Data Science for Smart Cities, Smart Nations

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Data Science

Data science, also known as **data-driven science**, is an interdisciplinary field of scientific methods, processes, and systems to extract knowledge or insights from data in various forms, either structured or unstructured, similar to data mining. (Wikipedia)

Data Science in LARC Research

- Social and Urban Data Sensing
- Socio-Physical Analytics
- -Analytics-Driven Social Activation



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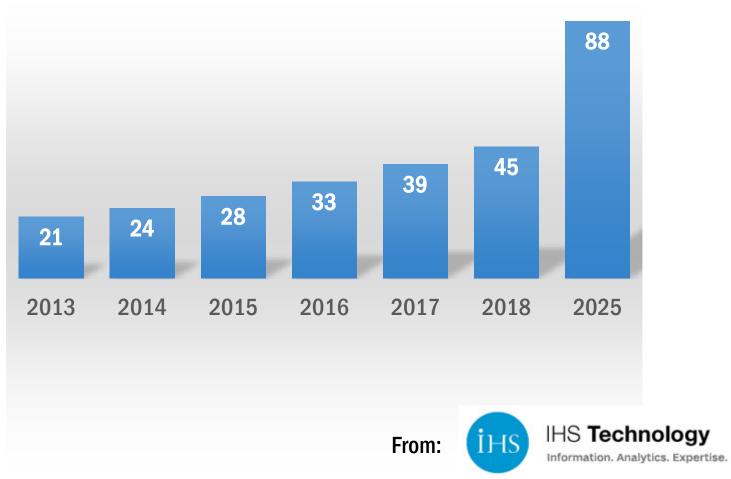
Smart Nation/City

A **smart nation/city** is one that uses <u>information</u> and <u>communication</u> <u>technologies</u> to increase operational efficiency, share information with the public and improve both the quality of government services and citizen welfare.

http://internetofthingsagenda.techtarget.com/definition/smart-city

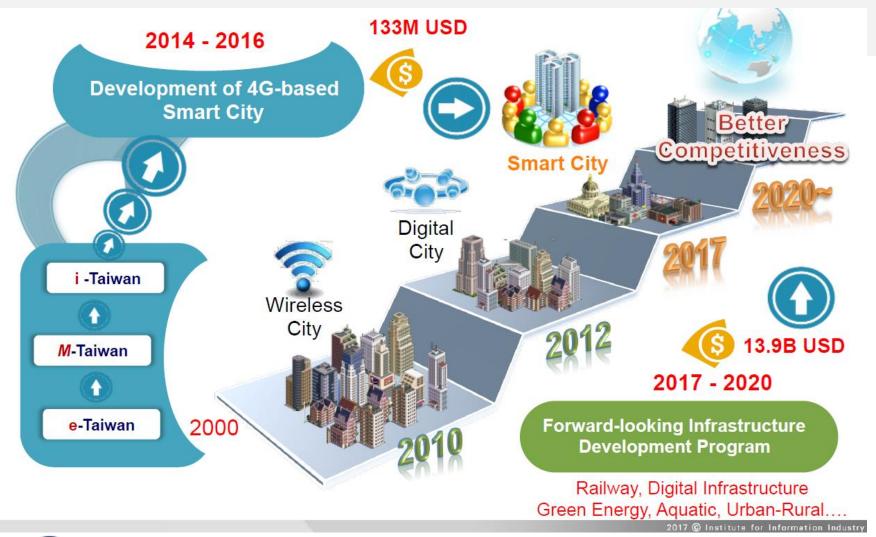


Number of Smart Cities in the World





Taiwan's Smart City Effort





Singapore Smart Nation Effort







Self-Driving Vehicles (SDVs): Future of Mobility in Singapore

Find out how self driving vehicle technology can support mobility on demand and provide efficient transportation in the face of existential constraints.

Assistive Technology, Analytics and Robotics for Aging and Healthcare

Assistive tech can potentially revolutionise healthcare in Singapore. See how the usage of robotics in healthcare can help seniors and those with disabilities.

National Steps Challenge: An App towards Healthy and Active Lifestyle

The National Steps Challenge saw Singaporeans living a healthier lifestyle by walking more daily using wearable tech with steps tracker app.



Why Smart Cities/Nations?

Government Needs

Infrastructure for Sharing Intelligent smart businesses economy government

Information savvy National workforce security

Data

Science

Community development

Transportation

Housing

Art Health

Education

Citizen Needs



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Living Analytics Research Centre @ SMU

Mission:

To Develop Data Science Technologies that Build Personalized & Participatory Smart Cities/Nations for Better Social & Economic Well Being

3 main goals

- To enhance <u>people</u>'s <u>well-being</u> with <u>personalized intelligent</u> <u>technologies</u>
- To empower <u>public agencies</u> with <u>active citizenry</u> and <u>urban</u> <u>knowledge and insights</u>
- To create national R&D platform) smart city/nation research and technology <u>platforms for innovation</u>



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Citizen Focuses

Clothings Food Housing Transport

The state of the state



LARC Domains:





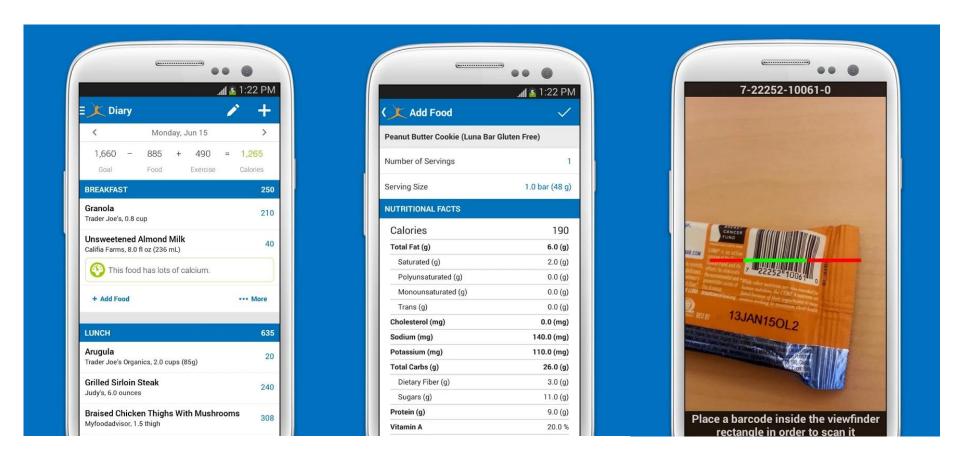
Smart Consumption and Healthy Lifestyle

Shaping Our Dining Behavior in a Food Paradise
(a) Healthy Eating Behavior Analysis
(b) Food Al



Food Journal Apps

Mobile food journals as self-administered behavioral change





Effectiveness in Weight Loss by Food Journal Users



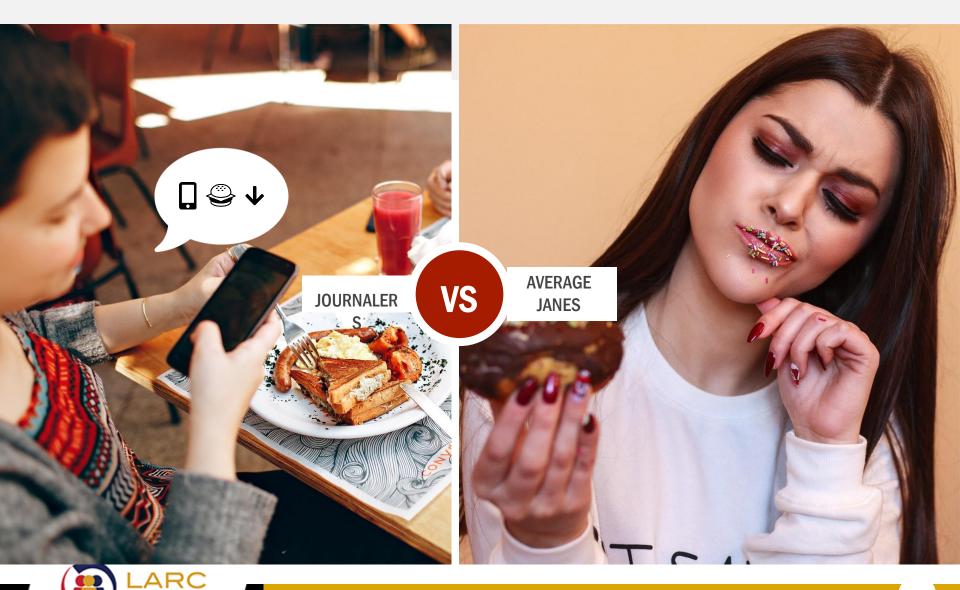








How Are Food Journaler Compared With Others?



Scientist's Notion of Healthy Eating

Scientist's notion of healthy eating is based on individual food components and portion sizes.

See dietary guidelines: MyPlate EatWell Eat for Health

The eatwell plate

Use the eatwell plate to help you get the balance right. It shows how much of what you eat should come from each food group.

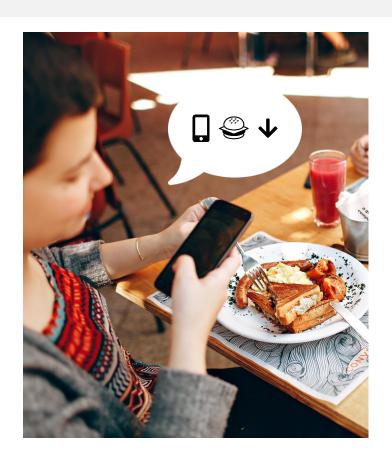








Food Journal App Users are More Health Conscious



A recent survey (Cordeiro et al. 2015) suggests that a vast number of food journalers (past and present) generally agree with experts about the notion of healthy eating.

E.g., eat more fruits and vegetables, lean meat, and balanced diets.

Our Study

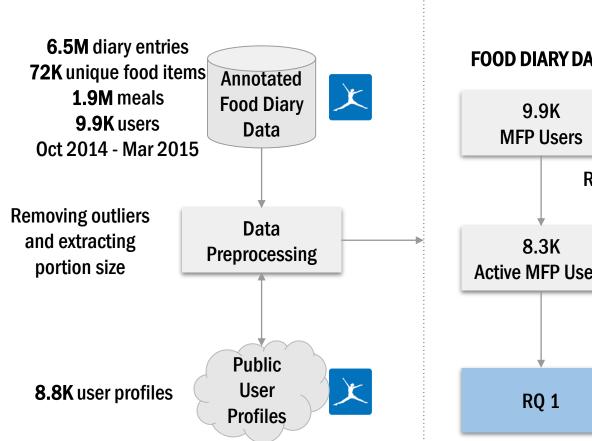
Large online observational data

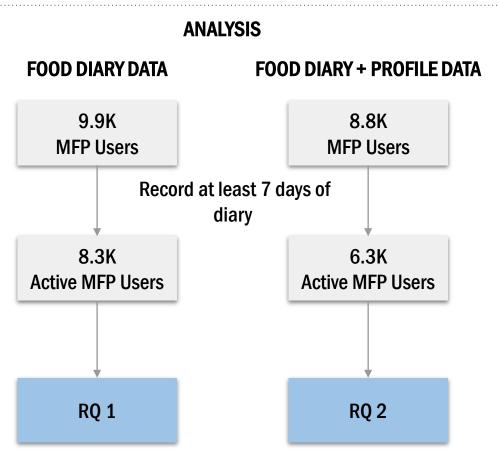
Healthy eating outcomes of online food journalers vs offline benchmarks

Journaling or Sociodemographics matters more in healthy eating



Data







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Post-Processed Data

Standardized units: portion size (serving) or milli-liter (ml)



= 160 kcal from Tuna

= 1 serving of fish

Token Category Sub-category

Tuna Meat Fish

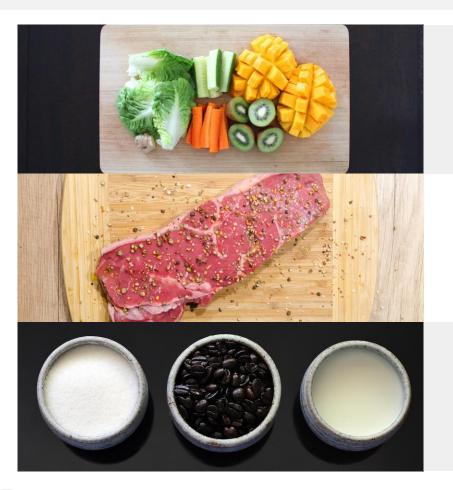
Sandwich Staple Wheat

EXTRACTED PORTION SIZE

400 - 240 (from bread)



RQ1: Do active food journalers have healthier eating behaviors than the general populace?



Fruits & vegetables

Animal-based protein sources

Added sugar



Public Dietary Intake From Previous Studies

	CATEGORY	DAILY RECOMMENDED INTAKE	PUBLIC DIETARY INTAKE	INTAKE PATTERNS
É	Fruits & vegetables (FV)	≥5 serv	3.2 serv	Less than 15% of people eat enough FV.
	Red & processed meat	≤ 1 serv	2.3 serv	Red & processed meat accounts for more than 50% of meat consumed in the US.
*	Fish	≥ 0.29 serv	0.17 serv	Low consumption in the US.
0	Added sugar	≤ 25 g	70 g	36% of added sugar intake are from sugary drinks.
	Sugary drink	≤ 237 ml	≤ 237 ml	48% of Americans drink at least 1 glass of soft drink on an average day.

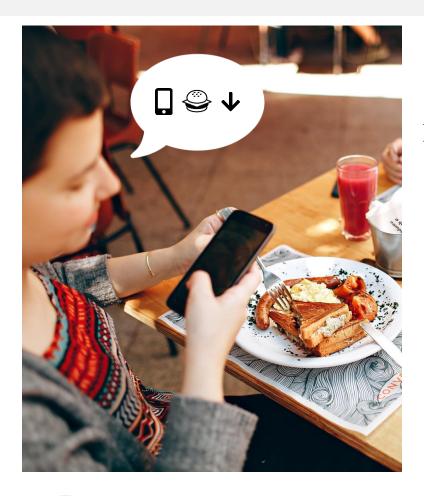


Journaler Dietary Intake

	CATEGORY	DAILY RECOMMENDED INTAKE	PUBLIC DIETARY INTAKE	Journaler Dietary Intake	INTAKE PATTERNS
É	Fruits & vegetables (FV)	≥5 serv	3.2 serv	1.97 serv	Less than 1% of journalers meet the recommendation at least 80% of the time.
R-T	Red & processed meat	≤1 serv	2.3 serv	0.53 serv	Low red & processed meat intake, high poultry intake.
*	Fish	≥ 0.29 serv	0.17 serv	0.09 serv	15% of journalers meet the recommendation.
0	Added sugar	≤ 25 g	70 g	16 g	The top-25% of journalers consume 29.83 grams on average.
П	Sugary drink	≤ 237 ml	≤ 237 ml	≤ 237 ml	46.75% of journalers drink at least 1 glass of soft drink on an average day.



Overall Findings



Healthy eating behaviors of active food journalers do not differ much from those of the general populace in several areas

The numbers of healthy eating lapses observed are quite surprising given that our population is highly skewed toward females, who tend to be health-conscious.

RQ2: How do food journalers behave significantly differ across sociodemographic groups?

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

According to MFP profile information.









GENDER	AGE GROUP	SOCIAL	REGIONS
Female (82%) Male	18 - 44 (79.8%) 45+	Q1 (0-6) (30.49%) Q2 (7-18) Q3 (19-41) Q4 (42+)	US (70.88%) Non-US South (33.76%) Midwest West Northeast



Behavioral Measures: Journaling & Healthy Eating

Hypothesis testing performed by Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal-Wall H tests.



Recording days



Lapsing frequency (% of total days)



Caloric intake



FV intake/frequency



Red & processed meat intake/frequency



Fish intake/frequency



Added sugar intake/frequency



Sugary drink intake/frequency



Results

		ěě		*	Q	
	CATEGORY OF BEHAVORS	GENDER	AGE GROUP	SOCIAL	REGION	
<u></u>	Recording days	Male	45+	Q4	Northeast	
$\left[\stackrel{\star}{\times}\right]$	Lapsing frequency	Female	18-44	Q1	1	
0	Caloric intake	Male	18-44	Q4	-	
É	FV intake/frequency	Male/Female	-/-	Q4/Q4	West/West	
	Red & processed meat intake/frequency	Male/Male	45+/45+	- /Q4	Midwest/Midwest	
*	Fish intake/frequency	-/Male	-/ 45+	-/-	/-	
©	Added sugar intake/frequency	-/Female	18-44/18-44	Q1/Q1	-/-	
	Sugary drink intake/frequency	-/Female	- /18-44	-/ Q1	-/-	



Overall Findings

Food journalers who are male, 45 years or older, and have the largest social network tend to have significantly longer journaling duration and more persistent in recording food journals

The healthy eating behaviors of food journalers within the sociodemographic groups are not as homogeneous as we initially expected.

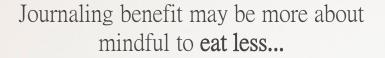


Top Predictors of Eating Behaviors

	PREDICTED VARIABLE	TOP-3 PREDICTORS	LEAST IMPORTANT PREDICTOR	ADJUSTED R ²	
<u> </u>	Recording days	** * 2	:::	0.055	
$\left[\stackrel{\star}{\times}\right]$	Lapsing frequency	** * 2	:::	0.026	
0	Caloric intake	₩ × Q	<u> </u>	0.219	
É	FV intake	× ii Q		0.012	
	Red & processed meat intake	** 2 */	<u> </u>	0.04	
•	Fish intake	9 /		0.011	
0	Added sugar intake	$reve{\mathbb{X}}\ oldsymbol{\mathcal{Q}}\ oldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}$	<u> </u>	0.028	
	Sugary drink intake	Q		0.02	
	Ex Lapsing frequency	Recording days	E Age		



Summary of This Study

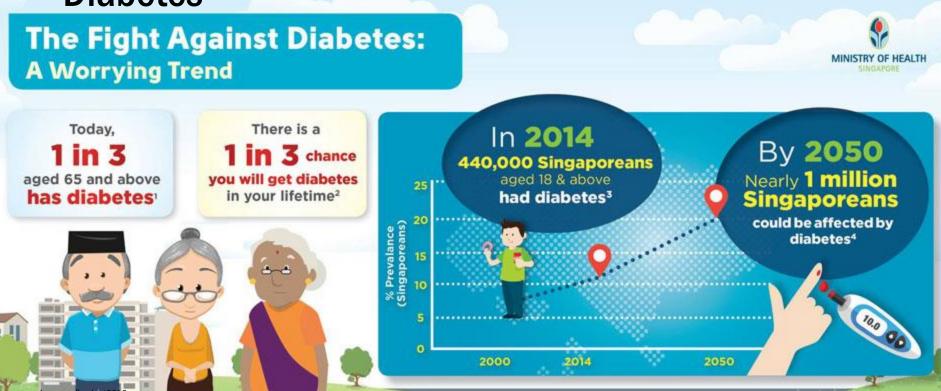


...and less about mindful to eat healthy!





National Day Rally 2017: Singapore's War on Diabetes



"Four simple ways to fight diabetes: Go for regular medical check-ups; Exercise more; Watch your diet; and Cut down on soft drinks."





Traditional Food Journal



https://www.womenshealthmag.com/sites/womenshealthmag.com/files/images/food-journal-1_0.jpg

- **X** Tedious
- **X** Non-efficient
- ***** Non-effective



FoodAl for Smart Food Logging

Mobile photo collection



Food Image Recognition



Nutrition Analytics



Healthy
Dining
Applications



Healthy 365

















Challenges (Specific to Food Paradise)

Many food choices

Singapore's food choices:1038 food items158 food categories

Different names for the same food

Many foods look alike



Examples of Look-alike Foods



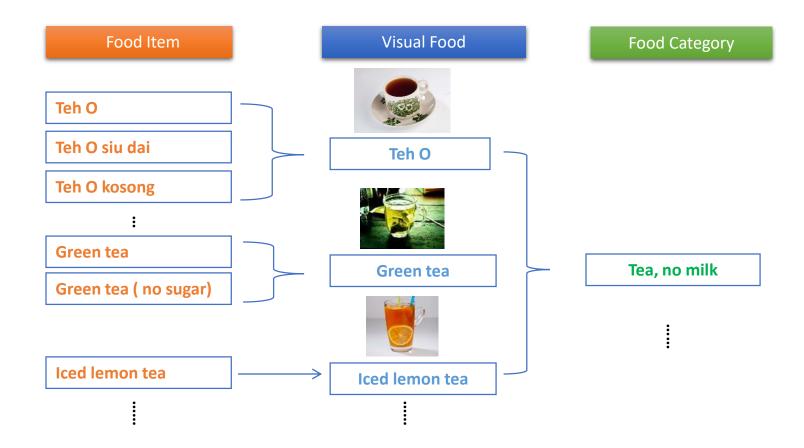
http://supermerlion.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/04/madnesskopiteh.jpg

Singapore Tea or Teh

- *Teh*, tea with milk and sugar
- *Teh-C*, tea with evaporated milk
- Teh-C-kosong, tea with evaporated milk and no sugar
- Teh-O, tea with sugar only
- Teh-O-kosong, plain tea without milk or sugar
- Teh tarik, the Malay tea
- Teh-halia, tea with ginger water
- Teh-bing, tea with ice, aka Teh-ice
- Teh-siu-dai, tea with less sugar
- Teh-gah-dai, tea with extra sweetened milk

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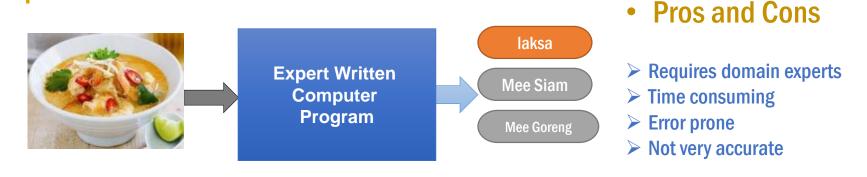
Food Name Hierarchy



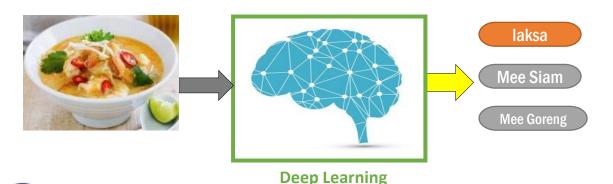


FoodAl: A Deep Learning Approach

Traditional Approach



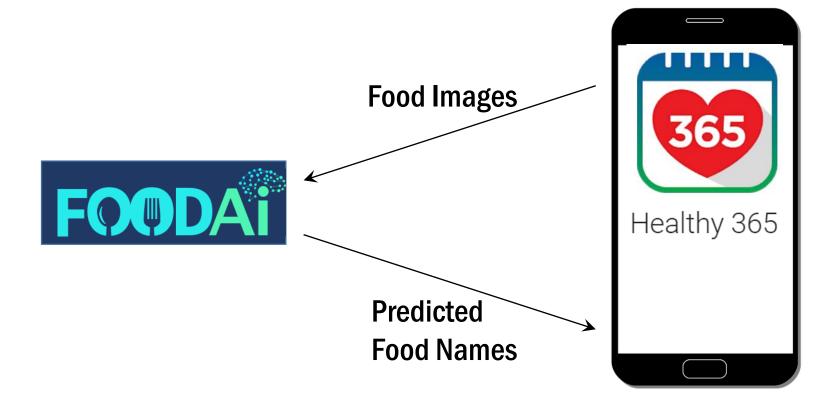
Deep Learning Approach



- ✓ Learn from data automatically
- ✓ Easily to extend
- ✓ More data more accurate
- ✓ Speedup with HPC/GPUs



FoodAl used in Food Journaling App



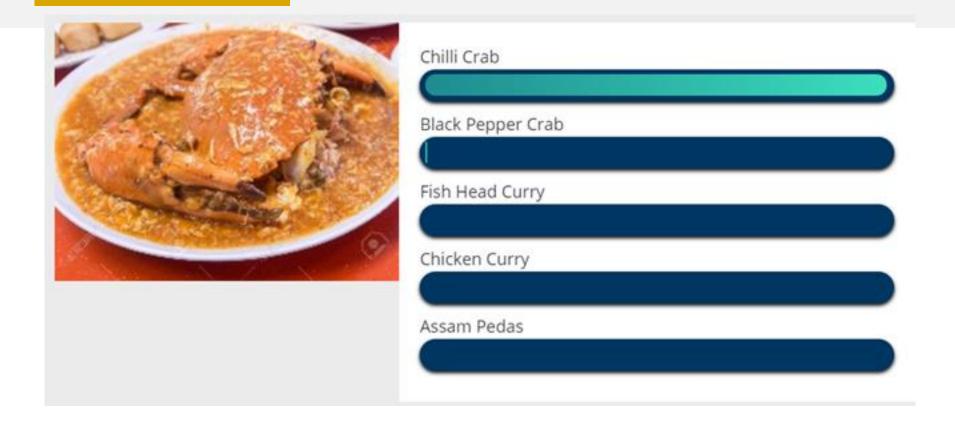


Example 1





Foodai.org





Example 2





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Foodai.org



Lontong

Tandoori

Chai Tow Kway

Rojak



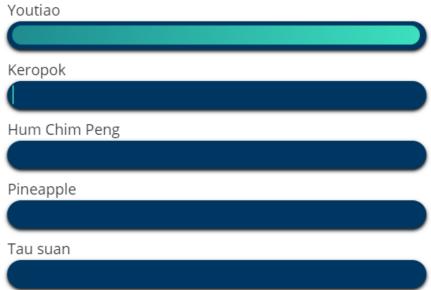
Example 3





Foodai.org







FoodAl: Open API Services for Developers





Concluding Remarks

- Data Science for learning people behavioral insights
 - Healthy Eating and Job Hopping
- Data Science for helping people track their activities, adjust and adapt to changes around them
- Data Science can be challenging due to complex data issues:
 - Data availability
 - Data noise
 - Data bias

Data science for real world applications



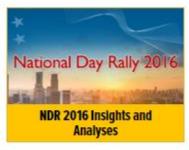
Other Projects in LARC http://larc.smu.edu.sg





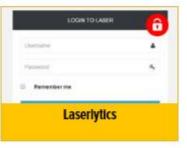






















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Thank you

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