Developing Smart Statistics for Urban Mobility: Challenges and Opportunities

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The Urban Big Data Centre

"Promoting innovative research methods and the use of big data to improve social, economic and environmental well-being in cities"

- UK Government (Economic and Social Research Council) funded
- Operating a research-led data service
 - Data infrastructure and collections
 - Priority research strands: transport & mobility; neighbourhood, housing & environment; education, skills & productivity; big data & urban governance
 - Combining social science research with data analytics and computing science

Overall aims:

- Achieve public policy impact
- Critically evaluate role and value of big data and urban analytics
- Enhance data and methods





The Urban Big Data Centre (http://ubdc.ac.uk)



Search Your Data

eg. Gold Prices

Popular Tags

population

census

demography

Welcome to the UBDC Data Portal

Here you can access a wide range of urban-related data, covering topics such as commercial, governmental, transportation, social media data and more. We will continue to expand the amount of data available, so be sure to check back for future updates.





UBDC Data Portal statistics

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datasets

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related items















T Tags

population (109)

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Methodological

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- Data management
- Data processing
- Archiving, curation and storage
- Dissemination and discovery
- Algorithms / Al / Machine Learning

Theoretical and epistemological

economy

Political

- Understanding metrics, definitions, and changing ideologies and methods to solving domain problems
- Determining validity of approaches and limits to knowledge from data-driven approach
- Information paradoxes (Jevons paradox), user equilibrium vs system equilibrium

Data preparation

- Information retrieval and extraction
- Data linkage/information integration
- Data cleaning, anonymization & quality

Data analysis

- Methods to analyse domain challenges
- Uncertainty, biases and error propagation

Data entrepreneurship, innovation networks and power structures

- Value propositions and economic implications
- Data acquisitions strategies, access and governance framework
- Privacy, security and trust management
- Responsible innovation and emergent ethics





Urban data context – data sources

Urban Big Data	Examples
Sensor systems	Environmental, water, transportation, building management sensor systems; connected systems; Internet of Things
User-Generated Content	Participatory sensing systems, citizen science projects, social media, web use, GPS, online social networks and other socially-generated data
Administrative (governmental) Data	Open administrative data on transactions, taxes and revenue, payments and registrations; confidential person-level microdata
Private Sector Data	Customer transactions data from store cards and business records; fleet management systems; usage data from utilities and financial institutions; product purchases and terms of service agreements
Arts and Humanities Data	Repositories of text, images, sound recordings, linguistic data, film, art and material culture, and digital objects, and other media
Hybrid Data Sources and Synthetic Data	Linked data including survey-sensor, census-administrative records

Thakuriah, P., N. Tilahun and M. Zellner (2017). Big Data and Urban Informatics: Innovations and Challenges to Urban Planning and Knowledge Discovery. In Seeing Cities Through Big Data: Research, Methods and Applications in Urban Informatics, Springer, NY, pp. 11-48.

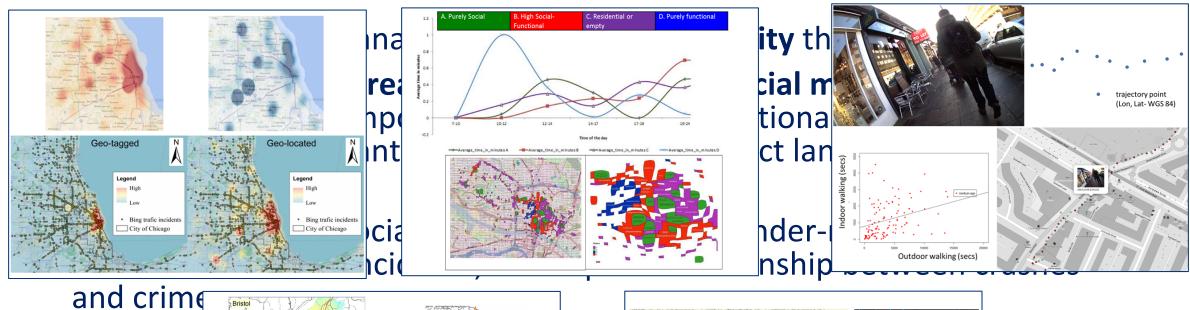


Urban data context – research & methods

Rich strands of urban analytics within urban mobility theme

- Urban metabolism real time analytics using social media and GPS data to identify spatio-temporal activity clusters (functional usage / stay duration...) and semantically annotated to connect land use Pol and transport networks
- Geolocalisation of social media data identify under-reported phenomena such as road traffic incidents, and explore relationship between crashes and crime
- Wearable sensors combined to show mobility patterns and behaviours (indoor walking; social exclusion; travel modality)
- Transport poverty relationships with labour markets and changing nature of work - small area transit availability indicators
- Active travel using datasets such as Strava Metro, validating and informing infrastructural investments

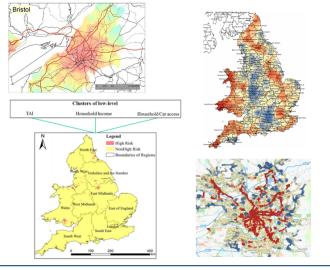
Urban data context – research & methods



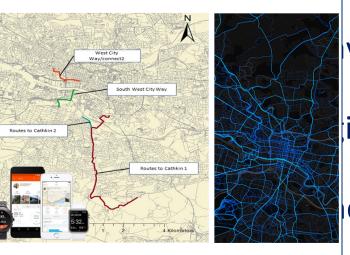
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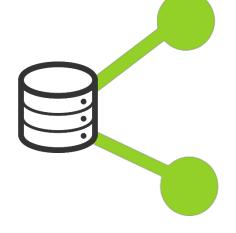
Key challenges







Technology



Data sharing



Trust





Skills, knowledge and team composition

Multiple academic fields

- Urban studies
- Transport and spatial planning
- Engineering
- Computing Science



Subject specialisms

- Spatial and statistical analytics
- Computing Science:
 - Information / data management
 - Information retrieval
 - Human computer interaction
- Economics, law and information science





Skills, knowledge and team composition

Skills

- Science of sensors, including remote sensing systems
- Al / machine learning
- DB management / administration
- Data visualisation
- GIS spatial analysis
- Information governance

Team composition

- Domain professionals
- Information scientists
- Statistical analysts
- Legal and ethics
- Consumer needs specialists
- Communications & outreach
- Business modellers



Successful teams learn from each other, listen to needs, are open to new ideas, and are constantly seeking to collaborate.





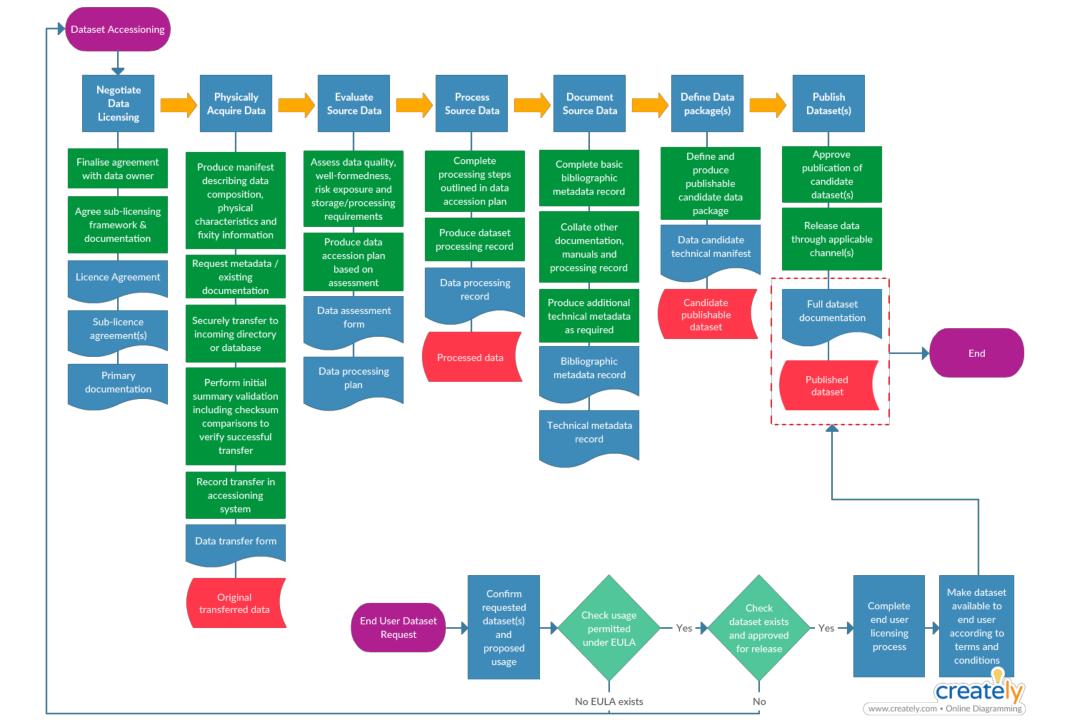
Technology and structure

- Significant levels of capacity-building
- Partnerships with academics, industry and local governments
- Fit-for-purpose technological and methodological approaches
- Data standards for harmonisation across countries
- Methodological/algorithmic standardisation
- Having national champions and also local champions to highlight the importance of smart statistics and demonstrate value to key decision-makers and the public – peer review role?
- Peer-to-peer networks to establish collaboration and community-based learning
- Having approaches to query and mine the data in an exploratory sense to understand emerging trends
- Meaningful and impactful derived data and analysis, and proactively demonstrating public good
- Public engagement and informing public of benefits and risks of data (especially necessary when others are now providing critical data)









Trust and validation

- Expert evaluation/recognised accredited authority/review and oversight of trust across different sectors
- Seek ground truth data easier said then done but important to have as aspirational goal
- Soft systems approaches from a methodological perspective to derive weights on results from different methods or different analysts
- Novel methodological approaches to assess and capture uncertainty at each stage of data to output lifecycle
- Conduct extensive sensitivity analysis and simulations to understand behaviour of statistics and indicators from "black box" algorithms at every stage of the parameter tuning or critical junctures – validations / evaluations should occur at these stages not just with the final product
 - Closing the loop! Closed-loop feedback statistics



Thank you!



An ESRC Data Investment

