

Spatial Modeling

Geog 490/590

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<https://blogs.uoregon.edu/spatialmodeling/>

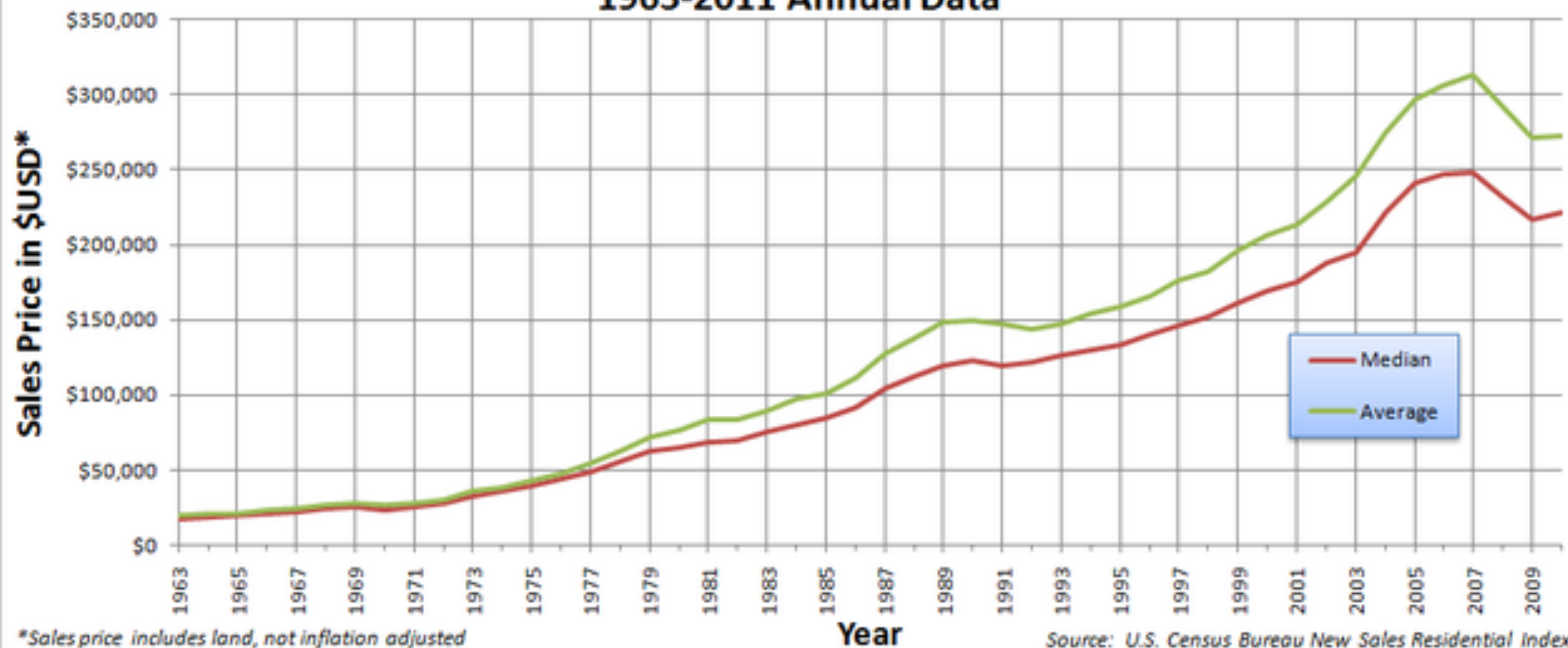
Lecture 1

Introduction to Complexity Science

Geog 490/590
Spatial Modeling
Spring 2015

what led to the great recession?

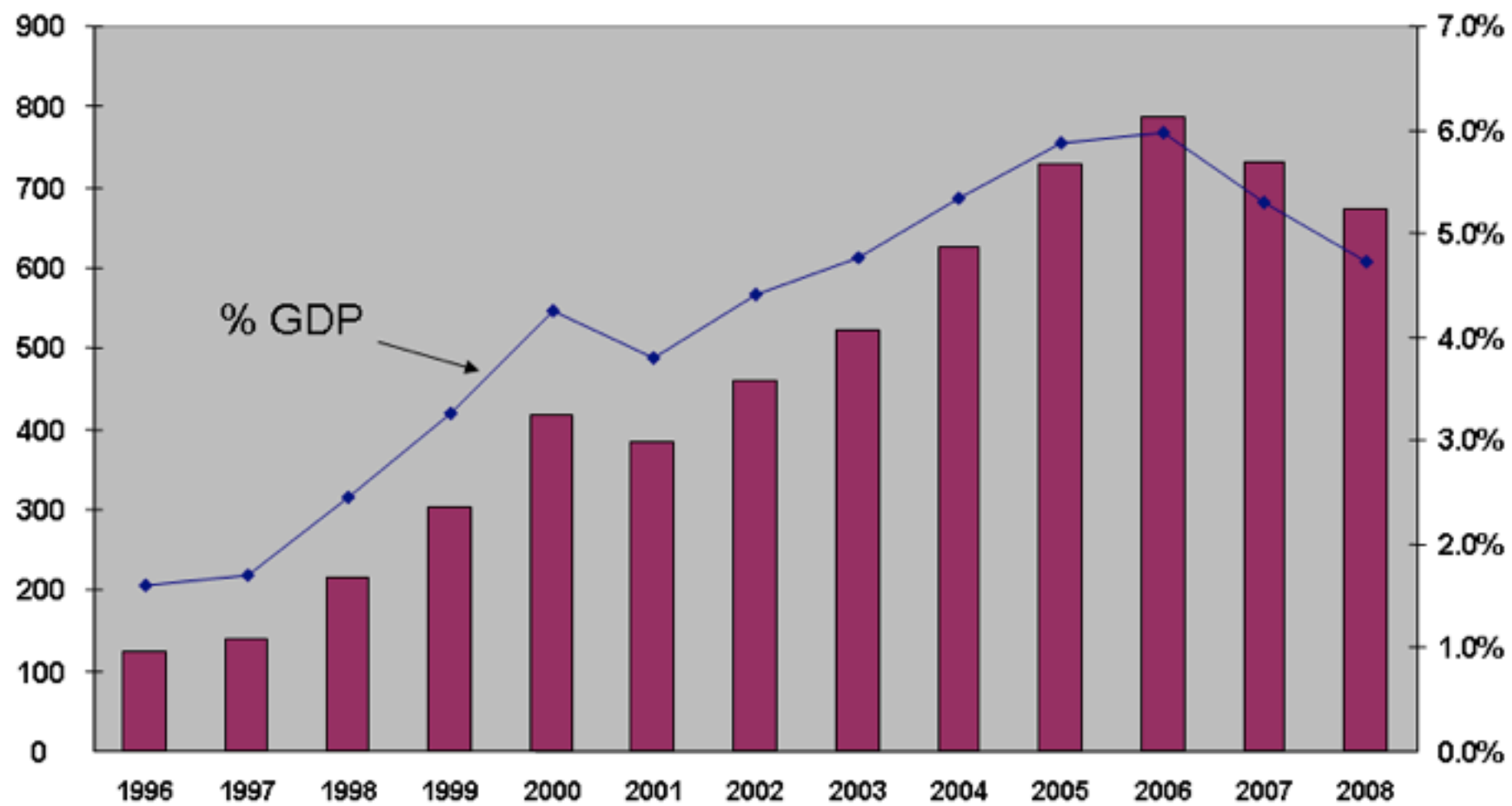
Median and Average Sales Prices of New Homes Sold in the U.S. 1963-2011 Annual Data



U.S. Current Account or Trade Deficit: Dollars and % GDP

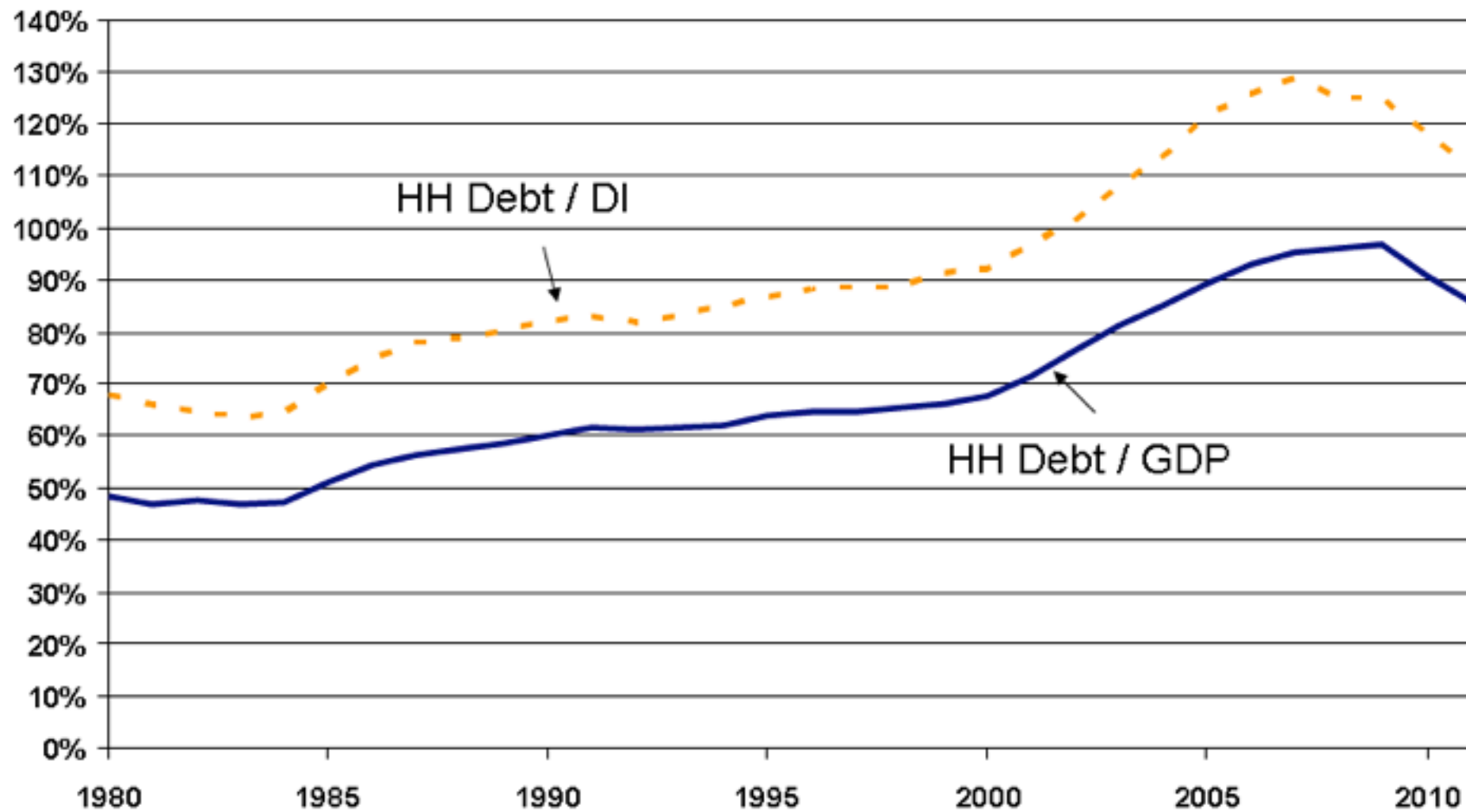
\$ Billions

% GDP



Source Data: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

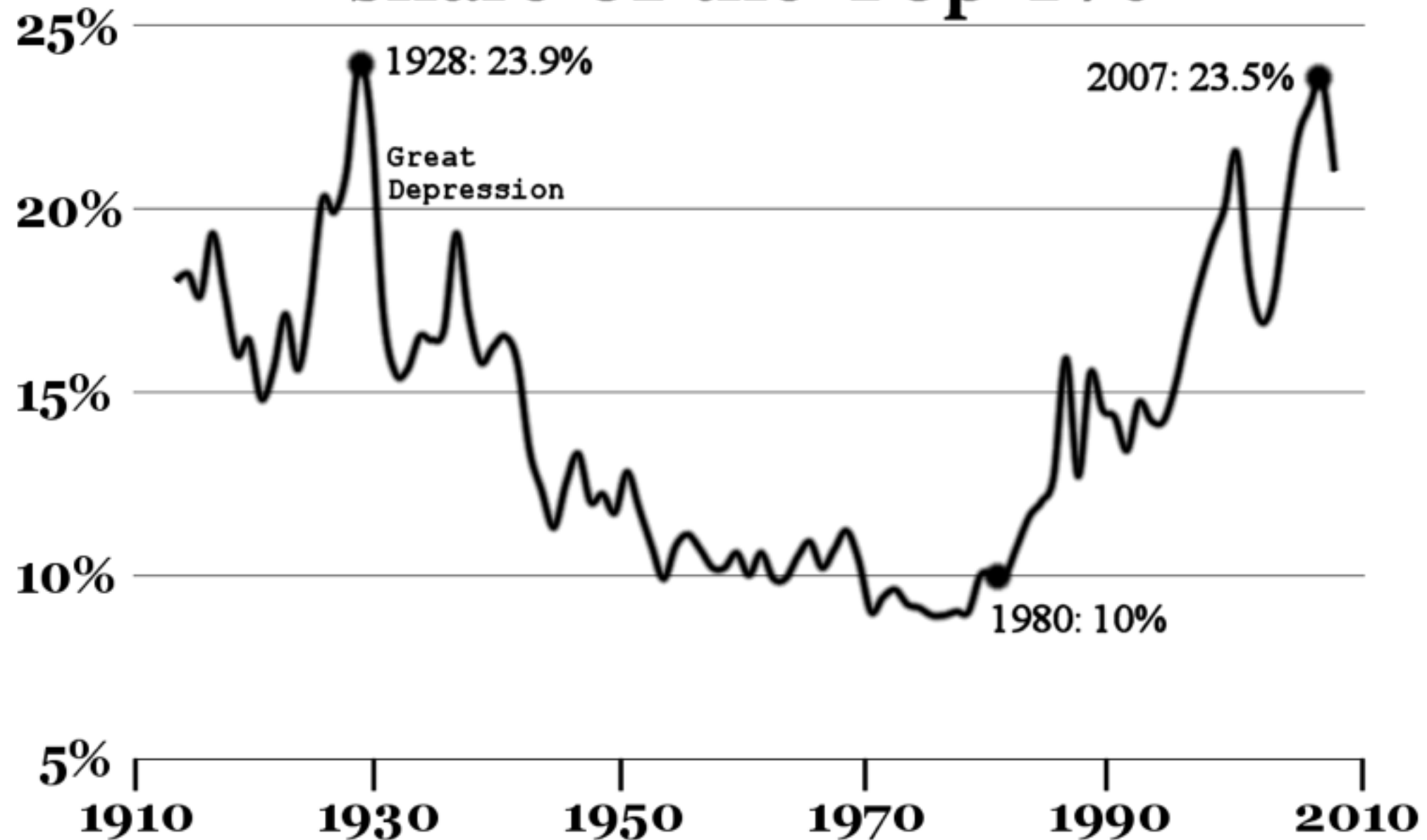
U.S. Household Debt vs. Disposable Income (DI) and GDP

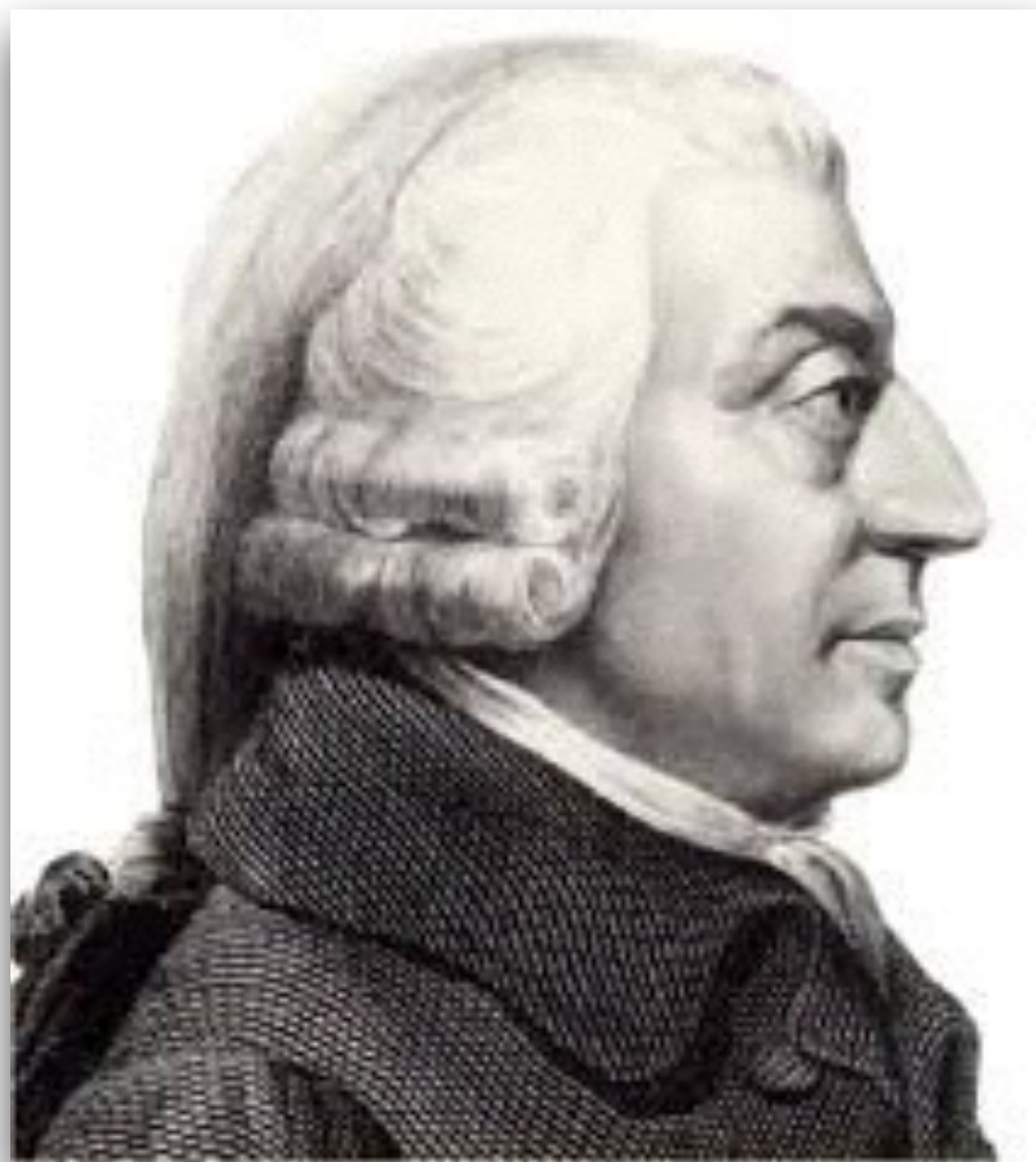


Sources: U.S. Federal Reserve (FRED), BEA
Note: HH Debt is FRED "CMDEBT" variable



Annual U.S. income share of the Top 1%

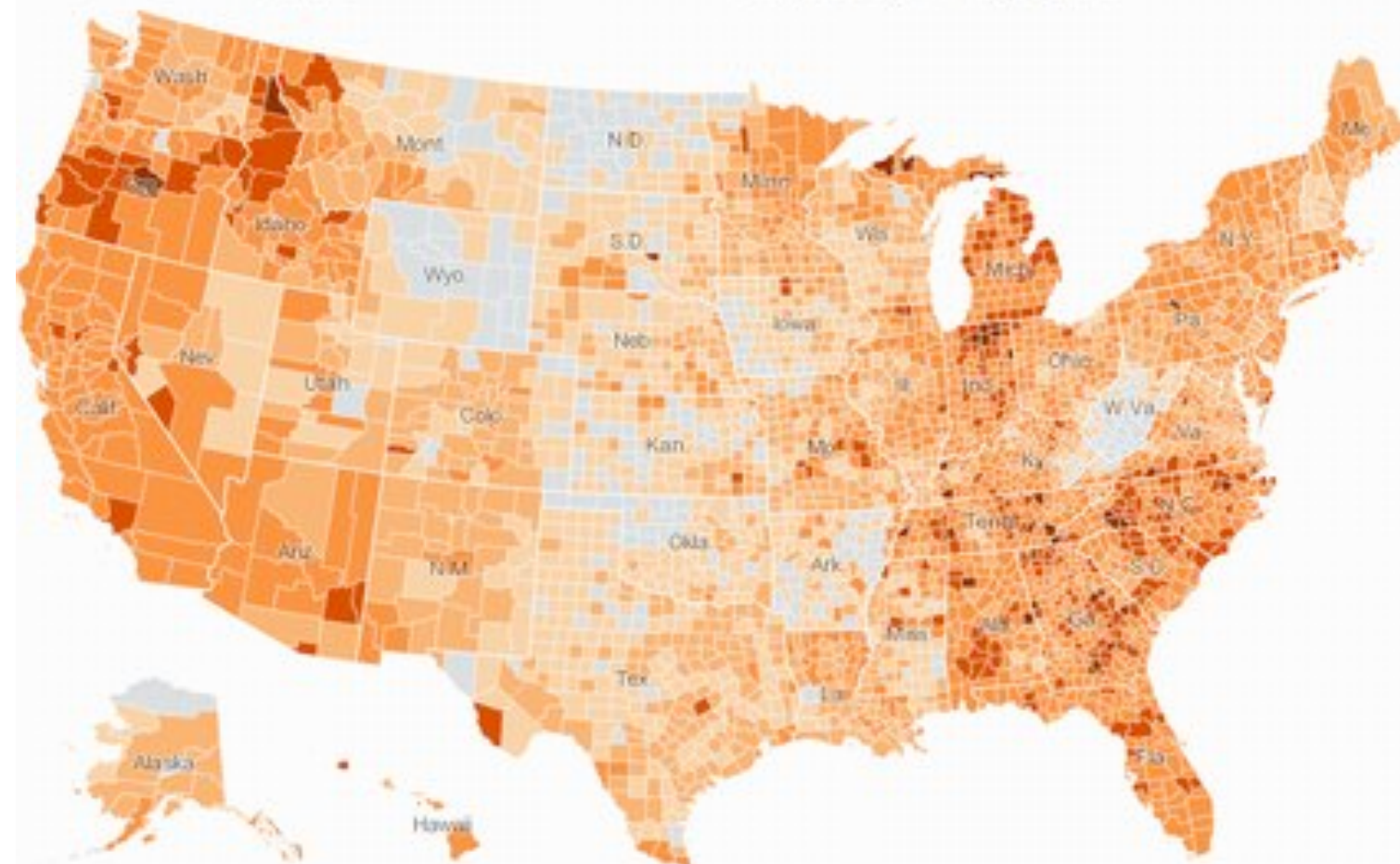




Change in unemployment rate



Dec. '08 unemployment rate: **7.1%**
One-year change: **+2.3 pct. pts.**



so what is complexity?

complexity

anything we do not understand
because there exists a large
number of interacting parts

Emory Roe 1998

complexity

embrace it by understanding
different subsets of interactions

Emory Roe 1998

complexity

embrace it by understanding
different subsets of interactions

Emory Roe 1998

complexity

simple actions produce
complex emergent patterns

complexity

complex adaptive systems

complexity

complex adaptive systems

complex systems science

complexity

autonomous agents

complexity

autonomous agents

interaction based on simple rules

complexity

autonomous agents

interaction based on simple rules

feedbacks

complexity

autonomous agents

interaction based on simple rules

feedbacks

non-linearities

complexity

autonomous agents

interaction based on simple rules

feedbacks

non-linearities

path dependence

complexity

autonomous agents

interaction based on simple rules

feedbacks

non-linearities

path dependence

adaptation

complexity

autonomous agents

interaction based on simple rules

feedbacks

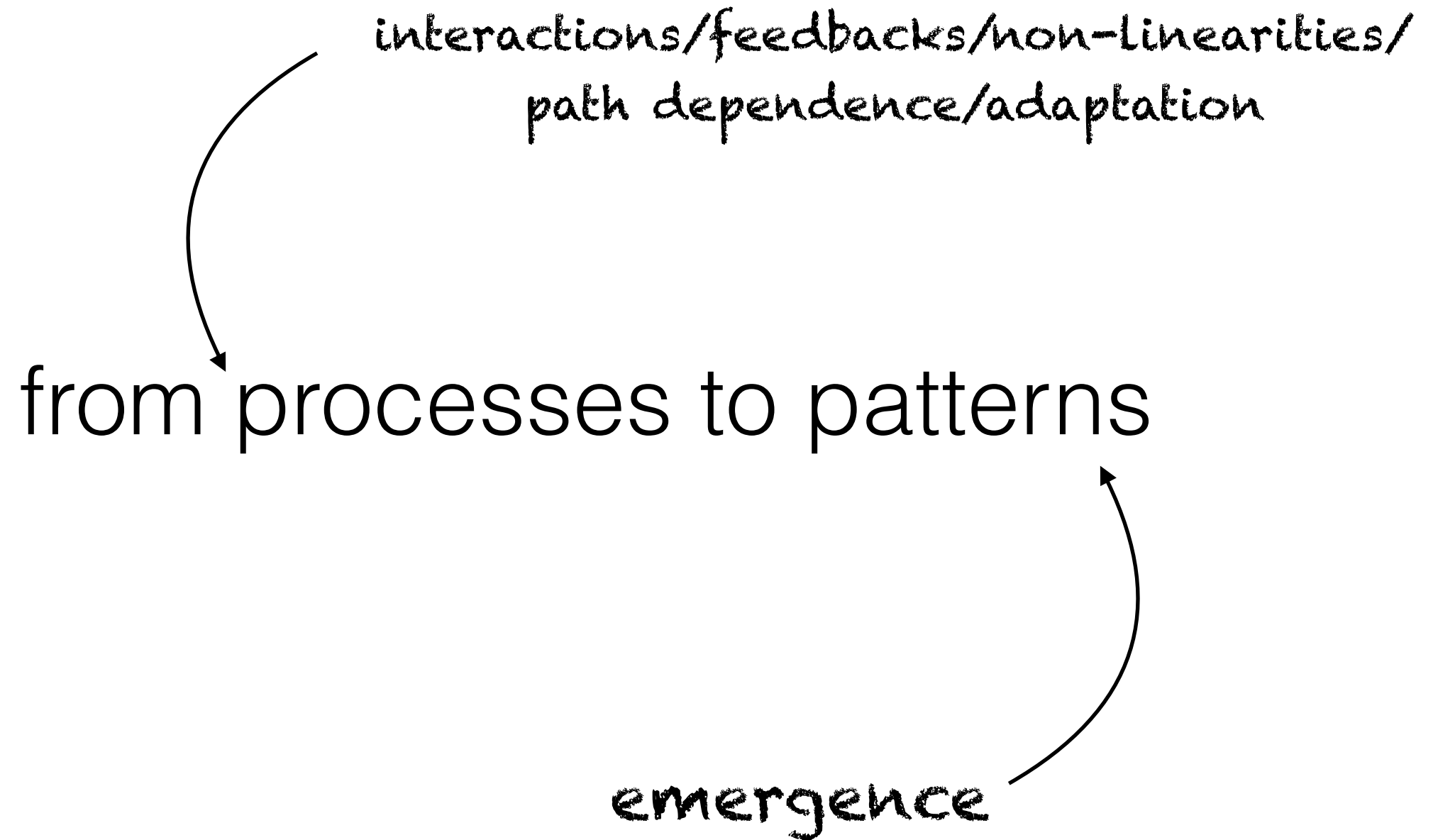
non-linearities

path dependence

adaptation

emergence

complexity



Homework for Lecture 2

1. Download NetLogo

2. Open “Flocking Model”

3. Answer the following:

- i) A flock, once together, is not guaranteed to keep all of its members. Why do you think this is?
- ii) After running the model for a while, all of the birds have approximately the same heading. Why?
- iii) Sometimes a bird breaks away from its flock. How does this happen?

4. Complete the assigned reading and determine how complexity is present in how cities are developed