Developing Spatial and Temporal Measures for Classifications

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'Adding Value to the Census'
23 February 2004

Outline

- Measuring Dissimilarity Why new measures are needed.
- Neighbourhood effects on purchase behaviour
- Adjusting Measures to accommodate local economies
- Implied Segments within the Census
- Using Temporal methods to create 'future' segments

Similarity / Dissimilarity

- Current Measures
 - Percentages, Indices, Percentiles
 - Or, transformations of these measures
 - Distance Measures feeding Cluster Techniques
- Common Scale
 - What about geographical effects?
 - How does locality affect the principles behind cluster based segmentation?

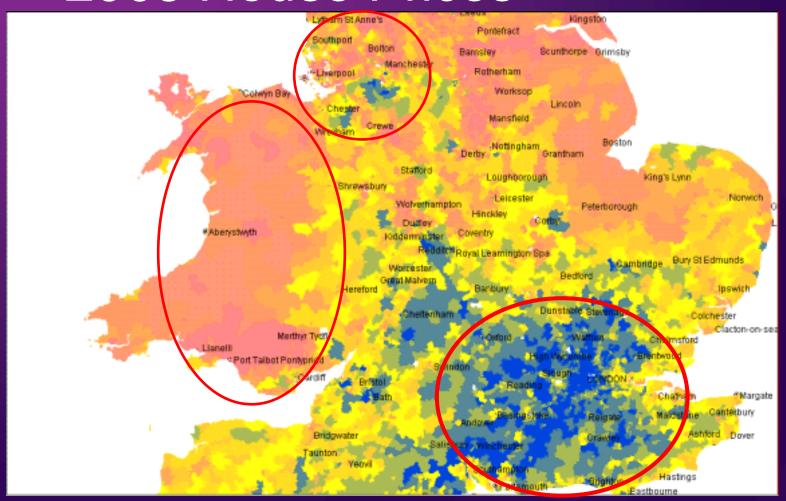
Similarity / Dissimilarity

- Distance
 - Assumed Linear
 - Transformations reduce the scale but crucially not the ranking
- London Effect
 - Income
 - House Prices
 - Occupation
 - Spending ???

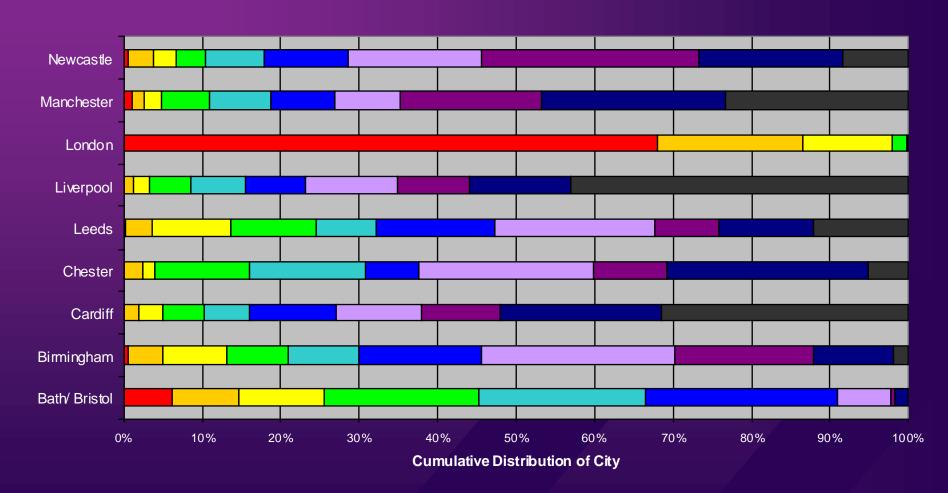
Neighbourhood Effects

- Purchasing
 - Differentiation of behaviour
 - Needs / Spending power
 - Scale becomes important
- Market Proximity
 - Accessibility to needs
 - Purchase choice restrictions
 - Conditioned by London Effect ?

2003 House Prices



National Deciles of House Price



Affluence Ranking

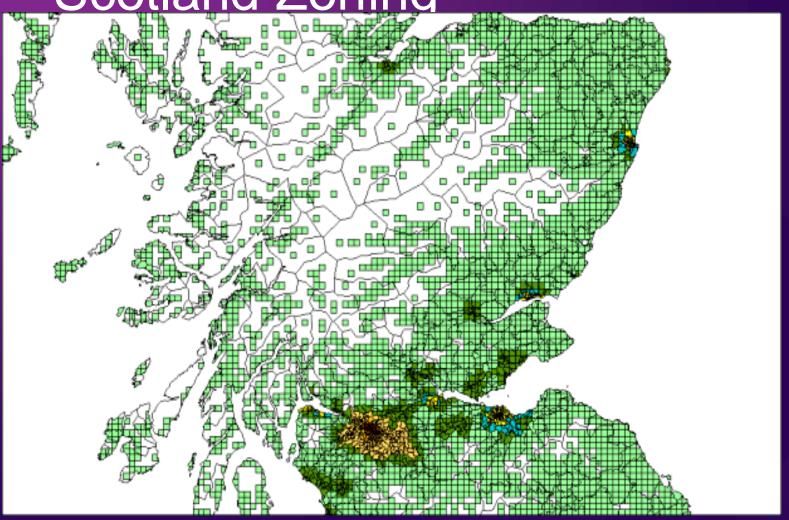
- House Price extremely scale dependant
 - Income has similar problem
- Local Context is key
 - Local Economies
 - Local Amenities
 - Ness

Local Context

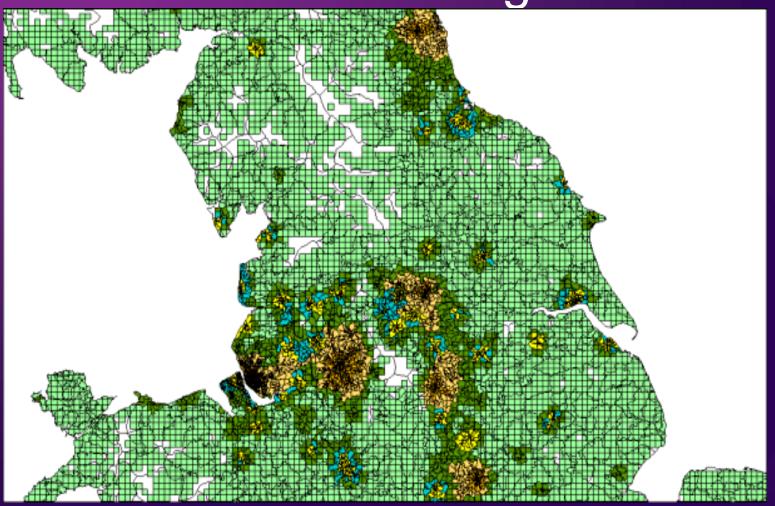
Hypothesis:

"Although mobility is higher than ever before, families still seek to move up the social scale within their own communities."

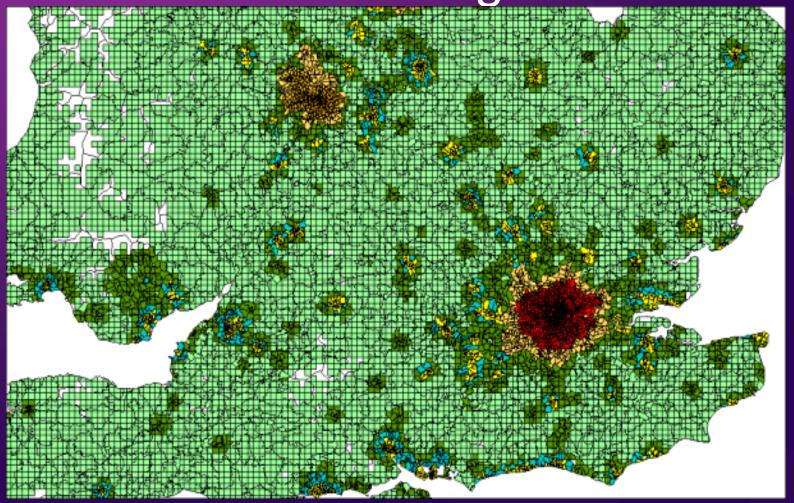
Scotland Zoning



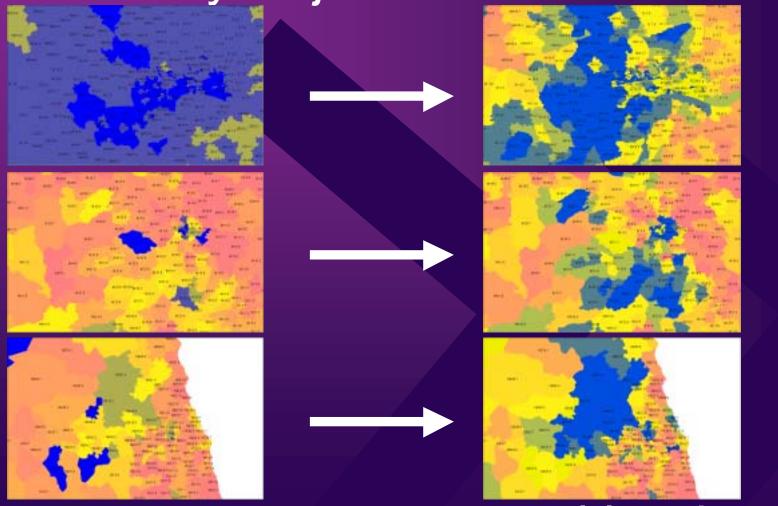
Central E&W Zoning



South East Zoning

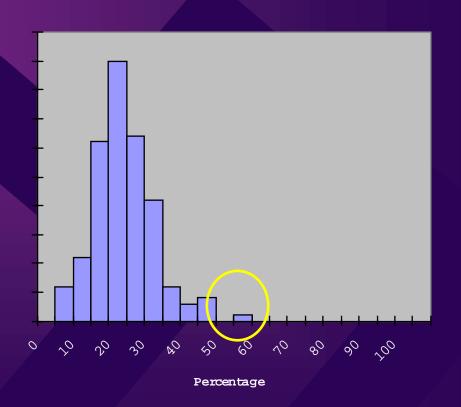


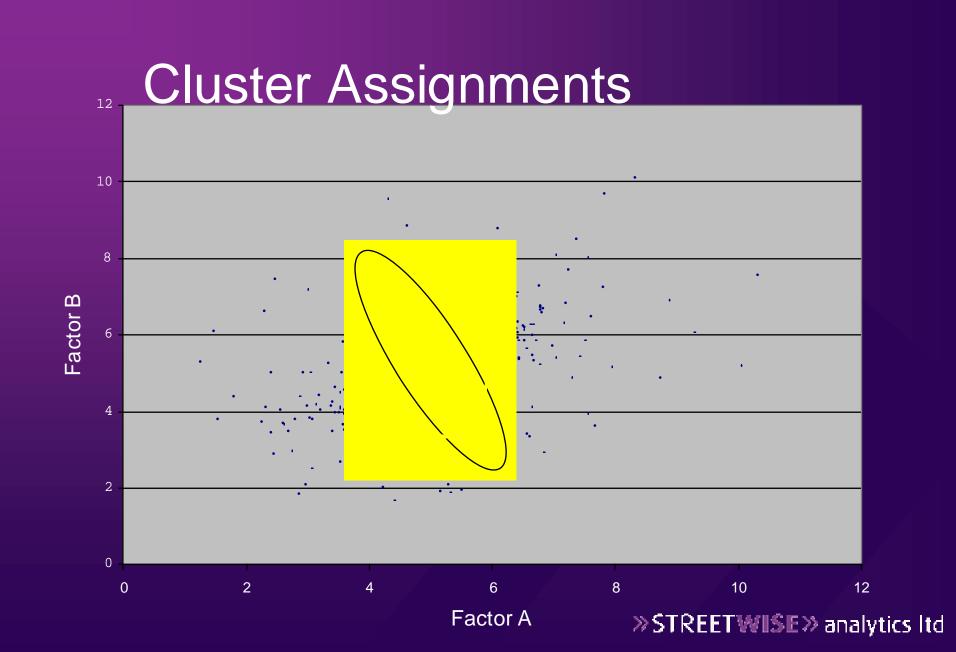
Locally Adjusted House Prices



Professionals

- Distribution
 - 80 Areas
 - 90th Percentiles
- Non Flocking ?
 - Different rates



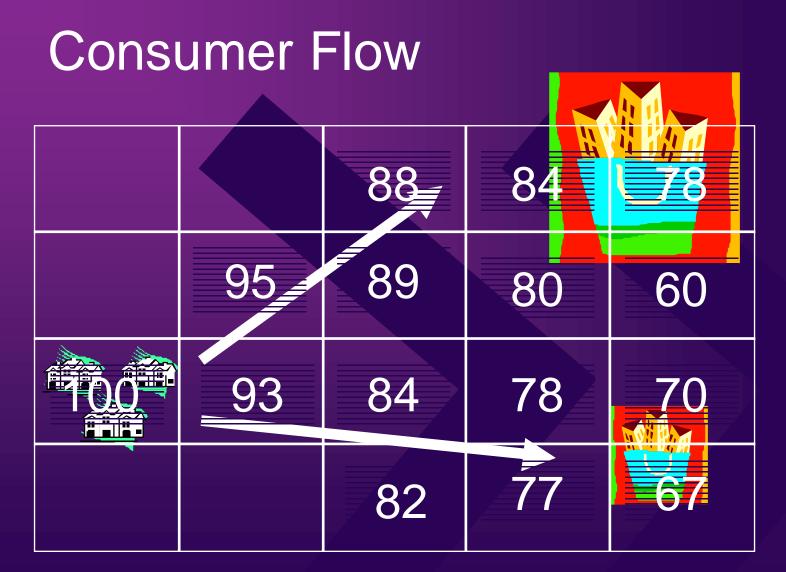


Utilising Local Context

- Cluster Analysis
 - Assist in the assignment stage
 - Ensure Geographic effects are visible
 - Understand Classification "View"
- Calibration
 - Easier to match to regional estimates
 - Maintains local variability

Location Stimuli

- Various Factors
 - Accessibility to Market
 - Land Features
 - Environmental Issues
- Careful use will benefit classifications
- Beware unstable behaviours



Temporal Events

- We know that areas will change slowly
 - Some changes will happen quicker than others
 - Age?
 - Families ?
- Extra segments to be included
- What measures do have?

Likelihood to have children

2.6 Age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rates¹

Live births per 1,000 women

		London					United Kingdom					
	1981	1991	1999	2000	2001		1981	1991	1999	2000	2001	
Age group					\wedge							
Under 20 ²	29	29	28	28	26		28	33	31	29	28	
20 to 24	83	69	57	56	59		107	89	72	69	68	
25 to 29	114	97	96	89	73	1	130	120	98	94	92	
30 to 34	80	96	102	102	94		70	87	89	88	88	
35 to 39	31	47	53	55	59	ı	22	32	40	41	41	
40 and over ³	6	10	13	14	15		5	5	8	8	9	
Total Fertility Rate	1.71	1.74	1.75	1.72	1.62		1.82	1.81	1.68	1.64	1.63	

¹ See Notes and Definitions.

Source: Office for National Statistics; General Register Office for Scotland; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

² Population base is women aged 15 to 19. Population figures for 2001 are based on the '2001 Census - provisional results from the Manchester matching exercise' published in November 2003

³ Population base is women aged 40 to 44.

Modelling 'Future' Segments

- Number of Children Lower than expected
 - Propensity Model
 - Using Fertility by Age
 - Control Selections by Aggregated Forecasts
- Oldest Areas
 - Propensity Model
 - Use Mortality rates
- New segments

Summary

- Segmentation does not obey any rules
- Best solution is the one that works consistently under different conditions
- Geographic effects may be important
- No harm in looking beyond your data