



THE POWER OF GEO-LOCATED NEWS AND SOCIAL MEDIA

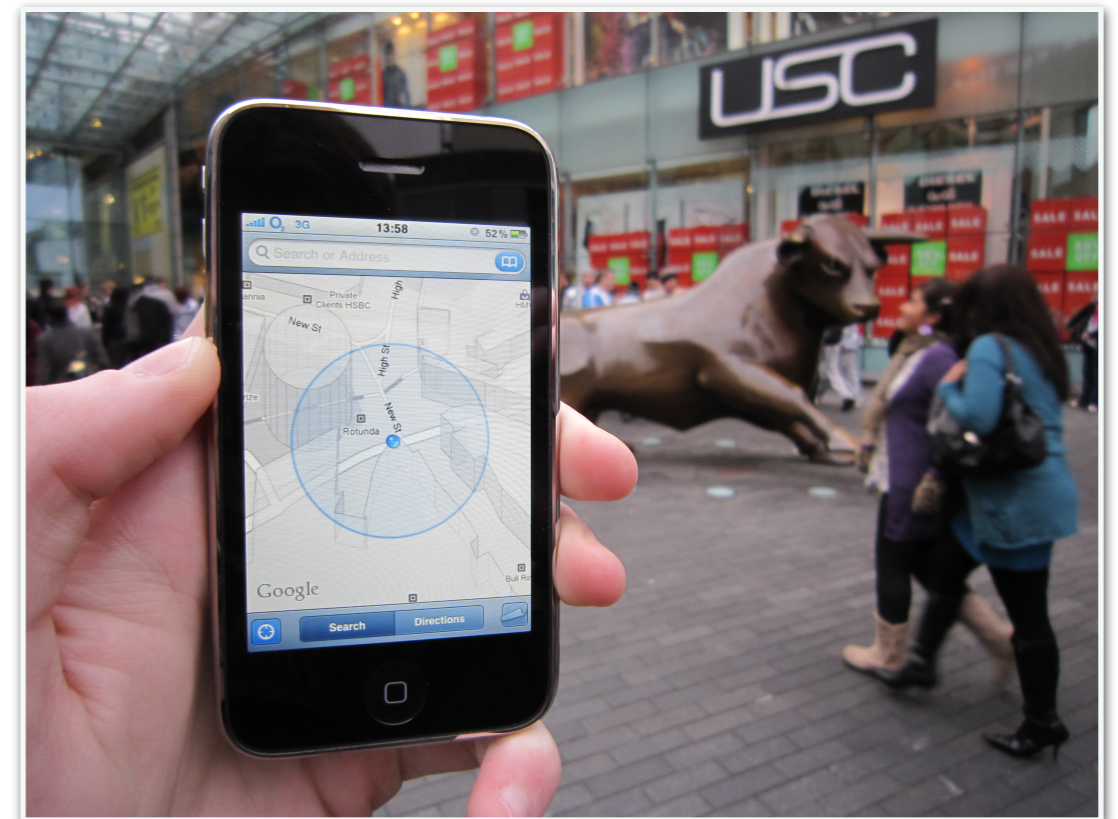
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CONNECTING INFORMATION AND GEOGRAPHIC SPACE

We are at the intersection today of where information and geographic space can be connected to a concept called place-based knowledge (Fisher 2012).

Important Statistics:

- 9 in 10 smartphone users get directions, recommendations and information related to their location (Anderson, 2016).
- 89% of U.S. adults are mobile news consumers (Knight Foundation Report, 2016).
- Nearly 80% of all social media time is spent on mobile (ComScore Report, 2016)



PLACE-BASED KNOWLEDGE AND SPATIAL PHENOMENA

Fisher states that place-based knowledge can entail the use of Geographical Information Systems:

“to embed all the knowledge relevant to a place in the **myriad layers of information** about it. And as we scroll over a place, we can select the **pertinent layers** and begin to see the **relationships among disciplines and the connections among data**” (2012, 6).

- **Arranging knowledge today through spatial phenomena**
- Spatial phenomena goes deeper than just a street address or block - the larger meaning of the spaces and places around us that hold significant meaning.
- **Spatiality and place-based knowledge: new construction of meaning in the community – through spatial journalism (Schmitz Weiss, 2014)**

Spatial journalism (Schmitz Weiss, 2014) is an emergent kind of journalism that incorporates a place, space, and/or location (physical, augmented and virtual) into the process and practice of journalism.



FOUR RESEARCH DOMAINS

Journalism studies



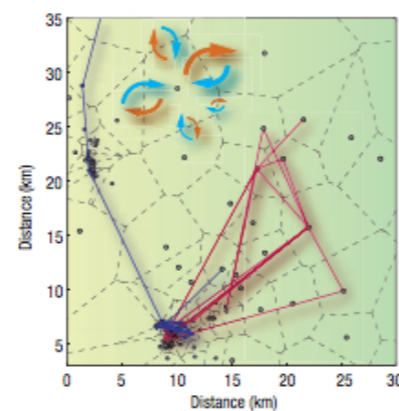
Spaces/places have greater meaning by how the journalist maps the community – news construction/production

Locative media



Locative media storytelling in different media forms (e.g. art, video, audio, etc.) tied to physical and virtual space

New logic of understanding location within the network (nodes and hubs tied to their spatial organization)



Mobile technology



location-based media: virtual & real - reflect current communication phenomena

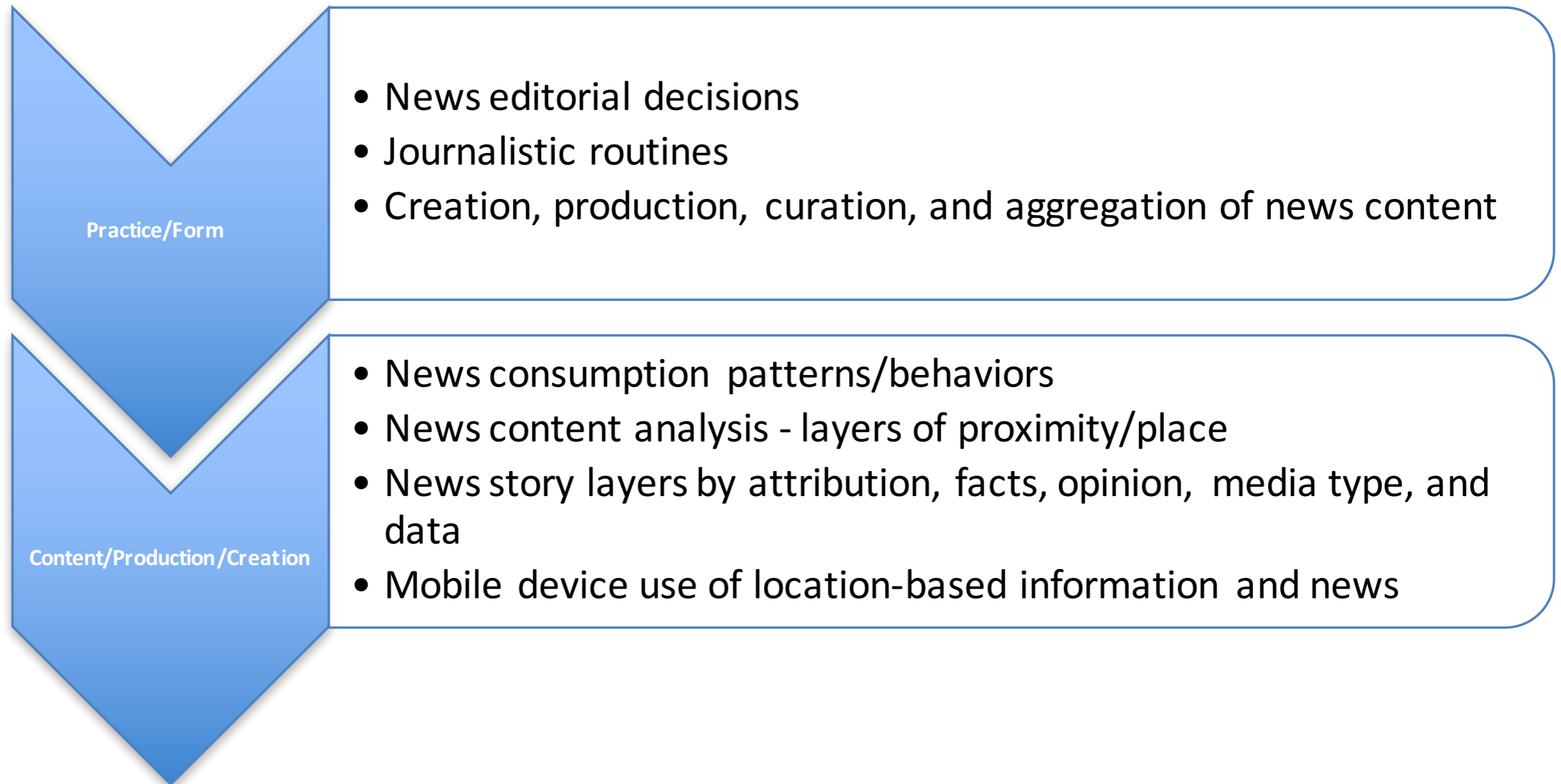
SPATIAL JOURNALISM COMPONENTS

Spatial journalism requires the following components:

Information must be **communicated across one or several channels** (e.g. digital, mobile, etc.) to a group or public;

- Information must be connected to its social meaning via a place, space and/or location (physical, augmented, virtual); and
- Information must be considered **a form of journalism** (e.g. text articles, websites, videos, graphics, multimedia pieces, blog posts, broadcasts/programs, print publications, tablet magazines, etc.).

Layers of Inquiry in Spatial Journalism



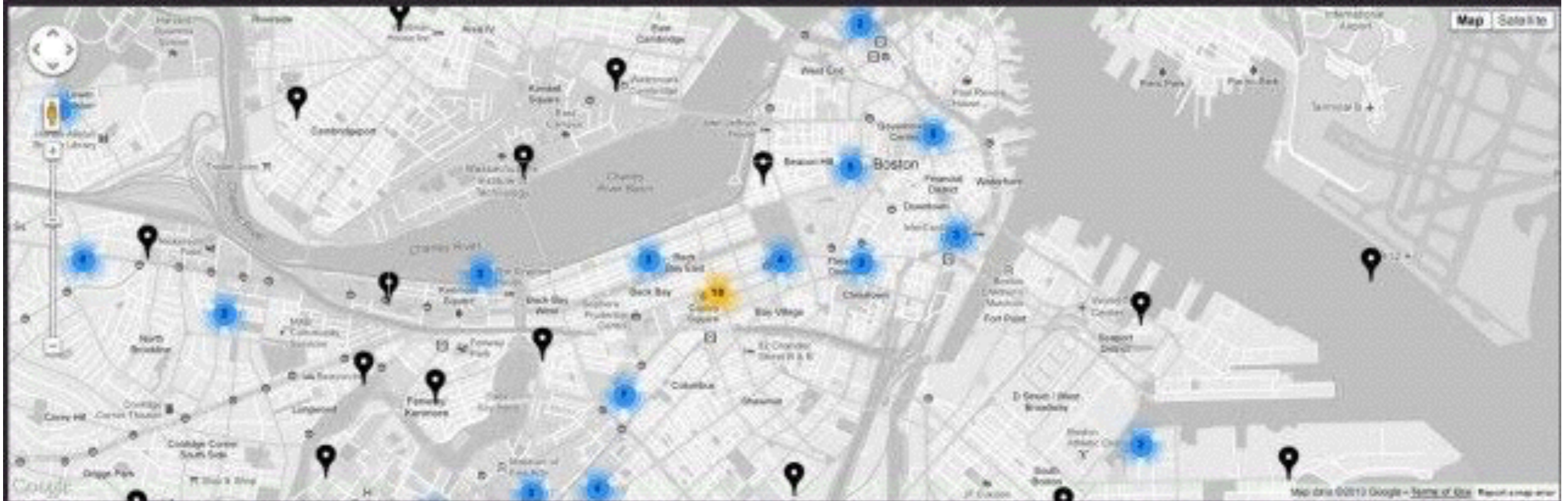
BOSTON MARATHON BOMBING

#BostonMarathon Tweets

On April 15th, 2013, between 4:06pm-7:04pm EST, the Starship collected 509,795 tweets with the #BostonMarathon hashtag. Below are tweets from Boston, tagged with a location, and sent during that time. Together, we have a voice.

Like 10 Tweet 1 Retweet 1 Reply 1

221 pins dropped (replay animation)

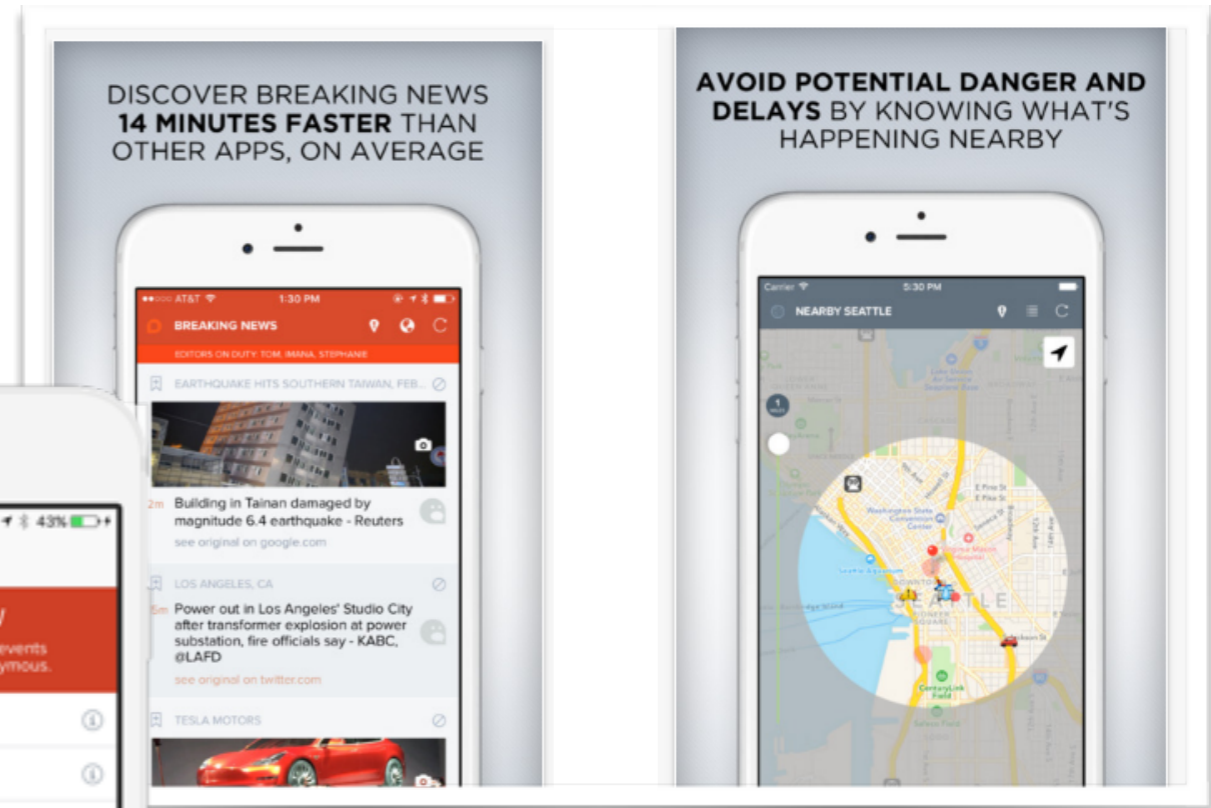
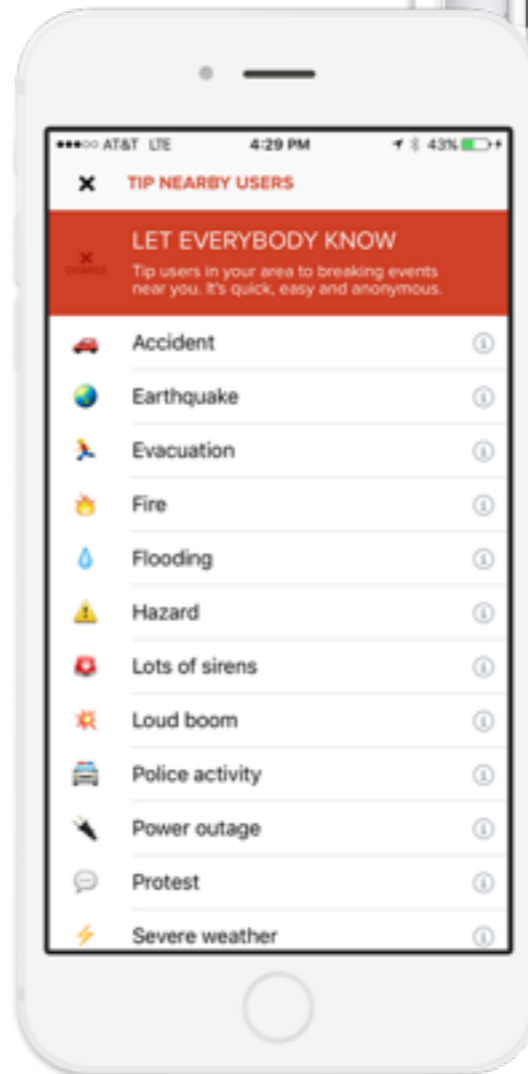
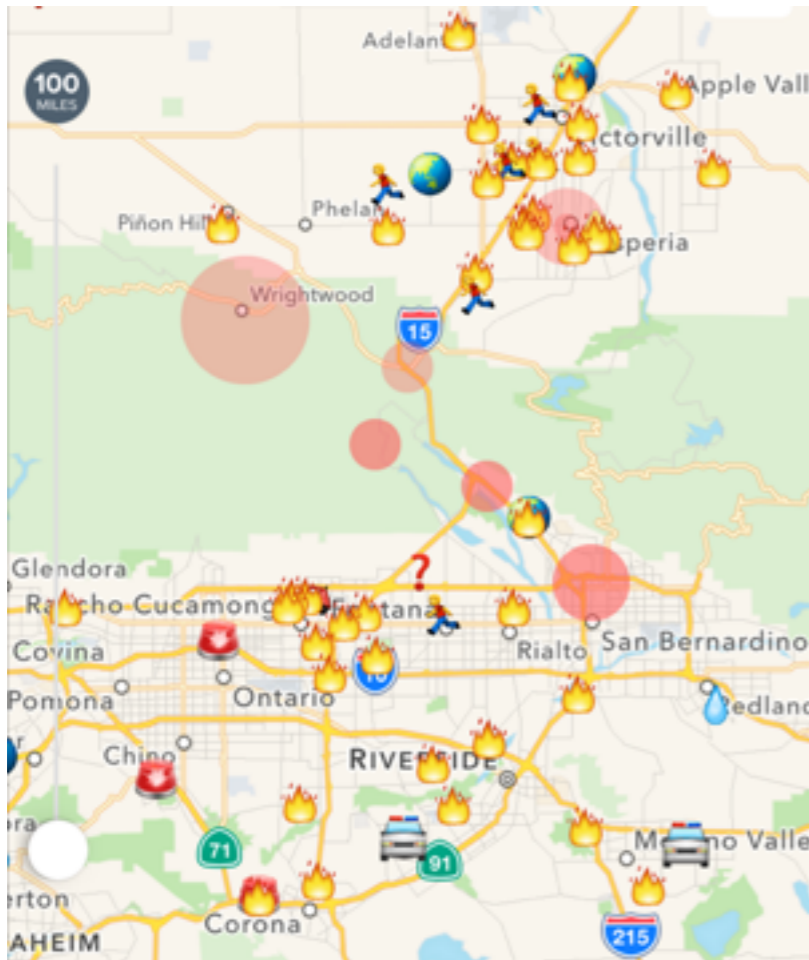


#BostonStrong

Image Source:

<http://mashable.com/2013/04/20/boston-marathon-twitter-map/#SqOuenLRQPq>

BREAKING NEWS





QUESTIONS? THANK YOU!

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