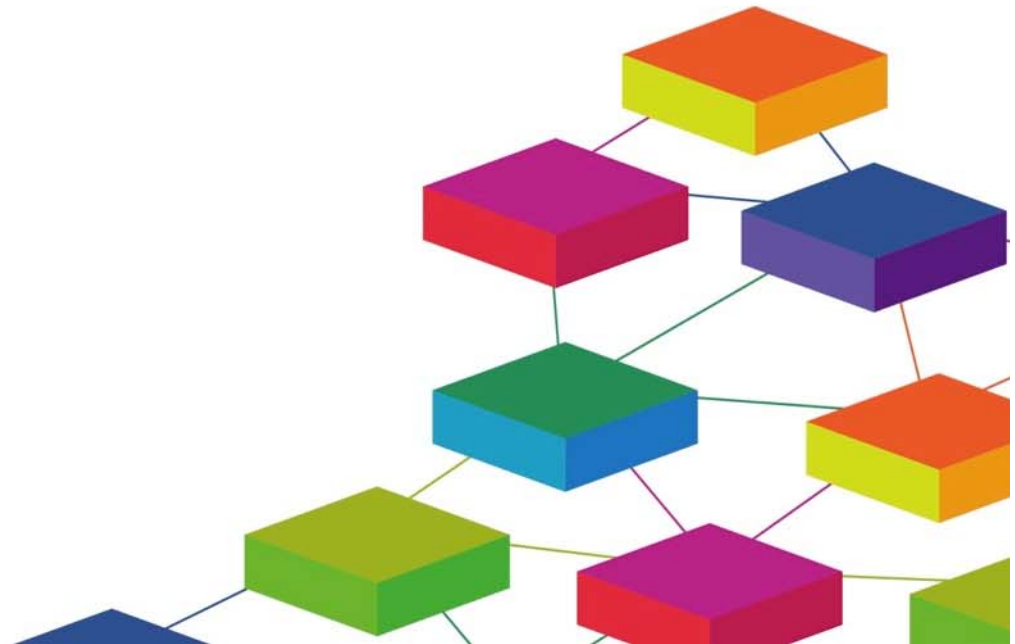


# The Provenance of Consumer and Social Media Data

Paul Longley  
and colleagues

*4th International Conference on Data Management  
Technologies and Applications, Colmar, 20-22 July*

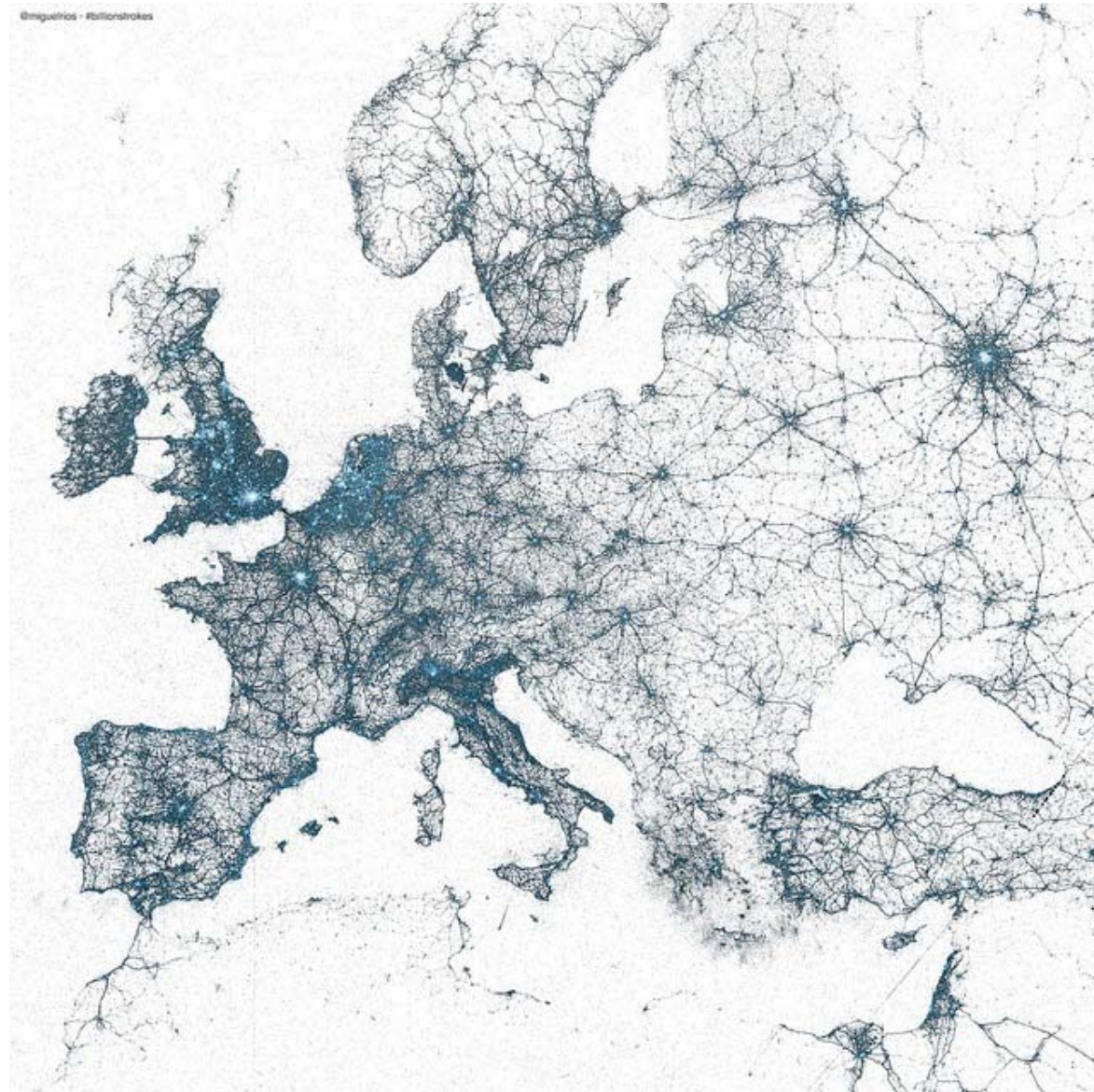


# 'Big' consumer data

- Real share of data: 'exhaust'
- Naïve empiricism?
- SDI?
  - Incompatible measures and units
  - Big (geotemporal) Data and the linear research design
  - Data linkage (but to which 'populations'?)
- Front loading of modelling assumptions to model individuals through space and time
  - Horses for courses approach to data creation and maintenance

## Tweets – pretty but what value?

The  
European  
distribution  
of a billion  
global  
Tweets  
between  
2011 and  
mid-2013.



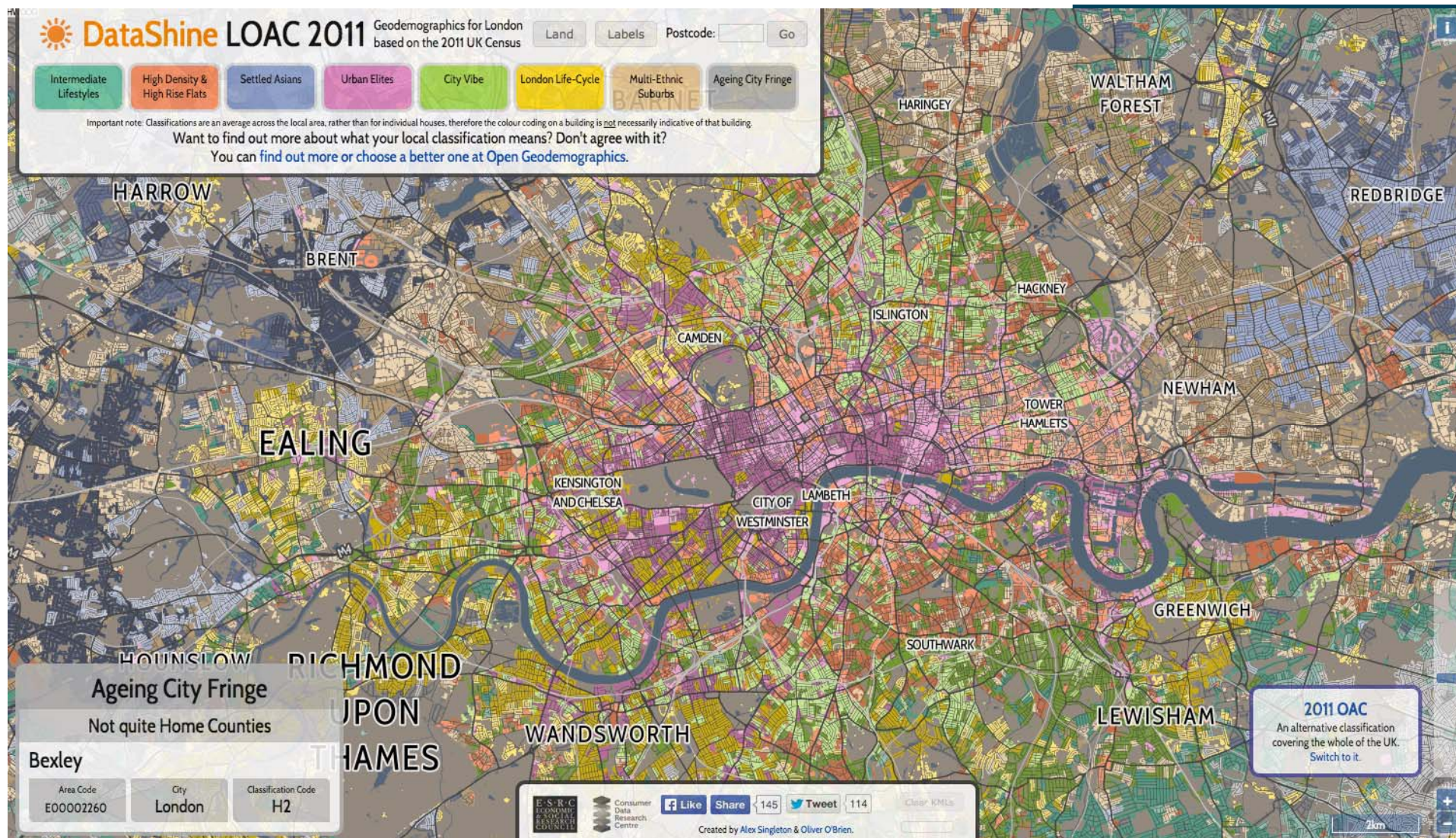
# 'Big' consumer data

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# Consumer Data Research Centre (CDRC)

- Multi- institution laboratory (c.£12m) that discovers, mines, analyses and synthesises consumer-related datasets from around the UK.
- Creates, supplies, maintains and delivers consumer-related data to a range of end users
  - CDRC-Public (Open, maps)
  - CDRC-Stakeholder / Archive
  - CDRC-Secure
- Programme of research and outreach activities.





London Output Area Classification

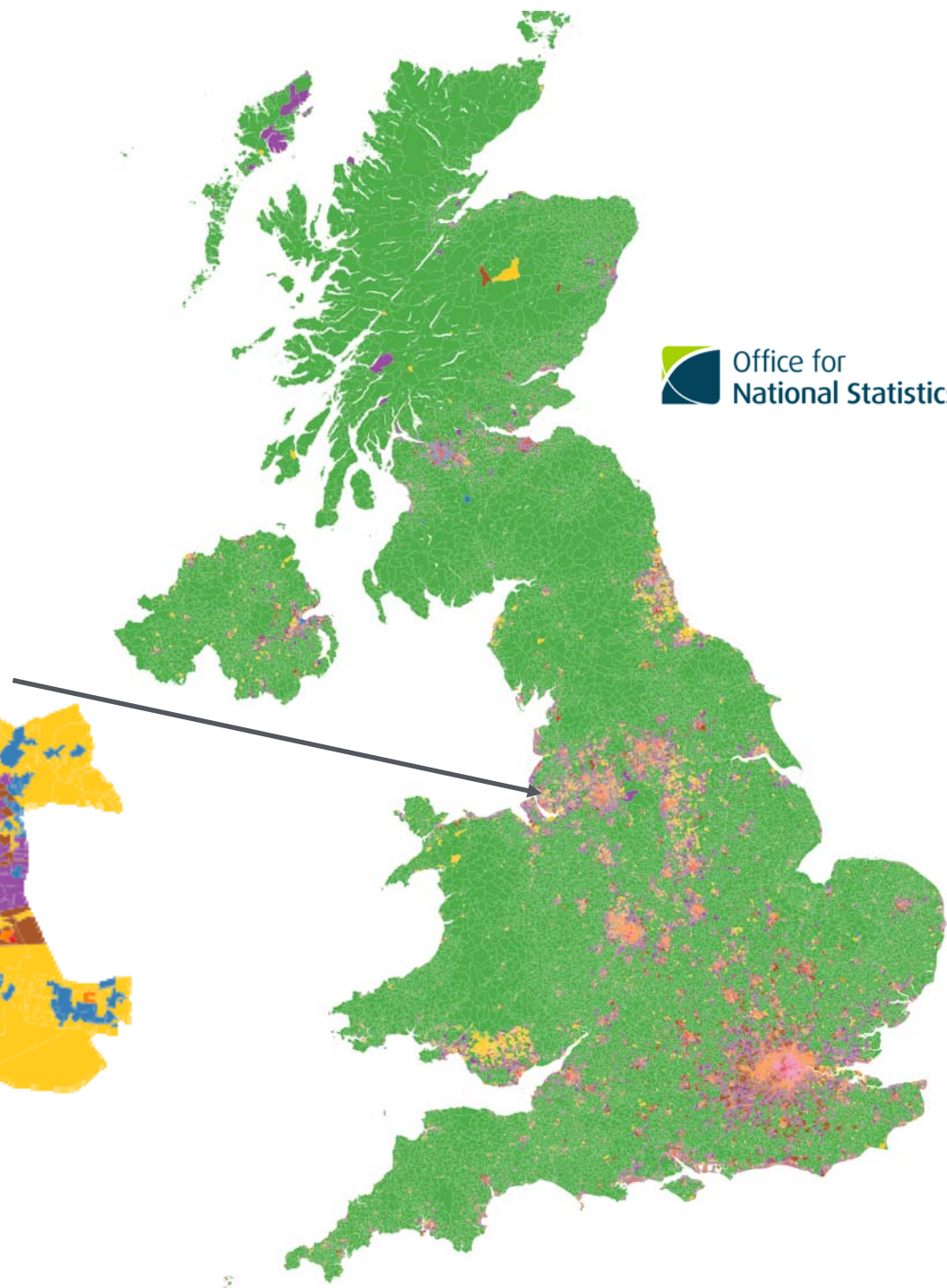
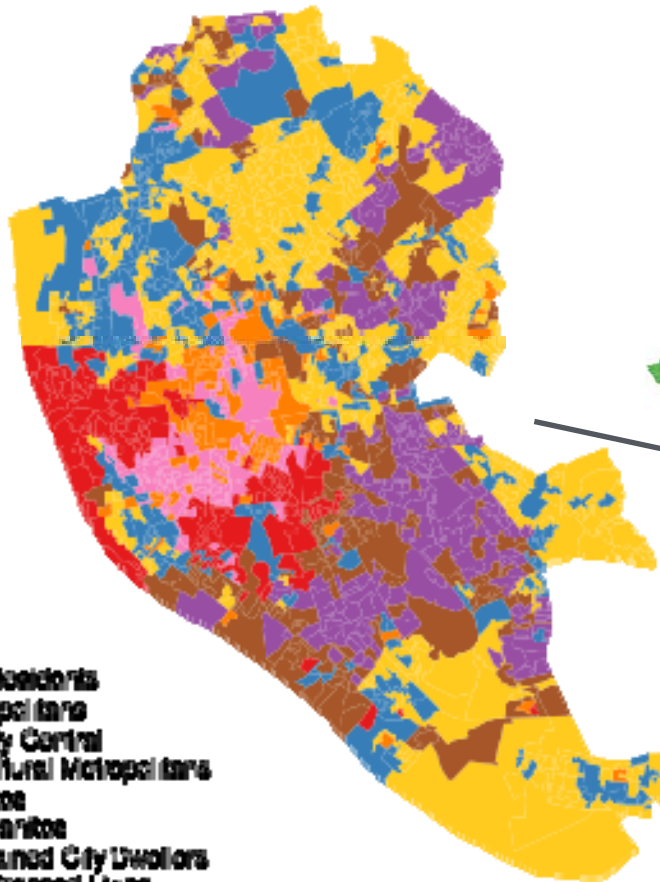


# Geo-temporal demographics

- Kaleidoscope and mosaic
- Activities not night time residence (Alex Singleton)
- Process and dynamics known, but not generalised pattern that they fit

# 2011 Output Area Classification

- 1 - Rural Residents
- 2 - Commuters
- 3 - Ethnicity Central
- 4 - Multicultural Metropolitans
- 5 - Urbanites
- 6 - Suburbanites
- 7 - Constrained City Dwellers
- 8 - First-Prize Living







52: POORER FAMILIES,  
MANY CHILDREN,  
TERRACED HOUSING



51: YOUNG PEOPLE IN  
SMALL, LOW COST  
TERRACES

## Urban Adversity Affluent Achievers



59: DEPRIVED AREAS  
AND HIGH-RISE  
FLATS



11: SETTLED SUBURBIA,  
OLDER PEOPLE

# Geo-temporal demographics

- Kaleidoscope, not mosaic
- Activities not night time residence (Alex Singleton)
- Process and dynamics known, but not generalised pattern that they fit





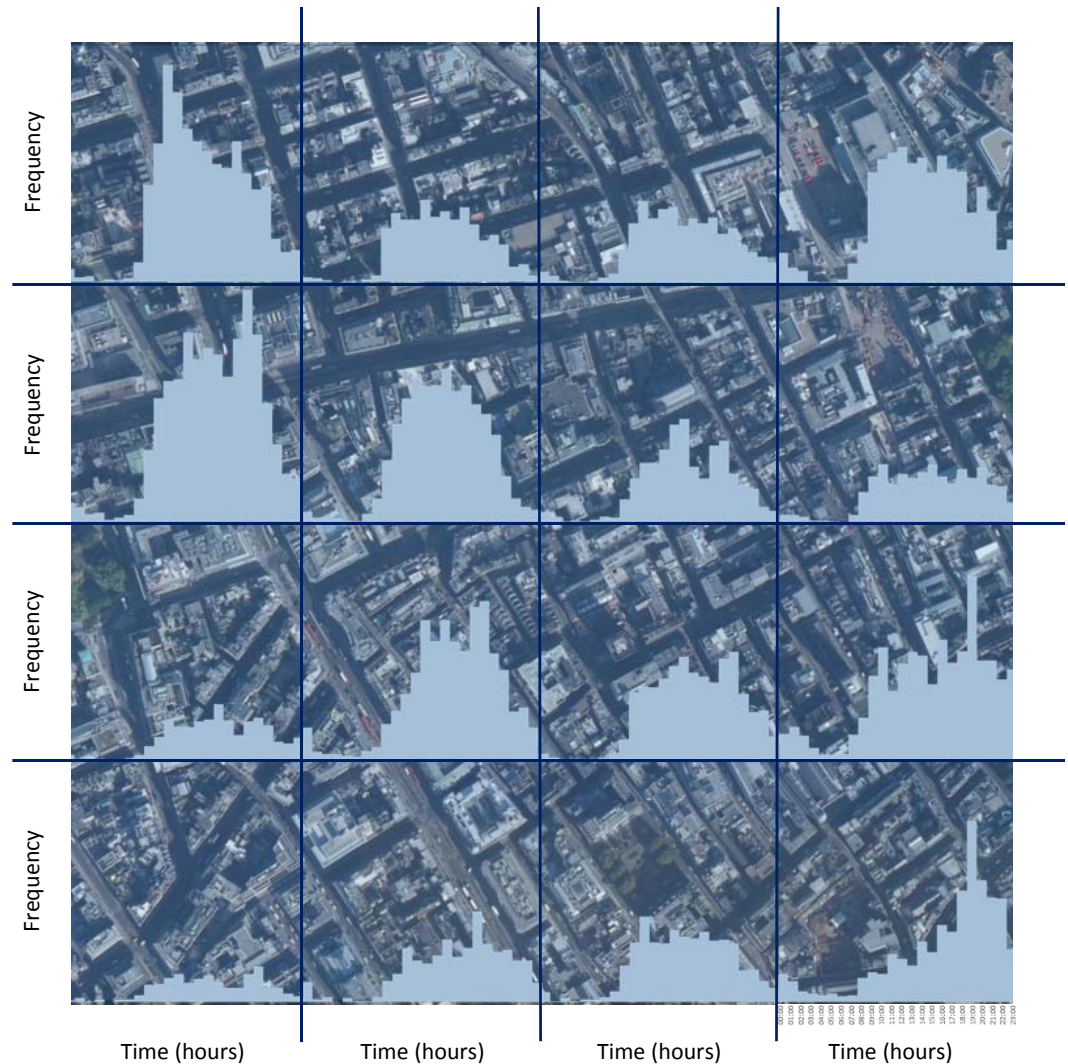


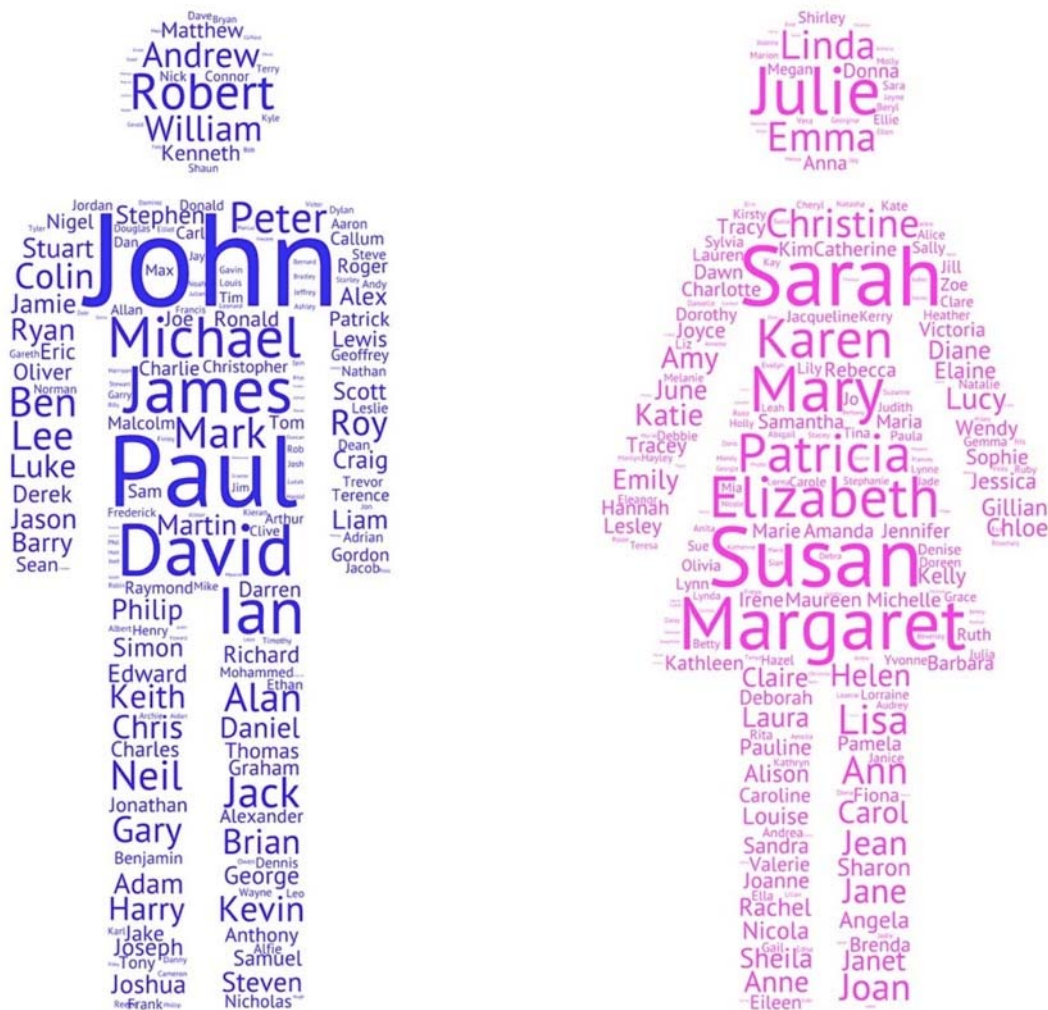
# Case Study (1): Twitter demographics

# Twitter estimated footfall in Soho

- The frequency of geotagged Tweets across space and time can tell us about the dynamics of a city (courtesy Guy Lansley)

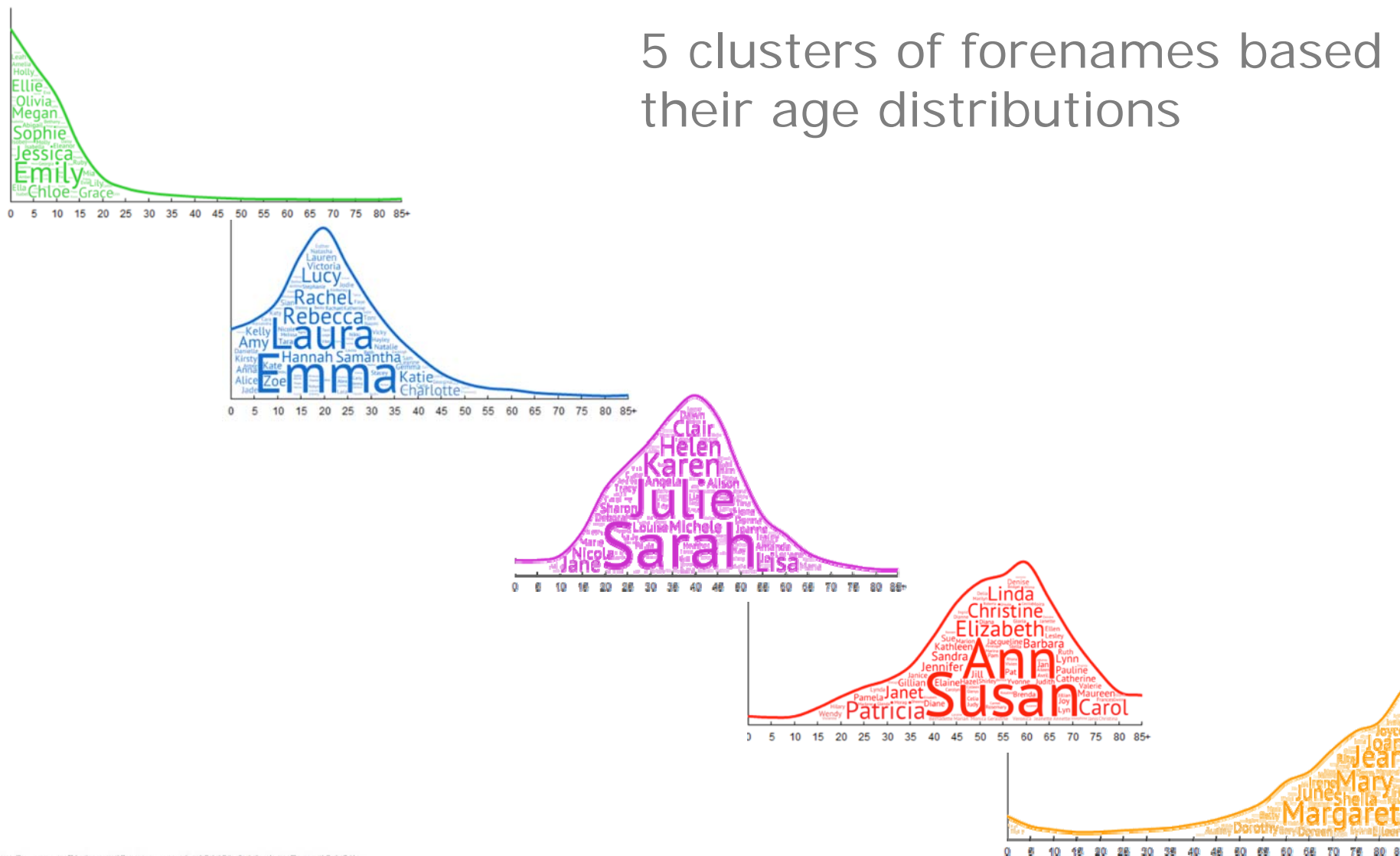
The average weekday activity in 2013



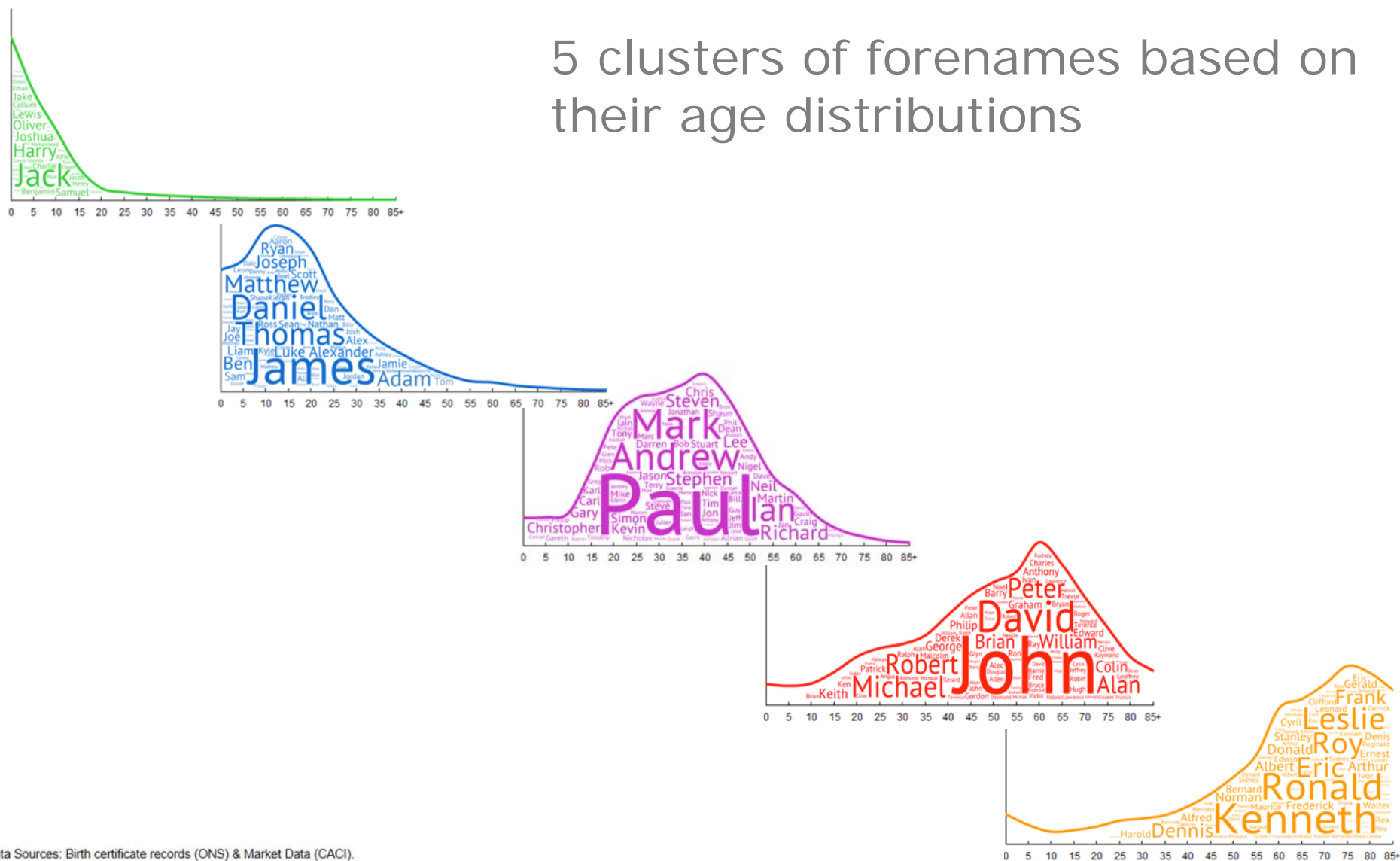




## 5 clusters of forenames based on their age distributions



## 5 clusters of forenames based on their age distributions



# Inferred demographic structure of Tweeters



The O2 Arena



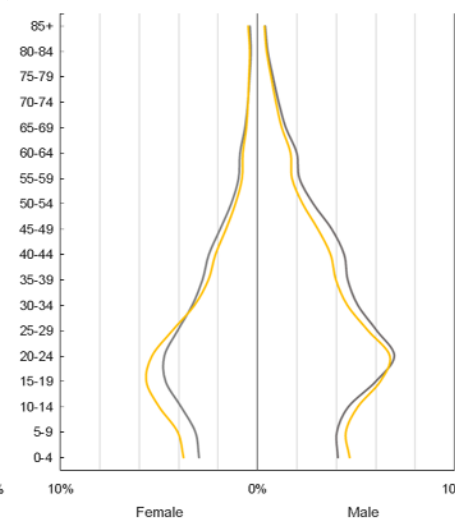
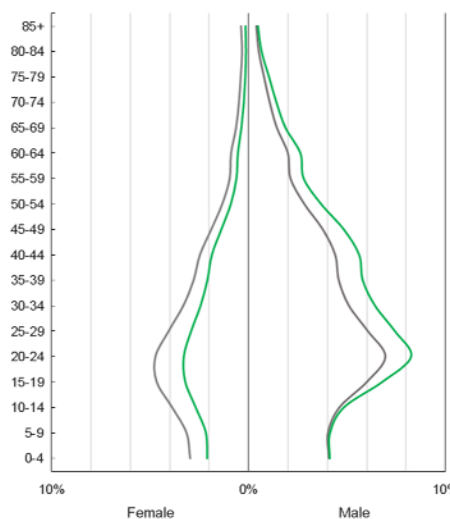
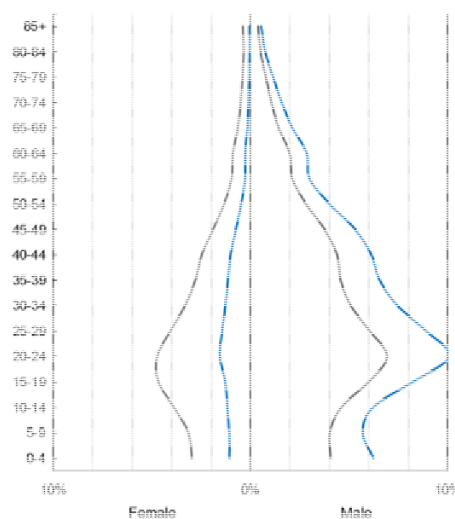
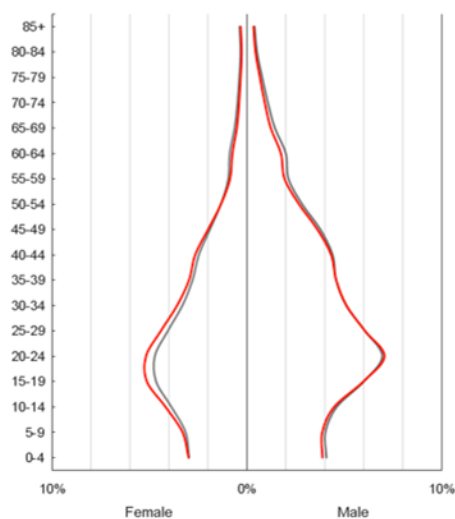
The Emirates stadium



Canary Wharf



Westfield Stratford

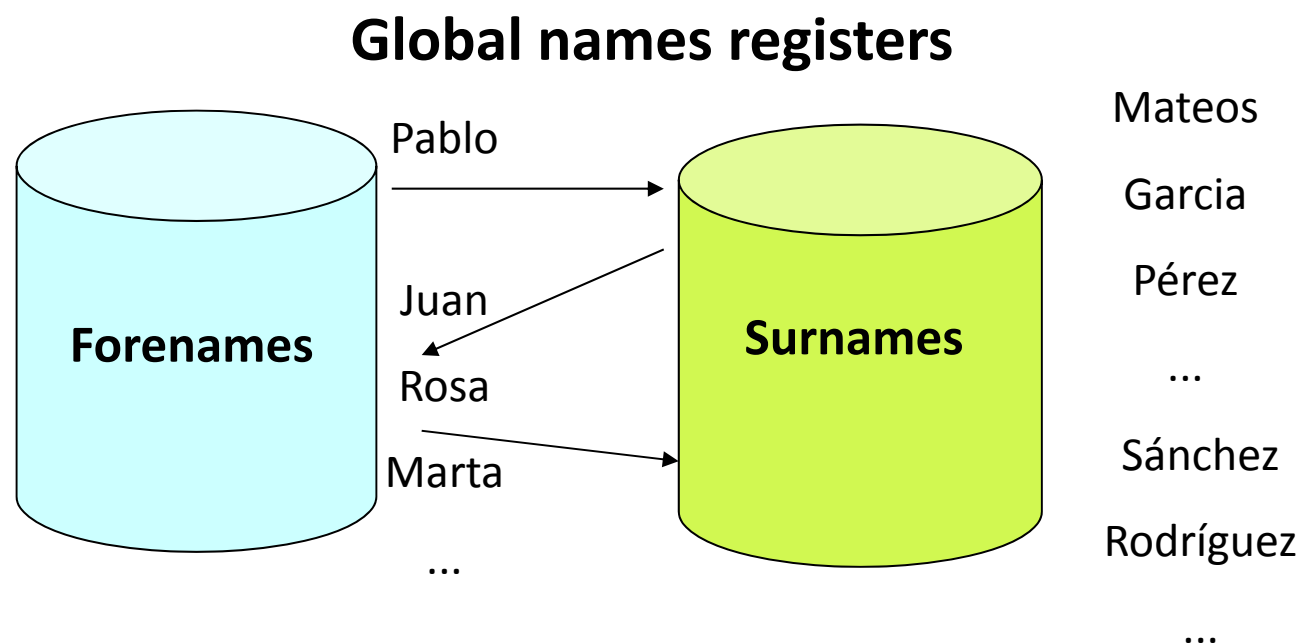




# Onomap classification

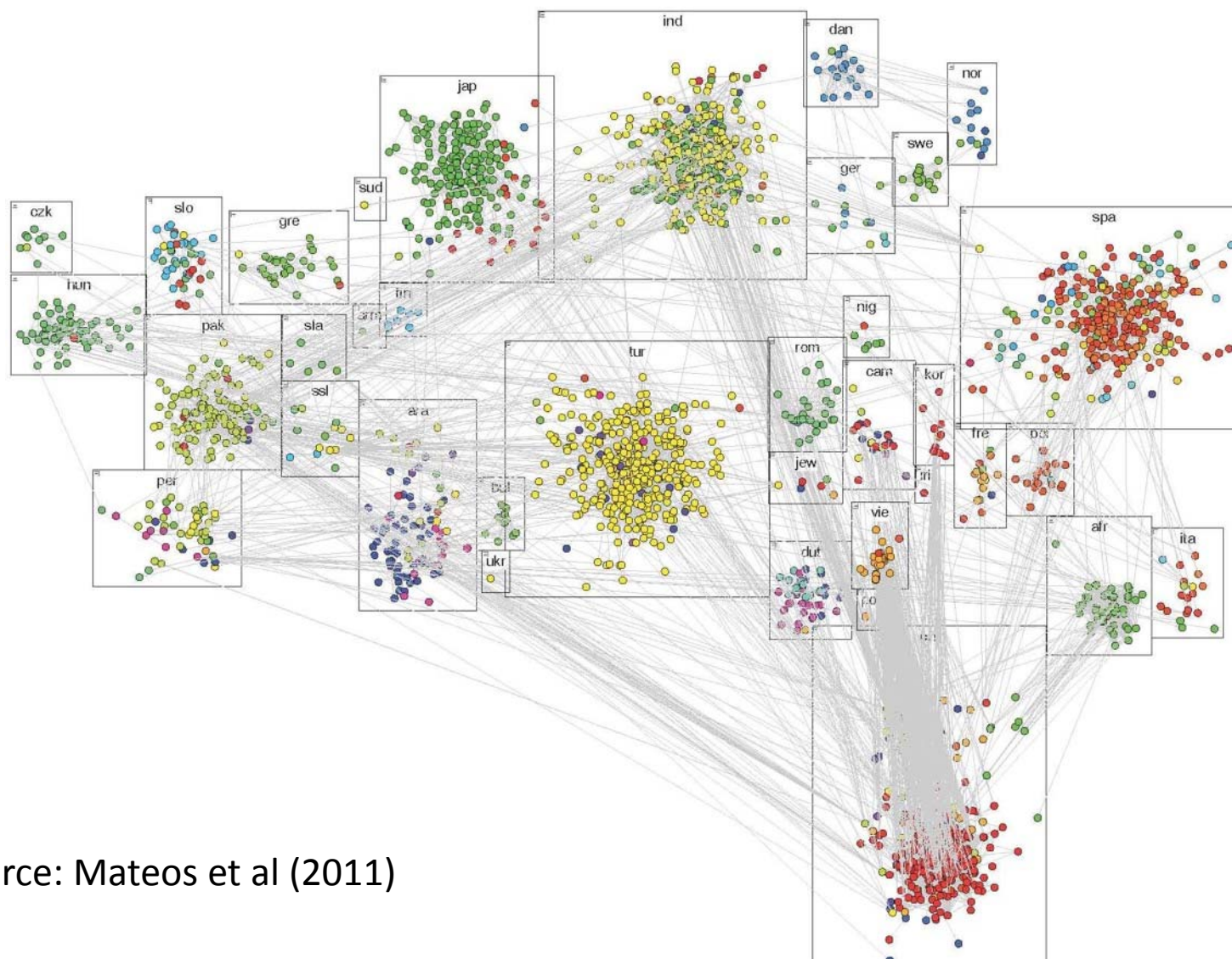
## Forename-Surname clustering

(based on Hanks and Tucker, 2000)



- Several iterations until self-contained cluster is exhausted
- Cluster assigned a cultural, ethnic & linguistic Onomap type
- Probability of ethnicity assigned to each name

# WorldNames CEL clusters



Source: Mateos et al (2011)

# Cultural, Ethnic and Linguistic roots of names

OnoMAP is a new way of classifying people and the places they live, based on our common cultural, ethnic and linguistic roots.

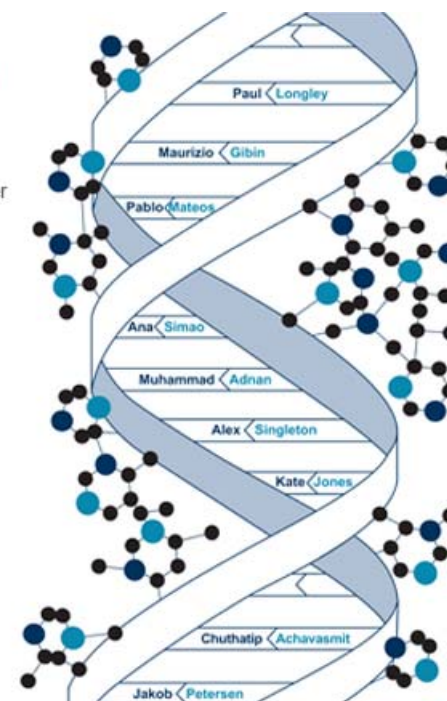
OnoMAP analyses common patterns of forenames and surnames using one of the world's largest databases of people drawn from 28 countries. The OnoMAP classification covers over 500,000 forenames and 1 million surnames, and most exhibit distinctive geographic patterning.



Forename

Surname

Search



Guy Lansley – English  
Alyson Lloyd – Welsh  
Kira Kowalski - Polish  
Wen Li – Chinese  
Jens Kandt – Danish  
Muhammad Adnan – Pakistani  
Syed Uddin - Bangladeshi



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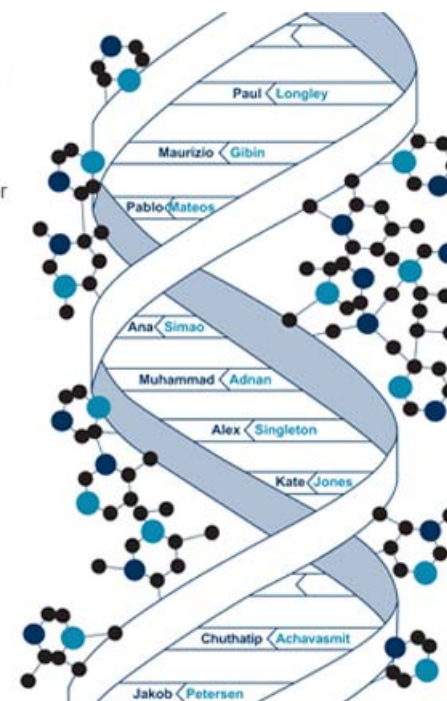
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# What's in a Surname (NGM, 2011)

## GEOGRAPHY



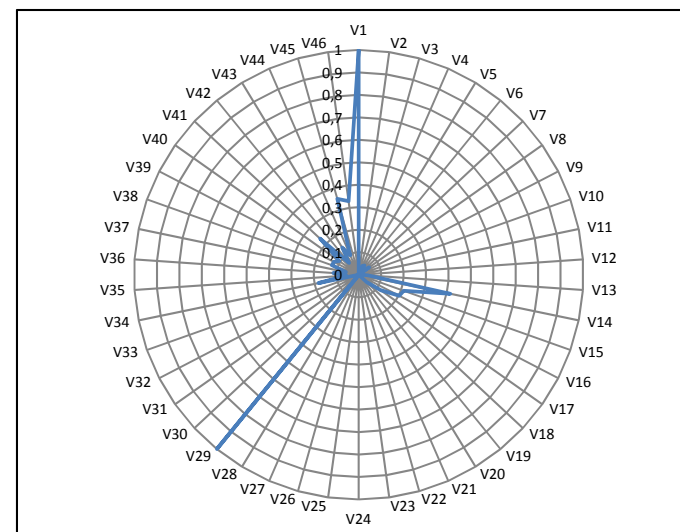
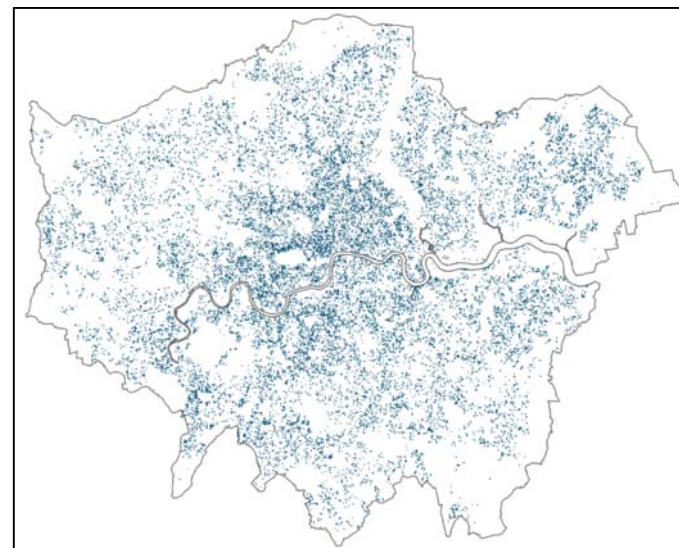
**What's in a Surname?** A new view of the United States based on the distribution of common last names shows centuries of history and echoes some of America's great immigration sagas. To compile this data, geographers at University College London used phone directories to find the predominant surnames in each state. Software then identified the probable provenances of the 181 names that emerged.

Many of these names came from Great Britain, reflecting the long head start the British had over many other settlers. The low diversity of names in parts of the British Isles also had an impact. Williams, for example, was a common name among Welsh immigrants—and is still among the top names in many American states.

But that's not the only factor. Slaves often took their owners' names, so about one in five Americans now named Smith are African American. In addition, many newcomers' names were anglicized to ease assimilation. The map's scale matters too. "If we did a map of New York like this," says project member James Cheshire, "the diversity would be phenomenal"—a testament to that city's role as a once-and-present gateway to America. —A. R. Williams

# Geo-temporal Demographics of Social Media

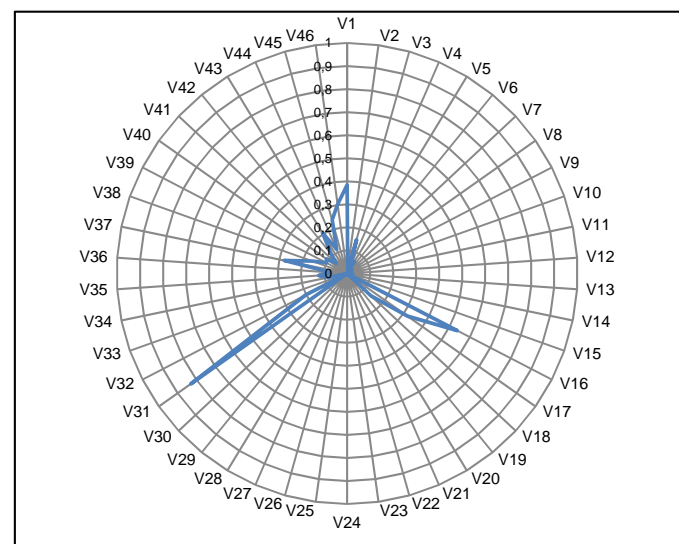
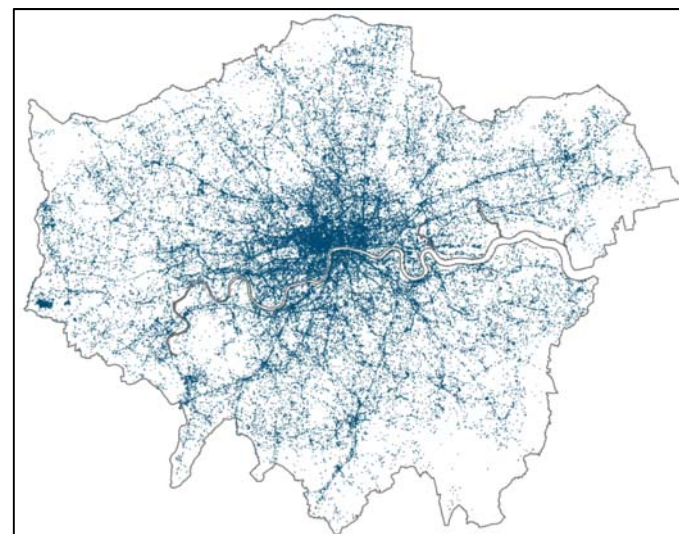
- **Group A: London Residents**
- **Tweets made near residential locations.**
- **Tweets made on weeknights or weekends.**



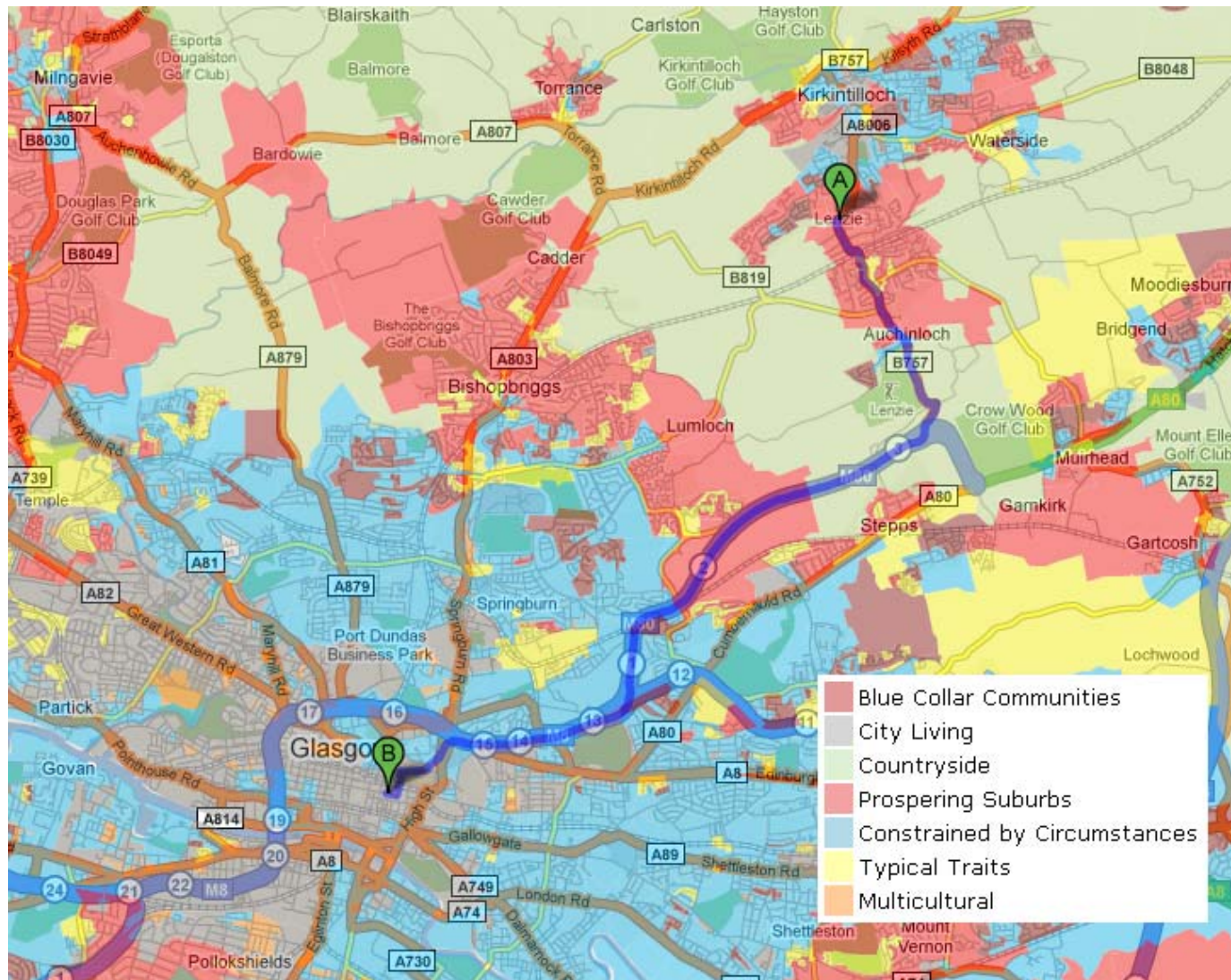


# Geo-temporal Demographics of Social Media

- **Group D: The Daily Grind**
- **Tweets made during peak weekdays and nights.**
- **Sent from residential locations or in transit.**



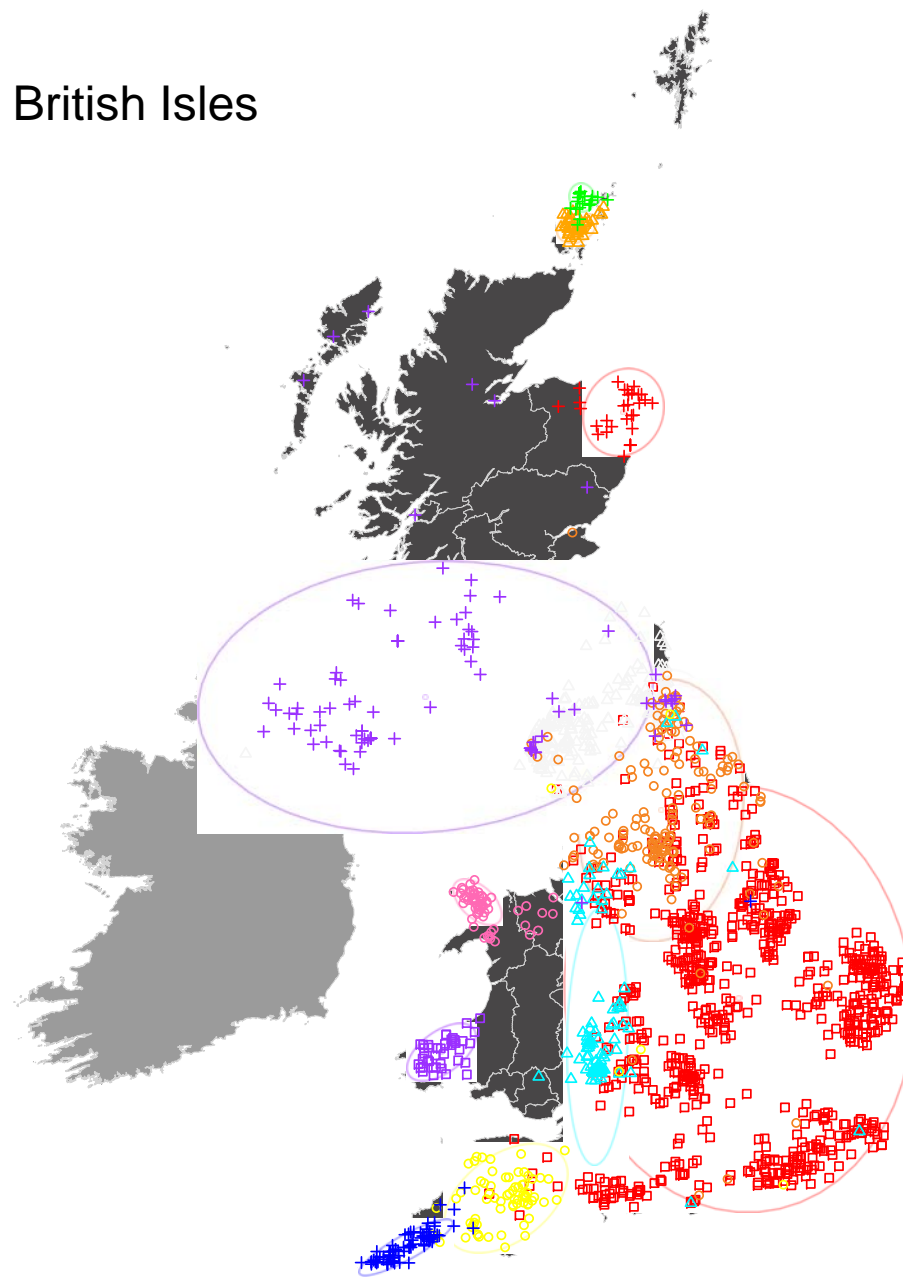
## **Case study (2): Social mobility and life chances**



The local geodemography of Glasgow, showing the 7.8 mile route that links communities with life expectancies of 54 and 82



## The People of the British Isles

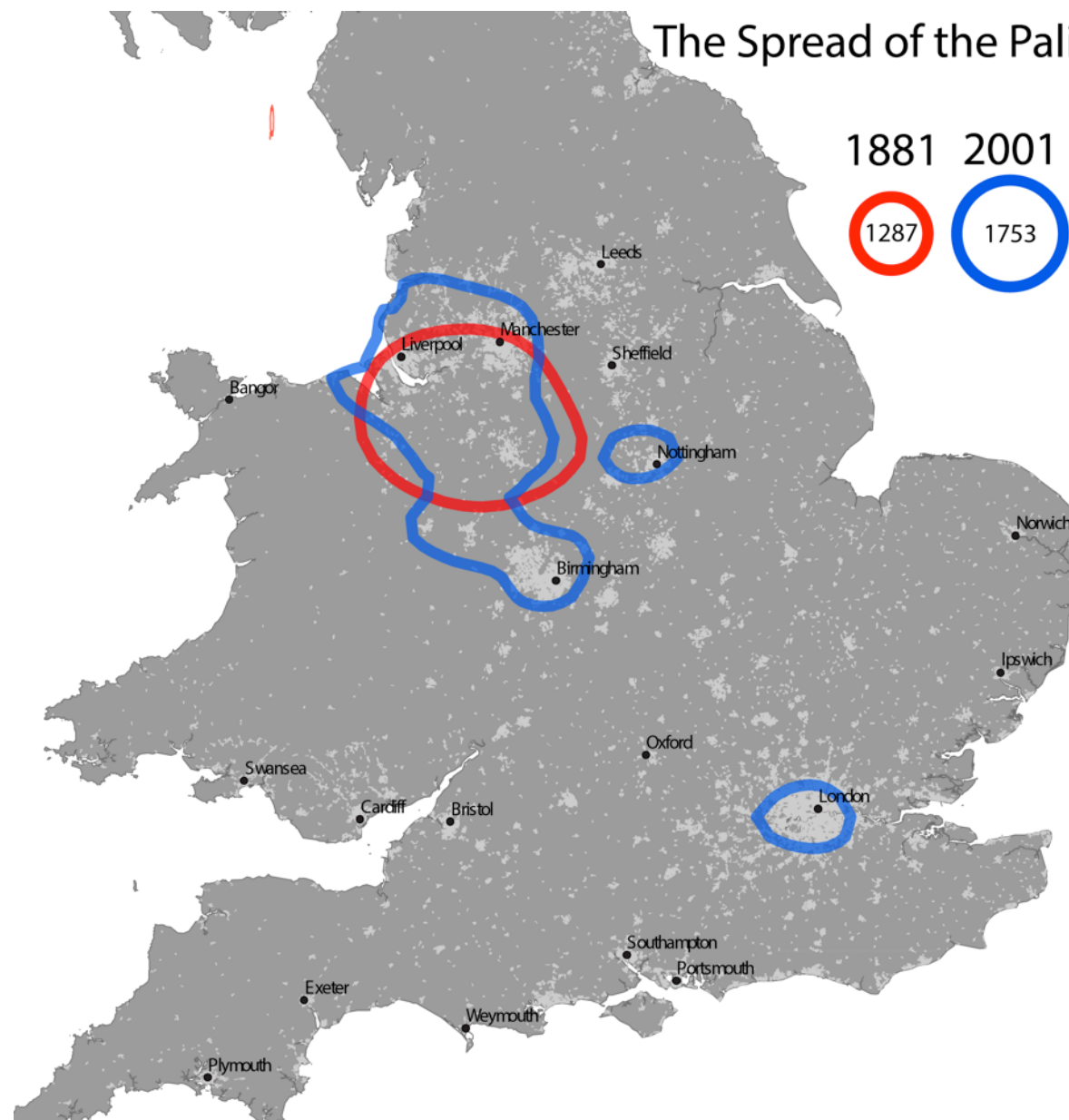


# Names in Great Britain

TABLE 1: A CATEGORISATION OF BRITISH SURNAMES. ADAPTED FROM BARKER ET AL., 2007.

| Category                                | Example        | Explanation                    |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Occupational (Metonyms)</b>          |                |                                |
| Profession                              | Smith          | Blacksmith/ metal worker       |
| Office/ Trade                           | Reeve          | Chief magistrate/ overseer     |
| Rank/Status                             | Knight         | A knighted person              |
| Occupation Features                     | Falconer       | One who kept/trained Falcons   |
| <b>Local Surnames (50% of surnames)</b> |                |                                |
| Toponymic (from landscape)              | Rivers         | Dweller near river             |
| Toponymic (from village/ region)        | Cornwall       | Man from Cornwall              |
| Habitation (residence)                  | Gate           | Habitation at/near a gate      |
| Habitation (work)                       | Hall           | A worker at the hall.          |
| <b>Surnames of Relationship</b>         |                |                                |
| From personal name (patronymic)         | Johnson/ Jones | Son of John                    |
| From personal name (metronymic)         | Margaretson    | Son of Margaret                |
| Personal name from other relative       | Also: Johnson  | Related to John                |
| Personal name from diminutive           | Dickens        | Son of Dick (Richard)          |
| Clan or tribal names                    | MacBain        | Related to the MacBain clan.   |
| <b>Nicknames</b>                        |                |                                |
| From animals                            | Fox            | Slyness or other attributes    |
| From characteristic traits              | Careless       | Free from care/ responsibility |
| From objects                            | Shorthose      | Someone who wore short boots   |
| From physical features                  | Little         | A small person                 |
| From times and seasons                  | Pasque         | Person born at Easter          |
| From iconic description                 | Drinkwater     | Heavy drinker                  |

## The Spread of the Palins



Courtesy:  
James  
Cheshire



[gbnames.publicprofiler.org](http://gbnames.publicprofiler.org)

#### Social Demographics

| Social Demographics                                | Statistics                      |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Category of surname                                | Celtic; Irish; Starting with O- |
| Mosaic type with highest index #                   | Counter Cultural Mix            |
| Index of top Mosaic type *                         | 227                             |
| % of people with a more rural name                 | 94                              |
| % of people with a more high-status name           | 92                              |
| Cultural, Ethnic, Linguistic categories of surname | British, Irish                  |

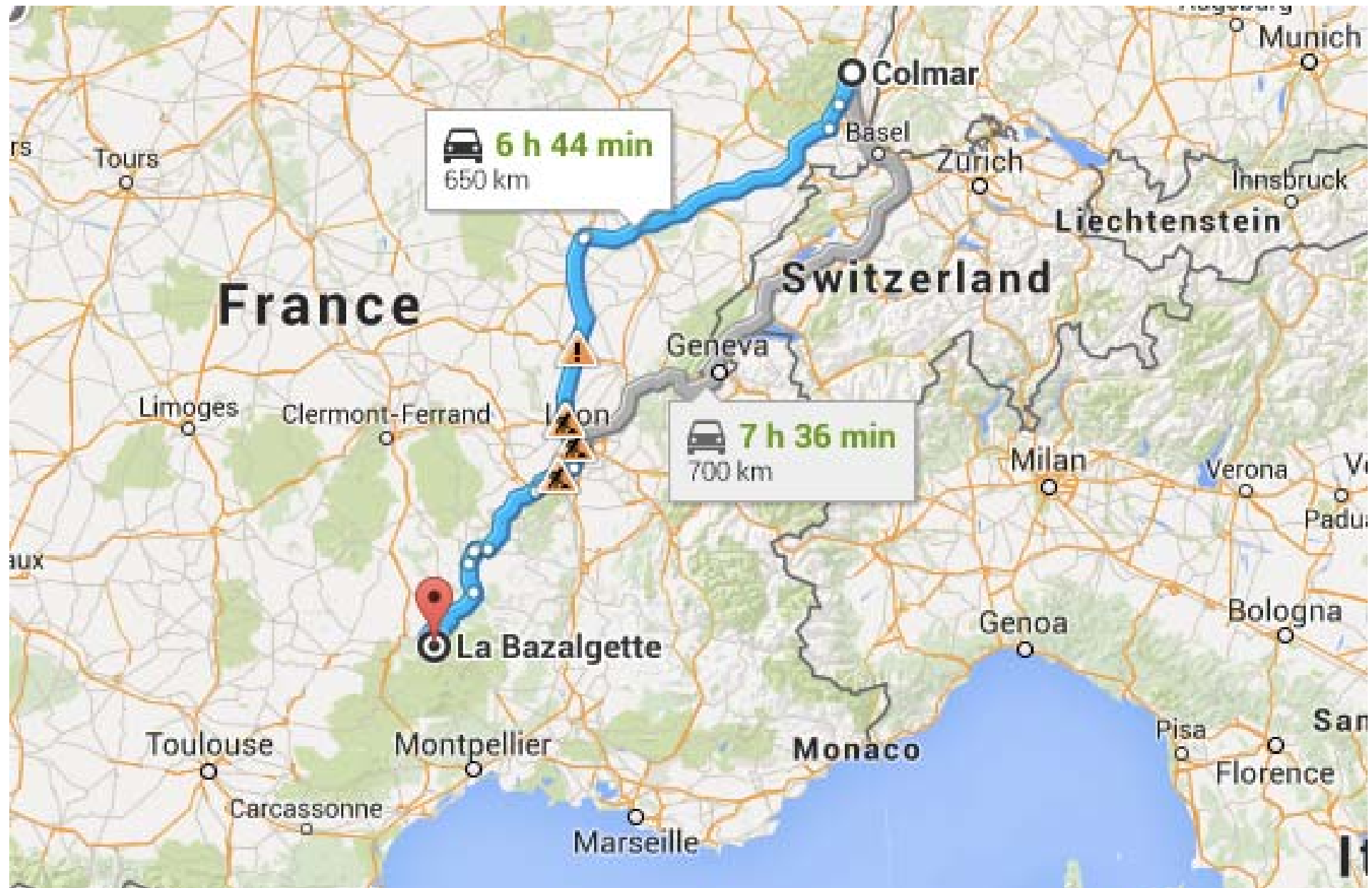


Table S2: Rare Oxbridge versus non-Oxbridge Surnames, 1800-29

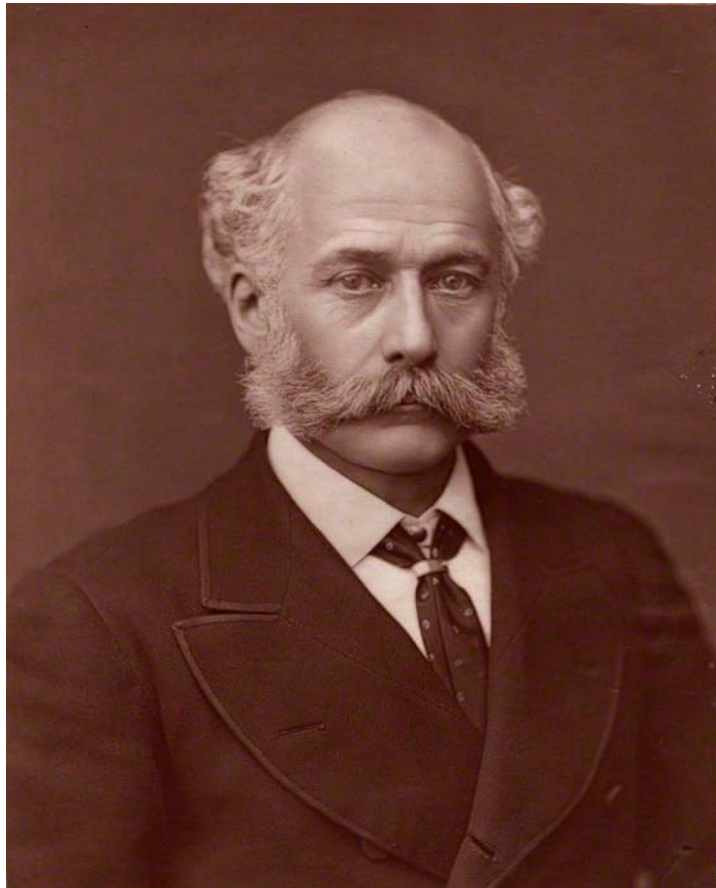
| Oxbridge     |            | Non-Oxbridge |              |
|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Agassiz      | Brickdale  | Agnerv       | Bodgett      |
| Anquetil     | Brooshooft | Allbert      | Boolman      |
| Atthill      | Bunduck    | Arfman       | Bradsey      |
| Baitson      | Buttanshaw | Bainchley    | Breckill     |
| Barnardiston | Cantis     | Bante        | Callaly      |
| Bazalgette   | Casamajor  | Barthorn     | Capildi      |
| Belfour      | Chabot     | Bavey        | Carville     |
| Beridge      | Charretie  | Bedborne     | Cavet        |
| Bleeck       | Cheslyn    | Bemond       | Chanterfield |
| Boinville    | Clarina    | Berrton      | Chesslow     |
| Boscawen     | Coham      | Bideford     | Chubham      |
| Bramston     | Conyngham  | Bisace       | Clemishaw    |

Source: 'Surnames and Social Mobility', Gregory Clark and Neil Cummins

<http://www.econ.ucdavis.edu/faculty/gclark/ecn110a/readings/Surname%20Mobility%202013.pdf>



# Bazalgette



## Surname: 'BAZALGETTE'

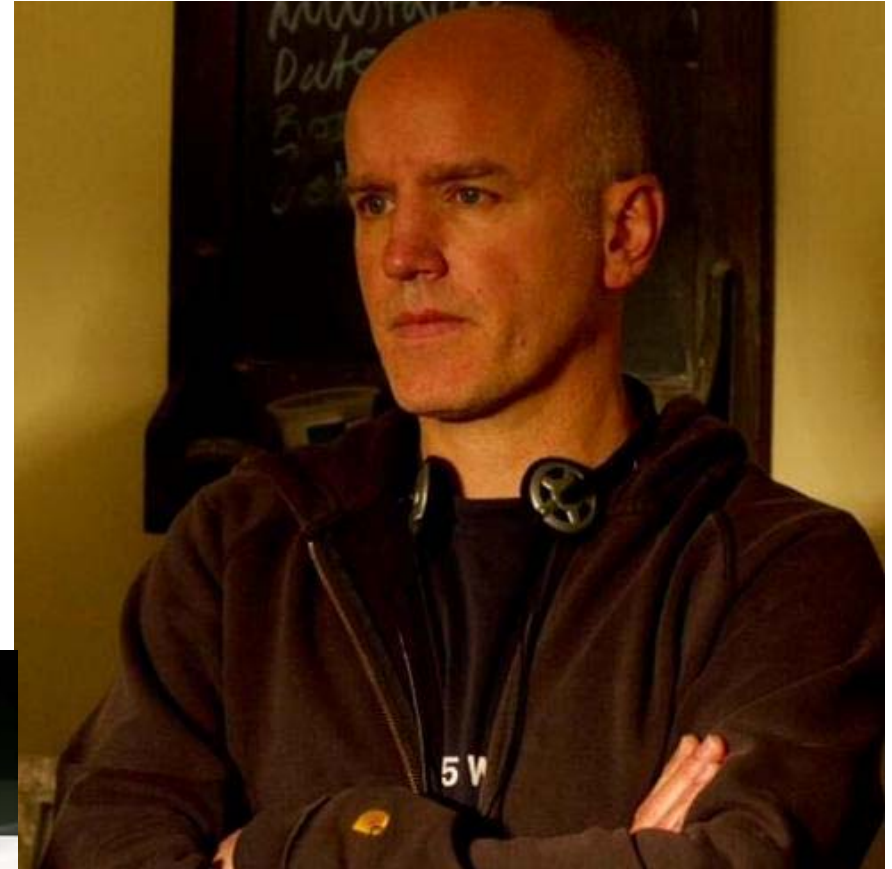
| Forename  | Surname    | Address | Postcode |
|-----------|------------|---------|----------|
| JANE      | BAZALGETTE |         | BH1***   |
| GUY       | BAZALGETTE |         | BH1***   |
| EMMA      | BAZALGETTE |         | BH1***   |
| ELIZABETH | BAZALGETTE |         | TW9***   |
| VICTORIA  | BAZALGETTE |         | LS1***   |
| MARK      | BAZALGETTE |         | DT1***   |
| LUKE      | BAZALGETTE |         | DT1***   |
| MARIE     | BAZALGETTE |         | DT1***   |
| ELEANOR   | BAZALGETTE |         | SW8***   |
| LEE       | BAZALGETTE |         | SA3***   |
| ROBERT    | BAZALGETTE |         | SA3***   |
| ROBIN     | BAZALGETTE |         | SA3***   |
| RUTH      | BAZALGETTE |         | PL1***   |
| EMILY     | BAZALGETTE |         | N15***   |
| MARY      | BAZALGETTE |         | BH1***   |
| RICHARD   | BAZALGETTE |         | BH1***   |

: 'Surnames and Social Mobility', Gregory Clark and Neil Cummins

<http://www.econ.ucdavis.edu/faculty/gclark/ecn110a/readings/Surname%20Mobility%202013.pdf>

'using educational status in England 1170-2012 as an example, ... the true underlying [intergenerational] correlation of social status is in the range 0.75-0.85. Social status is more strongly inherited even than height.'

This 'stems from the nature of inheritance of characteristics within families. Strong forces of familial culture, social connections, and genetics must connect the generations. There really are quasi-physical "Laws of Inheritance."'

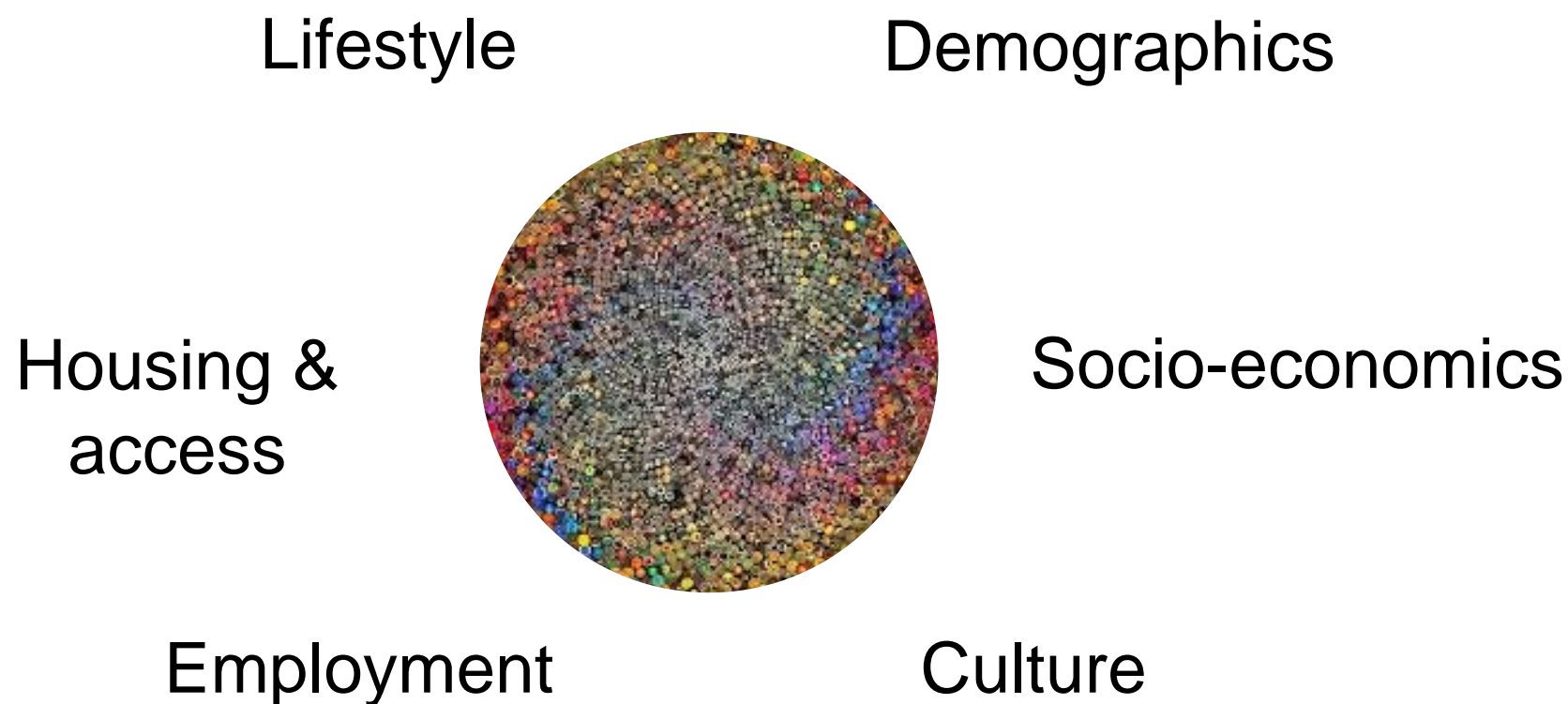


You can't plan a career in too much detail': Simon Bazalgette (Mary Turner)

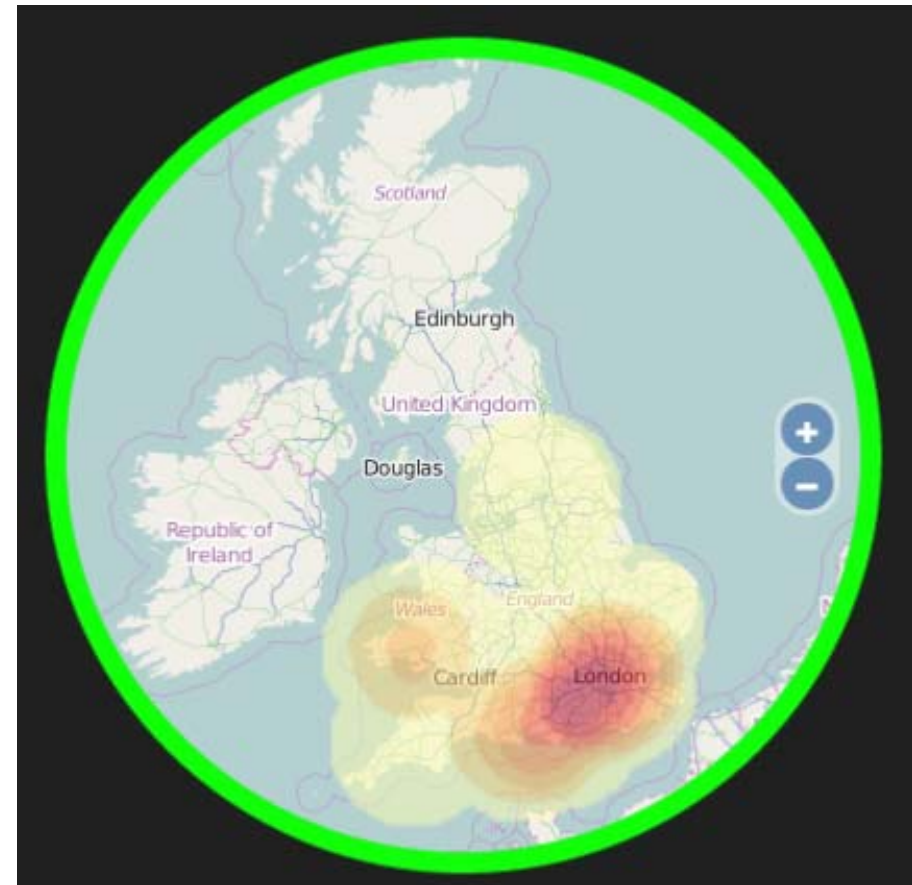
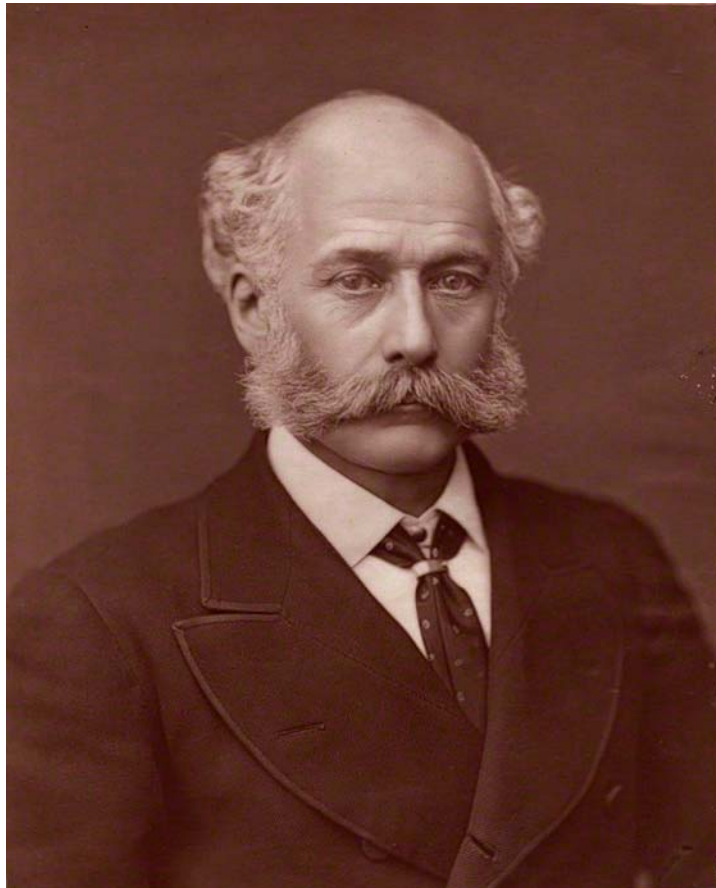




## How are cities differentiated?

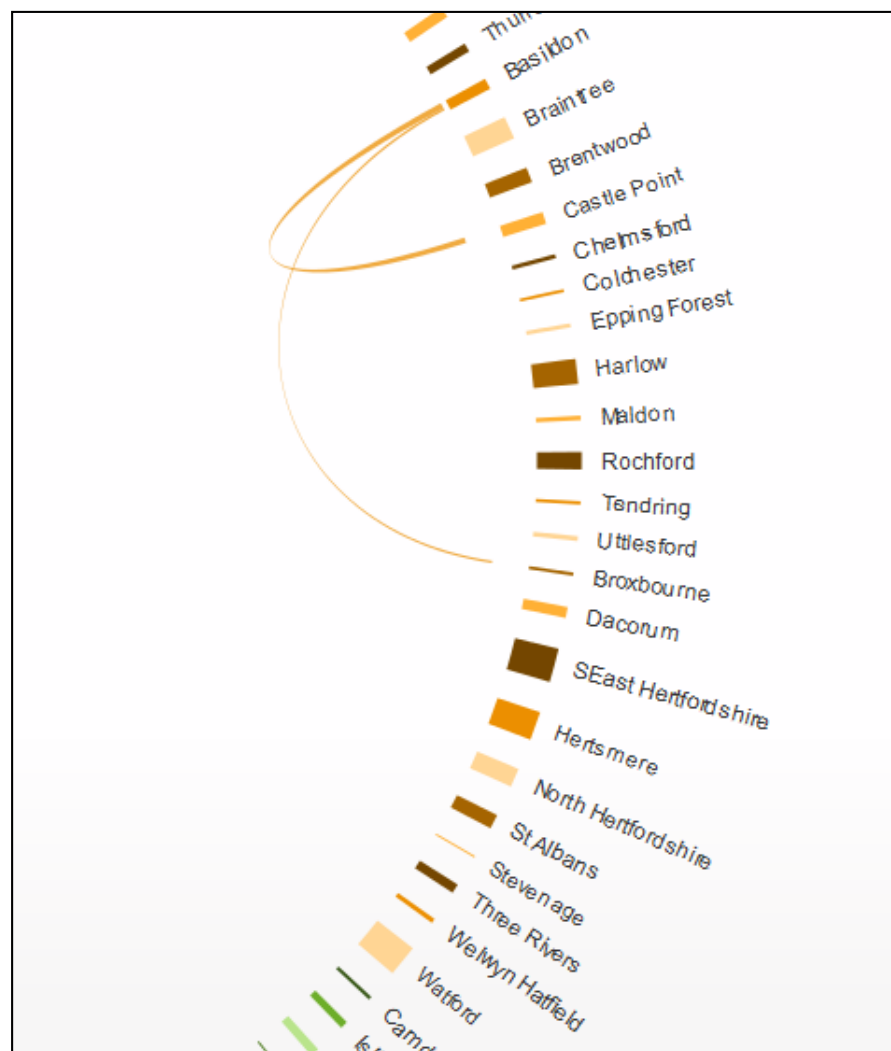


# Bazalgette



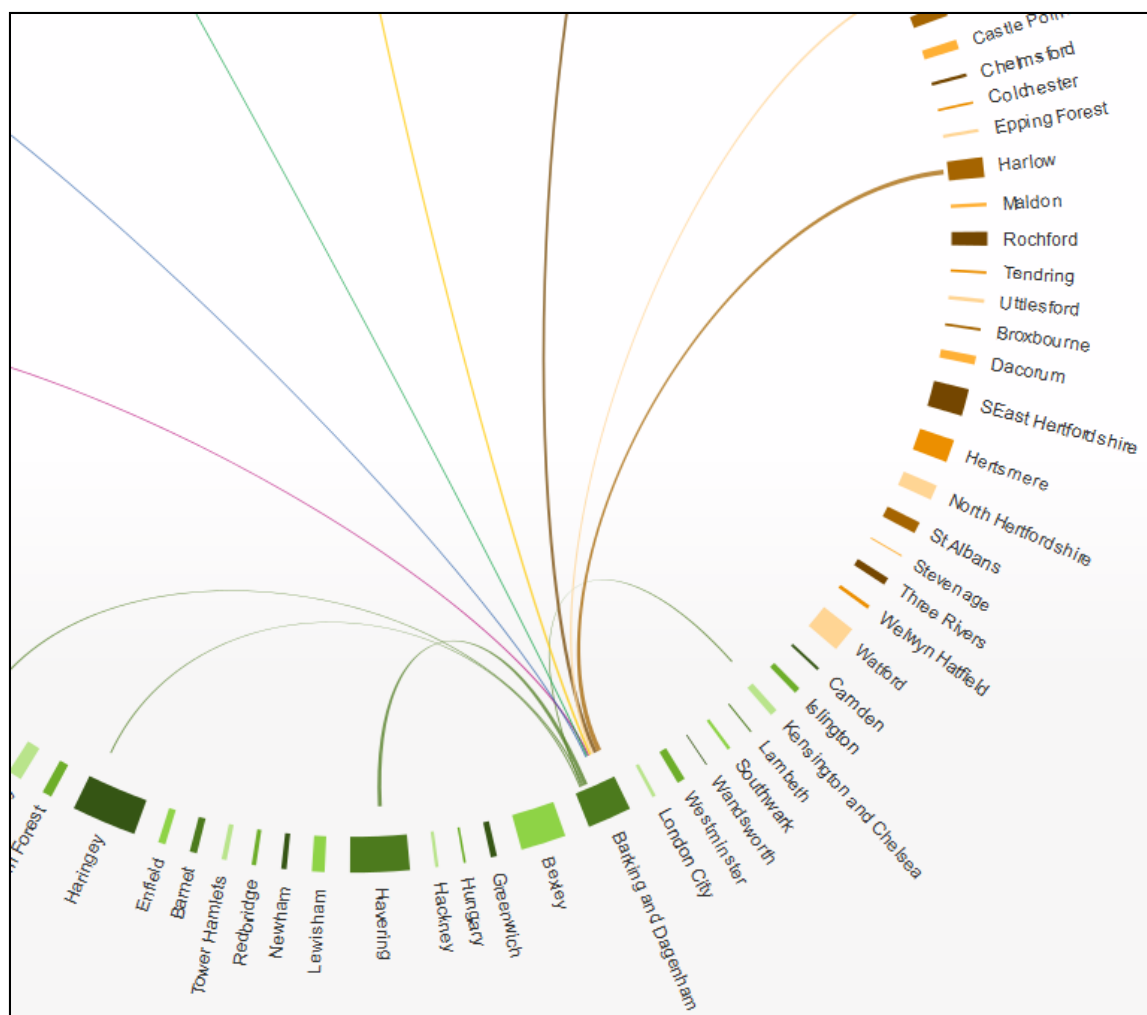
# Initial Results

Movement out of Basildon:



# Initial Results

## Movements into Barking and Dagenham:





# named

### Single Name

Where is your surname unusually popular?

Your Surname

Go!

### Couple

Where we think you might have met

Surname 1

Surname 2

Go!

### Friends

Type in up to 10 friends' surnames - we'll try and predict where in the UK you are from

Surnames:

|   |  |    |  |
|---|--|----|--|
| 1 |  | 2  |  |
| 3 |  | 4  |  |
| 5 |  | 6  |  |
| 7 |  | 8  |  |
| 9 |  | 10 |  |

Go!

## Conclusions

- Challenges of understanding geo-temporal data
  - Google flu trends; not the ‘End of Theory’
  - “N = all” ??; Google Translate in a stable unchanging world – but Twitter?
  - the “data exhaust” (Tim Harford); systematic bias
  - response rates and research methods: 2015 UK General Election
- Tesco ‘data mining’ (& Target false positives)
- Public acceptability of linkage based on anonymisation, not consent

