

# Satellite Data for Environment

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- 1 Urban Vitality
- 2 Environmental Indicators for Health
- 3 Greenery and Health



# 1 Urban Vitality

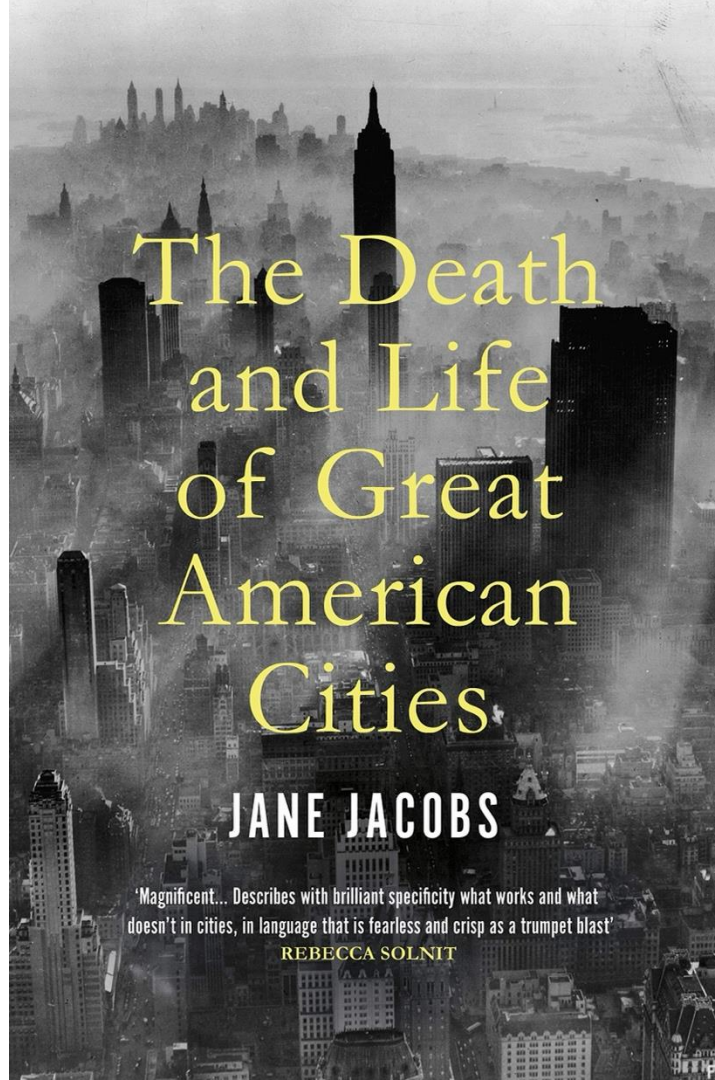
## Predicting Urban Vitality with Open Satellite Data

Jane Jacobs Theory Empirically Validated

# Jane Jacobs Urban Vitality Theory

Theorized 4 conditions for the promotion of life in cities:

1. diversity of land use,
2. small block sizes,
3. concentration of people, and
4. mix of economic activities.



# Jane Jacobs Theory in Practice

# 1

## Seoul

The Household Travel Survey

New Address Information Database, Seoul  
Land Use Information Database, Nationwide  
Firm Statistics Survey, Population and Housing  
Census, Korea Transport Database

Hyungun Sung, Sugie Lee, and SangHyun Cheon. 2015. Operationalizing Jane Jacobs's urban design theory: Empirical verification from the great city of Seoul, Korea. *Journal of Planning Education and Research* 35, 2 (2015), 117-130.

# 2

## Italian cities

Mobile phone Internet density

OpenStreetMap, Census Data, Land Use,  
Infrastructures, Foursquare

Marco De Nadai, Jacopo Staiano, Roberto Larcher, Nicu Sebe, Daniele Quercia, and Bruno Lepri. 2016. The death and life of great Italian cities: a mobile phone data perspective. In *Proceedings of the International conference on World Wide Web (WWW)*. ACM, 413-423.

# 3

## Italian cities (our work)

Mobile phone Internet density

Sentinel-2 imagery

Šćepanović, Sanja, et al. "Jane Jacobs in the Sky: Predicting Urban Vitality with Open Satellite Data." *Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction* 5.CSCW1(2021): 1-25.

# Our Approach

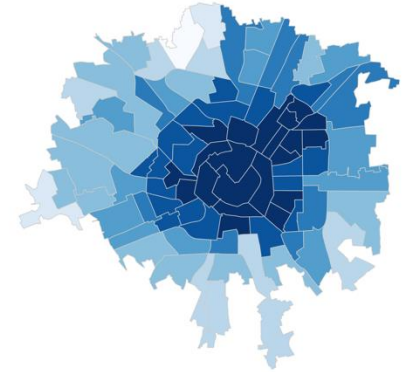
Quantify 2 out of the 4 conditions for the promotion of life in cities:








1. diversity of land use,
2. small block sizes,
3. concentration of people,
4. mix of economic activities,

Or **vitality** directly from satellite imagery (Sentinel-2).

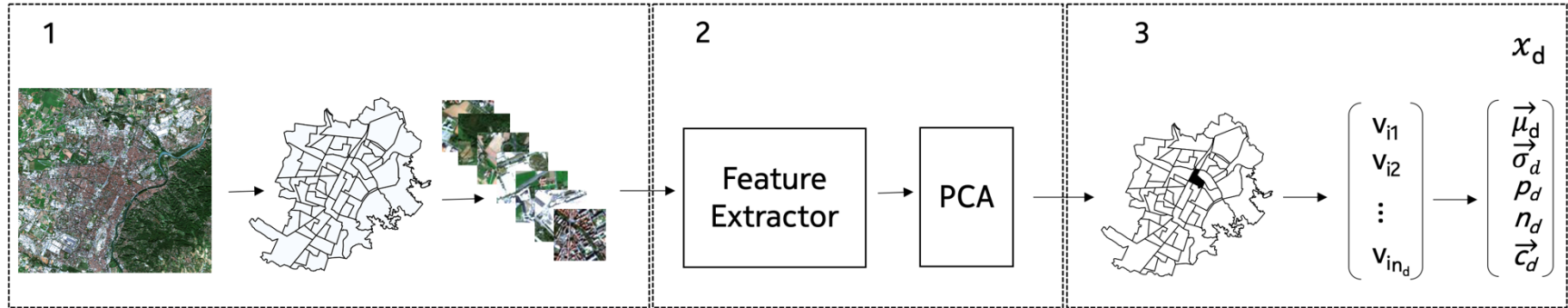
# Data

City	#Districts ( $N_c$ )	Mean Area (in km <sup>2</sup> )	Mean Population
Milan	85	1.72	14,551
Bologna	23	3.34	15,918
Florence	21	2.89	16,633
Palermo	43	2.01	15,075
Turin	56	2.00	15,543
Rome	146	3.24	17,123



Land Use	$\mu$	$\sigma$	Small Blocks	$\mu$	$\sigma$
Land use mix 	0.733	0.201	Block size 	9.618	0.459
Building height 	0.689	0.216	Intersection density 	$10^{-4}$	$10^{-4}$
Small parks 	0.004	0.003	Anisotropy 	0.385	0.042
Vitality	$\mu$	$\sigma$			
Activity density 	0.006	0.005			

# Framework



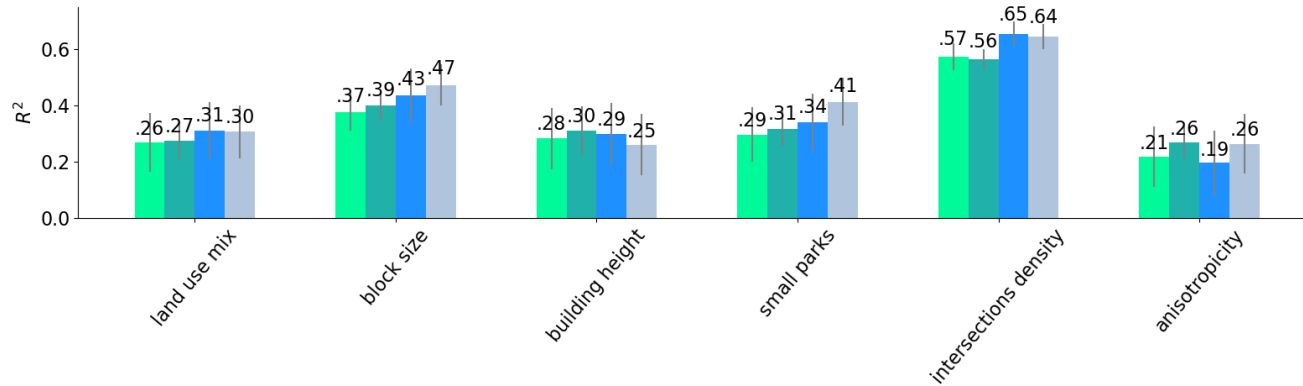
Step 1: extract small images (imagelets) from satellite imagery

Step 2: extract visual features from these imagelets with deep learning methods

Step 3: combine these features into district-level feature vectors

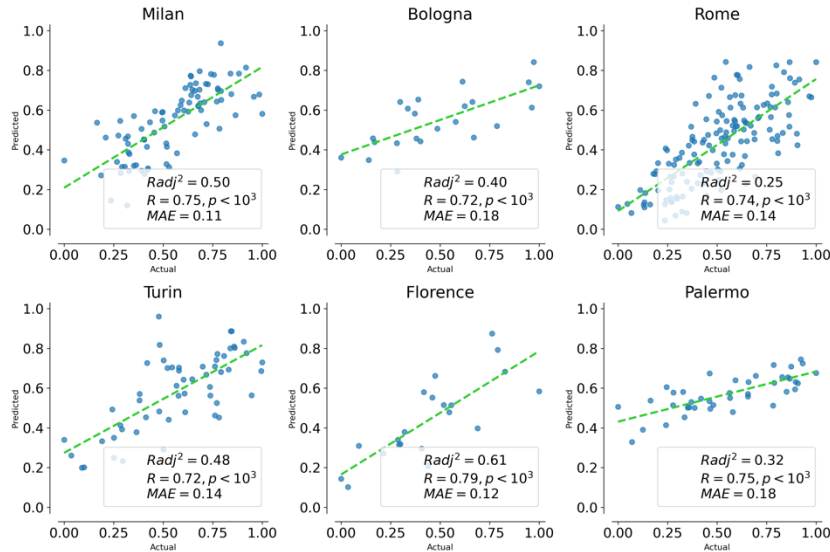


# Results: Predicting Vitality Conditions



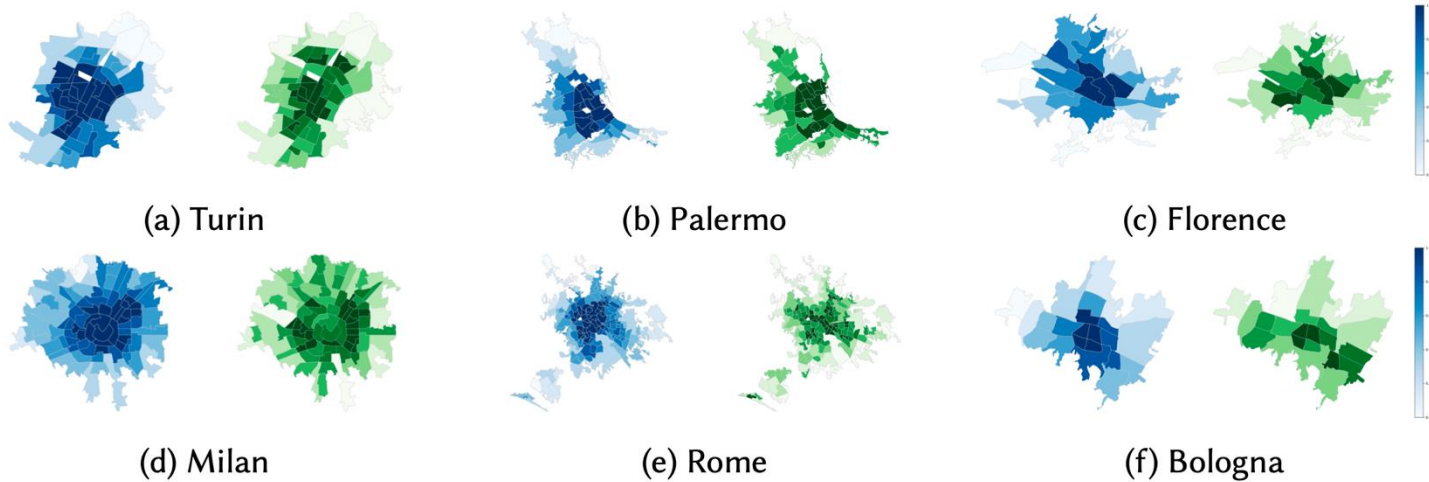
Regression scores for predicting different vitality conditions from satellite features.

# Results: leave-one-city-out



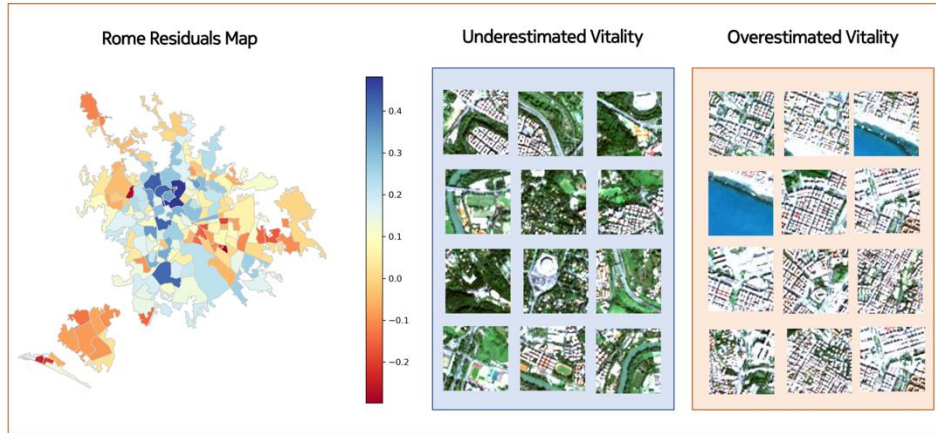
Regression scores for predicting vitality directly from satellite features on an unseen city.

# Results: leave-one-city-out



Maps of the true (blue) and predicted (green) urban vitality levels.

# Factors Affecting Vitality Prediction



**underestimated** vitality levels in areas with large parks, rivers, highways, and stadiums  
**overestimated** vitality levels in areas with high density of buildings and near the sea

# Satellite Data for Urban Vitality

## Practical Implications

Satellite Data in City Dashboards

Guidelines for Urban Measurement from Satellite Data

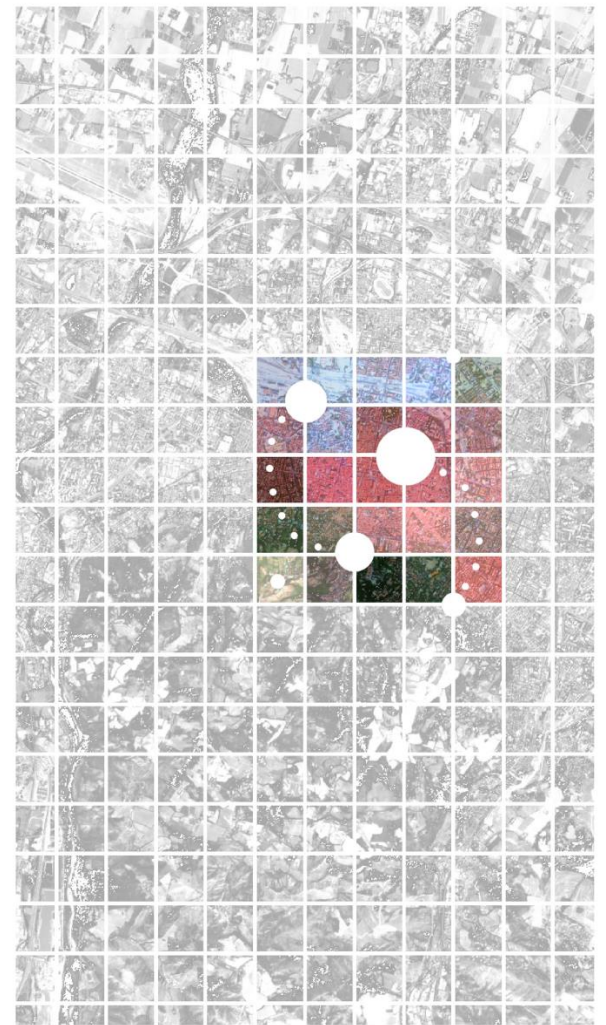
Digital Earth

## Theoretical Implications

If scaled across the world, could help to uncover subtleties in how vitality is expressed across different natural and cultural environments and extend the theory

# Interactive Visualisation

<http://social-dynamics.net/vitality>



by Edyta P. Bogucka

# 2 Environmental Indicators for Health

## MEDSAT

A Public Health Dataset for England Featuring Medical Prescriptions and Satellite Imagery

A landscape photograph at sunset. The sun is a bright, glowing orb in the center of the sky, casting a warm orange and yellow light. The sky is filled with soft, wispy clouds. In the foreground, a dark road curves through the scene. To the left, there are silhouettes of trees and a building. In the background, there are rolling hills or mountains under the sunset sky.

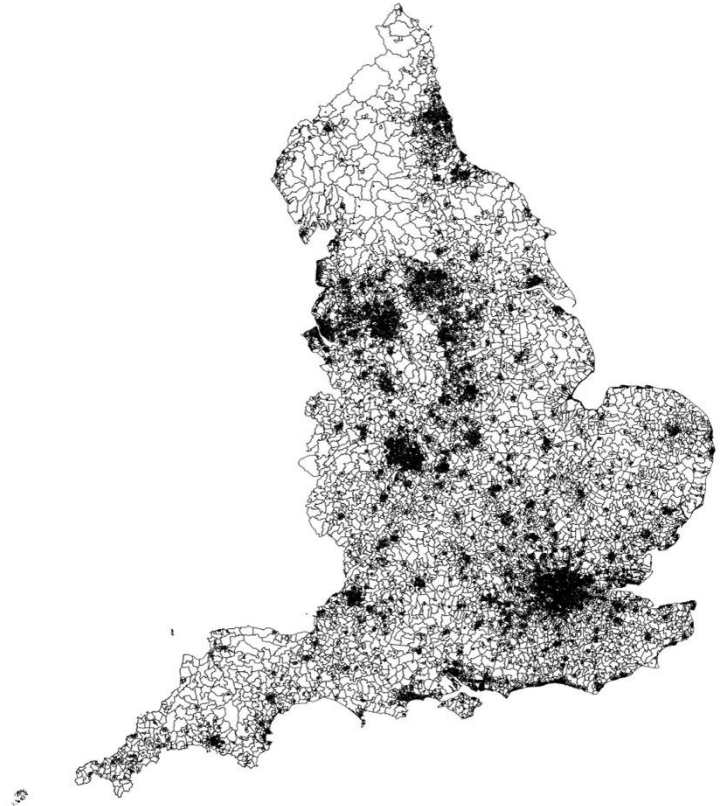
Environment Impacts Health



# MEDSAT enables public health research

A novel readily available real-world dataset for the entire England

- all the NHS prescriptions
- for all 33K Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs), each <math><18\text{km}^2</math>
- pre-COVID (2019) and first COVID-year (2020)

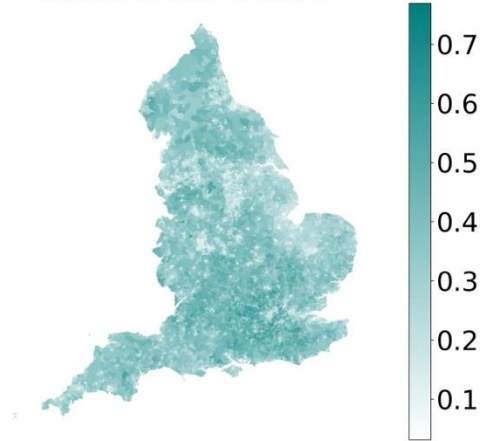


# MEDSAT Structure

Which features are available for each small area?

- 100+ sociodemographic

work from home



# MEDSAT Structure

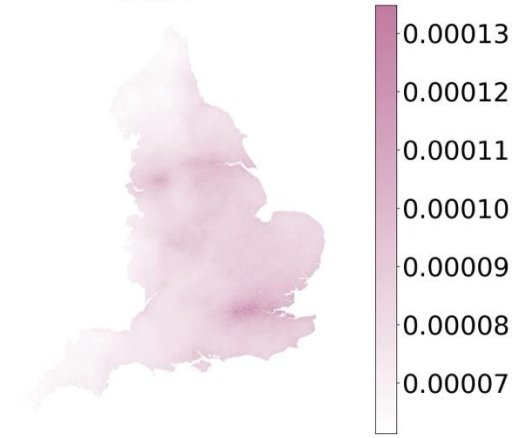
Which features are available for each small area?

- 100+ sociodemographic
- 40+ environmental

work from home



NO2



# MEDSAT Structure

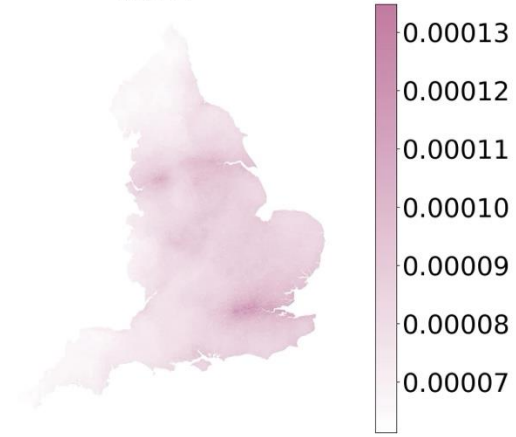
Which features are available for each small area?

- 100+ sociodemographic
- 40+ environmental
- 7 medical outcomes

work from home



NO2



antidepressants

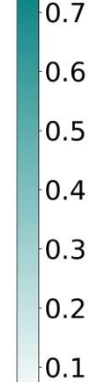


# MEDSAT Structure

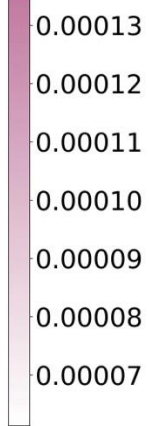
Which features are available for each small area?

- 100+ sociodemographic
- 40+ environmental
- 7 medical outcomes
- 8 seasonal satellite images

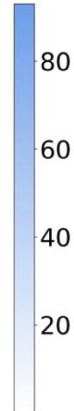
work from home



NO2



antidepressants



Sentinel-2 imagery

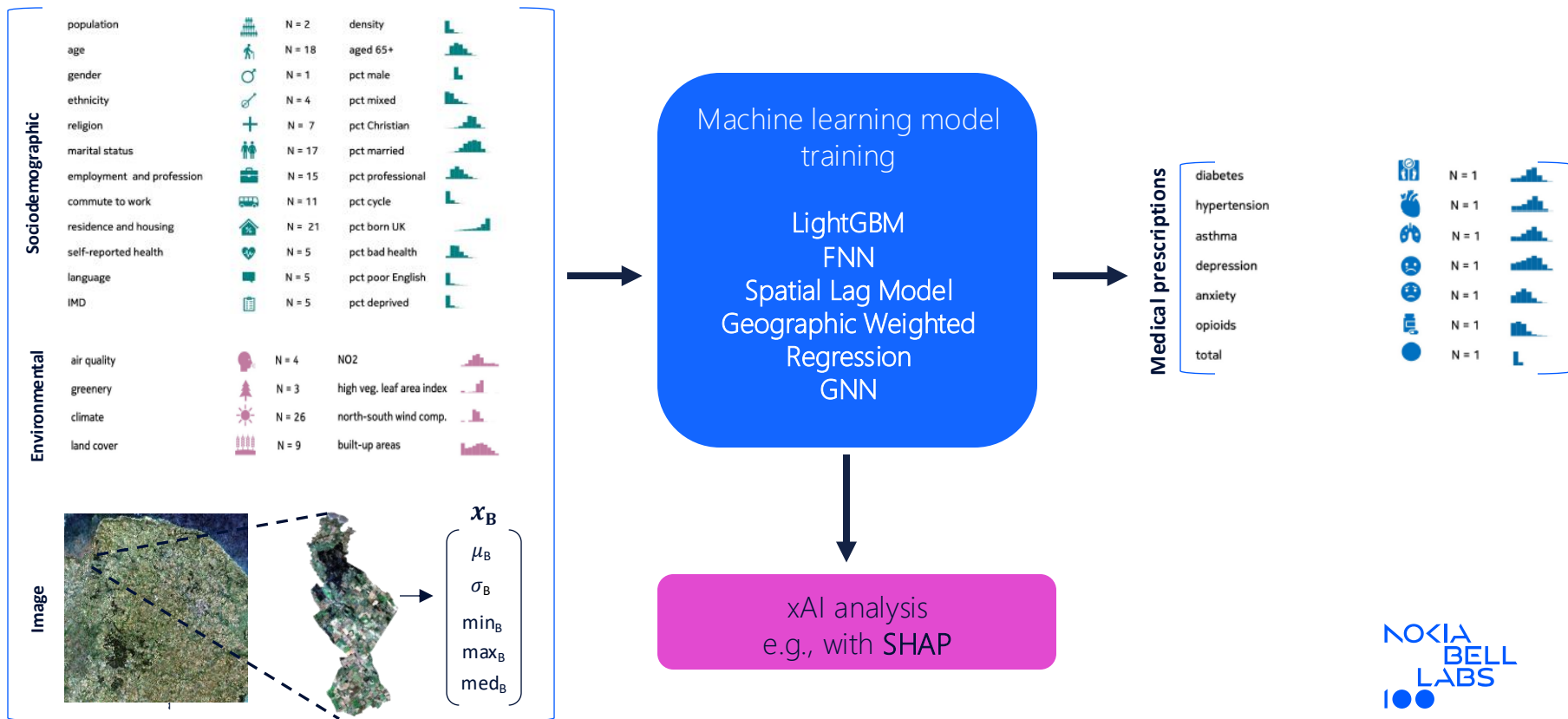


# How MEDSAT Supports Public and Population Health?

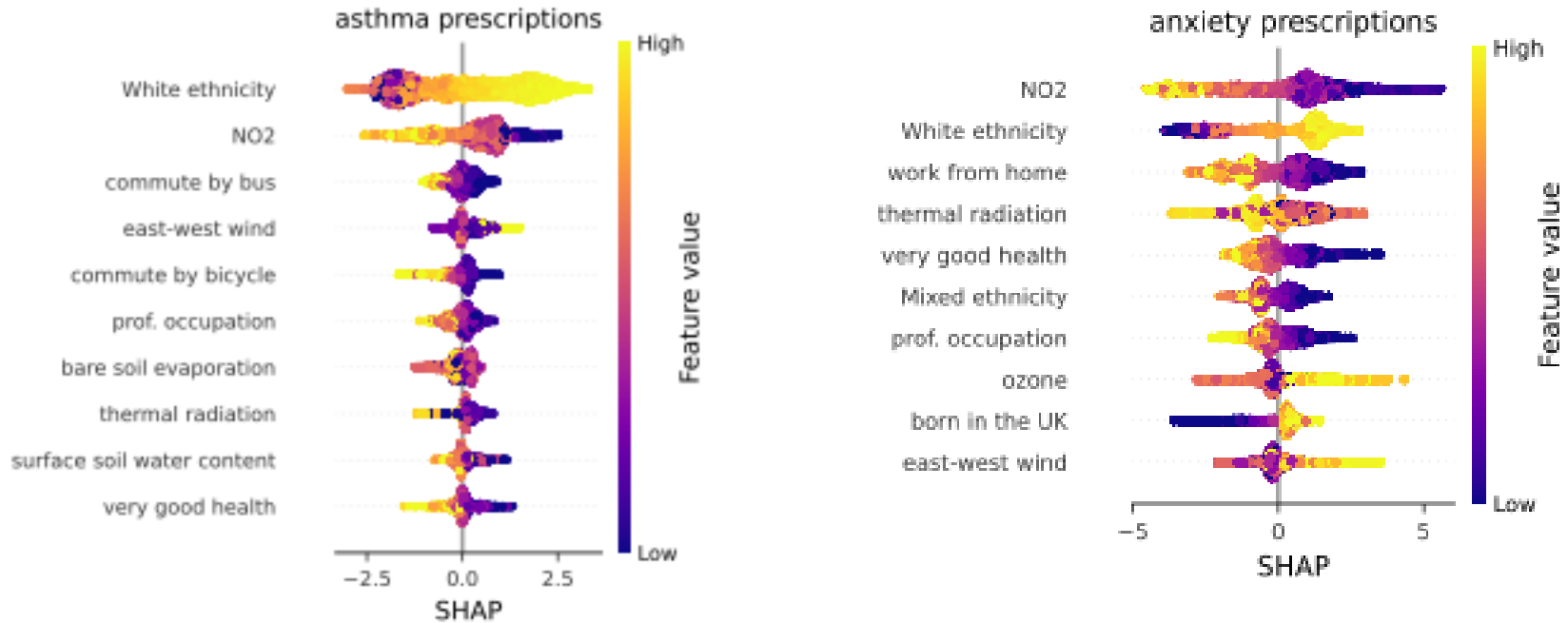
Preliminary Insights



# Machine Learning Pipeline for Extracting Health Insights

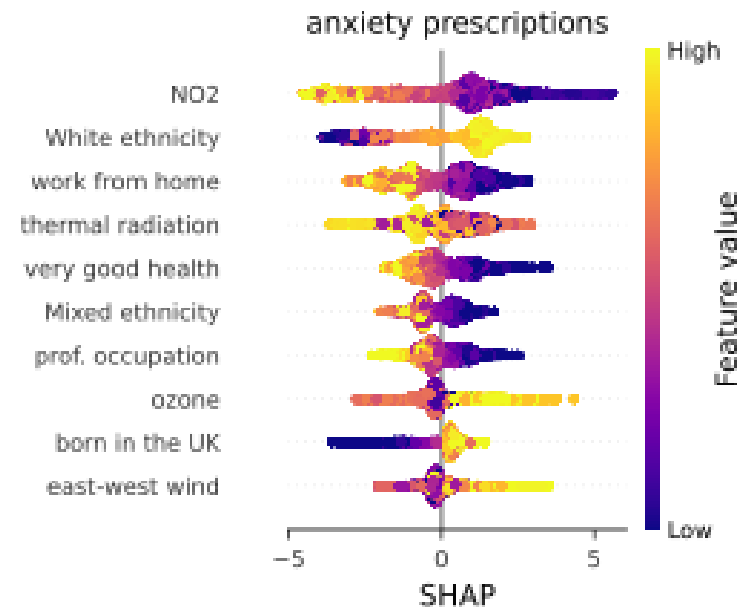
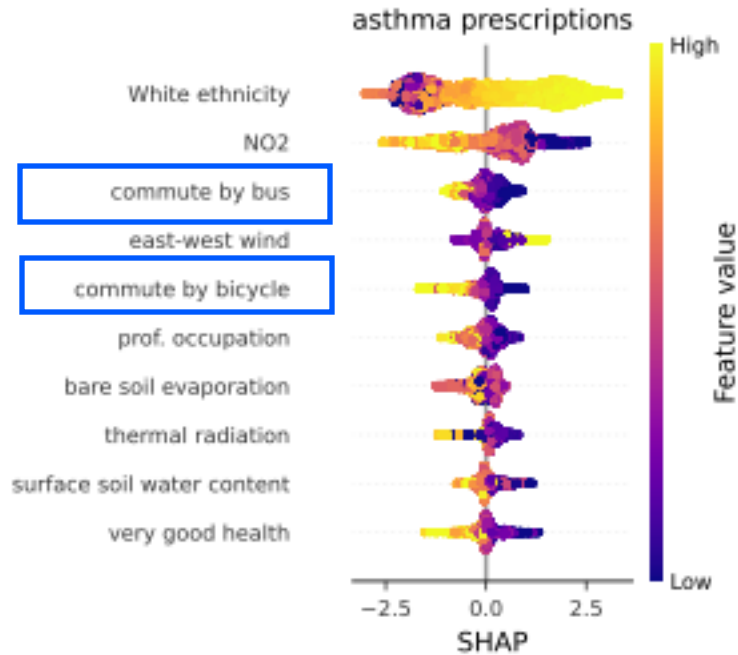


# SHAP Values Reveal Important Health Indicators

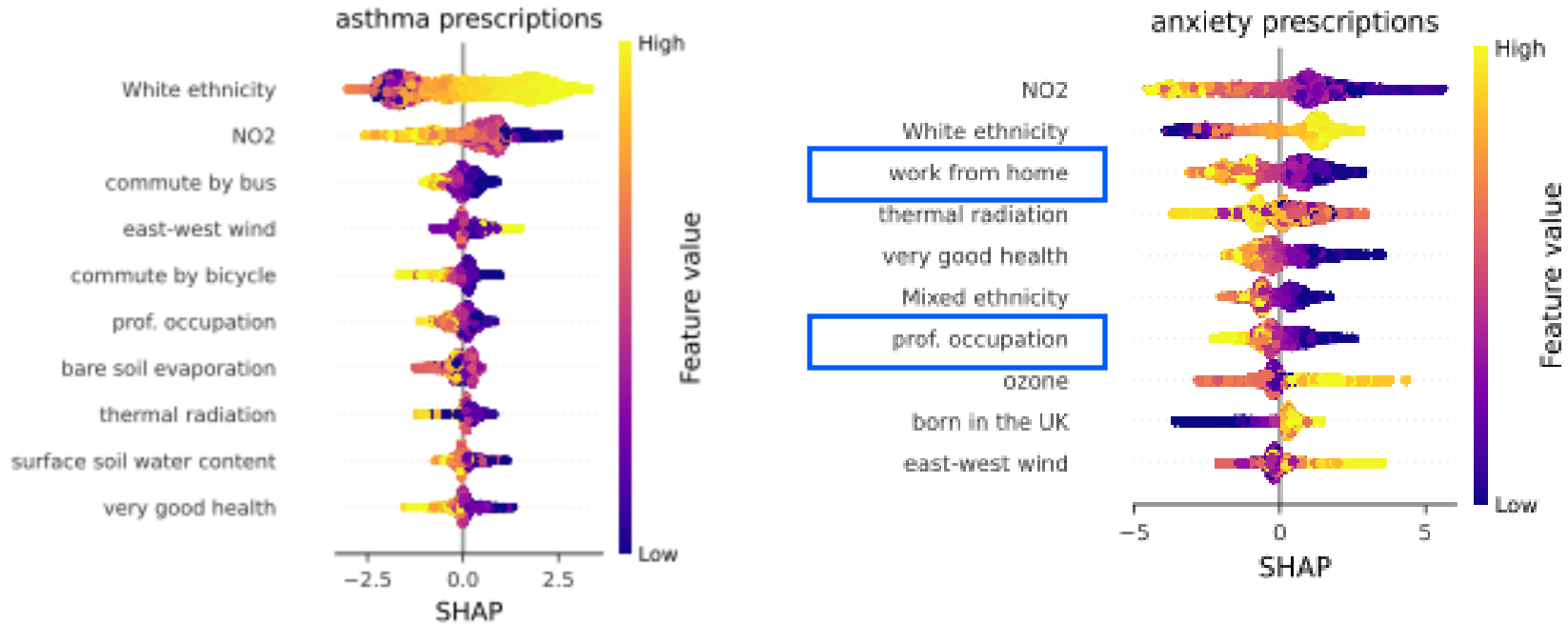




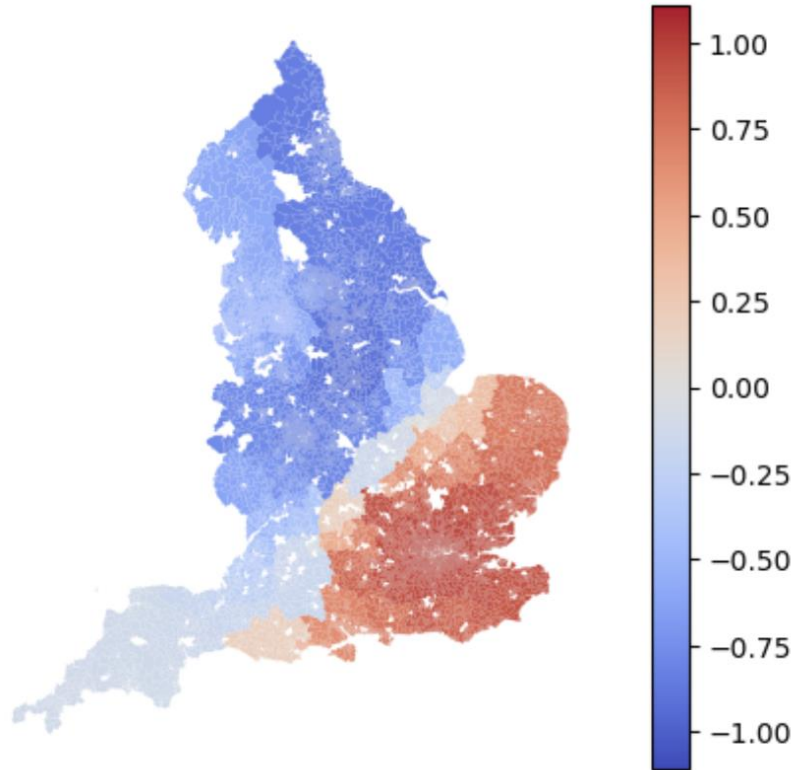
# SHAP Values Reveal Important Health Indicators



# SHAP Values Reveal Important Health Indicators



# Solar Radiation Is a Crucial Predictor of Anxiety Prescriptions but Very Dependent on Region



# MEDSAT Enables Public and Population Health Research

- Empowers the development of innovative machine learning approaches for health modelling
- Facilitates novel discoveries in public health

# 3 Greenery and Health

## Vitamin N: Benefits of Different Forms of Public Greenery for Urban Health

# NDVI, WHO, or Natural England targets assess urban greenery but yield inconsistent findings

Some studies have reported that urban greenery is

- is associated with **better health**
- others have found **no correlation**,
- others have even found a **worse health**.

# Our Proposal for Spatial Greenery Classification

Public Greenery Classification:

- 1) **on-road:** visible and accessible during on-road activities
- 2) **off-road:** predominantly found in public parks and gardens

**Total:** consists of these two public greenery types, and the rest of private (inaccessible) greenery found mainly in private gardens



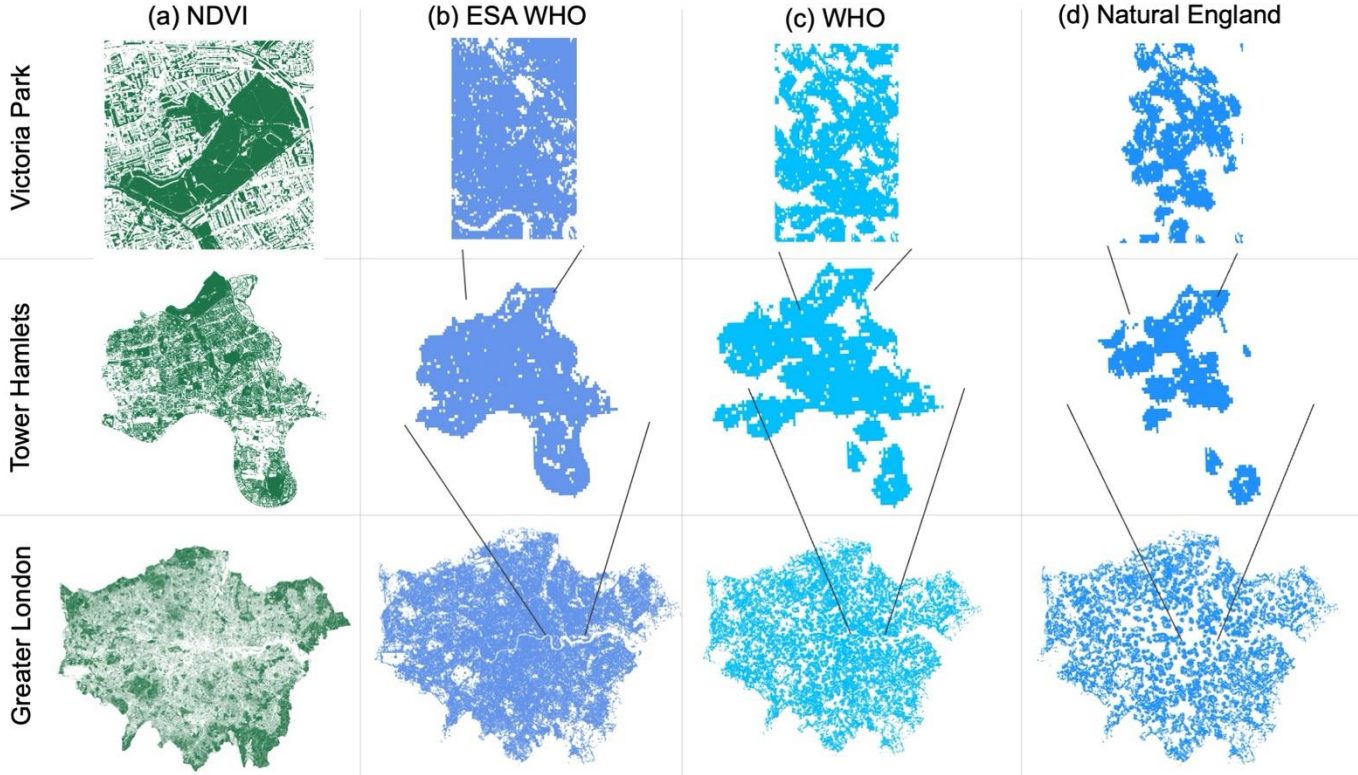
# Study Area

Greater London

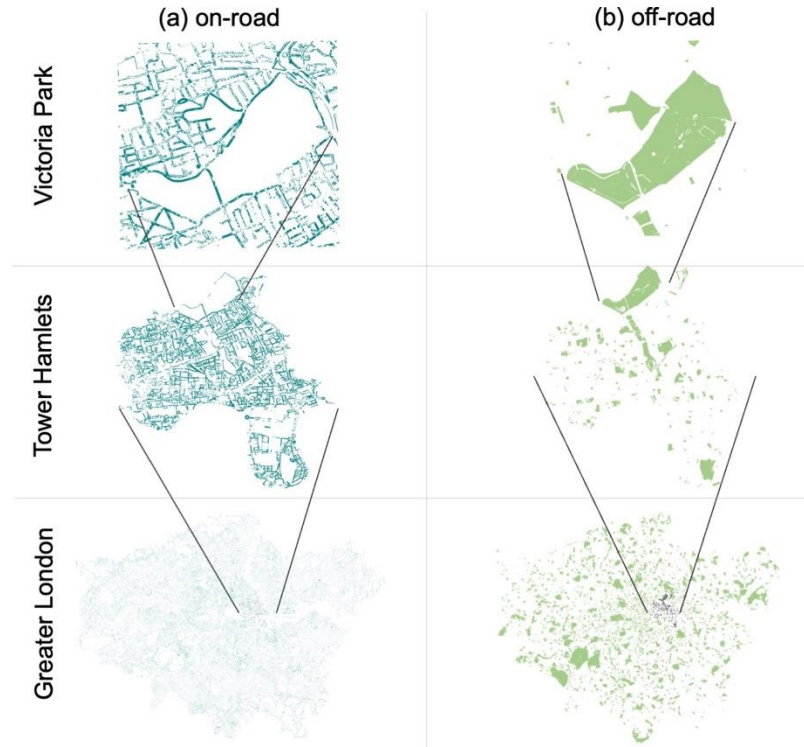




# Official Greenery Measures



# Our Proposed Measures



# Spatial distributions of greenery

## Zoom-in to Victoria Park

(a) satellite



(b) NDVI

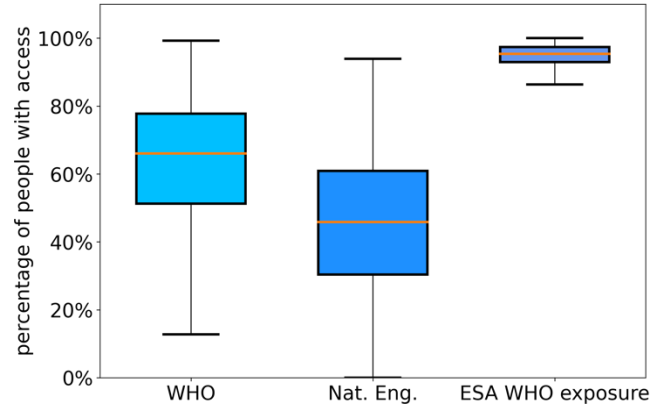
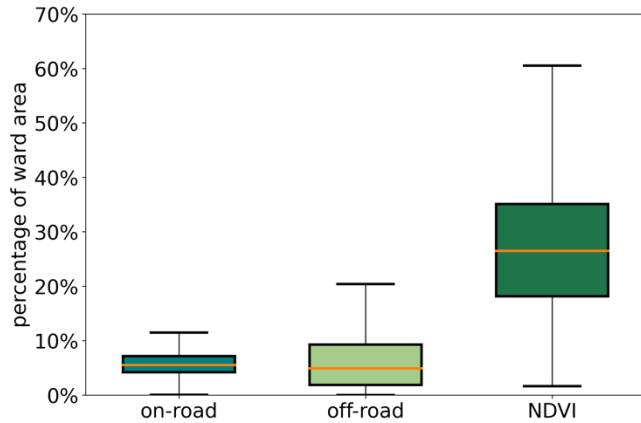


(c) off-road + on-road



The NDVI quantifies all visible greenery uniformly from the satellite perspective. In contrast, our two greenery types effectively capture the diversity of greenery, considering its location, function, and accessibility.

# Percentage of greenery across wards



# Predicting Medical Prescriptions while Controlling for Greenery

## Propensity Score Matching Model

### Official Greenery

	diabetes	hypertension	asthma	depression	anxiety	opioids	total
NDVI	1.18%	1.99%	0.86%	0.91%	0.19%	-0.79%	<b>1.90%</b>
ESA WHO	-0.49%	-0.91%	0.83%	-0.75%	-1.99%	-0.73%	-0.93%
WHO	<b>1.70%</b>	2.39%	2.68%	<b>3.08%</b>	<b>3.11%</b>	<b>3.23%</b>	1.40%
Nat. Eng.	<b>2.45%</b>	<b>2.13%</b>	<b>2.29%</b>	<b>2.09%</b>	1.81%	1.49%	<b>1.78%</b>

Significant causal ATEs ( $p < 0.01$ ) are bolded.

### Our Greenery

	diabetes	hypertension	asthma	depression	anxiety	opioids	total
on-road	<b>-3.01%</b>	<b>-3.68%</b>	<b>-2.32%</b>	<b>-2.59%</b>	<b>-2.92%</b>	<b>-3.18%</b>	<b>-0.90%</b>
off-road	0.17%	1.66%	-1.56%	-2.10%	-0.84%	-0.47%	-1.26%

Significant causal ATEs ( $p < 0.01$ ) are bolded.

# Vitamin N: Benefits of Different Forms of Public Greenery for Urban Health

## Practical Implications

Street-visible greenery may **promote walking** and **encourage social interactions**.

It can mitigate harmful effects of **pollution and noise**, providing **restorative benefits** against chronic stressors during daily commutes.

**Less frequent** daily exposure to parks might dilute the positive health effects of available greenery.

## Theoretical Implications

This evidence emphasizes the need for more nuanced investigations into the **multifaceted relationships** between urban greenery and health **outcomes**.

# Thanks to my Collaborators



Sagar Joglekar  
Stephen Law  
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Ivica Obadic  
Xiaoxiang Zhu  
Ishaan Maitra  
Alice Battiston  
Cristiano Nattero

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