

# 10 –Spatial Autoregressive Models with GeoDaSpace

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# Outline

- Model Building
- Spatial Heterogeneity vs. Spatial Dependency
- Higher Ordered Spatial Regression
- GeoDa vs. GeoDaSpace
- Overview of GeoDaSpace
- Lab

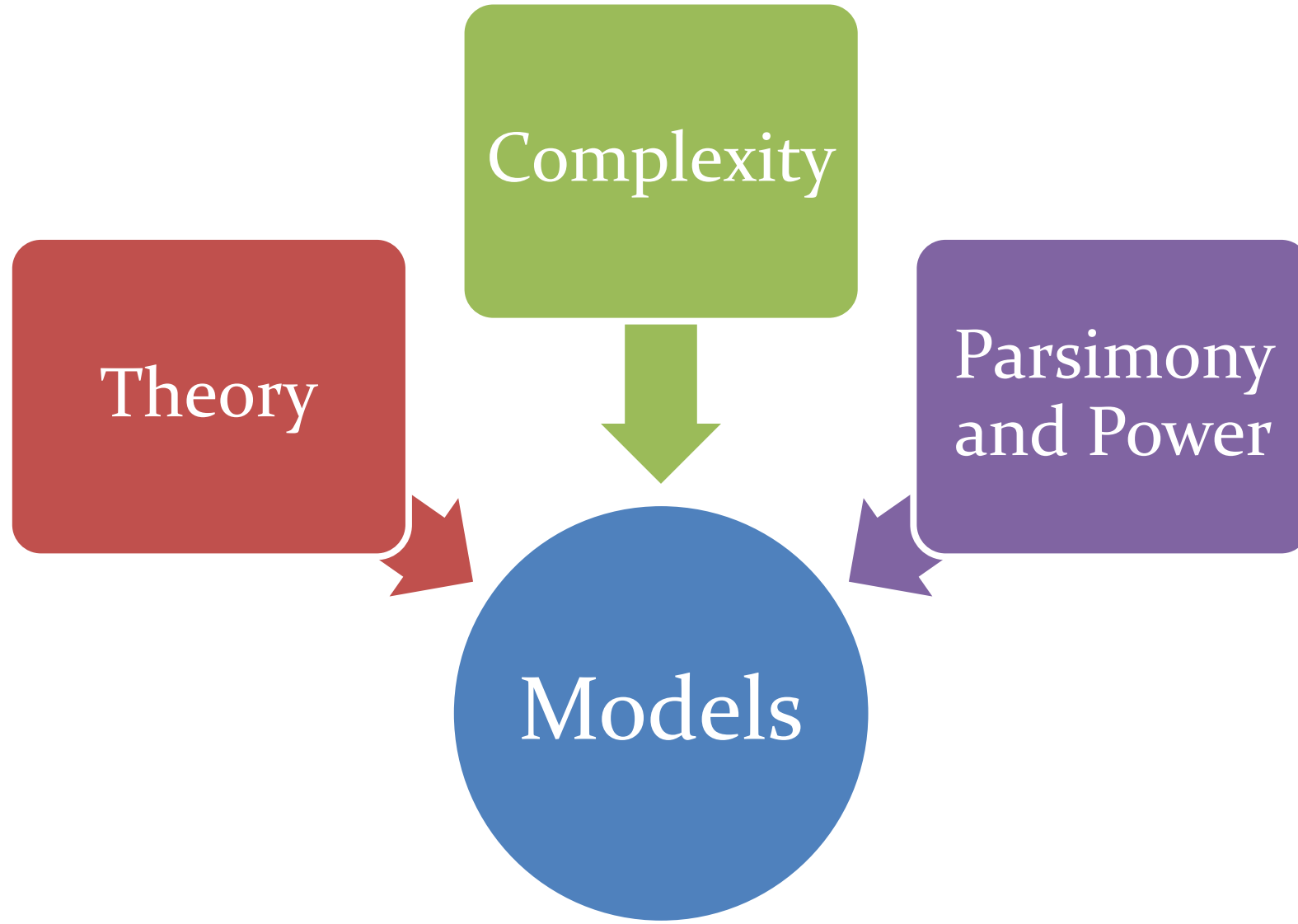
# Regression Models

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# Perspective from Ness – Part 1

- Start with a Research Question
- Theoretical Framing
  - Test at least one hypothesis
  - Most papers Test two more hypothesis
- Types of Models
  - Baseline Model
  - Reduced Model (Typically the model with the hypothesis)
  - Full- Model

# Perspective from Ness – Part 2



	Model 1 Baseline	Model 2	Model 3	Model4	Model 5 (Full Model)
Variable 1	X				X
Variable 2	X				X
Variable 3		X			X
Variable 5			X		X
Variable 6				X	X
Goodness of Fit					X
Moran's I					
LL					
AIC					
R=squared					

	Model 1 Baseline	Model 2	Model 3	Model4 Full Model
Variable 1	X	X	X	X
Variable 2	X	X	X	X
Variable 3		X	X	X
Variable 5			X	X
Variable 6				X
Goodness of Fit				
Moran's I				
LL				
AIC				
R=squared				

	Model 1 Baseline	Model 2	Model 3	Model4 Full Model
Variable 1	X	X	X	X
Variable 2	X	X	X	X
Variable 3		X		X
Variable 5			X	X
Variable 6				X
Goodness of Fit				
Moran's I				
LL				
AIC				
R=squared				



# Spatial Heterogeneity vs. Spatial Dependency

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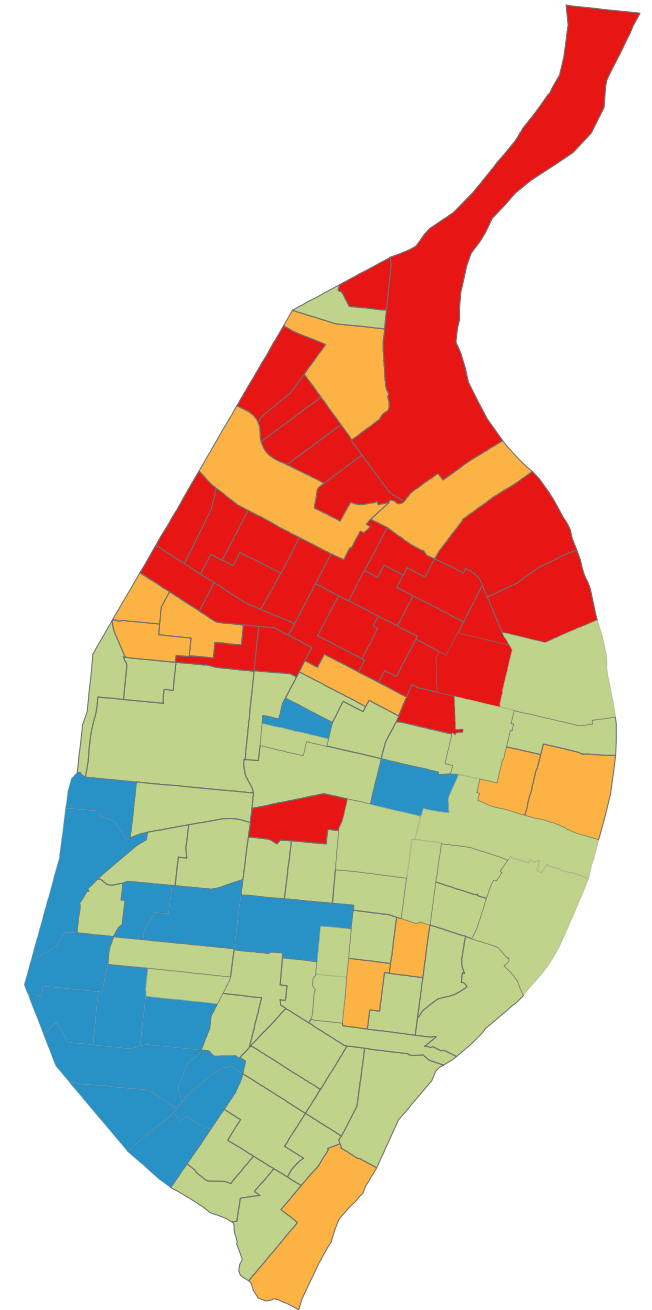
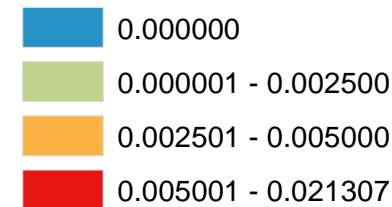
# A nuanced discussion – Part 1

- One way to think about *spatial heterogeneity* and *spatial dependency* is to ask yourself:
  - (a) Is the intensity of occurrence of an event equally distributed across the landscape?
  - (b) Does the intensity at one location influence the intensity at neighboring locations?

## Legend

stlcity\_tracts02

Homicide Rate per 100



# A nuanced discussion – Part 2

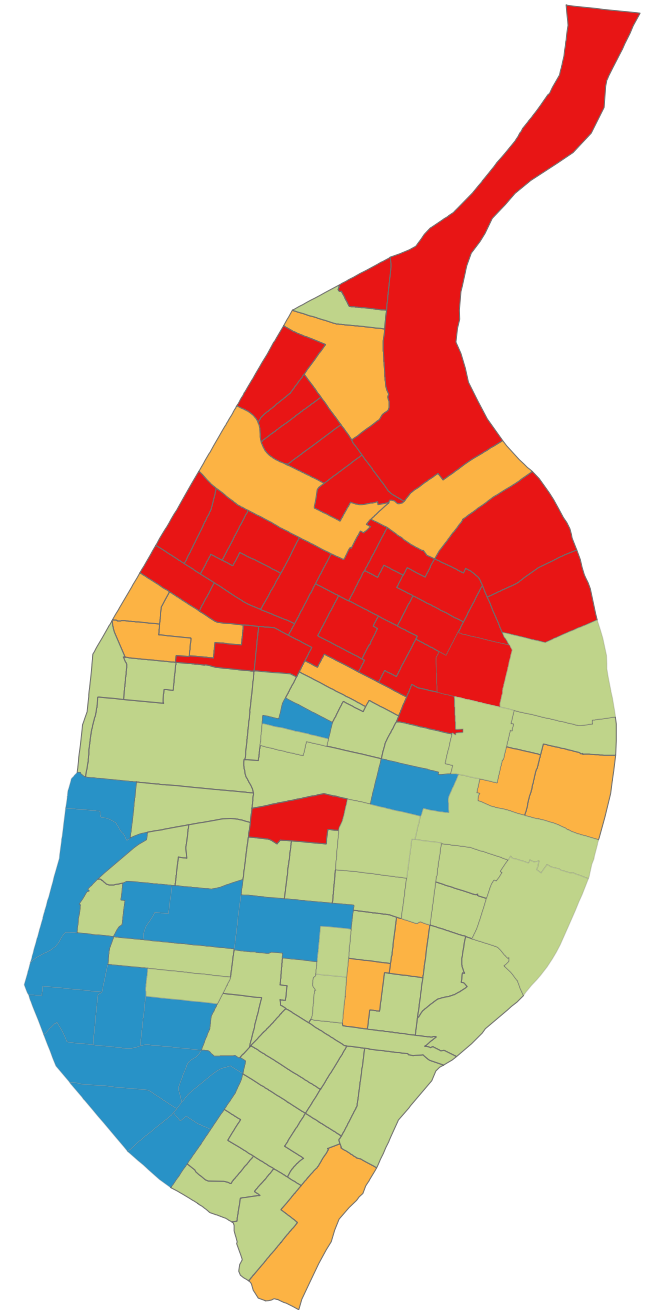
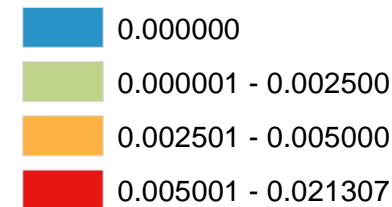
If the answer is “yes” to the first question we are dealing with spatial heterogeneity

If the answer is “yes” to the second question we are dealing with spatial dependency.

## Legend

**stlcity\_tracts02**

**Homicide Rate per 100**



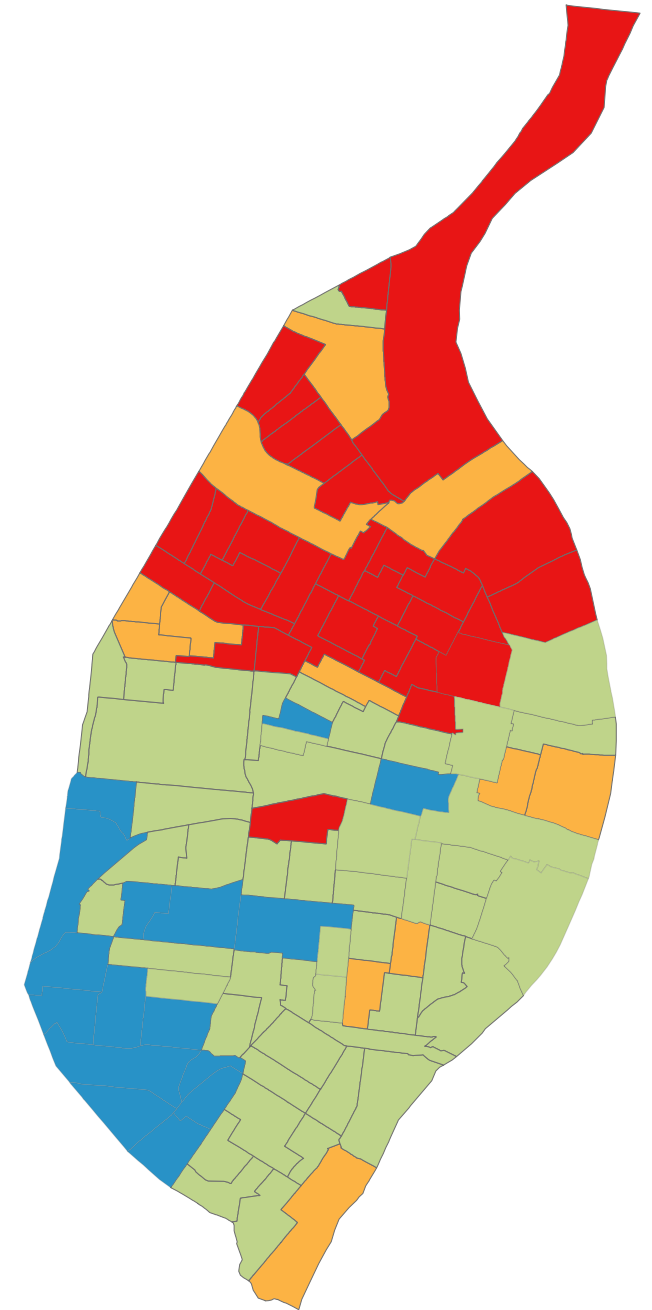
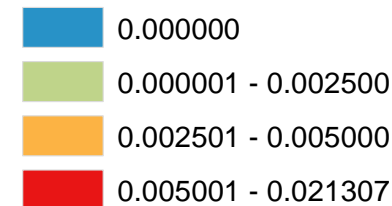
# A nuanced discussion – Part 3

- Heterogeneity can be related to spatial structure or the spatial process generating data
- We need to challenge the assumption that regression coefficients are fixed throughout the sample

## Legend

stlcity\_tracts02

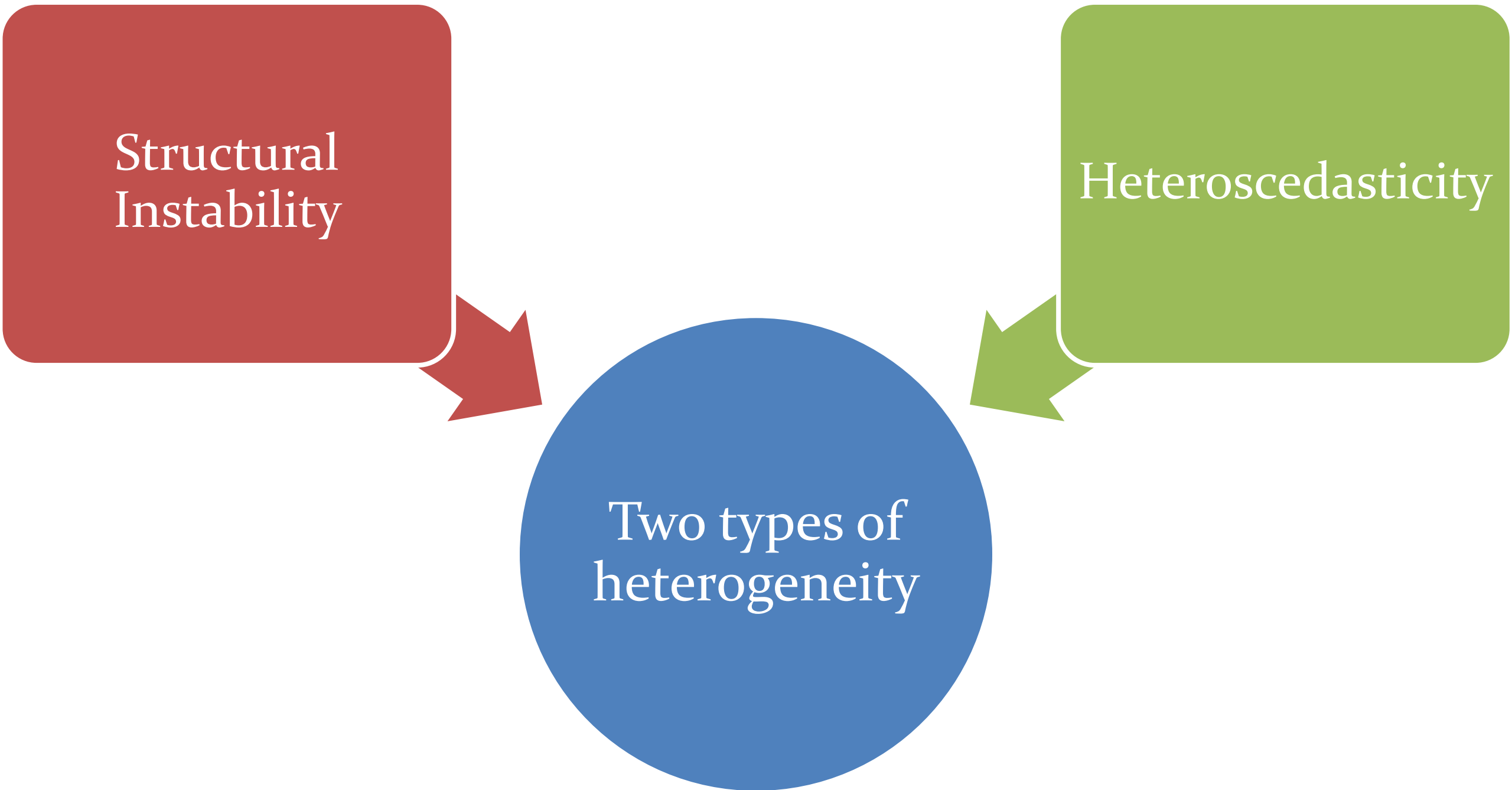
Homicide Rate per 100



Structural  
Instability

Heteroscedasticity

Two types of  
heterogeneity



# Spatial Regime Models

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# Spatial fixed effects models

- The spatial regime model is suitable in certain instances in which the assumption of a fixed relation between the explanatory variables and the dependent variable across the study is not tenable.
- Spatial Heterogeneity may be present, in the form of different intercepts and/or slopes in the regression equation for subsets of the data.
- This is often referred to as structural instability or structural change in the academic literature.
- If this is the case, we may want to include additional variables in the SAR models. When the different subsets in the data correspond to regions or spatial clusters, it is called spatial regimes model.

# Higher Ordered Spatial Regression

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# Review of SAR Models – Baseline Models

## Spatial Lag

$$y = B_0 + \rho W y + X \beta + \varepsilon$$

## Spatial Error

$$y = B_0 + X \beta + \lambda W \varepsilon + \xi$$

# Higher Ordered Models

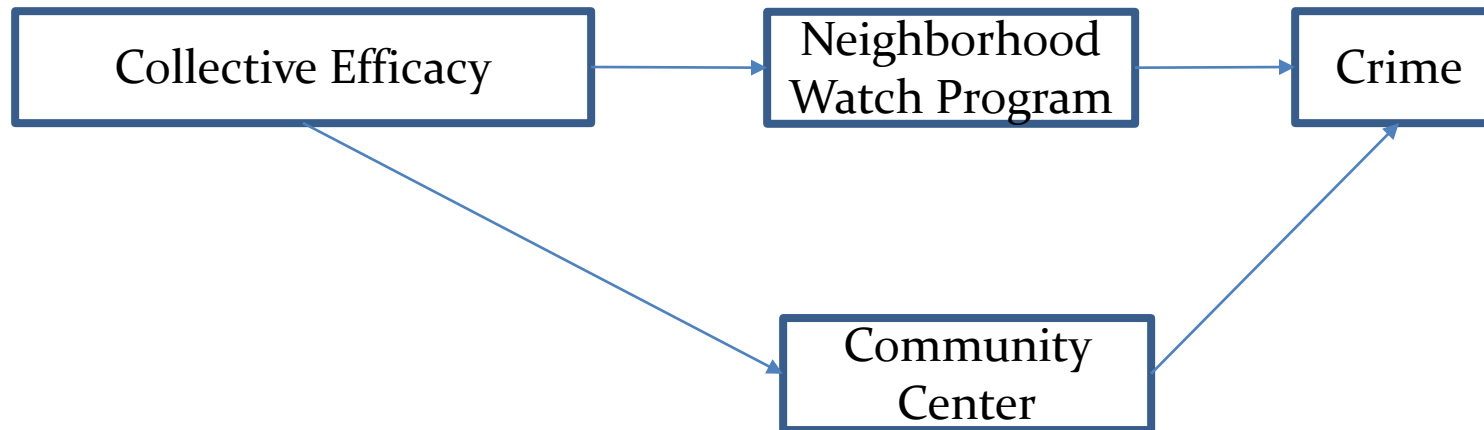
## Spatial Lag

$$y = B_0 + \rho W y + X \beta + Y \gamma + \varepsilon$$

*Where  $Y \gamma$  is an endogenous variable*

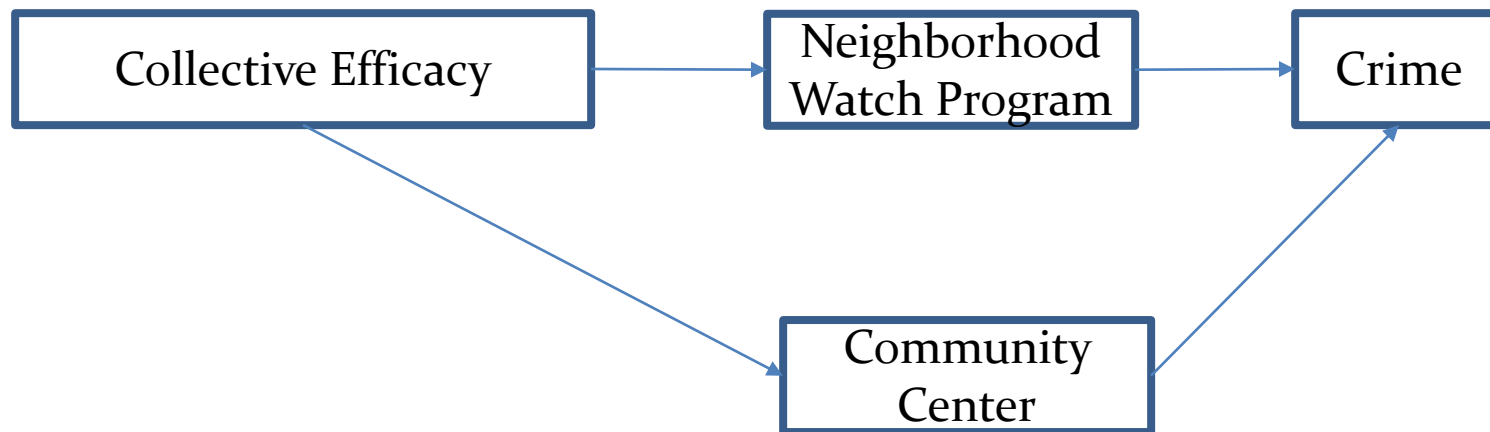
# Let's define some terms

- What is an endogenous variable?
  - One can think of an endogenous variables as been determined or influenced by “other” variables. We typically call the these “other” variables are called exogenous variables



# Let's define some terms

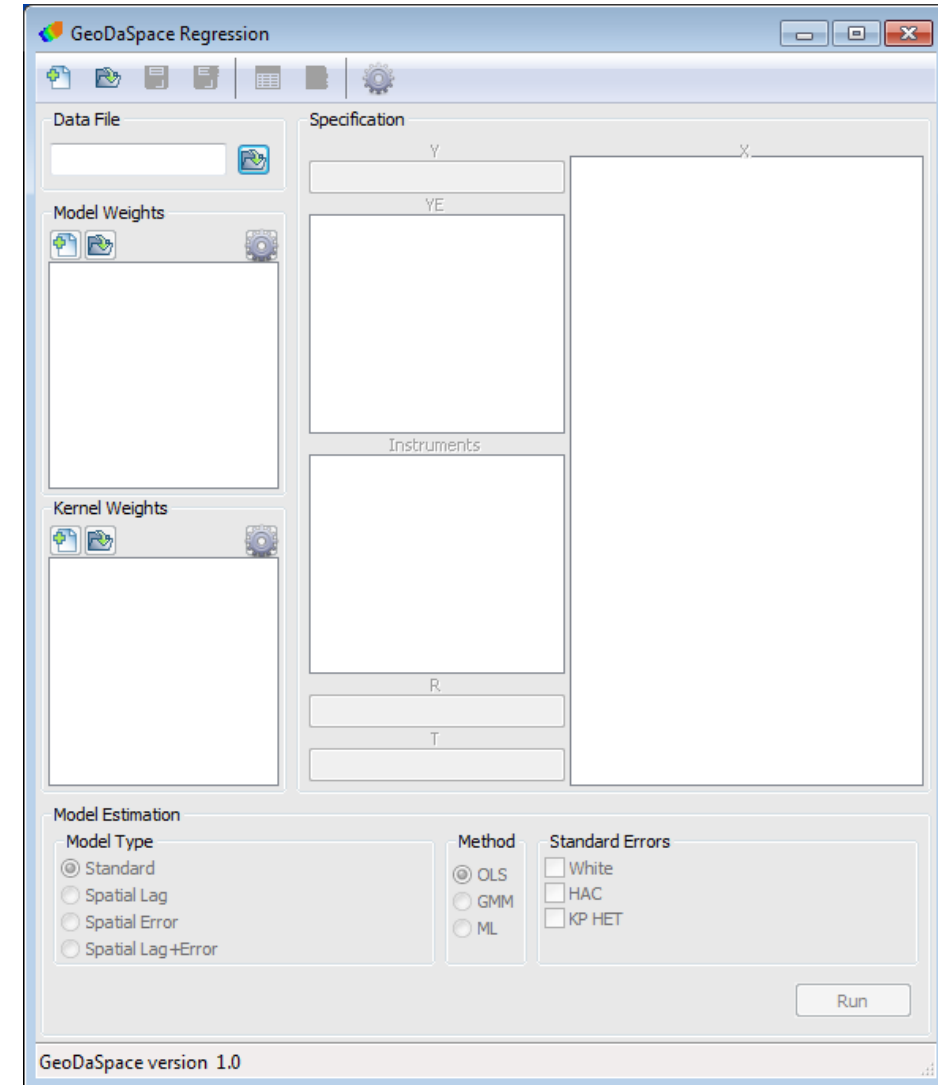
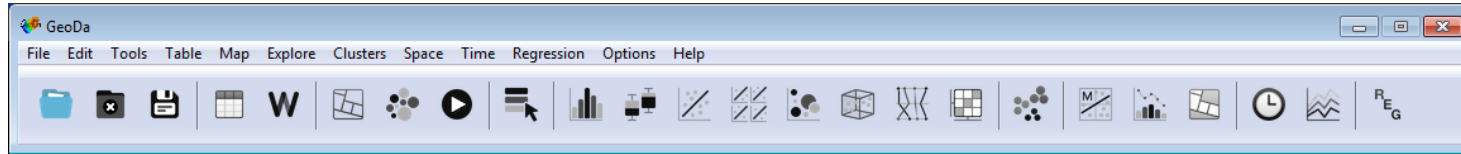
- What is an instrumental variable?
  - An instrumental variable does not have a direct correlation with the dependent variable
  - However, an instrumental variable does have a direct correlation with an independent variable which has a correlation with the dependent variable.



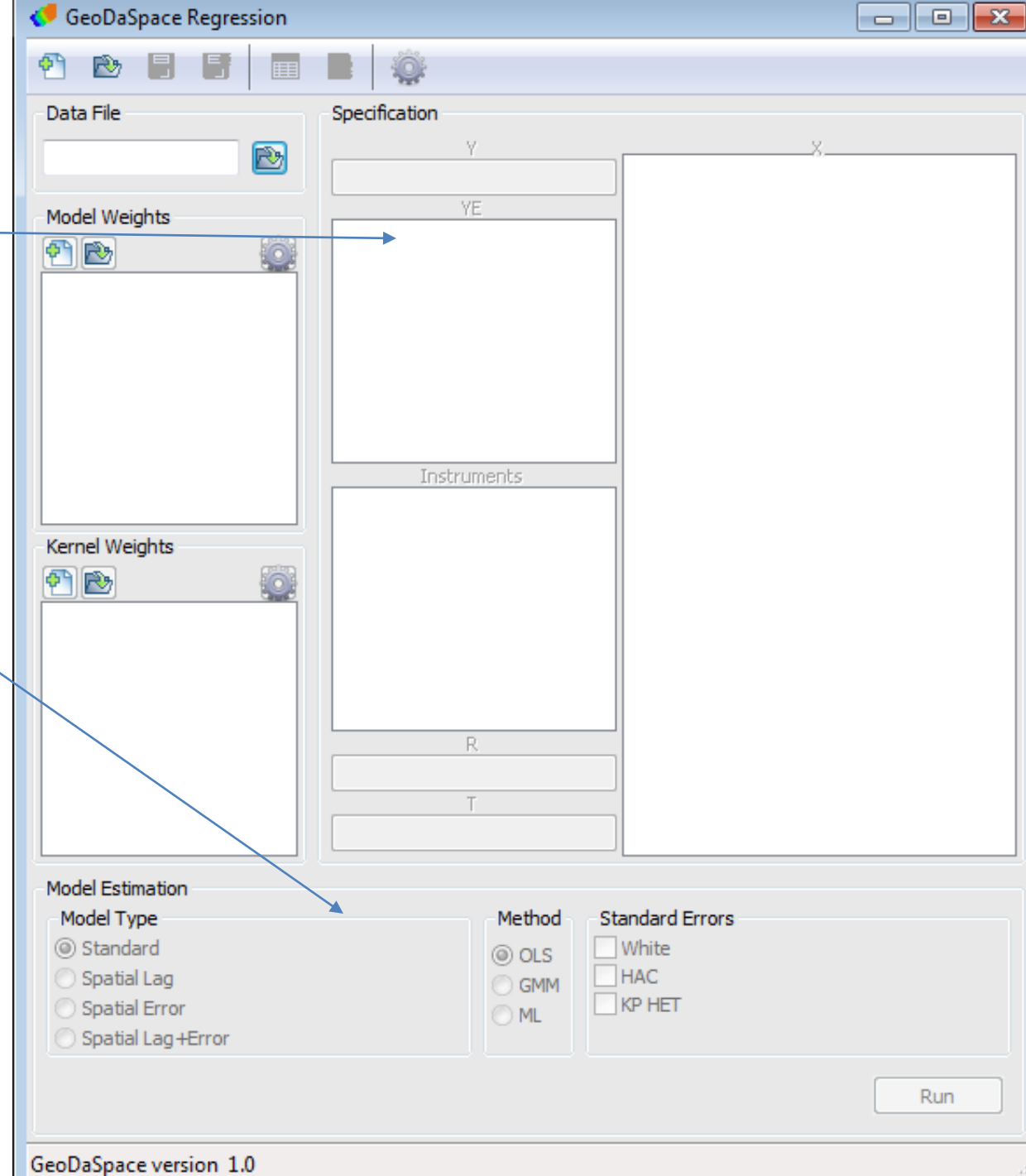
# GeoDa vs GeoDaSpace

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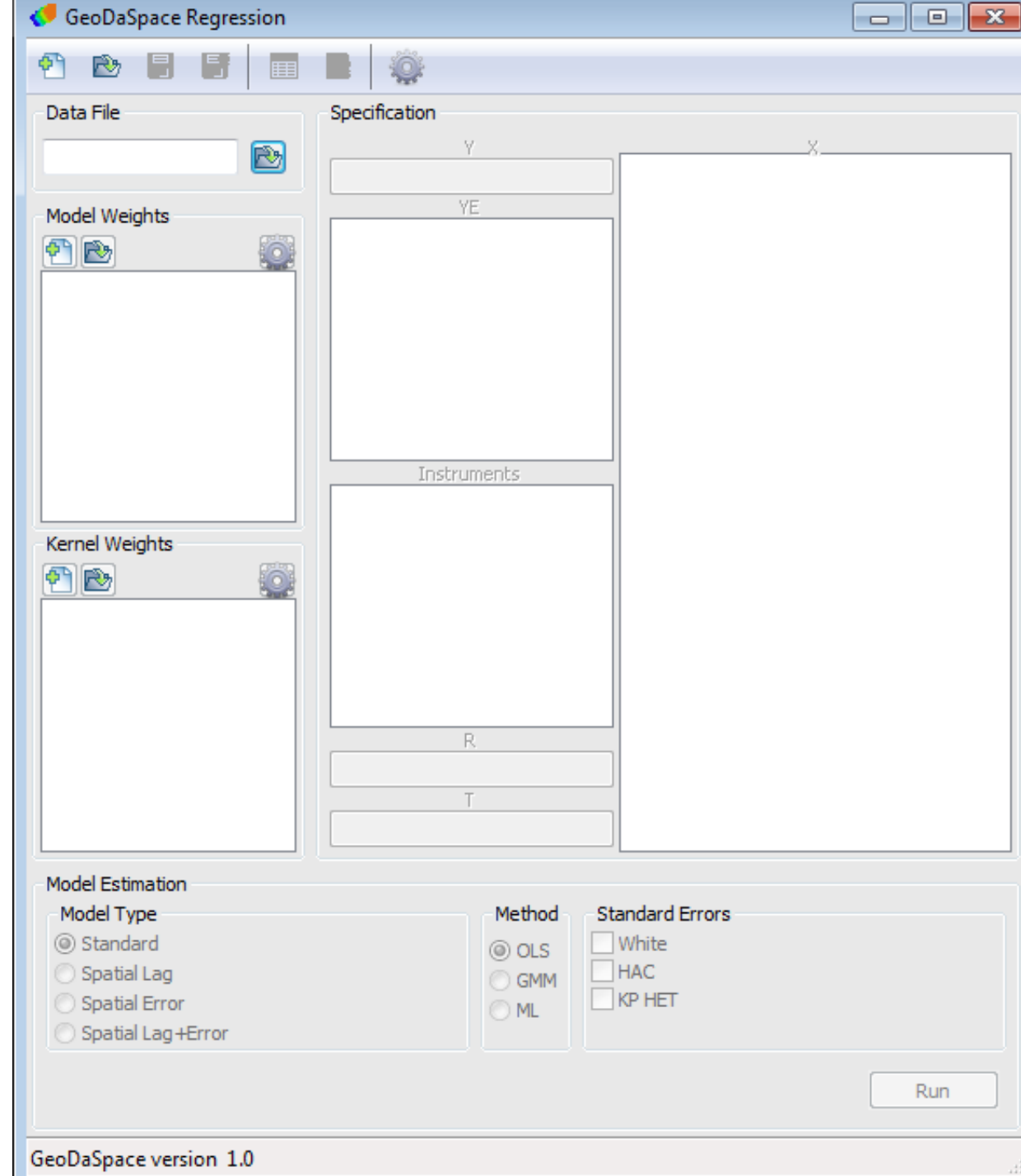
# GeoDa vs GeoDaSpace



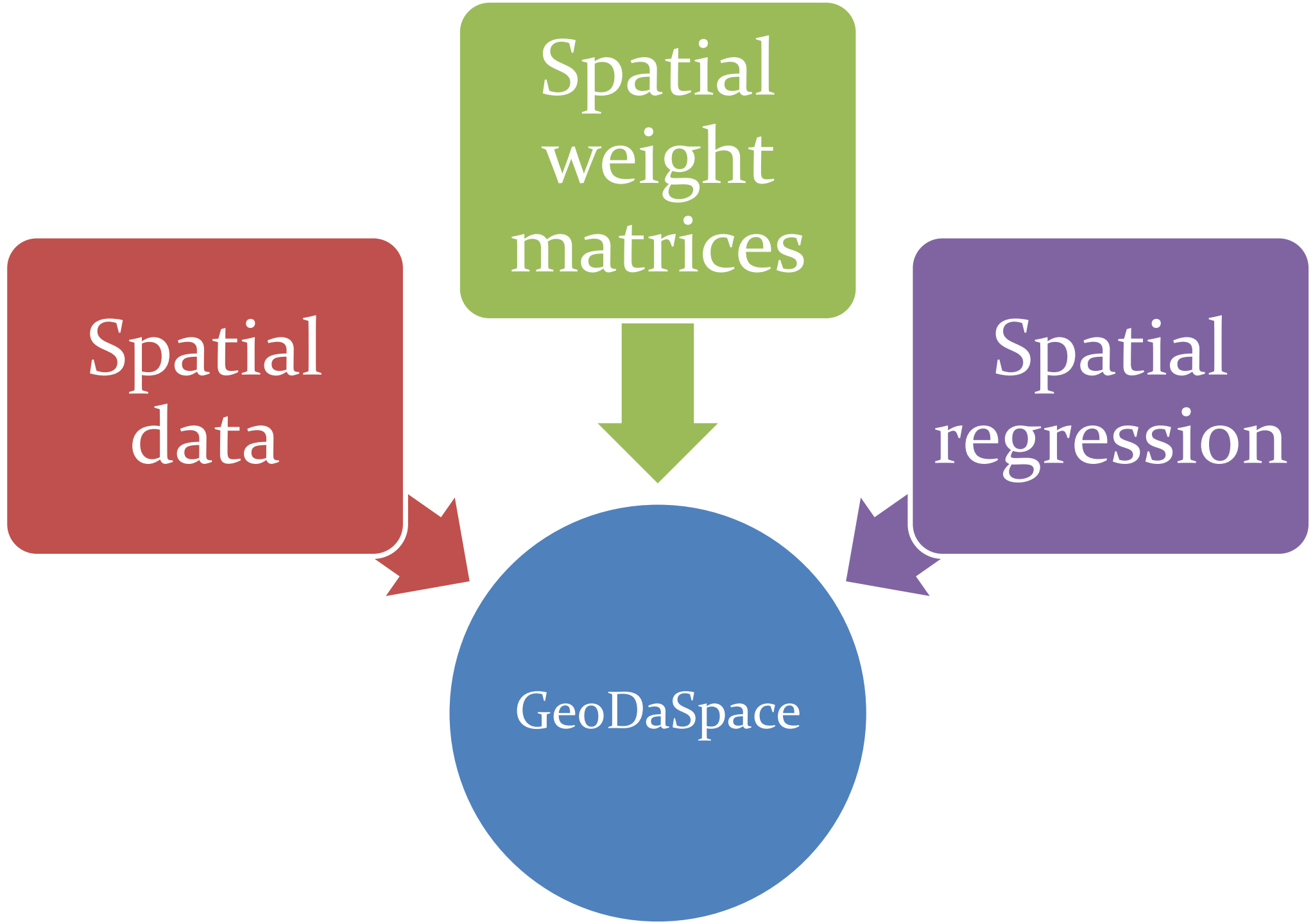
- *GeoDaSpace* includes two menus for spatial regression:
  - specification
  - model estimation



- The design of *GeoDaSpace* **does not** consist of an interactive environment combining maps with statistical graphs, using a technology of dynamically linked windows.
- *GeoDaSpace* is geared to the higher order analysis of discrete geospatial data
  - characterized by their location in space either as points (point coordinates) or polygon (polygon boundary coordinates).







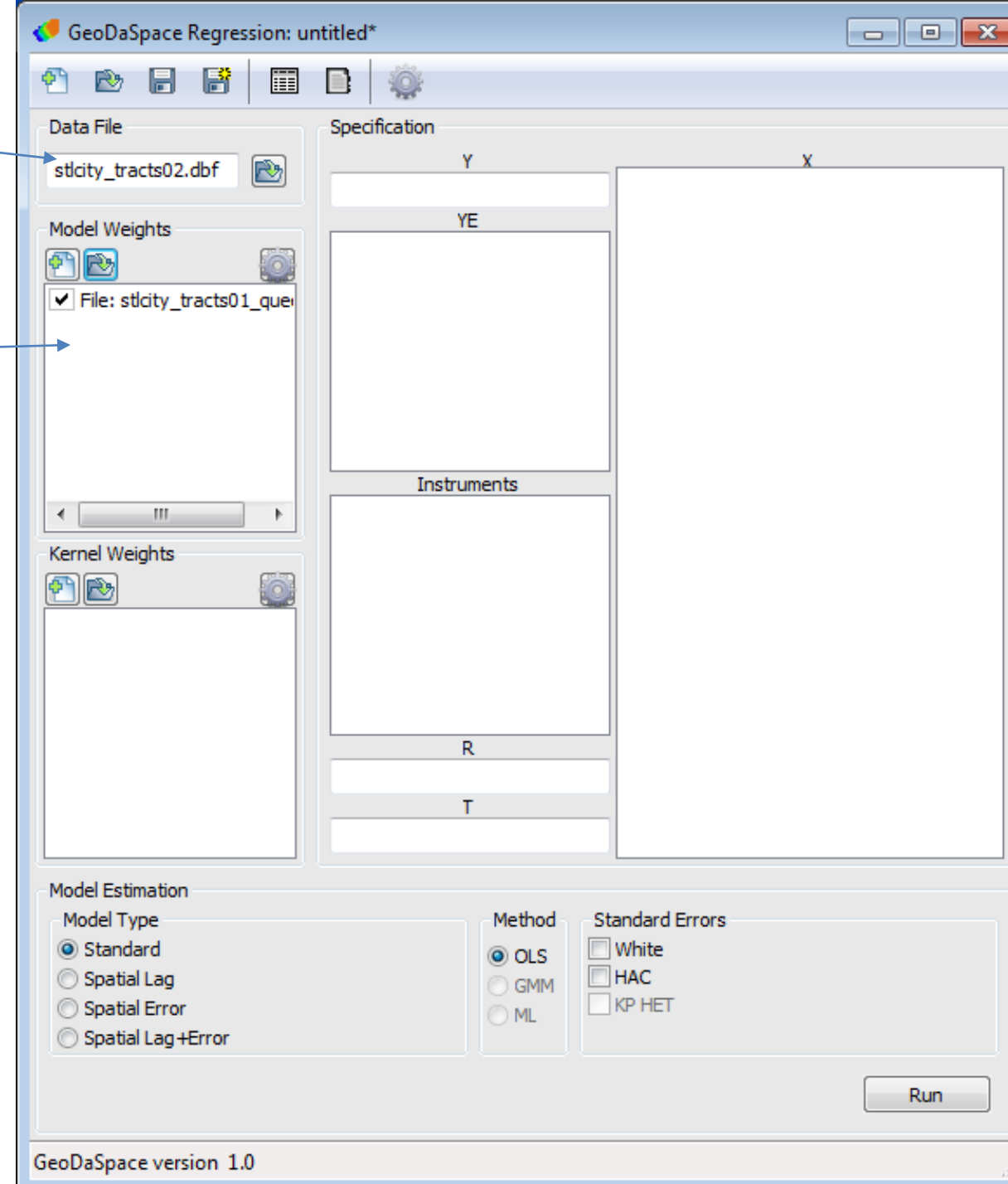
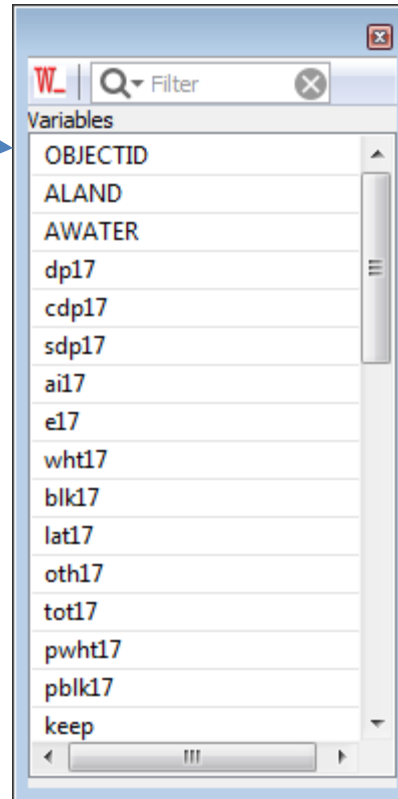
# Working with GeoDaSpace

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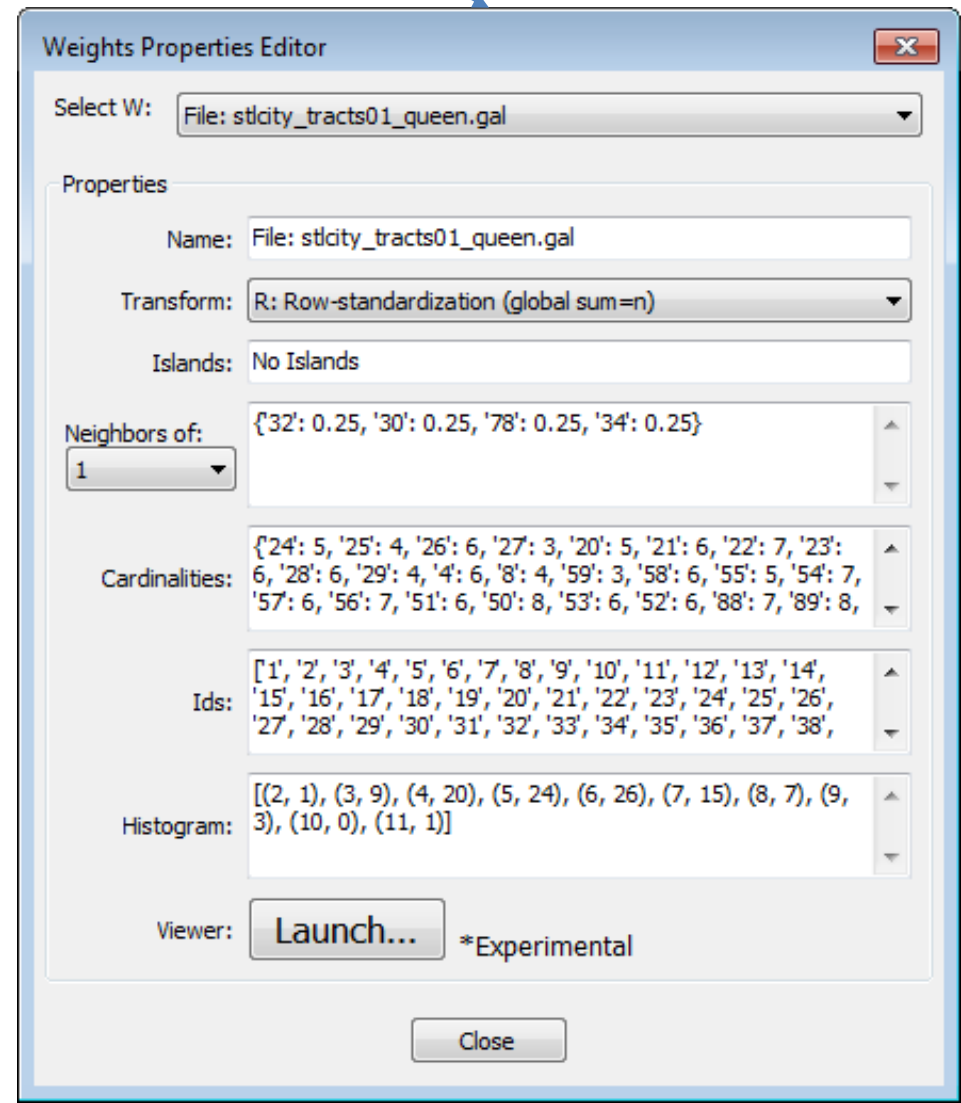
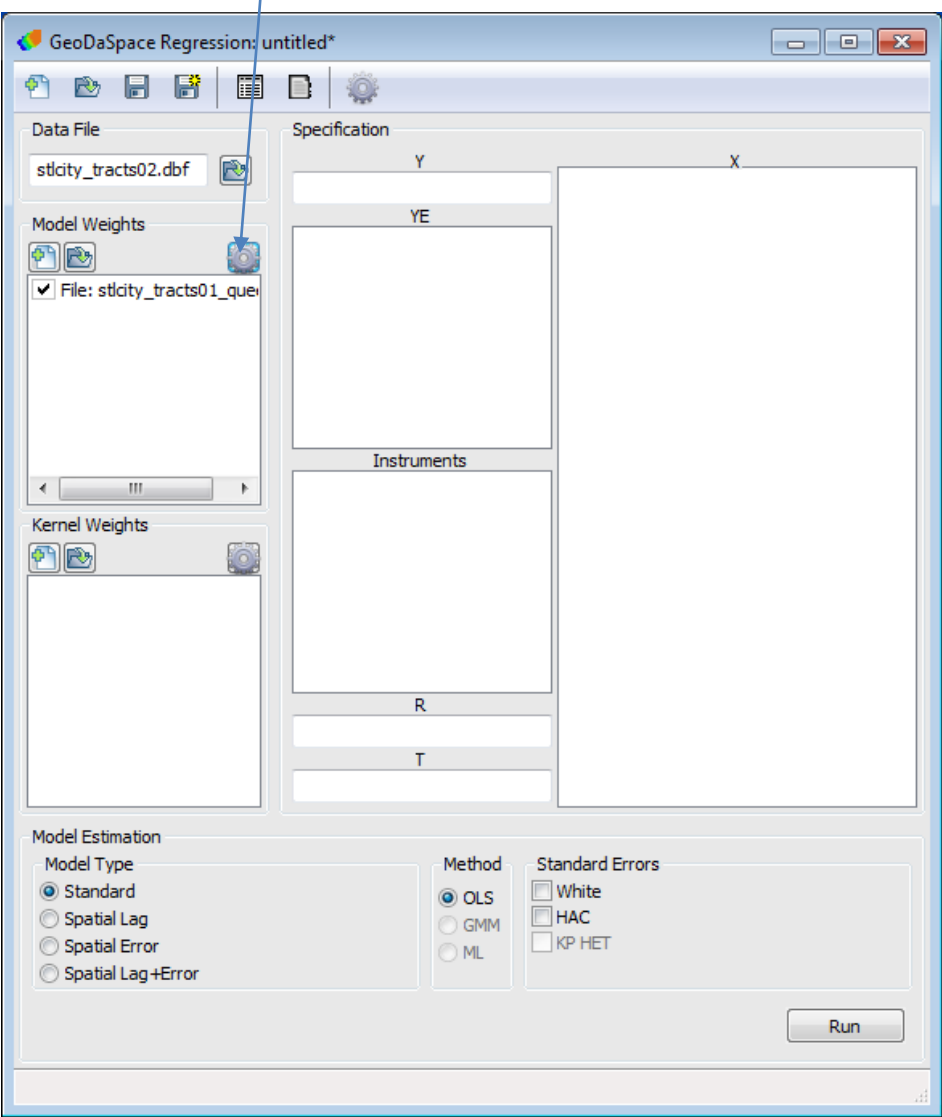
1. Load your dbf file from the shapefile

2. Load your weight file

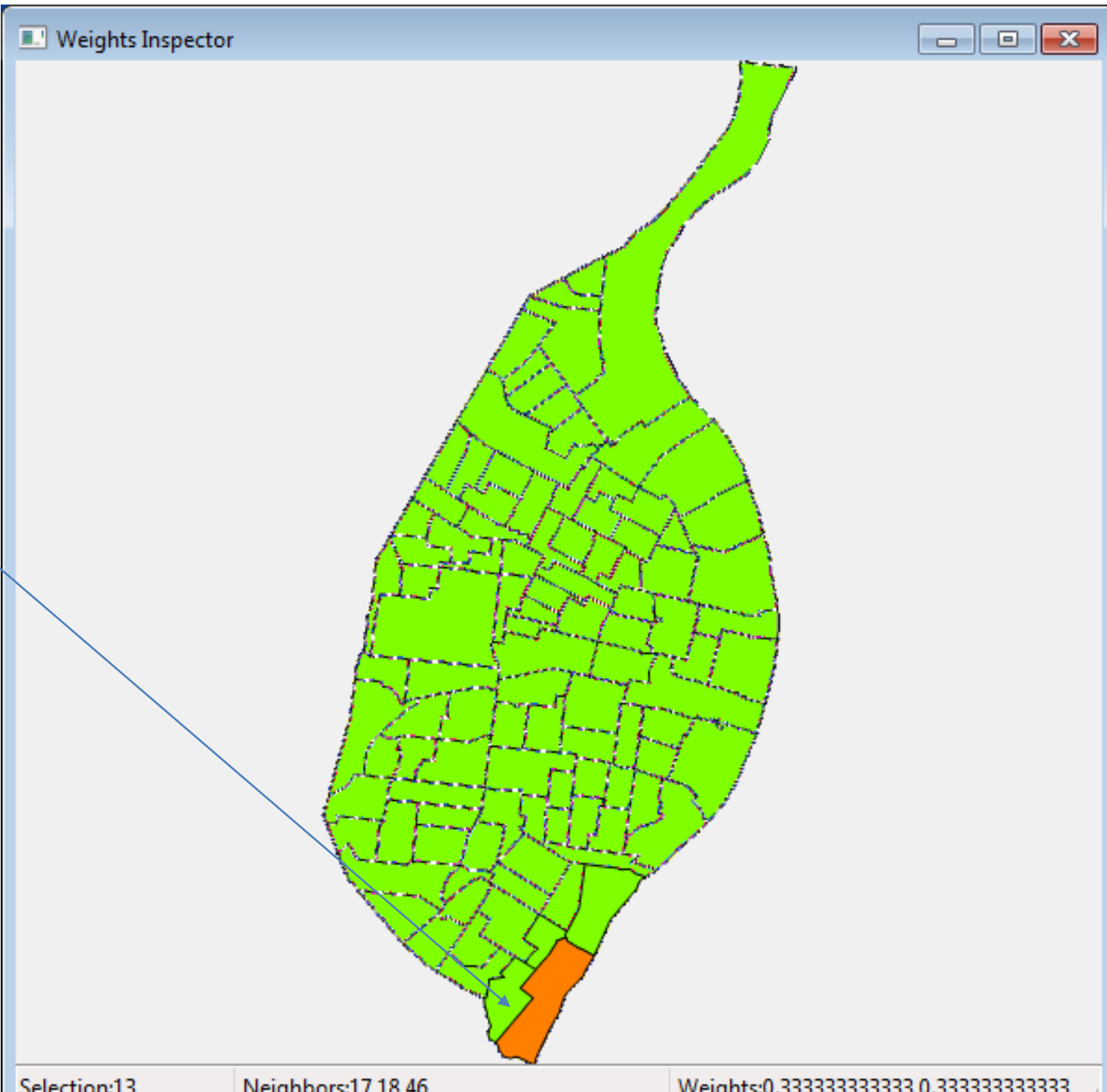
3. You should have box with your variables



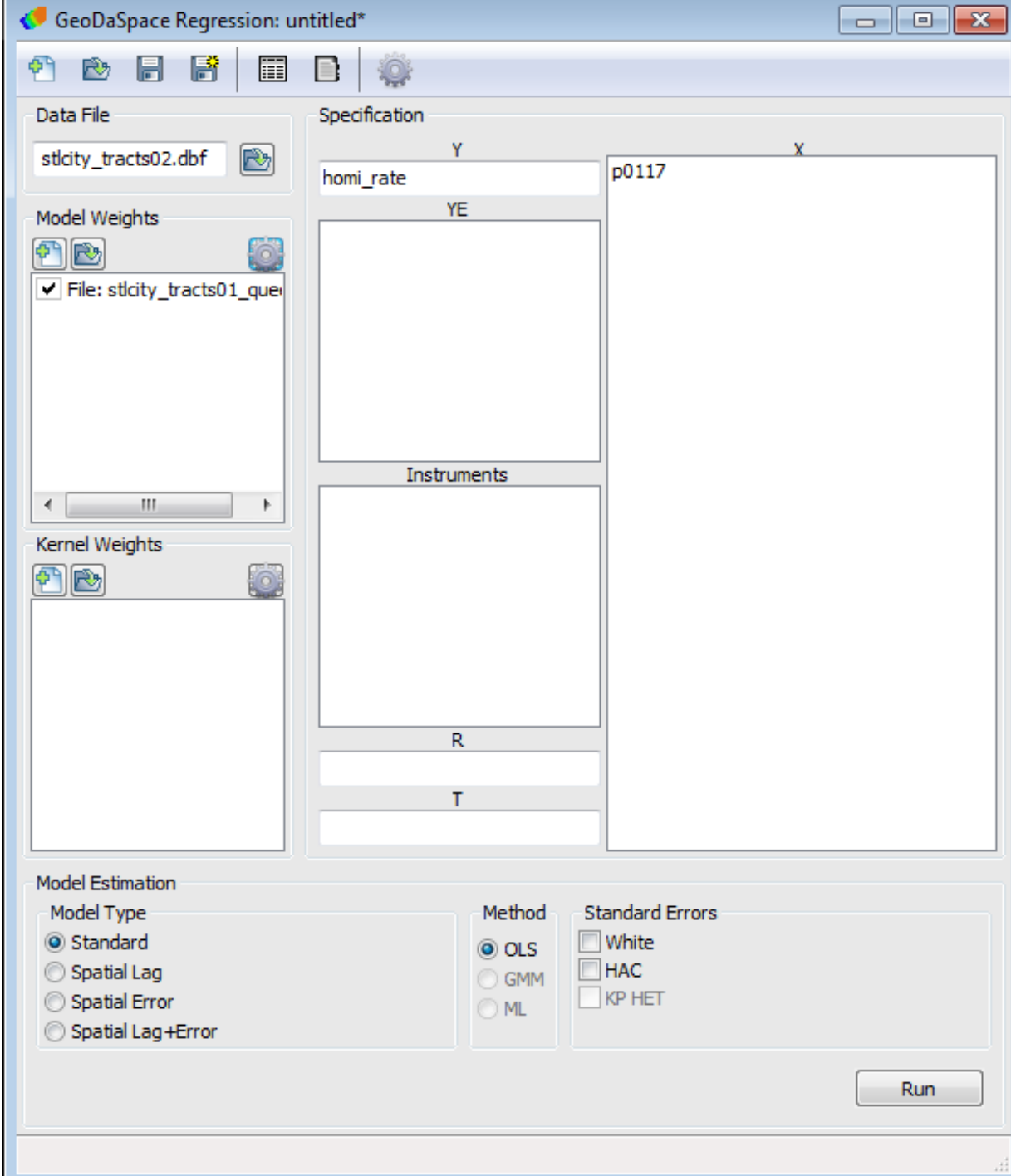
4. Select the “setting” buttons in the Model Weights box, and you should get this box



5. Link the dbf to the shapefile and you view the weight file and how it constructed the weight matrix.



6. Let's replicate the results from GeoDa

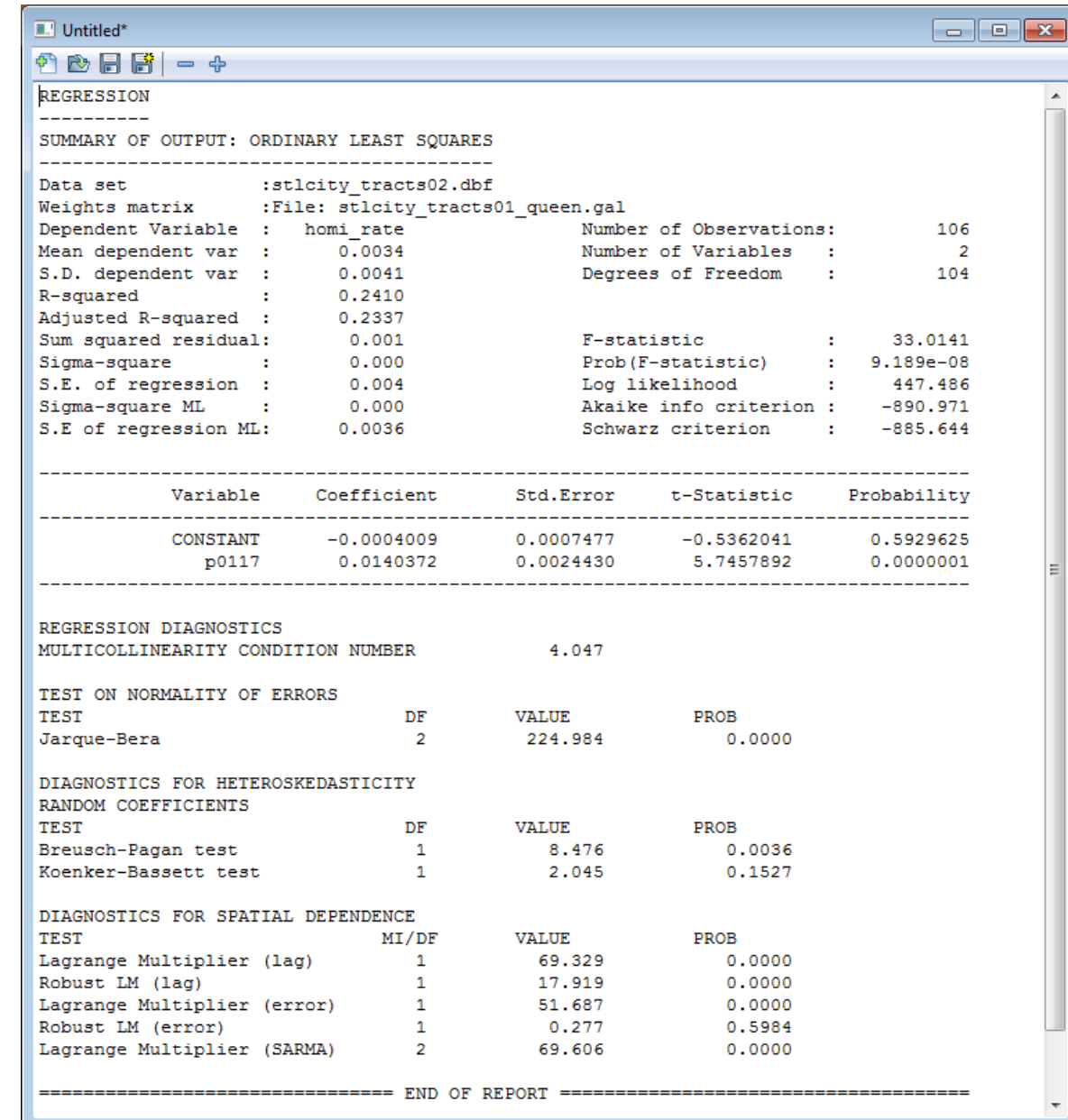
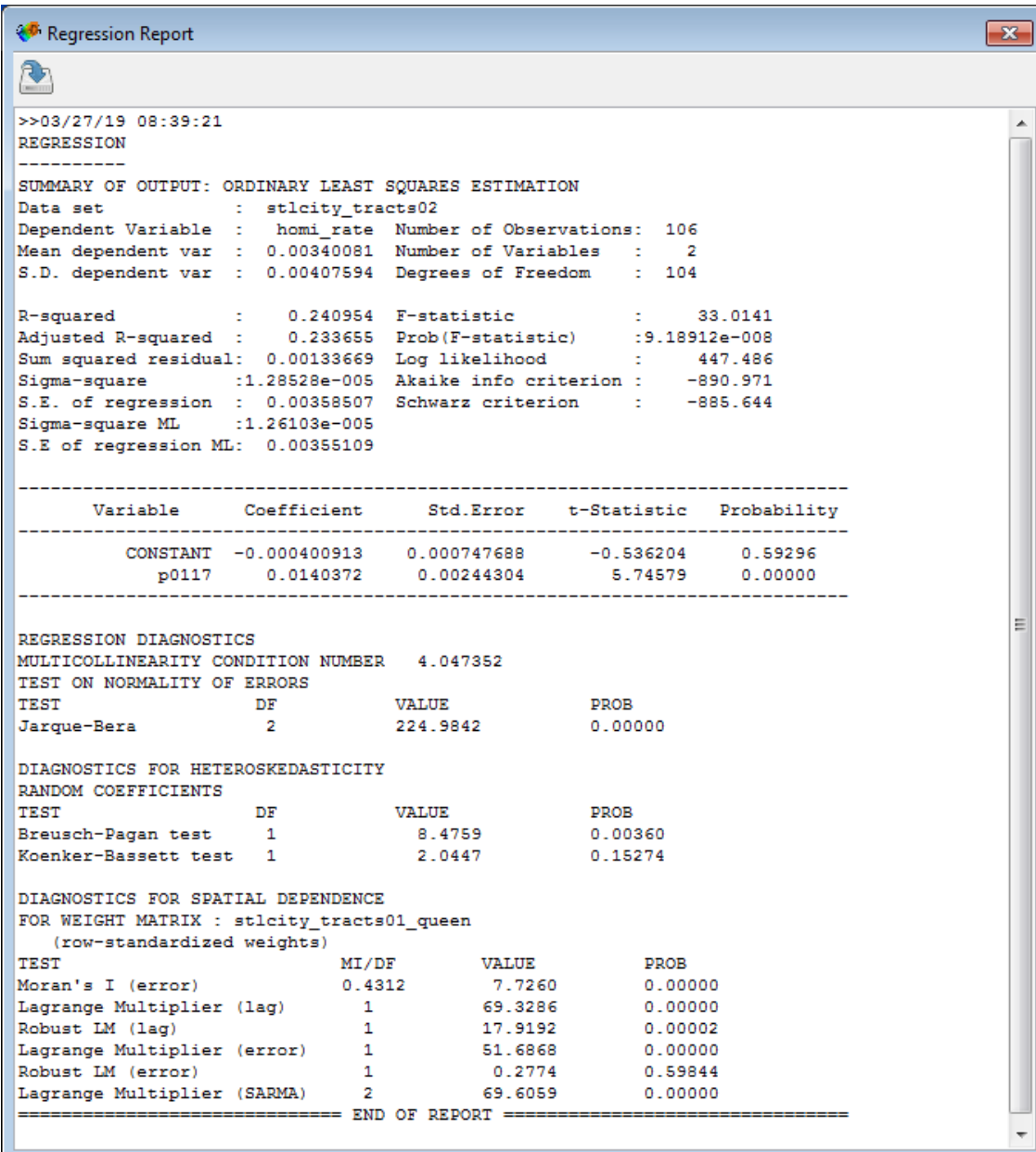


# OLS

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## Results from GeoDa

## Results from GeoDaSpace





# Spatial Lag

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## Results from GeoDa

```

Regression Report
p>03/27/19 08:42:20
REGRESSION
-----
SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: SPATIAL LAG MODEL - MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION
Data set      : stlcity_tracts02
Spatial Weight : stlcity_tracts01_queen
Dependent Variable : homi_rate  Number of Observations: 106
Mean dependent var : 0.00340081  Number of Variables : 3
S.D. dependent var : 0.00407594  Degrees of Freedom : 103
Lag coeff. (Rho) : 0.720932

R-squared      : 0.614184  Log likelihood : 476.368
Sq. Correlation : -        Akaike info criterion : -946.736
Sigma-square   : 6.40967e-006  Schwarz criterion : -938.745
S.E of regression : 0.00253173

-----
Variable      Coefficient      Std.Error      z-value      Probability
-----
W_homi_rate    0.720932      0.0733364      9.83048      0.00000
CONSTANT      -0.000578612  0.000536325     -1.07885     0.28066
p0117         0.00579562   0.00183897      3.15156     0.00162
-----

REGRESSION DIAGNOSTICS
DIAGNOSTICS FOR HETEROSKEDASTICITY
RANDOM COEFFICIENTS
TEST      DF      VALUE      PROB
Breusch-Pagan test      1      2.0104      0.15623

DIAGNOSTICS FOR SPATIAL DEPENDENCE
SPATIAL LAG DEPENDENCE FOR WEIGHT MATRIX : stlcity_tracts01_queen
TEST      DF      VALUE      PROB
Likelihood Ratio Test    1      57.7647      0.00000
===== END OF REPORT =====

```

## Results from GeoDaSpace

```

REGRESSION
-----
SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD SPATIAL LAG (METHOD = FULL)
-----
Data set      :stlcity_tracts02.dbf
Weights matrix :File: stlcity_tracts01_queen.gal
Dependent Variable : homi_rate  Number of Observations: 106
Mean dependent var : 0.0034      Number of Variables : 3
S.D. dependent var : 0.0041      Degrees of Freedom : 103
Pseudo R-squared : 0.6235
Spatial Pseudo R-squared: 0.4008
Sigma-square ML : 0.000      Log likelihood : 476.368
S.E of regression : 0.003      Akaike info criterion : -946.736
Schwarz criterion : -938.745

-----
Variable      Coefficient      Std.Error      z-Statistic      Probability
-----
CONSTANT      -0.0005786      0.0005363      -1.0788828      0.2806400
W_homi_rate    0.7209334      0.0733390      9.8301534      0.0000000
p0117         0.0057956      0.0018389      3.1516165      0.0016237
-----
===== END OF REPORT =====

```

# Spatial Error

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## Results from GeoDa

Regression Report

>>03/27/19 08:45:08

REGRESSION

-----

SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: SPATIAL ERROR MODEL - MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION

Data set : stlcity\_tracts02

Spatial Weight : stlcity\_tracts01\_queen

Dependent Variable : homi\_rate Number of Observations: 106

Mean dependent var : 0.003401 Number of Variables : 2

S.D. dependent var : 0.004076 Degrees of Freedom : 104

Lag coeff. (Lambda) : 0.769312

-----

R-squared : 0.602553 R-squared (BUSE) : -

Sq. Correlation : - Log likelihood : 473.454778

Sigma-square : 6.60291e-006 Akaike info criterion : -942.91

S.E of regression : 0.00256961 Schwarz criterion : -937.583

-----

Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	z-value	Probability
CONSTANT	0.00245817	0.00123074	1.99731	0.04579
p0117	0.00438642	0.00226379	1.93764	0.05267
LAMBDA	0.769312	0.0696768	11.0411	0.00000

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REGRESSION DIAGNOSTICS

DIAGNOSTICS FOR HETEROSKEDASTICITY

RANDOM COEFFICIENTS

TEST	DF	VALUE	PROB
Breusch-Pagan test	1	1.6470	0.19936

DIAGNOSTICS FOR SPATIAL DEPENDENCE

SPATIAL ERROR DEPENDENCE FOR WEIGHT MATRIX : stlcity\_tracts01\_queen

TEST	DF	VALUE	PROB
Likelihood Ratio Test	1	51.9385	0.00000

===== END OF REPORT =====

## Results from GeoDaSpace

REGRESSION				
-----				
SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD SPATIAL ERROR (METHOD = FULL)				
-----				
Data set	: stlcity_tracts02.dbf			
Weights matrix	: File: stlcity_tracts01_queen.gal			
Dependent Variable	: homi_rate	Number of Observations:	106	
Mean dependent var	: 0.0034	Number of Variables	: 2	
S.D. dependent var	: 0.0041	Degrees of Freedom	: 104	
Pseudo R-squared	: 0.2410			
Sigma-square ML	: 0.000	Log likelihood	: 473.455	
S.E of regression	: 0.003	Akaike info criterion	: -942.910	
		Schwarz criterion	: -937.583	
-----				
Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	z-Statistic	Probability
CONSTANT	0.0024582	0.0012307	1.9973160	0.0457909
lambda	0.7693111	0.0696769	11.0411133	0.0000000
p0117	0.0043864	0.0022638	1.9376453	0.0526665
=====				
===== END OF REPORT =====				

# An Higher Ordered Model

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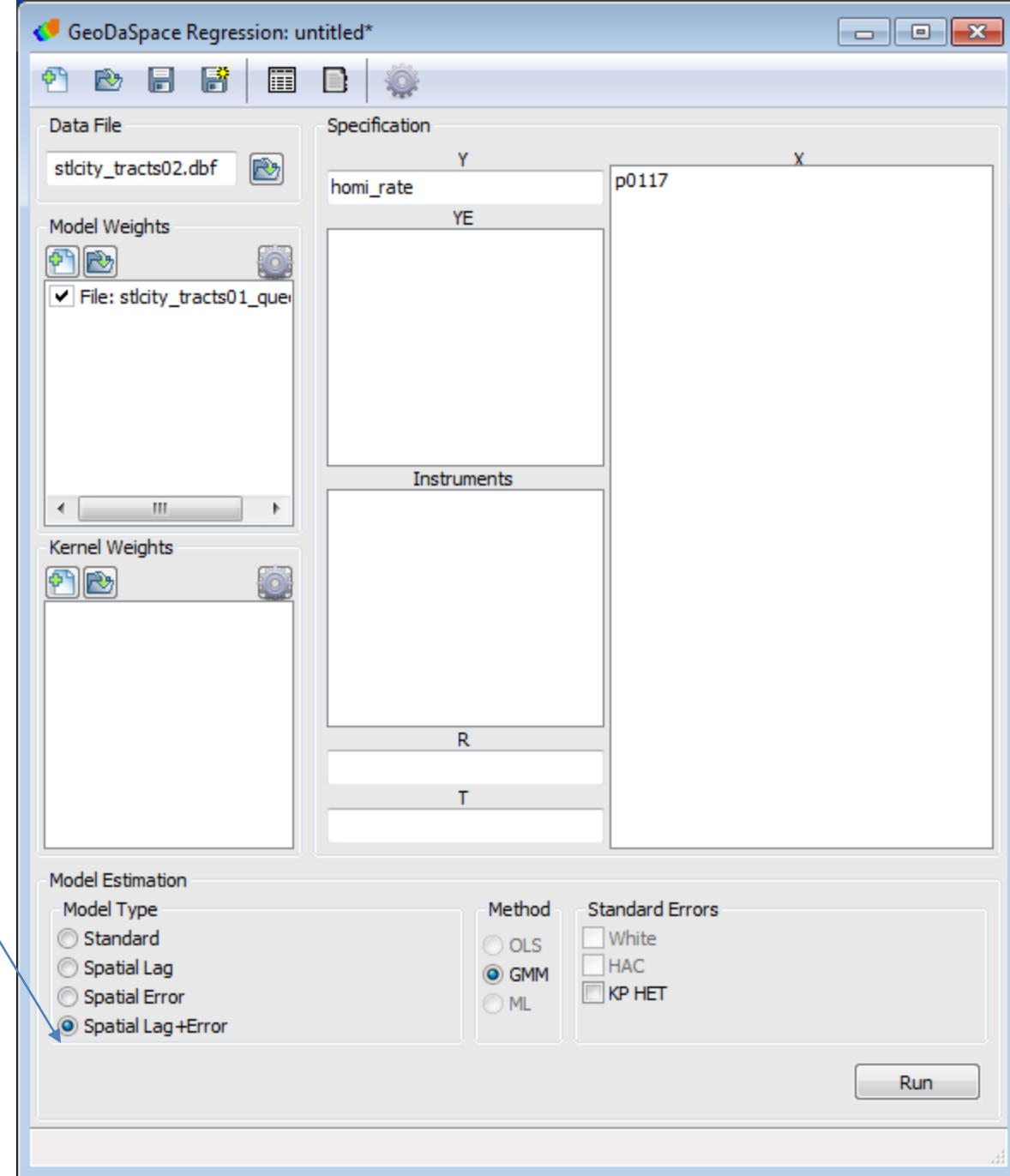
# Spatial Lag and Spatial Error Model

$$y = B_0 + \rho Wy + X\beta + \varepsilon$$

Where

$\varepsilon =$

$$\lambda W\varepsilon + \varepsilon$$



# REGRESSION

## SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: SPATIALLY WEIGHTED TWO STAGE LEAST SQUARES (HOM)

Data set : stlcity\_tracts02.dbf  
Weights matrix : File: stlcity\_tracts01\_queen.gal  
Dependent Variable : homi\_rate Number of Observations: 106  
Mean dependent var : 0.0034 Number of Variables : 3  
S.D. dependent var : 0.0041 Degrees of Freedom : 103  
Pseudo R-squared : 0.6329  
Spatial Pseudo R-squared: 0.4684  
N. of iterations : 1

Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	z-Statistic	Probability
CONSTANT	-0.0006033	0.0003979	-1.5159112	0.1295418
W_homi_rate	0.9106472	0.1314021	6.9302327	0.0000000
p0117	0.0033861	0.0024243	1.3966910	0.1625065
lambda	-0.4582897	0.3759493	-1.2190201	0.2228366

Instrumented: W\_homi\_rate

Instruments: W\_p0117

===== END OF REPORT =====

Variable	OLS	SLM	SEM	SLM and SEM	SLM and SEM With KP HET
Poverty	.0140372 (.00244)***	0.00579562 (0.00183897 ) **	0.00438642 (0.00226379)*	0.0033861 (0.0024243)	0.0033853 (0.4240851)
Constant	-0.0004 (0.0007)	-0.000578612 0.000536325	0.00245817 (0.00123074)	-0.0006033 (0.0003979	-0.0006025 (0.0003500)
$\rho$		0.720932 (0.0733365 ) ***		0.9106472 (0.1314021)***	0.9101785 (0.1708339)***
$\lambda$			0.769312 (0.0696768)***	-0.4582897 (-0.4582897)	-0.1473622 (0.4240851)
r-square	0.240954	0.614184	0.602553	0.6329	0.6329
Log likelihood	447.486	476.368	473.454	NA	NA
AIC	-890.971	-946.736	-942.91	NA	NA
Moran's I Residual	.431166***	-0.0570314	-0.0455698	NA	NA
N	106	106	106	106	106

\* ≤ .05,\*\* ≤ .01,\*\*\* ≤ .001

Standard Errors in Parentheses



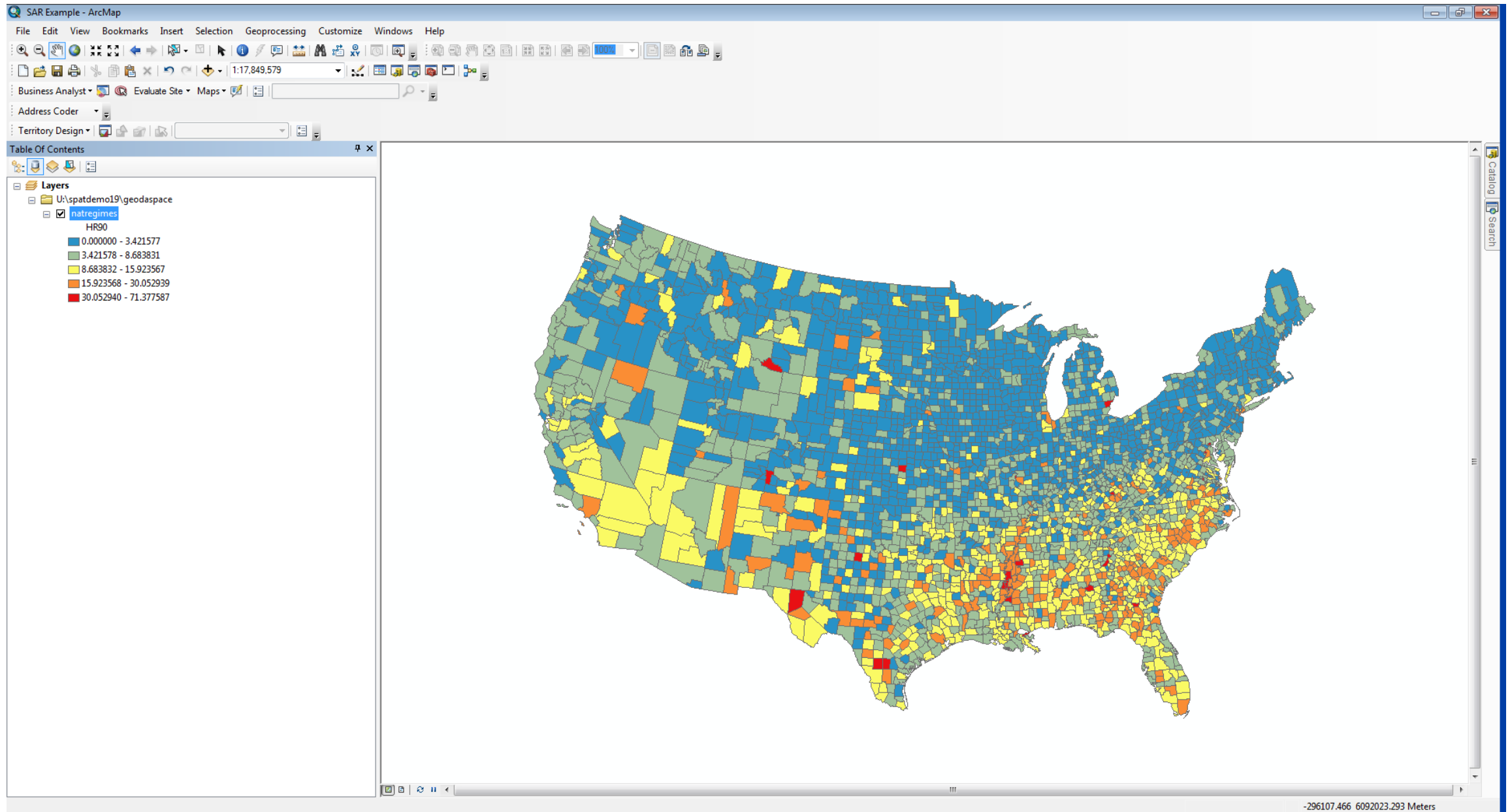
# Reflections on SLM and SEM

- The joint model is a special case...
  - Spatial Heteroskedasticity is a problem, especially in the error model
  - Spatial Autocorrelation is still a problem, especially in the error model
  - There is no clear preference for the SLM or SEM
- It is possible that both  $\rho$  and  $\lambda$  can be significant

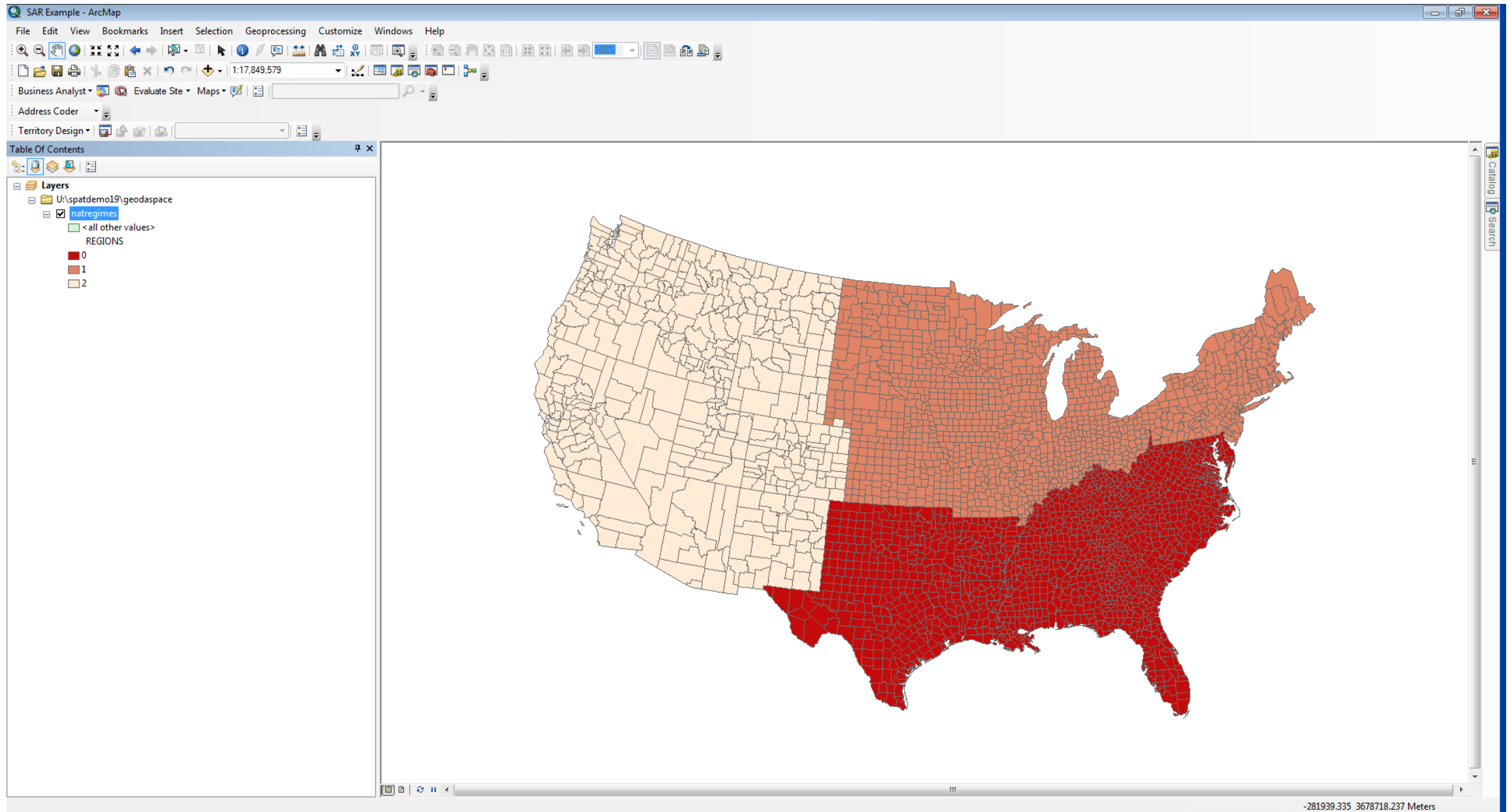
# Spatial Regime Models

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This is a map of the Homicide Rate for the U.S. Counties for 1990



This is a map of the three regions for the U.S. Counties for 1990



First we want to build a basic OLS model

Where:

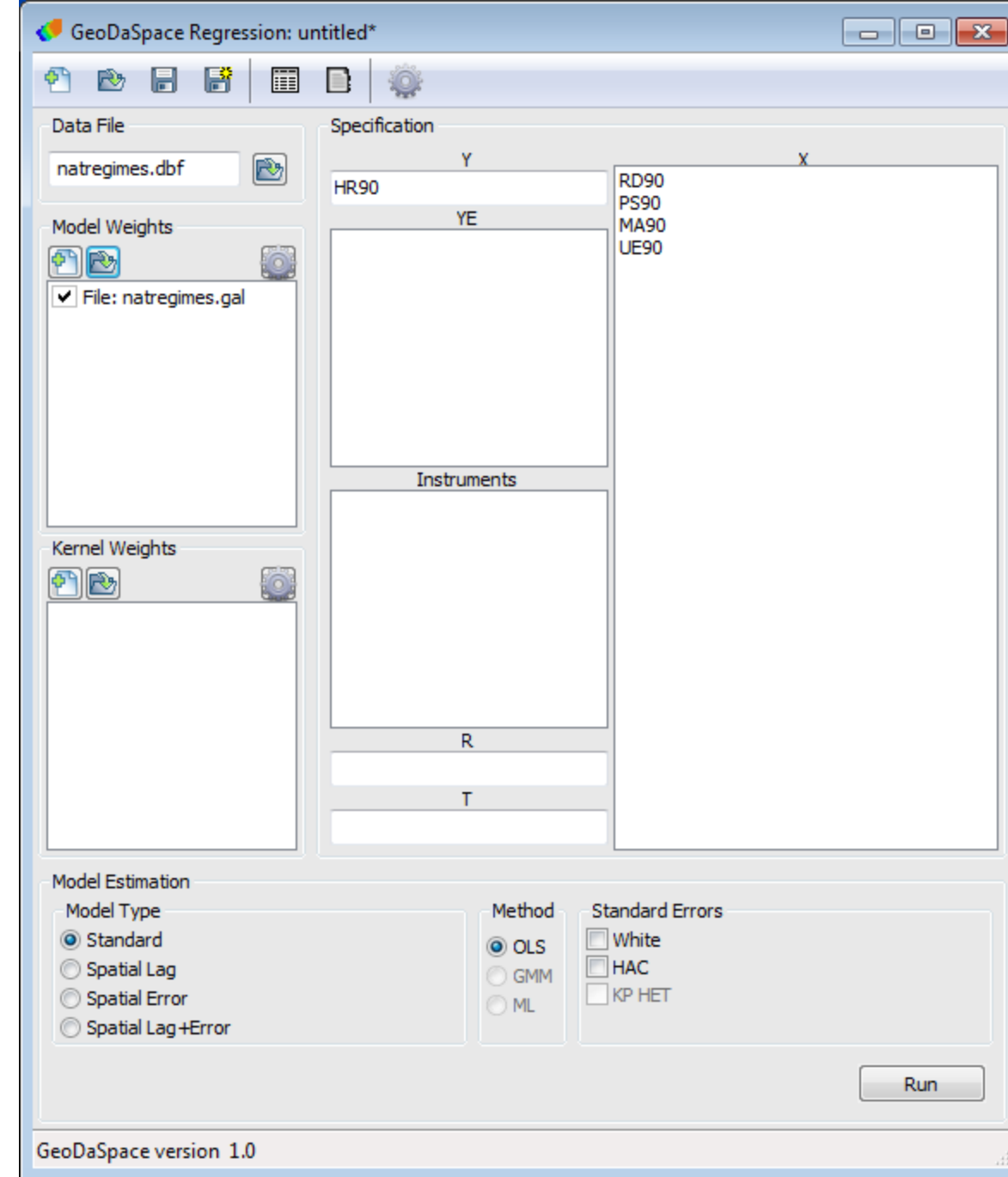
HR<sub>90</sub>=Homicide Rate

RD<sub>90</sub>=Resource Deprivation

PS<sub>90</sub>=Population Structure Component

MA<sub>90</sub> = Median Age

UE<sub>90</sub>=Unemployment Rate



Review the output on the right from GeoDaSpace

Untitled\*

REGRESSION

SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: ORDINARY LEAST SQUARES

Data set : natregimes.dbf  
Weights matrix : File: natregimes.gal  
Dependent Variable : HR90  
Mean dependent var : 6.1829  
S.D. dependent var : 6.6414  
R-squared : 0.3951  
Adjusted R-squared : 0.3943  
Sum squared residual: 82288.591  
Sigma-square : 26.717  
S.E. of regression : 5.169  
Sigma-square ML : 26.674  
S.E of regression ML: 5.1647

Number of Observations: 3085  
Number of Variables : 5  
Degrees of Freedom : 3080  
F-statistic : 502.8748  
Prob(F-statistic) : 0  
Log likelihood : -9442.503  
Akaike info criterion : 18895.006  
Schwarz criterion : 18925.178

Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-Statistic	Probability
CONSTANT	9.9009950	1.0334618	9.5804168	0.0000000
MA90	-0.0517906	0.0281109	-1.8423692	0.0655172
PS90	1.7109846	0.1005362	17.0185857	0.0000000
RD90	4.5446821	0.1229004	36.9785919	0.0000000
UE90	-0.2912908	0.0397067	-7.3360647	0.0000000

REGRESSION DIAGNOSTICS

MULTICOLLINEARITY CONDITION NUMBER 25.660

TEST ON NORMALITY OF ERRORS

TEST	DF	VALUE	PROB
Jarque-Bera	2	54094.592	0.0000

DIAGNOSTICS FOR HETEROSKEDASTICITY

RANDOM COEFFICIENTS

TEST	DF	VALUE	PROB
Breusch-Pagan test	4	1276.655	0.0000
Koenker-Bassett test	4	116.736	0.0000

DIAGNOSTICS FOR SPATIAL DEPENDENCE

TEST	MI/DF	VALUE	PROB
Lagrange Multiplier (lag)	1	198.183	0.0000
Robust LM (lag)	1	18.580	0.0000
Lagrange Multiplier (error)	1	199.733	0.0000
Robust LM (error)	1	20.129	0.0000
Lagrange Multiplier (SARMA)	2	218.313	0.0000

===== END OF REPORT =====

Now I will build a Spatial Lag Model – MA90 is no longer significant

GeoDaSpace Regression: untitled\*

Data File: natregimes.dbf

Model Weights: File: natregimes.gal

Kernel Weights:

Specification:

Y: HR90

X: RD90, PS90, MA90, UE90

Instruments:

R:

T:

Model Estimation:

Model Type: ☒ Spatial Lag

Method: ☒ ML

Standard Errors: ☐ White, ☐ HAC, ☐ KP HET

Run

GeoDaSpace version 1.0

#### REGRESSION

SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD SPATIAL LAG (METHOD = FULL)

```

Data set           :natregimes.dbf
Weights matrix     :File: natregimes.gal
Dependent Variable :      HR90
Mean dependent var :      6.1829
S.D. dependent var :      6.6414
Pseudo R-squared   :      0.4349
Spatial Pseudo R-squared: 0.3982
Sigma-square ML    :      24.927
S.E of regression  :      4.993

Number of Observations: 3085
Number of Variables   :      6
Degrees of Freedom    : 3079

Log likelihood       : -9360.236
Akaike info criterion : 18732.473
Schwarz criterion    : 18768.679

```

Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	z-Statistic	Probability
CONSTANT	6.4739021	1.0145427	6.3811034	0.0000000
MA90	-0.0203630	0.0271588	-0.7497753	0.4533901
PS90	1.4365892	0.0994735	14.4419316	0.0000000
RD90	3.6242501	0.1389813	26.0772478	0.0000000
UE90	-0.1986542	0.0385328	-5.1554564	0.0000003
W_HR90	0.2788219	0.0220929	12.6204172	0.0000000

===== END OF REPORT =====

Now I will build a spatial regime model

GeoDaSpace Regression: untitled\*

Data File  
natregimes.dbf

Model Weights  
File: natregimes.gal

Kernel Weights

Specification

Y  
HR90

X  
RD90  
PS90  
MA90  
UE90

Instruments

R  
REGIONS

T

Model Estimation

Model Type  
☐ Standard  
☒ Spatial Lag  
☐ Spatial Error  
☐ Spatial Lag+Error

Method  
☐ OLS  
☐ GMM  
☒ ML

Standard Errors  
☐ White  
☐ HAC  
☐ KP HET

Run

GeoDaSpace version 1.0

Untitled\*

REGRESSION

SUMMARY OF OUTPUT: MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD SPATIAL LAG - REGIMES (METHOD = full)

Data set : natregimes.dbf  
Weights matrix : File: natregimes.gal  
Dependent Variable : HR90  
Mean dependent var : 6.1829  
S.D. dependent var : 6.6414  
Pseudo R-squared : 0.4553  
Spatial Pseudo R-squared: 0.4415  
Sigma-square ML : 24.017  
S.E of regression : 4.901

Number of Observations: 3085  
Number of Variables : 16  
Degrees of Freedom : 3069

Log likelihood : -9289.653  
Akaike info criterion : 18611.305  
Schwarz criterion : 18707.854

Variable	Coefficient	Std.Error	z-Statistic	Probability
0_CONSTANT	7.5321276	1.4860320	5.0686172	0.0000004
0_MA90	0.0294405	0.0397968	0.7397714	0.4594387
0_PS90	2.0061416	0.1685920	11.8993914	0.0000000
0_RD90	4.1137493	0.1895197	21.7061834	0.0000000
0_UE90	-0.4378520	0.0586597	-7.4642684	0.0000000
1_CONSTANT	6.3168538	1.7295521	3.6523062	0.0002599
1_MA90	-0.0525186	0.0460570	-1.1402962	0.2541629
1_PS90	1.4844826	0.1635207	9.0782524	0.0000000
1_RD90	3.3128123	0.2983915	11.1022329	0.0000000
1_UE90	-0.0920955	0.0659747	-1.3959213	0.1627382
2_CONSTANT	1.7801485	2.3934307	0.7437644	0.4570190
2_MA90	0.0525701	0.0646331	0.8133613	0.4160110
2_PS90	0.6840863	0.2086264	3.2790015	0.0010418
2_RD90	1.7624633	0.4328375	4.0718825	0.0000466
2_UE90	0.1985528	0.0963597	2.0605382	0.0393471
_Global_W_HR90	0.1801729	0.0244671	7.3638906	0.0000000

Regimes variable: REGIONS

REGIMES DIAGNOSTICS - CHOW TEST

VARIABLE	DF	VALUE	PROB
CONSTANT	2	4.213	0.1216
MA90	2	2.479	0.2895
PS90	2	24.421	0.0000
RD90	2	26.730	0.0000
UE90	2	36.067	0.0000
Global test	10	146.320	0.0000

===== END OF REPORT =====