空间统计分析方法 简介

空间自相关的含义

- + 空间自相关 (spatial auto correlation)
- 是测试空间某点的观测值是否与其相邻点的值存在相关性
- 如果某一位置变量值高,其附近位置上该变量值也高,则为正空间自相关,反之,则为负空间自相关。

全局莫兰指数计算公式

- + 全局莫兰指数 (Moran's I)
- + 该指标可以指出区域属性值的分布是否是聚集, 离散或者随机分布模式。
- + 莫兰指数的值域为[-1, 1], 取值为-1表示完全负相 关,取值为1表明完全正相关,而取值为0表示不

$$I = \frac{n}{\sum_{i} \sum_{j} W_{i,j}} \frac{\sum_{i} \sum_{j} W_{i,j} (x_{i} - \overline{x})(x_{j} - \overline{x})}{\sum_{i} (x_{i} - \overline{x})^{2}}$$

空间权重矩阵

+ 通常用一个二元对称空 间权重矩阵W来表达n 个位置的区域的邻近关 系,其中,wij为区域i 与j的邻近关系。

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} w_{11} & w_{12} & \cdots & w_{1n} \\ w_{21} & w_{22} & \cdots & w_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ w_{n1} & w_{n2} & \cdots & w_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

• 简单的二进制邻接矩阵:

$$w_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{当区域} i \text{和} j \text{相邻接} \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

• 基于距离的二进制空间 权重矩阵:

$$w_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{当区域} i \pi j \text{的距离小于} d \text{时} \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

显著性检验

+ Z值检验

$$Z = \frac{Moran'sI - E(I)}{\sqrt{VAR(I)}}$$

$$w_0 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} w_{ij}$$

$$E(I) = -\frac{1}{n-1}$$

$$w_i = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (w_{ij} + w_{ij})^2$$

$$s^2 d = VAR(I) = \frac{n^2 w_1 + n w_2 + 3 w_0^2}{w_0^2 (n^2 - 1)} - E^2(I)$$

$$w_2 = \sum (w_i + w_{i-j})^2$$

局部莫兰指数计算公式

$$I_{i} = \frac{n^{2}}{\sum_{i} \sum_{j} W_{ij}} \times \frac{(x_{i} - \bar{x}) \sum_{j} W_{ij} (x_{j} - \bar{x})}{\sum_{j} (x_{j} - \bar{x})^{2}} \\ + \text{Local Moran's I} \\ \frac{\text{统计量它是}}{\text{Global Moran's I}} \\ \text{sof 解积式}_{\circ}$$

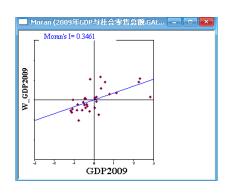
全局Moran's I和Local Moran's l指数之间存在一下关系:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{I}_{i} = n \times I$$

值表明有相似变 量值的面积单元 在空间集聚 (高 值或低值),低 值表明不相似变 量值的面积单元

局部奠兰指数的计算结果

GDP2009	XIAOFEI	STD_GDP2009	LAG_GDP2009	I_GDP2009	CL_GDP2009	PVAL_GDP2009
8587.000000	3401.800000	-0.328557	-0.336522	0.110566	0.000000	0.360000
9740.250000	2855.300000	-0.210037	-0.592117	0.124366	2.000000	0.040000
4277.050000	1177.500000	-0.771493	-1.042841	0.804545	2.000000	0.002000
7278.750000	2957.300000	-0.463007	-0.269297	0.124686	0.000000	0.444000
15212.490000	5812.600000	0.352349	0.560253	0.197405	0.000000	0.170000
3387.560000	1183.000000	-0.862907	-0.546928	0.471948	2.000000	0.026000
17235.480000	5764.900000	0.560253	0.887603	0.497282	0.000000	0.076000
12153.030000	5309.900000	0.037926	0.061115	0.002318	0.000000	0.372000
7358.310000	2809.000000	-0.454830	0.069834	-0.031763	0.000000	0.408000
7521.850000	2430.800000	-0.438023	0.037926	-0.016613	0.000000	0.362000
8169.800000	2699.700000	-0.371433	-0.248058	0.092137	0.000000	0.192000
1353.310000	339.300000	-1.071968	-0.481459	0.516108	0.000000	0.172000
1081.270000	300.500000	-1.099926	-0.639200	0.703073	2.000000	0.038000
33896.650000	12363.000000	2.272533	0.876123	1.991017	1.000000	0.022000
441.360000	156.600000	-1.165690	-0.551278	0.642619	0.000000	0.086000
19480.460000	6746.400000	0.790971	0.278071	0.219946	0.000000	0.250000
34457.300000	11484.100000	2.330151	1.047824	2.441588	0.000000	0.088000
10062 820000	3527 200000	.n 176886	1.018062	_n tennet	3 000000	0.014000



确定散点图的数据

GDP2009	XIAOFEI	STD_GDP2009	LAG_GDP2009	I_GDP2009	CL_GDP2009	PVAL_GDP2009
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散点图的含义

LH区域自身福利水平较 低,周边地区较高,二 者的空间差异程度较大, 较强的空间负相关,即 异质性突出。 HH区域自身和周边地区 的福利水平均较高,二 者的空间差异程度较小, 存在较强的空间正相关, 即为热点区。

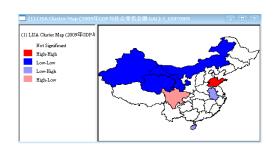
LL区域自身和周边地区 的福利水平均较低,二 者的空间差异程度较小, 存在较强的空间正相关, 即为盲点区。 HL区域自身福利水平较高,周边地区较低,二 者的空间差异程度较大, 较强的空间负相关,即 异质性突出。

Moran散点图空间涵义解释

空间集聚情况数据表

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GDP2009	XIAOFEI	STD_GDP2009	LAG_GDP2009	I_GDP2009	CL_GDP2009	PVAL_GDP2009
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空间集聚图形



空间统计分析软件 ——Geoda的使用

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文件名 (g): 2009年GIP与社会零售总额

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打开(0) 取消

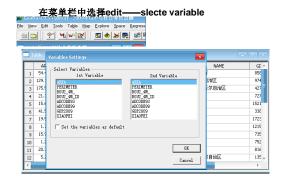
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打开地图文件

打开地图文件



打开数据窗口

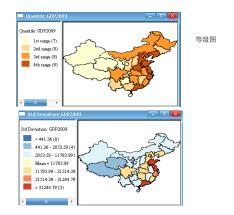


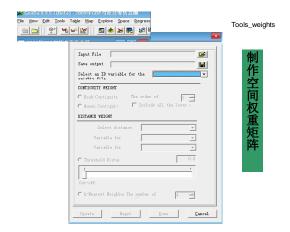
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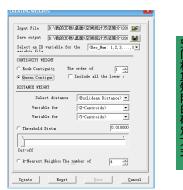


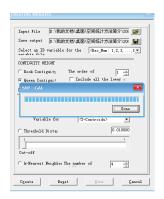
点击右键——新建或删除变量 输入数据

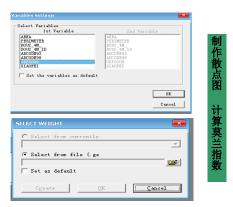


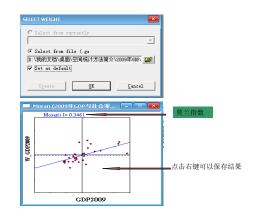


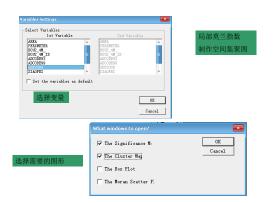


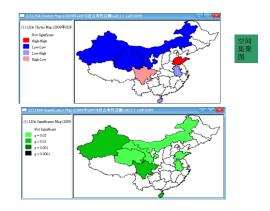


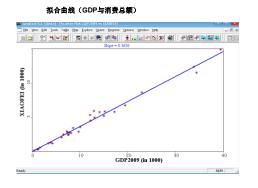


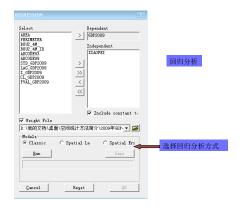


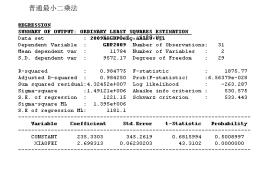












空间滞后模型

 $Y = \rho W Y + X \beta + \epsilon$

REGRESSION			
SUMMARY OF OUTPUT:	SPATIAL LAG MOD	EL - MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD	ESTIMATION
Data set	: 2009ÄêGDPÓeÉ		
Spatial Weight	: 2009ÄêGDPÓeÉ	ç» áÁäÊÛ×ܶî. GAL	
Dependent Variable	: GDP2009	Number of Observations	: 31
Mean dependent var	: 11784	Number of Variables	: 3
S.D. dependent var	: 9572.17	Degrees of Freedom	: 28
Lag coeff. (Rho)	: 0.0791261		
R-squared	: 0.986290	Log likelihood	: -261.693
	: -	Akaike info criterion	: 529.386
Sigma-square S.E of regression		Schwarz criterion	: 533.681

Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	z-value	Probability
W GDP2009	0.07912609	0.04126981	1.917288	0.0552013
CONSTANT	-306.5877	424.3664	-0.7224599	0.4700116
XIAOFEI	2.618238	0.07096619	36.89416	0.0000000

空间误差模型

 $y = X\beta + \varepsilon$ $\varepsilon = \lambda W \varepsilon + \mu$

L			$\varepsilon = \lambda$	₩ E+	μ
REGRESSION SUMMARY OF OUTPUT:	SPATIAL E	RROR MODEL - M	AXIMUM LIKEL	IHOOD E	STIMATION
Data set	: 2009Äê	GDPÓĕÉÇ» áÁãÊÛ×	ܶî		
Spatial Weight	: 2009Äê	GDPÓĕÉÇ» áÁãÊÛ×	ܶî.GAL		
Dependent Variable	: GDI	2009 Number	of Observati	ons:	31
Mean dependent var	:11783.9	00000 Number	of Variables	:	2
S.D. dependent var	: 9572.1	73734 Degree	of Freedom	:	29
Lag coeff. (Lambda)	: -0.3	1708			
R-squared					
Sq. Correlation	: -	Log lik	elihood	: -2	62.057318
Sigma-square	:1242949	.038647 Akaik	e info crite	rion :	528.11
S.E of regression	: 11	14.88 Schwarz	criterion	: 5	30.982611
Wariable Coe	efficient	Std.Error	z-value	Pro	bability
CONSTANT 12	0.0422	264.2762	0.454229	9 0.	6496634
XIAOFEI 2.	727504	0.05080515	53.6855	7 0.	0000000
LAMBDA -0.3	417083	0.2020726	-1.69101	R n.	0908334

谢谢!