Geographic Data Science - Lecture VIII

Grouping Data over Space

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Today

- The need to group data
- Geodemographic analysis
- Non-spatial clustering
- Regionalization
- Examples "in the wild"

The need to group data

Everything should be made as simple as possible, but not simpler
Albert Einstein

The need to group data

- The world (and its problems) are **complex** and **multidimensional**
- **Univariate** analysis involves focusing **only one** way of measure the world

The need to group data

- The world (and its problems) are **complex** and **multidimensional**
- **Univariate** analysis involves focusing **only one** way of measure the world
- Sometimes, world issues are best understood as

  multivariate:

  - Percentage of foreign-born Vs. *What is a neighborhood?*
  - Years of schooling Vs. *Human development*
  - Monthly income Vs. *Deprivation*

Grouping as *simplifying*

- Define a given number of categories based on **many characteristics** (multi-dimensional)
- Find the **category** where each observation *fits best*
- **Reduce complexity**, keep all the **relevant information**
- Produce easier-to-understand outputs
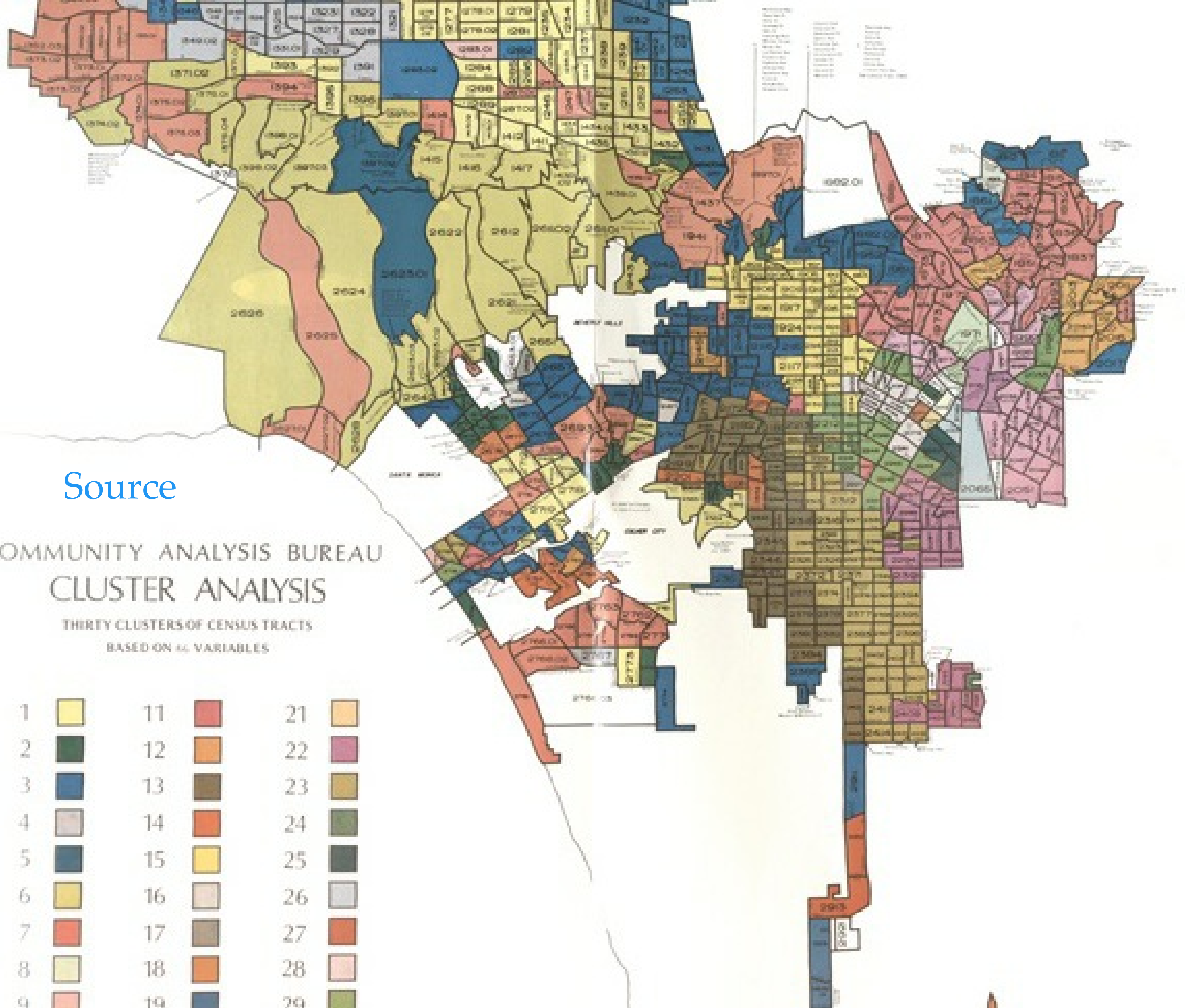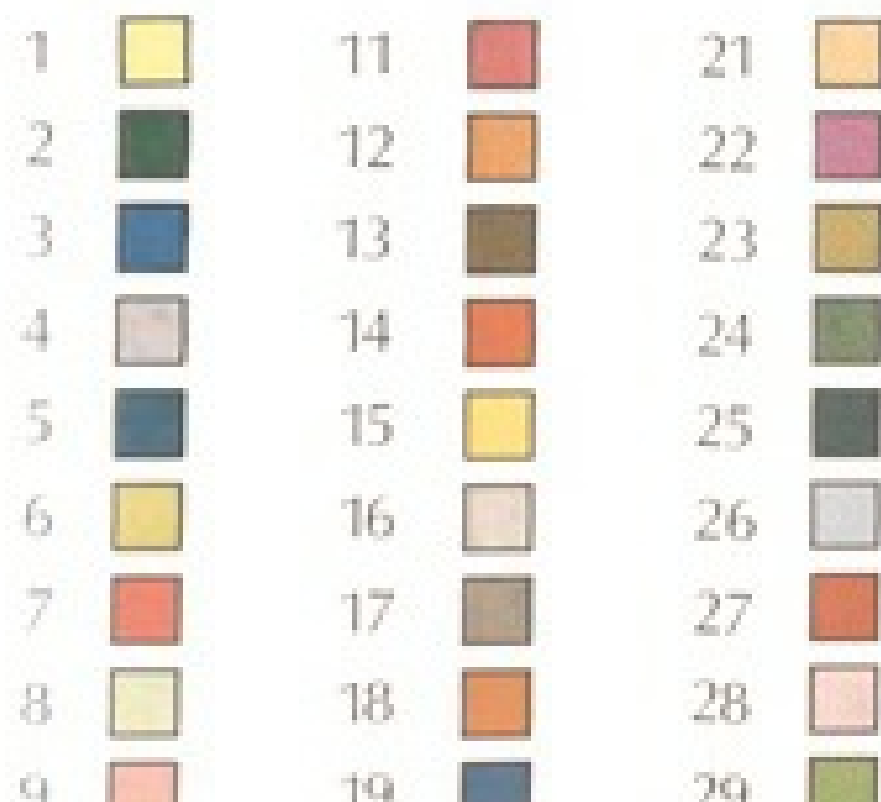
Geodemographic analysis

Geodemographic analysis

- Technique developed in 1970's attributed to Richard Webber
- **Identify similar neighborhoods** → Target urban deprivation funding
- Originated in the **Public** Sector (policy) and spread to the **Private** sector (marketing and business intelligence)

Source

COMMUNITY ANALYSIS BUREAU
CLUSTER ANALYSIS
THIRTY CLUSTERS OF CENSUS TRACTS
BASED ON 66 VARIABLES

1		11		21	
2		12		22	
3		13		23	
4		14		24	
5		15		25	
6		16		26	
7		17		27	
8		18		28	
9		19		29	

CDRC Maps

Classifications | Retail

Select a map:

2011 Area Classif/n of OAs

Download this data

MAP OPTIONS
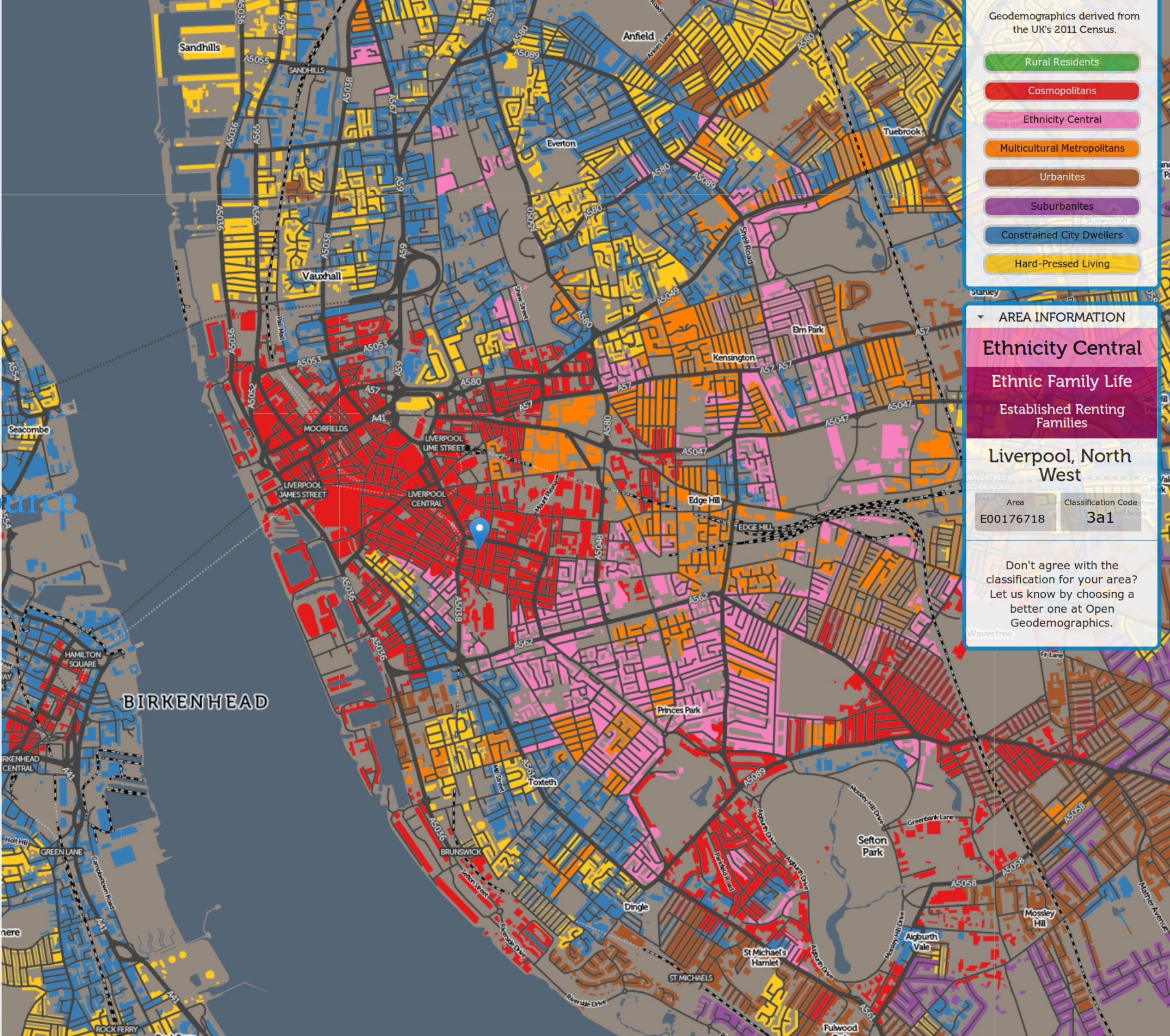
Layers: Land | Labels

Toggle: Retail Centres

Download: retail centre locations

Postcode: l19dw | Go

Geodemographics derived from the UK's 2011 Census.

- Rural Residents
- Cosmopolitans
- Ethnicity Central
- Multicultural Metropolitans
- Urbanites
- Suburbanites
- Constrained City Dwellers
- Hard-Pressed Living

AREA INFORMATION

Ethnicity Central

Ethnic Family Life

Established Renting Families

Liverpool, North West

Area	Classification Code
E00176718	3a1

Don't agree with the classification for your area? Let us know by choosing a better one at Open Geodemographics.

Source

Sandhills

SANDHILLS

Anfield

Vauxhall

Everton

Tuebrook

Elm Park

Kensington

Seacombe

MOORFIELDS

LIVERPOOL LIME STREET

Edge Hill

EDGE HILL

LIVERPOOL JAMES STREET

LIVERPOOL CENTRAL

HAMILTON SQUARE

BIRKENHEAD

BIRKENHEAD CENTRAL

Princes Park

Toxteth

Sefton Park

GREEN LANE

BRUNSWICK

Dingle

Mossley Hill

St Michael's Hamlet

ST MICHAELS

Tranmere

Aigburth Vale

ROCK FERRY

How do you segment/cluster observations over space?

- Statistical clustering
- Explicitly spatial clustering (regionalization)

Non-spatial clustering

Split a dataset into **groups** of observations that are **similar within** the group and **dissimilar between** groups, based on a series of **attributes**

Machine learning

Unsupervised

Machine learning

- The computer *learns* some of the properties of the dataset without the human specifying them
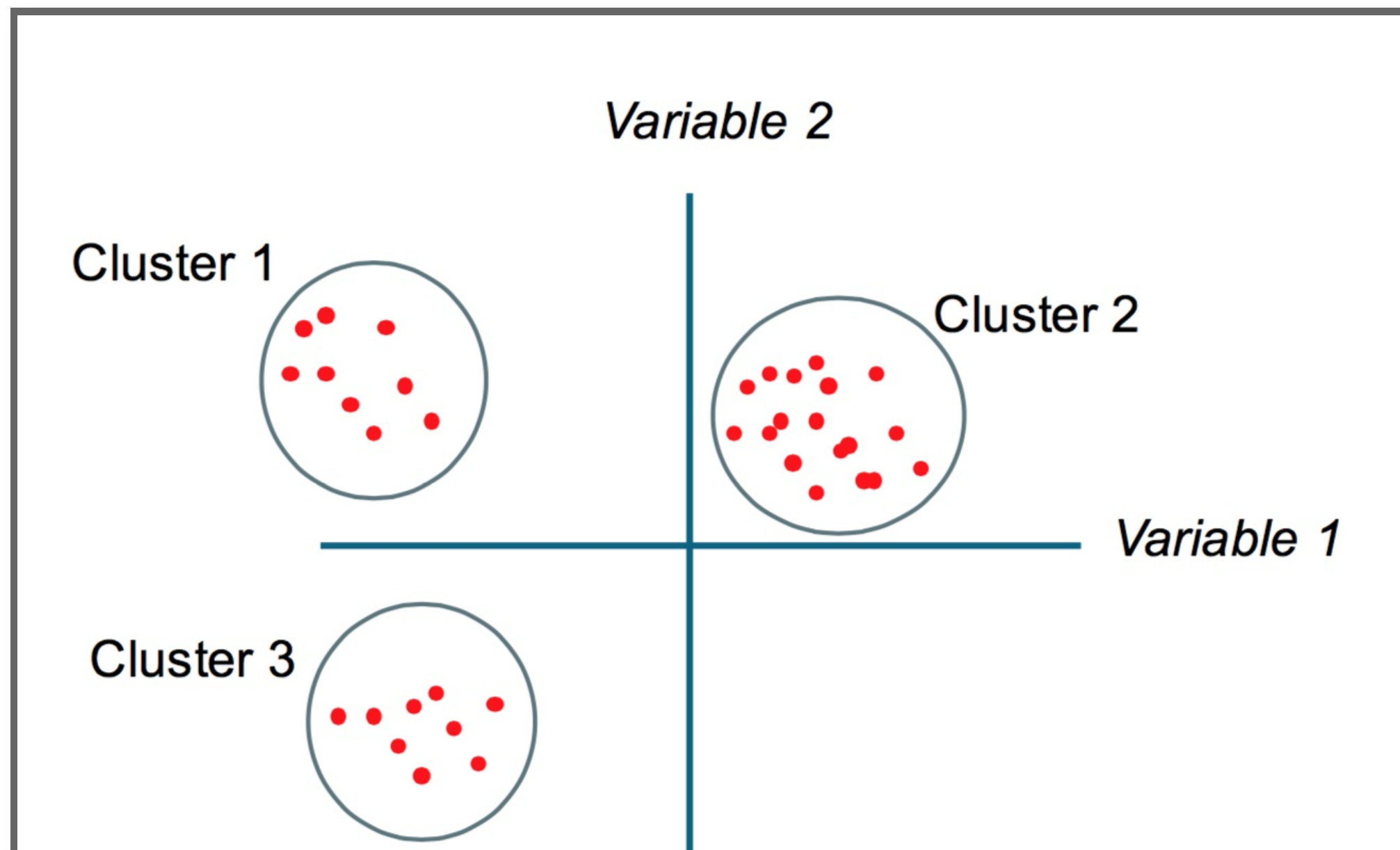
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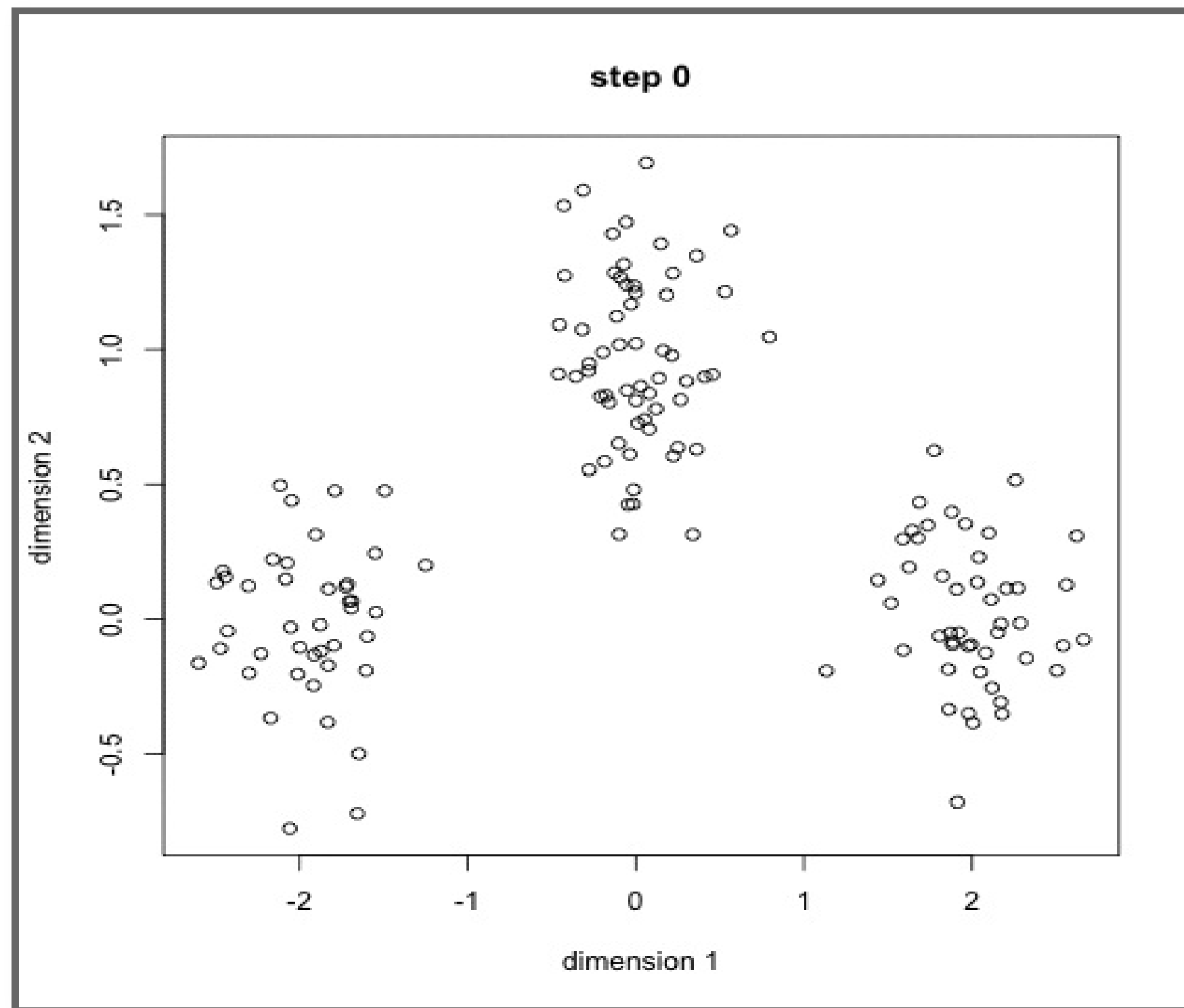
Unsupervised

- There is no a-priori structure imposed on the classification $\rightarrow$ before the analysis, no observations is in a category

Intuition

K-means [Source]

K-means [Source]

More clustering...

- Hierarchical clustering
- Agglomerative clustering
- Spectral clustering
- Neural networks (e.g. Self-Organizing Maps)
- DBScan
- ...

Different properties, different best usecases

See interesting comparison table

Regionalization

Machine Learning

Spatial Machine Learning

Spatial Machine Learning

*Aggregating basic spatial units (**areas**) **into** larger units (**regions**)*

Regionalization

Split a dataset into **groups** of observations that are **similar within** the group and **dissimilar between** groups, based on a series of **attributes**...

Regionalization

Split a dataset into **groups** of observations that are **similar within** the group and **dissimilar between** groups, based on a series of **attributes**...

...with the additional constraint observations need to be **spatial neighbors**

Regionalization

Duque et al. (2007)

Regionalization

- All the methods aggregate geographical areas into a predefined number of regions, while optimizing a particular aggregation criterion;

Duque et al. (2007)

Regionalization

- The areas within a region must be geographically connected (the spatial contiguity constraint);

Duque et al. (2007)

Regionalization

- The number of regions must be smaller than or equal to the number of areas;

Duque et al. (2007)

Regionalization

- Each area must be assigned to one and only one region;

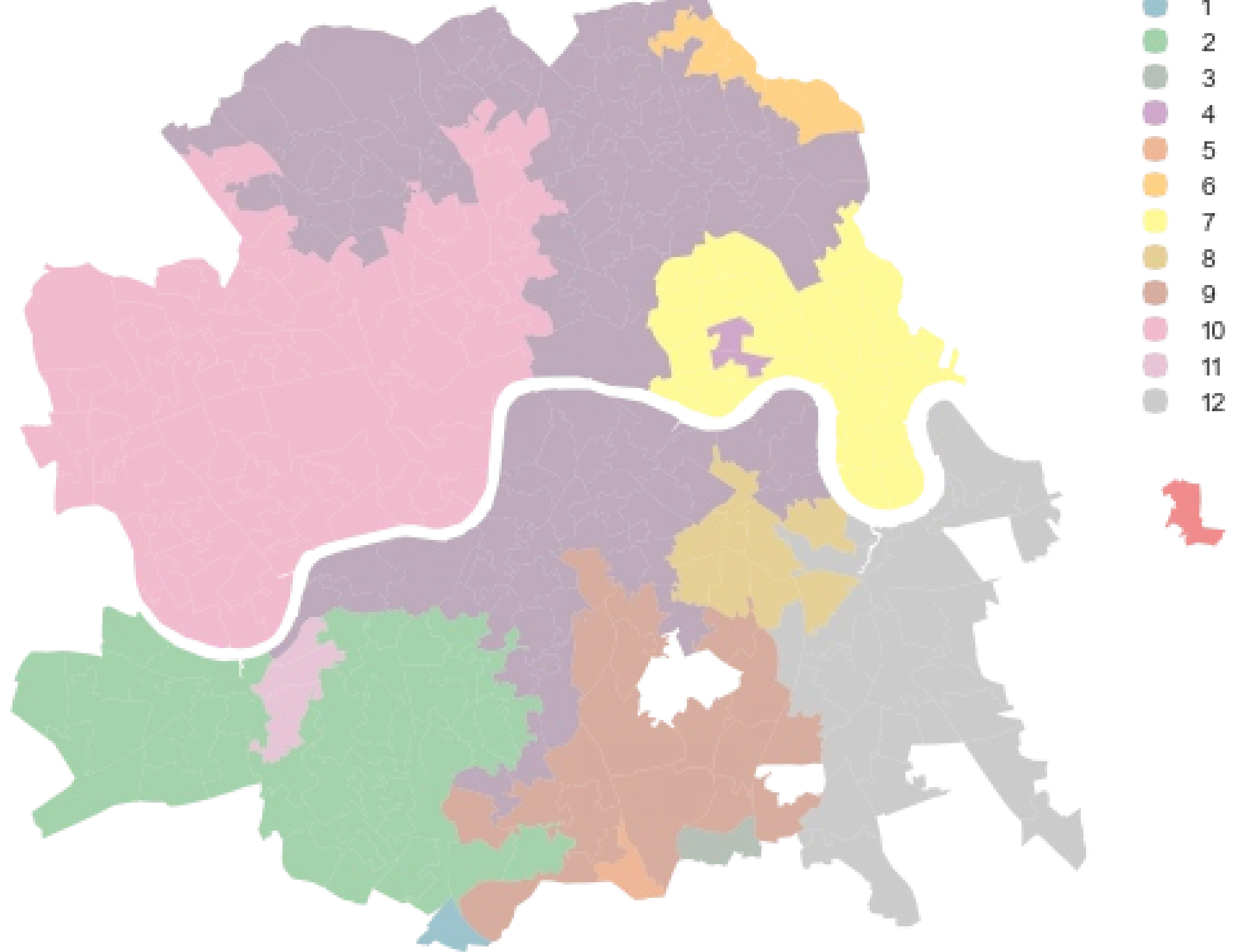Duque et al. (2007)

Regionalization

- Each region must contain at least one area.

Duque et al. (2007)

Regionalization

- All the methods aggregate geographical areas into a predefined number of regions, while optimizing a particular aggregation criterion;
- The areas within a region must be geographically connected (the spatial contiguity constraint);
- The number of regions must be smaller than or equal to the number of areas;
- Each area must be assigned to one and only one region;
- Each region must contain at least one area.

Duque et al. (2007)

Algorithms

- Automated Zoning Procedure (AZP)
- Arisel
- Max-P
- ...

See Duque et al. (2007) for an excellent, though advanced, overview

Examples

Census geographies

Algorithms for reengineering 1991 Census geography

S Openshaw, L Rao¶
School of Geography, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, England

airbnb   Where are you going?   Browse ⌄

London   Saved Neighbourhoods

Find a Neighbourhood in London

What kind of neighbourhood are you looking for?

Dining ✕ | Artsy 7 | Nightlife 9 | Shopping 15 | Loved by Londoners 11 | Touristy 14

Great Transit 13 | Museums & the Arts 10 | Peace & Quiet 7 | Along the River Thames 5 | West End 7

23 neighbourhoods match **Dining.** See all listings

AirBnb neighborhoods

Soho
Giving the green light to its red light reputation.

Eclectic • Open-minded • China Town • Lgbt Friendly

Whitechapel/Brick Lane
Gritty outside with gallant insides.

Buzzing • Curry • Arty • Graffiti

Mayfair
Ostensibly decadent evening outings.

Luxury Shopping • Ballrooms • Heart Of London • Fashionable

Chelsea
Bohemians turned businessmen.

Fitzrovia
Commercial-creative hybrid community.

Islington
Fashionable from day to night.

Livehoods — A new way to understand the city, using social media.

Re-Imagining the City in the Age of Social Media

Livehoods offer a new way to conceptualize the dynamics, structure, and character of a city by analyzing the social media its residents generate. By looking at people's checkin patterns at places across the city, we create a mapping of the different dynamic areas that comprise it. Each Livehood tells a different story of the people and places that shape it.

> MORE

Using Machine-Learning to Study Cities

Our research hypothesis is that the character of an urban area is defined not just by the the types of places found there, but also by the people that make it part of their daily life. To explore this idea, we use data from approximately 18 million check-ins collected from the location-based social network foursquare, and apply clustering algorithms to discover the different areas of the city.

> MORE

Current Maps

> New York City   > San Francisco   > Pittsburgh   > More Maps

News and Press

Livehood at ICWSM
Our work with Livehoods won the best paper award at ICWSM in Dublin this June! Watch the video from our presentation.

Livehoods on CBC Radio
Justin was on the CBC Radio program Spark talking with host Nora Young about the Livehoods Project. Listen to the full interview.

Livehoods in the Atlantic
Livehoods appeared as the Map of the Day on the Atlantic's Cities blog. See their post about us.

Wired Insider
Wired's Insider blog says Livehoods is "taking a big swing" at minining insights into "cultural habits and how societies flow." Read the full post.

> MORE

Recent Tweets

@tiffehr
Best map/location mashup I've seen in quite some time: http://livehoods.org/maps/nyc# (Via http://roomthily.tumblr.com)

@Werner
Livehoods is a cool CMU research project to visualize cities through the use of social media (@foursquare in this case) http://wv.ly/IJZ3We

@tomcoates
The 'Related' tab on http://livehoods.org is the best. See which neighboring places people travel too. Algorithmic divination of commuting!

@brainpicker
Forget neighborhoods, it's about Livehoods — Carnegie Mellon maps the dynamic character of cities through social media http://j.mp/HzmkoN

@kellan
clearly i live on the wrong side of the bqe - http://livehoods.org/maps/nyc

Subscribe to our newsletter

Find out more about Livehoods and get updates on future developments by subscribing to our mailing list.

EMAIL*

NAME

SUBSCRIBE

Recapitulation

- Some problems are truly **highly dimensional** and univariate representations are not appropriate
- **Clustering** can help reduce complexity by creating **categories** that retain statistical information but are easier to understand
- Two main types of clustering in this context:
  - Geo-demographic analysis
  - Regionalization