

# Wrap up and consolidation

Roger Beecham www.roger-beecham.com

# Module content and philosophy

<ul> <li>Spatial modelling</li> <li>Data mining</li> <li>Response modelling</li> <li>Microsimulation</li> <li>Agent-based modelling</li> </ul>	to	similuate and predict consumer behaviour	[content]
Research and industry case studies	to	evaluate modelling techniques in practice	[philosophy]

## Outcomes

By the end of this module you should be able to

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1. **explain** and **critically evaluate** the role of spatial analytics in simulating and predicting consumer behaviours

2. **apply** geocomputational modelling and simulation techniques on real data sets

3. **devise** and **employ** spatial modelling tools to address business problems, presenting and justifying recommendations in an appropriate context

# Guest Lecture



#### Rob Radburn Leicestershire County Council



# What is (modern) data analysis?

#### DATA ANALYSIS IS

 A careful thinking about evidence (data) in the context of a research problem

#### DATS ANALYSIS INVOLVES

- Defining your problem
- Identifying relevant data
- Selecting aspects of your data and problem that can be reasonably



#### SYLLABUS SCHEDULE R

#### PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS

THIS SITE CONTAINS the syllabus, schedule, and assignments for GEOG5927M: Predictive Analytics, held during Autumn/Winter term 2019 at University of Leeds.



#### INSTRUCTOR Dr. Roger Beecham 10.139 Manton r.j.beecham@leeds.ac.uk

🕊 @rjbeecham

#### COURSE

➡ Mon (lec) & Weds (lab)
 ➡ November 11-December 11, 2019
 ➡ 2:00pm-4:00pm (lec)
 ➡ Roger Stevens LT25 (12.25)

#### SYLLABUS SCHEDULE R

#### SYLLABUS

Combining theory and practical examples, this module introduces Predictive Analytics via two geocomputational techniques in which University of Leeds Geography specialises: spatial microsimulation and agent-based modelling. You will apply these techniques to data analyses highly relevant to consumer analytics domain and using modern data analysis environments.

**GEOG5927M: PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS** 

By the end of this course you should be able to:

explain and critically evaluate the role of spatial analytics and geocomputational modelling in simulating and predicting consumer behaviours

apply geocomputational modelling and simulation techniques on real data sets

devise an analysis strategy for the implementation of sophisticated modelling tools to address business problems, presenting and justifying recommendations in an appropriate context

#### GEOGS#27M Predictive Analytics

#### **GEOG5927M: PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS**

#### SYLLABUS SCHEDULE R

#### SCHEDULE

📫 : Readings

#### 🖸 : Practicals

🏛 : Lecture slides

Week 7	Simulating behaviours	<b>i</b>	D
Week 8	Targeted marketing	<b>i</b>	Ð
Week 9	Behavioural and agent-based models	<b>i</b>	Ð
Week 10	Behavioural analytics (guest lecture)		
Week 11	Re-visit		



🛓 Dr. Roger Beecham 🛛 r.j.beecham@leeds.ac.uk 🗰 Mon (lec) & Weds (lab) 🕚 2:00pm-4:00pm (lec) 🏛 Roger Stevens LT25 (12.25) 🂆 😜

All content licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License. This site adapted from the ath-tufte-hugo theme (thanks to Andrew Heiss). Made with blogdown and Hugo.







#### INSTRUCTOR

#### COURSE

➡ Mon & Weds
 ➡ September 4-December 11, 2019
 ➡ 2:00pm-4:00pm
 ➡ Roger Stevens | Manton

盦

### Assignment #1

You will take on the role of a customer segmentation expert for a travel company. Your task is to identify a **specific segment** of customers who could be targeted with a marking strategy. You will use the 'synthetic' population produced through microsimulation during practical sessions 1 and 2 to identify the target customers. The **type of holiday destination** and **choice of customer sub-group(s)** to target is up to you. Note that your job is to identify the sub-population(s) to be targeted, explain your methods and clearly present your results. There is **no need** to discuss how you would reach the customers you identify. You are expected to incorporate at least some appropriate academic literature in to your report.

An indicative structure for your report is below.

- 1. **Introduction:** Identify and justify the scope of your study -- the destinations, holiday type and customer groups of focus and why they are of interest.
- 2. **Data and methods:** Describe the data on which your study is based, the variables you have selected and any derived variables you have created. Be sure to justify these decisions with reference to your study's scope.
- 3. **Results and analysis:** A combination of charts, maps and tables judiciously designed to address the area of focus outlined in the introduction.
- 4. **Conclusions:** Synthesise over the findings to identify the customers to which a marketing campaign could be targeted. Be sure to do so with reference to the evidence presented in your data analysis (section 3).

### Assignment #1

You will take on the role of a customer segmentation expert for a travel company. Your task is to identify a **specific segment** of customers who could be targeted with a marking strategy. You will use the 'synthetic' population produced through microsimulation during practical sessions 1 and 2 to **Your job is to identify the populations to be targeted, explain your methods and clearly**) **present your results.** Note that your job is to identify the sub-population(s) to be targeted, explain your methods and clearly present your results. There is **no need** to discuss how you would reach the customers you identify. You are expected to incorporate at least some appropriate academic literature in to your report.

An indicative structure for your report is below.

- 1. Introduction: Identify and justify the scope of your study -- the destinations, holiday type and customer groups of focus and why they are of interest.
- 2. Data and methods: Describe the data on which your study is based, the variables you have selected and any derived variables you have created. Be sure to justify these decisions with reference to your study's scope.
- 3. **Results and analysis:** A combination of charts, maps and tables judiciously designed to address the area of focus outlined in the introduction.
- 4. **Conclusions:** Synthesise over the findings to identify the customers to which a marketing campaign could be targeted. Be sure to do so with reference to the evidence presented in your data analysis (section 3).

# microdata.csv 15,189 records

Person_ID	OA_GRP	Sex	Ageband Numbe	erCh Combined	- OverSeasA	i UKAirport	OverallHoli	AgeSex	Supergroup
11603	8c	F	a35to49	2 26-30K	LEI	MAN	Excellent	F35to49	Hard-Presse
11285	8c	F	a25to34	0 0-10K	IBZ	MAN	Fair	F25to34	Hard-Presse
13938	8c	Μ	a50to64	6-20K	LCA	BHX	Fair	M50to64	Hard-Presse
10255	8c	F	a25to34	I 26-30K	ALC	LBA	Poor	F25to34	Hard-Presse
831	8c	Μ	a50to64	0 26-30K	AGA	MAN	Good	M50to64	Hard-Presse
1754	8c	Μ	a65over	0 Not Answe	DLM	MAN	Good	M65over	Hard-Presse
2330	8c	F	a65over	0 Not Answe	DLM	MAN	Excellent	F65over	Hard-Presse
10818	8c	Μ	a25to34	0 36-40K	KGS	MAN	Fair	M25to34	Hard-Presse
8237	8c	Μ	a65over	2 16-20K	FUE	MAN	Good	M65over	Hard-Presse
11508	8c	F	a35to49	2 71-80K	ZTH	LBA	Poor	F35to49	Hard-Presse





#### Dataset

Person_ID	OA_GRP	Sex	Ageband Num	berC	h Combined	H OverSeas	Ai UKAirport	OverallHol	AgeSex	Supergroup
11603	8c	F	a35to49		2 26-30K	LEI	MAN	Excellent	F35to49	Hard-Presse
11285	8c	F	a25to34	(	0 0-10K	IBZ	MAN	Fair	F25to34	Hard-Presse
13938	8c	М	a50to64		6-20K	LCA	BHX	Fair	M50to64	Hard-Presse
10255	8c	F	a25to34		l 26-30K	ALC	LBA	Poor	F25to34	Hard-Presse
831	8c	М	a50to64	(	0 26-30K	AGA	MAN	Good	M50to64	Hard-Presse
1754	8c	Μ	a65over	(	0 Not Answ	/e  DLM	MAN	Good	M65over	Hard-Presse
2330	8c	F	a65over	(	0 Not Answ	/e  DLM	MAN	Excellent	F65over	Hard-Presse
10818	8c	Μ	a25to34	(	0 36-40K	KGS	MAN	Fair	M25to34	Hard-Presse
8237	8c	Μ	a65over		2 16-20K	FUE	MAN	Good	M65over	Hard-Presse
11508	8c	F	a35to49		271-80K	ZTH	LBA	Poor	F35to49	Hard-Presse

# microdata.csv 15,189 records

ZonelD	Person_ID OA	A_GRP	Sex	Ageband I	NumberCh	CombinedF	OverSeasAi	UKAirport	OverallHoli	AgeSex	Supergroup
E00056750	11603 8c		F	a35to49	2	26-30K	LEI	MAN	Excellent	F35to49	Hard-Pressed Living
E00056750	11285 8c		F	a25to34	0	0-10K	IBZ	MAN	Fair	F25to34	Hard-Pressed Living
E00056750	13938 8c		М	a50to64		16-20K	LCA	BHX	Fair	M50to64	Hard-Pressed Living
E00056750	10255 8c		F	a25to34		26-30K	ALC	LBA	Poor	F25to34	Hard-Pressed Living
E00056750	831 8c		М	a50to64	0	26-30K	AGA	MAN	Good	M50to64	Hard-Pressed Living
E00056750	1754 8c		М	a65over	0	Not Answei	DLM	MAN	Good	M65over	Hard-Pressed Living
E00056750	2330 8c		F	a65over	0	Not Answei	DLM	MAN	Excellent	F65over	Hard-Pressed Living
E00056750	10818 8c		М	a25to34	0	36-40K	KGS	MAN	Fair	M25to34	Hard-Pressed Living
E00056750	8237 8c		М	a65over	2	16-20K	FUE	MAN	Good	M65over	Hard-Pressed Living
E00056750	11508 8c		F	a35to49	2	71-80K	ZTH	LBA	Poor	F35to49	Hard-Pressed Living

simulated\_population.csv
320,596 records

Identify and profile a target market using:

Demographics – income, age, household structure

Geography – where and what types of areas they tend to live in

Psychographics –

their motivations and preferences

#### microdata.csv

ageBand	demographics
incomeBand	demographics
numChildren	demographics
oac	geodemographics
originAirport	preference
destinationAirport	preference/attitude
satisfactionScore	preference/attitude

#### What makes your target market distinct when compared to the population as a whole?

ageBand	demographics
incomeBand	demographics
numChildren	demographics
oac	geodemographics
originAirport	preference
destinationAirport	preference/attitude
satisfactionScore	preference/attitude





#### **Deviation** from **Expectation** evidence model



(a) Per capita event rate map.

(b) Signed Surprise Map.

Correll & Heer (2017) Surprise! Bayesian Weighting for De-Biasing Thematic Maps, IEEE TVCG





women



men





Beecham and Wood, 2014

Group-based presentations Wednesday 11<sup>th</sup> December

group	start	end	
	00.00.00	00.45.00	
	09:30:00	09:45:00	
2	09:45:00	10:00:00	
3	0:00:00	10:15:00	session one
4	10:15:00	10:30:00	
5	10:30:00	10:45:00	
	coffee break	coffee break	
6	11:30:00	11:45:00	
7	11:45:00	12:00:00	cossion turo
8	2:00:00	12:15:00	session two
9	12:15:00	12:30:00	
	lunch	lunch	
10	13:30:00	13:45:00	
11	13:45:00	14:00:00	
12	4.00.00	14:15:00	session three
	1 1.00.00	11.10.00	session en ee
13	4:15:00	14:30:00	50551011101100
13	4:15:00  4:30:00	4:30:00   4:45:00	50551011 011100
3  4	14:15:00 14:30:00 coffee break	I 4:30:00 I 4:45:00 coffee break	
13 14 15	14:15:00 14:30:00 coffee break 15:30:00	14:30:00 14:45:00 coffee break 15:45:00	Session en ee
13 14 15 16	14:15:00 14:30:00 coffee break 15:30:00 15:45:00	I 4:30:00 I 4:45:00 coffee break I 5:45:00 I 6:00:00	
13 14 15 16 17	14:15:00 14:30:00 coffee break 15:30:00 15:45:00 16:00:00	14:30:00 14:45:00 coffee break 15:45:00 16:00:00 16:15:00	session four

Assessment			
Assignment 2			
Assignment 2	•	Presentation	schedule

### Keeping to time



Delivering effective presentations

### Maxim #1 : avoid noise

- Background colours
- Logos
- Overly small font
- Too much text
- Unnecessary transitions

### Maxim #1 : avoid noise



Excel default



Remove bar shadow, grids and gradient



Emphasise data, de-emphasise axes (non-data)



Affect design according to purpose [comparison]



Emphasise key patterns

#### Maxim #1 : avoid noise





#### Maxim #2 : refine

# With each slide, convey one message (only)

### Maxim #3 : reduce

Be concise, both verbally and visually

### Maxim #4 : compliment

# Slides should display things that can't be easily spoken

# Maxim #5 : layout

Maxim #5 : layout						
Things						
that Iaid	out far		are			
apart are compare	more	difficult to				

	Maxim #5 : lay	out	
Things			
that laid	out far		are
apart are compare	more	difficult to	

than things that are laid out close together.

### Maxim #5 : layout

Things that verlap almost post bileterpret.

# Maxim #5 : layout sequence

#### ORDER

We expect things to be displayed in sequence.

If we wish to imply a sequence, arrange things in that sequence.

This can be particularly useful when 'telling a story' in a presentation.





# Jean-Luc Doumont



# Module survey : Please





# Module survey : Please



- take your time
- remember that this is anonymous
- be as specific as possible detail
- identify both positives and negatives
- use the full range of scores
- consider 'feedback' broadly

# break