

# Short Paper

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## Abstract

This is the abstract.

It consists of two paragraphs.

## Methods

### *Spatial Autocorrelation and Map Pattern*

Spatial autocorrelation is a condition whereby the value of a variable at one location is correlated with the value(s) of the same variable at one or more proximal locations. A tool widely used to measure spatial autocorrelation is Moran's coefficient of autocorrelation, or  $MC$  for short. In matrix form,  $MC$  can be formulated as follows:

$$MC = \frac{n}{\sum_i \sum_j w_{ij}} \frac{x'Wx}{x'x} \quad (1)$$

where  $x$  is a vector ( $n \times 1$ ) of mean-centered values of a georeferenced variable, and  $W$  is a spatial weights matrix of dimensions ( $n \times n$ ) with elements  $w_{ij}$ . The elements of the spatial weights matrix take non-zero values if locations  $i$  and  $j$  are deemed to be spatially proximate in some sense, and 0 otherwise. It can be appreciated that the coefficient is composed to two elements: the variance of the random variable (i.e.,  $(x'x)/n$ ) and its spatial autocovariance  $\frac{(x'Wx)}{\sum_i \sum_j w_{ij}}$ .

As an alternative, the numerator of the right-hand term of Equation 1 can be expressed as follows:

$$x' \left( I - \frac{11'}{n} \right) W \left( I - \frac{11'}{n} \right) x \quad (2)$$

with  $I$  as the identity matrix of size  $n \times n$  and  $1$  a conformable vector of ones.

One possible interpretation of spatial autocorrelation is as map pattern. More concretely, the eigenvalues of the following matrix represent the range of possible values of  $MC$  given a spatial weights matrix  $W$ , and the extreme eigenvalues

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are in fact associated with the minimum and maximum values of  $MC$  for the system of relationships represented by  $W$ :

$$\left(I - \frac{11'}{n}\right)W\left(I - \frac{11'}{n}\right) \quad (3)$$

A remarkable discovery is that the eigenvectors associated with the eigenvalues of the matrix in Expression 3 represent a catalogue of latent map patterns, each with a level of autocorrelation (as measured by  $MC$ ) given by its corresponding eigenvalue. Furthermore, the patterns represented by the eigenvectors are orthogonal by design, and so they furnish  $n$  maps that are independent from each other. Since these map patterns depend only on the spatial weights matrix – and not the spatial random variable – they constitute an extensive set of latent map patterns that can be used in regression analysis as filters. This is explained next.

## References