Mapping street names: What do they tell us?



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Lorenzo Ferrari, OBC Transeuropa
Kelly Kiki, iMEdD
Yuliia Dukach, Texty.org.ua

Approach

- Covering several cities in several countries across several languages
- Focusing on streets named after individuals¹
- Moving beyond the mere gender gap: place of origin, activity field, historical period, etc.
- **Including a diachronic dimension**: how have street names been changing over time?
- 1. Distinct, identifiable human beings or other anthropomorphic figures, e.g. fictional characters.

Coverage

- 30 major cities in 17 EU countries
- 146,000 streets
- 41,000 individuals giving their name to one or more streets

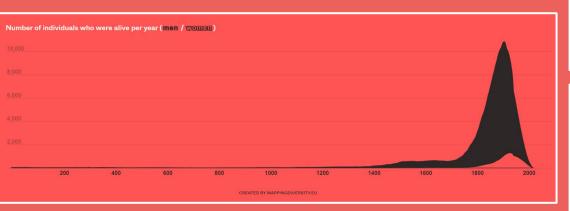
Outputs

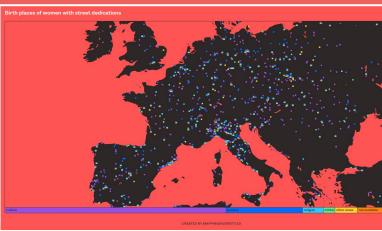
- a dedicated **mini-website**: <u>mappingdiversity.eu</u>
- a series of articles in multiple languages
- freely available datasets (<u>github.com/EDJNet/mapping_diversity</u>)
- an interface for anyone to amend or add more data (<u>streetnamer.europeandatajournalism.eu</u>)

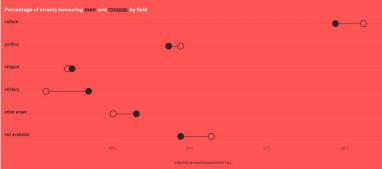
Results











Data sources

- Street names and geometries → OpenStreetMap
 (+ Eurostat/EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries)
- Biographical information about individuals → Wikidata
- For some cities: data on local street names and entities shared by city administrations, Wikipedia contributors, local historians, etc.

Methodology

- Getting street names from OpenStreetMap
- 2. Cleaning the street names in order to isolate the entities they're devoted to
- 3. Identifying the streets named after individuals
- 4. Matching as many street names as possible with the Wikidata IDs of the respective individuals → tentative **automatic matching** first, then one-by-one **manual checks**
- 5. Adding available information for the people missing from Wikidata
- 6. Performing sample checks and targeted quality checks
- A dedicated R library (<u>tidywikidatar</u>) was developed to easily get and process relevant data from Wikidata + a dedicated R-based interface (<u>streetnamer</u>) was developed to easily check the automatic matching and amend or integrate it

The data validation

- Checking if entities automatically annotated as non-humans were really non-humans and vice versa
- Checking if humans were automatically matched with the proper
 Wikidata ID or replacing with the right one if needed
- Facing the challenge of missing values

Linguistic and other challenges

- The use of **declension** in Greek
- Names are generally inflected by gender. But is that always the case?
- **Streets named after last names only**. And those last names are sometimes too common.
- Homonyms

Some indicative results

- **Debrecen, Prague and Athens sit at the bottom** of the cities list when it comes to **gender diversity** in street names; less than 5% honor women.
- Most of those women come from culture and politics in the three cities.
 Religion is the third category in Prague and Athens, but military comes third in Debrecen.
- In Athens, 26 streets should be renamed from 2012 to 2022. Only one of those, previously an anonymous one, currently honors a woman.



What's next?

- Further refining the current data (mistakes, gaps, categorization)
- Adding 20+ more cities
- Drawing more stories out of the data
- Exploring collaborations with NGOs and with the OSM and Wikidata communities

Thank you!

Contacts

Lorenzo Ferrari, balcanicaucaso.org, ferrari@balcanicaucaso.org, @lorferr

Kelly Kiki, imedd.org, k.kiki@imedd.org, @KellyKiki_

Yuliia Dukach, Texty.org.ua, iulia.dukach@gmail.com, @ydukach

