

Urban Perception: Can we understand why a street is safe?

Felipe A. Moreno-Vera, Bahram Lavi, and Jorge Poco



Universidad Católica
San Pablo



CONCYTEC
CONSEJO NACIONAL DE CIENCIA,
TECNOLOGÍA E INNOVACIÓN TECNOLÓGICA

**FONDE
CYT**
Becas y financiamiento del Concytec

FGV
FUNDAÇÃO
GETULIO VARGAS

EMAp
ESCOLA DE
MATEMÁTICA
APLICADA

Place Pulse

Which place looks livelier ?



For this question: **362,708** clicks collected

Goal: **500,000** clicks

[SEE REAL-TIME RANKINGS](#)

RANK	CITY	CLICKS	TREND	RANK	CITY	CLICKS	TREND
1	Washington DC	6296		54	Cape Town	16228	
2	London	17982		55	Belo Horizonte	12728	
3	New York	22424		56	Gaborone	4717	

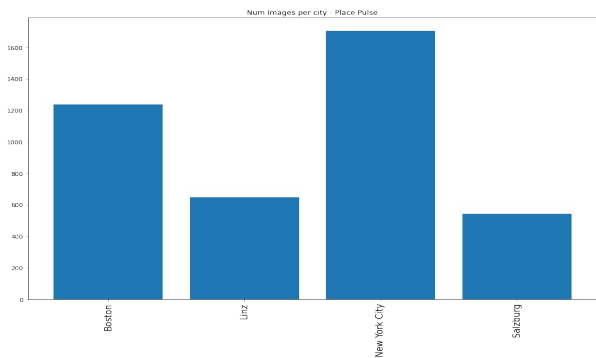
<http://pulse.media.mit.edu/>

* Comparisons were made using two random images from random cities.

Place Pulse Dataset

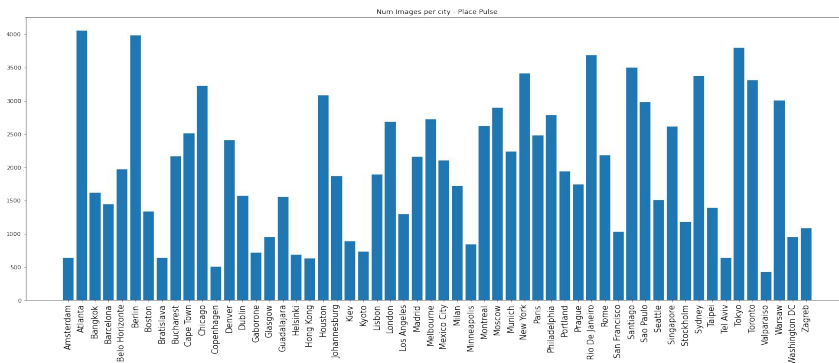
Place Pulse 1.0:

- 73 806 Comparisons, 4 136 images
- 2 Countries (US y Austria)
- 4 cities: New York City, Boston, Linz and Salzburg
- 3 categories: Safe, Wealth and Unique



Place Pulse 2.0:

- 1 223 649 Comparisons, 111 390 images
- 32 countries
- 56 cities
- 6 categories: Safe, Wealth, Depress, Beautiful, Boring, and Lively





* Remember: We will focus in **Place Pulse 2.0** only.

Dataset sample: Set of comparisons*

left_id	right_id	winner	left_lat	left_long	right_lat	right_long	category
513d7e23fdc9f	513d7ac3fdc9f	equal	40.744156	-73.93557	-33.52638	-70.591309	depressing
513f320cfdc9f	513cc3acfdc9f	left	52.551685	13.416548	29.76381	-95.394621	safety
513e5dc3fdc9f	5140d960fdc9f	right	48.878382	2.403116	53.32932	-6.231007	lively

* **Remember:** Comparisons were made using two random images from random cities.

Processed sample: Images from Rio de Janeiro - Place Pulse 2.0

Image	ID	Safety	Lively	Wealthy	Beauty	Boring	Depressive
	513d7e23fdc9f	7.42	8.58	6.5	7.3	2.64	1.23
	513f320cfdc9f	6.07	4.97	7.13	8.61	1.67	0.86

* **Note:** We perform the calculation in all categories, but we will focus in safety only.

Dataset Statistics: summary

Place Pulse 1.0				
City	# images	<i>safe mean</i>	<i>wealth mean</i>	<i>unique mean</i>
Linz	650	4.85	5.01	4.83
Boston	1237	4.93	4.97	4.76
New York	1705	4.47	4.31	4.46
Salzburg	544	4.75	4.89	5.04
Total	4136			

Place Pulse 2.0			
Continent	#countries	#cities	#images
Europe	19	22	38,747
North America	3	17	37504
South America	2	5	12,524
Asia	5	7	11,417
Oceania	1	2	6,097
Africa	2	3	5,101
Total	32	56	111,390

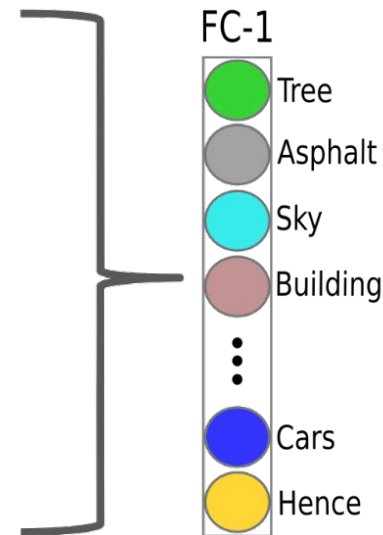
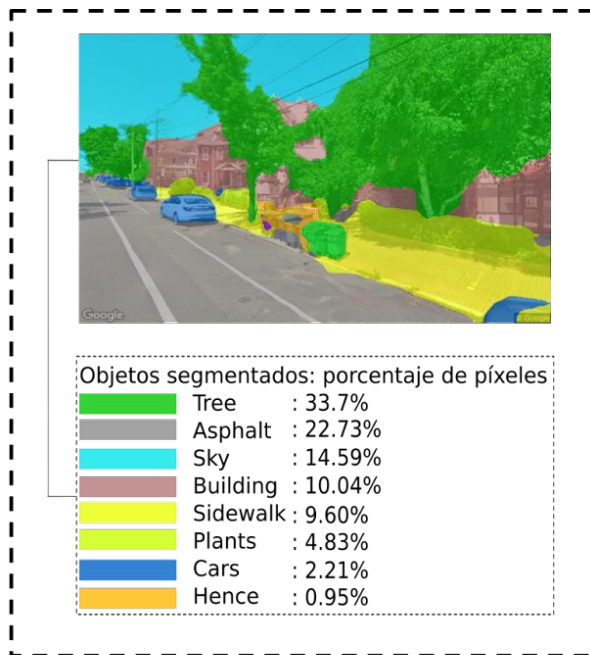
Place Pulse 2.0			
Category	# comparisons	# images	<i>mean</i>
<i>Safety</i>	368,926	111,389	5.188
<i>Lively</i>	267,292	111,348	5.085
<i>Beautiful</i>	175,361	110,766	4.920
<i>Wealthy</i>	152,241	107,795	4.890
<i>Depressing</i>	132,467	105,495	4.816
<i>Boring</i>	127,362	106,363	4.810
Total	1,223,649		





Urban Safety Perception

Object Presence

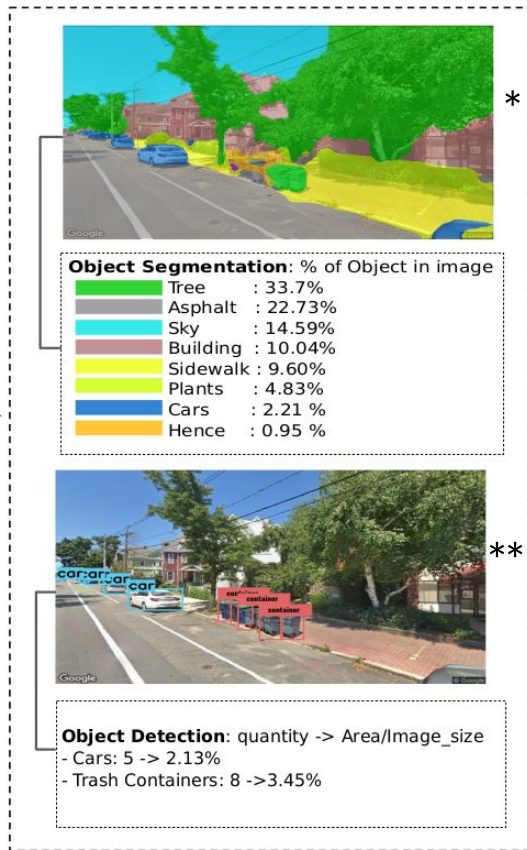
Objects Presence Features (OPF)

DeepLabV3+ specialize on ADE20K

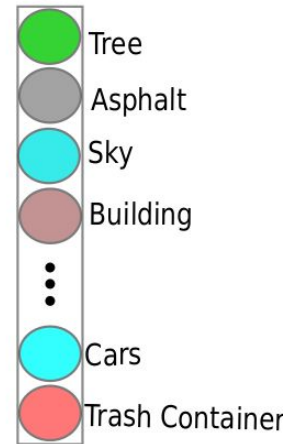


    % Presence of each object

Objects Presence



FC-1



    % Presence of each object

*ADE20k -> DeepLabV3+

**MRCNN/YOLO

Objects Presence Features (OPF)



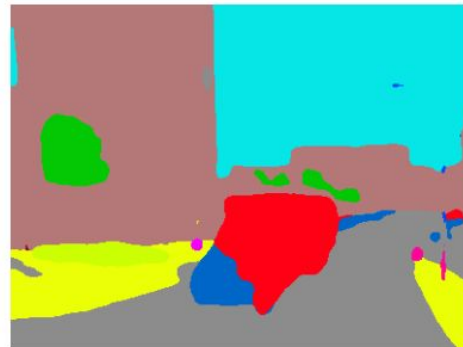
(b) PoV 1



(c) PoV 2



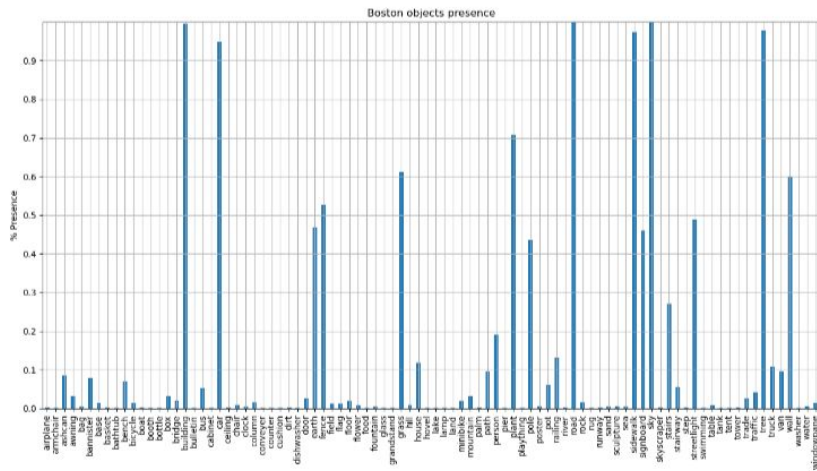
(d) DeepLabV3+



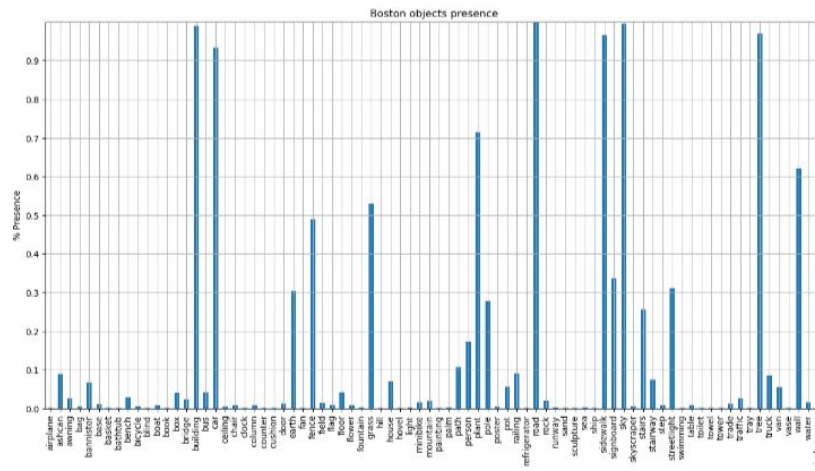
(e) PSPNet

OPF Statistics

$$X_{i,k} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if object } (k) \text{ is present in image } X_i \\ 0 & \text{if object } (k) \text{ is not present in image } X_i \end{cases}$$



(a) DeepLabV3+



(b) PSPNet

Experiments & Results

Processed data: Perceptual scores

left	right	winner
		draw
		left
		right
⋮	⋮	⋮
		right
		left

$$\hat{y}_{i,k} = q_{i,k}$$



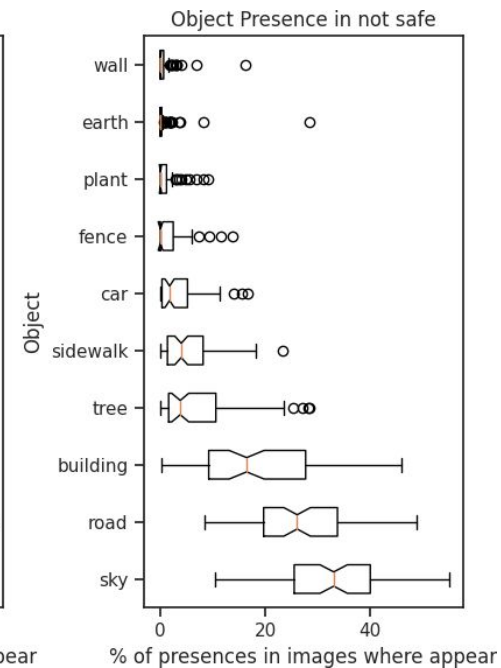
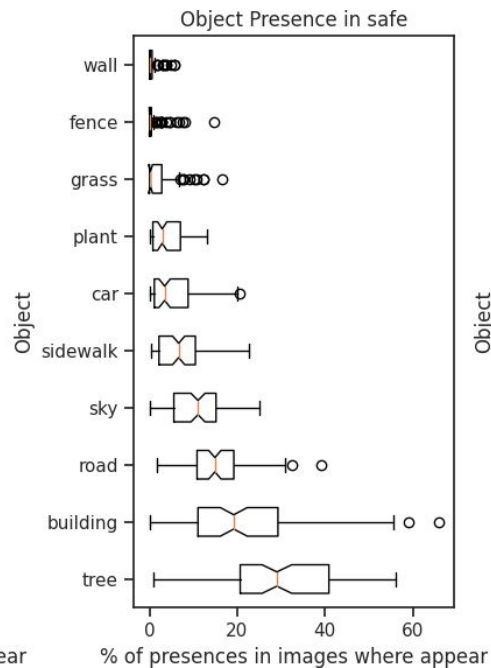
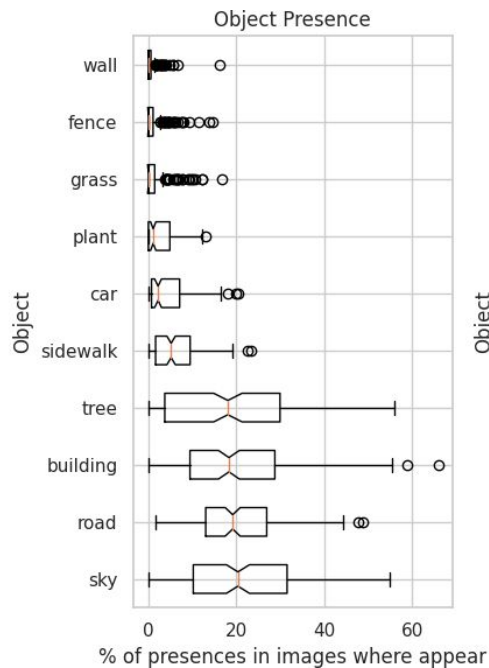
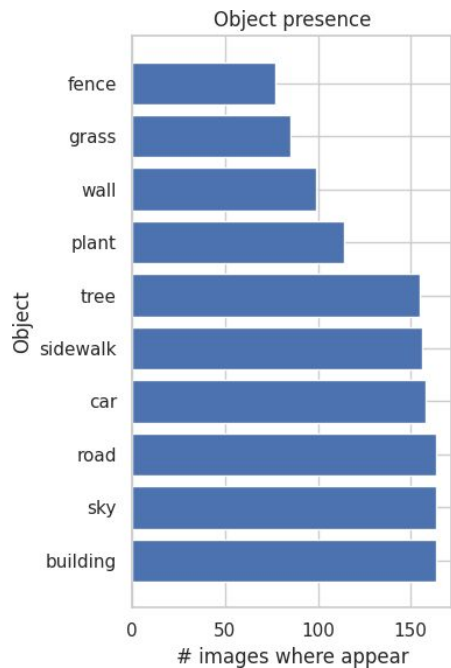
I:
(X,Y)

Image	Perceptual Scores
	(, 8.35)
	(, 7.16)
⋮	⋮
	(, 5.01)
⋮	⋮
	(, 1.29)
	(, 0.55)

OPF Performance

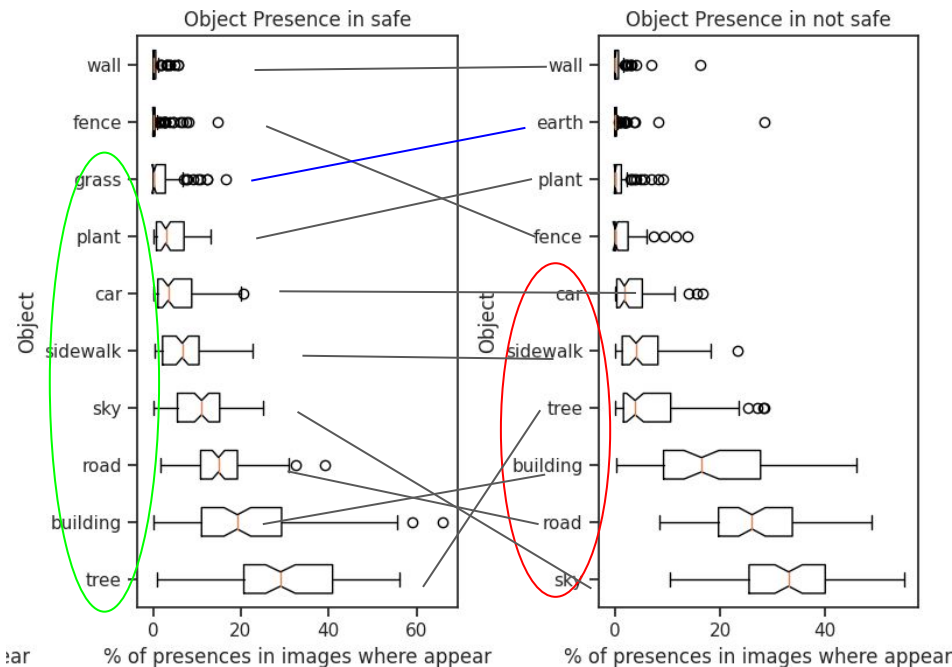
Feature Extractor	Metrics\Methods	Linear SVC	Logistic Regressor	Ridge Classifier
PSPNet	AUC	0.47036	0.465	0.48551
	ACC	0.48065	0.47097	0.48387
	F1	0.5752	0.50602	0.47712
DeepLabV3+	AUC	0.51255	0.51895	0.56066
	ACC	0.50323	0.52258	0.51935
	F1	0.59043	0.53459	0.52396

Object Presence

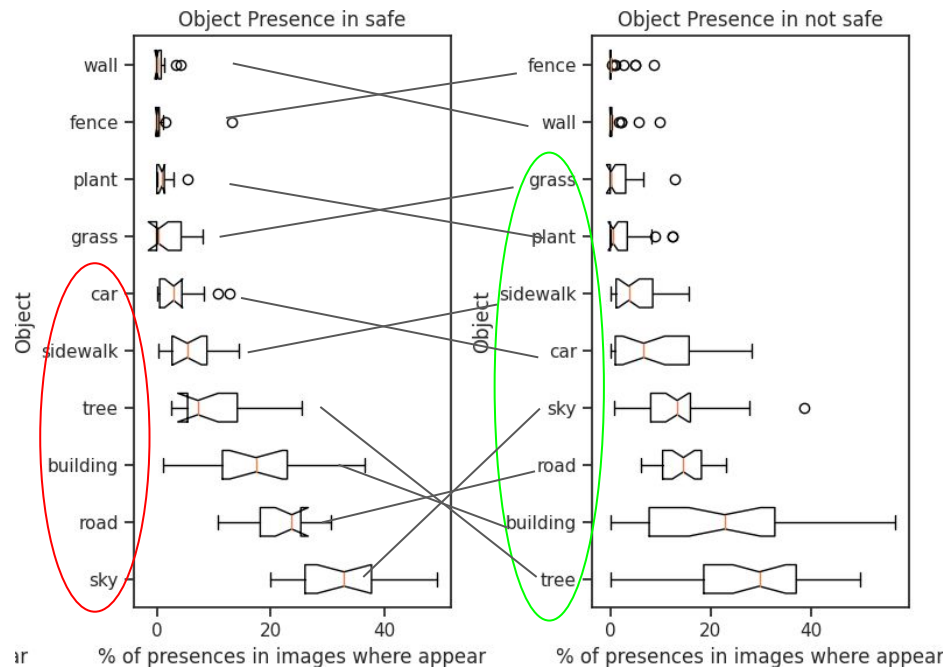


Object Presence - correct/miss classified samples

correct classified samples

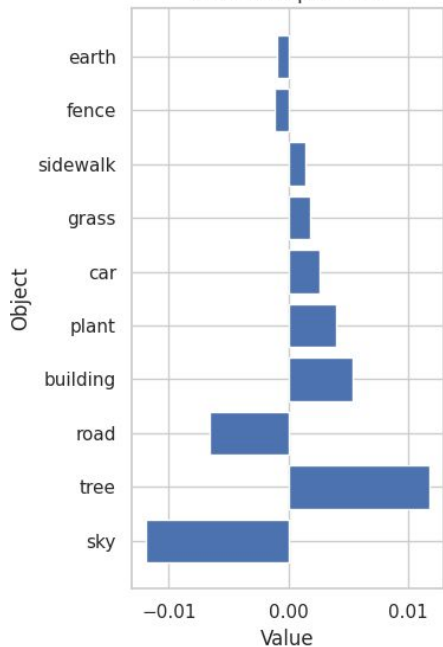


miss classified samples

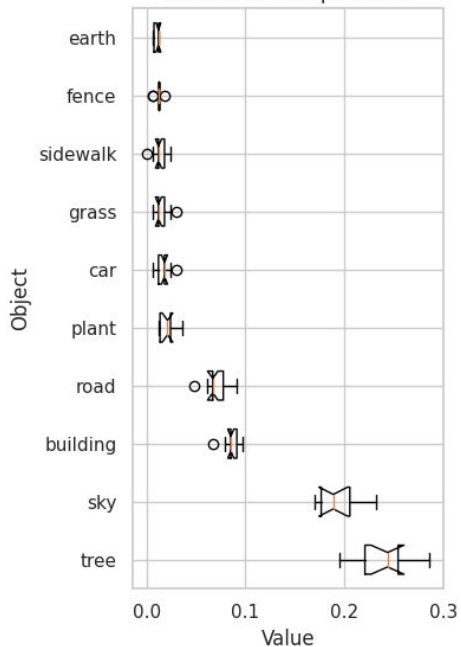


Object Importance

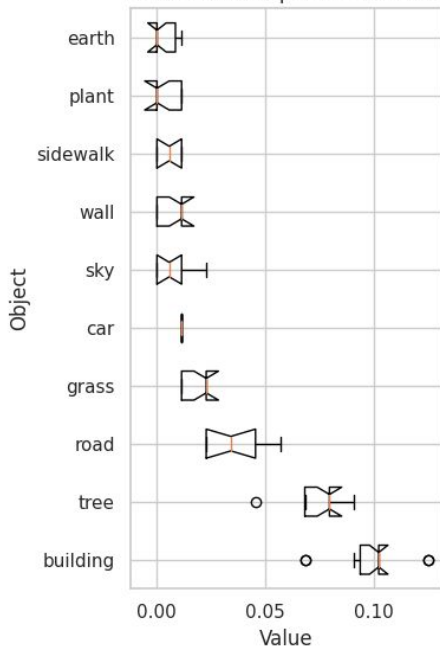
Feature Importance



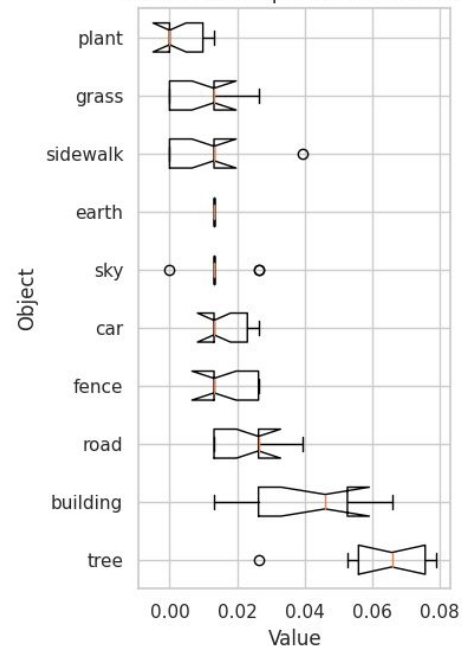
Permutation Importance



Permutation Importance on safe

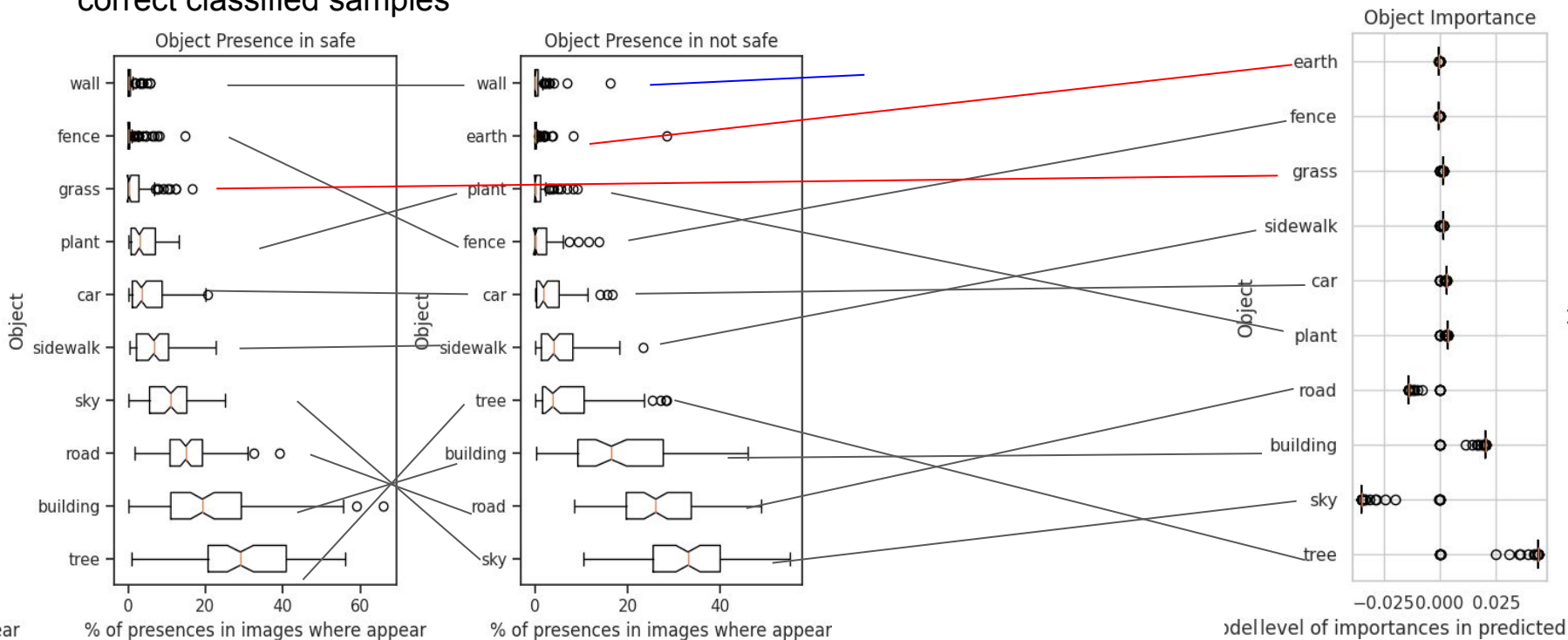


Permutation Importance on notsafe



Object Importance - Presence - Mean

correct classified samples



Conclusions

Main Contributions

- We analyze Place Pulse 2.0 dataset and identify the limitations
- We show high correlation between object presence and the urban safety perception.
- Misclassified samples have similar distribution with other category distribution

Questions?