A Space-Time GIS for Studying Individual-based Human Activities and Interactions

Shih-Lung Shaw

Professor and Head Department of Geography University of Tennessee Knoxville, TN 37996-0925 U.S.A. E-mail: <u>sshaw@utk.edu</u>

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Why Individual-based Space-Time GIS for HSS?

- Human activities interact and intertwine to create a complex social system that fulfills our physiological, economic, social and other needs.
- All activities (including "do nothing") are associated with specific location and time.



Hägerstrand's Time Geography:

- Hägerstrand's time geography examines human activities under various constraints in a space-time context.
- Space and time are connected through the concept of space-time path, which depicts the sequence of an individual's activities at various locations over a time period.
- The possible locations that a person can visit within a given time window form a continuous space known as a space-time prism.







Individual Tracking Data in Today's World:

- Modern location-aware, along with information and communications, technologies have made it a relatively easy and affordable task of tracking individuals.
 - Global positioning system (GPS) provides a low-cost way of tracking moving objects.
 - Cellular phones have become an important source of collecting individual tracking data.
 - RFID, Internet surfing, telephone logs, credit card transactions, ...



"Imagine that your business had a complete log of your customers' wanderings – every trip to the grocery store, every work commute, every walk with the dog. What could you learn about them? Just as important,, would customers be concerned about privacy? This isn't science fiction. A nascent industry extending from the laboratories of Google and Nokia to a host of data-fueled startups is wrestling with these very questions."

("The Next Net" by Stephen Baker, *BusinessWeek*, March 9, 2009, p. 42)





Sense Networks

http://www.sensenetworks.com/

According to Baker (*BusinessWeek*, March 9, 2009),

- "... a startup called Sense Networks is pouring over the movements of nearly 4 million cell-phone users over the course of a year. They have been tracked by global positioning systems, by cell towers ..., or by local Wi-Fi networks ..."
- "Phone companies and advertisers provide Sense raw data on people's movements and behavior."





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Components	To see Skyhook's hybrid positoning syster	m (XPS) in action, view a demo now:
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	XPS - Combining Location S	ources
	Skyhook's hybrid positioning system (XPS) is a software-only location solution that allows any mobile
	device with Wi-Fi, GPS or a cellular radio (GSM/CDMA) to determine its position with an accuracy of 10 to
	20 meters. Unlike other hybrid location sol	lutions, XPS uses land-based Wi-Fi access points, GPS

and reliable location source to mobile applications and services by leveraging the strengths of each



XPS - Combining Location Sources

Skyhook's hybrid positioning system (XPS) is a software-only location solution that allows any mobile device with Wi-Fi, GPS or a cellular radio (GSM/CDMA) to determine its position with an accuracy of 10 to 20 meters. Unlike other hybrid location solutions, XPS uses land-based Wi-Fi access points, GPS satellites and cellular towers to determine location information. The XPS platform provides a fast, accurate and reliable location source to mobile applications and services by leveraging the strengths of each underlying position technology.

The following graph illustrates the performance of XPS relative to assisted GPS (A-GPS) and WPS (Wi-Fi location).



XPS is configured to integrate and synthesize the location output of Skyhook's Wi-Fi Positioning System (WPS), GPS and cellular towers (Cell ID). It then uses advanced hybrid positioning algorithms to combine each of these location sources to arrive at a single position with a high degree of confidence.



A Space-Time GIS Implementation:

Represent individual activities on a space-time path using *spatio-temporal linear referencing* and *dynamic segmentation*.

Physical activities:

- 1. Drive to work
- 3. Walk to lunch
- 4. Have lunch
- 5. Walk back from lunch
- 6. Drive back home
- 8. Grocery shopping
- 9. Return home

Virtual activities:

- 2. Instant messaging with colleagues
- 7. Receive a cell phone call from spouse to do grocery shopping

- Example of activity-travel survey data of ten selected neighborhoods in Beijing, China.
- This survey was conducted in October-November of 2007 by the Behavioral Geography Research Group of Beijing University.

(Analysis was performed with assistance from Jie Chen.)

ID	Neighborhood Name	Characteristics	Valid Samples (Persons)
 А	交道口 Jiao Dao Kou	Migrant workers, low income, and older population	115
В	前海北沿 Qian Hai Bei Yan	Migrant workers, low income, and older population	103
С	燕东园 Yan Dong Yuan	Mainly faculty and staff of Beijing University	100
D	望京花园 Wang Jing Hua Yuan	Mainly high school teachers and staff	133
E	三里河 San Li He	Mainly government employees	96
F	同仁园 Tong Ren Yuan	Mainly workers of a Chinese medicine company	132
G	当代城市家园 Dang Dai Cheng Shi Jia Yuan	White-collar managers of private firms, middle to high income population	91
н	和平里 He Ping Li	Staff of government-owned businesses, retired employees, older population	99
1	回龙观 Hui Long Guan	Middle to low income population	133
J	方舟苑 Fang Zhou Yuan	White-collar managers of private firms, middle to high income population	117
	合计		1,119

Difference in spatial distribution between 12 p.m. and 9 a.m.

Exploratory spatio-temporal analysis functions:

Find locations of ST paths at time T

Find ST paths that visited location L

Locate time for point A on the ST path

Find ST paths interacting with person P

Uncover Space-Time Patterns in Large Data Sets:

Migration Data Set: Northern Plains survey data
area of wide-spread and persistent population loss
survey of socio-demographics & attitudes
migration history data:

- roughly 400 respondents per state
- over 2800 individuals
- more than 11,000 migration moves

Survey data collected by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at The University of Montana and funded by Congressional Appropriation secured by Sen. Byron Dorgan (North Dakota). Data set was provided by Dr. Christiane von Reichert at The University of Montana.

Generalized Space-Time Paths

For additional information, please see Shaw, Yu & Bombom (2008) in Transactions in GIS.

For additional information, please see Shaw & Yu (2009) in Journal of Transport Geography.

Conclusions and Potential Applications:

- This space-time GIS has potential of encouraging GIS research in the humanities and social sciences to:
 - move from an "aggregate" approach towards a "disaggregate" approach,
 - move from a "static" approach towards a "dynamic and real-time" approach, and
 - move from a "space-centric" approach towards a "space-and-time-centric" approach.

Potential applications of this space-time GIS include examples such as:

- Analysis of individual activity space (spatial and temporal patterns)
- Analysis of use of urban space (i.e., aggregate patterns of individual activities hot spots)
- Analysis of interactions among individuals (e.g., social networking)
- Studies of migration patterns, social equity, disease spread, ...

Thank you!

To download a free space-time GIS visualization extension for ArcGIS 9.3 and/or access additional information about this project, please visit our NSF project website at:

http://web.utk.edu/~sshaw/NSF-Project-Website/default.htm

