

Teaching Machines to Measure Economic Activities from Satellite Images: Challenges and Solutions

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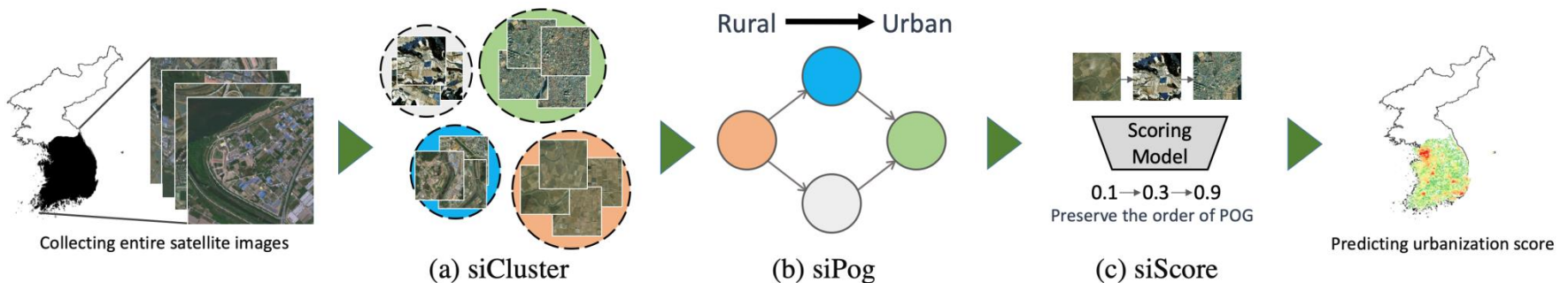
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Review

- **Measuring development** without ground-truth data
 - Rank *relative scores* of economic development
- **Highly relevant** for studying areas **without** ground-truth
 - North Korea, developing countries,...
- Significant **improvement** from existing methods
 - Such as nightlight intensity data
- Potentially **very useful** source of data in urban economics
 - Can answer various research questions that were impossible to study before

Review

- **1st stage** (siCluster)
 - **Collect** satellite images → **cluster** them using unsupervised learning
- **2nd stage** (siPog)
 - Define **order** of the clusters, capturing the level of development
- **3rd stage** (siScore)
 - Assign a differentiable **score**



Comments and Questions

1. Order of the approach

- 현 방법은 먼저 cluster 를 한 후에 rank와 score를 결정
- 초기에 cluster를 어떻게 설정하는지가 매우 중요할 것으로 보임.
- How to choose **the number of clusters**? (same score within cluster?)
- Are the results **stable** with different clusters? (e.g., K-means clustering)
- More fundamentally, **why** cluster first?

Comments and Questions

2. What aspects are NOT captured?

- Can capture **who** there are? (e.g., share of college-educated?)

3. Lagged effect?

- Model evaluation에서 "**시점**"도 고려해볼 필요
- Satellite image 가 **일정 시간 이후**의 economic activity 를 더 잘 capture 할 가능성

Comments and Questions

4. Ordinal/cardinal

- Can the assigned scores have **cardinal** meaning?
- Cluster1 is 5% more developed compared to cluster2 ?

5. Mainly used as a dependent variable?

- Sometime people may want to use it as **explanatory** variable in regressions?
- Important to think about **what economic** aspects these proxies capture

Comments and Questions

6. North Korea Example

- Event Study 를 적용함에 있어서 앞서 말한 **시점** 문제를 고민해 볼 필요
- Satellite image itself could be controlled by the dictatorship