Investigating the modifiable areal unit problem in Baltimore, Maryland

Proposal, GES Independent Study

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## Introduction

Spatial data is an important component of decision-making, providing utility to disciplines including public health, urban planning, and disaster management. Across all domains, the choice of spatial units in analysis can change the patterns that emerge, influencing both the conclusions drawn from data and the decisions based on them. This issue, known as the Modifiable Areal Unit Problem (MAUP), pervades spatial analysis and must be carefully managed. The MAUP, first described by Gehlke and Biehl (1934), is manifested in two ways: the scale issue, where patterns are emphasized or suppressed based on the spatial scale of areal units, and the boundary issue, where data are separated by arbitrary borders which often have no relation to the spatial processes being investigated.

GIS software enables users to create and manipulate spatial data with ease. With a rapidly-increasing user base, more people than ever have the ability to analyze and present geographic data. In public policy, Census geographies are commonly used due to their ubiquity and legal recognition. However, there are countless ways to aggregate data, depending on the pattern being analyzed and the context of its use. This paper will explore different methods for defining spatial units and their impact on observed patterns, using 311 calls for service in Baltimore, Maryland, as a case study.

## Data sources

Baltimore City makes historic 3-1-1 customer service requests available via their Open Baltimore data portal as an Esri Feature Service. This paper will focus on the “311 Customer Service Requests 2024” dataset (Baltimore City 2024), as it is the most recent complete calendar year at the time of publishing. U.S. Census Bureau administrative units, including Census tracts (U.S. Census Bureau 2024), will be included the comparison of spatial units, as well as providing a framework from which to build novel areal units. In addition, Baltimore City maintains Neighborhood Statistical areas (Baltimore City Department of Planning 2024), which will be used as a standalone spatial unit as well as a starting point for the creation of novel units.

## References

Baltimore City. 2024. “311 Customer Service Requests 2024.” *Open Baltimore*. Baltimore City. <https://data.baltimorecity.gov/datasets/68a1136acff444bba6c93e845dfc00e1_0/explore>.

Baltimore City Department of Planning. 2024. “Neighborhood Statistical Area (NSA) Boundaries.” *Open Baltimore*. Baltimore City. <https://data.baltimorecity.gov/datasets/68a1136acff444bba6c93e845dfc00e1_0/explore>.

Gehlke, C. E., and Katherine Biehl. 1934. “Certain Effects of Grouping Upon the Size of the Correlation Coefficient in Census Tract Material.” *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 29 (185): 169. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2277827>.

U.S. Census Bureau. 2024. “tl\_2024\_24\_tract.” *TIGER/Line Shapefiles*. <https://www2.census.gov/geo/tiger/TIGER2024/TRACT/>.