

26) Spatial Autoregressive (SAR), Spatial Error Model (SEM), Spatial Durbin Model (SDM)

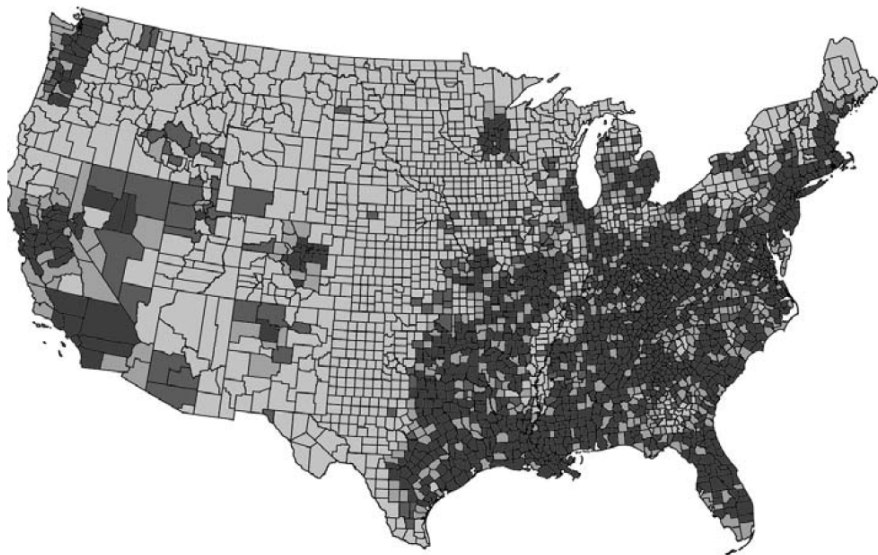
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Tables, Graphics, and Figures from:

- 1) LeSage (2008). **An Introduction to Spatial Econometrics**, in Revue d'économie industrielle
- 2) LeSage and Pace (2009). **Introduction to Spatial Econometrics**: Chapters 1, 2, and 3

Moran Plot Map of County-Level Commuting Times



Regions East and West of the Central Business District (CBD)

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 CBD | R5 | R6 | R7 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

West

Highway

East

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 CBD | R5 | R6 | R7 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

Travel Times to the CBD (in minutes), Population Density, and Distance (in miles)

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Travel times} \\ 42 \\ 37 \\ 30 \\ 26 \\ 30 \\ 37 \\ 42 \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Density} & \text{Distance} \\ 10 & 30 \\ 20 & 20 \\ 30 & 10 \\ 50 & 0 \\ 30 & 10 \\ 20 & 20 \\ 10 & 30 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{ex-urban areas } R1 \\ \text{far suburbs } R2 \\ \text{near suburbs } R3 \\ \text{CBD } R4 \\ \text{near suburbs } R5 \\ \text{far suburbs } R6 \\ \text{ex-urban areas } R7 \end{matrix}$$

Spatial Independence vs Dependence

$$y_i = X_i\beta + \epsilon_i$$

$$\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$E(\epsilon_i\epsilon_j) = E(\epsilon_i)E(\epsilon_j) = 0$$

$$y_i = \alpha_i y_j + X_i\beta + \epsilon_i$$

$$y_j = \alpha_j y_i + X_j\beta + \epsilon_j$$

$$\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\epsilon_j \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

Spatial Weight Matrix (W)

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} & R1 & R2 & R3 & R4 & R5 & R6 & R7 \\ R1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ R2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ R3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ R3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ R5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ R6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ R7 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Spatial Lag Matrix

$$W_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \\ y_5 \\ y_6 \\ y_7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_2 \\ (y_1 + y_3)/2 \\ (y_2 + y_4)/2 \\ (y_3 + y_5)/2 \\ (y_4 + y_6)/2 \\ (y_5 + y_7)/2 \\ y_6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Second-Order Neighbors

$$W^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.50 & 0 & 0.50 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.75 & 0 & 0.25 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.25 & 0 & 0.50 & 0 & 0.25 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.25 & 0 & 0.50 & 0 & 0.25 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.25 & 0 & 0.50 & 0 & 0.25 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.25 & 0 & 0.75 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.50 & 0 & 0.50 \end{pmatrix}$$

Spatial Spillovers from Changes in Region R2

Population Density

| $\tilde{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 30 \\ 20 & \mathbf{40} \\ 30 & 10 \\ 50 & 0 \\ 30 & 10 \\ 20 & 20 \\ 10 & 30 \end{pmatrix}$ | Regions / Scenario | $\hat{y}^{(1)}$ | $\hat{y}^{(2)}$ | $\hat{y}^{(2)} - \hat{y}^{(1)}$ |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | <i>R1</i> : | 42.01 | 44.58 | 2.57 |
| | <i>R2</i> : | 37.06 | 41.06 | 4.00 |
| | <i>R3</i> : | 29.94 | 31.39 | 1.45 |
| | <i>R4</i> : CBD | 26.00 | 26.54 | 0.53 |
| | <i>R5</i> : | 29.94 | 30.14 | 0.20 |
| | <i>R6</i> : | 37.06 | 37.14 | 0.07 |
| | <i>R7</i> : | 42.01 | 42.06 | 0.05 |

Non-spatial Predictions for Changes in Region R2 Population Density

| $\tilde{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 30 \\ 20 & \mathbf{40} \\ 30 & 10 \\ 50 & 0 \\ 30 & 10 \\ 20 & 20 \\ 10 & 30 \end{pmatrix}$ | Regions / Scenario | $\hat{y}^{(1)}$ | $\hat{y}^{(2)}$ | $\hat{y}^{(2)} - \hat{y}^{(1)}$ |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | $R1 :$ | 42.98 | 42.98 | 0.00 |
| | $R2 :$ | 36.00 | 47.03 | 11.02 |
| | $R3 :$ | 29.02 | 29.02 | 0.00 |
| | $R4 : \text{CBD}$ | 27.56 | 27.56 | 0.00 |
| | $R5 :$ | 29.02 | 29.02 | 0.00 |
| | $R6 :$ | 36.00 | 36.00 | 0.00 |
| | $R7 :$ | 42.98 | 42.98 | 0.00 |

Spatial Autoregressive (SAR) Model

$$y = \rho Wy + X\beta + \epsilon$$

$$y = (I_n - \rho W)^{-1}X\beta + (I_n - \rho W)^{-1}\epsilon$$

$$\epsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I_n)$$

$$-1 < \rho < 1$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{sar} = (X'X)^{-1}X'(I_n - \hat{\rho}W)y$$

$$(I_n - \rho W)^{-1} = I_n + \rho W + \rho^2 W^2 + \dots$$

$$y = (I_n - \rho W)^{-1} X\beta + (I_n - \rho W)^{-1} \epsilon$$

$$y = X\beta + \rho WX\beta + \rho^2 W^2 X\beta + \dots \epsilon + \rho W\epsilon + \rho^2 W^2 \epsilon + \dots$$

Steady-State Equilibrium Interpretation

$$y_t = \rho W y_{t-1} + X\beta + \epsilon_t$$

$$y_{t-1} = \rho W y_{t-2} + X\beta + \epsilon_{t-1}$$

$$y_t = (I_n + \rho W + \dots + \rho^q W^q)X\beta + \rho^q W^q y_{t-q} + u$$

$$u = \epsilon_t + \rho W \epsilon_{t-1} + \dots + \rho^{q-1} W^{q-1} \epsilon_{t-(q-1)}$$

$$\lim_{q \rightarrow \infty} E(y_t) = (I - \rho W)^{-1} X\beta$$

Spatial Error Model (SEM)

$$y = X\beta + u$$

$$u = \rho Wu + \epsilon$$

$$u(I_n - \rho W) = \epsilon$$

$$y_{sem} = X\beta + (I_n - \rho W)^{-1}\epsilon$$

$$\frac{\partial y_i}{\partial x_{ir}} = \beta_r \text{ and } \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial x_{jr}} = 0$$

$$y_{sar} = (I_n - \rho W)^{-1}X\beta + (I_n - \rho W)^{-1}\epsilon$$

Bayesian Derivation of Spatial Durbin Model (SDM)

$$y_{sdm} = \pi_{sar}y_{sar} + \pi_{sem}y_{sem}$$

$$y_{sdm} = R^{-1}X(\pi_{sar}\beta) + X(\pi_{sem}\beta) + (\pi_{sar} + \pi_{sem})R^{-1}\epsilon$$

$$Ry_{sdm} = X(\pi_{sar}\beta) + RX(\pi_{sem}\beta) + \epsilon$$

$$Ry_{sdm} = X\beta + WX(-\rho\pi_{sem}\beta) + \epsilon$$

$$Ry_{sdm} = X\beta_1 + WX\beta_2 + \epsilon$$

$$y_{sdm} = (I_n - \rho W)^{-1}X\beta_1 + (I_n - \rho W)^{-1}WX\beta_2 + (I_n - \rho W)^{-1}\epsilon$$

Spatial Durbin Error Model (SDEM)

$$y_{sdem} = X\beta + WX\gamma + \iota_n\alpha + u$$

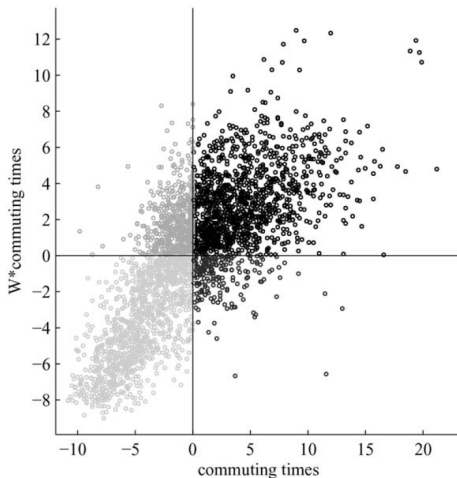
$$u = (I_n - \rho W)^{-1}\epsilon$$

$$y_{sdem} = X\beta + WX\gamma + \iota_n\alpha + (I_n - \rho W)^{-1}\epsilon$$

$$y_{sdm} = (I_n - \rho W)^{-1}X\beta_1 + (I_n - \rho W)^{-1}WX\beta_2 + (I_n - \rho W)^{-1}\epsilon$$

Logged Commuting to Work (in minutes) for 3,110 US Counties in 2000

W: ten nearest neighboring counties



Bayesian Model Comparison

| # nearest neighbors | Model Probabilities | log-marginal likelihood | difference in log-marginals |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6 | 0.0000 | 1200.9201 | 36.8444 |
| 7 | 0.0000 | 1214.5424 | 23.2220 |
| 8 | 0.0000 | 1227.1382 | 10.6262 |
| 9 | 0.1142 | 1235.9867 | 1.7778 |
| 10 | 0.6864 | 1237.7645 | 0.0000 |
| 11 | 0.0890 | 1235.7055 | 2.0590 |
| 12 | 0.1063 | 1235.8700 | 1.8945 |
| 13 | 0.0041 | 1232.5908 | 5.1737 |
| 14 | 0.0000 | 1227.4054 | 10.3591 |

OLS vs Spatial Durbin Model

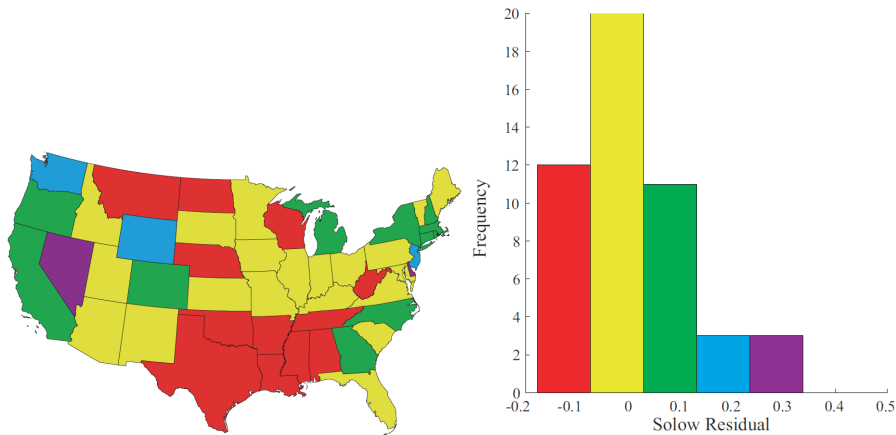
| | SDM model | | Least-squares | |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | coefficient | <i>t</i> -statistic | coefficient | <i>t</i> -statistic |
| Intercept | 0.9990 | 10.89 | 3.912 | 63.90 |
| Population Density | -0.0005 | -0.09 | 0.1080 | 24.11 |
| In-migration | 0.1246 | 11.87 | 0.2334 | 19.31 |
| Out-migration | -0.1649 | -15.15 | -0.2959 | -24.20 |
| W · Population Density | 0.0337 | 4.16 | na | na |
| W · In-migration | -0.0096 | -0.50 | na | na |
| W · Out-migration | 0.0572 | 2.92 | na | na |
| ρ | 0.6837 | 36.27 | na | na |
| σ^2 | 0.0230 | | 0.0431 | |
| R-squared | 0.4903 | | 0.3530 | |

Effects of Changes in the Regressors on Commuting

| | Mean | <i>t</i> -statistic | <i>t</i> -probability |
|--------------------|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Direct effects | | | |
| Population density | 0.0031 | 0.4923 | 0.6225 |
| In-migration | 0.1331 | 12.6698 | 0.0000 |
| Out-migration | -0.1711 | -15.7163 | 0.0000 |
| Indirect effects | | | |
| Population density | 0.1021 | 6.0220 | 0.0000 |
| In-migration | 0.2319 | 4.1527 | 0.0000 |
| Out-migration | -0.1708 | -2.9921 | 0.0028 |
| Total effects | | | |
| In-migration | 0.1052 | 6.5284 | 0.0000 |
| Out-migration | 0.3650 | 6.3123 | 0.0000 |
| Total effects | -0.3420 | -5.7814 | 0.0000 |

Solow Residuals, 2001 US States

$$\ln(Q) = \beta \ln(K) + [1 - \beta] \ln(L) + \epsilon$$



Garofalo and Yamarik (2002)

$$y = \alpha_0 l_n + \rho W y + \alpha_1 a + \alpha_2 W a + \epsilon$$

y : Total Factor Productivity [$\ln(\text{SolowResidual})$]

a : Regional stock of knowledge [$\ln(\text{Patents})$]

198 European Union regions from the 15 pre-2004 EU member states

SEM and SDM model estimates

$$y = \alpha_0 \iota_n + \rho Wy + \alpha_1 a + \alpha_2 Wa + \epsilon$$

| Parameters | SEM model estimates | | SDM model estimates | |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Coefficient | <i>t</i> -statistic | Coefficient | <i>t</i> -statistic |
| α_0 | 2.5068 | 17.28 | 0.5684 | 3.10 |
| α_1 | 0.1238 | 6.02 | 0.1112 | 5.33 |
| α_2 | | | -0.0160 | -0.48 |
| ρ | 0.6450 | 8.97 | 0.6469 | 9.11 |

| | Mean effects | Std deviation | <i>t</i> -statistic |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
| direct effect | 0.1201 | 0.0243 | 4.95 |
| indirect effect | 0.1718 | 0.0806 | 2.13 |
| total effect | 0.2919 | 0.1117 | 2.61 |