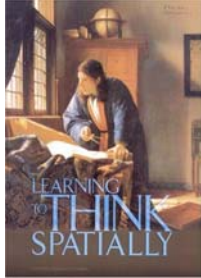



Spatial Sciences Institute

GIS and Location Analytics


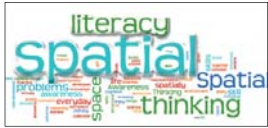



John P. Wilson
USC Marshall School of Business
9 November 2012





Outline

- Background
 - Geography | Maps
 - Geographic Information Science
 - Geographic Information Technologies
 - Geospatial Technical Competency Model
- Spatial @ USC
- Location Analytics
 - Business Analyst
 - Esri Maps
 - ArcGIS Online
- Final thoughts






Geography as a discipline ...



- Focuses on what is or what has been
 - Tracks interactions and flows to understand how and why things happen
 - Increasingly relies on visual thinking to handle ever-larger amounts of data and to make ever more complex connections between phenomena
 - Has excelled in helping us to understand the nature and impact of an exponentially growing human population, using finite resources at unsustainable rates, damaging the natural environment at an ever-increasing rate, and concentrating wealth and power among an increasingly small number of people
- Few geographers have focused on what to do about these problems going forward

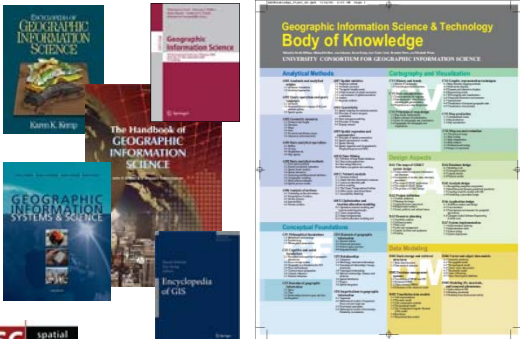

Synthesis courtesy of Tom Fisher, University of Minnesota



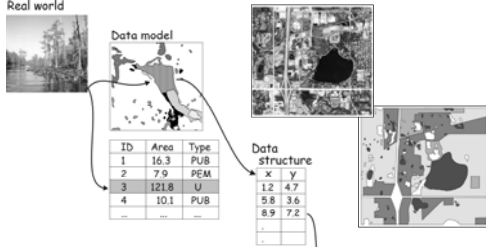
Maps ...

Geographic information science

Typical Geospatial Workflow




Slide courtesy of Paul Bolstad, University of Minnesota

| ID | Area | Type |
|----|-------|------|
| 1 | 16.3 | PUB |
| 2 | 7.9 | PEM |
| 3 | 121.8 | U |
| 4 | 10.1 | PUB |

| Data structure | |
|----------------|-----|
| x | y |
| 1.2 | 4.7 |
| 5.8 | 3.6 |
| 8.9 | 7.2 |

Machine code
10011101
00110110
10110100



Vector and Raster Data Models

Points

| Point ID | X | Y |
|----------|------|------|
| Q | 32.7 | 45.6 |
| R | 76.3 | 19.5 |
| S | 22.7 | 15.8 |
| etc... | | |

Lines

| Line ID | Begin node | End node | Left poly | Right poly |
|---------|------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 11 | 1 | 4 | ... | A |
| 12 | 4 | 2 | ... | A |
| 52 | 2 | 3 | B | A |
| etc... | | | | |

Polygons

| Polygon ID | Lines |
|------------|-------------------|
| A | 11,12,52,53,54 |
| B | 52,53,19,15,14,13 |

Slide courtesy of Paul Bolstad, University of Minnesota

Where, What & When ...

Geographic Depiction

Attribute Table

| ID | type | area |
|----|--------|------|
| 1 | big | 16.8 |
| 2 | little | 22.2 |
| 3 | mid | 18.4 |
| 4 | tiny | 20.7 |

Topology & Coordinate Data

| N&Y | Type | X | Y |
|-----|------|-------|-------|
| 21 | v | 124.7 | 155.2 |
| 35 | n | 202.2 | 150.9 |
| 47 | v | 16.3 | 35.5 |
| 94 | n | 135.5 | 22.2 |

Polygon Lines

| Line | Nodes & Vertices |
|------|------------------|
| 1 | 101, 102, ... |
| 2 | 102, 103, ... |
| 3 | 103, 104, ... |
| 4 | 104, 101, ... |

Slide courtesy of Paul Bolstad, University of Minnesota

Spatial analysis

| Class | Examples |
|----------------------|--|
| Core concepts | Place, scale, location, distance, centrality, area |
| Place-based analysis | Distance & directional analysis, geometrical processing, point pattern analysis, map algebra, grid models |
| Spatial statistics | Exploratory spatial data analysis & spatial statistics, incl. spatial autocorrelation & spatial regression |
| Surface analysis | Surface form & flow analysis, gridding & interpolation methods, visibility analysis |
| Network analysis | Shortest path calculation, traveling salesman problems, facility location & routing |
| Geo-computation | Agent-based modeling, artificial neural networks & evolutionary computing |
| Geo-visualization | Spatial query, representation as process & meaning, map (data) transformation |

Various classes of transformations, manipulations & methods that comprise spatial analysis

[Source: Smith et al. 2000, Longley et al. 2010]

Context ... location ... location ... location!

Representation, Pattern, Process

Integration, Synthesis

Informed site analysis!

Geospatial technologies


- Traditional components
 - Geographic information systems
 - Global positioning systems
 - Remote sensing systems
- Provide tools to solve real world problems
 - Locating things – knowing where things are
 - Routing – bringing people & assets to locations
 - Location/allocation – site optimization
 - Locating linear facilities – highways, pipelines, corridors, transmission lines
 - Land use models – predicting urban growth, control conditions, public participation

What Does a GIS Look Like?

- Information about what is where (when)
 - The contents of maps and images
- You would know when a computer was being used for GIS because the data stored in it would include maps and images

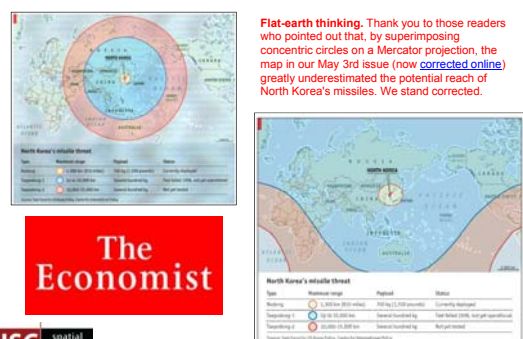
Geographic information infrastructure

- Contains knowledge describing natural and human environments on Earth
- Includes multiple components
 - Data
 - Data models that provide structure to the data
 - Models and analytic tools that show predictions or suitability
 - Geospatial workflows
 - Metadata, which describes the aforementioned components, and is key to **sharing, discovery and access**
- Relies on web & **mobile** environments to make these ways of thinking about the world more accessible



USC spatial sciences 19

Map projections ...

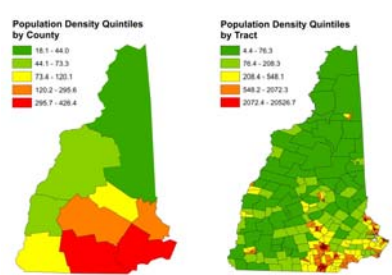


Flat-earth thinking. Thank you to those readers who pointed out that, by superimposing concentric circles on a Mercator projection, the map in our May 3rd issue (now [corrected online](#)) greatly underestimated the potential reach of North Korea's missiles. We stand corrected.

The Economist

USC spatial sciences 20

The Modifiable Area Unit Problem



Population Density Quintiles by County

| |
|---------------|
| 18.1 - 44.0 |
| 44.1 - 73.3 |
| 73.4 - 120.1 |
| 120.2 - 295.6 |
| 295.7 - 426.4 |


Population Density Quintiles by Tract

| |
|------------------|
| 4.4 - 76.3 |
| 76.4 - 208.3 |
| 208.4 - 548.1 |
| 548.2 - 2072.3 |
| 2072.4 - 20526.7 |

USC spatial sciences Slide courtesy of Karen Kemp, University of Southern California 21

The Broader Context

- Big Data
 - Barcodes
 - RFID tags
- Cloud Computing
- Analytics ...
 - Gain insight
 - Drive decision-making

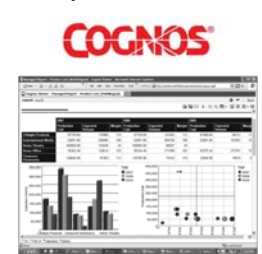


Cloud Computing everything and the kitchen sink

USC spatial sciences 22

Business Analytics

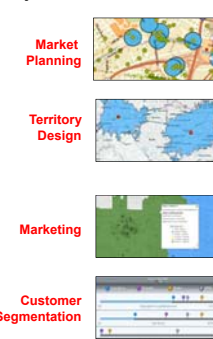
- Key features
 - Organizational data | actionable information
 - Patterns | trends | relationships
 - Statistical data | tables | charts | graphs
- Independent systems
 - Cognos
 - MicroStrategy
 - SharePoint
- Enterprise systems



USC spatial sciences MicroStrategy Best In Business Intelligence SharePoint 2010 23

Location Analytics


- Slow growth
 - Desktop | **Business Analyst™** | Integration & technical barriers
 - Web | Integration & limited functionality
- Current status
 - Growing realization adding geographic locations to business data and mapping it gives a whole new context that is not possible with tables, charts, and graphs
 - Geospatial visualization listed by Deloitte's as 1 of top 10 technical priorities for business in 2012





USC spatial sciences Pictures courtesy of Esri, Inc. 24

Esri Maps

- Mapping visualization
 - Point, color-coded, temporal, clustered, heat maps
- Spatial analysis
 - Bidirectional interaction, map filtering, proximity, drive time, trade area, and advanced analysis tools
- Geographic information enrichment
 - Base maps, imagery, demographics, consumer & lifestyle data, environment & weather, social media, business, etc.
- Esri Maps for IBM Cognos
- Esri Maps for MS Office










25

ArcGIS Online (arcgis.com)

- Large web mapping platform
 - Provides enterprise mapping & spatial analysis services for whole organization
- Spatial analytics ...
 - Can share, visualize, & analyze all kinds of organization data using geography as a common framework
 - Can incorporate data that has been mapped using location analytics
- Geospatial data integration
 - Can create mash ups by adding geospatially referenced data available on the web


26



Starbuck's GIS Strategy

- Statistics (2009)
 - 16,635 U.S. stores
 - \$9.8 billion in revenue
- GIS Operations
 - Global Market Planning Group uses ArcGIS Desktop plus several extensions to perform advanced analytics, business & geospatial intelligence
 - Real Estate Partners uses ArcGIS Server with tablets and smart phones to run reports, view maps & models, generate commentary, etc.

Continuously build fresh go-to-market strategies

What is going on in this trade area?
 What are the general retail trends in this area?
 Where are the competitors?
 Who are those competitors?
 Where is business being generated?
 Where are the highest traffic volumes?
 Where are people living?
 Where are they going to work?
 How are they traveling to work?








27

The GIS Business Case

- Many aspects of retail are defined by place ...
 - Where customers live, work & travel
 - Where your competition is
 - How your merchandise moves through the supply chain
 - Where your next store should be located
- Many potential benefits ...
 - Merchandising mix improvement
 - Better management of your portfolios and assets
 - Better promotions execution











28

Spatial @ USC ...

- **SSCI 101 Spatial Analytics Workshops (2 units)**
 - GIS for Business
 - GIS for Design
 - GIS for Environment
 - GIS for ...
- **New GIS courses**
 - Maps & Spatial Reasoning
 - Principles of Geographic Information Science
 - Spatial Sciences Practicum
- **GIS help desk**





29


Questions ...

Project for Public Spaces


Placemaking plans



City-wide strategic plans



Capacity building and cultural change





Placemaking 101

Lighter
Quicker
Cheaper

<http://www.pps.org/>

John Wilson
jpwilson@usc.edu
<http://spatial.usc.edu/>

30