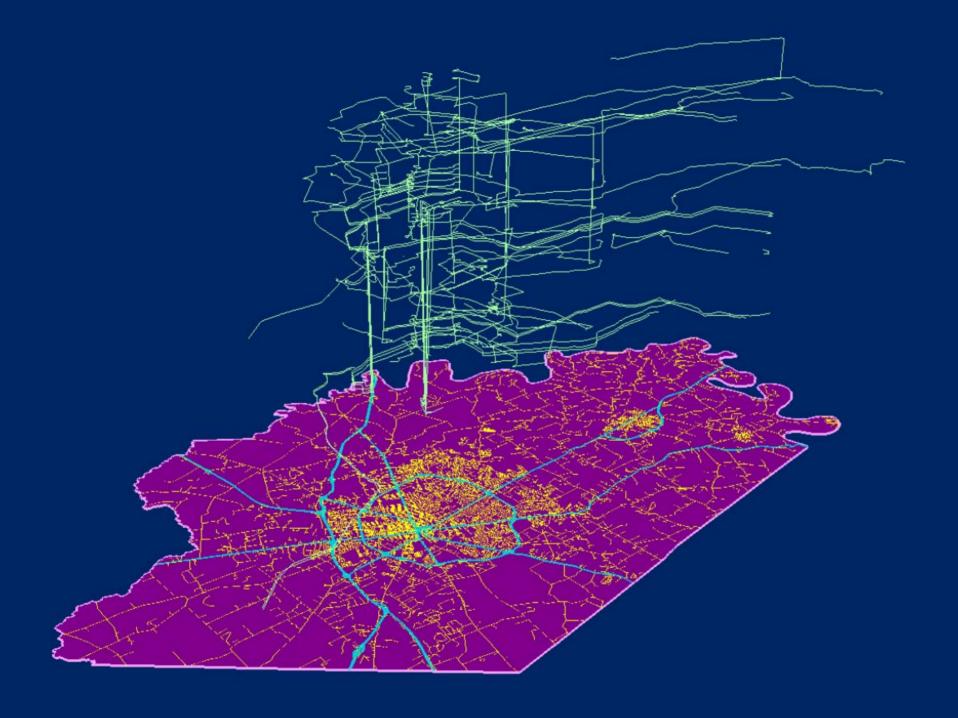


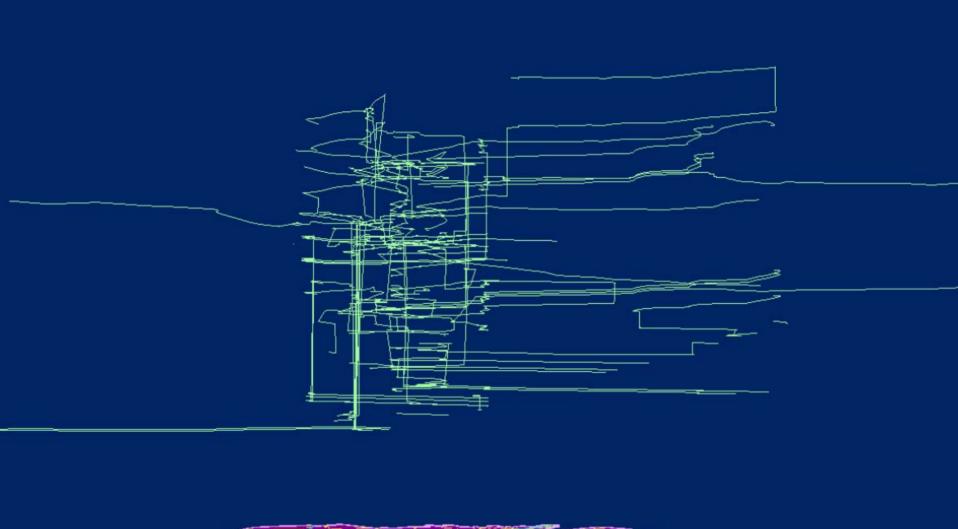


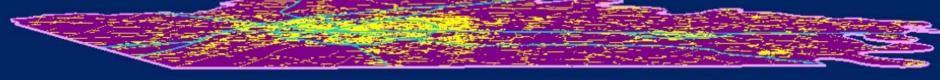


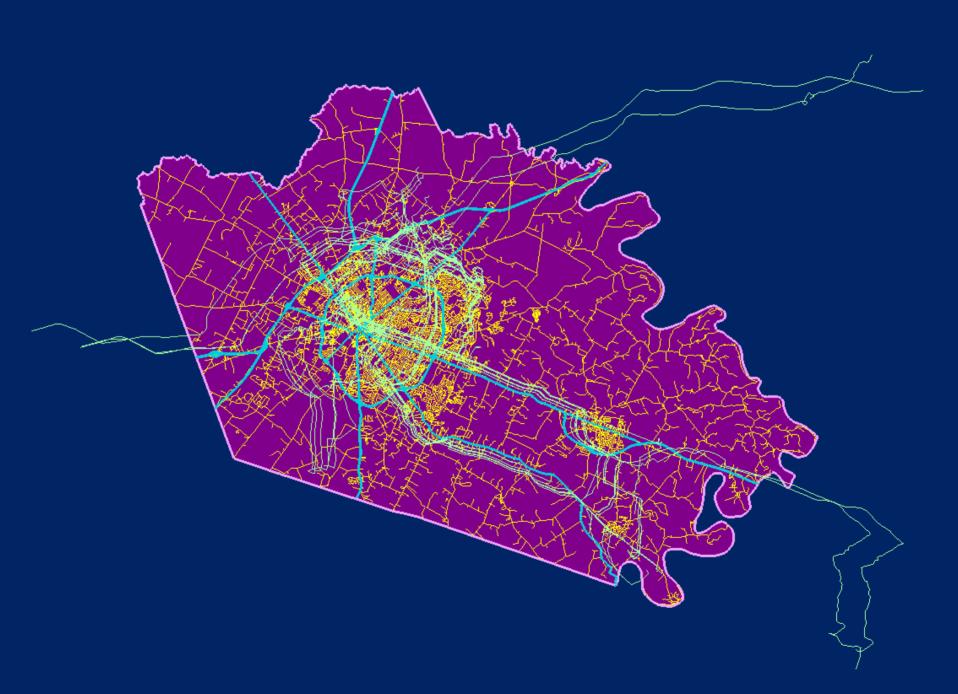












Golledge, Reginald G., Mei-Po Kwan, and Tommy Gärling (1994) "Computational process modeling of household travel decisions using a geographical information system." *Papers in Regional Science*, 73(2): 99-117.

