Mapping with Tableau

Taught by: Ana Abraham and Chris McNulty

SOCL 2358: Current Issues in Cities and Suburbs

Prof. Gordana Rabrenovic Spring 2023



Workshop agenda

- Learn about the Boston Area Research Initiative (BARI) Data Portal
- Learn about Tableau
- Understand how to import and modify data in Tableau
- Filter data in a variety of ways to produce custom visualizations
- Brainstorm sociological research questions BARI and Tableau could help answer

All materials are available here:

http://bit.ly/diti-spring2023-rabrenovic-tableau



Datasets and Maps



Boston Area Research Initiative Data Portal







Boston Data Portal

The Boston Data Library and BostonMap

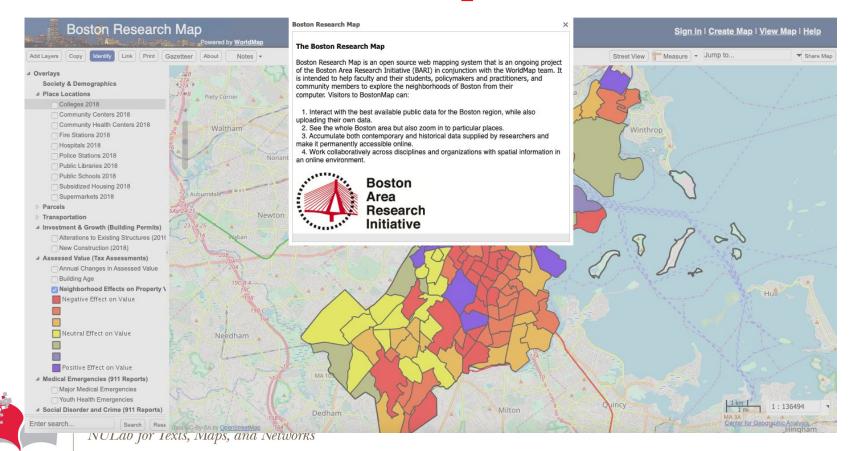




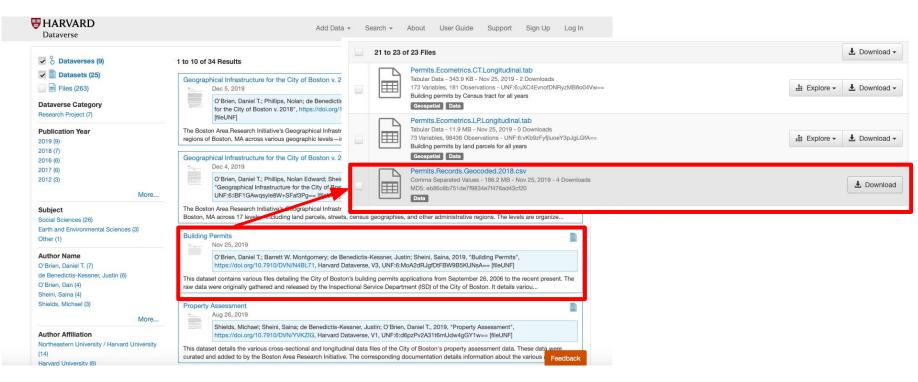




Boston Research Map



Boston Area Research Initiative Dataverse





Our dataset

- Boston's 2018 Permit and Record Spreadsheet, which tracks construction permits.
- Includes information such as
 - Type of permit (addition, renovation, etc.).
 - Address of permit (including geographic coordinates) and neighborhood name.
 - Permit holder and fee information.

Key terminology

- **X/Y Coordinates**: Numerical values that allow every location on earth to be pinpointed.
- **Latitude:** The north/south coordinate of a location based upon its distance from the equator.
- **Longitude:** The west/east coordinate of a location based upon its distance from the standard meridian.

Key terminology continued

- **Dimension:** Qualitative values (such as names, dates, or geographical data). You can use dimensions to categorize or segment your data.
- **Measure:** Numeric, quantitative values that you can measure. Measures can be aggregated. When you drag a measure into the view, Tableau applies an aggregation to that measure (by default).
- **Basemap:** The type of map that your coordinates are plotted on. Options include streets and satellite images, just like Google Maps. We will learn how to toggle between these options soon.

Tableau



Tableau basics

Tableau is a powerful tool for different types of data visualizations. Tableau can also do basic mapping!

A Tableau license is available for free to students with a .edu email address. You can use the key on two different devices.

Link to Tableau for students:

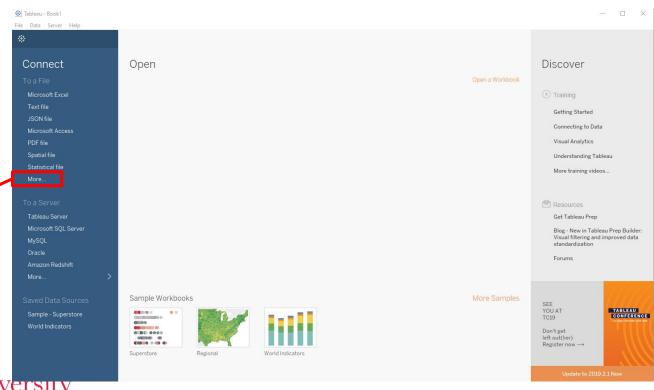
https://www.tableau.com/academic/students

Tableau Walkthrough



Step One: Connecting to data

- First, we need to connect to our data.
- We will be using building permit data for the City of Boston in .csv format.
- Select More... and navigate to the data file that was sent via email.





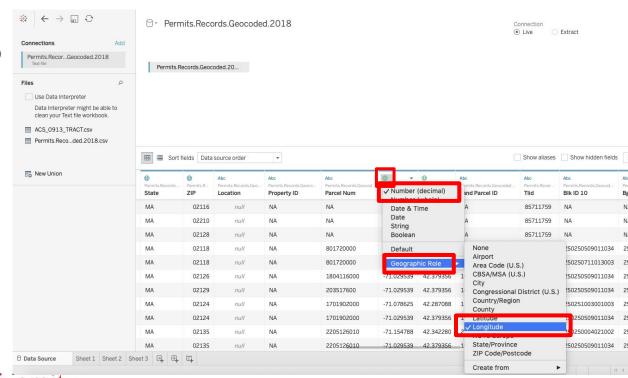
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Step Two: Convert coordinate column to

geo data

- To map our data, we have to first convert the X/Y data into coordinates.
- Click on the Abc, and change the data type from String to Number (decimal).
- Click on the # and select over Geographic role, and then select Latitude or Longitude. Convert:

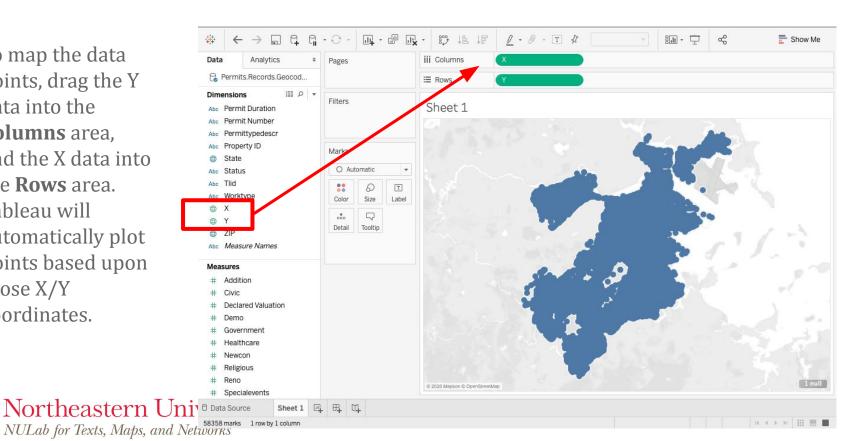
X -> Longitude Y -> Latitude





Step Three: Plotting points

- To map the data points, drag the Y data into the **Columns** area. and the X data into the **Rows** area.
- Tableau will automatically plot points based upon those X/Y coordinates.





Step Four: Zoom controls

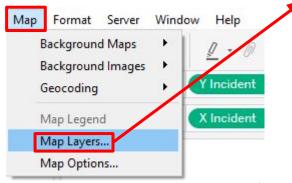
- The navigation and zoom controls are in the top left of the plot area.
- We have zoomed into the Downtown Boston, Fenway/Kenmore, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury areas.

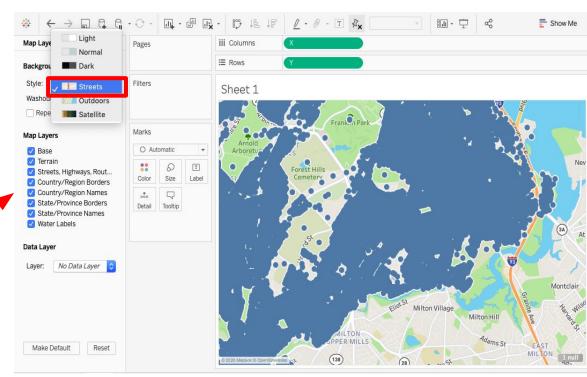




Step Five: Modifying the basemap

- Select Map on the toolbar and go to Map Layers... to modify the basemap.
- Select a new style, e.g. **Streets**.
- When you are happy, click the X at the top of the map layers sidebar.





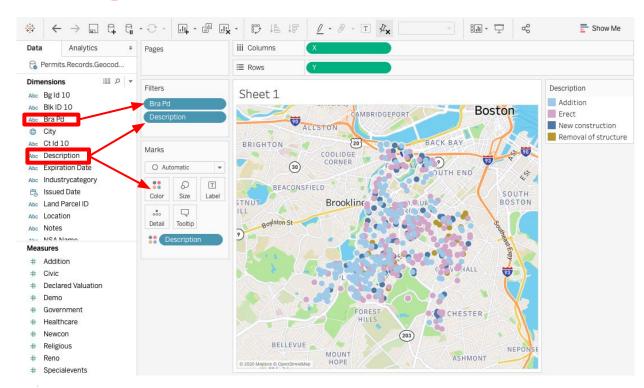


Hypothesis: Gentrification will look different in each neighborhood of study.

Operationalization: Gentrification can be tracked by filtering out **Addition**, **Erection**, **New Construction**, and **Removal of Structure** building permits.

Step Six: Creating filters

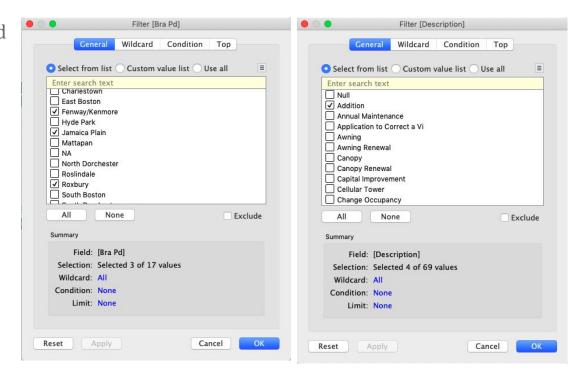
- To create different filters and visualization parameters, drag a dimension or measure into the Marks box. Change marks to Map.
- To specify a type of visualization, drag the parameter of choice onto Color, Size, etc.
- We have mapped
 Description of Permit Type
 as a color, and filtered by
 neighborhood and
 description of permit type
 (which will appear as a tooltip).





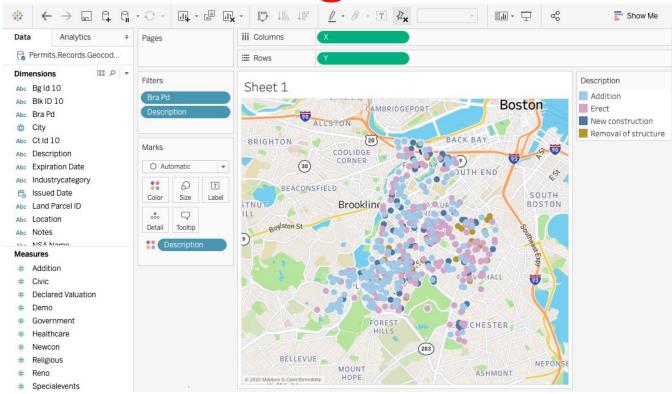
Step Seven: Creating filters continued

- We want to filter our neighborhood data parameter to only display Fenway/Kenmore, Jamaica Plain and Roxbury.
- Click on **Filter...** to bring up the filter box.
- Deselect all and then check the boxes for Fenway/Kenmore, Jamaica Plain and Roxbury.
- Do the same thing for permit description type, selecting the boxes for Addition, Erect, New Construction, and Removal of Structure.





Step Seven: Creating filters results





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Tableau and Accessibility

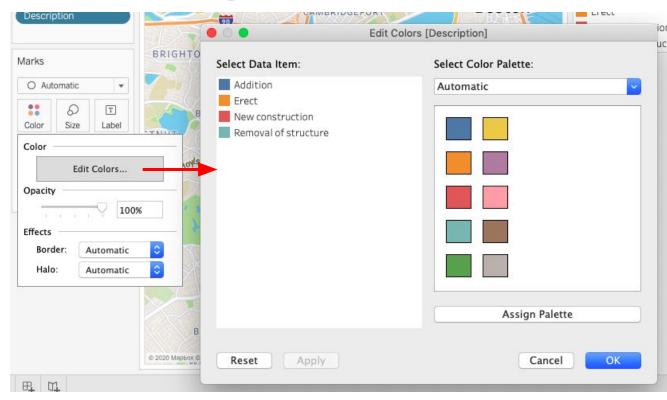
- Tableau lets you modify and customize how your maps and graphs look.
- Keep accessibility concerns in mind when choosing fonts and colors.
 - Colors with higher contrast from the background are easier to distinguish.
 - Larger, bolder fonts stand out and designate importance.
 - Overcrowding text makes the information harder to read.



Step Eight: Modifying colors

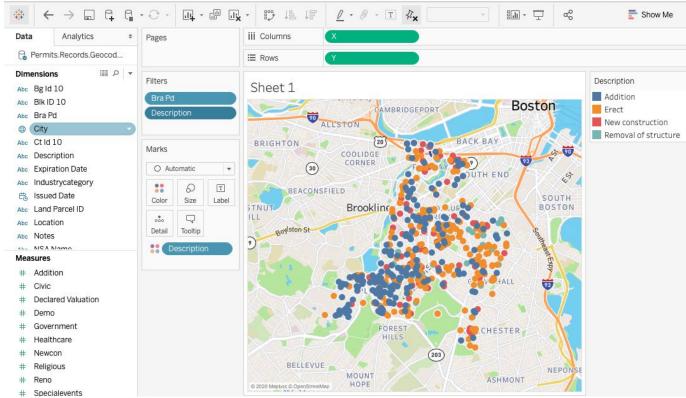
- The standard map colors don't contrast very well.
- On the Bra Pd
 (neighborhoods)
 sidebar, click the dropdown arrow, then click on Edit

 Colors....
- We can now change our colors and improve the contrast.





Step Eight: Modifying colors results



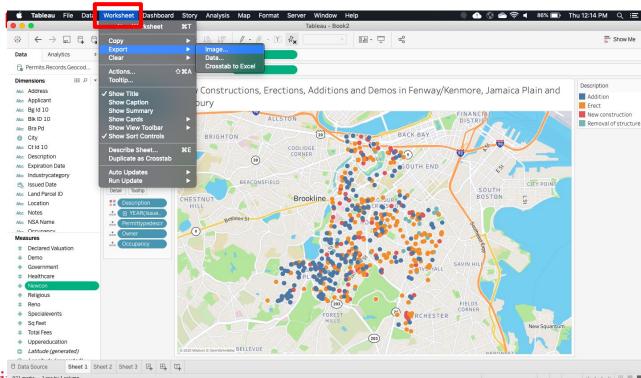


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Step Nine: Exporting images

- From the Worksheet drop-drop down menu, select Export, then click on Image....
- You can select the type of export then click
 Save.

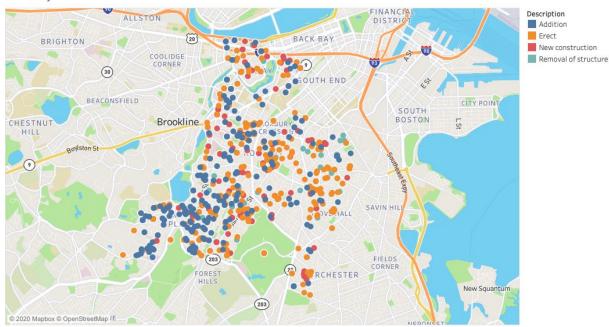




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Step Nine: Exported image

New Constructions, Erections, Additions and Demos in Fenway/Kenmore, Jamaica Plain and Roxbury



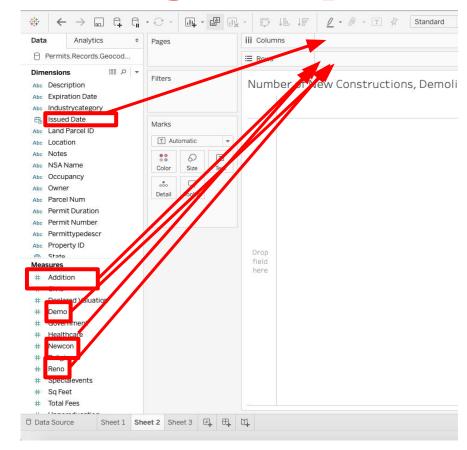
Map based on X and Y. Color shows details about Description. Details are shown for various dimensions. The data is filtered on Bra Pd and Worktype. The Bra Pd filter keeps Fenway/Kenmore, Jamaica Plain and Roxbury. The Worktype filter keeps ADDITION, ERECT, NEWCON and RAZE.



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Graphs with Tableau: Drag & drop

- As with mapping, creating a graph can be accomplished by dragging and dropping our dimensions and measures.
- To map the number of records over time according to permit type, first create a new sheet (click the + sign next to Sheet 1 at the bottom).
- Next, drag and drop the Issued Date dimension to the columns, and the Addition, Demo, Newcon and Reno measures to the rows.

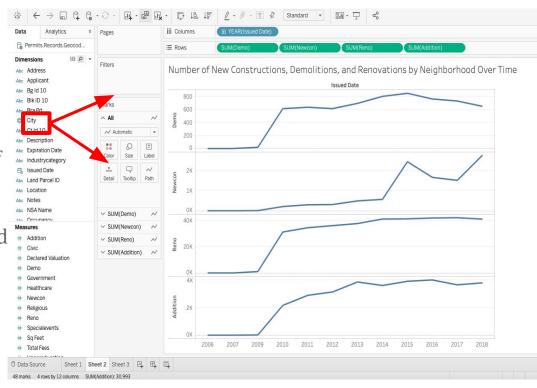




Graphs with Tableau: Drag & drop

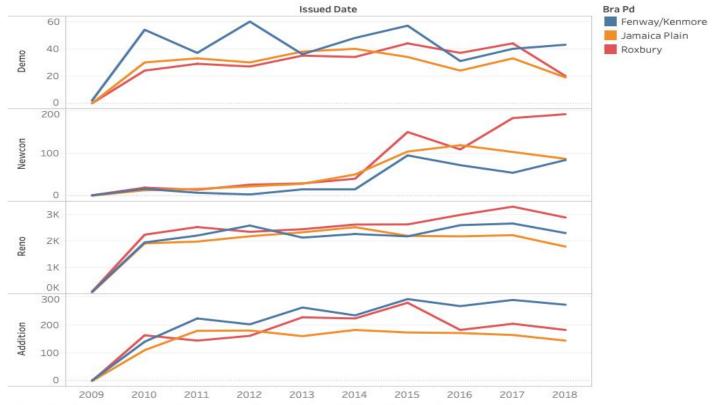
We now have a graph of different building permit records over time. To see specific neighborhoods:

- Drag and drop the Bra Pd measure onto both the filter box and the colors in the marks box to the left of our new graph. Filter your neighborhoods to include only Fenway/Kenmore, Jamaica Plain and Roxbury.
- Tableau will automatically set each neighborhood to a different color and redraw our graph.





Number of New Constructions, Demolitions, and Renovations by Neighborhood Over Time



The trends of sum of Demo, sum of Newcon, sum of Reno and sum of Addition for Issued Date Year. Color shows details about Bra Pd. The view is filtered on Bra Pd, which keeps Fenway/Kenmore, Jamaica Plain and Roxbury.



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How can Tableau help us to answer sociological questions?

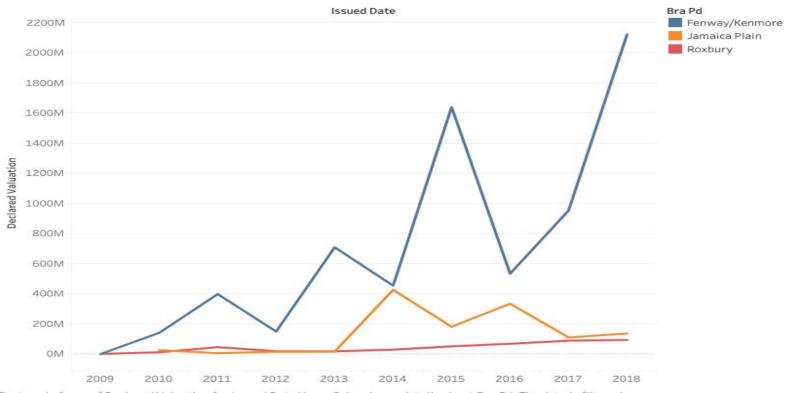


Example research questions

- How much value are new constructions and renovations adding to their neighborhood over time?
- How much value does each type of construction add to each neighborhood's overall valuation?
- What different types of industry are building in these neighborhoods?

How much value are new constructions and renovations adding to their neighborhoods over time?

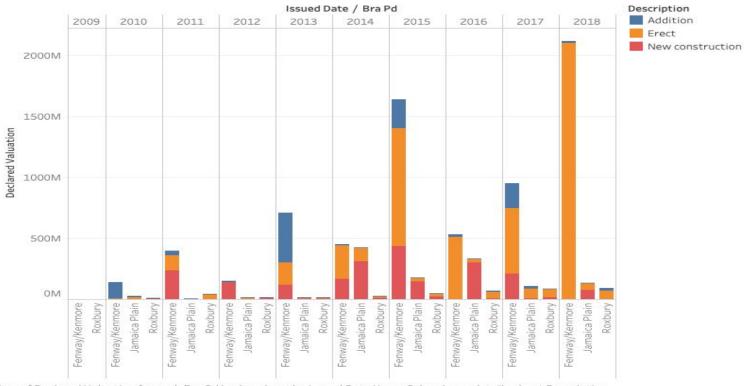
Declared Property Valuations by Neighborhood Over Time



The trend of sum of Declared Valuation for Issued Date Year. Color shows details about Bra Pd. The data is filtered on Worktype, which keeps ADDITION, ERECT and NEWCON. The view is filtered on Bra Pd, which keeps Fenway/Kenmore, Jamaica Plain and Roxbury.

How much value does each type of construction add to each neighborhood's overall valuation?

Declared Property Valuations by Neighborhood and Permit Type

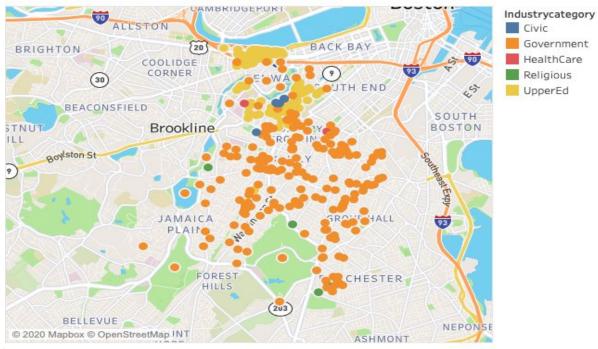




Sum of Declared Valuation for each Bra Pd broken down by Issued Date Year. Color shows details about Description. The data is filtered on Worktype, which keeps ADDITION, ERECT and NEWCON. The view is filtered on Bra Pd, which keeps Fenway/Kenmore, Jamaica Plain and Roxbury.

What different types of industry are building in these neighborhoods?

Permits by Industry Type for Fenway/Kenmore, Jamaica Plain and Roxbury





Nort Map based on X and Y. Color shows details about Industrycategory. The data is filtered on Bra Pd, which keeps Fenway/Kenmore, Jamaica Plain and Roxbury. The view is filtered on NULab Industrycategory, which keeps Civic, Government, HealthCare, Religious and UpperEd.

Conclusion

- Tableau is a powerful tool for mapping coordinate points onto maps.
- Tableau is also very powerful at creating a variety of charts and graphs by dragging non-coordinates to the 'column' and 'row' areas.
- Research questions can include a number of different dimensions and measures—do not be afraid of experimenting with different visualizations!

Thank you!

Ana Abraham

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Digital Integration Teaching Initiative Assistant Director

- If you have any questions, contact us at nulab.info@gmail.com
- Have questions? Schedule an appointment with us!

https://calendly.com/diti-nu

- Link to Online Materials:
 - http://bit.ly/diti-spring2023-rabrenovic-tableau
- We'd love your feedback! Please fill out a short survey here:

https://bit.ly/diti-feedback

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