Plan:

1. Work through a conceptual example of a geospatial analysis

Spatial Statistics: Example

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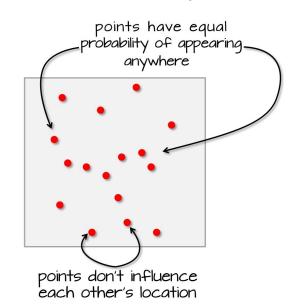
Hypothesis Testing: CSR/IPR

(Distance-based Methods - how the points are distributed relative to one another)

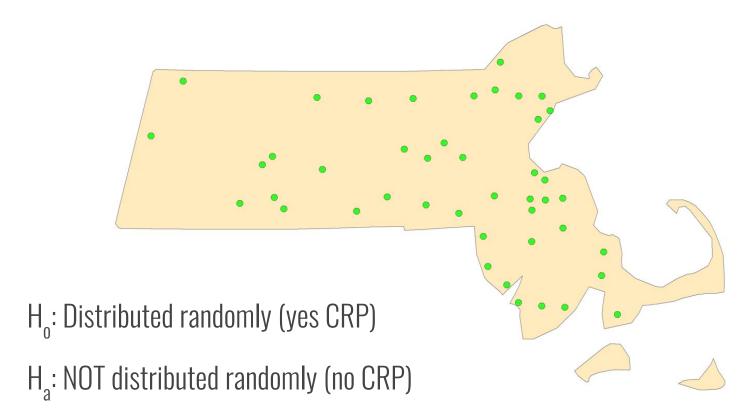
Compare observed point patterns to ones generated by an **independent** random process (IRP), aka complete spatial randomness (CSR).

CSR/IRP satisfy two conditions:

- 1. Any event has equal probability of being in any location, a 1st order effect.
- 2. The location of one event is independent of the location of another event, a 2nd order effect



Is this distribution of Walmarts in MA the result of a CRP?

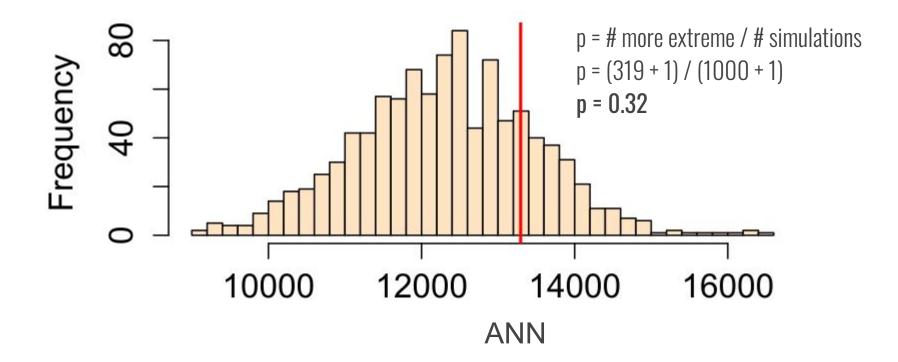


Hypothesis Testing: A Monte Carlo Test

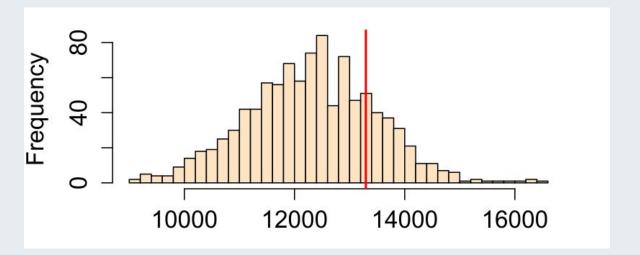
- 1. First, we postulate a process–**our null hypothesis**, **H**_o. For example, we hypothesize that the distribution of Walmart stores is consistent with a completely random process (CRP).
- 2. Next, we **simulate** many realizations of our postulated process and compute a statistic (e.g. ANN) for each realization.
- 3. Finally, we compare our observed data to the patterns generated by our simulated processes and assess (via a measure of probability) if our pattern is a likely realization of the hypothesized process.



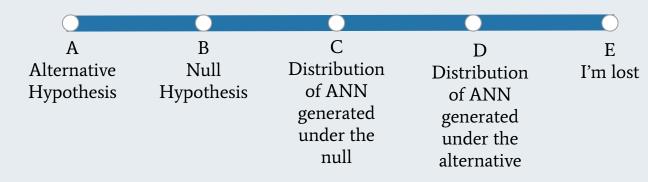
This is an example of bootstrapping!



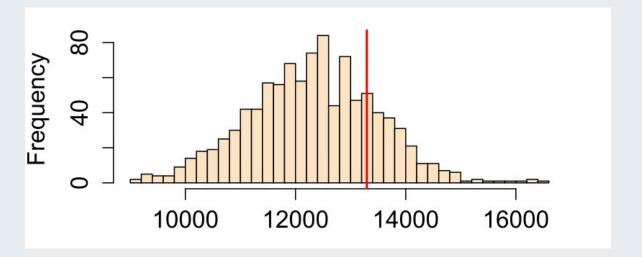




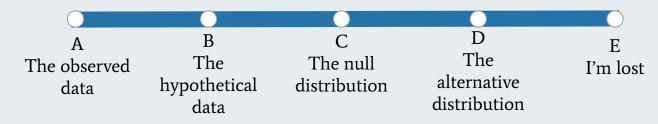
What does the **histogram** represent in this image?

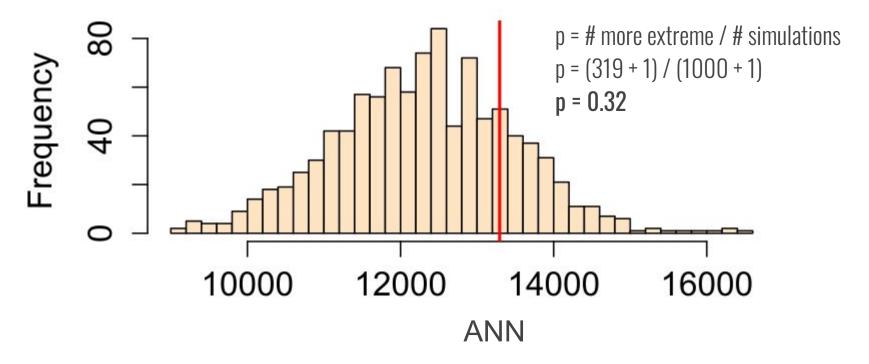




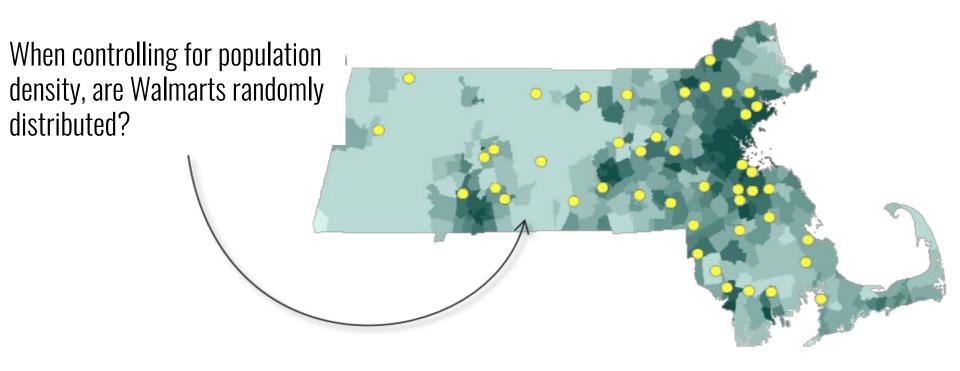


What does the **red line** represent?



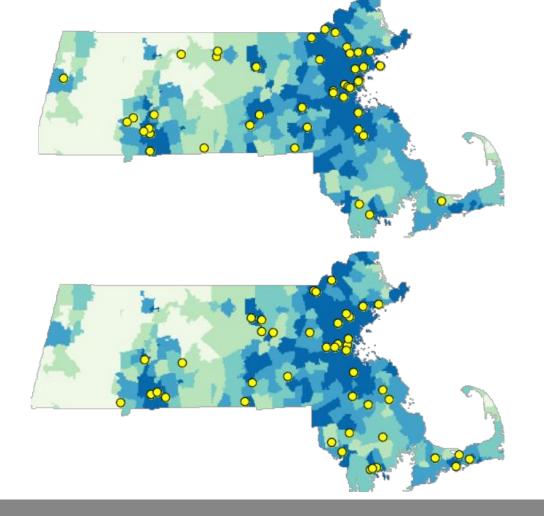


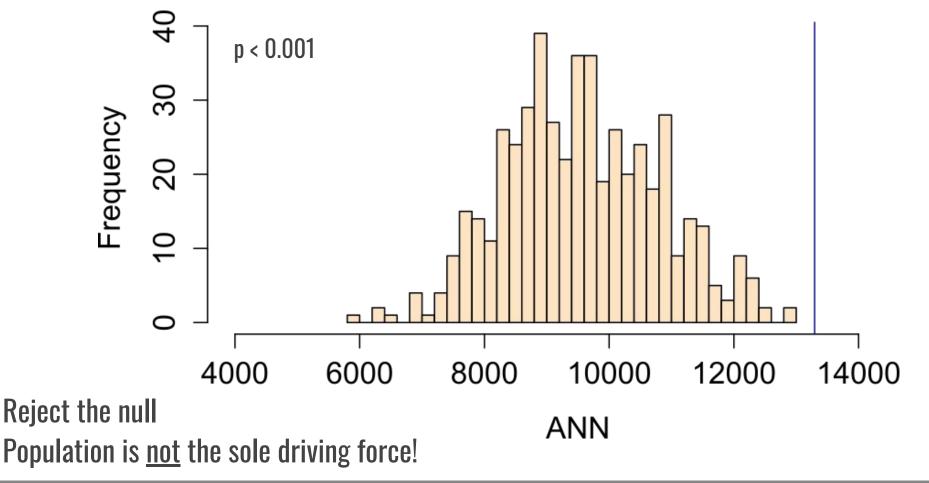
Fail to reject the null Suggests that our results come from a CRP



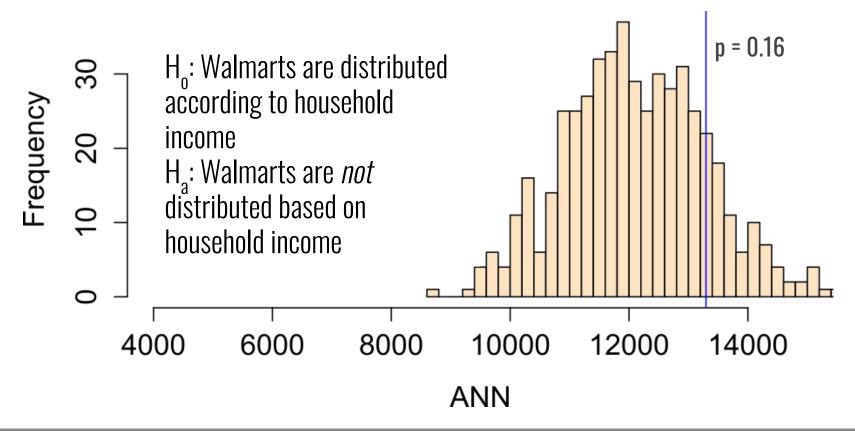
H_o: Walmarts are distributed according to population density alone H_a: Walmarts are *not* distributed based on population density alone

two randomly generated point patterns using population density as the underlying process





Maybe median household income is the driving force...?



...Is it a CRP or median household income?

hints at plausible scenarios, but doesn't tell us which one it is definitively.

Basic Geospatial Analysis: Summary

- 1. Considerations when visualizing spatial data important to conclusions drawn
 - a. values to plot?
 - b. map type?
 - c. color scale?
- 2. Traditional statistics fail with geospatial data:
 - a. Spatial autocorrelation
 - b. MAUP
 - c. Edge effects
 - d. Ecological fallacy
 - e. Nonuniformity of space
- 3. Analysis still possible
 - a. Global Point Density, Quadrat Density, Kernel Density
 - b. Poisson Point Process
 - c. K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN)
 - d. Comparison to a CRP (using simulation)