Movers

Exploring Refugee Movement with Social Media Data

The Pennsylvania State University

Geography Mark Simpson Xi Liu Yanan Xin

Information Science & Technology Feng Sun Ying Xu Political Science Fridolin Linder

Co-instructors Alan MacEachren Alexander Savelyev

Understanding Spatial Data (Big and Small) with Visual Analytics **SpatialVA2016**, GIScience 2016 Montreal, QC, Canada



Background

- Refugee crisis in Middle East and Europe
 - 2014, 59.5 million people
 - One in five are Syrians
- Governments and NGOs need data to help
 - When, where, how many?



Background

- Yearly and monthly reports by UNHCR
 - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
 - Data is aggregated and coarse



The Potential

- Social media as data source
 - Lots of data!
 - But difficult to find useful information

Refugees speaking to relatives in Syria from Berlin



http://www.independent.co.uk/voices/comment/surprised-thatsyrian-refugees-have-smartphones-well-sorry-to-break-this-to-youbut-youre-an-idiot-10489719.html

Our Goals

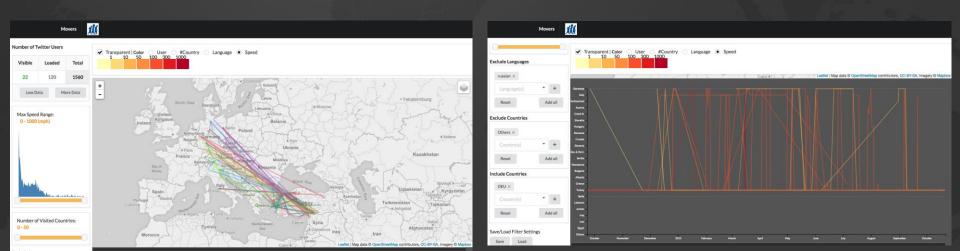
- Develop a visual analytics system to filter moving entities based on their properties

- Test if it is possible to retrieve activity information of refugees from social media.



Movers

- Web-based visual analytics system
- Intended to help identify movers
 - Refugees from twitter as initial target
 - Generalizable for different types of travelers
- Mostly focuses on subtractive filtering



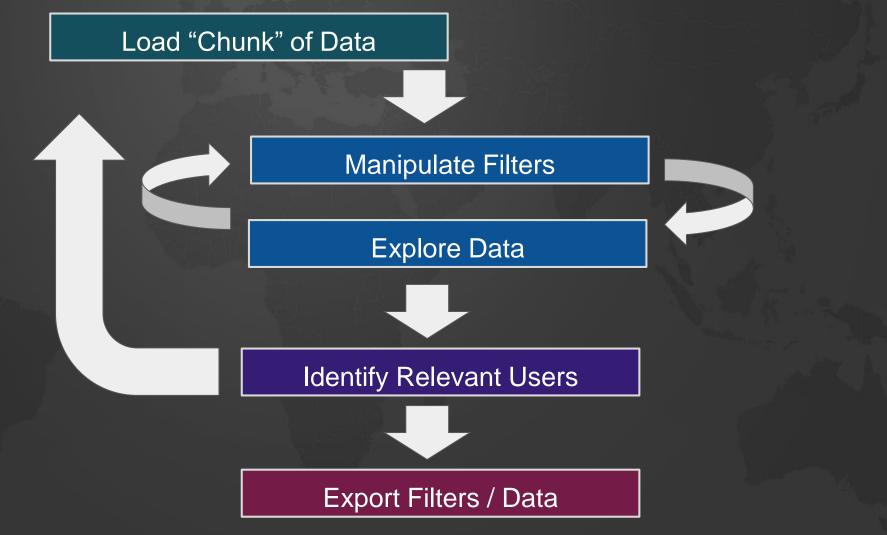
Data preprocessing

- 3 TB raw twitter data for 2015
- Pre-filtered with country bounding boxes
- Reduced to about 1.5 million tweets and 1,560 users
- Features stored in JSON format

Intended Workflow

"Overview first, zoom and filter, then details-on-demand."

- Shneiderman, 1996



System Building

Data Collection

Data Preprocessing

Feature Generation

Interface/ Visualization

GeoVISTA Crawlers

- "Raw" Tweets
- Sector 2- Europe
- All of 2015
- 3TB of data

Python

- 1,560 users
- Users who tweeted at least once in Syria and Germany
- All tweets of these users
- ~1.5m tweets

Python, PostGIS

- Primary language
- Max. travel speed
- Countries visited
- Text features

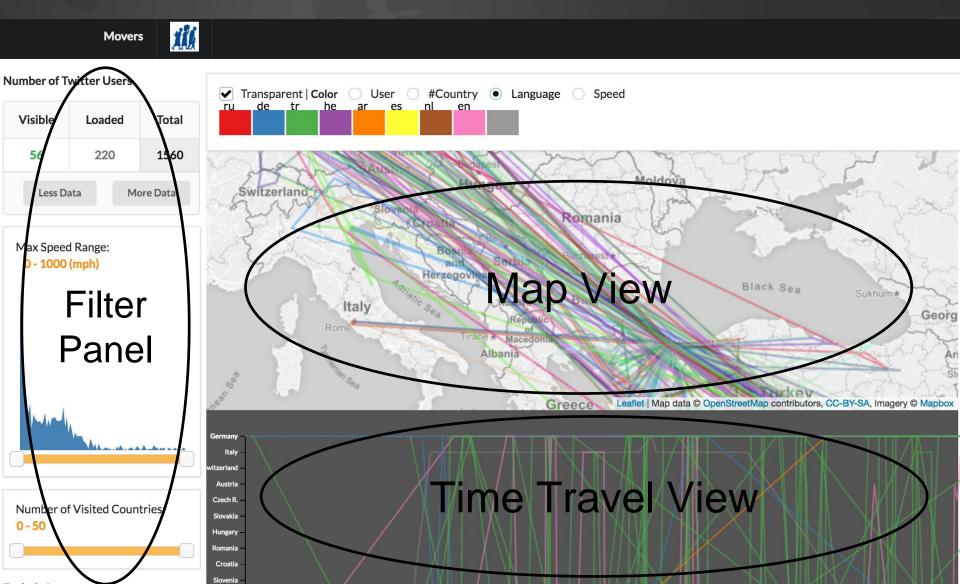
Javascript

D3

Leaflet

MongoDB

Interface Overview



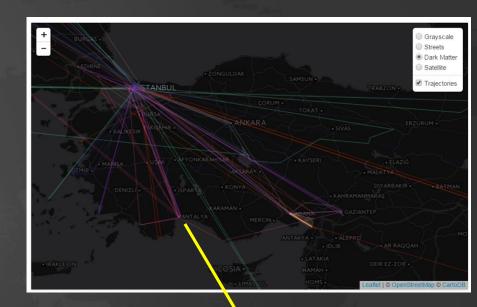
Filter Panel

- Starting with a small portion of movers
- Exclude uses by the following filters:
 - Maximum speed of user
 - Number of countries visited
 - Language used for tweets
 - Countries passed by
- User of the system can save filter settings, or load settings from past sessions

Number of Twitter Users			
Visible	Loaded	ł	Total
56	220		1560
Less Data More Data			
Max Spee <mark>0 - 1000</mark>			
Number o 0 - 50	f Visited C	ountr	ies:
Exclude Lan	guages		
russian ×			
Langua	ge(s)	*	+
Reset		A	dd all
Reset Exclude Cou	Intries	A	dd all
		A	dd all
Exclude Cou		A	dd all
Exclude Cou Others ×		•	dd all + dd all
Exclude Cou Others × Country	y(s)	•	+
Exclude Cou Others * Countre Reset	y(s)	•	+
Exclude Cou Others × Countra Reset	y(s)	•	+
Exclude Cou Others × Country Reset Include Cou DEU ×	y(s)	Ă	+ dd all
Exclude Court Others × Country Reset Include Court DEU × Country	y(s) ntries y(s)	A A A	+ dd all

Map View

- Display trajectories interactively
- Slicing GeoJSON data into vector tiles on the fly
- Automatically simplify trajectories based on the zoom level



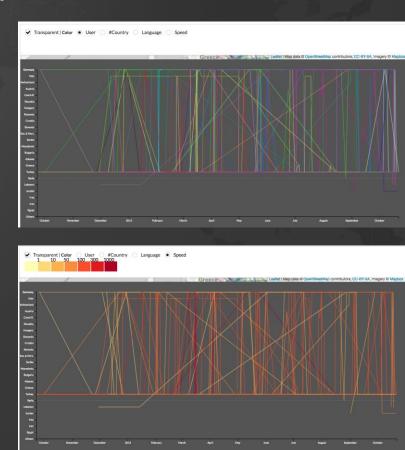




Tweet at an airport (Satellite view)

Time Travel View

- Temporal focus
- Countries can be re-arranged
 - Default: refugees "climb" to Germany
- Flexible symbology implemented
- Implemented with D3
- Connected with Map View



Demo

Current and Future Work

- Expending the dataset
- Fusing heterogeneous data
- Incorporating social networks
- Active learning

Thank you!