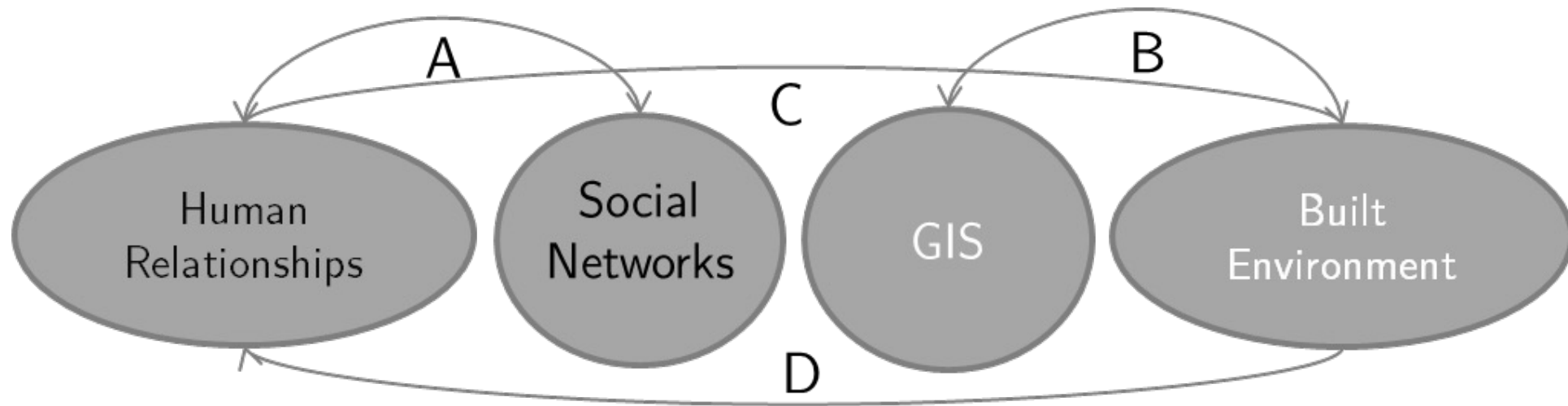
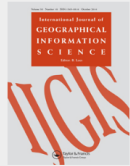


# Integrating Social Network Data into GISystems

Clio Andris

Director, MS-GIST Program; Associate Professor of City & Regional Planning and Interactive Computing at Georgia Tech



[Submit an article](#)[Journal homepage](#)

This Journal

[Advanced search](#)

13,384

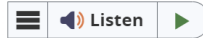
Views

42

CrossRef  
citations to date

2

Altmetric



Articles

# Integrating social network data into GISystems

Clio Andris

Pages 2009-2031 | Received 05 Aug 2014, Accepted 03 Jan 2016, Published online: 09 Mar 2016

[Cite this article](#) <https://doi.org/10.1080/13658816.2016.1153103>

Open access

[Full Article](#)[Figures & data](#)[References](#)[Citations](#)[Metrics](#)[Licensing](#)[Reprints & Permissions](#)[View PDF](#)

## ABSTRACT

Today, online social media outlets provide new and plentiful sources of data on social networks (SNs) and location-based social networks (LBSNs), i.e., geolocated evidence of connections between individuals. While SNs have been used to show how the magnitude of social connectivity decreases with distance, there are few examples of how to include SNs as layers in a GISystem. If SNs, and thus, interpersonal relationships, could be analyzed in a geographic information system (GIS) setting, we could better model how humans socialize, share information, and form social groups within the complex geographic landscape.

Our goal is to facilitate a guide for analyzing SNs (as derived from online social media, telecommunications, surveys, etc.) within geographic space by combining the mature fields of social network analysis (SNA) and GISystems. First, we describe why modeling socialization in geographic space is essential for understanding human behavior. We then outline best practices and techniques for embedding SN nodes and edges in

## Related research

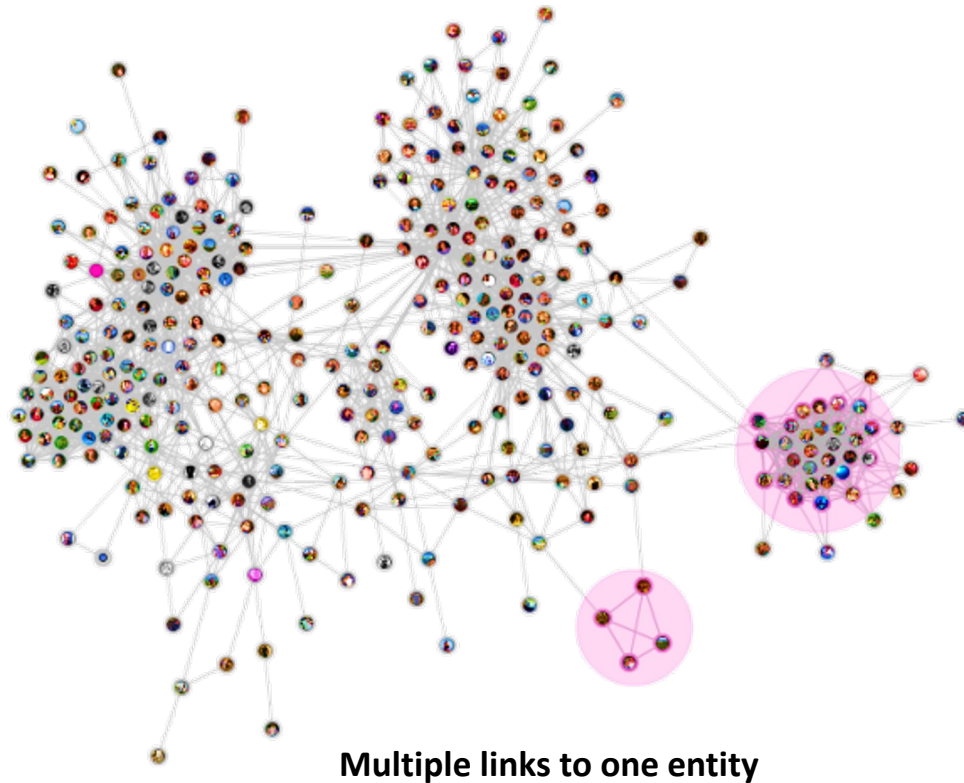
[People also read](#)[Recommended articles](#)[Cited by 42](#)[Spatial social networks in geographic information science >](#)Xinyue Ye et al.  
International Journal of Geographical Information Science  
Published online: 23 Nov 2021[Metrics for characterizing network structure and](#)

### In this article

[ABSTRACT](#)[1 Introduction](#)[2 Data sources, anthropspaces, and edge creation](#)[3 Resultant network types](#)[4 Example models of SNs in GIS](#)

Problem: Social network models and physical infrastructure models are very different.

### Graph Structure



Links to entities

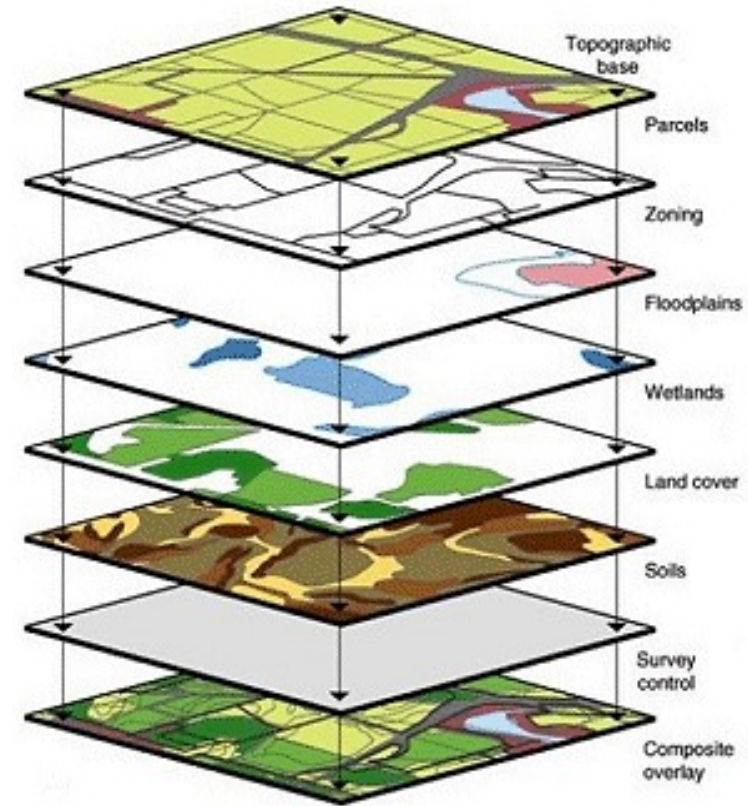
Multiple links to one entity

Agent-based social features

Discrete space

Measured in network distance

### Cartesian Structure



Contiguous space

Boundaries

Paths to entities

Top-down physical features

Measured in Euclidean distance

Image source: ESRI

# How do we pin down nodes?

**Table 1.** Types of anthropspaces.

Scope	Description	Example sources of volunteered information
I Daily	Home/work activity space	Mobile phone activity, in-car GPS, commuter flows*, e-mail or internet IP addresses, WiFi hot-spot log in locations, transit (subway) card records, personal surveys.
II Short term	Out-of-city travel trajectory	Volunteered travel itineraries, frequent flyer and traveler programs, a user's travel activity derived from I.
III Long term	Migration trajectory	Census records and tax data*, personal surveys, long term (6+ month) data from I or II.
IV Real-time	Capture of a user's location	Volunteered location using GPS traces, cell tower triangulation, or check-in sites.
V. Domain assignment	Mayor to a city, land parcel to owner, or agent's work address	Historical records, public or government records, self-report
VI. Cognitive	Places of interest to an individual, memories, thoughts	Shared recollections, perception surveys, psychological studies of marketing; online radio station IP access, accessed literature by library location.

\* These typically appear as aggregate flows, not as an individual's behavior.

# Data

**Table 2.** Example for location-based social network (LBSN) data records.

Caller	Receiver	Caller location	Receiver location	Time	Duration (minutes)
A	B	73.2, 43.0	71.2, 43.3	5:10	13
B	A	71.2, 43.3	73.2, 43.0	5:30	1
C	B	74.4, 43.9	71.2, 43.3	6:10	15
D	A	72.4, 41.8	73.2, 43.0	6:12	120

## DERIVED DATASETS

### 3.1 Commonly derived datasets

3.1.1 Social network

3.1.2 Individual spatial communication or movement patterns

3.1.3 Aggregate spatial communication or movement patterns

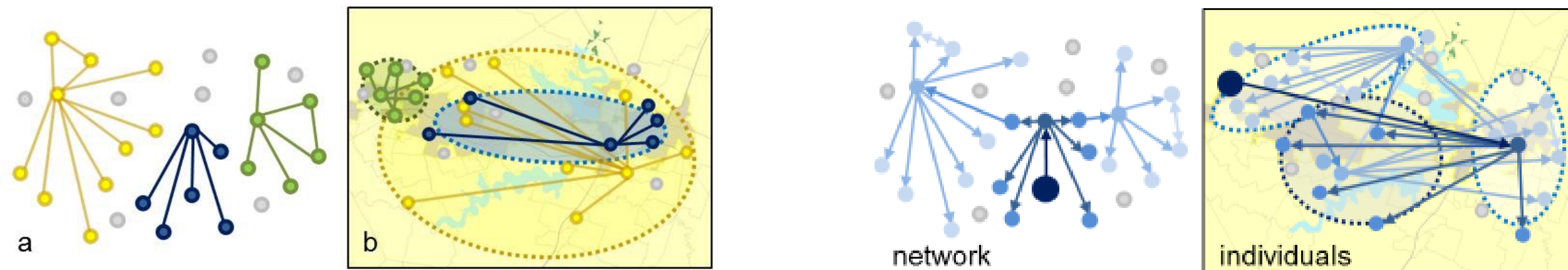
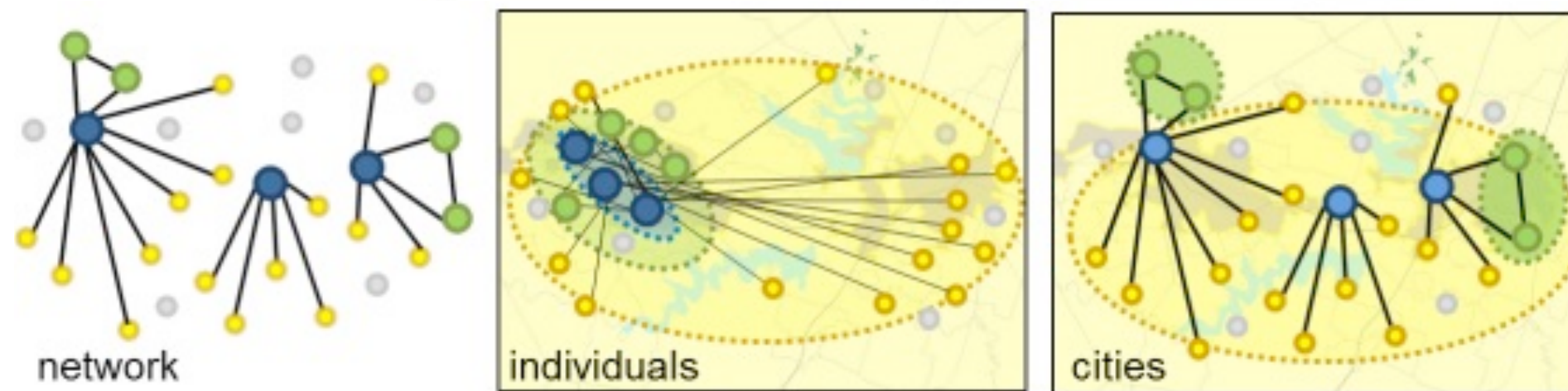
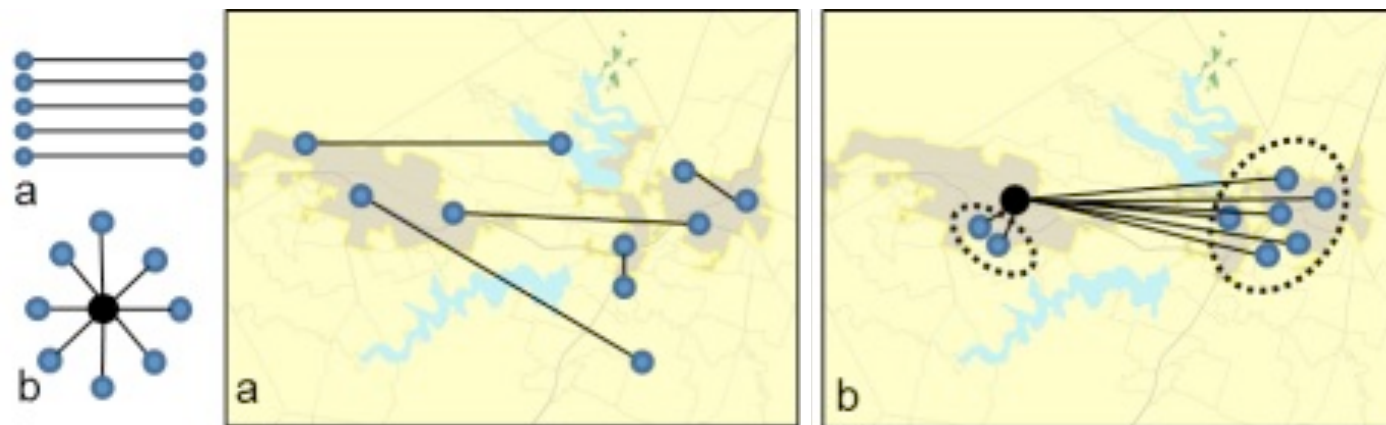
### 3.2 Complex derived datasets

3.2.1 Spatial distribution of social connections

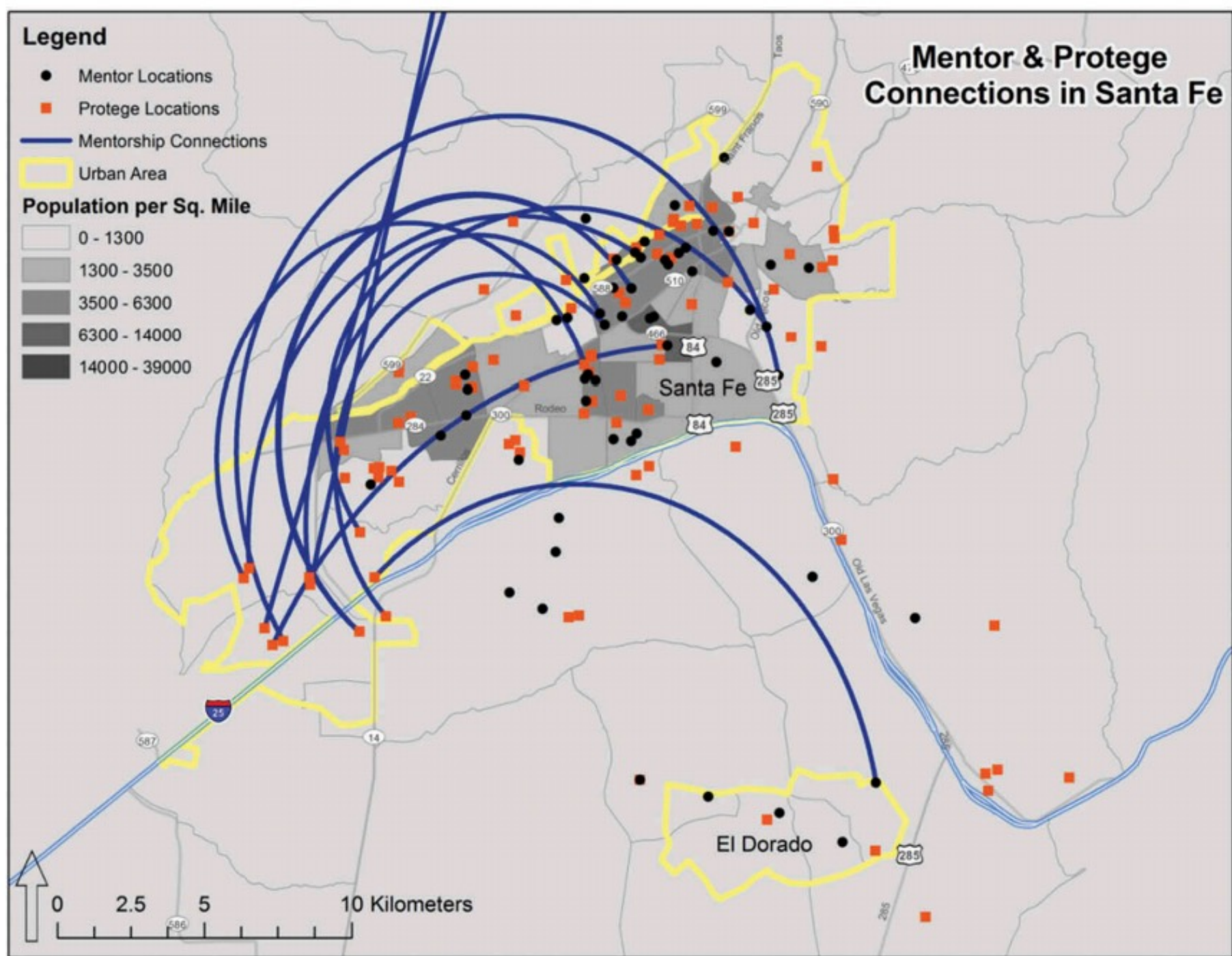
3.2.2 Dynamics of spatially distributed social connections

**Table 3.** Case studies and classes of data, anthropspaces, resultant network, and analysis methods.

Location	Nodes/edges	Data	Anthrospace	Resultant network	Model
Santa Fe, U.S.A.	Mentors and proteges/mentorship	Stated relationships	Domain assignment	Spatial distribution of social connections	Disaggregate dyadic
Singapore	Mobile phone subscribers/mobile phone calls	Telecommunications, movement	Daily activity space	Spatial distribution of social connections	Disaggregate ego-based
Bolivia	Households/friendships	Stated relationships	Domain assignment	Spatial distribution of social connections	Disaggregate modularity
U.K.	Telephone exchange areas/landline phone calls	Telecommunications	Domain assignment	Aggregate telecommunications	Aggregate modularity
Jiamusi, China	Mobile phone subscribers/mobile phone calls	Telecommunications, movement	Daily activity space	Individual spatial movement patterns	Disaggregate node roles
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire	Mobile phone towers/mobile phone calls	Telecommunications	Domain assignment	Aggregate telecommunications	Aggregate node roles
U.S.A.	Congressional representatives/voting agreements	Stated relationships	Domain assignment	Spatial distribution of social connections	Disaggregate transitivity

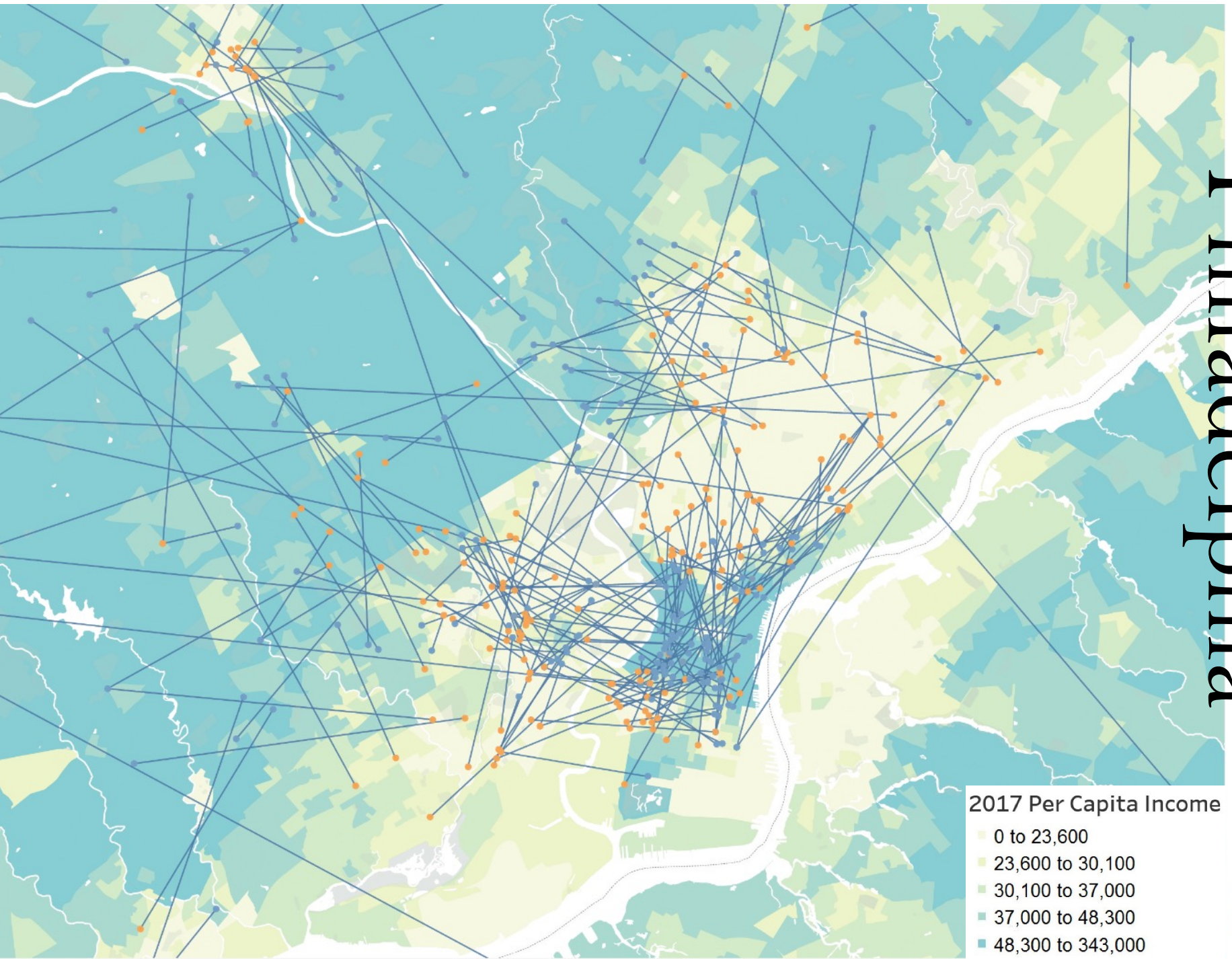


# Dyadic Relationships





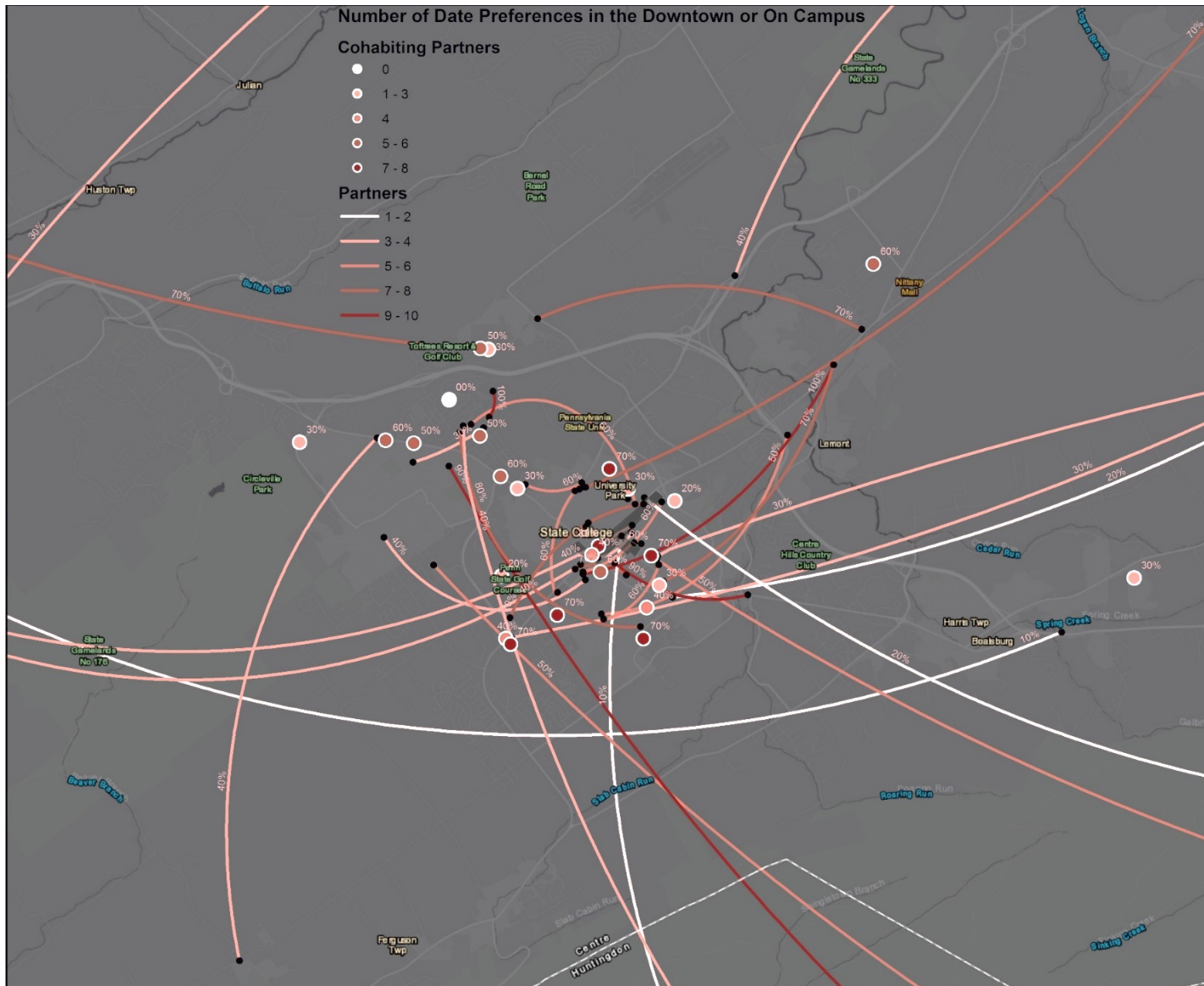
# Philadelphia



2017 Per Capita Income

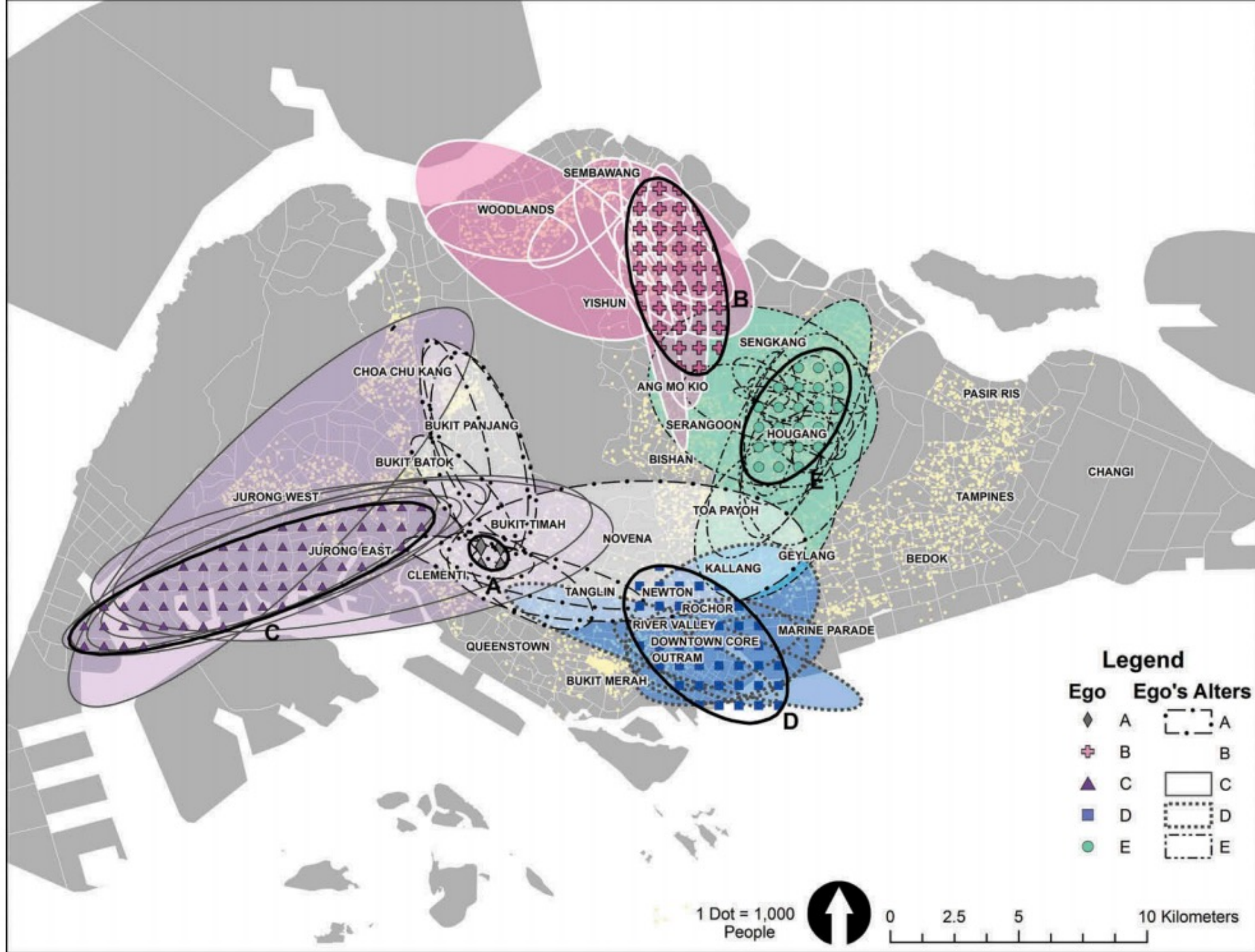
- 0 to 23,600
- 23,600 to 30,100
- 30,100 to 37,000
- 37,000 to 48,300
- 48,300 to 343,000

m  
p

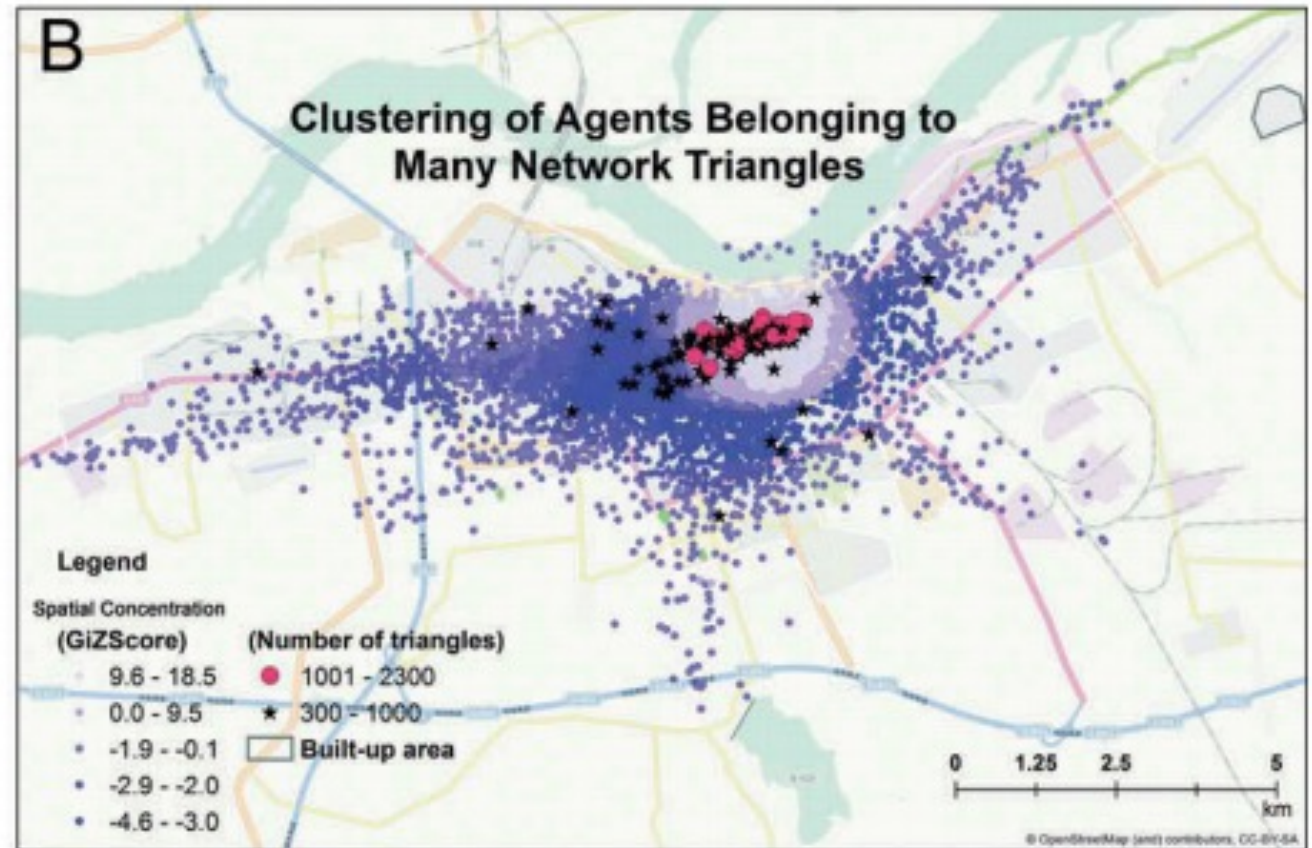
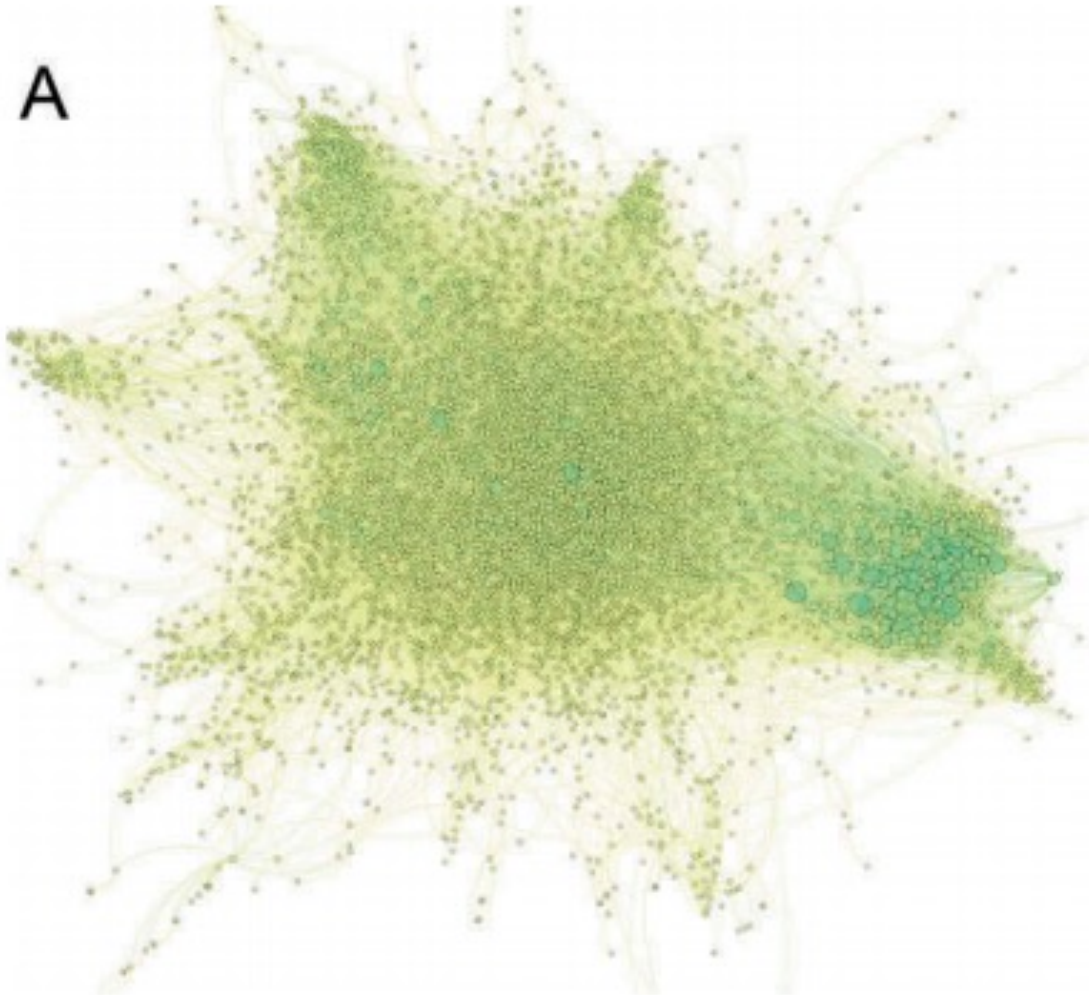


Andris C and Lee S (2021) [Romantic Relationships and the Built Environment: A Case Study of a US College Town](#). *Journal of Urbanism: International Research on Placemaking and Urban Sustainability*, 1-22. [\[PDF\]](#) and [\[Supplementary Information\]](#)

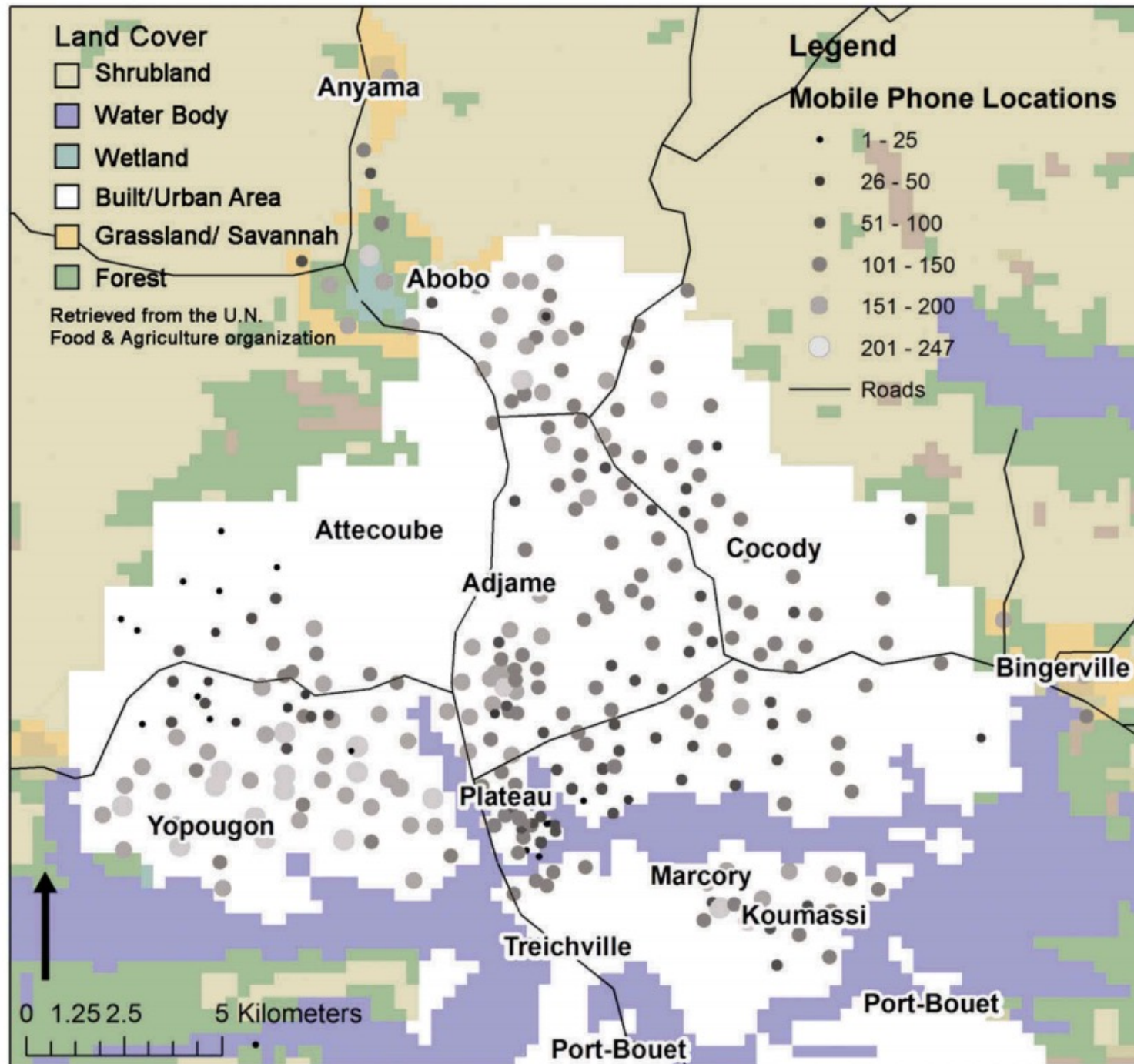
# Ego Alter Relationships



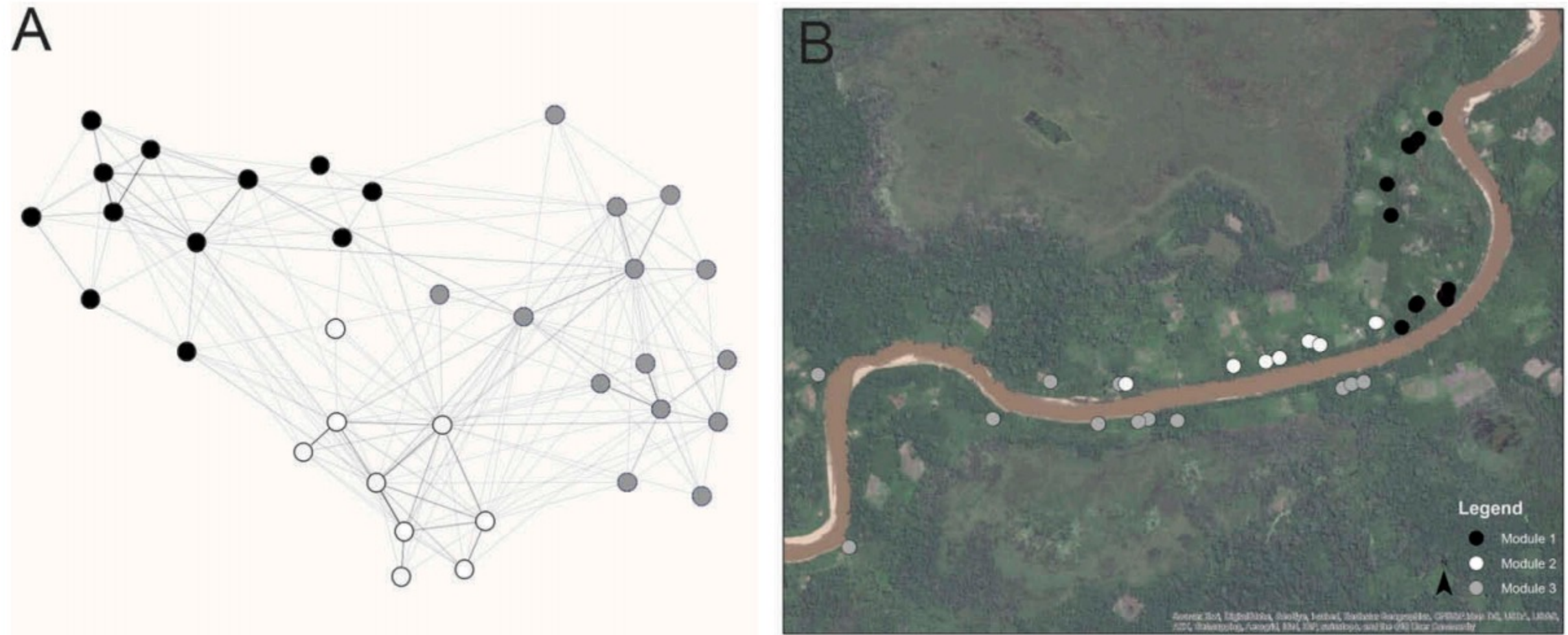
# Disaggregate Node Roles



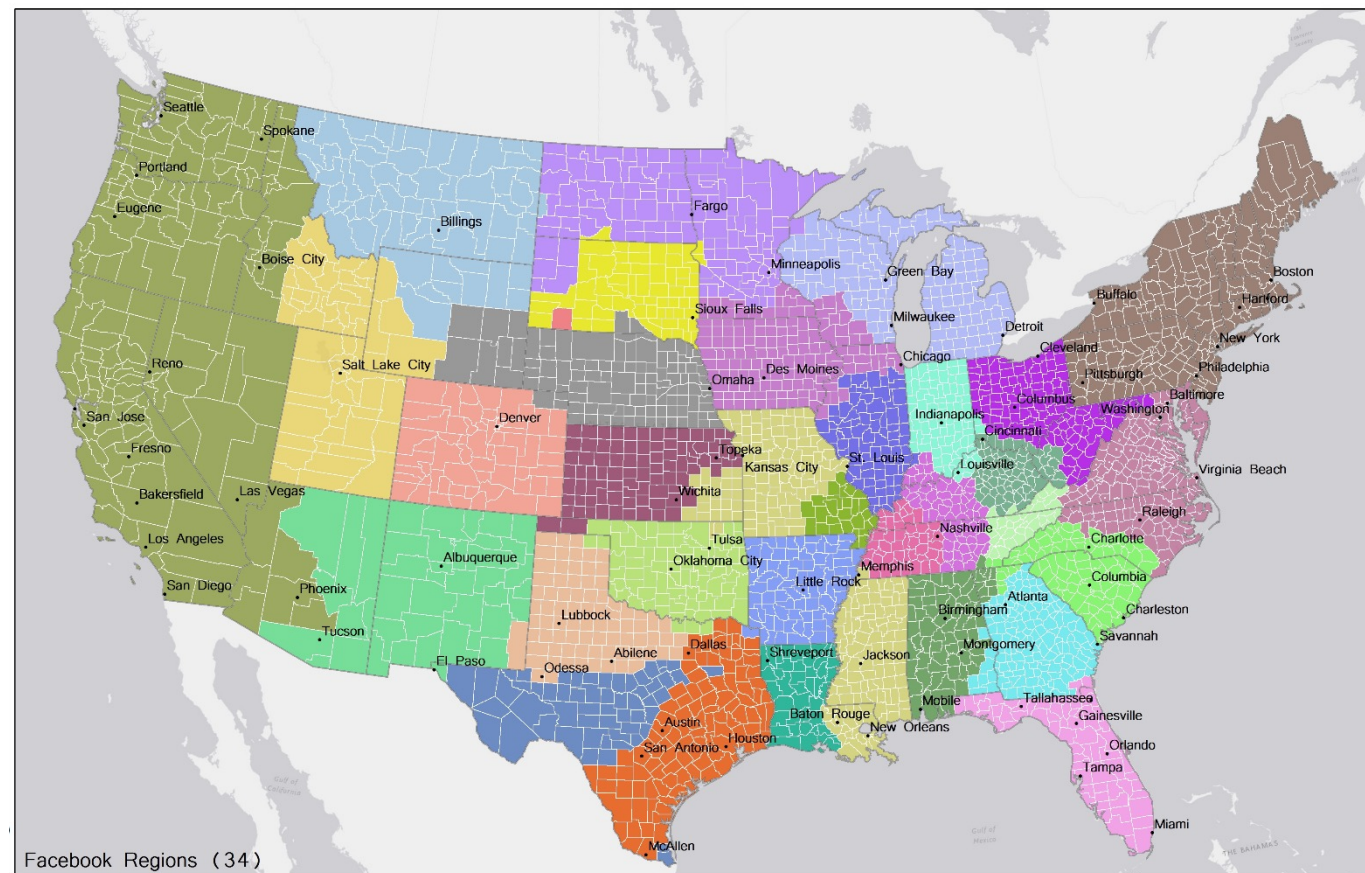
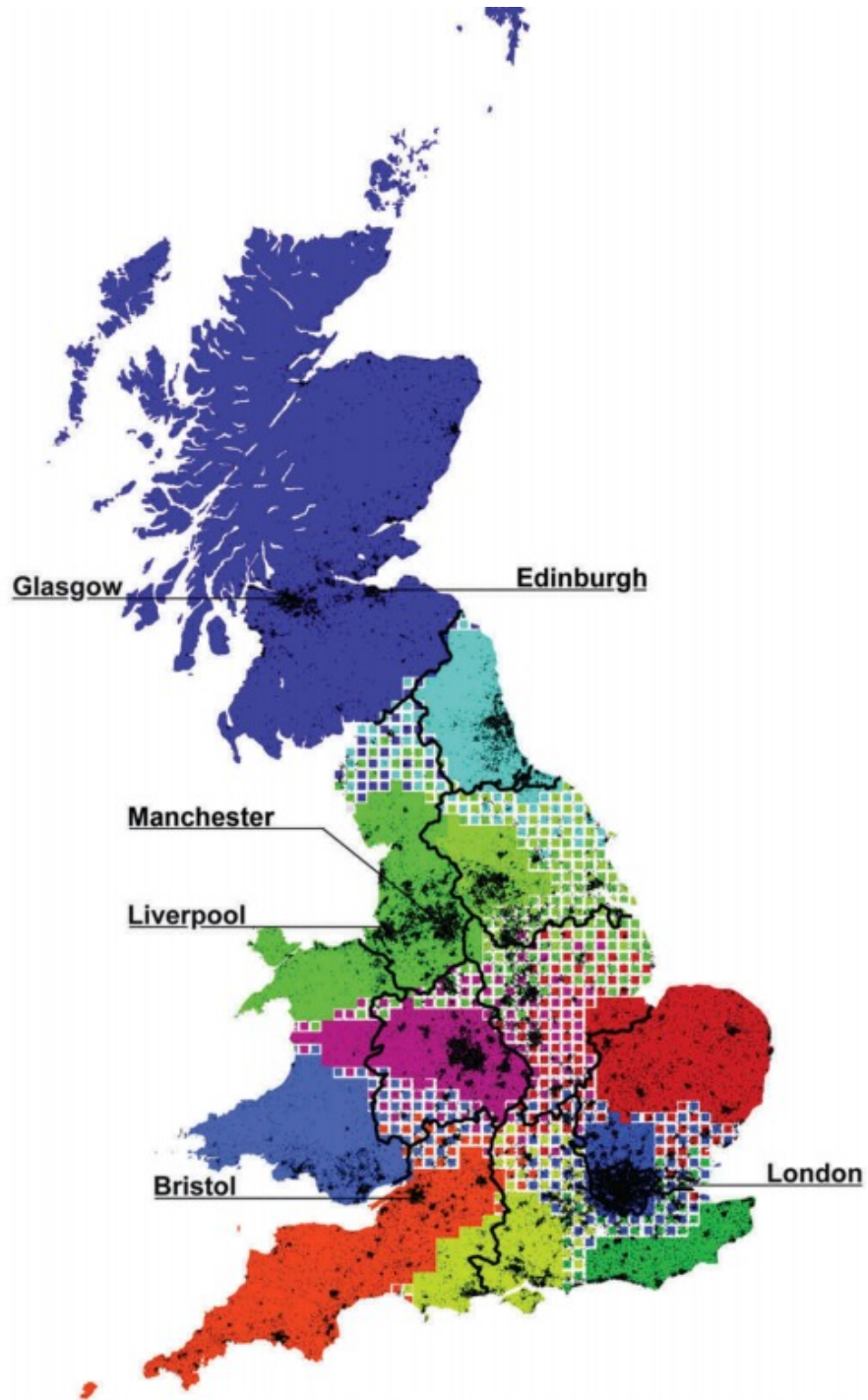
# Aggregate Node Roles



# Disaggregate Modularity

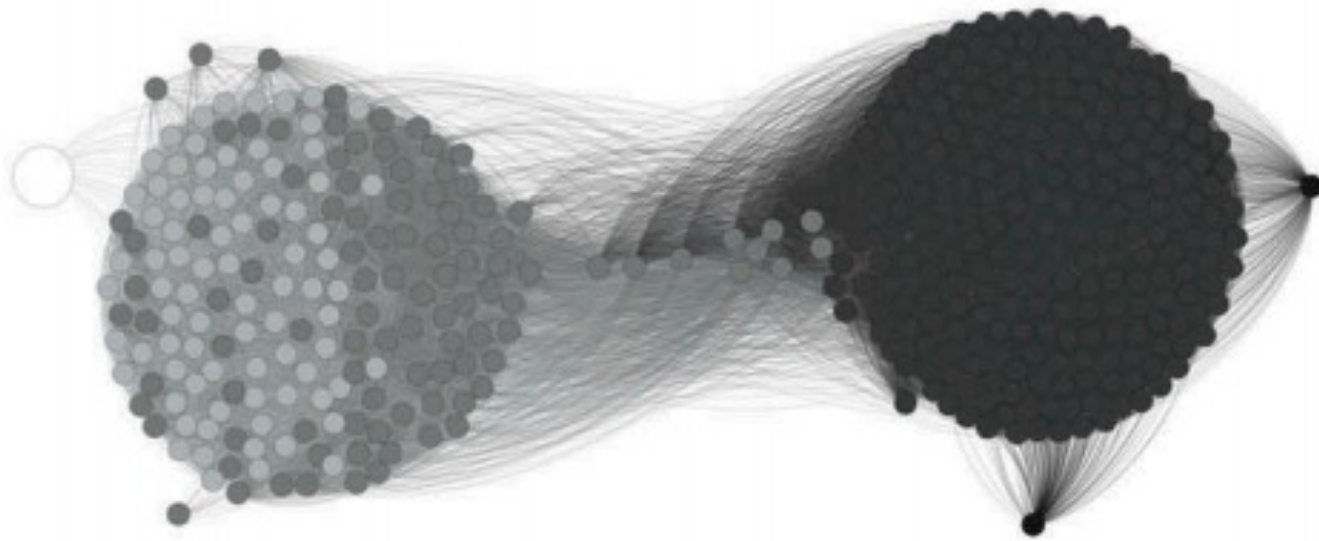


# Aggregate Modularity

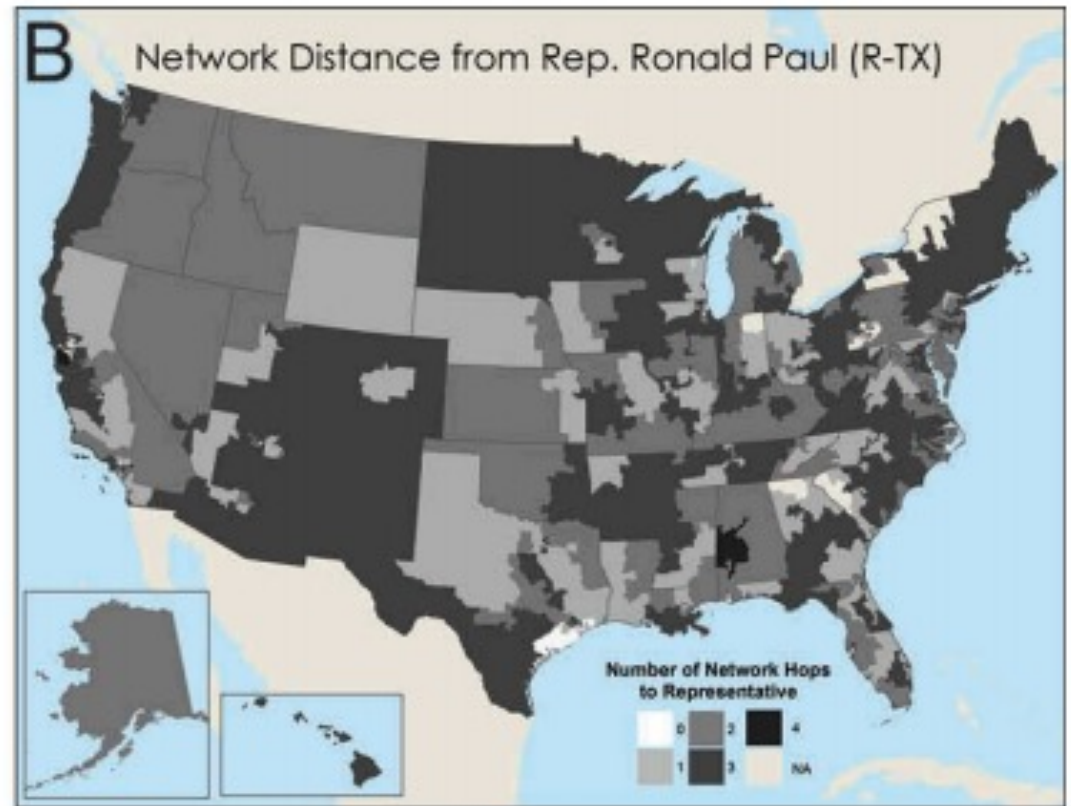


# Disaggregate Diffusion

A

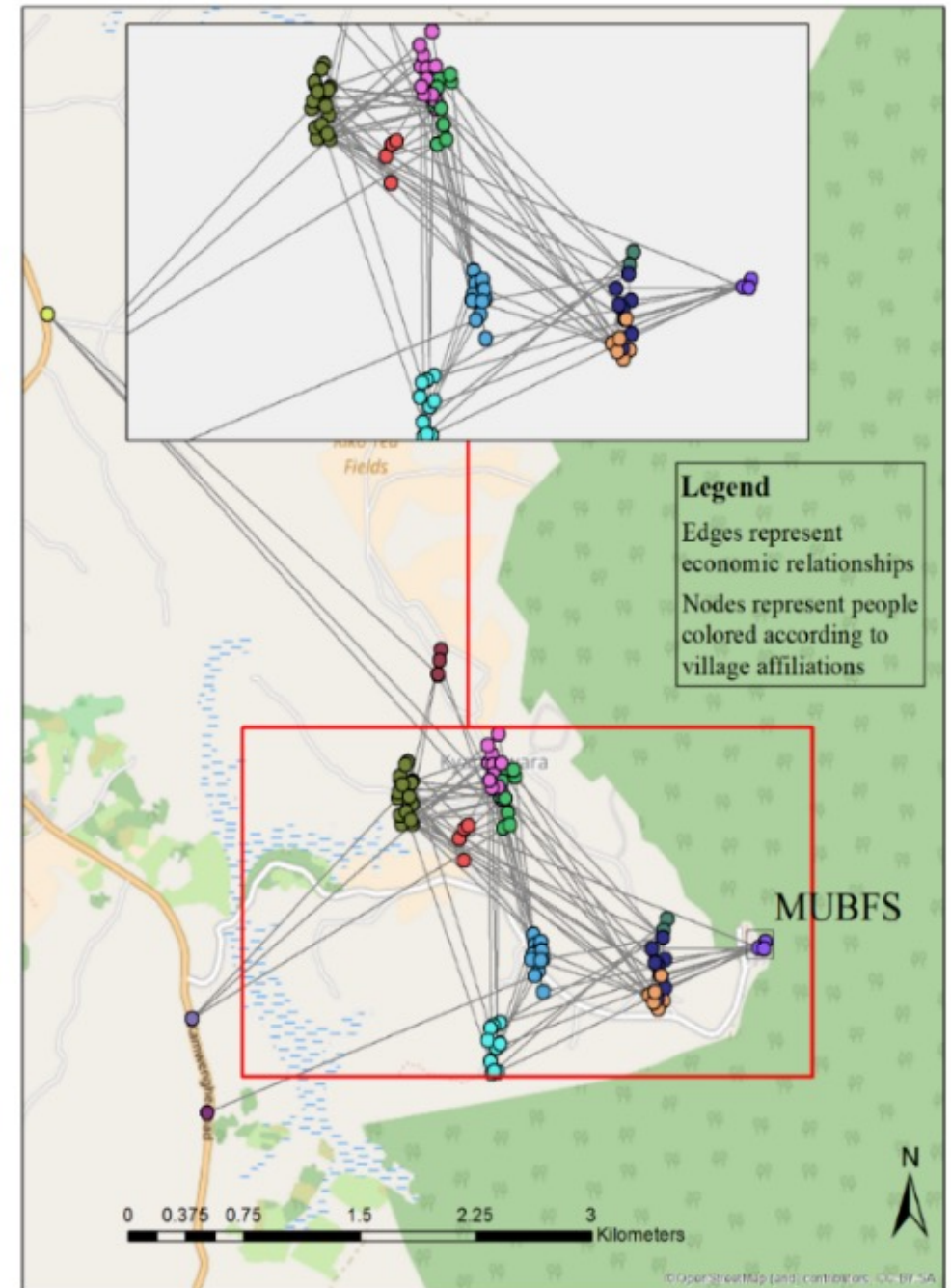


B



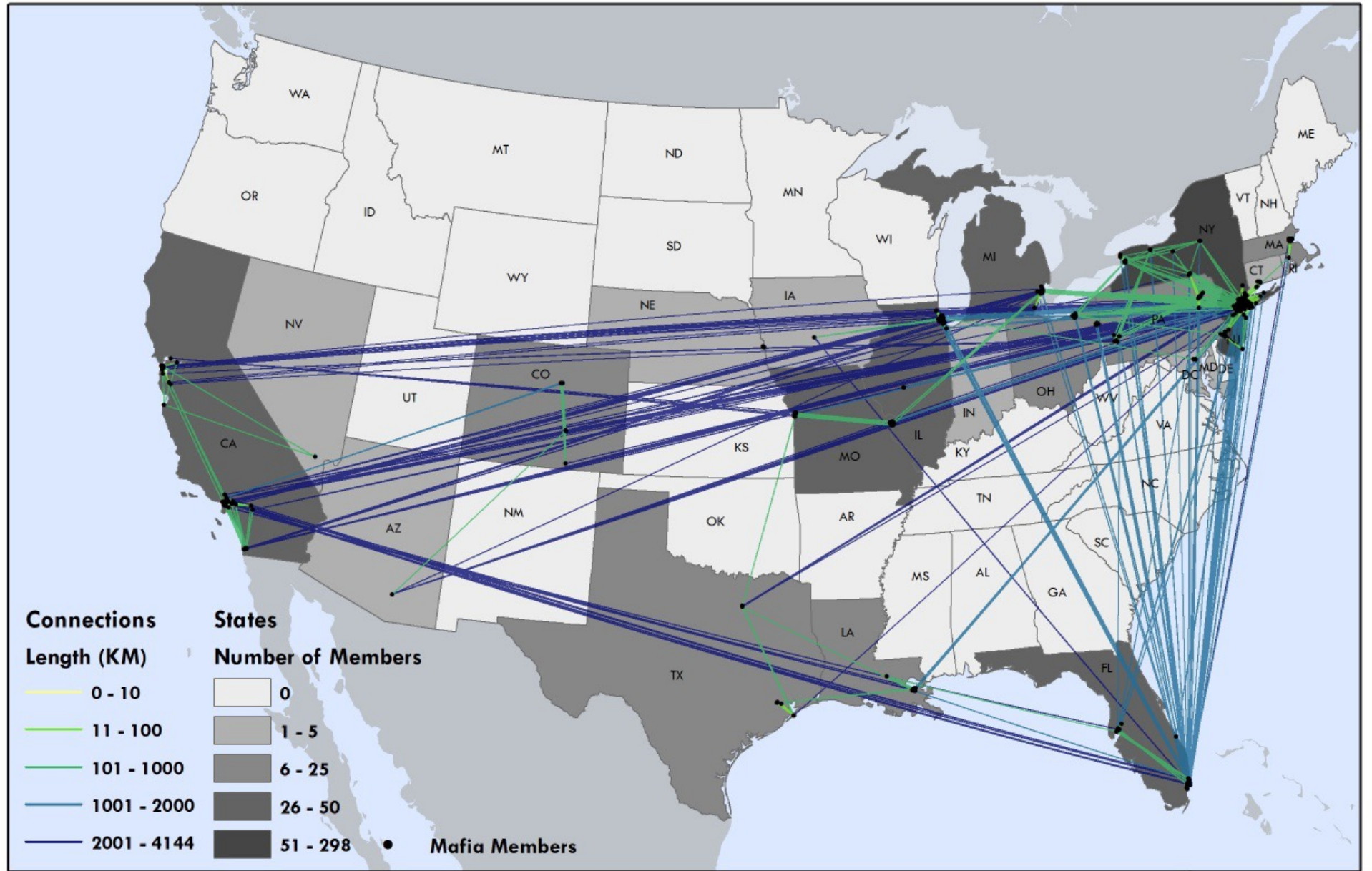


# Villagers in Uganda and job referrals to Kibale National Park



Sarkar, D., Andris, C., Chapman, C. A., & Sengupta, R. (2019). Metrics for characterizing network structure and node importance in spatial social networks. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*, 33(5), 1017-1039.

# Members of the Mafia and their connections in the 1960s.



Andris C, DellaPosta D, Freelin B N, Zhu X, Hinger B and Chen H (2021) [To Racketeer Among Neighbors: Spatial Features of Criminal Collaboration in the American Mafia](#). *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*, DOI: 10.1080/13658816.2021.1884869. [\[PDF\]](#)

# Food sharing in Virginia

