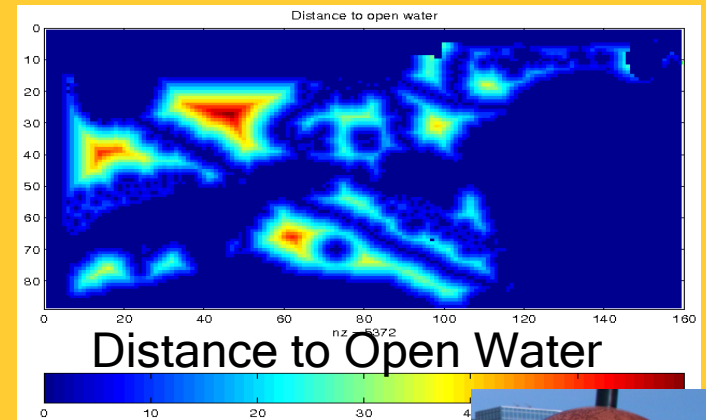
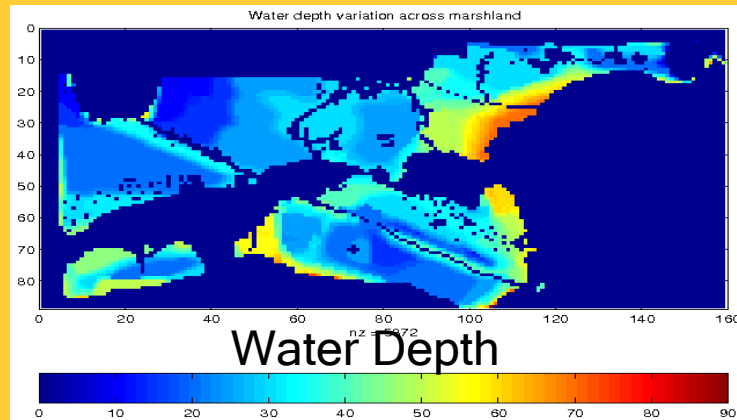
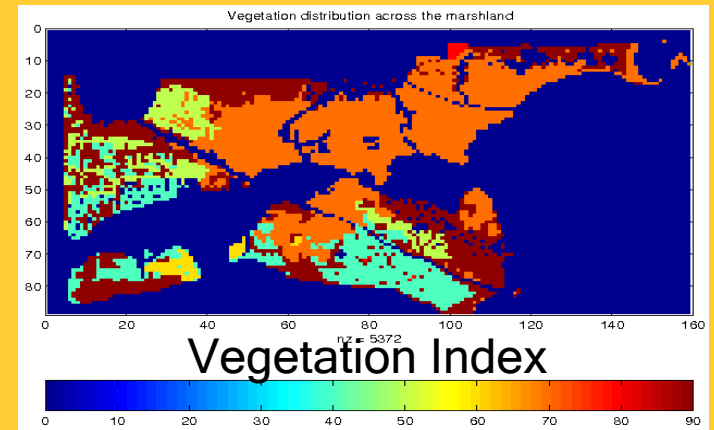
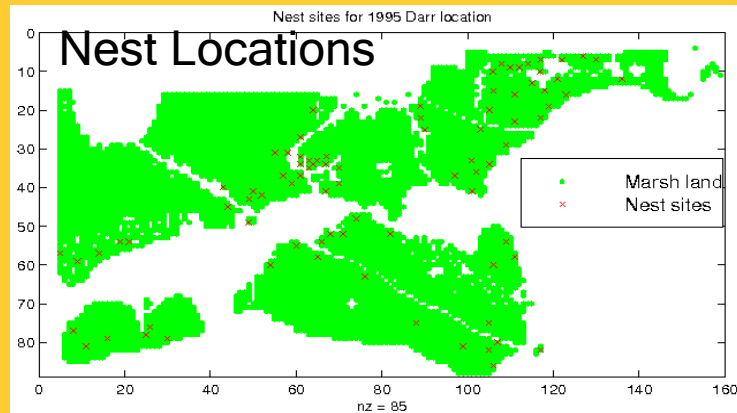


Learning Objectives

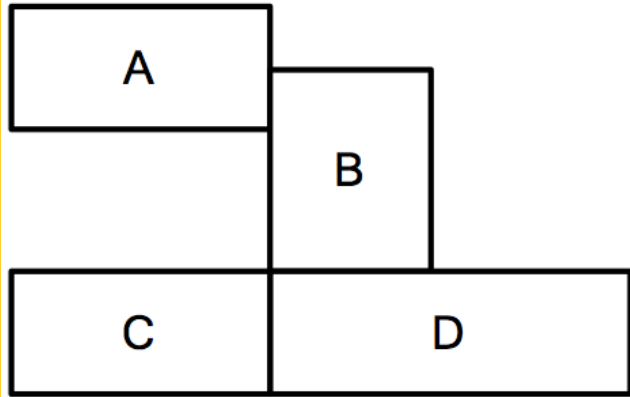
- After this segment, students will be able to
 - Compare traditional & location prediction models
 - Contrast Linear Regression & Spatial Auto-Regression



Illustration of Location Prediction Problem



Neighbor Relationship: W Matrix



(a) Map

	A	B	C	D
A	0	1	0	0
B	1	0	1	1
C	0	1	0	1
D	0	1	1	0

(b) Boolean W

	A	B	C	D
A	0	1	0	0
B	0.3	0	0.3	0.3
C	0	0.5	0	0.5
D	0	0.5	0.5	0

(c) Row-normalized W

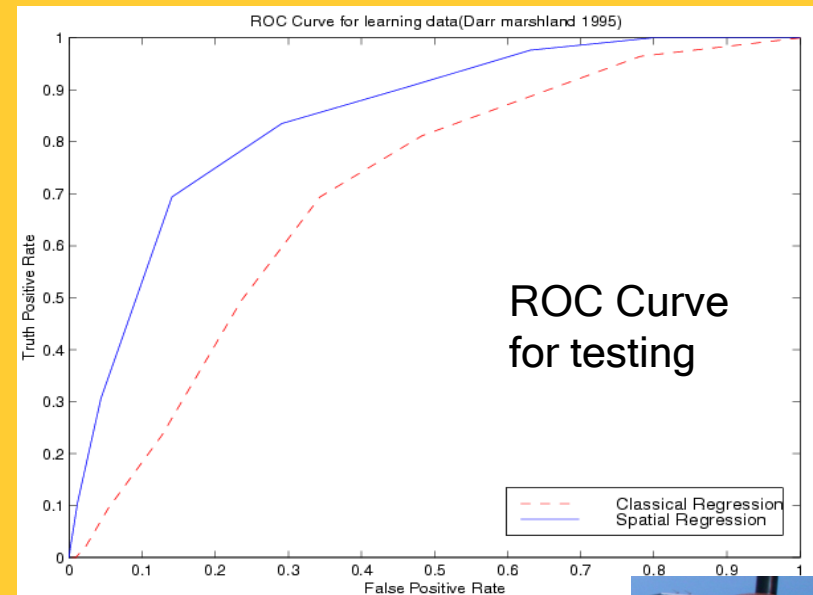
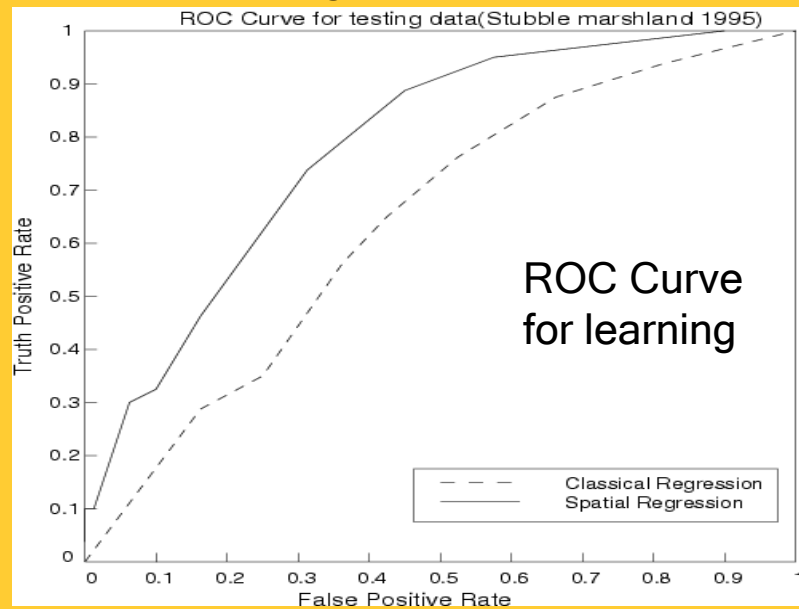
Location Prediction Models

- Traditional Models, e.g., Regression (with Logit or Probit),
 - Bayes Classifier, ...
- Spatial Models
 - Spatial autoregressive model (SAR)
 - Markov random field (MRF) based Bayesian Classifier

Classical	Spatial
$y = X\beta + \varepsilon$ $\Pr(C_i X) = \frac{\Pr(X C_i) \Pr(C_i)}{\Pr(X)}$	$y = \rho W y + X\beta + \varepsilon$ $\Pr(c_i X, C_N) = \frac{\Pr(C_i) \Pr(X, C_N c_i)}{\Pr(X, C_N)}$

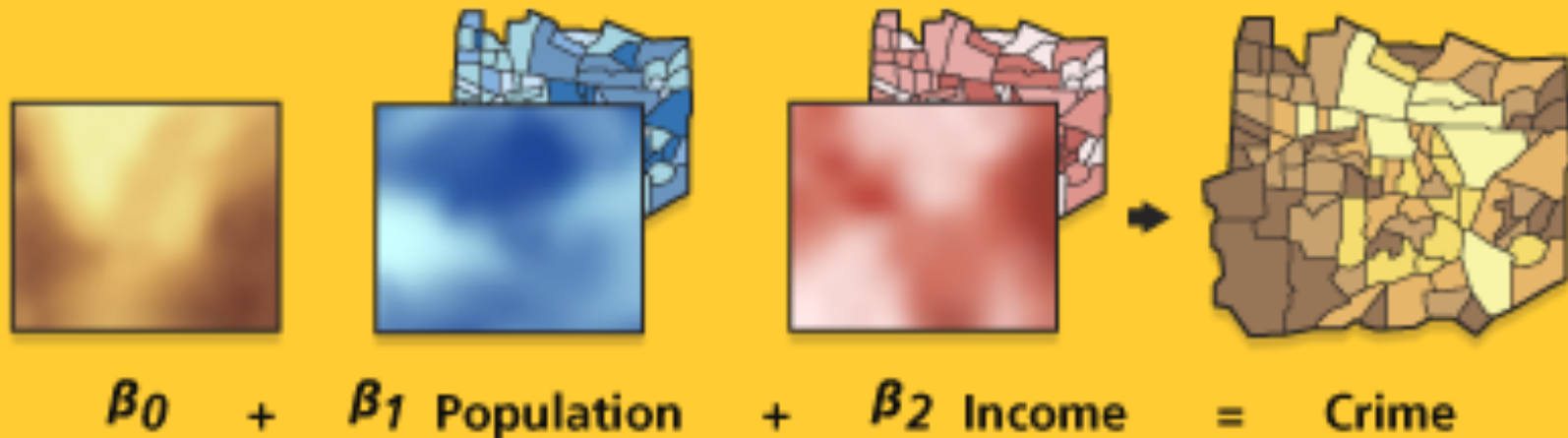
Comparing Traditional and Spatial Models

- Dataset: Bird Nest prediction
- Linear Regression
 - Lower prediction accuracy, coefficient of determination,
 - Residual error with spatial auto-correlation
- Spatial Auto-regression outperformed linear regression



Modeling Spatial Heterogeneity: GWR

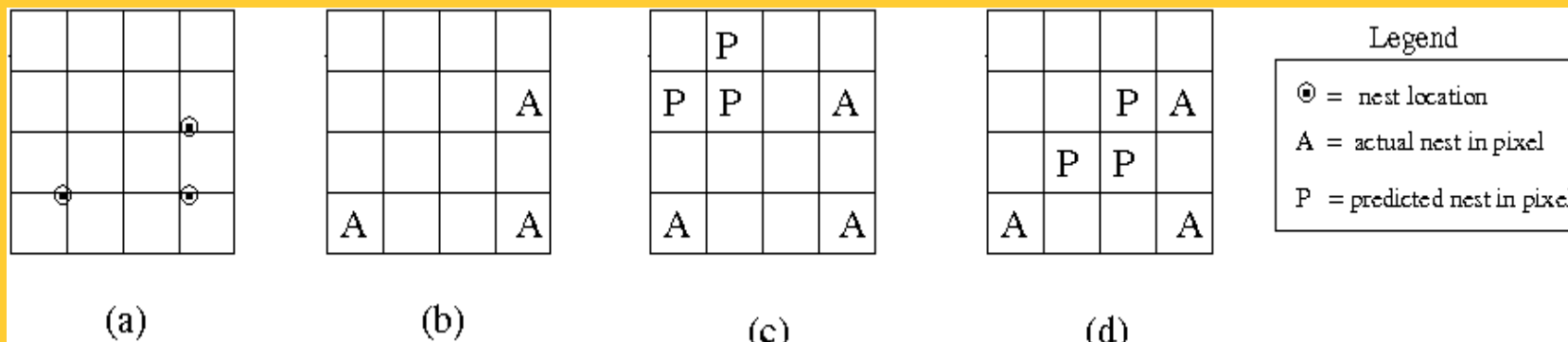
- Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR)
 - Goal: Model spatially varying relationships
 - Example: $y = X\beta' + \varepsilon'$
Where β' and ε' are location dependent



Source: resources.arcgis.com

Research Needs for Location Prediction

- Spatial Auto-Regression
 - Estimate W
 - Scaling issue $\rho W y$ vs. $X\beta$
- Spatial interest measure
 - e.g., distance(actual, predicted)



Actual Sites

Pixels with
actual sites

Prediction 1

Prediction 2.
Spatially more interesting
than Prediction 1