

Empirical Strategies for Coupling the Analysis of Social and Physical Systems

Christa Brelsford
Liane Russell Fellow
Oak Ridge National Laboratory



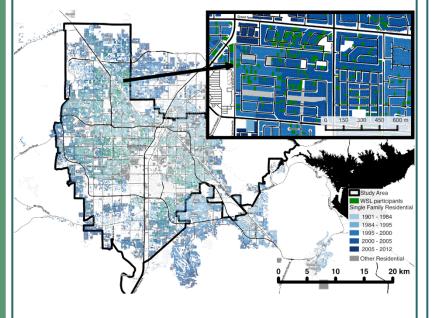
ORNL is managed by UT-Battelle, LLC for the US Department of Energy





Individuals

Probabilistic, Empirical or Agent Based Models

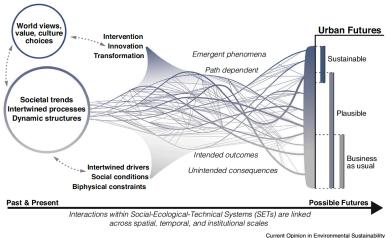


Brelsford & De Bacco. NETS (2018)

Cities

Urban Analysis and Stakeholder Engagement

Societal Goals: The urban future we want



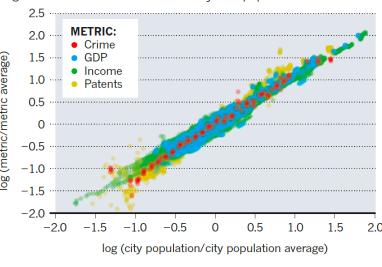
McPhearson, Iwaniec, & Bai. Crnt. Opn. in Envi. Sust. (2016)

Nations

Urban Scaling Theory

PREDICTABLE CITIES

Data from 360 US metropolitan areas show that metrics such as wages and crime scale in the same way with population size.



Bettencourt & West. Nature (2010)

Individual

Neighborhood

City

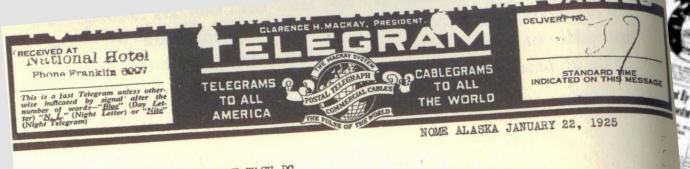
Region

Nation





Scaling Laws Can Be Broken with Vaccines



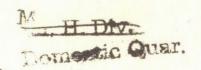
CUMMING PUBHEALTH WASH DO

AN EPIDEWIC OF DIPHTHERIA IS ALMOST INEVITABLE HERE STOP I AM IN URGENT NEED OF ONE MILLION UNITS OF DIPHTHERIA ANTOTOXIN STOP MAIL IS ONLY FORM OF TRANSPORTATION STOP I HAVE MADE APPLICATION TO COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH OF THE TERRITORIES FOR ANTITOXIN ALREADY STOP THERE ARE ABOUT 3000 CVH ITE NATIVES IN THE DISTRICT

NEW CASTLE NEWS

Family Arrives; Destitute; Finds

WELSH RELIEF STATION 295





WONDERFUL MUSEUM.

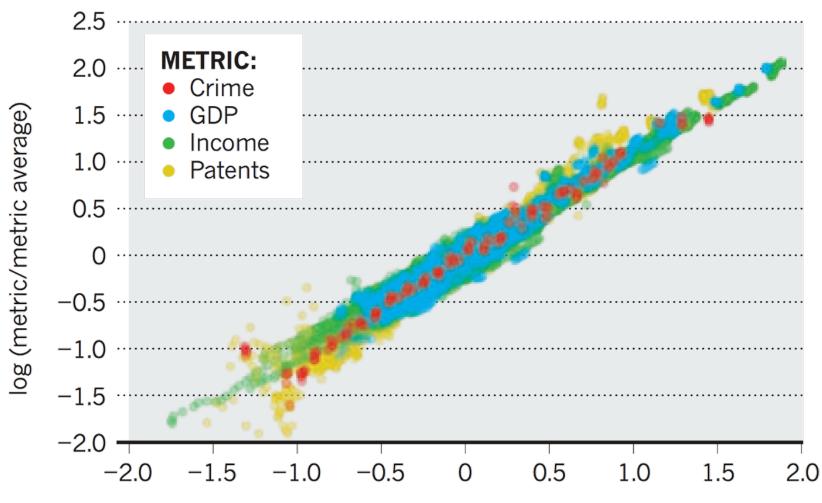


Portraits of S. RICH. WITTINGTON Shis Cat, from an Original Painting at

Mencens Hill.

PREDICTABLE CITIES

Data from 360 US metropolitan areas show that metrics such as wages and crime scale in the same way with population size.



$$Y_{j}(N) = Y_{0} N_{j}^{\beta} e^{\varepsilon_{j}},$$

$$\ln Y_{i} = \ln Y_{0} + \beta \ln N_{i} + \varepsilon_{i}$$

log (city population/city population average)

Bettencourt & West, Nature 2010

Urban Infrastructure scales sub-linearly Socio-economic output scales super-linearly

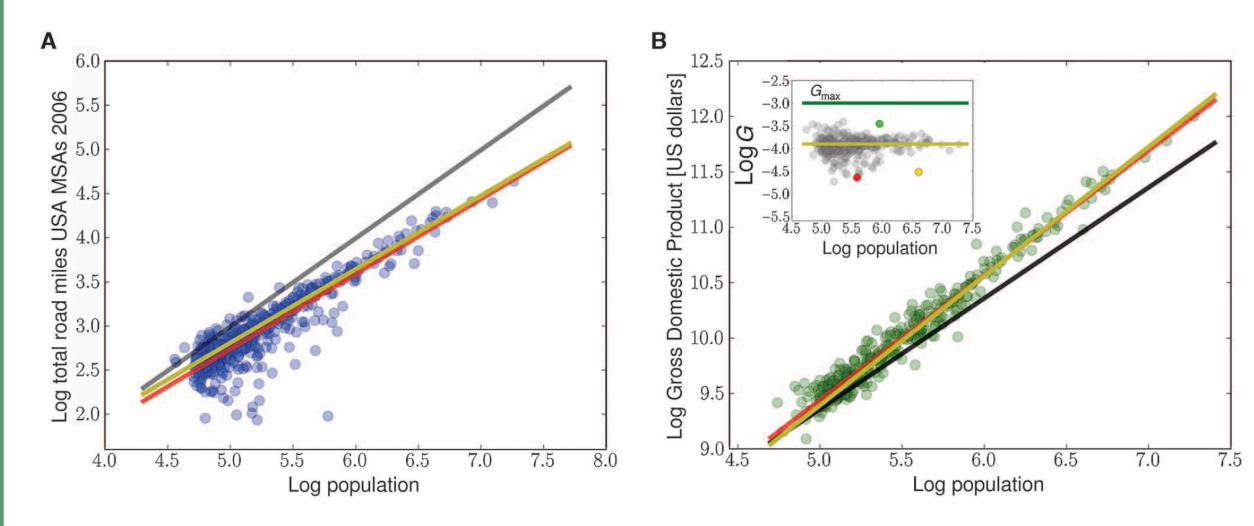
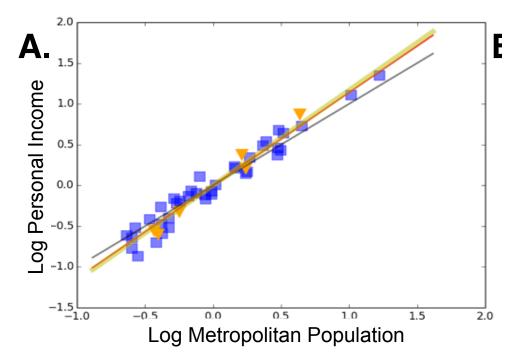




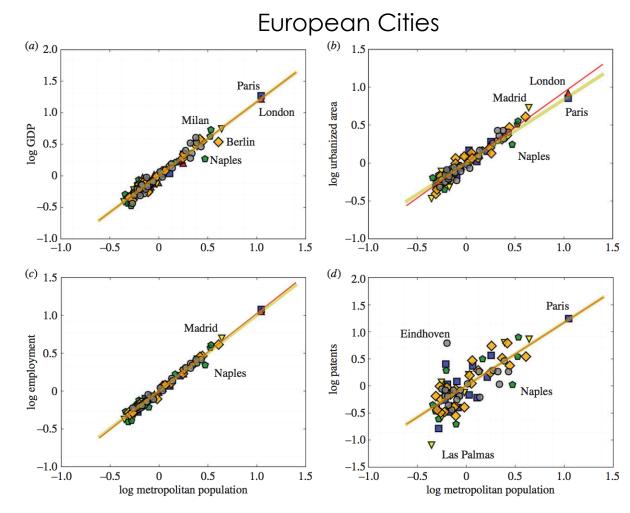
Fig 1 in Bettencourt, Science 2013

Scaling Results show up around the world.

South Africa (Orange) Brazil (Purple)



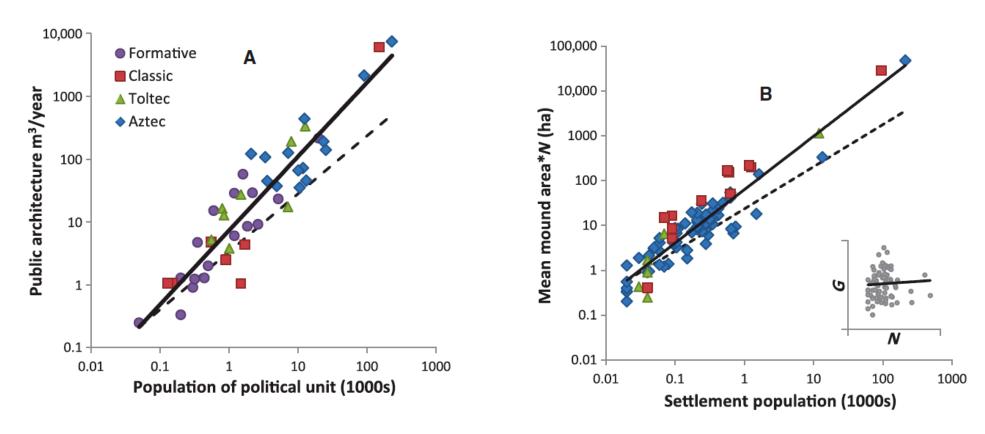
Brelsford, Lobo, Hand, Bettencourt. PNAS 2017



Bettencourt & Lobo. RSIF 2016



And throughout history.



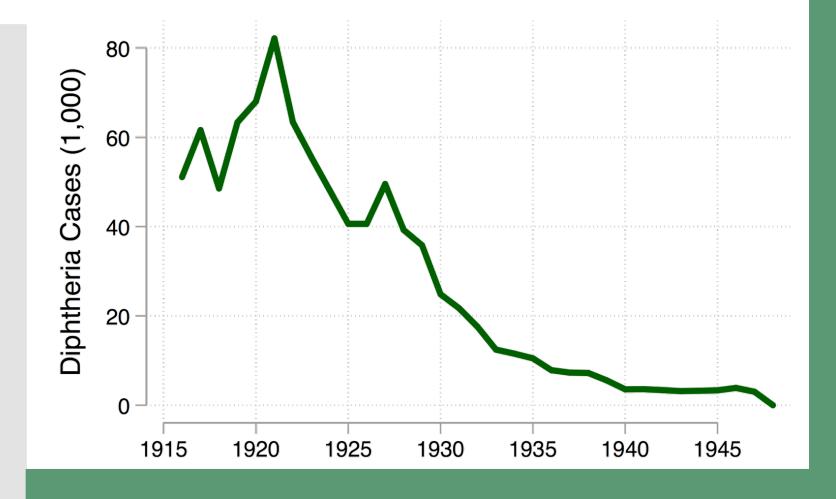
Ortman, Cabaniss, Sturm & Bettencourt, Science Advances 2015

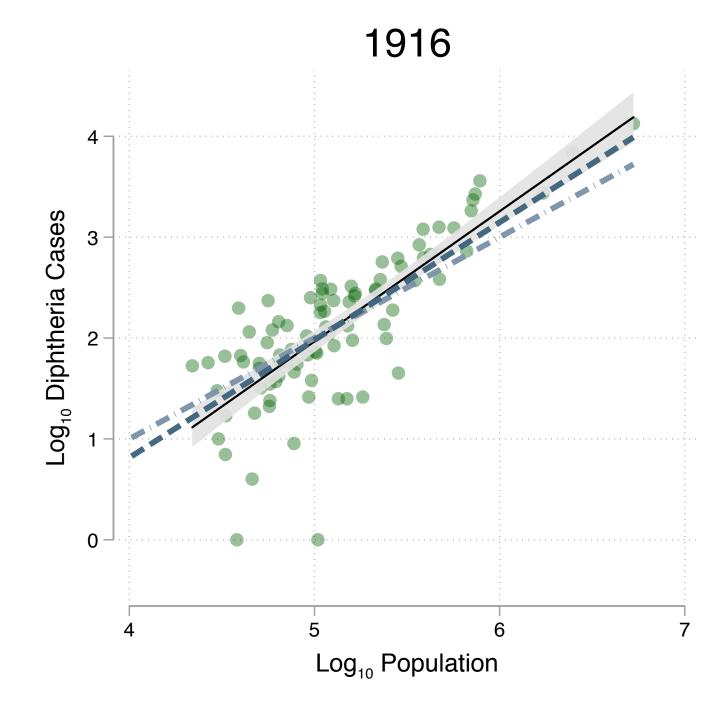




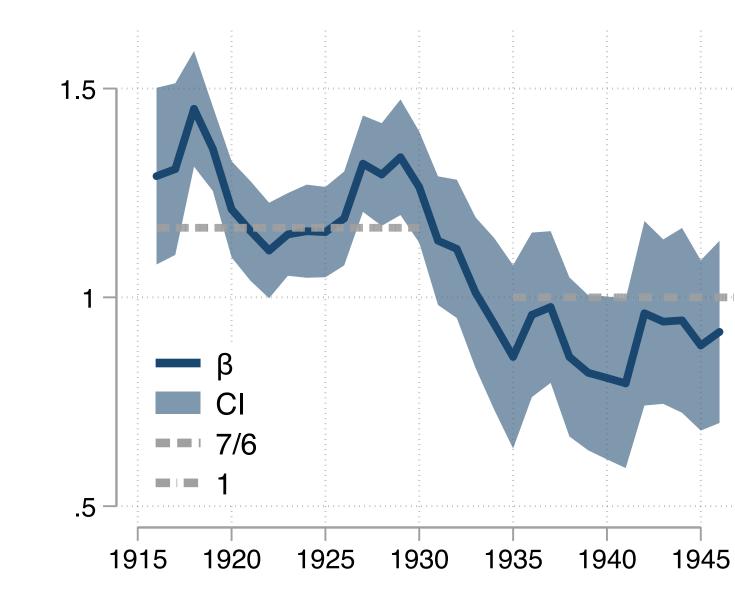
US Diphtheria Cases

- 1923 Diphtheria Toxiod Invented
- 1926 Diphtheria Toxiod + Adjuvant invented
- 1930s Widespread Use
- 1940s Routine Use

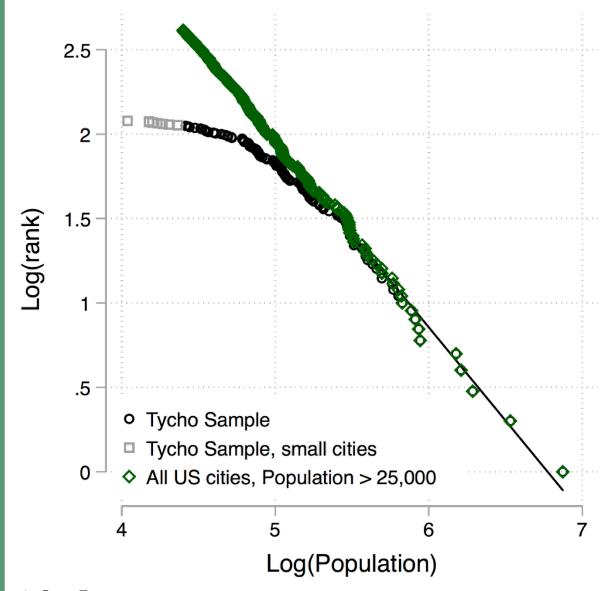






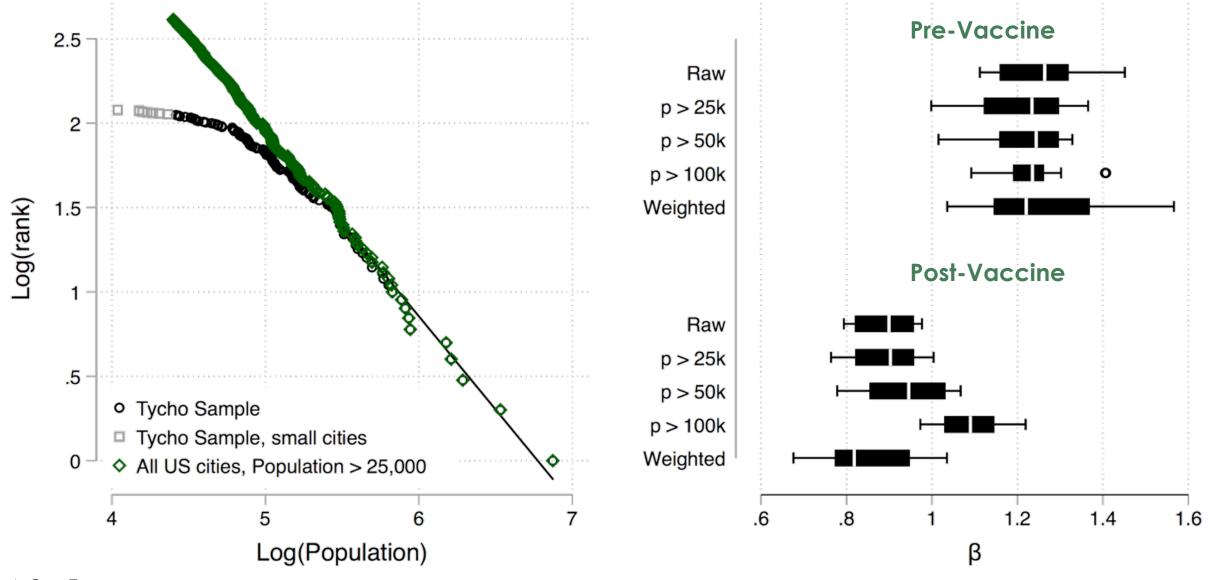


The Sample of Cities is Biased.

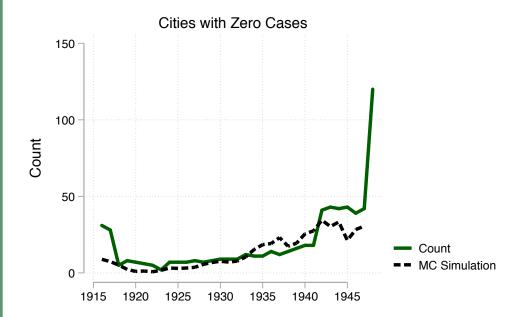


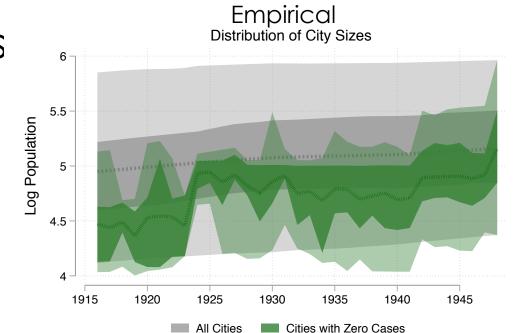


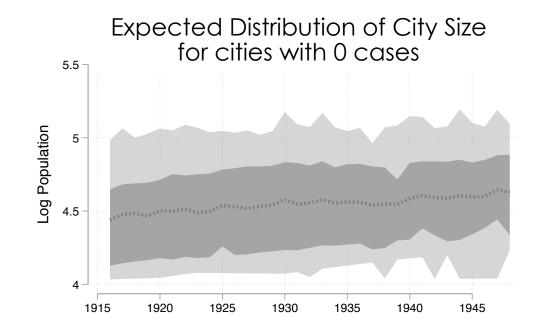
The Sample of Cities is Biased.



Some Cities Have Zero Cases



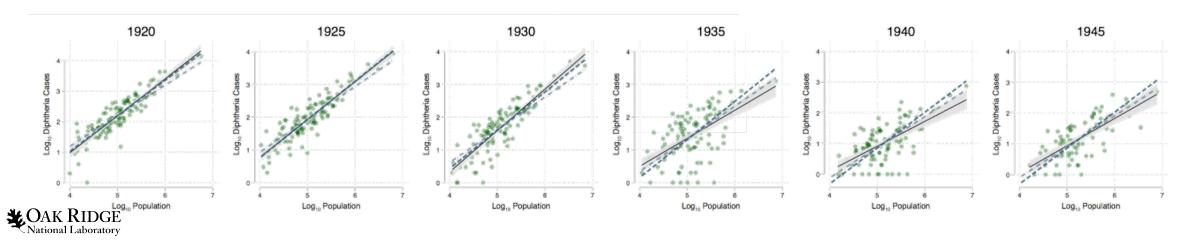




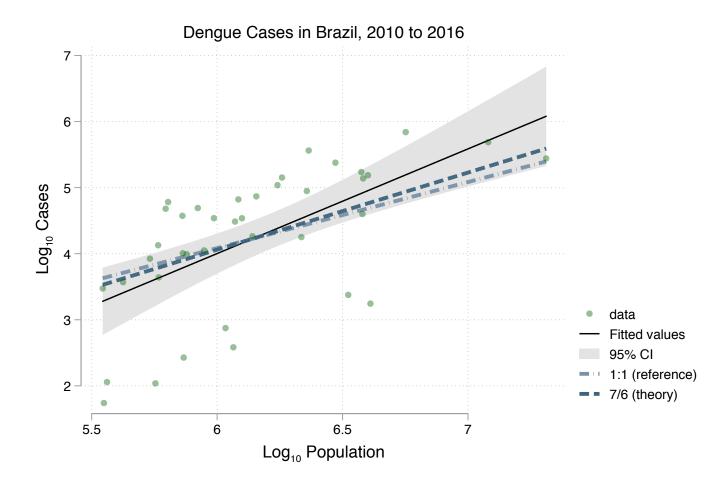


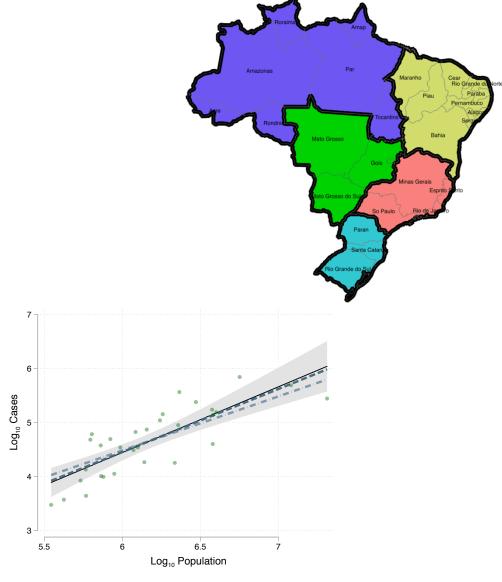
The change in β shows that a fundamental change in transmission dynamics within and across urban environments occurred at the same time as an effective vaccine became widely used.

Annual & Independent β Estimates 1.5



Zika, Dengue, and other Modern Infectious Diseases







The Heterogeneity and Scale of Sustainable Development in Cities

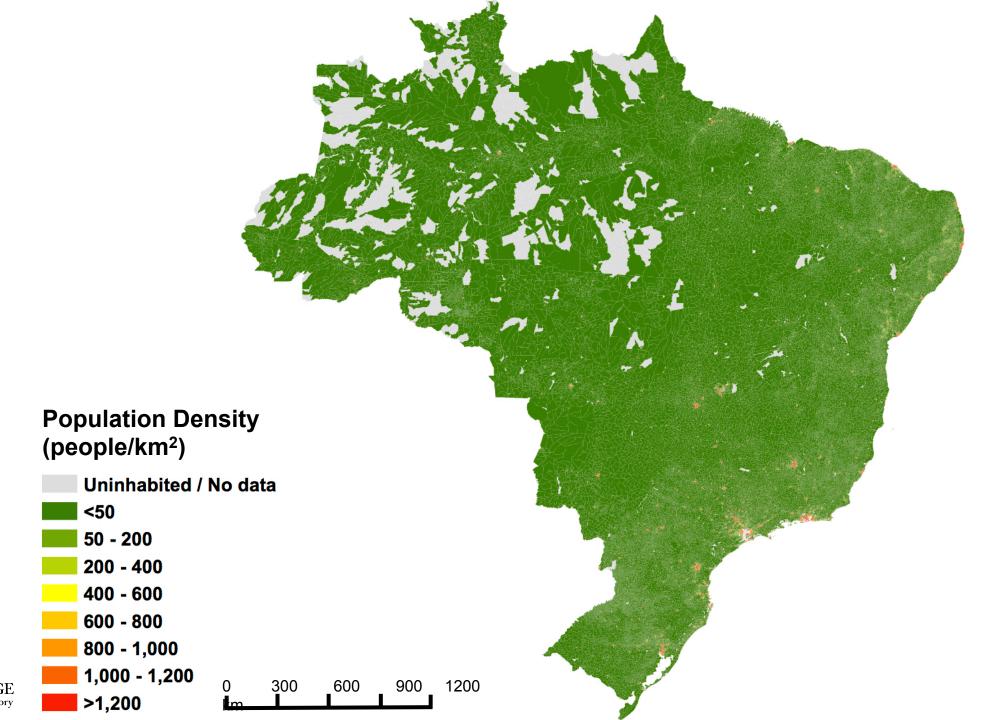


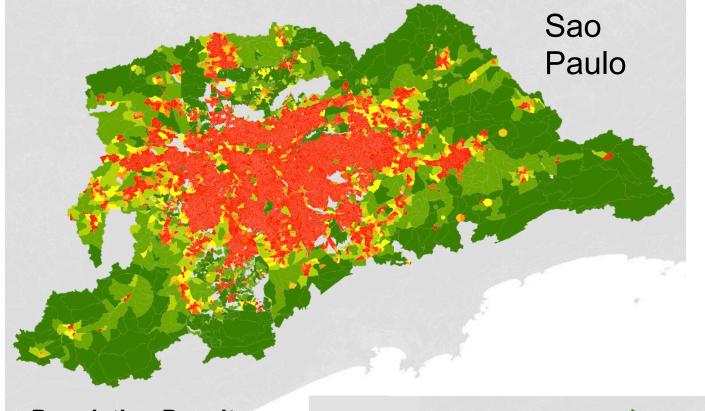


Brelsford, Lobo, Hand, Bettencourt *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* (2017).











Uninhabited / No data

<50

50 - 200

200 - 400

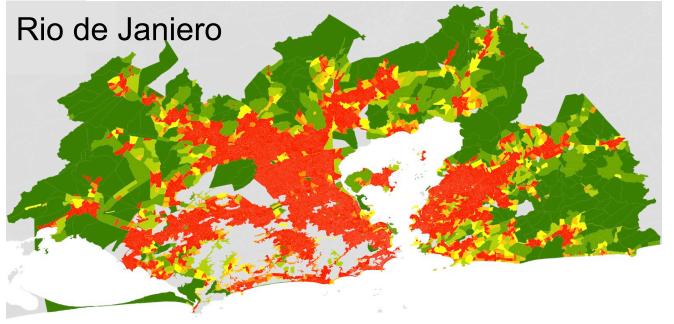
400 - 600

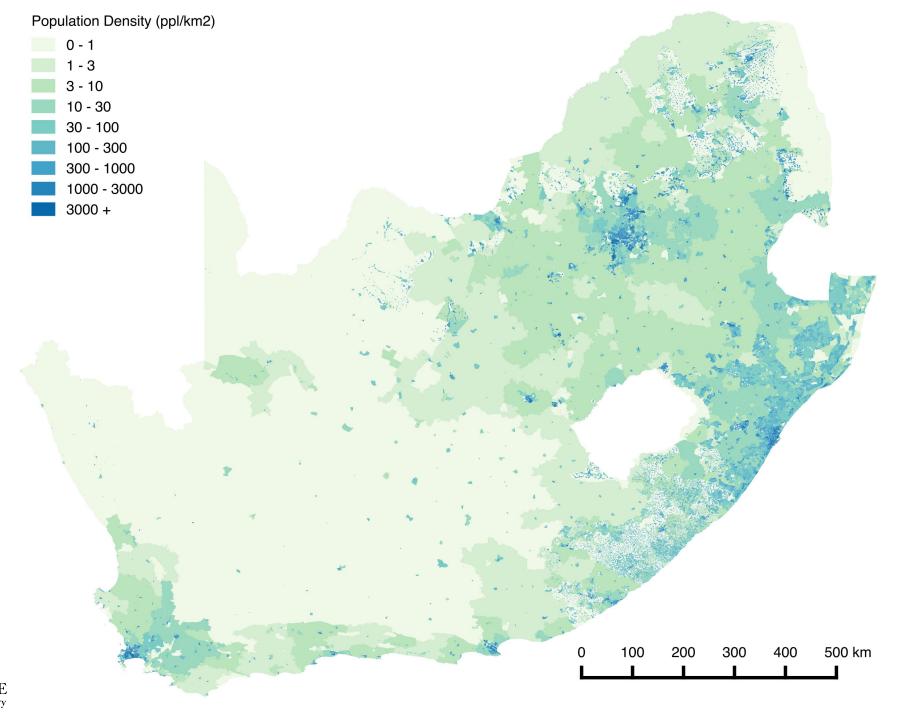
600 - 800

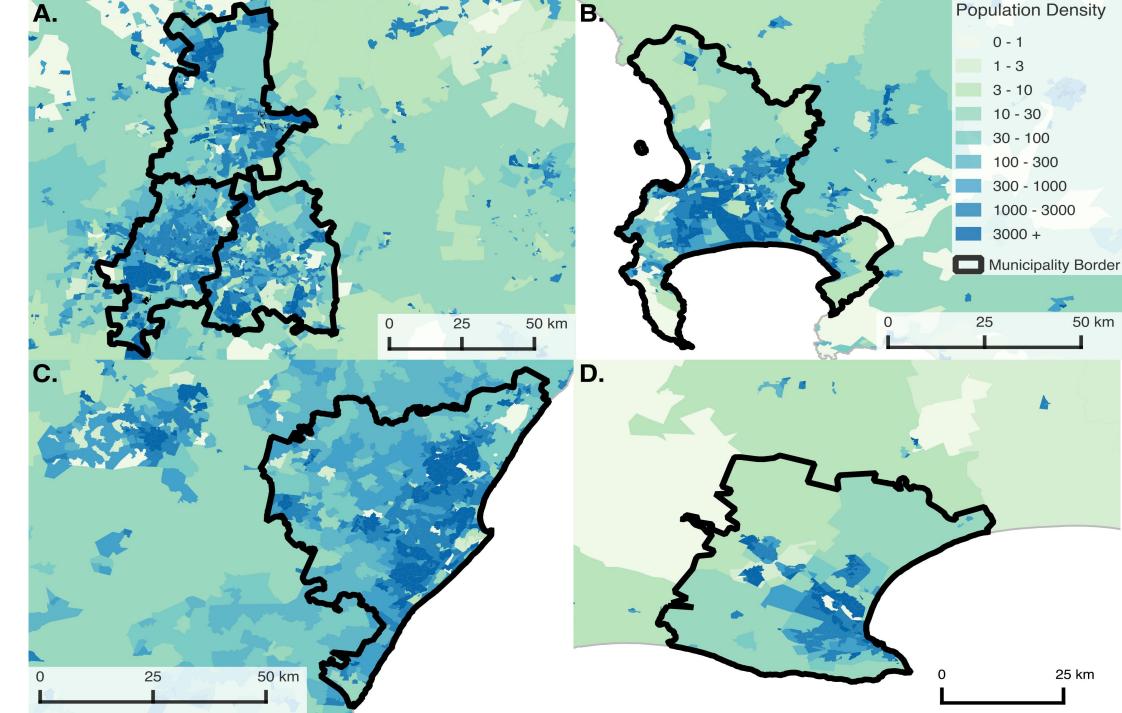
800 - 1,000

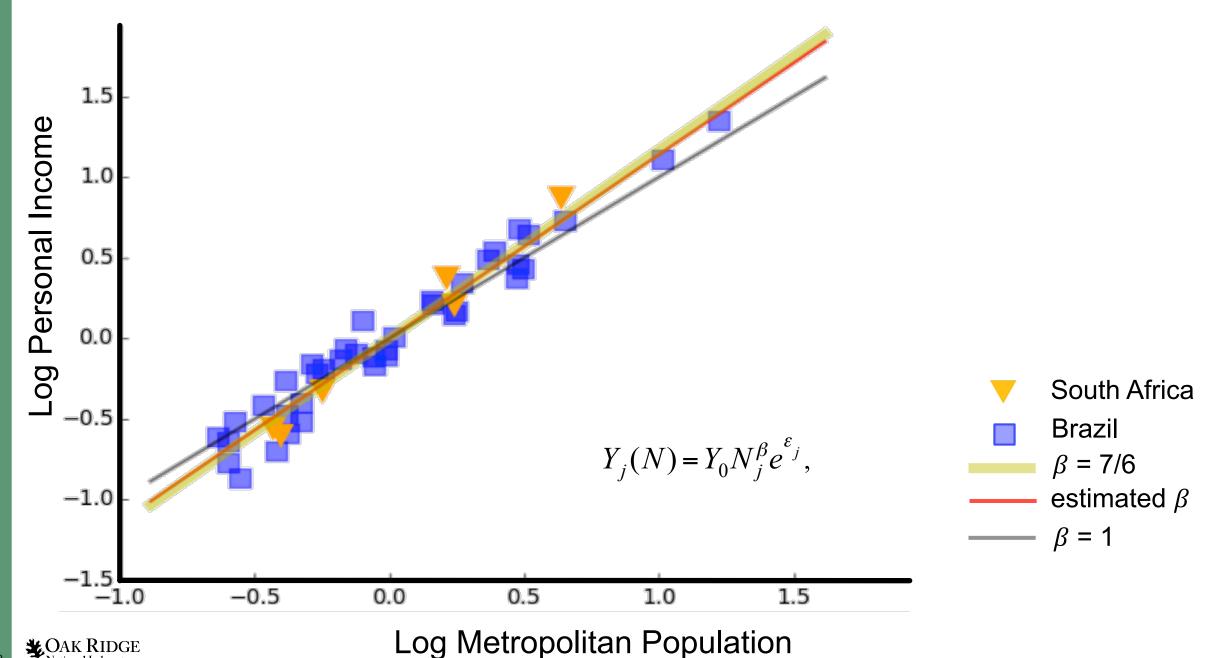
1,000 - 1,200

>1,200



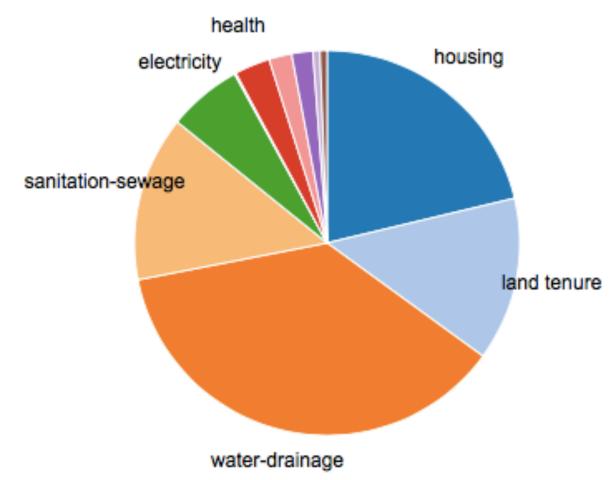






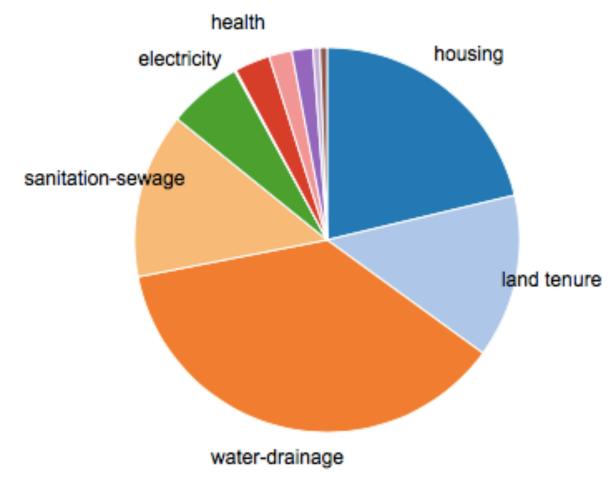
Self Identified Development Priorities



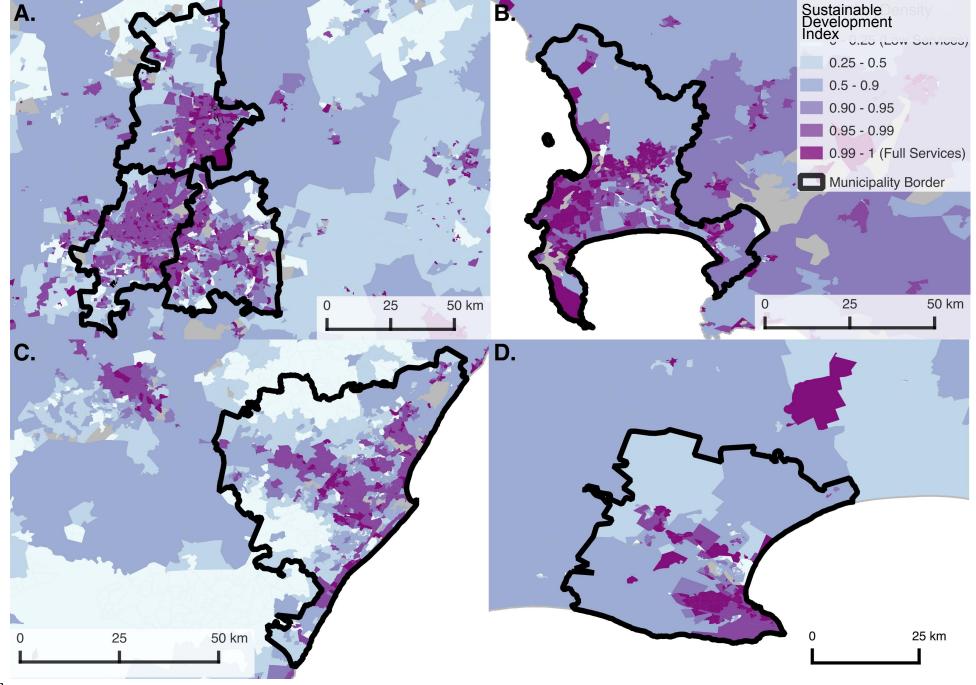


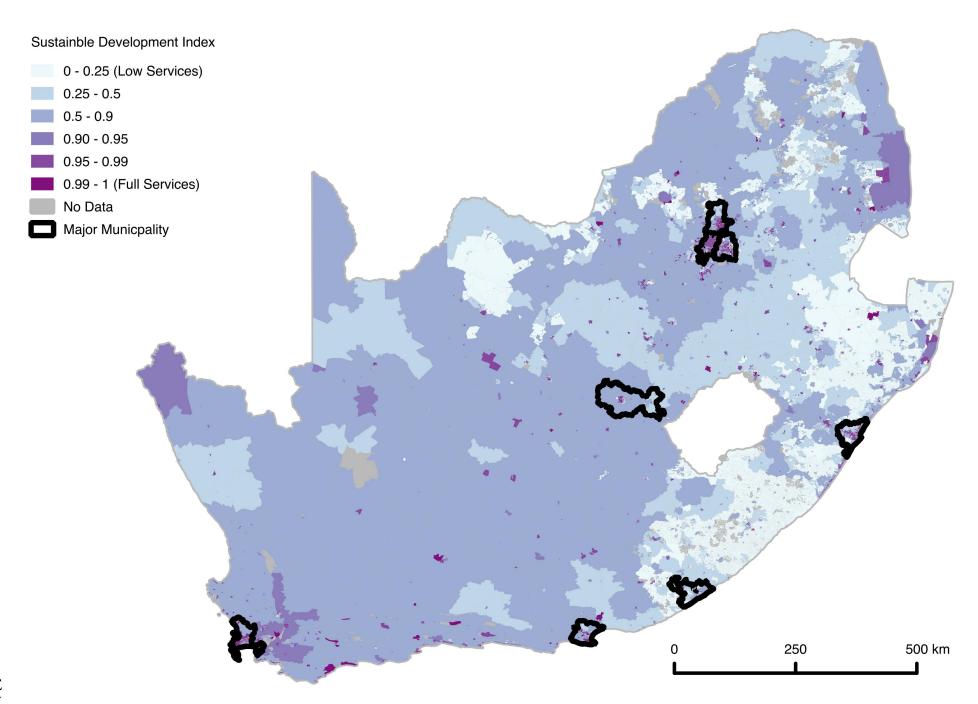
Self Identified Development Priorities





 $X \downarrow i = \sqrt{4} \& X \downarrow i \uparrow housing \times X \downarrow i \uparrow water \times X \downarrow i \uparrow sanitation \times X \downarrow i \uparrow electricity$

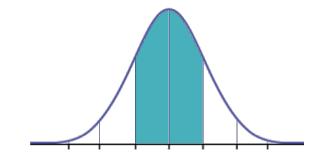




Measures of Heterogeneity

• Standard deviation $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x})^2}$

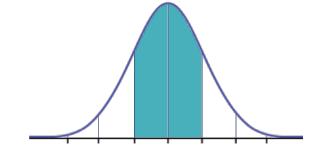
$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x})^2}$$



Measures of Heterogeneity

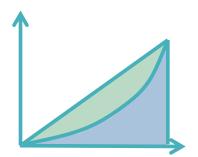
Standard deviation

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x})^2}$$



• Gini Coefficient

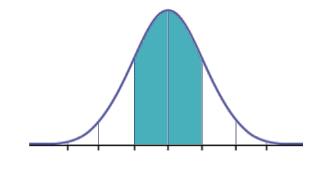
$$G = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |x_i - x_j|}{2n \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}$$



Measures of Heterogeneity

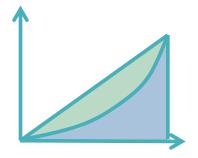
• Standard deviation

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x})^2}$$



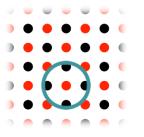
• Gini Coefficient

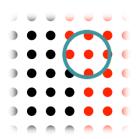
G =
$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |x_i - x_j|}{2n \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}$$

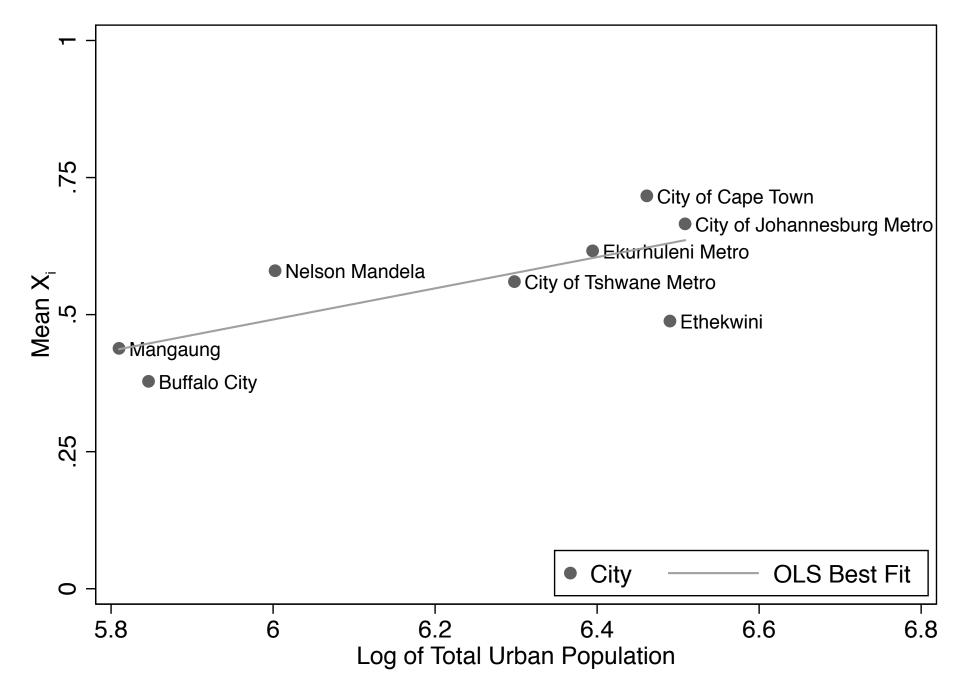


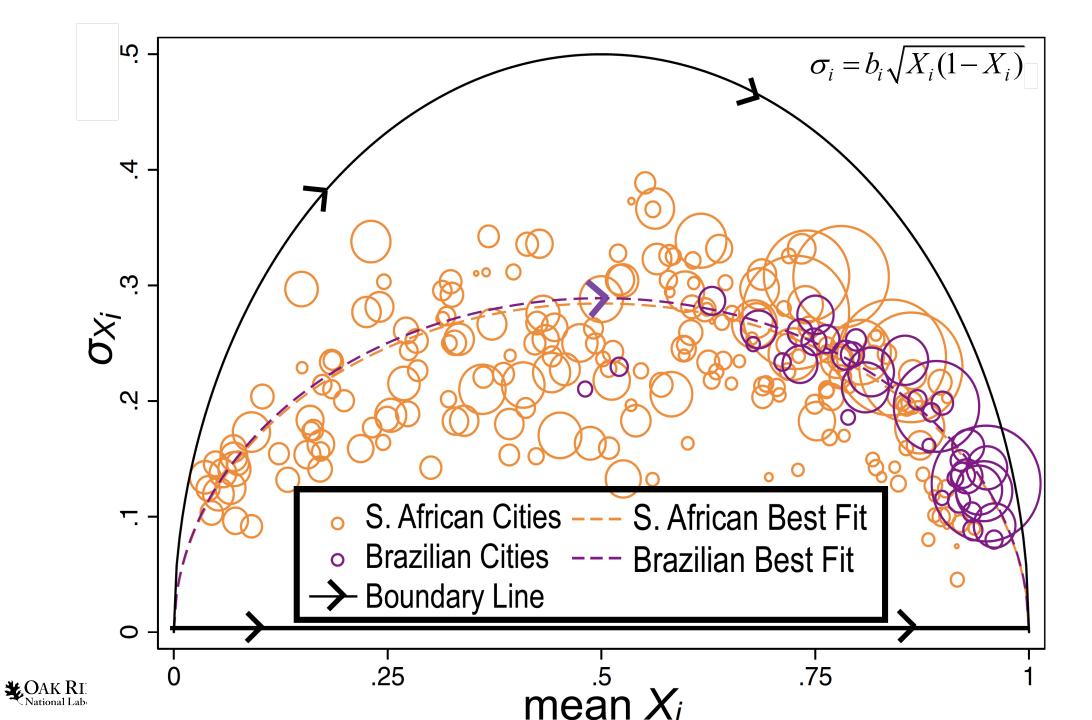
• Moran's I

$$I = \frac{N \sum_{i,j=1}^{N} w_{ij}(x_i - \bar{x}) (x_j - \bar{x})}{W \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

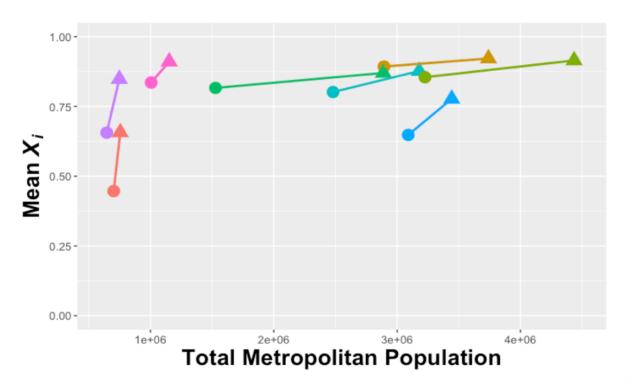






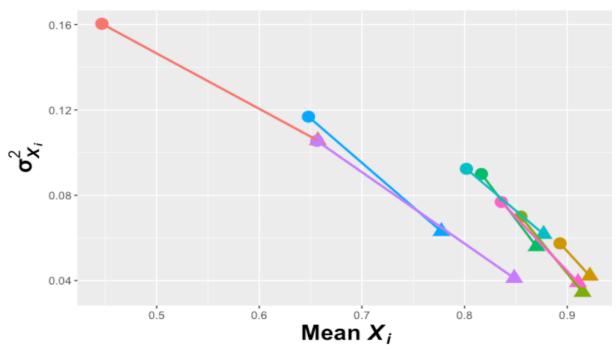


Temporal Changes in X_i



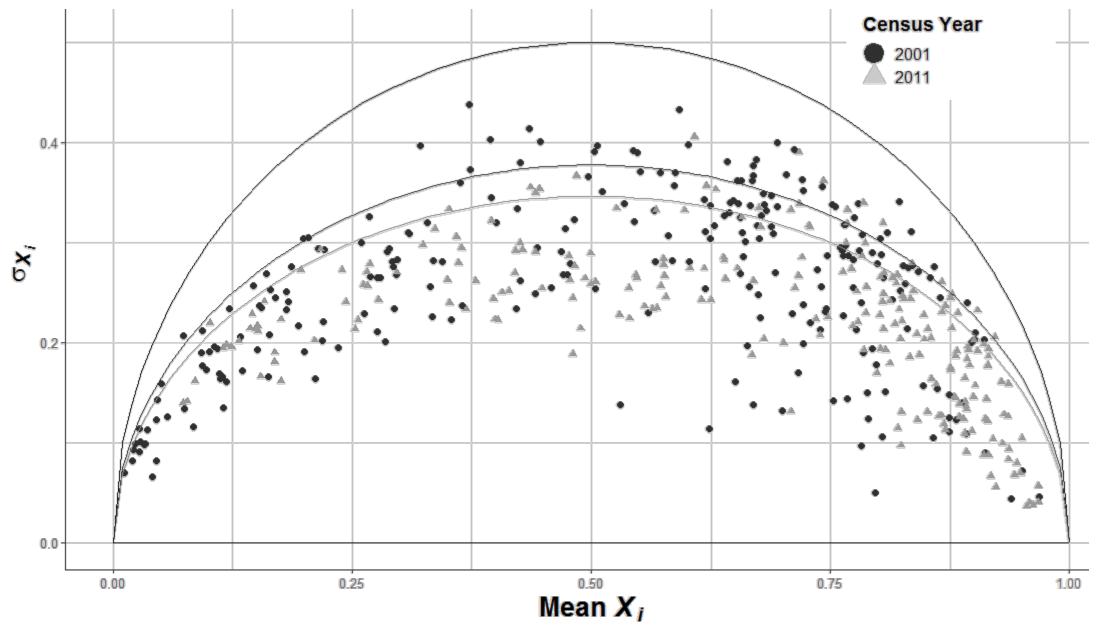


2011

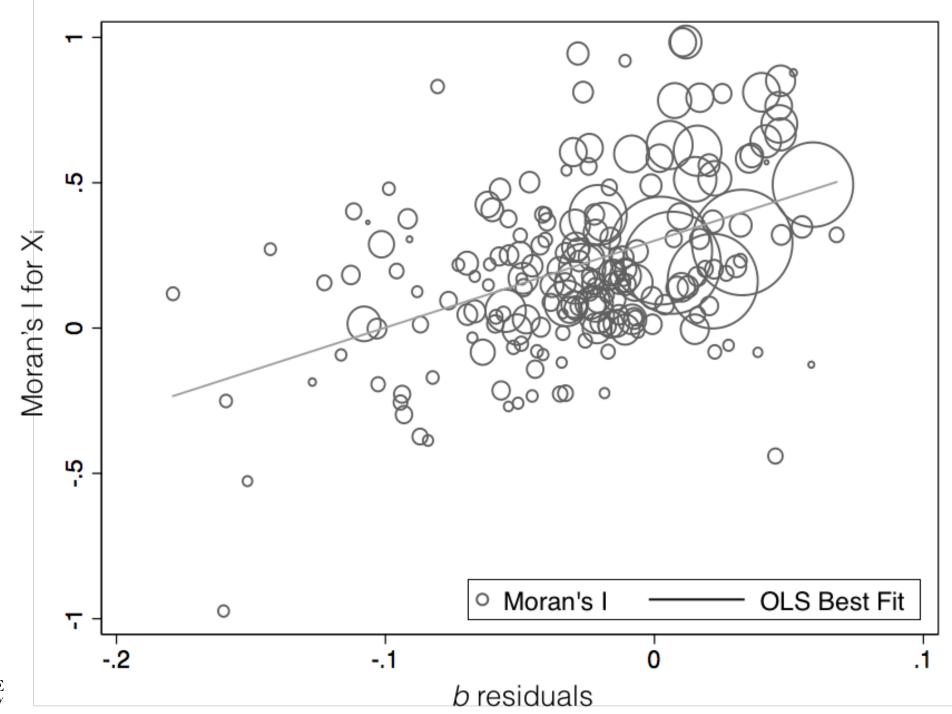




Mollie Gaines (ORNL summer student)









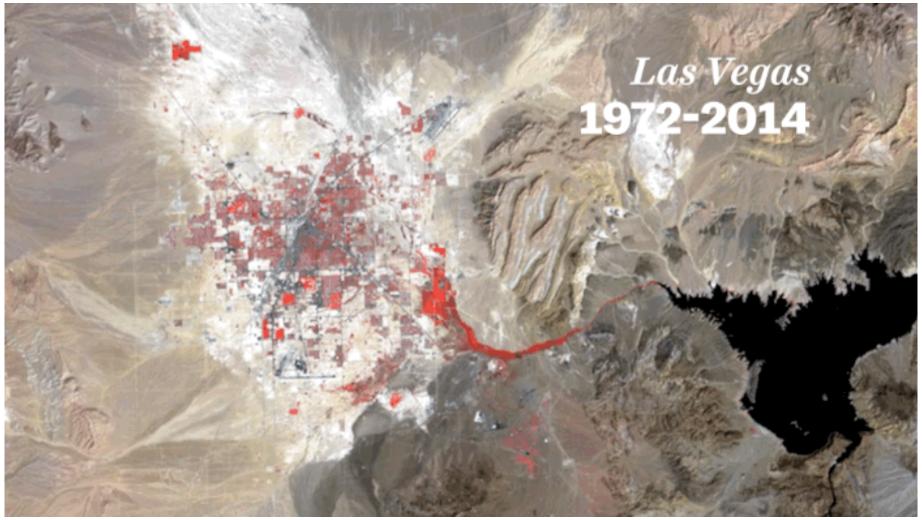
What makes a city?

What makes a neighborhood?

What about social ties that aren't geographically contiguous?



What makes a city?

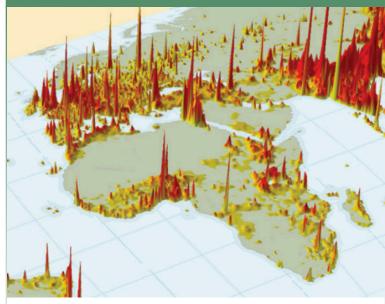


USGS from LANDSAT images. (2014) https://earthshots.usgs.gov/earthshots/node/4#ad-image-0-0



How much space does a city take up?

Population Density



Tim Gulden using ORNL Landscan Global Dataset. Published in Florida, the Atlantic. (2005)

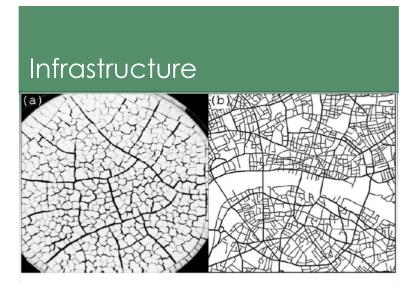
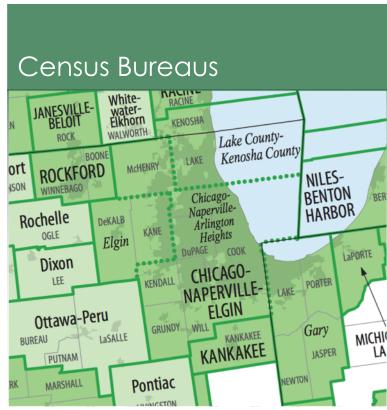


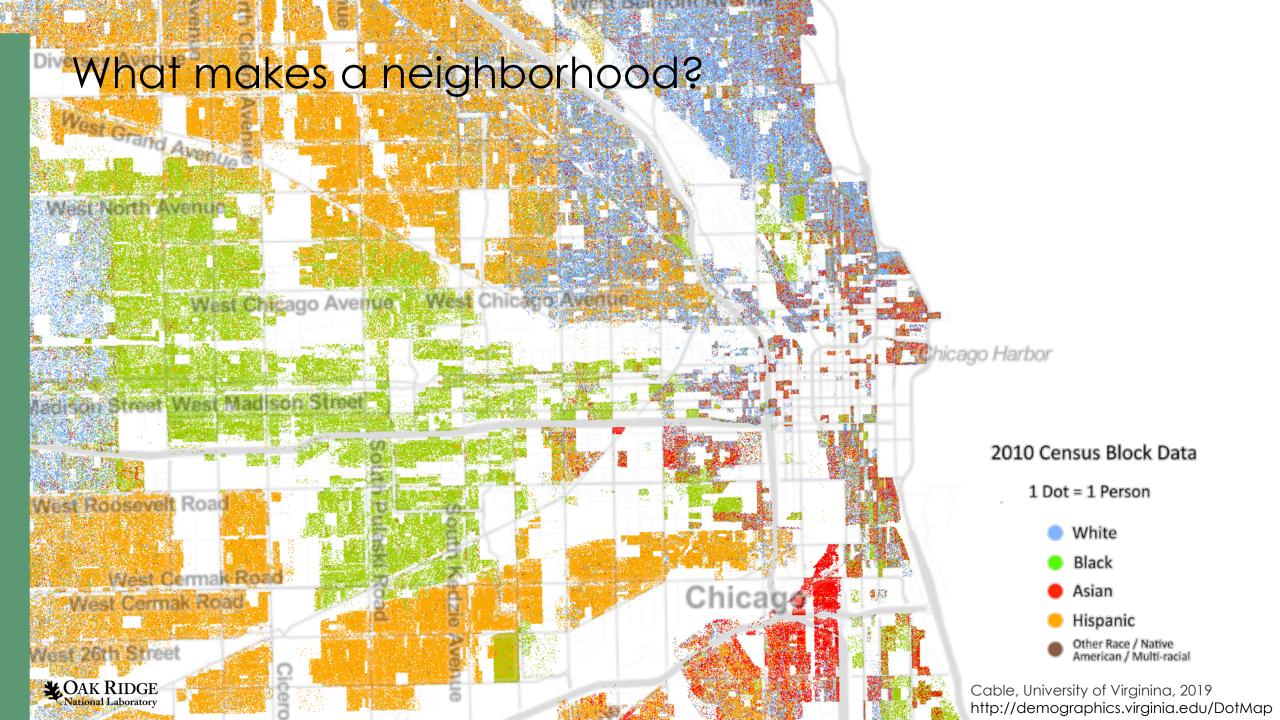
FIG. 1. (a) Crack pattern formation from drying a solution of corn starch and distilled water [6]. (b) Street network pattern for part of central London around the Thames, where the thick lines represent mayor roads.

Mascussi, Stanilov and Batty. Phys Rev E. (2014)



Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas (CBSAs) of the United States and Puerto Rico. US Census Bureau, (2017)





Do distant social ties even matter?





EL NIÑO



INFRASTRUCTURE:

BLACKOUTS



TRADE:

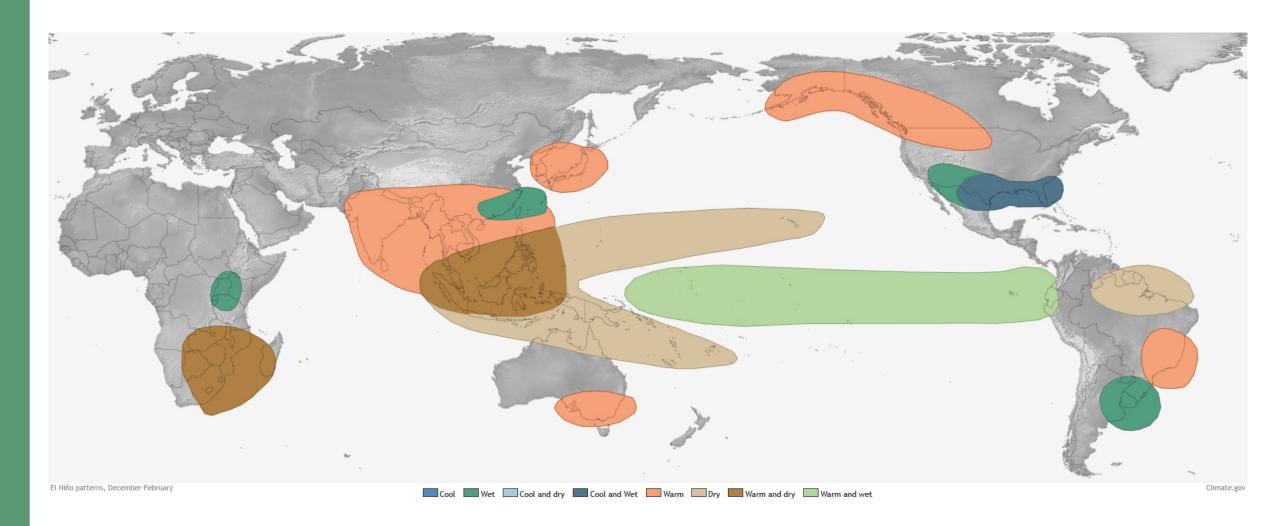
GLOBAL SHIPPING

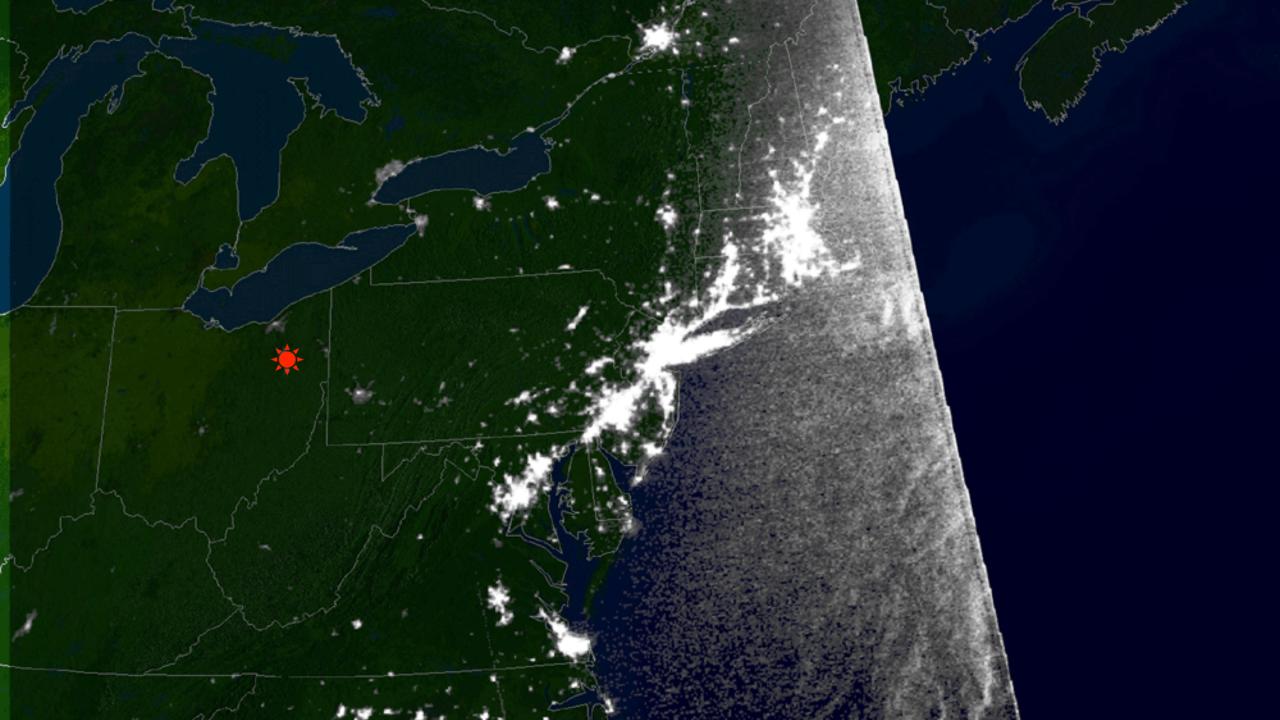


IDEAS

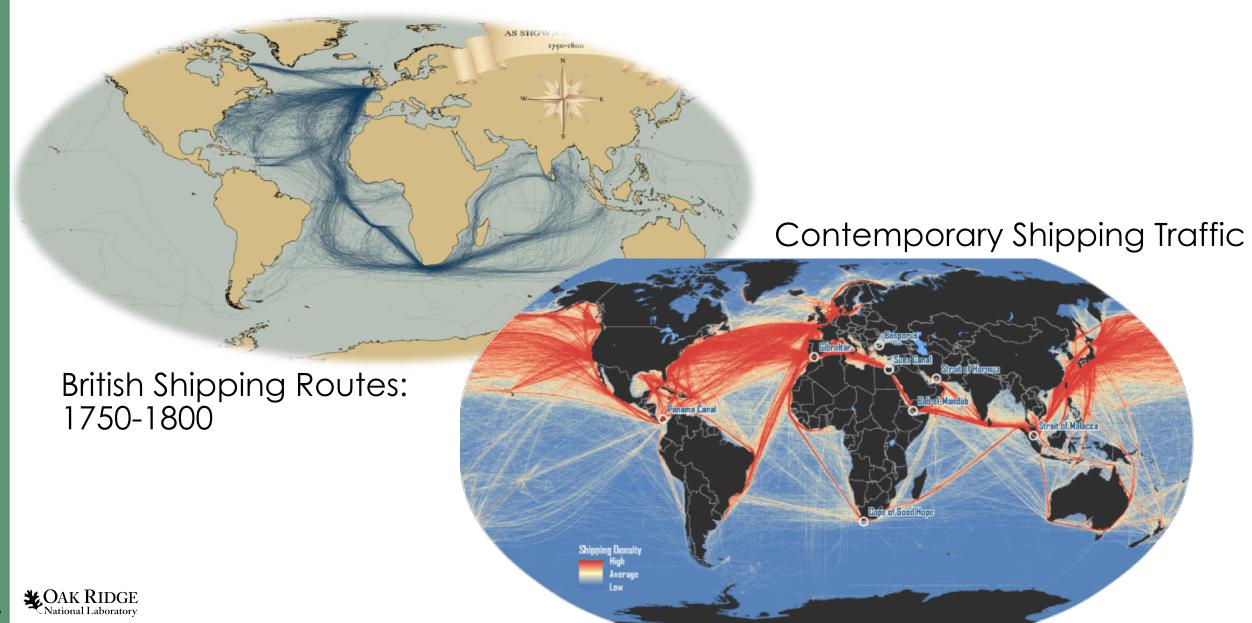
ARAB SPRING

El Niño Southern Oscillation





Do distant social ties even matter?



































Teleconnections have an effect on the world.









CLIMATE:

INFRASTRUCTURE:

TRADE:

IDEAS

EL NIÑO

BLACKOUTS

GREAT DEPRESSION

ARAB SPRING

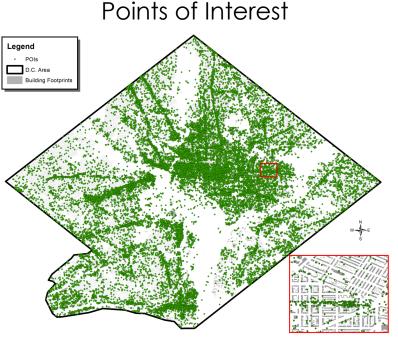
How can we measure them?



Geo-located tweets give a measure of spatially embedded social structure.

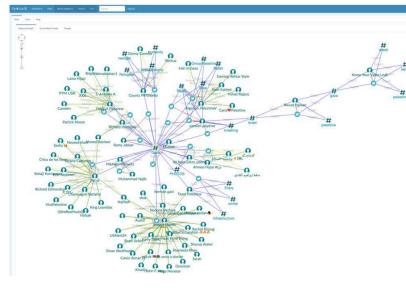


Thakur, Bhaduri, Piburn, Sims, Stewart, Urban. ACM SIGSPATIAL Proceedings (2015) http://arxiv.org/abs/1507.05245



Sparks, Palumbo, in prep. 2019

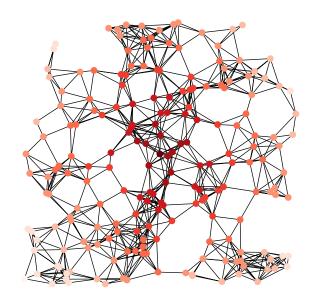
Tweets



Thakur 2019

Methods

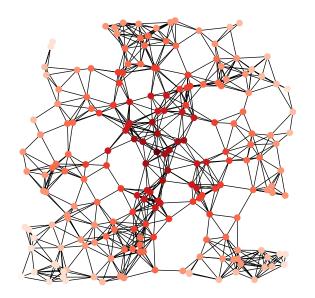
• An aspatial network of direct twitter mentions is created

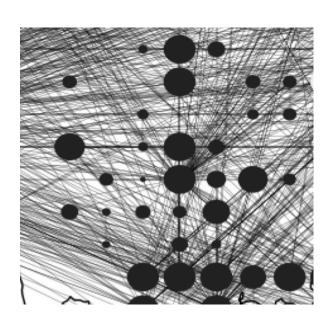




Methods

- An aspatial network of direct twitter mentions is created
- Those tweets are aggregated into grid cells

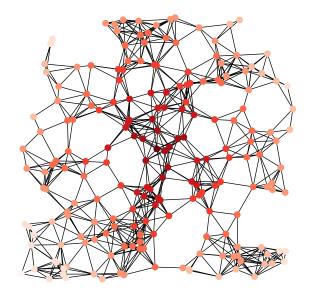


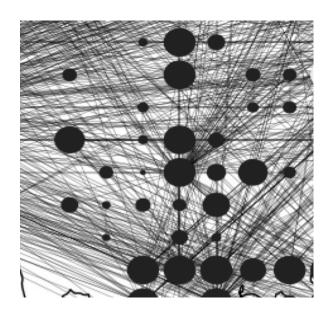


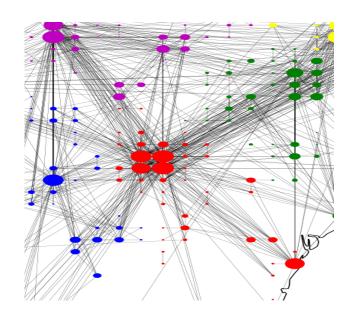


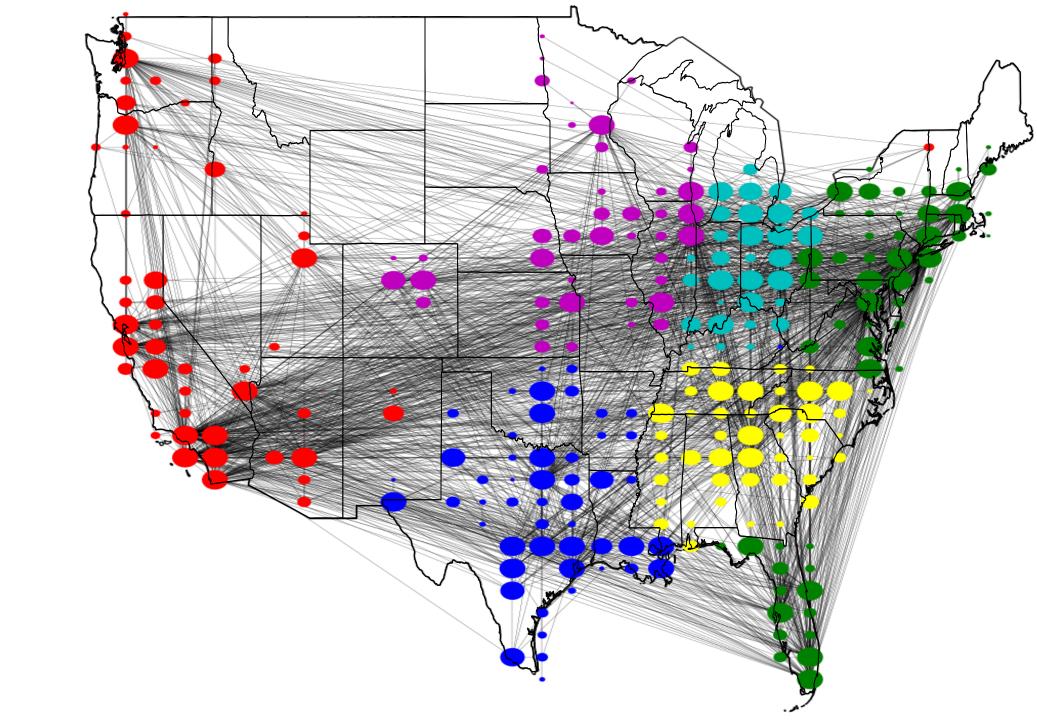
Methods

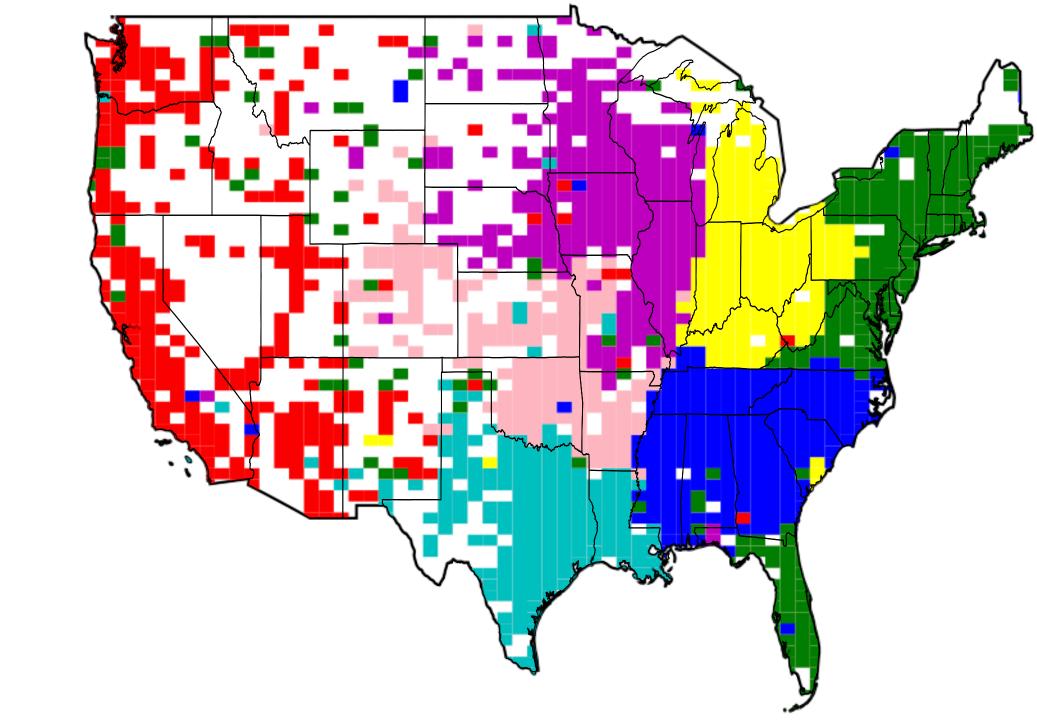
- An aspatial network of direct twitter mentions is created
- Those tweets are aggregated into grid cells
- Clusters within the aggregate network are identified.

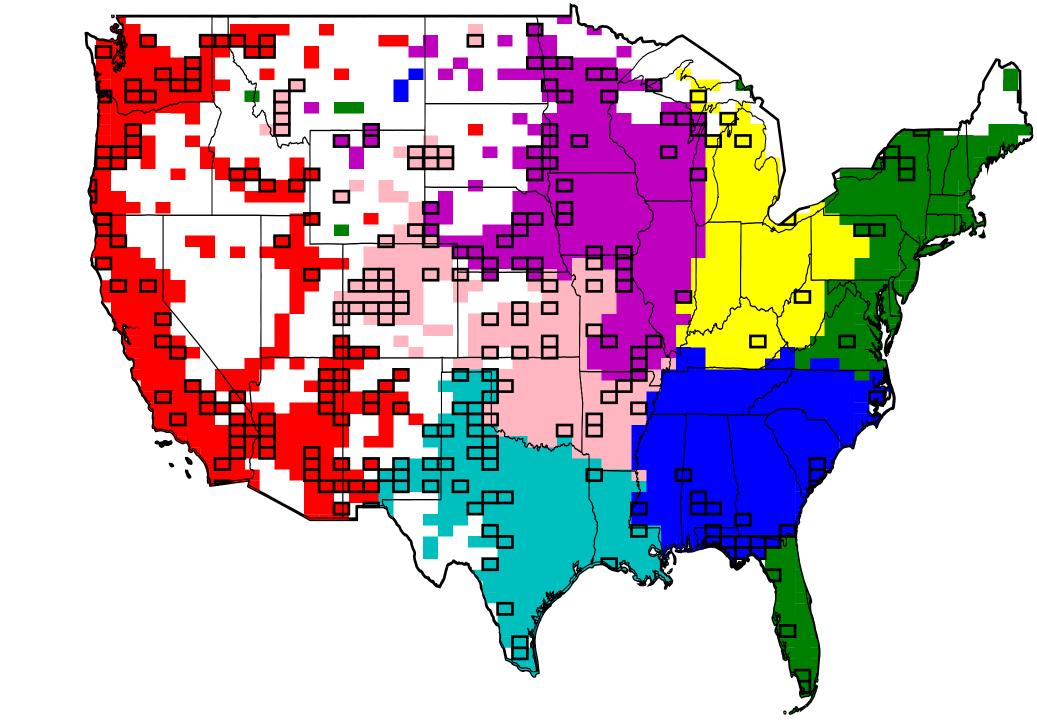








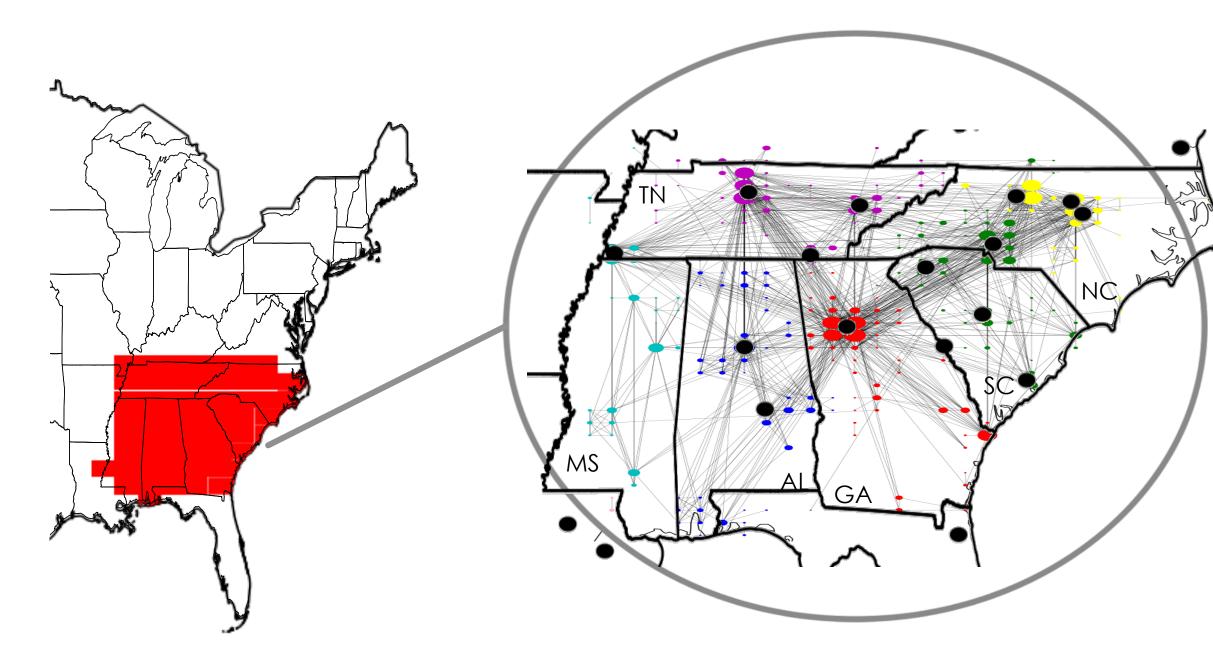


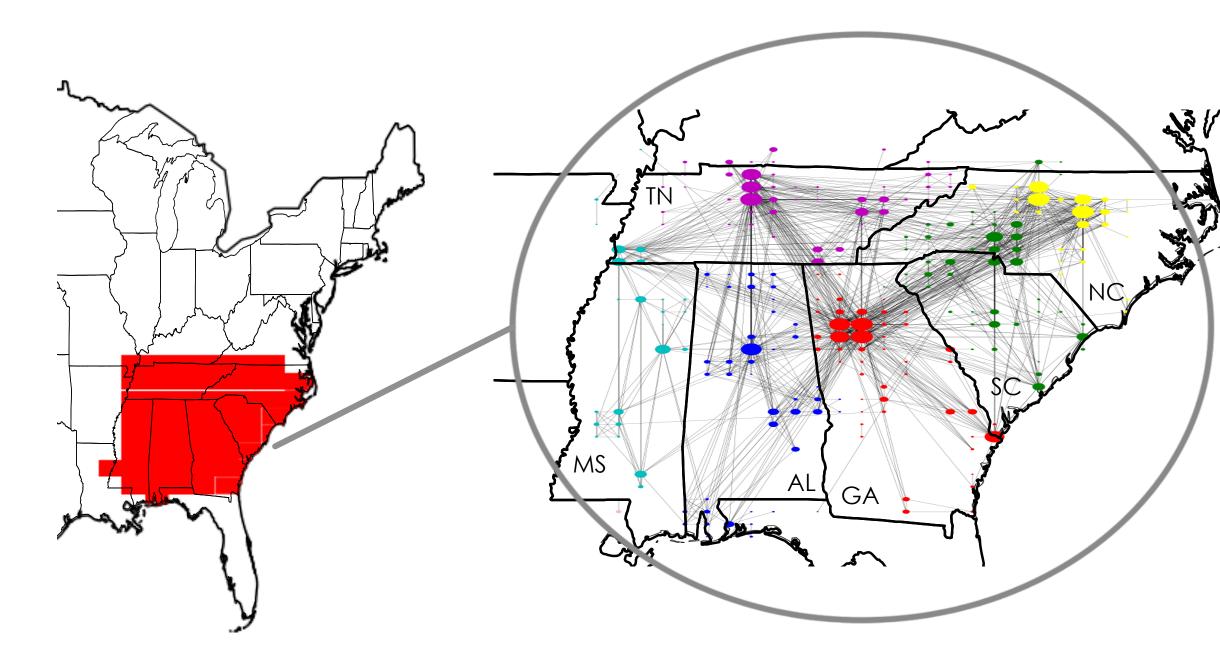


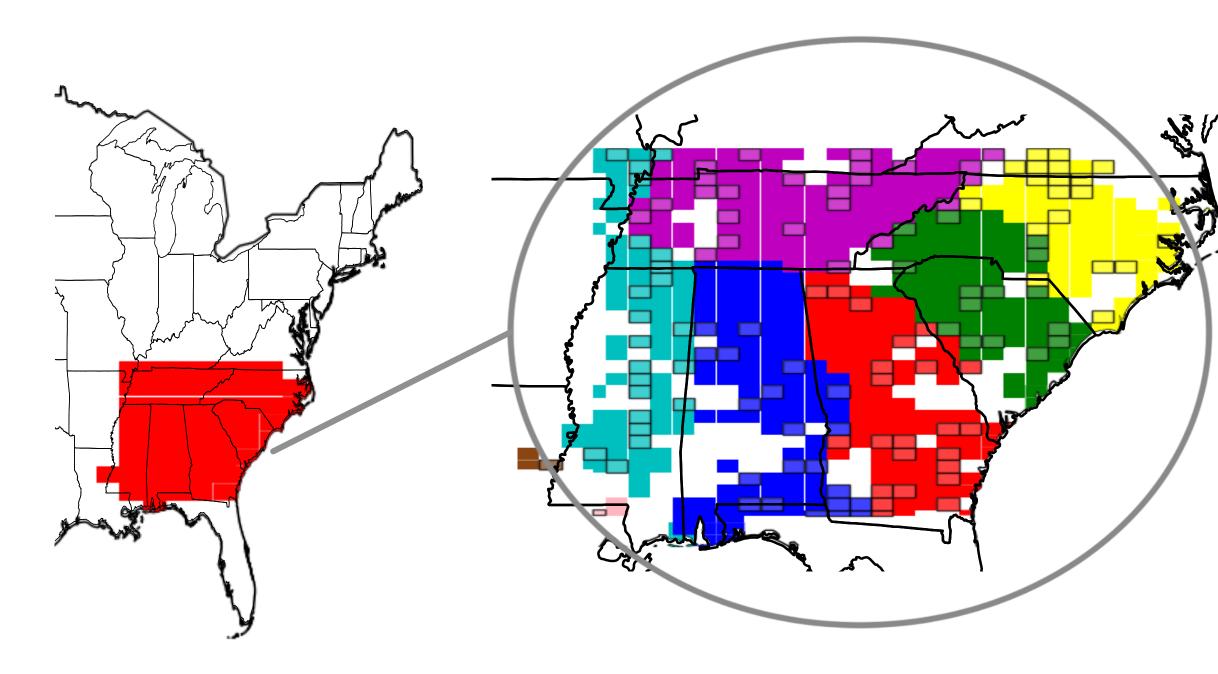


Southern States





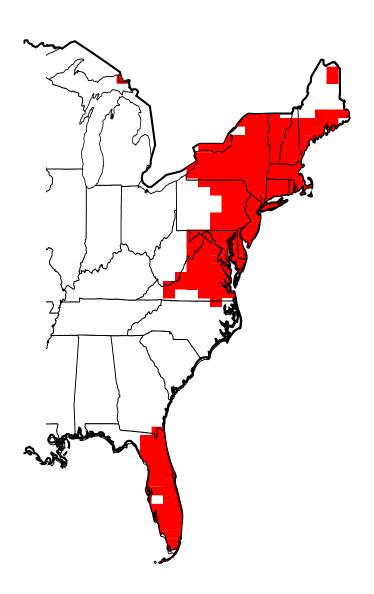


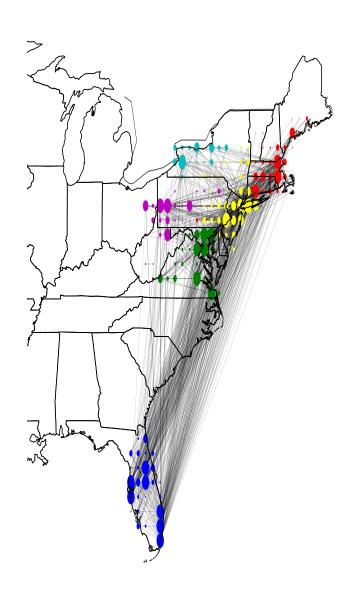


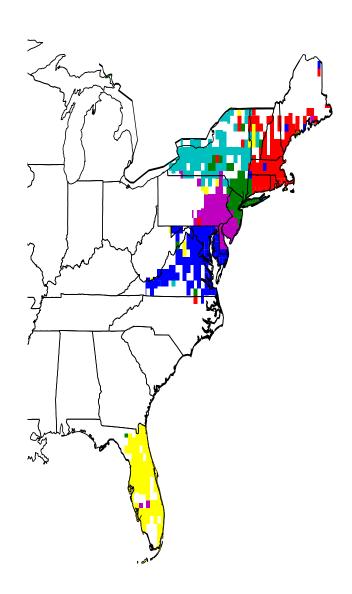


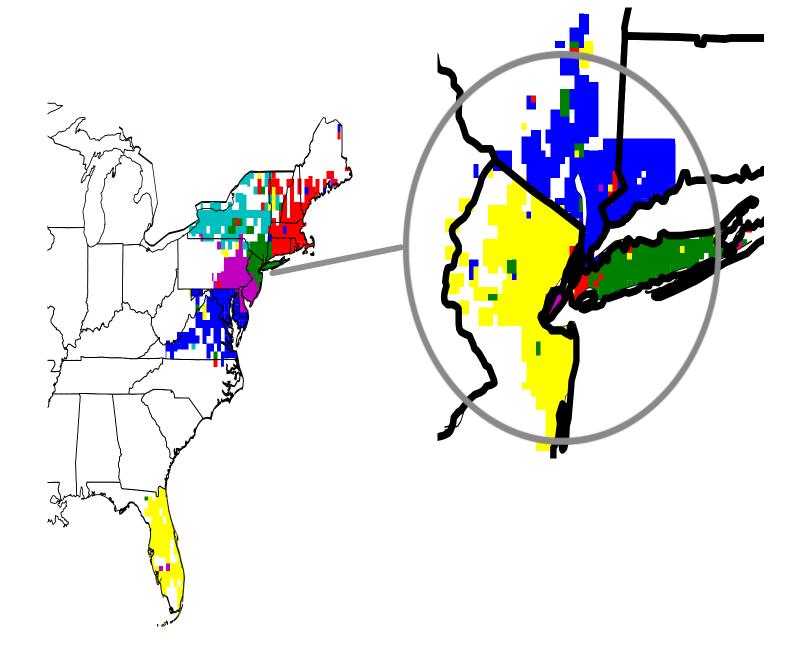
Urban NorthEast

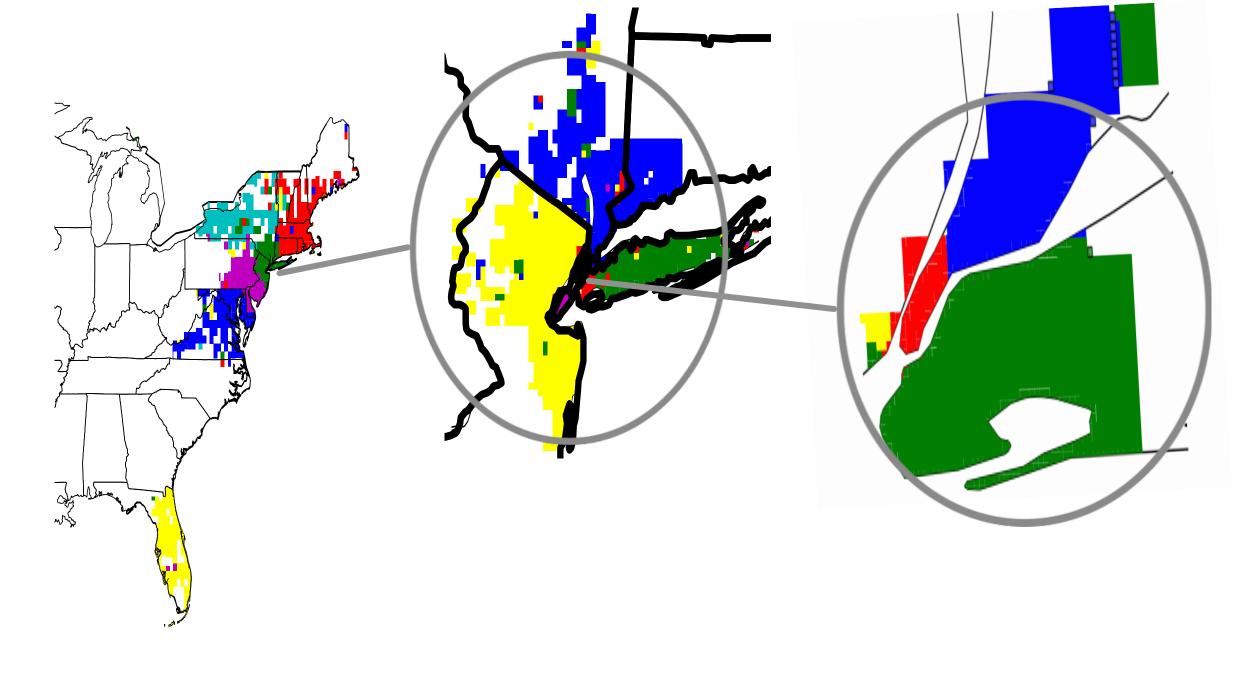








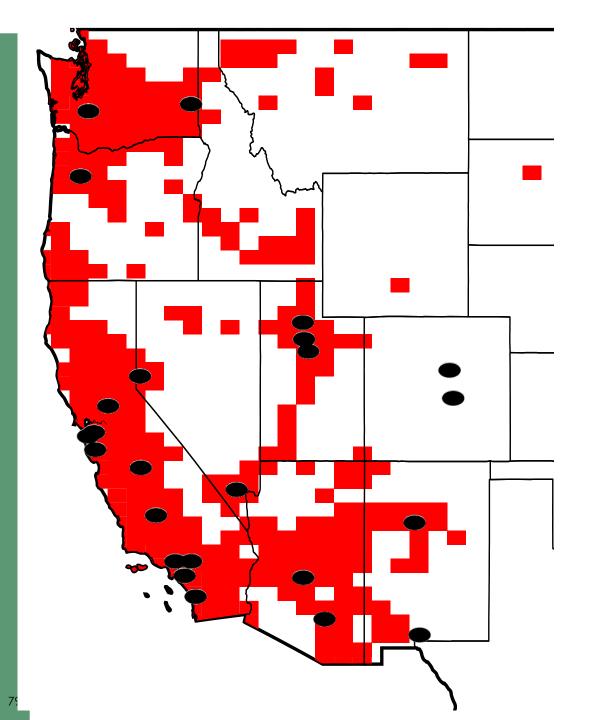


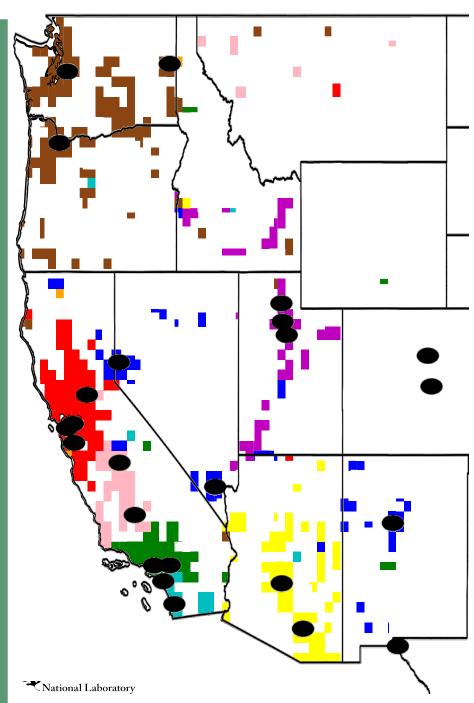


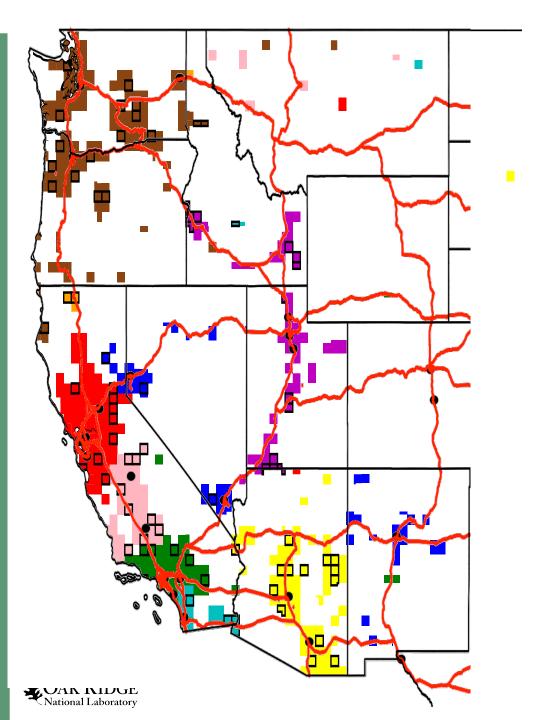


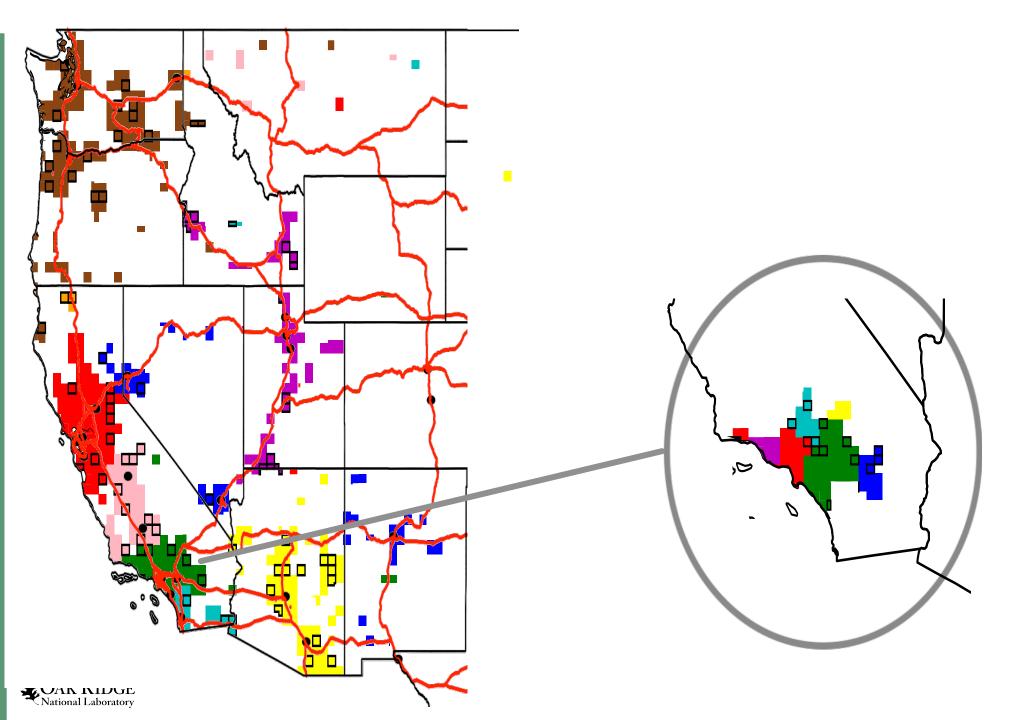
WESTERN STATES

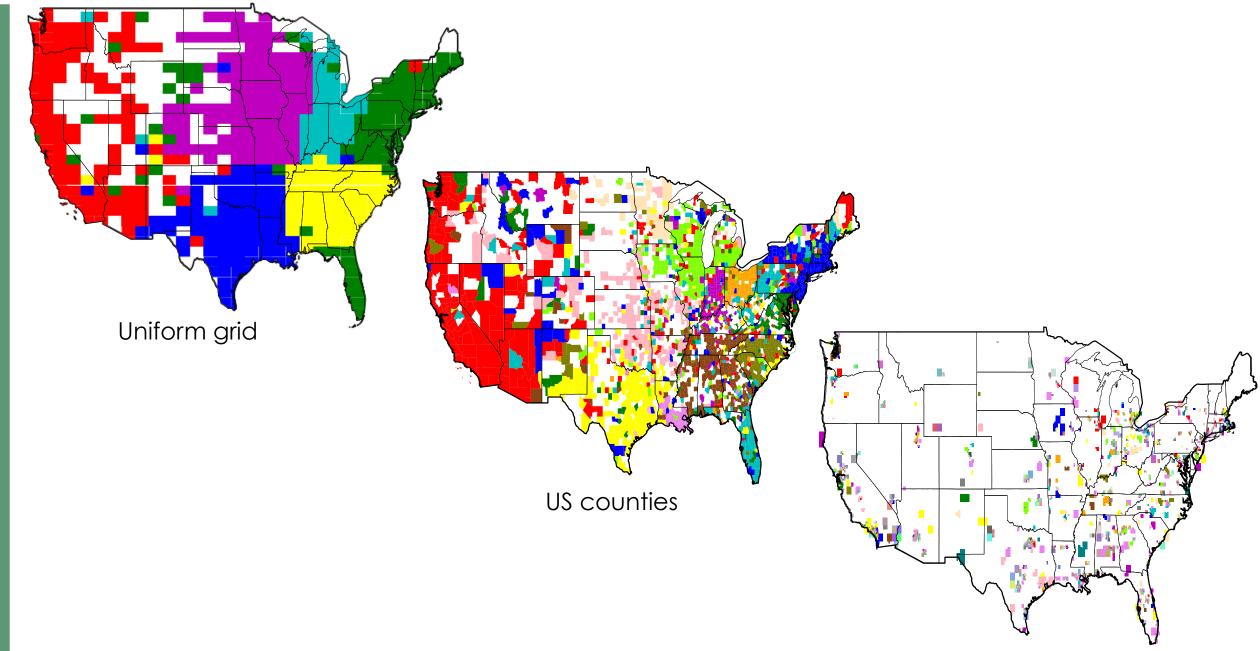
















How does this dataset inform our understanding of societal teleconnections?



Results & Conclusions

- This is a globally scalable method that can be applied to any relational geographic dataset.
- Internationally consistent.
- Regional clusters from twitter in the United States broadly concur with typical descriptions of regions.
- Level 1 hierarchical clusters begin to identify major urban areas, and level 2 clusters identify sub-city regions that are consistent with known socio-political regions.

Challenge Questions

- How can we use multi-scalar research to better understand urban processes? Which processes should be studied at which scales?
- What theoretical and empirical tools are useful for thinking about how processes at different scales interact with each other and co-evolve?



Thank You!

brelsfordcm@ornl.gov

www.christabrelsford.com

co-authors & collaborators : Luís Bettencourt,, Mollie Gaines, José Lobo, Gautam Thakur, Rudy Arthur, Hywel Williams.

