

# Interactive Detection of Spatial Clusters

Frank Hardisty<sup>1</sup>, PhD, Jamison Conley<sup>2</sup>, PhD

<sup>1</sup>GeoVISTA Center, Department of Geography, Pennsylvania State University

<sup>2</sup>Department of Geology and Geography, West Virginia University

## OBJECTIVE

Geographic visualization methods allow analysts to visually discover clusters in multivariate, spatially-referenced data. Computational and statistical cluster detection techniques can automatically detect spatial clusters of high values of a variable of interest. The authors propose that the two approaches can be complementary; and present an integration of the GeoViz Toolkit and Proclude software suites as proof-of-concept.

## BACKGROUND

Geographic visualization (or geovisualization) refers to a set of tools and techniques for supporting geo-spatial data analysis through interactive visualization. [1] The GeoViz Toolkit is one platform for doing geographic visualization [2].

Proclude includes a suite of four cluster detection techniques [3]. The most computationally efficient of these is a genetic GAM. This approach has been found to be both computationally tractable and able to cover the solution space [4].

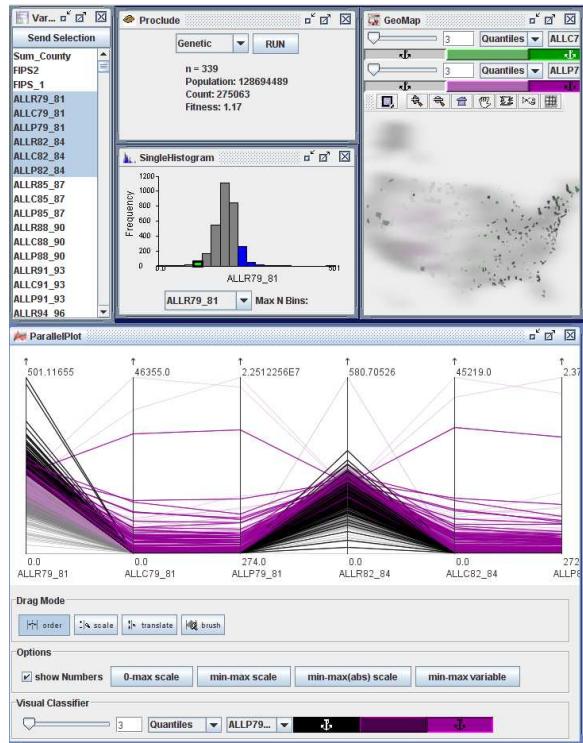


Figure 1 – Integration of Proclude and the GeoViz Toolkit. Here, a selection was made in the histogram, and the fitness coefficient is displayed.

## METHODS

We combined our toolkits, allowing for interactive “round-tripping”: results of Proclude clustering methods are fed into the GeoViz Toolkit as a subset selection highlighting the data observations contained within the cluster. Conversely, selections in the GeoViz Toolkit are passed to Proclude to be evaluated by a fitness function, such as the observed to expected ratio.

## RESULTS

We found that combining multivariate geographic visualization with cluster detection encourages enables a more thorough investigation into clustering. It does so by enabling rapid exploration into the spatial and attribute structure of the clusters uncovered by the cluster detection techniques, and conversely, by allowing for the rapid evaluation of spatial and attribute subsets of the problem space.

## CONCLUSIONS

This is a promising combination of techniques. Further research is needed to uncover the optimal connections between geographic visualization and clustering software.

## REFERENCES

- Further Information:  
Frank Hardisty, [hardisty@psu.edu](mailto:hardisty@psu.edu)  
<http://www.geovista.psu.edu/grants/cdcesda/software/>
- [1] A. M. MacEachren and M. J. Kraak, "Exploratory cartographic visualization: Advancing the agenda," *Computers & Geosciences*, vol. 23, pp. 335-343, 1997.
  - [2] F. Hardisty, "The GeoViz Toolkit," in *Auto-Carto*, Las Vegas, NV, 2005.
  - [3] J. Conley, M. Gahegan, and J. Macgill, "A genetic approach to detecting clusters in point data sets," *Geographical Analysis*, vol. 37, pp. 286-314, 2005.
  - [4] D. Dai and T. Oyana, "An Improved Genetic Algorithm for Spatial Clustering," in *18th IEEE International Conference on Tools with Artificial Intelligence*, 2006, pp. 371-380.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This work was partially supported by grant CA95949-01 from the National Cancer Institute.