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Oral Paper Abstracts (51 in a total)

Presenter	Oral Paper Title	Abstract
Alberts, Heike	Exploring Barn Quilts in Wisconsin	<p>A barn quilt is a large piece of wood (usually 8 feet by 8 feet) that is painted to look like a quilt block and hung on a barn or other building. Barn quilts were inspired both by quilting and by Pennsylvania Dutch hex signs. Even though barn quilts share some characteristics with these two art forms, I will show that they have developed into a new form of American folk art.</p> <p>Wisconsin is now home to several hundred colorful quilts, with over three hundred in Shawano County, “Wisconsin’s Barn Quilt Capital” alone. Based on a survey of barn quilt owners in Shawano County we investigate the reasons why people choose to hang barn quilts on their buildings, the meanings of the designs they chose, and whether they were inspired by quilting or earlier forms of barn decorations. We also explore differences in barn quilt designs among different counties in Wisconsin.</p>
Amune, Ofuge Blessing	Geography of Drug Dependency	<p>This study analyzes the spatial distribution of drug dependency in the state of Illinois, along with sociodemographic data such as illiteracy, poverty, unemployment, and race. The health data was collected from Illinois Department of Public Health in the form of daily discharge data from 2009-2011. The Census Bureau provided all the sociodemographic data. Using GIS to analyze the data, results indicates that men had a higher drug dependency than women. Older adults (ages 41-70) had a higher percentage of drug dependency. Lastly, areas around the Chicago axis dominated by minorities with high levels of poverty and unemployment had higher prevalence of drug dependence. The result of this study is in agreement with previous literature on the issues of drug dependence as it relates to the social demographics and can provide suggestions for health programs and government institutions to slow the use of drug dependencies for residents of Illinois.</p>

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Blinnikov, Mikhail	Green to Gray: Political Ecology Of Paving Over Parks in Moscow, Russia	<p>Moscow, Russia is the largest city in Europe with over 12.4 million residents. The remarkable fact is that it is also a biologically diverse ecosystem with a few dozen small to medium nature preserves (zakazniks), about 15 large nature parks and a variety of natural elements present even in the core of the central city. The recent landscaping “improvements” conducted wholesale by the Moscow government under Mayor S. Sobyenin led to a number of key changes in the green infrastructure, e.g., a lot more pavement, systematic grass mowing, widespread planting of exotics, loud events, more public and some private buildings, increased bicycle traffic, etc. While quantification of the impacts of the above on the biota is not easy, we offer some insights into the recent (last 5 years) changes with respect to birds, insects, and plants within a few green spaces inside the MKAD beltway . We then proceed to analyze these changes from the political ecology perspective of conservation and control thesis of Paul Robbins and actor-network theory by looking at what Moscow residents feel and how they interact with the now more controlled nature and how nonhuman actors interact with the residents. Paradoxically, some improvements may have actually increased contact opportunities for the residents with nature, while at the same time forcing the true nature to retreat away from the city and give way to lawns and other controlled substrates.</p>
Brown-Amilian, Stacey	An Oasis or a Mirage: Analyzing the impact of dollar stores in food deserts in the Metro East of St.Louis, MO-IL	<p>Accessibility to healthy food has been shown to improve overall health of residents as well as enhance neighborhood cohesion. However, there has been a proliferation of dollar stores in the last few years that have shown to “exacerbate economic and public health disparities.” This research analyzes the locations of dollar stores in two counties in the Metro East of the St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area. These two counties have a variety of incomes and are home to multiple food deserts. Results reveal that the majority of the dollar stores are locating in food deserts. This is the beginning of research into the impact of dollar stores on health and neighborhoods. Future research will evaluate food options as well as how prices differ of food stores throughout these two counties.</p>
Cardinal, Steven	Changes at Treeline within the San Juan Mountains	<p>As the climate of the San Juan Mountains (SJM) of Southwestern Colorado shifts towards weather patterns dominated by hotter drought and infrequent annual precipitation, the question arises: how has treeline, which is considered to be an effective proxy indicator for changes in climate, been affected? The use of repeat photography, the method of comparing photographs of a specific place from different dates, has been frequently utilized in studies documenting environmental changes. Between July 22nd – August 7th, 2019, the author undertook field research within the SJM in order to retake photographs that had previously been taken at five specific areas during the summer of 2002 in order to document what environmental changes had occurred during the 17-year time period. This paper will present the initial analysis of the images, from which signs of change were visible. Tree mortality due to spruce beetle infestation was the most documented sign of change, while other areas exhibited densification of particular tree species and further seedling establishment. Overall, the study sheds light on how hotter drought has impacted areas at treeline within the SJM, both negatively and positively.</p>

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Carson, Maggie	The War on Wallmapu	This study examines the role of Chile’s anti-terrorism law in protecting capital in the context of the global War on Terror. I relate the history of displacement and oppression of the Mapuche indigenous group to colonization and the rise of neoliberalism in the 1970's to form what is today praised as the most successful South American economy. Using Naomi Klein’s analysis of the post-9/11 policy implemented by George Bush, my research connects the enforcement of anti-terrorism laws with the expenditure of public money to protect private extractivist corporations in former Mapuche territory. Specifically, I examine the application of the Pinochet-era law in the Luschingier-Mackay case and document the financial relationship that conservative politicians have with the displacing lumber industries. This leads me to conclude that the continued use of the Pinochet-era anti-terrorist law in Chile and the ongoing state-sponsored violence of the War on Terror as a whole are neoliberal means of prioritizing capital over human life.
Cervantes de Blois, Chelsea Lissette	Visually Linking Azerbaijan’s Social Inequality & Environmental Vulnerability	Previous literature linking industrial hazards and environmental changes to social inequality and population redistribution has generally focused on developed countries. Moreover, there is scant research on this intersection in the post-Soviet nations. We pair toxic hotspot data from the Toxic Site Identification Program and Azerbaijan’s national census data to examine which regions have population movement in response to the community’s vulnerability to environmental shifts and socio-economic determinants. The mapped results paired with the in-country interviews confirm there is internal population movement associated with social inequality and environmental changes. The maps show population movement from the industrial toxic hot spots and high rates of infant mortality and unemployment. Our study contributes to research linking environmental changes, industrial hazards, population redistribution, and population health in understudied nations such as former soviet states and developing regions to inform policies addressing environmental vulnerability and social inequality.
Cervantes de Blois, Chelsea Lissette	Where are “Human Rights” Positioned within the Environment? A Closer Look at the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Linking international human rights and environmental law is crucial when trying to improve the livelihoods of communities that are threatened by drought, land degradation, and desertification (DLDD). The Human Rights and Desertification report proposed the development of a policy framework that supports the creation of enabling environments, to promote practices that both combats desertification and mitigates the effects of drought. Although the report lists several recommendations, their suggestions are ambiguously applied. Thus, this paper encourages the Human Rights and Desertification report to adopt and to incorporate a risk governance framework (Kasperson 2017). Through the lens of risk governance, specifically the cultural tools to learn about risk governance by Tuler, Dow and Webler (2017), the gap between human rights and environmental legislative systems can effectively implement policies aimed at protecting both the community and the environment from DLDD.

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Chen, Zhuo	Airport Surrounding Area Development in China	Airports, besides being major transportation hubs, have become new growth foci in modern cities, especially in developing countries like China where urbanization is happening in a fast speed. Meanwhile, urban governance nowadays is taking a more outward-orientated stance to foster and encourage growth. Consequently, this effort is often seen at the urbanization frontier around airports. The aims of this project are to 1) depict the airport-surrounding area development (ASAD) reality in China, 2) discover the urban form on near by localities, 3) explain the roles of government and enterprises in ASAD, and 4) identify some business opportunities in this development.
Choi, Jongnam	Fast-Changing Cultural and Ethnic Diversity in Korea driven by Globalization	Korea has seen a significant increase in the number of incoming foreigners. Many foreign workers have also been admitted to Korea in order to resolve the labor shortage problem. The number of immigrants through international marriages has greatly increased. In recent years, more foreigners are coming to Korea for international businesses than ever. Many foreigners have stayed in Korea to understand Korea and South Korean culture, K-culture. A large number of students from neighboring Asian countries came to Korea in order to obtain higher education. This study demonstrates how these types of immigration and migration have affected the cultural and ethnic diversities of South Korea over the last two decades through the changes in foreign residents, marriage immigrants, and multi-cultural families using the contents in The National Atlas of Korea.
Choi, Woonsup	Baseflow Trends in Wisconsin Explained by Aquifer Types	Baseflow sustains streamflow during dry times but can be affected by a range of natural factors and human activities. In the state of Wisconsin, the use of high-capacity irrigation wells dramatically increased during the last several decades and is believed to have affected baseflow. However, their impacts on baseflow are complicated by aquifer types from which irrigation water is extracted and changes in groundwater divides. In this study, we aimed to examine how baseflow trends are related to the withdrawal rates of high-capacity wells and aquifer types, and the extent to which the variability of groundwater divides influences baseflow. First, we collected high-capacity well withdrawal rates for the period 2011-2017 for 31 basins (18 basins with a confined aquifer and 13 basins with an unconfined aquifer) in Wisconsin that have long-term streamflow data. Baseflow was separated from the streamflow data using a recession-curve displacement technique. Groundwater divides were determined using an interpolated groundwater elevation data, and a GIS layer delineated from the Groundwater Atlas of the United States was used to group the well data into two separate groups by aquifer type. We then conducted panel data regression analyses to predict the variability of baseflow for the selected basins. The results indicate that high-capacity wells in confined and unconfined aquifers have distinctively different impacts on baseflow. The effect of groundwater divides was not as strong as expected. This study is expected to help water resource managers or decision makers make preliminary decisions on additional well permits.

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Cidell, Julie	"Taste the Experience": Representing Place in U.S. Quilts	This paper builds on previous work on representations of place in U.S. quilts via the Row by Row Experience. Quilt shops from across North America and Europe design their own small quilt patterns based on a common theme, which in 2019 was "Taste the Experience." Most shops interpreted this theme in terms of food, which can be a strong element of landscapes of cultural geography. This study analyzes the extent to which different geographic scales and subjects were used in portraying place in quilt patterns intended to be collected and exchanged with quilters from around the country and even the world. While considerable variation was found across the country, natural landscapes and regional specialties were most often used to portray place through quilt patterns.
Clancy, Erin	From Surveilling to Witnessing: making space for bodily restoration in eating disorder care and recovery in the home	This paper addresses the issue of care relations in familial, non-institutional spaces for those in eating disorder (ED) recovery. While family care is often understood as an ideal form of care, for ED subjects the home is often a site of trauma and/or unhealthy relations that produced and sustain their EDs. Even in more functional home-spaces, parents and other loved ones often replicate institutional practices of management and surveillance of the ED subject. While necessary for a short time, these practices reduce the subject to her body/symptoms and negate the possibility for long-term, holistic bodily restoration. Further, since anorexia and other EDs arise out of a need to develop a sense of autonomy and security of bodily boundaries, the management and surveillance of the ED subject's body can actually intensify her behaviors. Building off of participation in weekly and bi-monthly informal support groups and 22 semi-structured interviews with ED subjects conducted in the summer of 2018, this paper addresses the gap between the treatment of ED bodies and care for ED subjects. It suggests ways in which concerned loved ones can move away from surveilling the former and towards a reflexive, ethical witnessing of the latter. In doing so, loved ones and those in recovery can create a caring space for a more holistic, sustainable restoration of the ED subject, her relations and environment.
Cortina Aguilera, Yared	Terracing for Soil Restoration and Drought Adaptation in the Mapimí Biosphere Reserve, Mexico	Adaptation to climate variability is a topic of global interest. Protected areas promote management actions that, among other things, seek to improve adaptation among inhabitants. In the Mapimí Biosphere Reserve, in north-central of Mexico, extensive cattle ranching is the main activity. This is affected by drought events, and impacts soils by overgrazing. Therefore, the National Commission on Natural Protected Areas (CONANP) is promoting terracing in response to soil degradation and drought. The main objective of this work is to analyze the terraces in the Mapimí Biosphere Reserve as a strategy of soil restoration and drought adaptation. 20 interviews were conducted to document how this strategy is perceived. 2 of the interviewees work with NGOs, and 4 others with CONANP. The ranchers relate drought events especially to the death of their livestock. They point out that the rainy season is delayed, and that the pattern has changed. Specifically, they are intense, of short duration and distributed heterogeneously in the landscape of the reserve. Drought has an impact on social dynamics; ranchers adapt their daily lives according to the needs of livestock, specifically, to carry water and food. In addition, they perceive that the degradation of the soil in the reserve intensifies in the dry season, and that it promotes the establishment of invasive plants. Ranchers consider that terracing is an efficient but insufficient technique to counteract the effects of drought on livestock. Nevertheless, it represents a link between the use and conservation of biodiversity and an effort to adapt to drought in the context of a fragile landscape.

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Csoba DeHass, Medeia	Ethical Considerations in 3D Preservation of Arctic Indigenous Heritage	<p>Using 3D technology to document and preserve Arctic Indigenous material heritage has become a standard practice in archaeology. The advantages digital 3D models offer such as visualization, large-scale data analysis, cultural contextualization, and making collections accessible to descendant and origin communities also makes 3D modelling appealing to museum professionals engaged in preservation and education/outreach programming. While data democratization has become a building block in the discourse on sharing research data and outcomes, it can pose problems of misuse, unauthorized access, and culturally inappropriate representation of Arctic Indigenous heritage. This paper will discuss challenges when working with Arctic Indigenous ancestral heritage in a digital environment as well as address ethical issues that stem from the use of 3D technologies to preserve Arctic Indigenous ancestral heritage. Situating 3D preservation in a data sovereignty framework, the paper will address questions of community access to museum collections, place-based initiatives to assist local heritage preservation programs, and decolonizing extractive collection practices.</p>
Degai, Tatiana	Following the Trails of Salmon: Salmon Conservation, Indigenous Education, and Knowledge Co-production in Kamchatka	<p>Kamchatka peninsula on the North Pacific coast of Russia is home to 12 species of salmonid fish including six species of Pacific wild salmon. It is the last global reserve of the gene pool and natural reproduction of wild salmon. Determining the economic, spiritual and cultural domains of local life it is the core of sustainability in this region. Among the threats to salmon populations are: the impact of fishing industries, mistakes and mismanagement of fisheries and fishing policies; poaching; degradation of coastal, freshwater, and marine habitats; oil and gas production on the Kamchatka shelf and on land and construction of related infrastructure such as oil and gas pipelines; mining industry; human economic activity that violates the natural hydrological and biological conditions of spawning rivers such as deforestation and road construction.</p> <p>This paper will reflect on how indigenous communities in Kamchatka – Koryak, Itelmen, Even, Aleut, Ainu, Alyutor, and Chukchi -- respond to the challenges that salmon faces in the XXI century. It will provide an insight into community run educational projects that were initiated by a local indigenous NGO and then supported by teachers in cooperation with scientist in different remote villages of Kamchatka to raise awareness about the place salmon plays in indigenous cultures. The overall goal of those programs was to introduce to sustainable visions on the salmon harvesting and consumption, and to highlight the use of indigenous knowledge in salmon management through creative ethno-ecological contests, ethno-ecological youth camps and festivals, ethno-ecological publications for children and their parents.</p>

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Dressman, Alyson	Families, Neighborhood Change, and Children's Public Space in Cincinnati, Ohio	<p>The City of Cincinnati's Over-the-Rhine (OTR) neighborhood has been at the forefront of the gentrification trend citywide and regionally. A new and growing body of research suggests that a new class of gentrifiers might exist: families. The changing neighborhood of OTR has flipped negative stigmas and a history of disinvestment upside-down and, in this project, I use my personal experiences as a Cincinnati to suggest that new families are driving the demographic change. In this project, I use census data to analyze the changing economic and demographic landscape of the Over-the-Rhine neighborhood to explore the evidence of a new presence of families who have driven neighborhood change in the area over the last several years. I then examine the relationship this new class of gentrifiers has with the shaping of the city in the physical sense, with a focus on children's public playgrounds. By analyzing playground renovation data from the Cincinnati Recreation Commission, I discuss the growing partnerships between public and private interests in these spaces, and how the growing presence of families might impact them: Did family gentrifiers come first, creating a demand for playground renovations and constructions? Or, are the city and private developers intentionally planning children's spaces to attract families to this area of the city?</p>
Erol, Onursal	In-Transit: Women's Publics and Urban Transportation in Ottoman Istanbul	<p>This paper problematizes some of the blind spots that exist between feminist and postcolonial critiques of the Habermasian public formation framework through an account of women's claims to urban public space in Ottoman Istanbul. I argue that the eighteenth and nineteenth-century evolution of urban public transportation from horse carriages to trams and steamer boats in Istanbul became a significant site for women to fashion increasingly visible counterpublics, progressively subvert the urban spatial order, and broaden access to the larger public. To make this point, I present archival evidence from 1716-1924 focused on women's historical transgressive practices in modes of urban transportation in Istanbul. These materials consist of letters, diaries, and travelogues on Ottoman Istanbul, authored exclusively by women. What emerges from these materials suggests an opportunity to simultaneously establish the role of women's publics as part of a mechanism of laying claim to urban space and the role of alternative non-Western public formations that venture beyond the foundational value attached to European reading publics.</p>
Golosov, Nikolay	Development of a Web-Based System for Dasymetric Mapping	<p>The existing literature broadly discussing the advantages of the dasymetric mapping method over other existing methods of cartographic visualization of population density, such as a choropleth map. Despite the wide popularity of the dasymetric mapping method, all currently known tools for dasymetric maps production are implemented as extensions for commercial desktop GIS or as standalone desktop applications, which limits their usability for novice users. In this paper, the practical aspects of developing a web application for creating and publishing dasymetric maps in a web environment will be discussed. The web application implements two-dimensional and three-dimensional methods of dasymetric mapping(K. Lwin, Y. Myrayama 2009). The server part of the application is developed in Python and Pandas, and the client part using HTML / Javascript using the Leaflet web-mapping API.</p>

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Heil, Melissa	Understanding Austerity Urbanism as Racial Capitalism	<p>Since the financial crisis, scholars throughout Europe and North America have turned their attention to the dominance of austerity policies and the ways in which they are transforming urban life, space, and politics. However, the scholarship of austerity urbanism in the United States has failed to explore the situatedness of post- financial crisis austerity in the context of the broader structure of racial capitalism. In this theoretical intervention into the literature, I argue that it is necessary to understand austerity in the United States as a product of racial capitalism and that the uneven geographies of American austerity cannot be understood without attention to processes of racializing space and people. To support this argument, I draw on fieldwork from Detroit and Flint, Michigan in the context of the Flint Water Crisis and the austerity-driven disconnections of household water in Detroit.</p>
Jin, Yiwei	A Spatial Regression Analysis of Population and Migration of the U.S. from 2013 to 2017	<p>Internal migration is a very dynamic spatial phenomenon and involves the problems of spatial correlation and heterogeneity. Meanwhile it interacts in two ways with the population sizes and changes of the origin and destination states. Thus, the similarity and difference between the distribution of migration and population show a complete picture of the spatial tendency of population growth. As migration reflects people’s preferences for economic and personal development opportunities, it shares some mutual factors which also influence the population sizes and changes. To identify these factors, the research could imply some policy choices. In order to address the problems of variable collinearity, spatial correlation and heterogeneity in building migration models, this research used stepwise regression and a Spatial Durbin Model.</p>
John, Gareth	Towards a Grounded Understanding of the 'Exclaviness' of the Northwest Angle	<p>The Northwest Angle and Islands (The Angle) in Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota, exists as an exclave on the US-Canada border. Accessible directly only via Lake of the Woods by water (or ice in winter) or via Canada by land, The Angle presents unique challenges and opportunities for residents (known as ‘Angleites’) and visitors who respectively derive their livelihood from and are attracted by the area’s remoteness and outstanding lake fishing. Drawing on theory on exclaves/enclaves in political geography, our paper examines the stubbornly indeterminate 'exclaviness' of The Angle via an exploration of the grounded day-to-day experiences of residents of and visitors to this curious section of the US-Canada border. In so doing, we argue that the 'nuisance' of the international land-and-water border, somewhat contradictorily also contributes to what makes The Angle such an attractive place to live, work and visit.</p>

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Johnston, Connie	Illinois' Role in U.S. Vegetarian History: A Story Map	This presentation is of a story map created by a team of (now former) DePaul undergraduates, a DePaul faculty member, and the president/founder of the National Vegetarian Museum (based in Chicago). The Museum was awarded a grant by Illinois Humanities to create a story map for their 2019 grant theme, "Forgotten Illinois". Many people are unaware that, despite Chicago's century-long history as the center of U.S. meat production, the region succeeded the east coast as the hub of movement vegetarianism from the late 19th into the 20th century. Our DePaul/Museum team sought to represent this more obscure aspect of Illinois' history through the story map format. We included significant events in the changing geography of movement vegetarianism, such as the holding of the Third International Vegetarian Congress at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and also several connections outside movement vegetarianism proper, for example, Illinois/prairie soil fertility (obviously important in growing plants) and Illinois Native American horticulture. This presentation will highlight elements of the story map, as well as discuss the process of working on such a project with an organization outside academia.
Kaemmerer, James	Using Map-based Questionnaires to Survey Pre-Migration Destination Preferences	Interview or text-based questions requiring a spoken or written/typed answer have traditionally been the data collection methods of choice for studying migration flows and intentions. Alternatively, map-based digital survey techniques offer an opportunity to incorporate more spatial—and tactile—elements to data collection methods. This paper presents the results of a map-based digital questionnaire given to international students in their final semester from three universities in Missouri in which students were asked to spatially indicate their post-graduation Optional Practical Training (OPT) employment location preferences. Background information, technical construction, and application ideas are also discussed.
Kauten, Rebecca	Mis-Matched Measurements of Chloride and Corrosiveness: A Midwestern Study on Freshwater Salinization	Chloride concentrations in local, urban streams generally persist at higher levels than what is typical of natural waters. Runoff from snow melt events can violate water quality standards, with chloride concentrations more closely resembling sea water than freshwater. Meanwhile, long-term trends measured at the statewide scale suggest levels are declining. More salt present year-round in streams influenced by surface water hydrology likely increases the potential for storm sewers, bridge decks and other urban infrastructure to corrode. This study localizes dimensions of freshwater salinization by assessing the relationship between chloride, copper and zinc, measures statewide trends for Iowa, and demonstrates a subsequent scale mismatch.
Kelly, John	"Maps and Society": An Unusual General Education Course at UW-La Crosse	Since 2004, the Department of Geography and Earth Science at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse has offered a General Education course "Maps and Society." The course was created by Gregory Chu, and has evolved in the hands of Ian Muehlenhaus, Gargi Chaudhuri, and John Kelly. One challenge has been to balance enduring cartographic themes with technological changes that have revolutionized how most people interact with (and, in effect, produce) maps. Other course topics include maps and human mind, and how every map (and mapmaker) has an "agenda." In an open exchange with attendees, pedagogical and other aspects of the course will be discussed.

Presenter	Oral Paper Title	Abstract
Khortseva, Natalia	Sustainability Policies in Municipal Development Programs of the Russian Arctic	<p>Urban sustainability in the Arctic region has its unique features because of harsh climate and environment. Many Arctic cities run special municipal programs that are aimed to achieve sustainability. Some studies analyzed these programs and their contribution to the sustainable development of Canadian and US cities. However, there is no study about municipal sustainable development programs in the Russian Arctic. The goal of this work is to study governmental policy towards sustainable development in major Russian arctic cities. There are two main objectives of the study: to review sustainable development programs in Murmansk and to compare them to Magadan. To achieve this goal, 14 municipal programs and 53 subprograms in Murmansk and 158 municipal programs in Magadan were studied. The study focused only on programs and subprograms, which were active in 2018. The results of the study reveal that sustainable development programs in Russian Arctic cities have many unique features that are not common in other countries. Municipal governments in both cities do not use the term ‘sustainable development’ and do not appear to refer to sustainable development goals. However, some of the reviewed programs may be considered as sustainable development programs implicitly. Programs are different in both cities but may be classified according to sustainability goals, they aim to achieve.</p>
Kim, Junghwan	How Neighborhood Effect Averaging May Affect Assessment of Individual Exposures to Air Pollution: A Study of Individual Ozone Exposures in Los Angeles	<p>This research aims to empirically examine the neighborhood effect averaging problem (NEAP) through an assessment of individual ozone exposures in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) by using an activity-travel diary dataset of 2,737 individuals and an hourly estimated ozone concentration level dataset. The NEAP is the serious methodological problem that, in studies of the neighborhood effect, ignoring people’s daily mobility may lead to erroneous exposure assessments because people’s daily mobility tends to attenuate their exposures experienced in their residential neighborhoods. Specifically, the NEAP suggests that mobility-based exposures of individuals tend to move towards the mean level of the participants or population when compared to residence-based individual exposures. The results illustrate that the NEAP exists when assessing individual exposures to ozone in the study area. A multiple linear regression analysis reveals that workers (compared to non-workers) and high-income people experience a higher degree of neighborhood effect averaging because they have a higher level of daily mobility. Moreover, the geo-visualization of the space-time paths of 71 individuals who live in the same residential neighborhood (Santa Clarita, California) corroborates our findings. The results have two important implications: First, the results imply that studies on neighborhood effects should consider human daily mobility in order to mitigate the NEAP. Second, the results imply that public health policy-makers not only should focus on people who live in disadvantaged neighborhoods but also should pay attention to the mobility-impaired social groups (e.g., the poor, the elderly, and disabled people).</p>

Presenter	Oral Paper Title	Abstract
Kou, Lirong	The Effects of Activity-related Contexts on Individual Sound Exposures: An Activity-based Approach to Soundscape Studies	Noise is an ever-growing problem in cities and negatively influence human health. Conventional noise mitigation approaches may not necessarily control noise pollution, since whether a sound is perceived as noise is largely influenced by its specific contexts. Based on an activity-centric framework, this study examines the effects of activity-related contexts on individuals' perceptions of sound as they undertake daily activities at different geographic location and time. These activity-related contexts include activity type, the presence of companions, activity location, and activity time. Data for the study were collected from 33 participants in Chicago (USA) using GPS-equipped mobile phones, portable sound sensors, and activity diaries. Multilevel logistic modeling was used to examine the relationships among objective measures of sound, subjective evaluations of sound, and activity-related contexts for each recorded activity of the participants. The results indicate that activity-related contexts significantly influence individuals' subjective evaluations of sound as they perform their daily activities. When activity-related contexts are taken into account, the actual sound levels individuals experienced when performing an activity is no longer significant in influencing their subjective perceptions of sound. These results support the notion that sound is not only a physical feature but also a socio-psychological construct. It is curial to adopt a human-centric and context-aware approach in urban planning through understanding the circumstances in which a sound is perceived as noise by different urban residents as their daily activities unfold at specific geographic location and time. Such an approach would help improve sound-related urban environments and facilitate the creation of livable and healthy cities.
Krasnoshtanova, Natalia	The Impact of Oil And Gas Extraction on Hunting Activities in Siberia: Individual Perceptions, Local Negotiations, and Regional Outcomes	The active development of the oil and gas extraction industry involves more and more remote territories and settlements of Siberia where indigenous people are engaged in traditional activities. Hunting is one of the areas where the impact of the oil and gas extraction on traditional activities is the most evident. It is the essential source of income for many indigenous peoples and old-settlers living in remote Siberian communities. The impact of oil and gas extraction on hunting activities is found at all stages of industrial development: geological oil and gas exploration with the creation of "profiles" (geophysical line clearings), infrastructure facilities making, preparation of fields, and their operation. In spatial terms, it leads to concomitant creation of a network of informal roads ("profiles", technological roads, and driveways) that cross hunting paths, and affect the overall results of hunting activities. We examine this impact at several levels (individual, local, regional), and seek to answer the questions as follows: What are the mechanisms of relations between hunters and industrial companies? What is the legal framework for this relationship? Does this vital activity of indigenous people is taken into account in benefit sharing and how it does? To answer these questions, the study uses an example of the remote Russian-Evenki settlement of Tokma, located in the region of the active development of oil and gas extractive activities in Eastern Siberia.

Presenter	Oral Paper Title	Abstract
Kuklina, Vera	Informal Roads as Agents Of Relinking the Arctic with Other Remote Communities: Case-Studies from Siberia	Arctic remains a territory, characterized by proliferation of small, frequently chaotic, temporal or even seasonal ice/winter roads and water routes and uncharted roads. Some of these roads can progress into major transportation corridors maintained by companies and/or local, regional or federal governments. In addition, the large number of roads, while considered to be officially abandoned, are continued to be used. The article offers to consider such informal roads as important agents linking communities in the Arctic with other remote communities, particularly in the Global South and in the post-socialist countries, where the studies of informality dominate. While informality has been general topic for research by economists and political scientists, and lately – by anthropologists, it remains marginal for the studies of land use and infrastructure. As such, discussions over informality in general and informal roads, afford to shed the light on the issues of neglected urbanism, subsistence activities, precarious employment, power relations, to name a few. The research is based on analysis of literature on informality and infrastructure and field studies in the Siberian communities located beyond the official boundaries of the Arctic. As such, they lack the latter’s benefits while experience similar negative impacts of expansion of extractive industries, harsh climate conditions, sporadic infrastructural development and underrepresentation of indigenous people in decision making.
Larsen, Soren	Gift of Art/Power of Place: Boundary Work for Indigenous Coexistence	Art, and the gifting of art, is an important kind of “boundary-work” in Indigenous research through which participants renegotiate the invidious ontological segregations that colonize our world. I reflect on a children’s book project I am working on with the Cheslatta Carrier Nation in British Columbia that involves two art undergraduate students from the University of Missouri (MU). Chief and Council invited the three of us to attend the summer 2018 Cheslatta Camp Out, where the entire community gathers at Cheslatta Lake for one week to celebrate their ancestral relationship to the land. During the Camp Out, the MU students produced plein air watercolors, portrait and landscape illustrations, and digital photographs, while offering basic instruction in art techniques. The process of doing art together, in place, facilitated affective bonds that temporarily challenged colonial attitudes while creating opportunities for Elders and knowledge holders to teach the students what they needed to know for the children’s book. The students gave their portraits, photographs, and illustrations as gifts that not only keep them in the minds of the people, but also imply their return to Cheslatta at some point in the future. This implied return to Cheslatta underscores how, in Indigenous methodologies, boundary-work is grounded in the agency of place, that is, the field of relationships that sustain us physically, mentally, and spiritually. Whereas boundary-work can just as easily refer to processes that create divisions, the agency of place engenders boundary-work that is transitional to more responsible forms of coexistence.

Presenter	Oral Paper Title	Abstract
Lee, Paul	Hmong Access to Mental Health Facilities: Variation in Time and Space	<p>Members of Hmong American communities tend to avoid the topic of mental and emotional health, likely in part to avoid re-experiencing the trauma of forced relocations. As any immigrant community and its native-born-US cultural milieu adjust to each other, mental health access might be expected to improve. The cases where it does not may offer insight into unexpected challenges to mental health access, including factors of local and regional geography.</p> <p>Based prior knowledge, I hypothesized a discernible link (not necessarily a statistically significant correlation) between mental health access and age of a community. I am documenting and mapping Hmong access to mental health facilities in the counties of La Crosse, Marathon, Sheboygan, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Census is being used to identify the historic arrival of Hmong people. Key informants at mental health facilities, and in Hmong community groups, are being surveyed through questionnaires, followed by semi-structured interviews. Questions explored the approximate rate of use, geographic reach among each Hmong community, and the existence and effectiveness of Hmong-friendly practices (e.g., translators and signs).</p>
Liu, Dong	The Impact of Transit Fare on Spatial Mismatch for Low-Income Transit-Dependent Workers A Study of the Chicago Metropolitan Area	<p>The few spatial mismatch studies that have examined spatial mismatch based on transit-accessible jobs only considered travel time when determining transit-accessible jobs. However, transit fare is also an important factor in determining transit-accessible jobs and needs to be considered, because socially disadvantaged people including low-income transit-dependent workers could be discouraged from using transit services for commuting due to high fare. This study seeks to improve the assessment of spatial mismatch by taking transit fare into account. Based on a study of the Chicago Metropolitan Area, we first determine the number and distribution of transit-dependent workers in each census tracts in the study area. Then we measure the number of transit-accessible jobs in each census tract by taking into account both transit fare and transit time. Finally, we evaluate the level of spatial mismatch experienced by the low-income transit-dependent workers and compared it with that of all transit-dependent workers. The results showed that spatial mismatch measures that do not consider transit fare underestimate the level of spatial mismatch. Besides, our study also found that, when transit fare is not considered, low-income transit-dependent workers experience less spatial mismatch when compared to all transit-dependent workers. However, when transit fare is taken into account, low-income transit-dependent workers suffer much more from spatial mismatch when compared to all transit-dependent workers. For policymakers to be fully informed about the effect of spatial mismatch on transit-dependent workers, it is thus important for future studies to take transit fare into account.</p>

Presenter	Oral Paper Title	Abstract
Lloyd, Meg	The National Public Housing Museum: The Power of Place	This study explored the Chicago-based, National Public Housing Museum and its Power of Place Campaign. Launched in 2017, the Power of Place Campaign is a fundraising mission to transform the last of the Jane Addams public housing units into an interactive museum, including the restoration of three apartments representing three real families who lived there—one Jewish, Black, and Italian. My research delves into the significance of ‘place’ in regards to history and representation, while discussing the importance of the NPHM’s decision to build their institution in this location; more specifically, the ways this decision helps defy the popular narrative around public housing historically and now.
Millsaps, Lisa	Service-learning and Geospatial Skills: What do the Participants Think?	This project focuses on the perspectives and perceptions of the people who take part in geospatial skill focused service-learning experiences, specifically the students and the collaborative partner. Data was gathered as part of the Spring 2019 course, GEOG 1310: Digital Earth, a newly transformed service-learning course. A collaborative partnership has been formed with the Cedar Falls Historical Society for this course. The revision of this course is part of the service-learning initiative at UNI and the research will contribute to need in the literature to target the participants, over the service-learning process, which has been established. To do so, this work categorically examines the use of GIS as a geospatial skill, the professional working relationship developed between students and the collaborative partner, and overall perceptions of the participants. Qualitative and quantitative data are used in the form of surveys, interviews, and classroom artifacts. Results suggest ways to revise the course, enhance the role of student learning, and strengthen the relationship with the collaborative partner.
Miner, Katelyn	Analyzing Perceptions of Citizen Science through International Learning Experiences	This project engages undergraduate students in a water quality citizen science study during an international learning experience in Costa Rica. Focusing on the students’ perceptions, this is a mixed methods study using surveys, a focus group, and water quality testing for analysis. The issue being addressed is understanding what participants in a citizen science study feel they gain in awareness and knowledge growth as well as their motivations and perceived benefits behind participating. Presently, limited studies exist on the perceptions of citizen science from participants in the citizen science literature. Engaging a specific audience, like undergraduate students, in citizen science in an international learning experience can provide insight on how citizen in foreign places affects participants’ perspectives of the citizen science process before and after participating. Implementing water quality citizen science within these international learning experiences will also give the students a unique encounter that could lead to greater impacts on their understanding and knowledge of water quality issues. This implementation is important to understand the role that citizen science plays on increased public awareness and engagement in the sciences. The participants’ responses to the surveys and focus group questions will guide the understanding of whether or not international learning experiences play a significant role in student learning and will also guide the understanding of the sole purpose and motivations behind participating in citizen science.

Presenter	Oral Paper Title	Abstract
Monakhova, Maria	Connecting Global Sustainable Development Approaches to the Remote Arctic Communities by Using Festivals as a Sustainable Development Tool (Case Study of Teriberka, Russia)	<p>Sustainable development refers to changes brought both locally and globally, creating a better world for individuals and future generations. Sustainable development in the Arctic shares the same approach, yet the smallness and remoteness of the Arctic localities often present a challenge to its implementation (Larsen & Huskey, 2015). I believe that the remarkable beauty, culture, history, and geography of these regions may generate positive returns for sustainable development through the organization of festivals.</p> <p>This paper examines an annual festival Teriberka (former name "The New Life" festival) taking place in a small same-name town in the Kola Peninsula in Russia.</p>
Moore, Andrea	Reviewing Geography's Place in Ecosystems Services Research	<p>Geography is fundamental to ecosystems services research as ecosystems services are inherently location dependent. Aspects such as scale, regional context, connections, spillovers, and valuation necessitate the inclusion of spatial analysis methods. A review of ecosystems services literature from geography, ecology, and conservation science provides context of how geography is incorporated and conceptualized in research questions within those fields. This allows opportunity to identify and examine how geography impacts ecosystems services as well as deficiencies that require further analysis. Conducting this review serves as initial exploration of geography's place in ecosystems services research. It is a foundational step in the development of dissertation research centered around the role and contributions of geography to future ecosystems services research.</p>
Myers, Josie	Thematic Representation in Minnesota's Official Highway Maps, 1936-2019	<p>Since the mid-1930s, highway maps distributed by the State of Minnesota have become more detailed and comprehensive while integrating themes reflecting aspects of the state's diverse economic activities. This study identifies the themes emphasized in Minnesota highway maps, how they have changed over the past century, and how technological advancements in map production have influenced the cartographic elements employed in their design. A manifest content analysis of imagery and text included in ten highway maps produced by the State of Minnesota between the years of 1936 and 2018 reveals several thematic paradigms in content: a focus on "Up North" tourism during the 1930s, a focus on patriotism and history in the 1940s and 1950s, a focus on wilderness-related tourism during the 1960s and into 1970s, when new interstate and highway systems were emphasized, and a shift in emphasis towards the state's urban cultural amenities from the late 1980s to the present. Recent scholarship in feminist cartography informed a critical latent analysis of the sampled maps highlighted an equitable inclusion of women but revealed problematic representations of Indigenous peoples. Considering the current print/digital navigation crossroads in society, we suggest that paper highway maps still meet the needs of their users, and in doing so, have the potential to be more inclusive in their design and thematic content.</p>

Presenter	Oral Paper Title	Abstract
Nixon, Becca	Value Tradeoffs in Adaptation Decision-Making along the Swat and Kabul Rivers of Pakistan	<p>Values are increasingly examined as a key component in climate change adaptation; they are understood to shape perceptions of climate change impacts, acceptable risk, and successful adaptation. It has also been acknowledged that value tradeoffs occur in adaptation decision-making; however, little empirical work has been done to examine how these tradeoffs are negotiated across temporal and spatial scales in which adaptation occurs. This paper addresses these gaps through an examination of tradeoffs in adaptation decision-making in northwestern Pakistan. By conducting and analyzing 25 semi-structured interviews with formal and informal community leaders, farmers, and fishers, we identified values involved explicitly and implicitly in adaptation decision-making at both household and community levels and examined households' and communities' willingness to tradeoff these values. We found that farmers and fishers adapted through environmental management, livelihood diversification, and communal pooling. In order to employ these adaptations, the values of finances, time, certainty, and tradition were commonly traded off, although ability and willingness to tradeoff these values varied across households and communities. We also found that tradeoffs across spatial and temporal scales can contribute to conflict and maladaptation. Overall, this paper illustrates that value tradeoffs are embedded within adaptation decision-making and shows that individuals' ability and willingness to tradeoff values impacts their adaptive capacity. Finally, this paper highlights the need to develop adaptation programs that align with values across temporal and spatial scales in order to minimize maladaptation and reduce conflicts at the community and broader scales.</p>
Petrov, Andrey	Ways of Life or Paths of Destruction? Unpacking An Arctic Social-Ecological System by Mapping Tundra Tracks in Teriberka, Russia	<p>Arctic social-ecological systems (SES) are complex and dynamic systems that are undergoing rapid social and environmental change. In some areas this change is especially dramatic having been compounded by multiple new pressures, such as tourism, industrial activity and climate change. The village of Teriberka, Russia, a coastal tundra community immortalized in the popular Russian movie "Leviathan," is one of such cases, where a recent onset of mass tourism and resource boom instigated a rapid SES transition. One of the most prevalent and long-lasting impacts of humans on tundra landscapes, including Teriberka, is off-road vehicular tracks, i.e. pathways of all-terrain vehicles (ATV), which often remain recognizable 40 years after creation. This study uses ATV tundra tracks as a tool to unpack important relationships and changes in the social-ecological system of Teriberka. To do that we consider tundra tracks as both social and biogeophysical phenomenon, exploring their dual nature as tundra surface disturbances and informal transportation infrastructure used by community members and outsiders.</p> <p>The main research question is how the creation and use of tundra tracks by the community, industry and tourists affect the vulnerability and resilience of the local SES. The interdisciplinary analysis involves, on one hand, multisensor remote sensing of tundra ecosystems to map and understand the impacts of tracks on vegetation, and on the other hand, interview-based examination of community land use practices, vulnerability and resilience to increasing tundra disturbances and potential depletion of subsistence resources. By engaging local stakeholders, the study also co-produces knowledge about adaptive capacities and adaptation strategies available to Teriberka residents to cope with current and pending changes.</p>

Presenter	Oral Paper Title	Abstract
Pierce, Christopher	Yemenis in Korea and Congolese in Mexico: Understanding Migration to Non-Traditional Destinations	The dramatic rise of international migration over the last several decades has resulted in a global crisis as wealthier and stable destination countries are increasingly hostile to migrants who are unable to prove the requisite persecution to claim asylum. Instead, they are ‘survival migrants’ (Betts 2013) fleeing from the chaos of ‘fragile’ states that fail to protect them from serious socio-economic deprivations and other threats that do not fit the 1951 refugee convention. As such, they are ineligible for legal protections, assistance and recognition afforded to refugees and asylum seekers. The closing of options for legal migration has dramatically restricted choices for migrants fleeing the political, or socio-economic violence in their home countries and has resulted in many migrants settling—temporarily or permanently—in non-traditional destinations. Through the cases of two migrant populations in alternative destinations: Congolese in Mexico and Yemenis in South Korea, this paper examines how ‘survival migrants’ choose these alternative destinations. Utilizing a human rights framework, this analysis will trace the policies that lead survival migrants to search for alternative destinations, as well as suggest future policies that would better serve and protect survival migrants.
Sjullie, Alexis	International Hydro-politics: Allocation of Water Resources in the World	The connection between human development and the crisis of degradation in global water resources is one of the key issues in current international studies. This research discusses such connections from five academic disciplines: history, geography, anthropology, economics, and politics. After the explanation on why these disciplines help provide a well-rounded understanding of the global hydro-crisis from history to present and why together they lead to significant insights of crisis-resolution for the goal of world peace, five cases are investigated in association with these five disciplines. These cases are Mexico, the Middle East, Nicaragua and Ethiopia, the Great Barrier Reef, and the role of international organizations. This presentation focuses on the how the history of water in the Middle East lends itself as one explanation to the current conflicts in the region. The conclusion of this paper will focus on how national policies and international organizations could promote international hydro-cooperation.
Tokosh, Joseph	What's Green and Orange and Still Rents Movies? Investigating the Closures of Family Video Stores	At it's peak, Family Video operated over 700 locations in 19 US States. With that total decreasing to nearly 500 stores, this study asks and answers the question; What factors are most associated with the stores the company has decided to close. Using a comprehensive data base of all former and current Family Video locations, a binary logistic regression tests multiple influential variables as to their contributory relationship toward whether a store closed or not. Large populations, and larger sized stores were significant influences and indicated that stores with larger surrounding populations and more square footage space were more likely to close. Another interesting finding is that stores in large shopping plazas were more likely to close compared to standalone stores. Vacant and partially vacant cotenants increased the likelihood of a store closure and food or retail cotenants lowered the likelihood of a store closure. Implications and future research routes are discussed

Presenter	Oral Paper Title	Abstract
Wambuu, Peterson	Socio-Economic Impacts of International Tourism on a Local Community: A Case Study of the Town of Malindi, Kilifi County Kenya	This research investigates the social and economic impacts of international tourism on a local coastal resort town of Malindi in Kenya. Data collection was conducted through qualitative methods and review of secondary data. An analysis of the findings reveals that international tourism has both negative and positive impacts on the economic and social livelihoods of the residents of the town and its adjacent townships through job creation, growth of businesses, infrastructural development, and social interaction of the locals and the tourists.
Weichelt, Ryan	The 2016 U.S. Presidential Election and Trump's Populist Rhetoric: Wisconsin's Electoral Geography as a Case Study	<p>The 2016 United States Presidential Election certainly will remain one of the most discussed and scrutinized elections in recent U.S. history. Through a somewhat convoluted use of Populist Rhetoric, and a rather weak challenger, Hillary Clinton, Donald Trump combined these two realities into victory. Though media outlets and political pundits have tended to describe Trump voters through a simple and myopic lens as blue-collar rural voters, the reality is history, culture, and geography provide a much stronger understanding of Trump's surprise victory.</p> <p>Perhaps better than any other state, Wisconsin provides an excellent spatial case study for understanding how Trump's Populist Rhetoric translated into victory. Trump's campaign rhetoric appealed to voters in key geographic areas across the state. Yet, these messages were not uniform across the map. This paper will concentrate on the state of Wisconsin to provide a better understanding of how Trump was able to use geography to pull off this surprising upset.</p>
Williams, Dajoin	Responses to a Proposed Casino Development in Vermilion County, Illinois	Danville is a city located in central Illinois Vermilion County that has experienced an economic transition in economy, demography, and identity in the past several decades. Danville is consistent with other manufacturing-based economies in the late twentieth century in the United States, and its loss weakened the residents' sense of civic pride. In 2019, the state of Illinois signed legislature that would expand casino gambling in six cities across the state, one of which would be Danville. A casino development in Danville is proposed to be completed in 2022 or 2023. As city officials attempt to reconstruct the city away from the decades-long image of lower-wage jobs, rising crime rates and incidents of substance abuse, as well as a decreasing non-white population and a lack of opportunities and activities within the city, Danville is currently at work to form a new identity in the presence of a casino. This presentation shows how the city arrived at approving a casino development given its history, geography, economy, and culture, and how residents have and do find themselves in a changing locale.

Presenter	Oral Paper Title	Abstract
Wilson, Cyril	A Framework for Conducting Socio-Geospatial Fieldwork in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Case for Projects Intersecting Land Use, Water Quality and Human Health	<p>Modifications to land use/land cover (LULC) affects fresh water resources at both surface and ground level with potential negative implications for human health. The health implication of impaired water is more severe in the most vulnerable areas of the developing world such as sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) where current and immediate past socioecological and economic conditions have not been favorable for water supply and quality. Evaluating the relationship between LULC change, water quality, and human health is fraught with data constraint especially in SSA. In these scenarios, fieldwork is required to obtain the necessary data to actualize such projects. This presentation outlines the fieldwork plans, sampling framework, and fieldwork activities undertaken in the Rokel-Seli River basin, Sierra Leone between late December 2018 and March 2019. The Rokel-Seli River is the longest and one of the most important rivers in the country supporting a major hydroelectric dam, a plethora of agricultural activities, gold, sand, and iron ore mining. Data collected include the following: water quality indicators, ground truthing data for satellite image processing, and social survey. Field experience from this project points to the importance of detailed planning prior to the execution of fieldwork and more importantly to the effectiveness of improvisation on the ground. This study demonstrates that it is possible to conduct water quality and health research in SSA despite data availability constraints and fieldwork challenges.</p>
Wilson, James	Determining Exposed and Vulnerable Populations to Riverine Inundation in Southeast Asia	<p>Increased flooding and inundation, in addition water control and inter-basin transfers is a growing concern in southeast Asia. Maps of riverine inundation and the potential sizes of exposed and vulnerable populations for the countries of Southeast Asia will be presented. The findings from this research can be important for raising public awareness, pedagogical purposes, and provide useful background for local/regional NGOs and advocacy groups exploring the potential positive and negative impacts of damming waterways and inter-basin transfers.</p> <p>The methodology for this work employs the QGIS, an Open Source GIS software that operates on different platforms and operating systems, and uses a range of Open Access data from several different sources worldwide including boundary files, world populations in rasters, flood plain rasters, land use/land cover rasters and 30m resolution DEMs. In addition to a presentation of the resulting maps and description of the process by which they were produced, I will discuss some of the issues and limitations involved in working with GIS in low resource/low capacity environments from experience gained in conducting workshops in Myanmar universities where this work was initiated and later built upon by students at NIU.</p>

Presenter	Oral Paper Title	Abstract
Xiao, Allen	The Congested, the Situated, and the Dialectic of Social Inequality: Making Sense of Urban (Im)mobilities in Lagos, Nigeria	<p>Lagos is often depicted as a city of immobility and inequality. Given the longstanding traffic congestion and prevailing social inequality in the city, the moments of aggressive cutting in on roads and getting by disputes over light collision accidents unfold a spontaneous unequal power relationship that is a contradiction of the existing social inequality structure. This moment could impose sense of frustration on the private car drivers who are assumed to have a higher social status while bringing delightfulness to minibus (danfo) drivers who probably have much lower income. Based on extensive ethnographic fieldwork in the commuting systems and in an ordinary urban neighborhood, this paper provides a nuanced analysis of the situational inequality—a concept modified from Collins’ (2000) theory of situational stratification. Further developing his scholarship, this paper suggests a dialectical perspective to understand the meaningfulness of micro experiences with regard to macro conditions. This emerging situational inequality provides lower-class people with affective elements which contribute to making sense of (im)mobilities, urban lifestyle, and conceptualization of Lagos. However, the effects of situational inequality are limited to the individual level, as it cannot largely affect the spatiality and temporality of traffic congestion, the socioeconomic class structure, and traffic governance. This dialectical situational inequality does not leave an illusion to ordinary Lagosians but reifies their individualistic philosophies of living in Lagos.</p>