

Spatial Data Analysis

Spatial Weights

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Outline

- Weights General Concepts
- Contiguity Weights
- Distance Based Weights
- General Weights
- Guidance

Weights General Concepts

Why Spatial Weights?

- Identification Problem
 - total number of interactions is $N(N-1)/2$
 - all possible unique pairs i-j
 - only N observations in a cross-section
- Incidental Parameter Problem
 - number of parameters increases in size sample, $O(N^2)$
 - more data not the solution

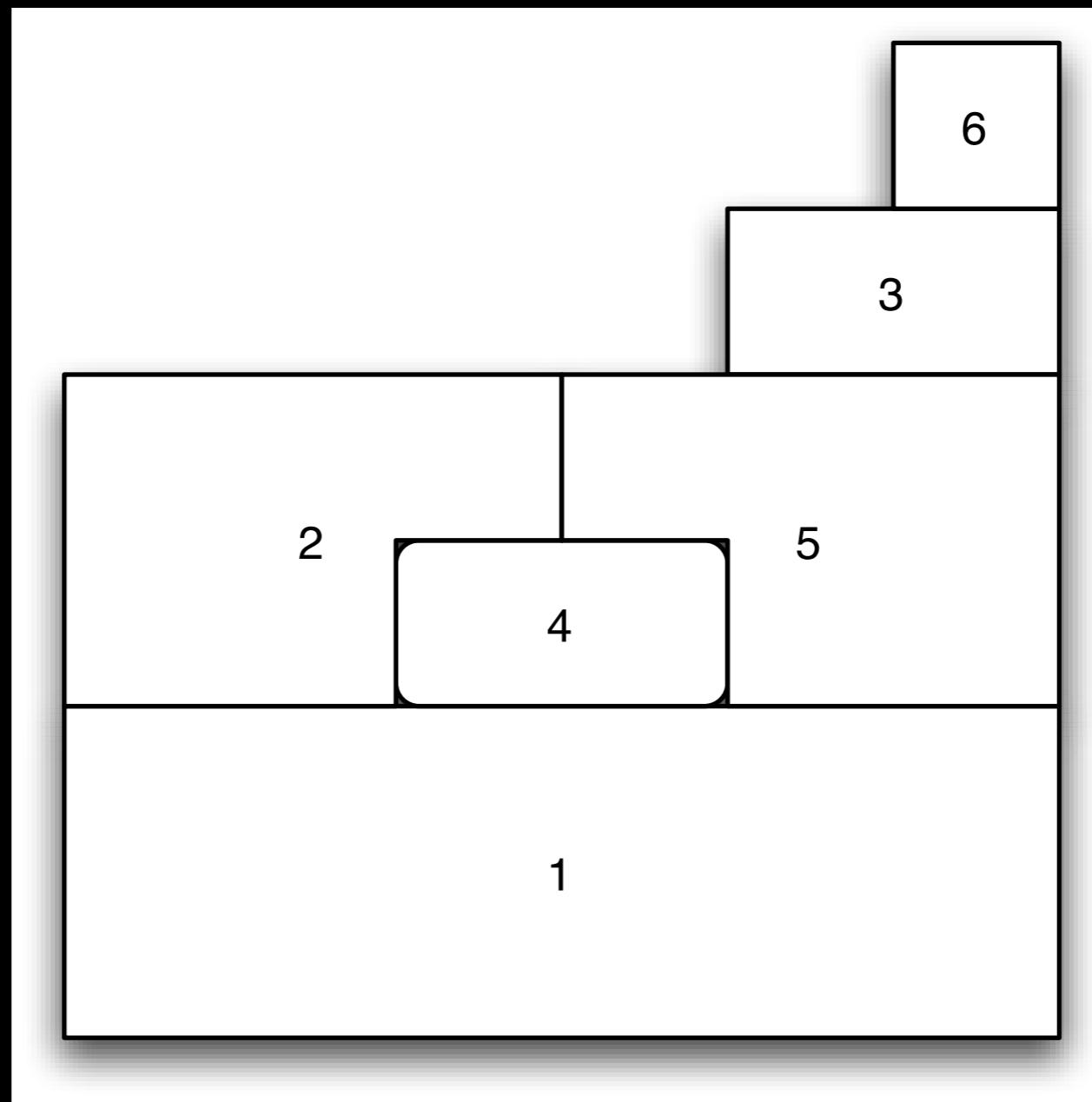
Problem

- Spatial Correlation
 - $C[y_i, y_j] \neq 0 \forall i \neq j$
 - $N(N-1)/2$ covariances
 - Only N observations

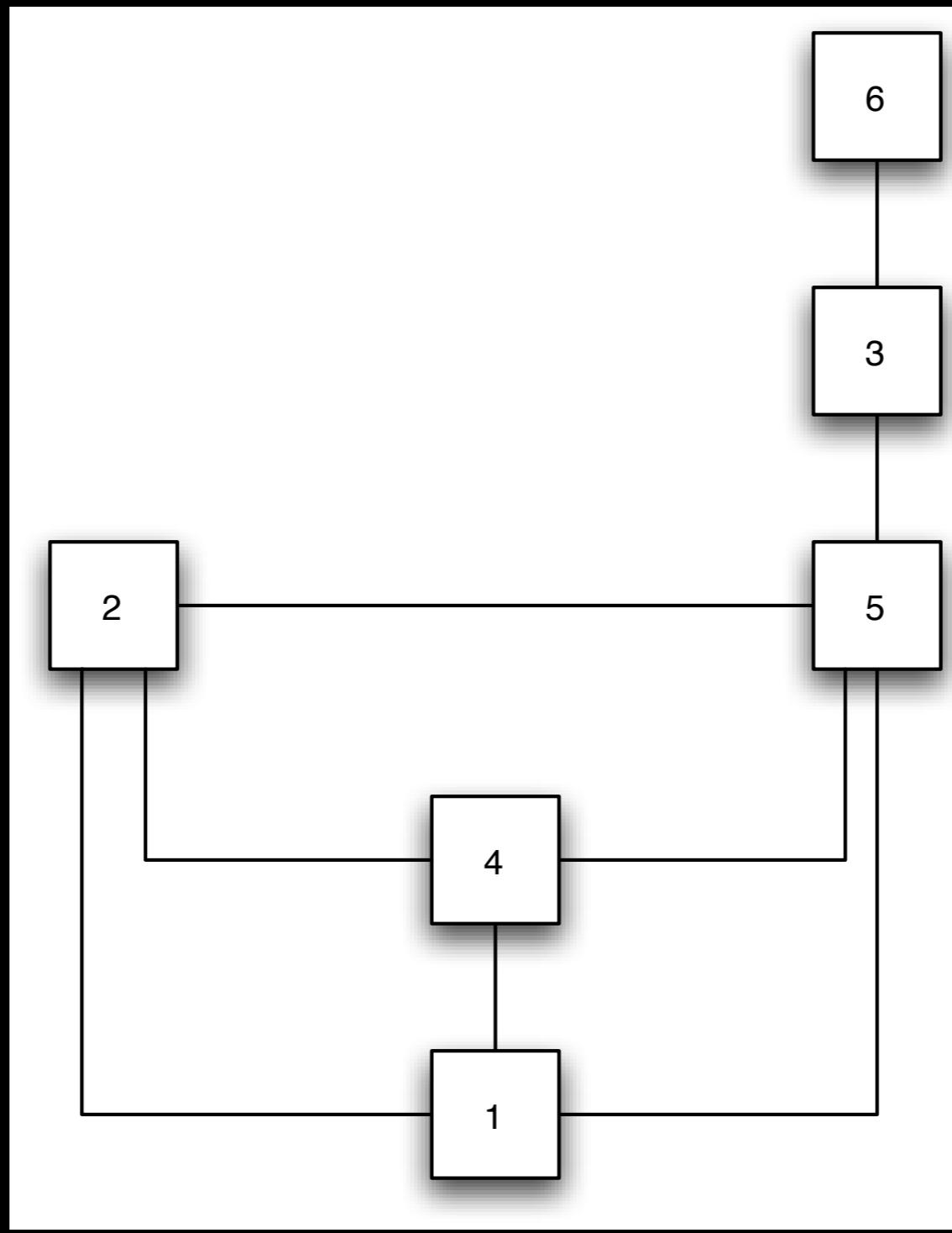
Solution

- Impose Structure of the Problem
 - set some interactions to zero
 - only “neighbors” interact directly
 - constrain the number of neighbors
- Assume a Single Parameter
 - spatial autocorrelation coefficient

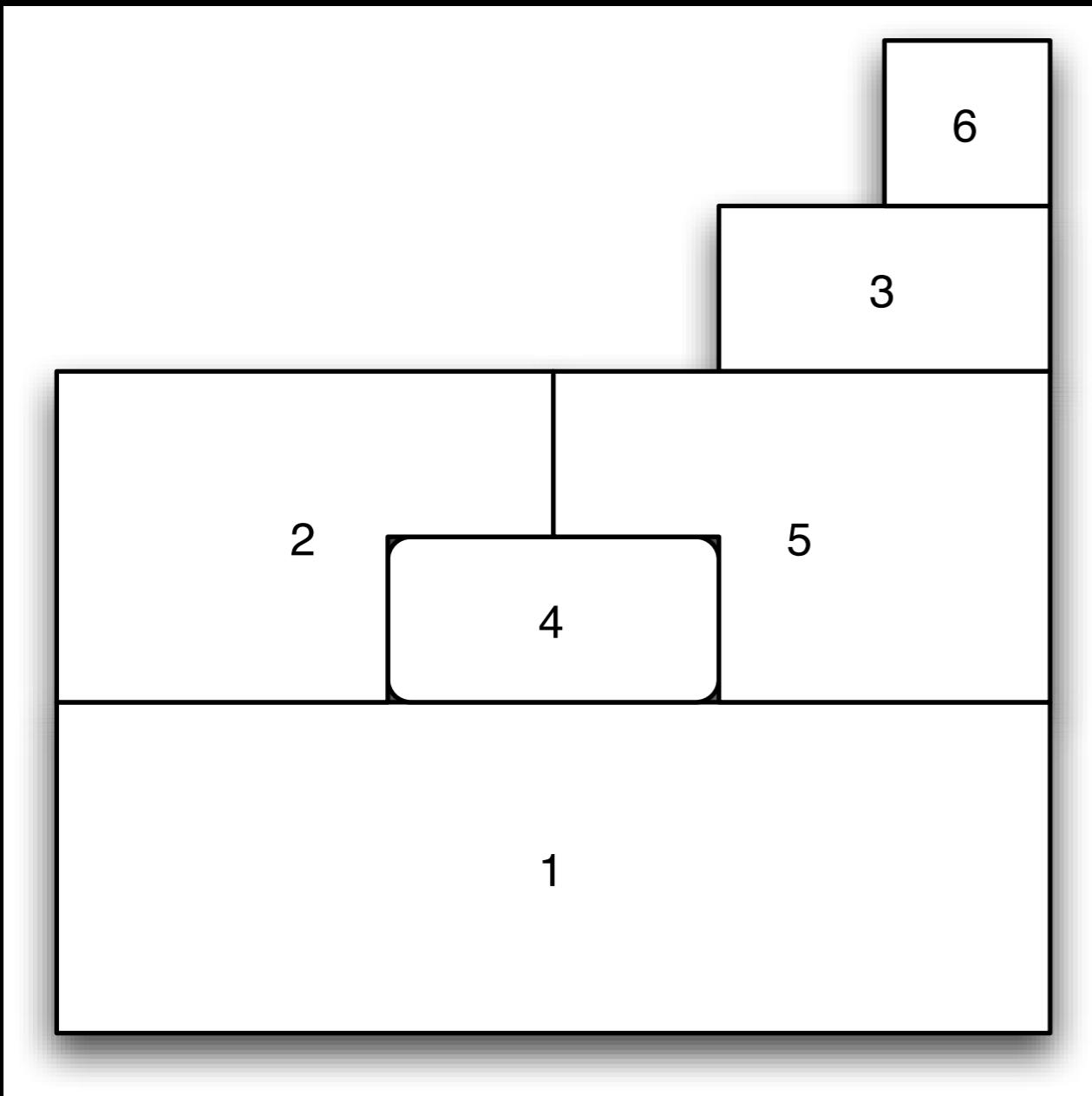
Irregular Lattice (Polygons)



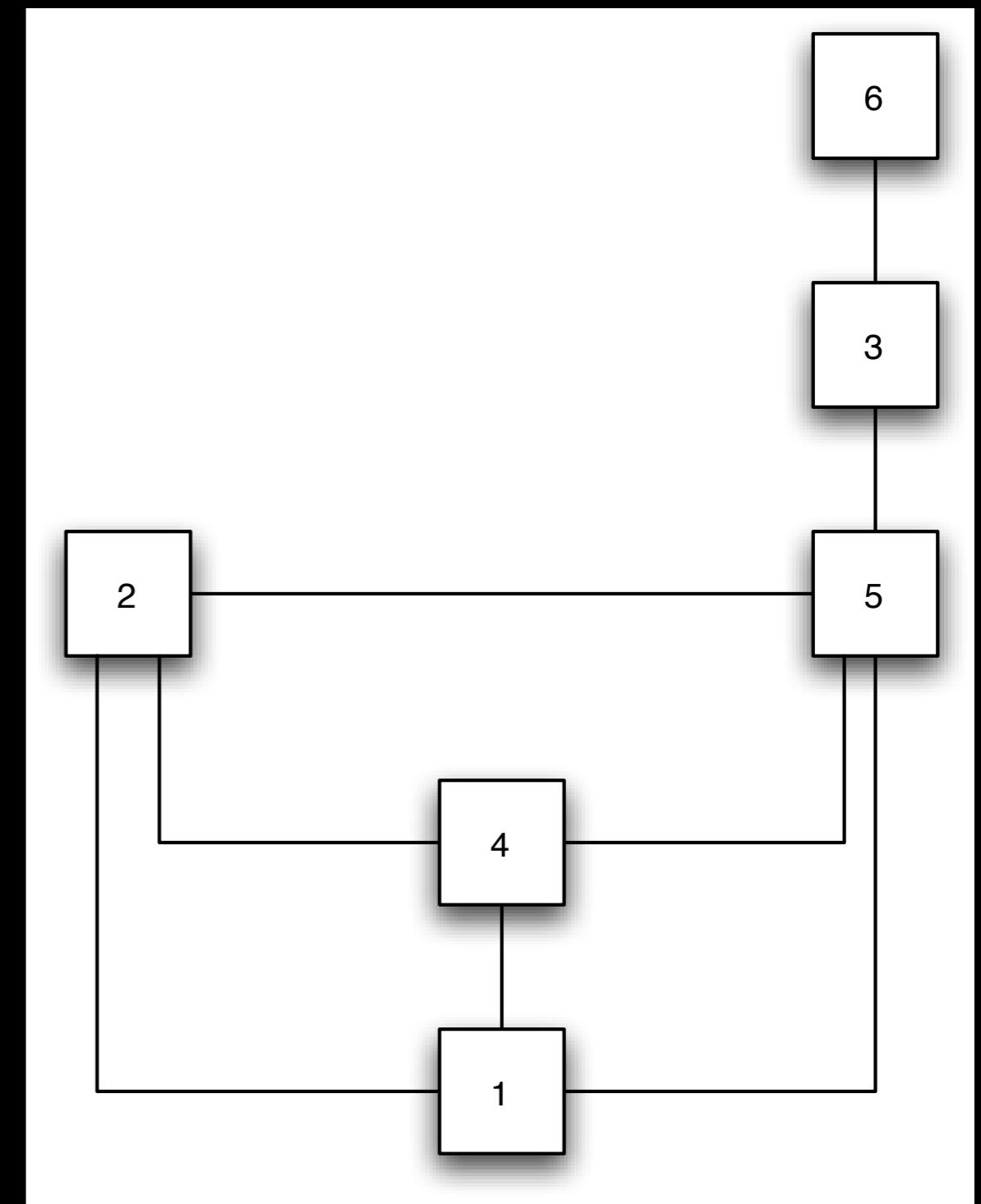
Neighbor Structure as a Graph



Map



Graph



Spatial Weights Matrix

- Definition
 - N by N positive matrix \mathbf{W} , elements w_{ij}
 - w_{ij} nonzero for neighbors, 0 otherwise
 - $w_{ii} = 0$, no self-neighbors

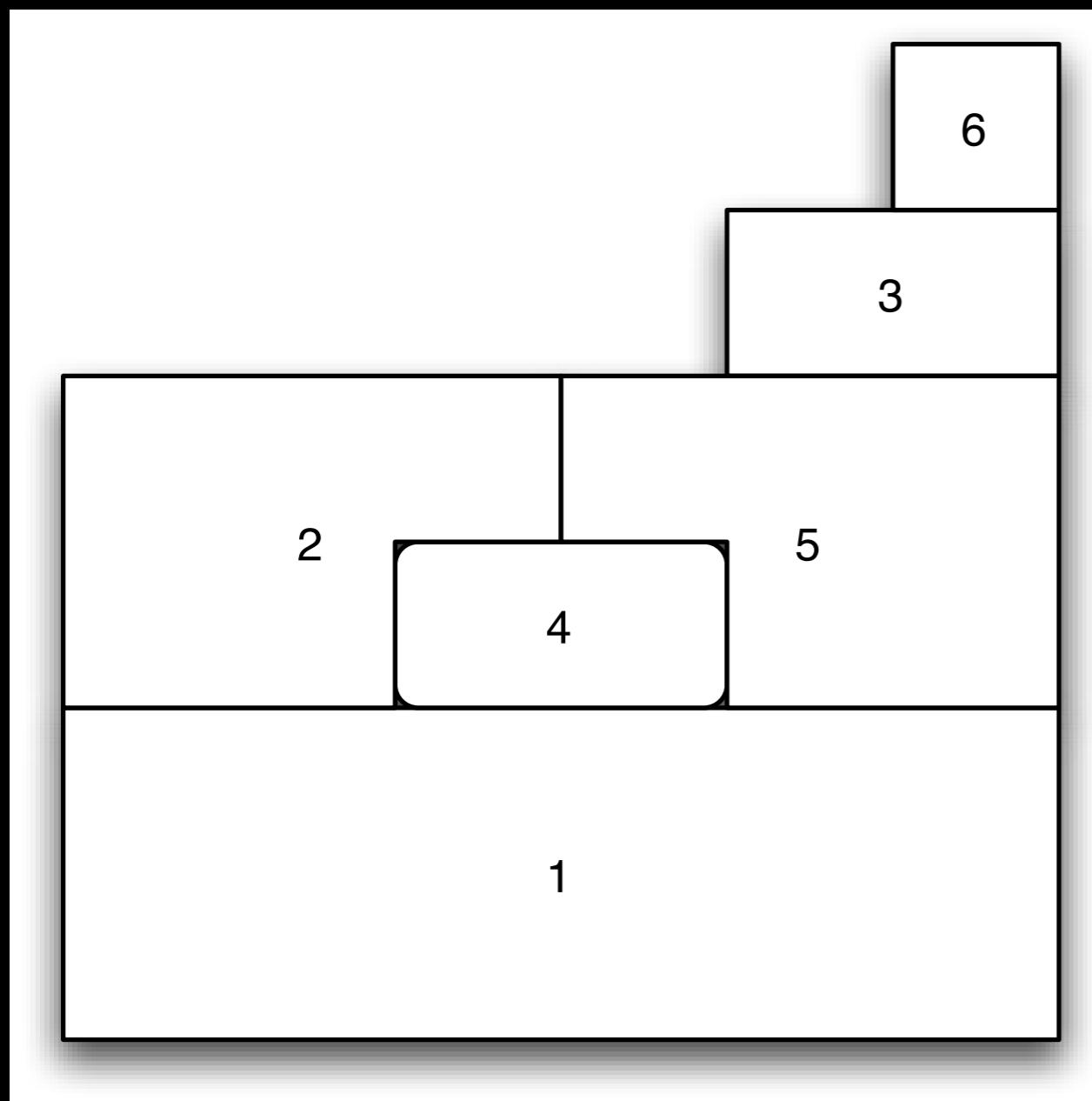
$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{11} & w_{12} & \dots & w_{1n} \\ w_{21} & w_{22} & \dots & w_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{n1} & w_{n2} & \dots & w_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Binary Contiguity

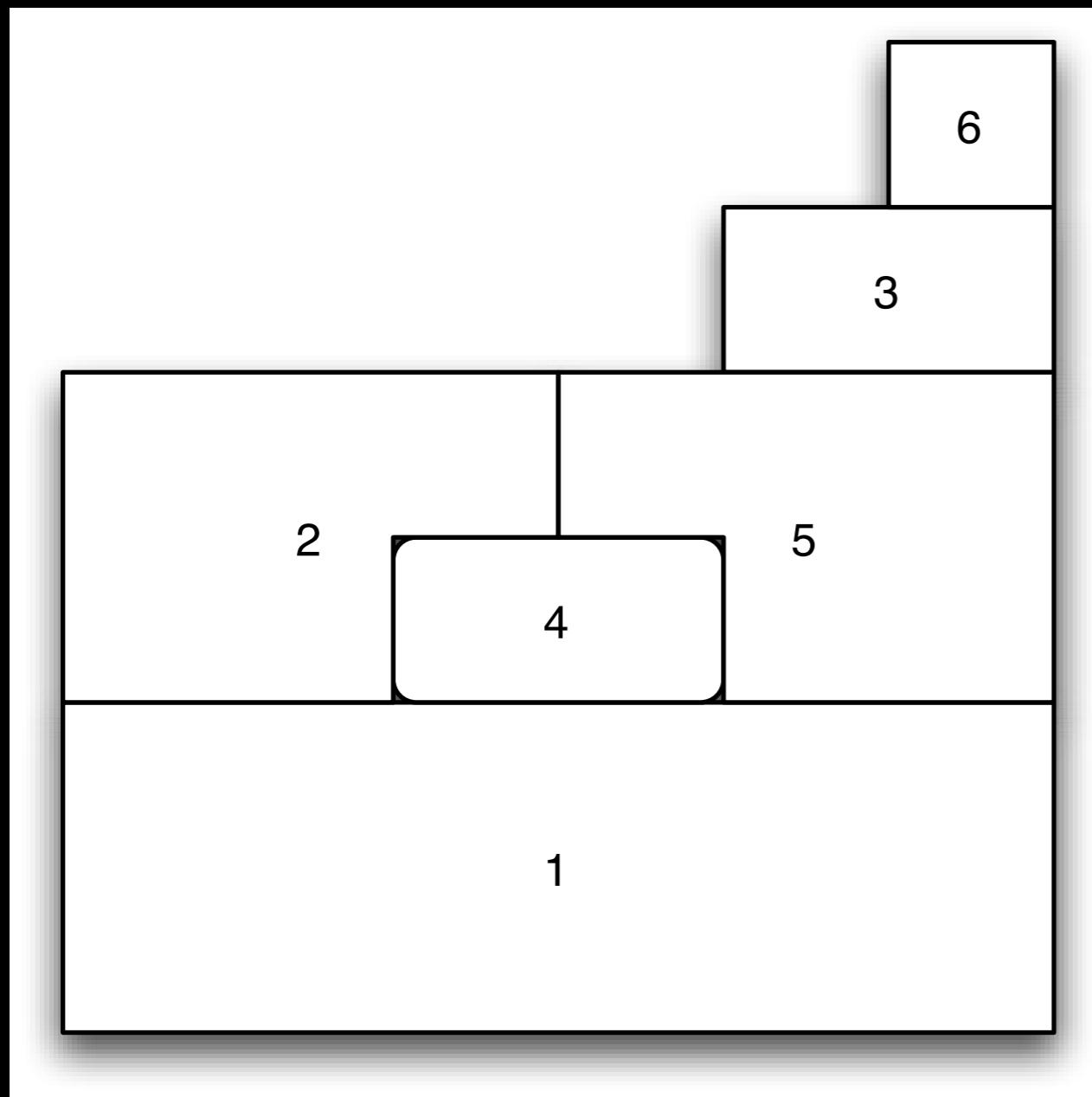
- Weights are 0 or 1
 - for i,j neighbors, $w_{ij} = 1$
- Example, using common boundary

$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example

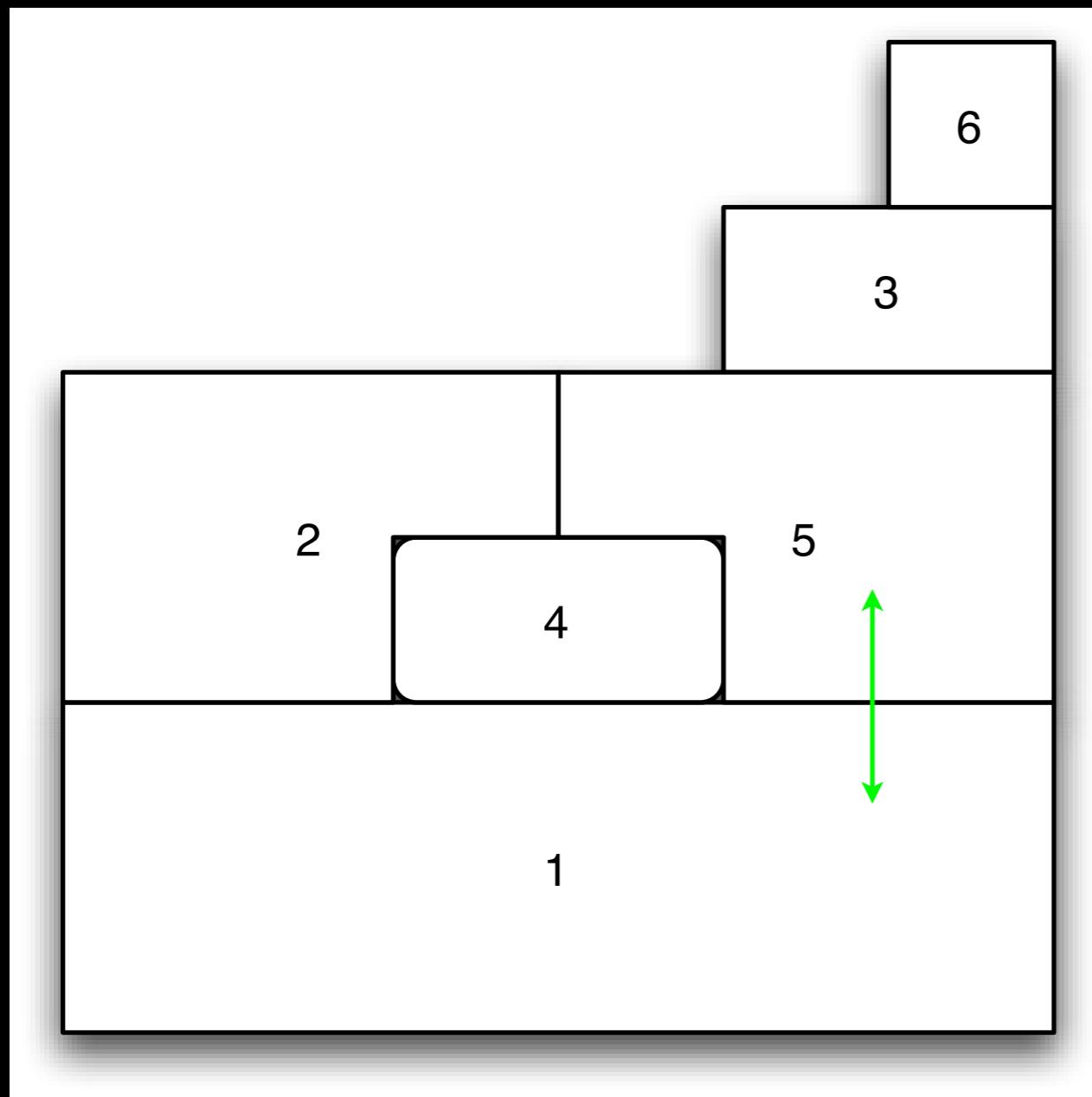


Example



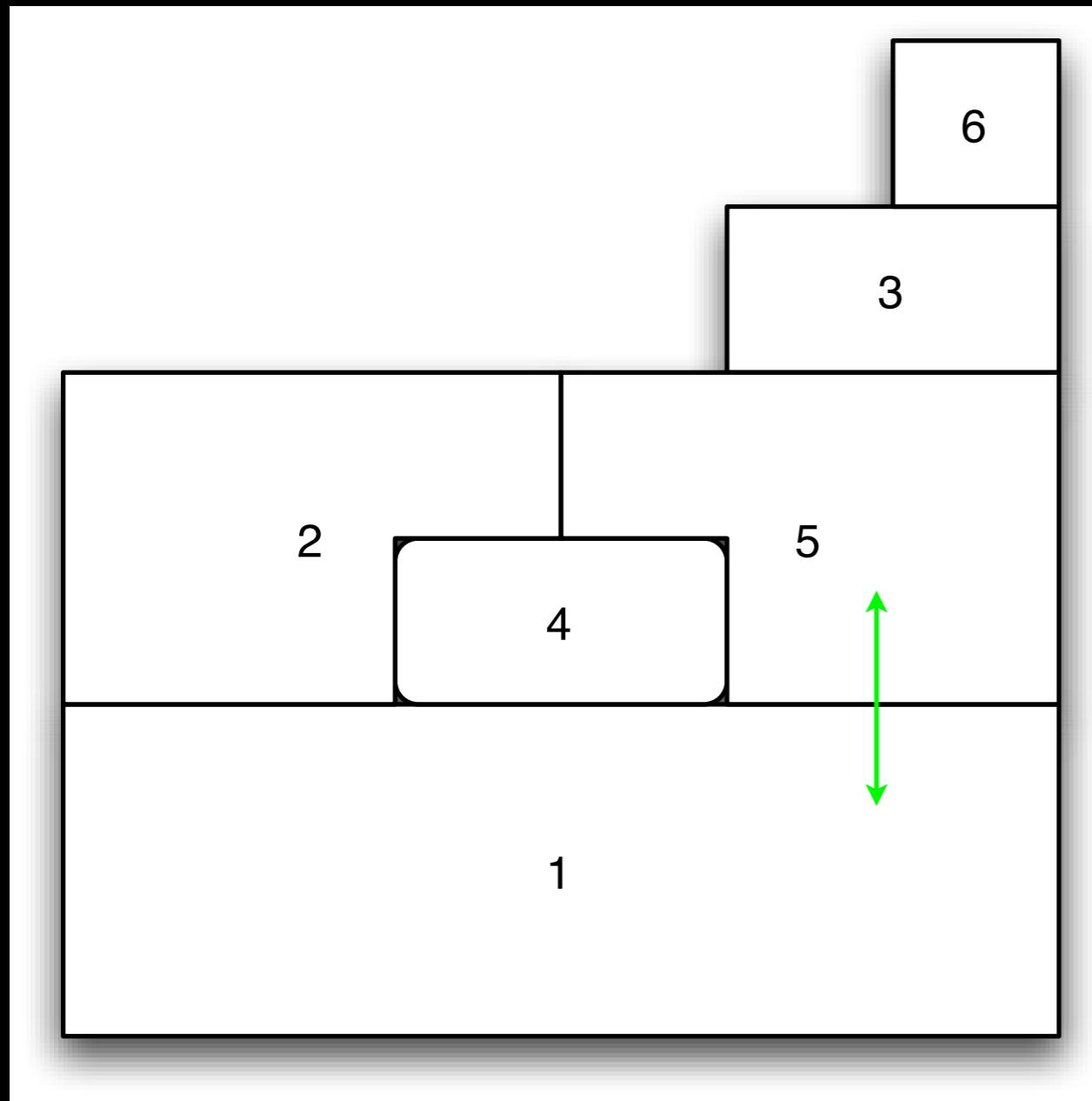
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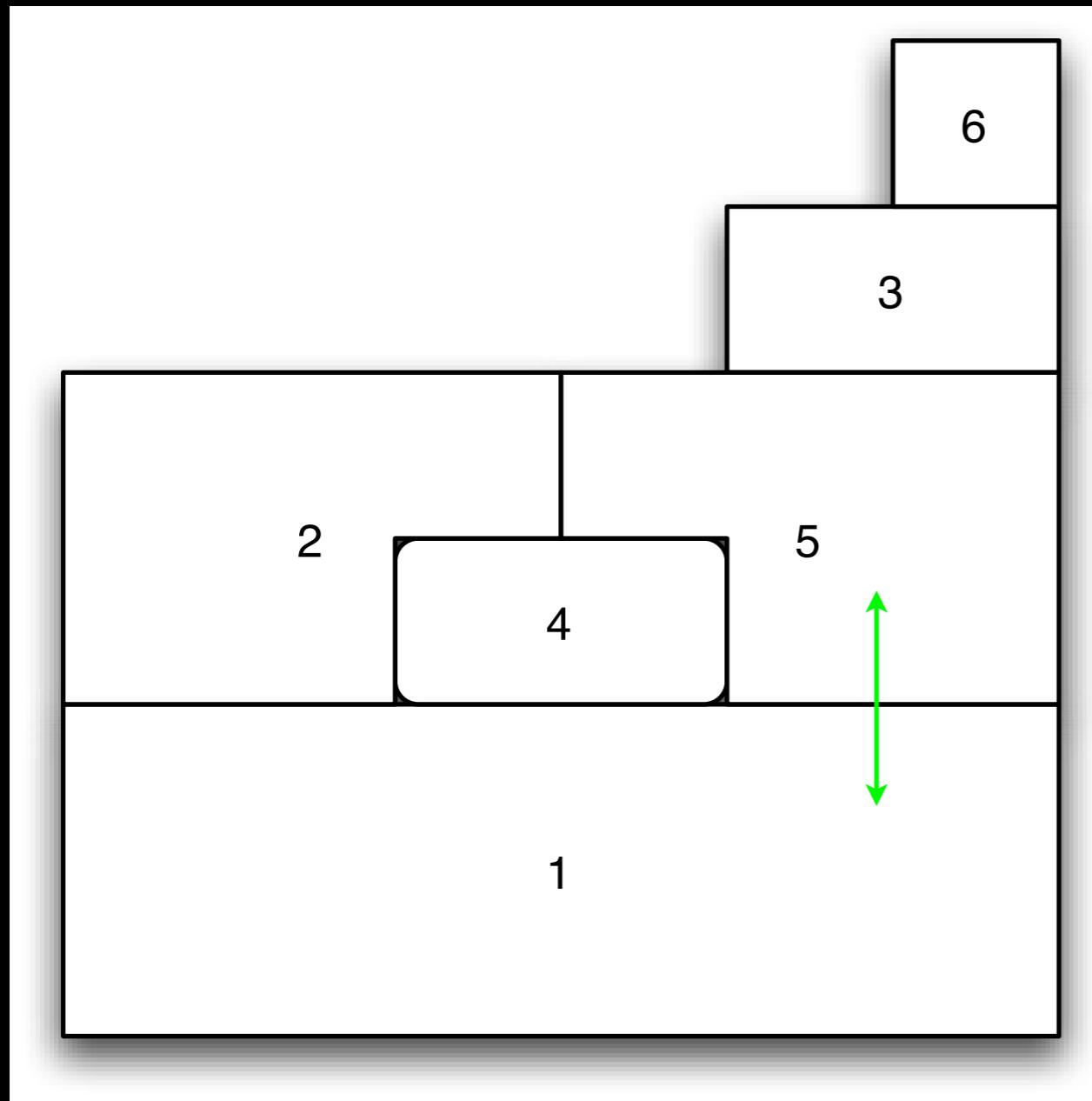
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How to Define W

- Geographic Weights
 - contiguity
 - distance
 - general
 - graph-based weights
- Socio-Economic Weights

Contiguity

Contiguity Weights

- Contiguity
 - sharing a common boundary of non-zero length
- What is a Non-zero Boundary?
- Three Views of Contiguity
 - rook
 - bishop
 - queen

Example Layout: Regular Lattice N=9

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

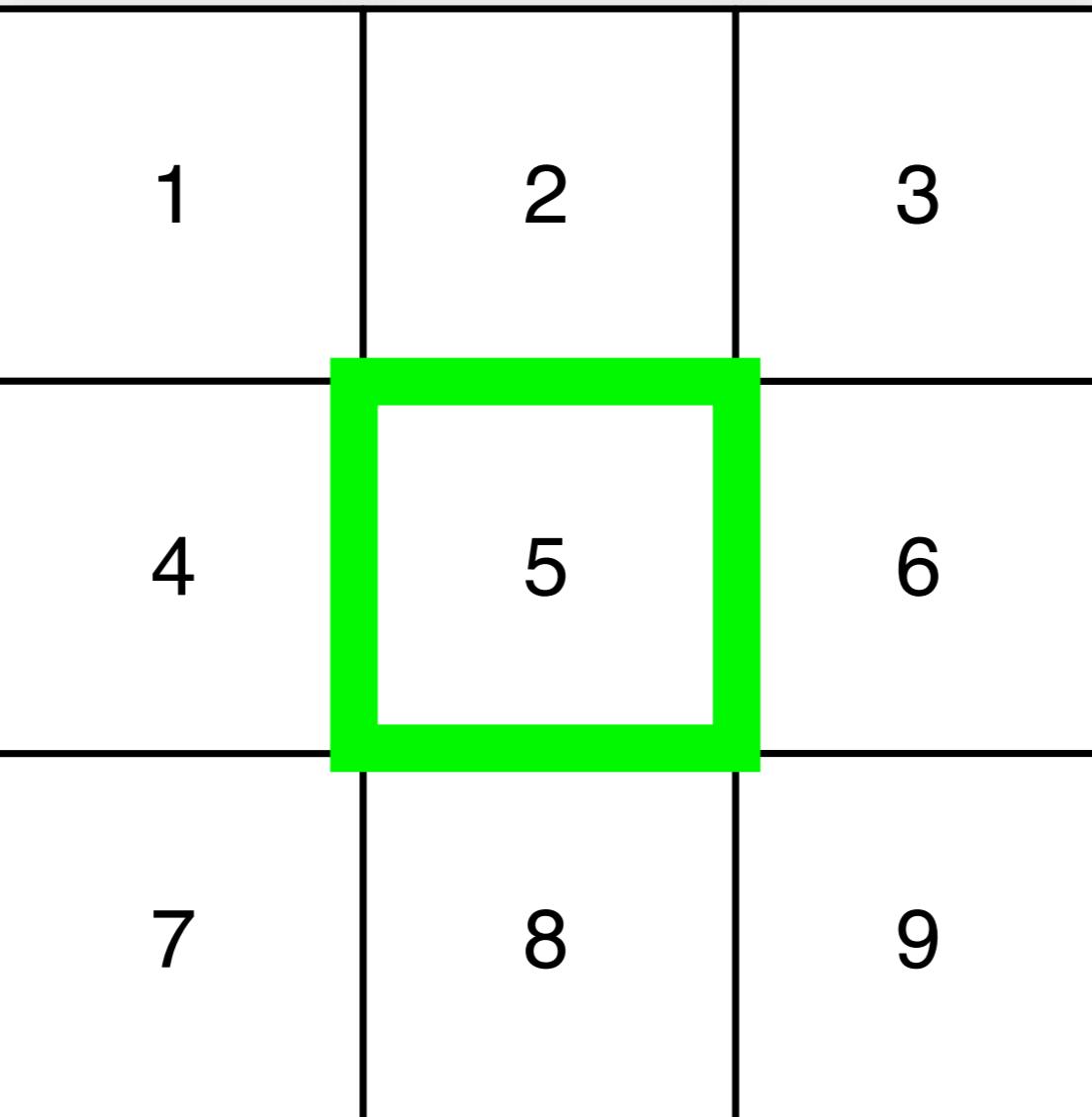
Example Layout: Regular Lattice N=9

Focus on
Central
Location

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

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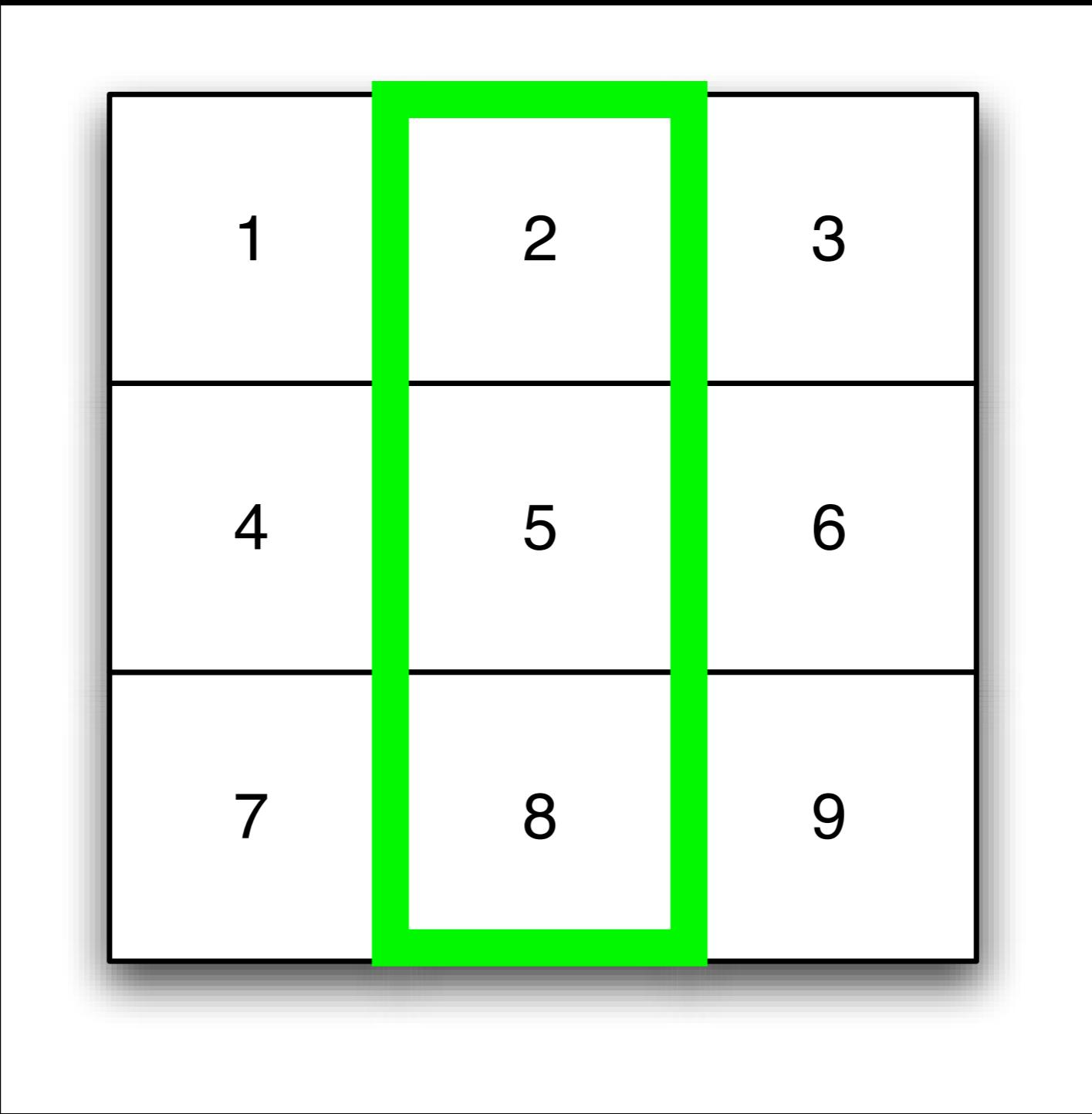
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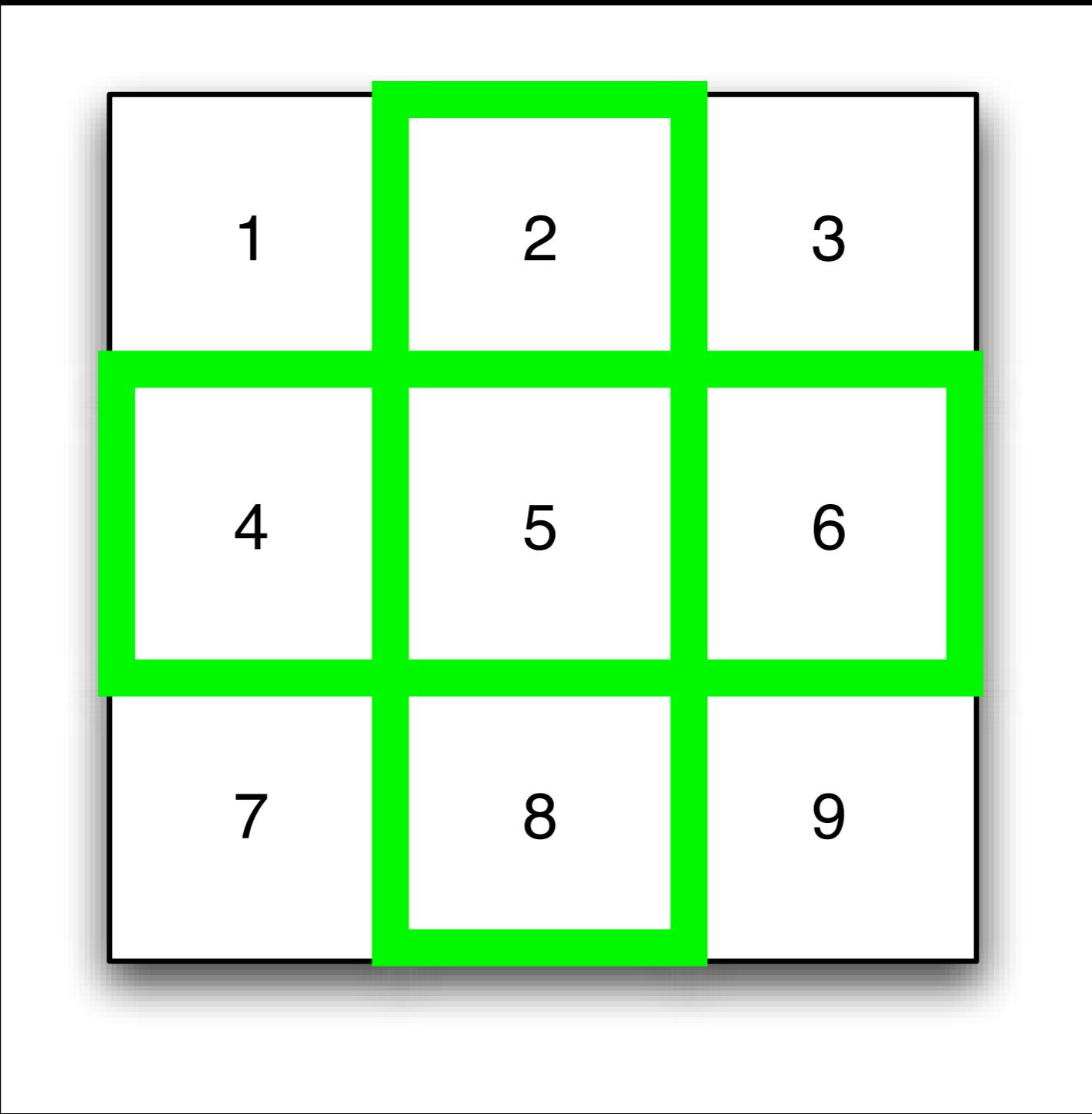
Rook Contiguity

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Rook Contiguity



Rook Contiguity

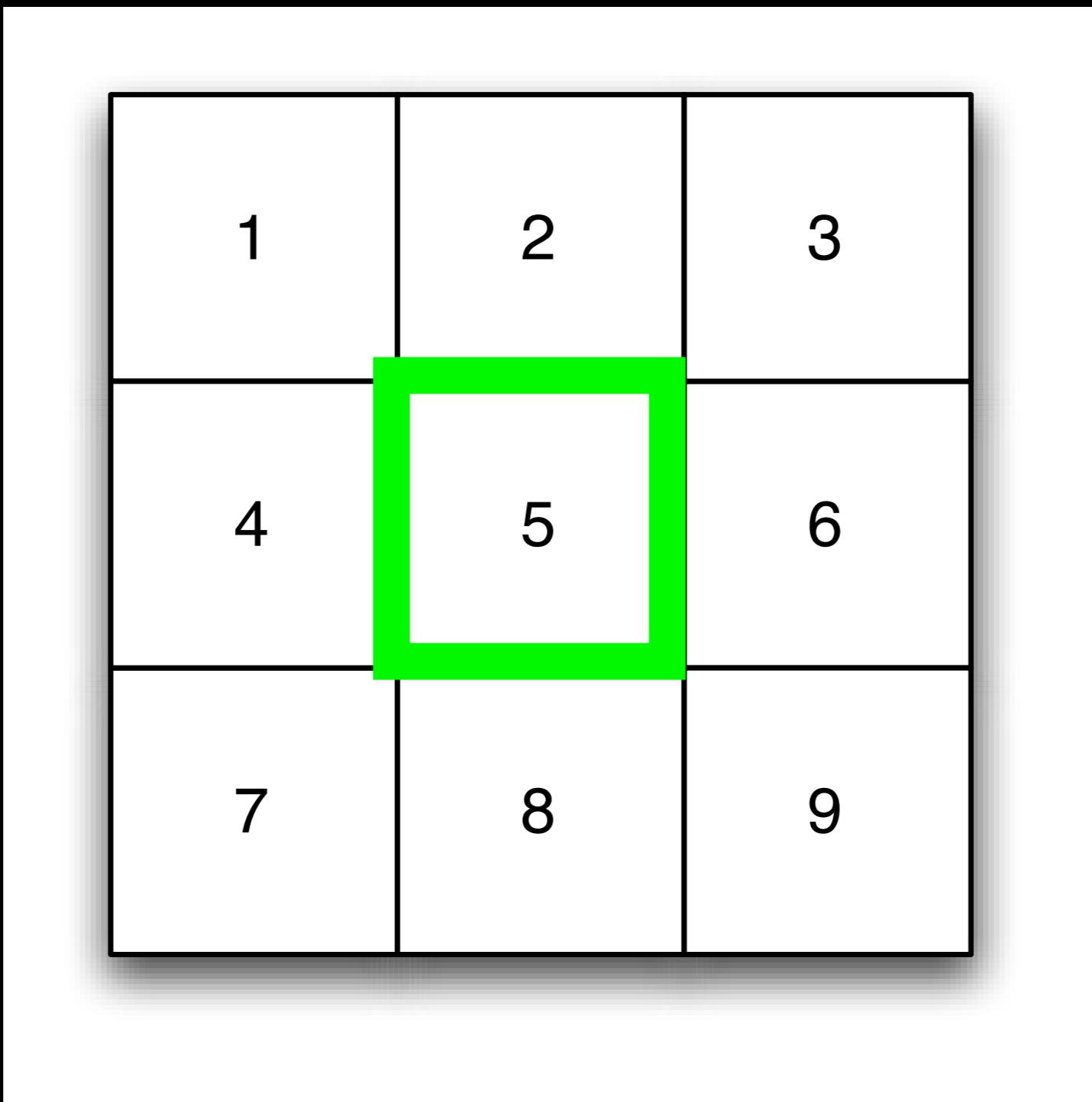


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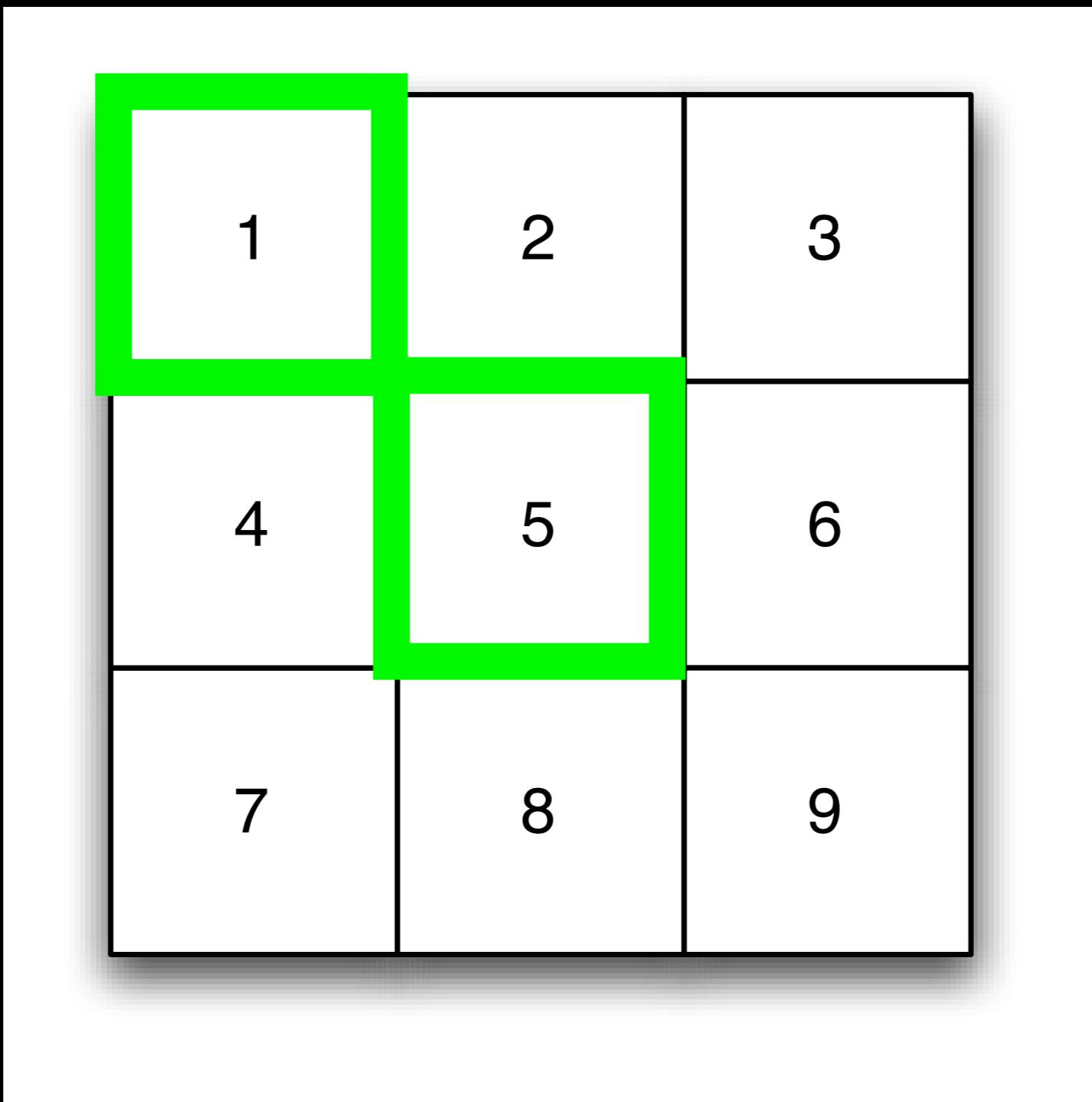
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Neighbors for 5: 2, 4, 6, 8

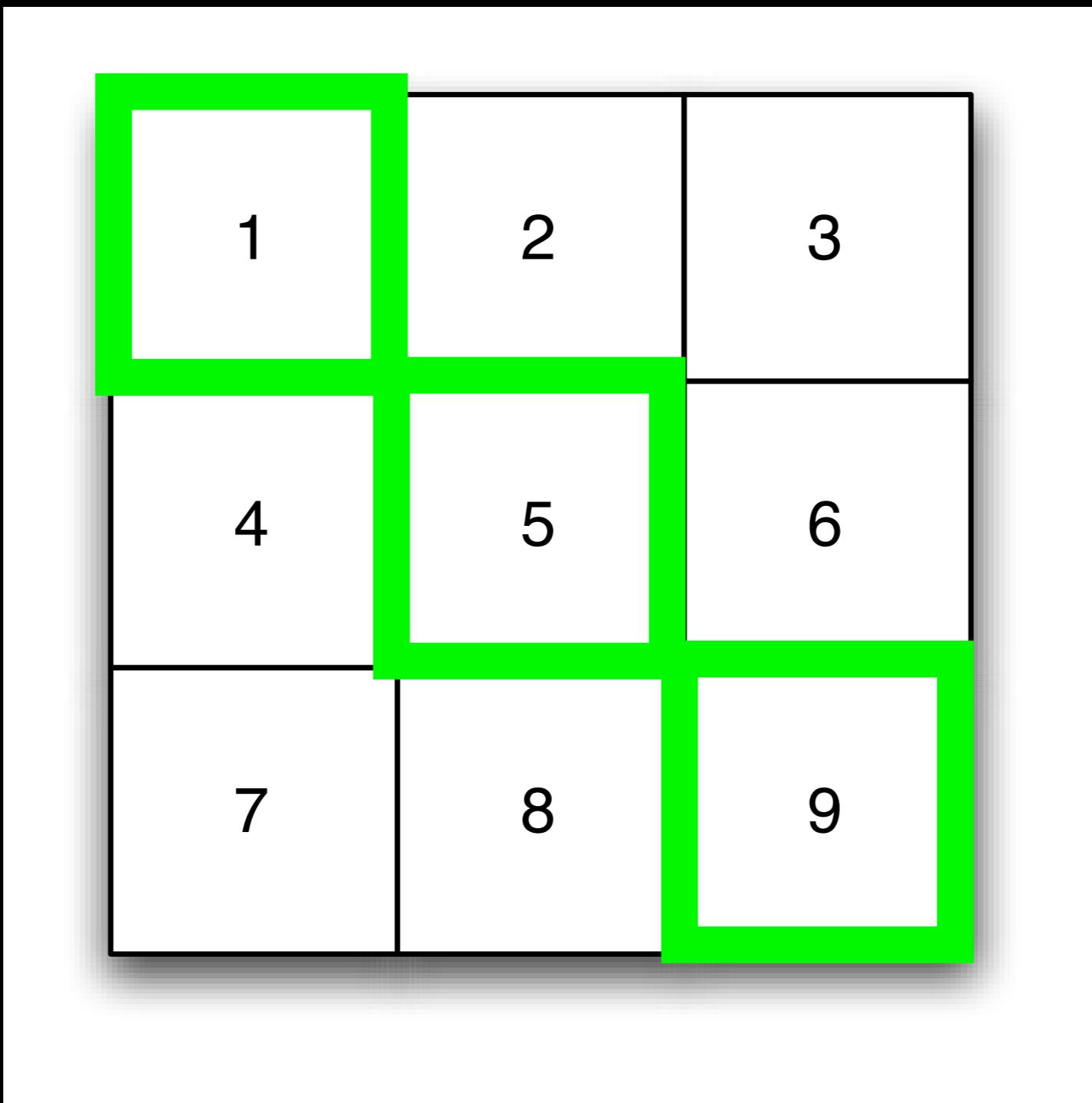
Bishop Contiguity



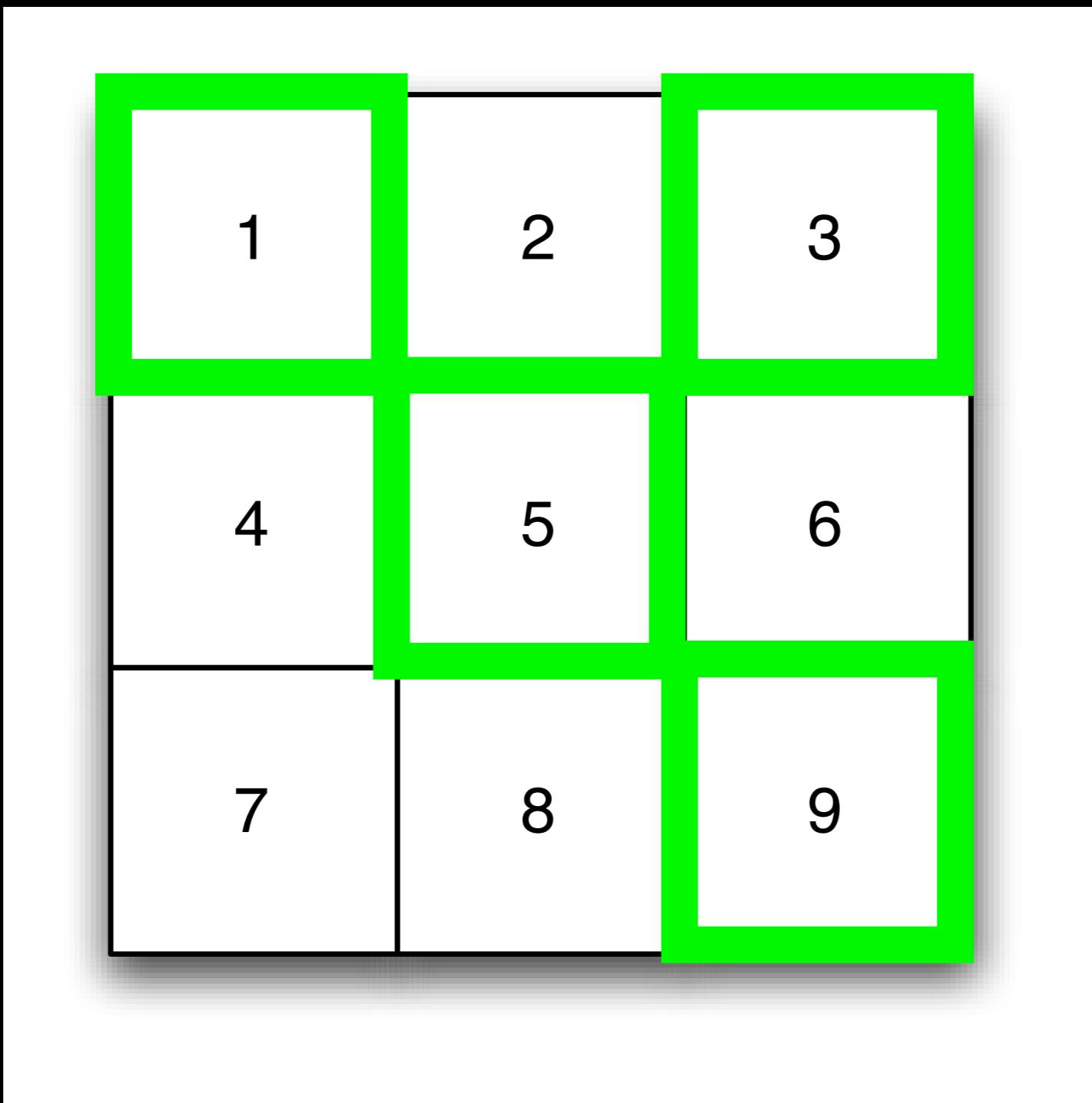
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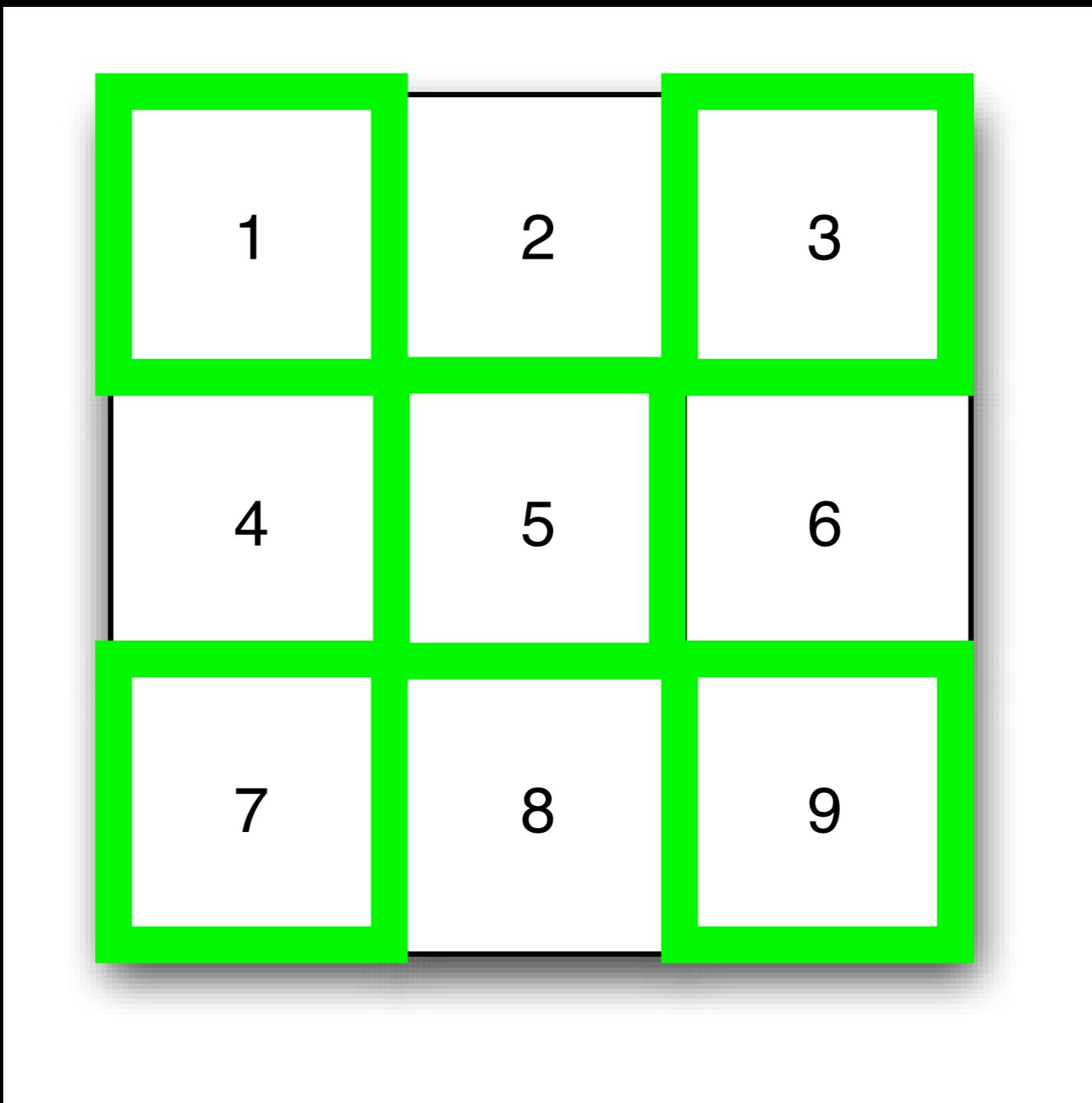
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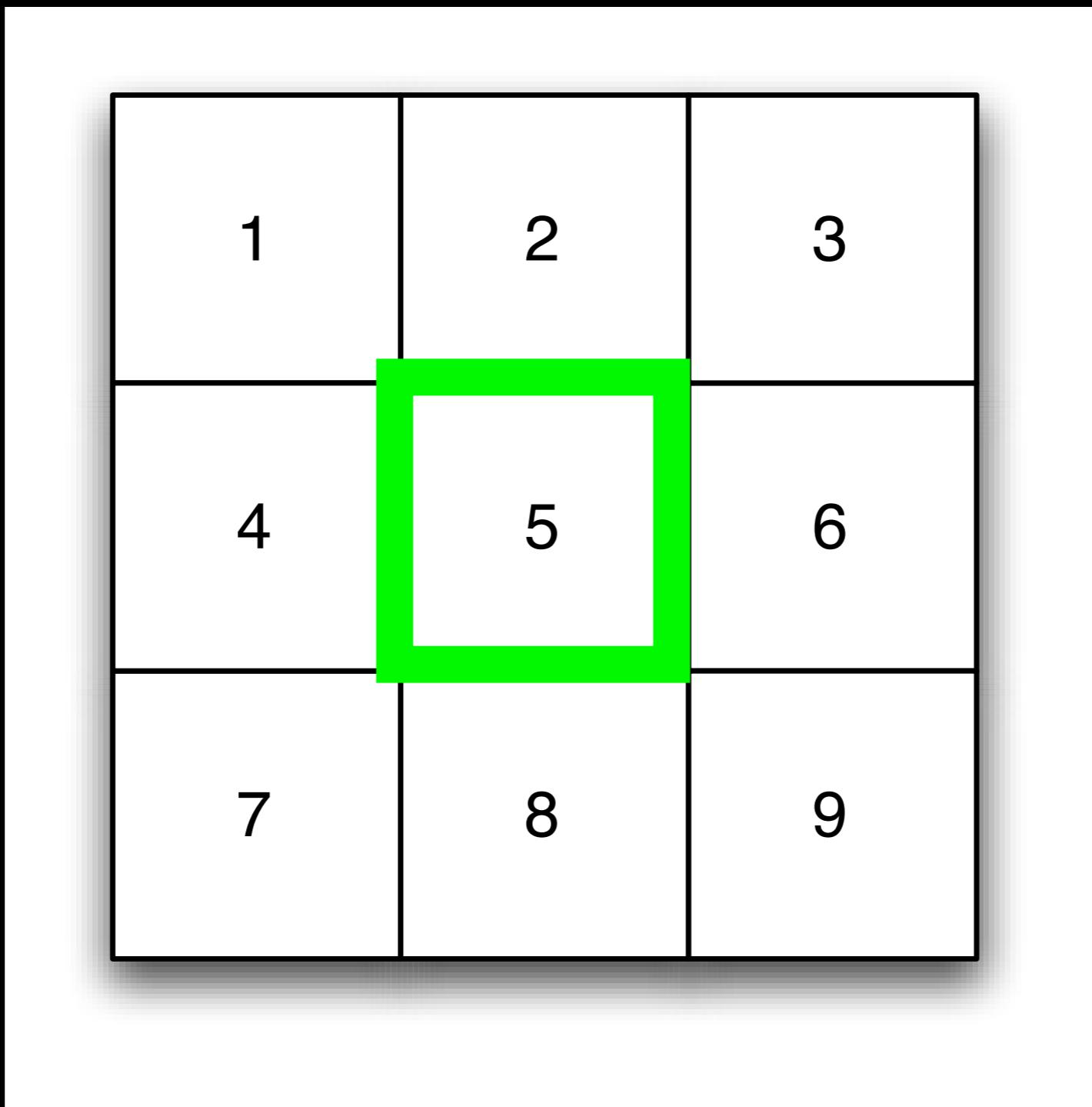


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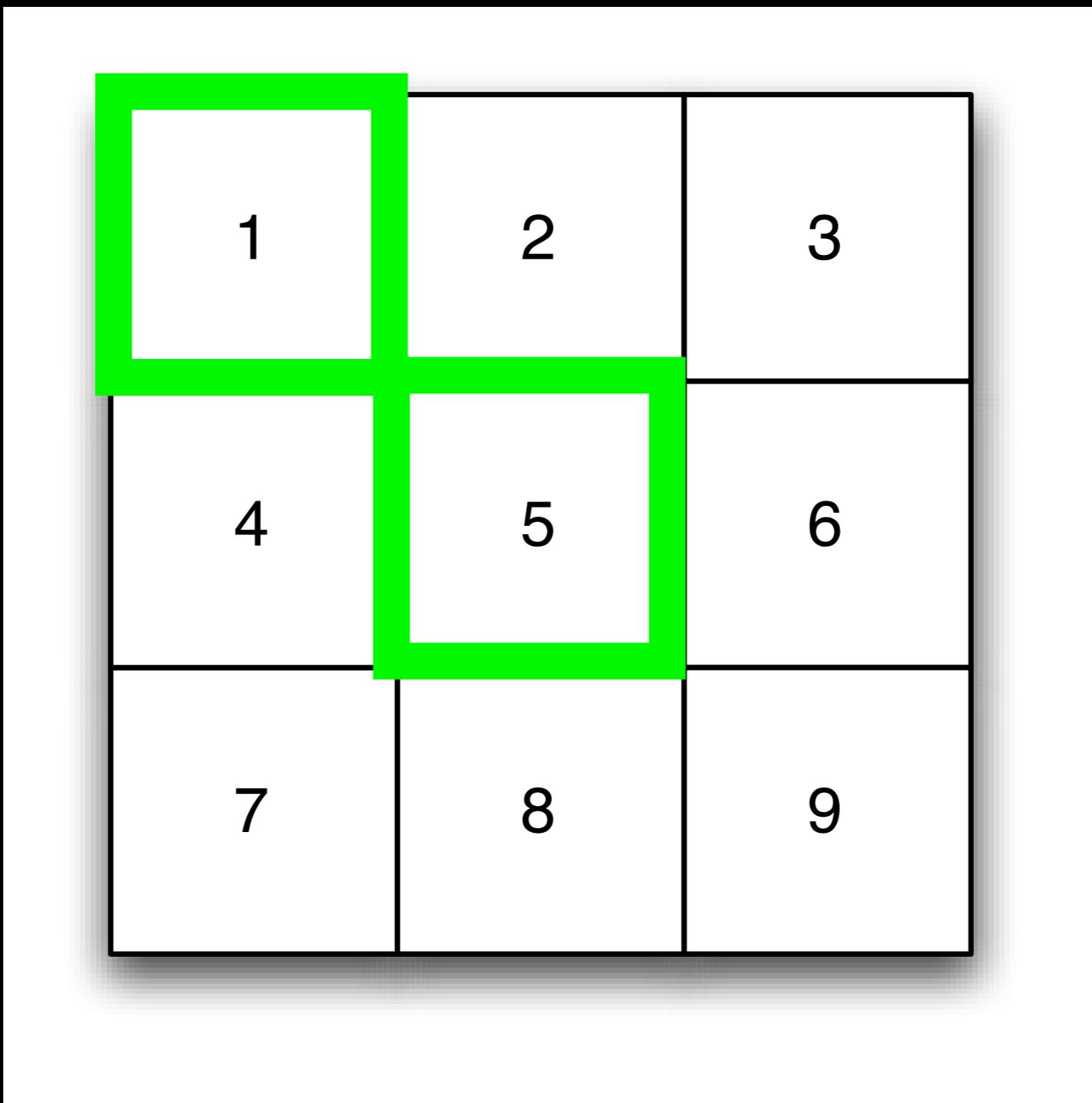
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Neighbors for 5: 1, 3, 7, 9

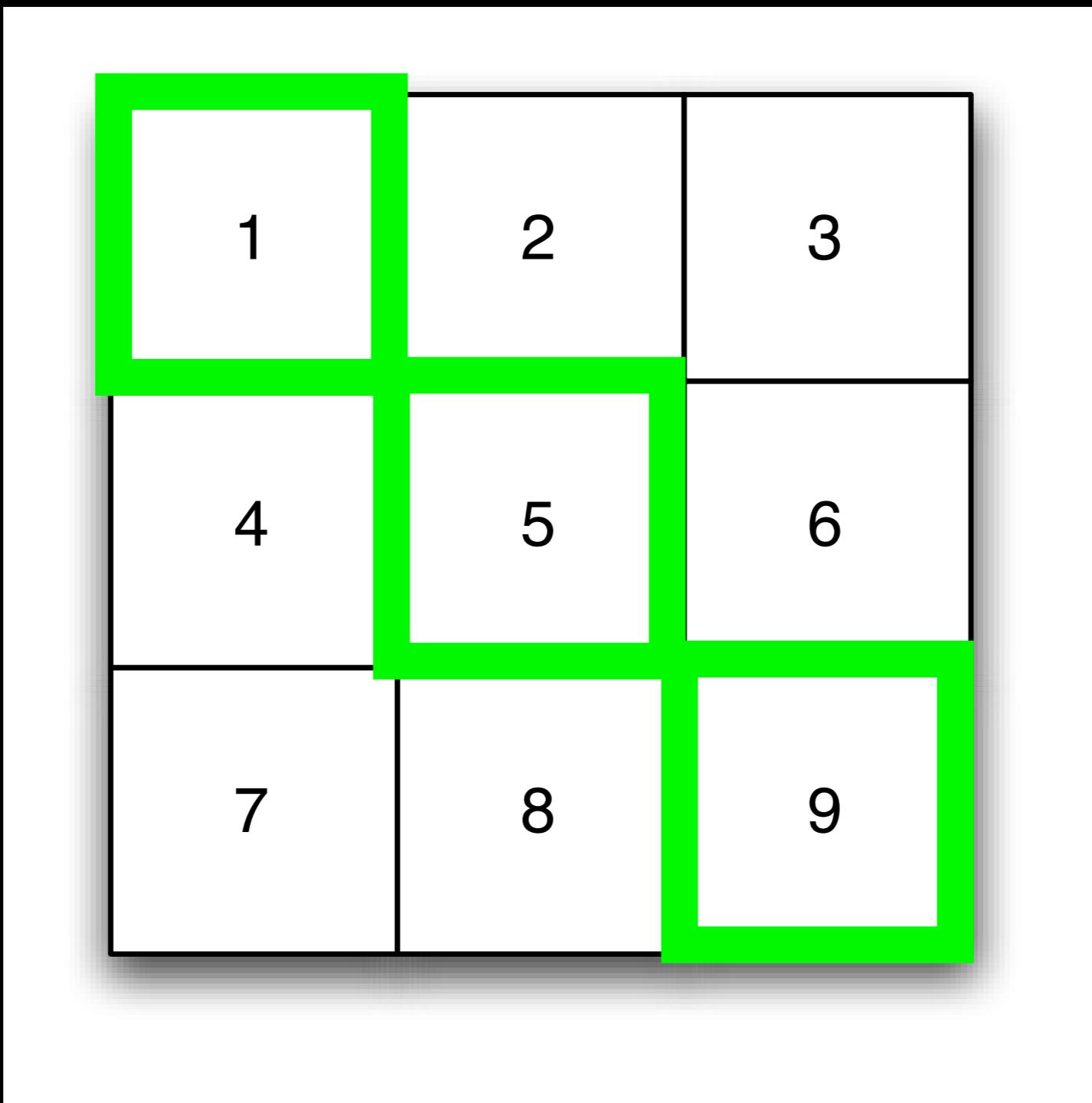
Queen Contiguity



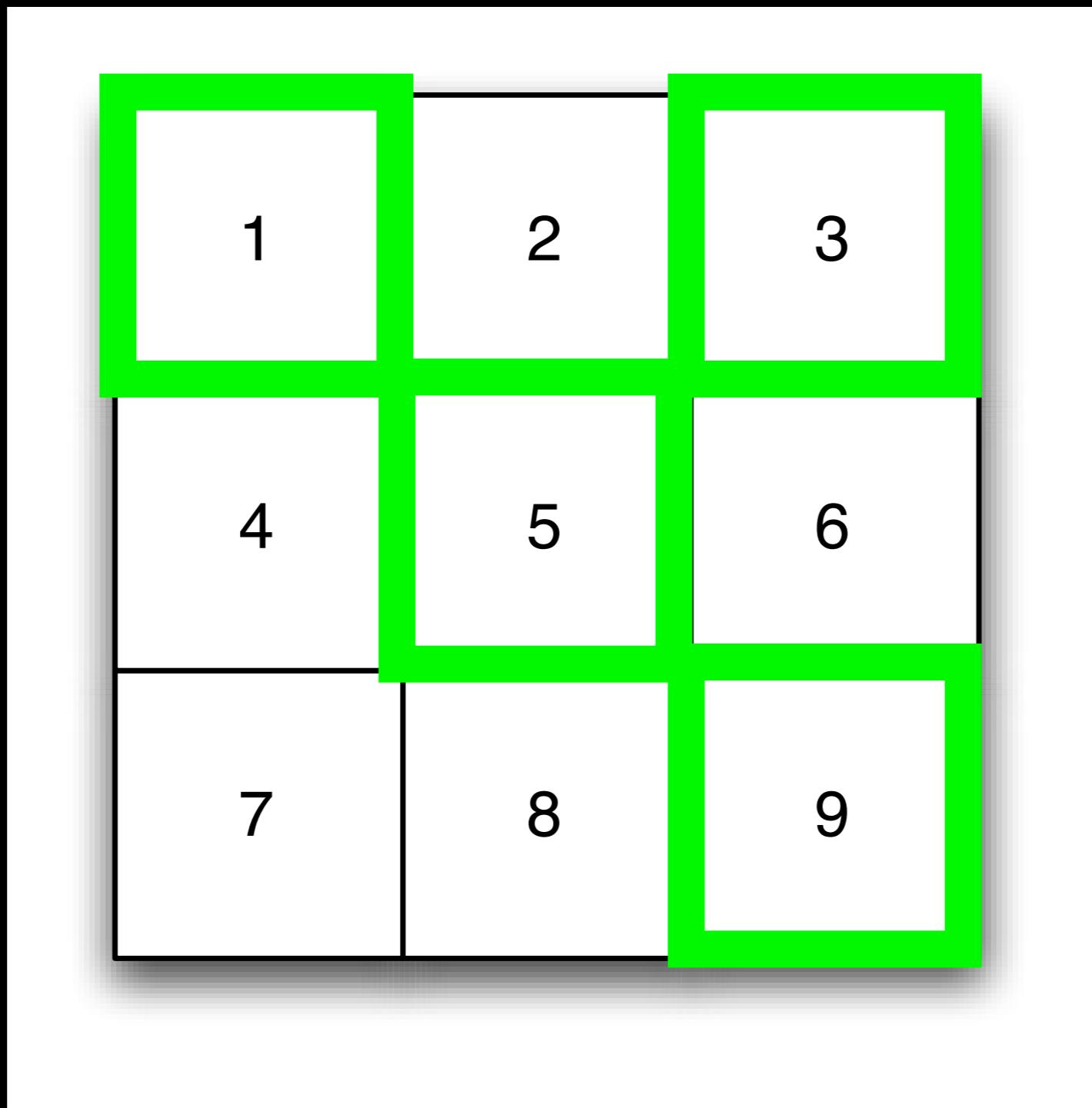
Queen Contiguity



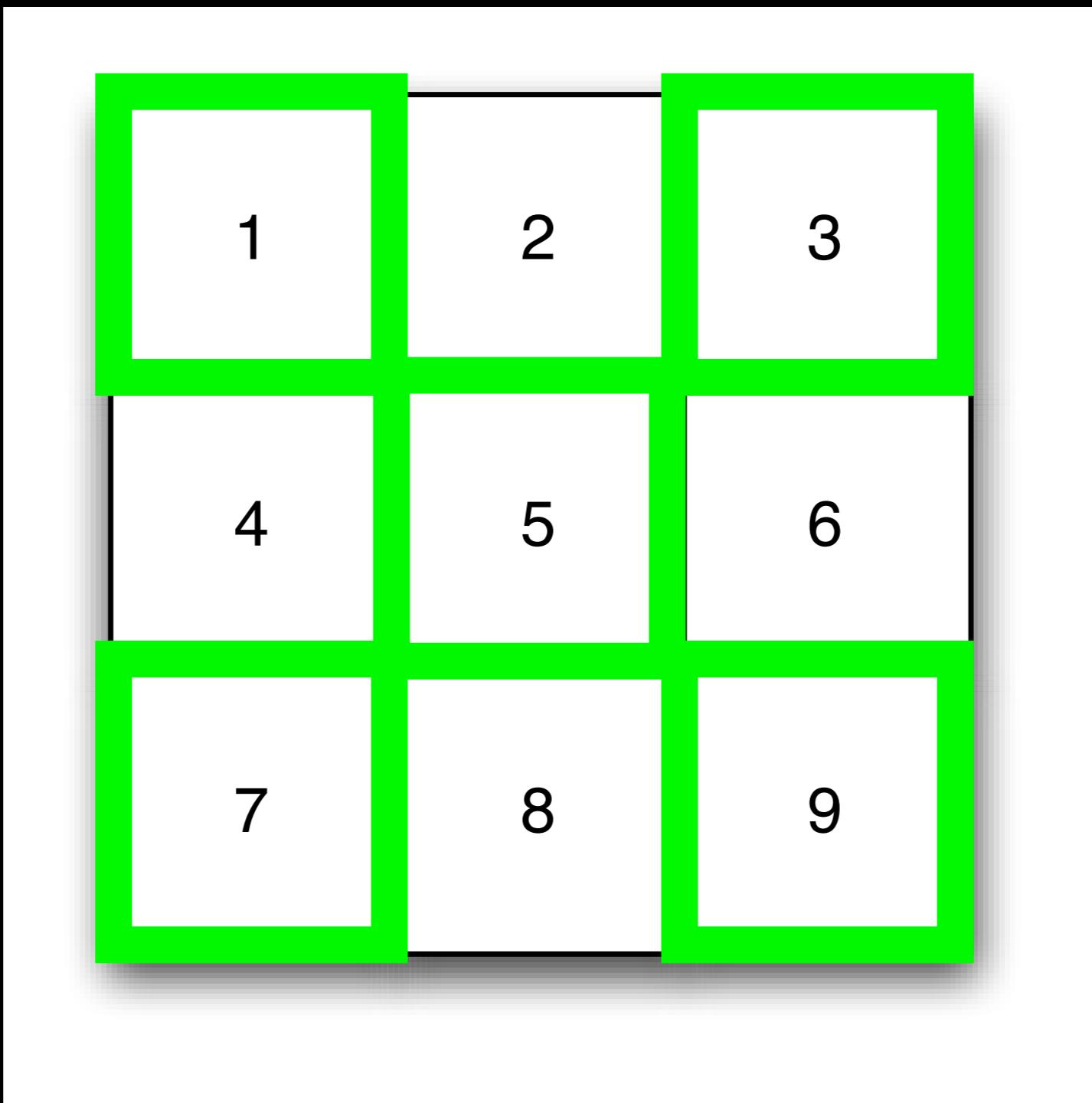
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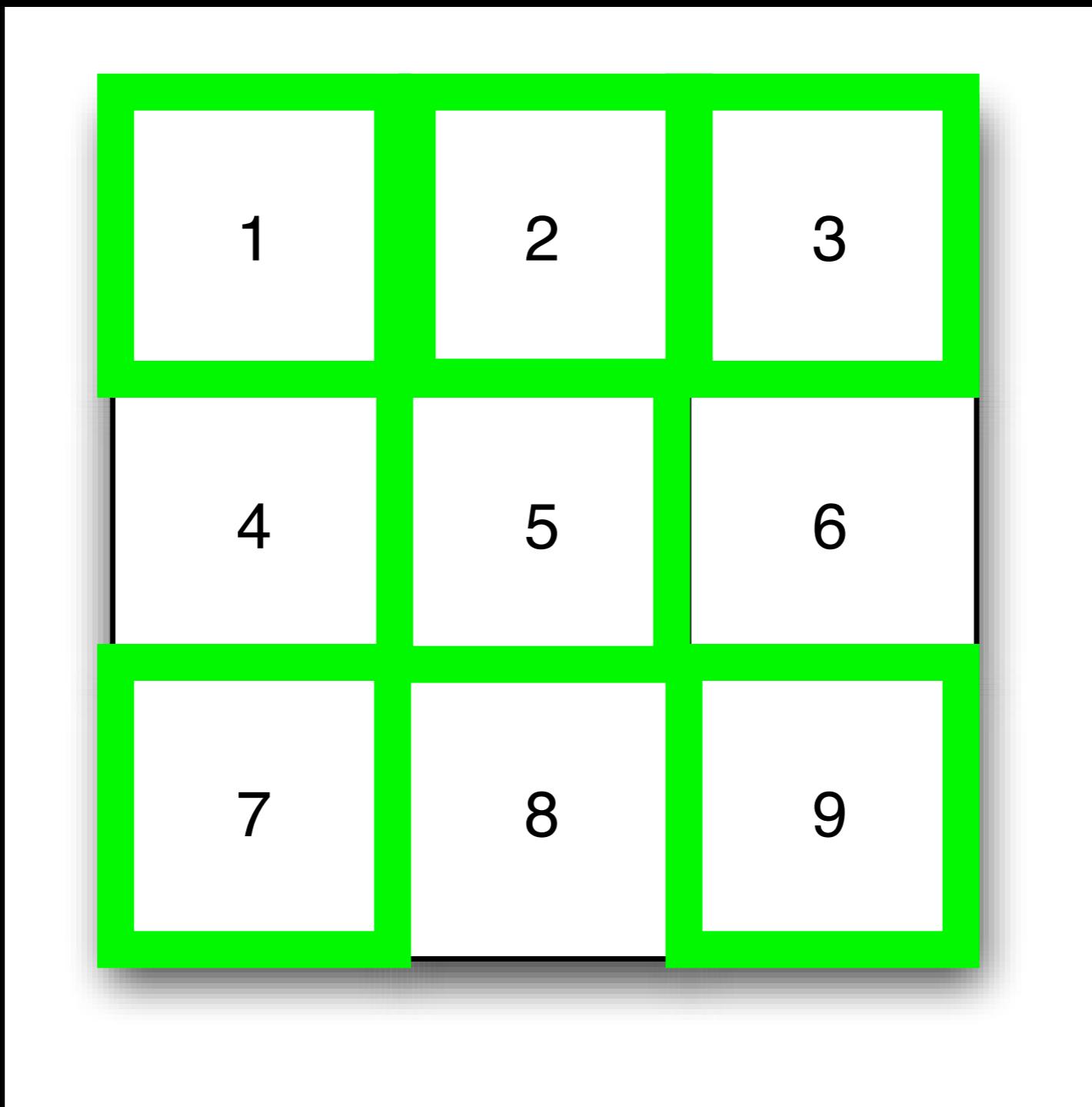
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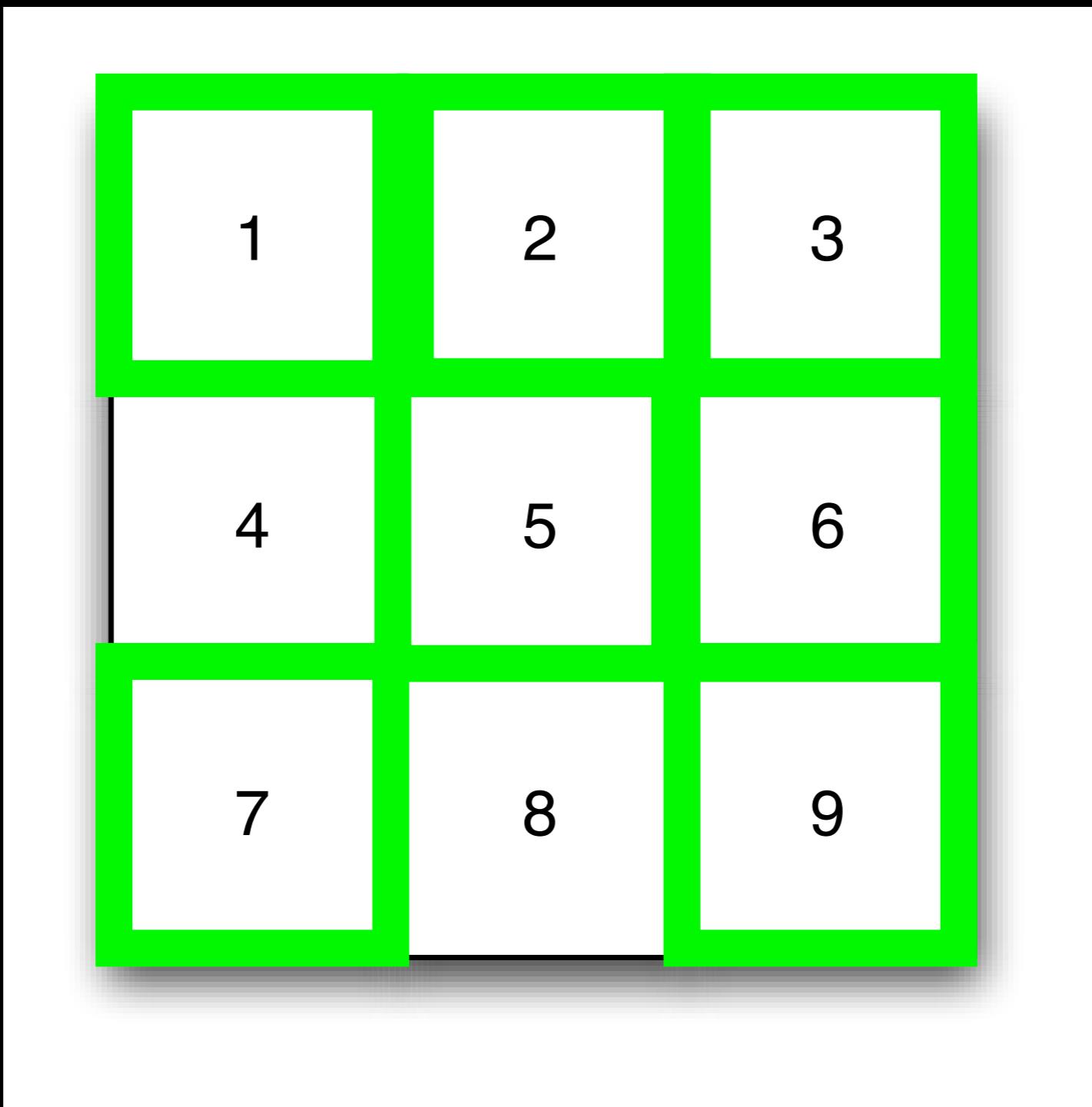
Queen Contiguity



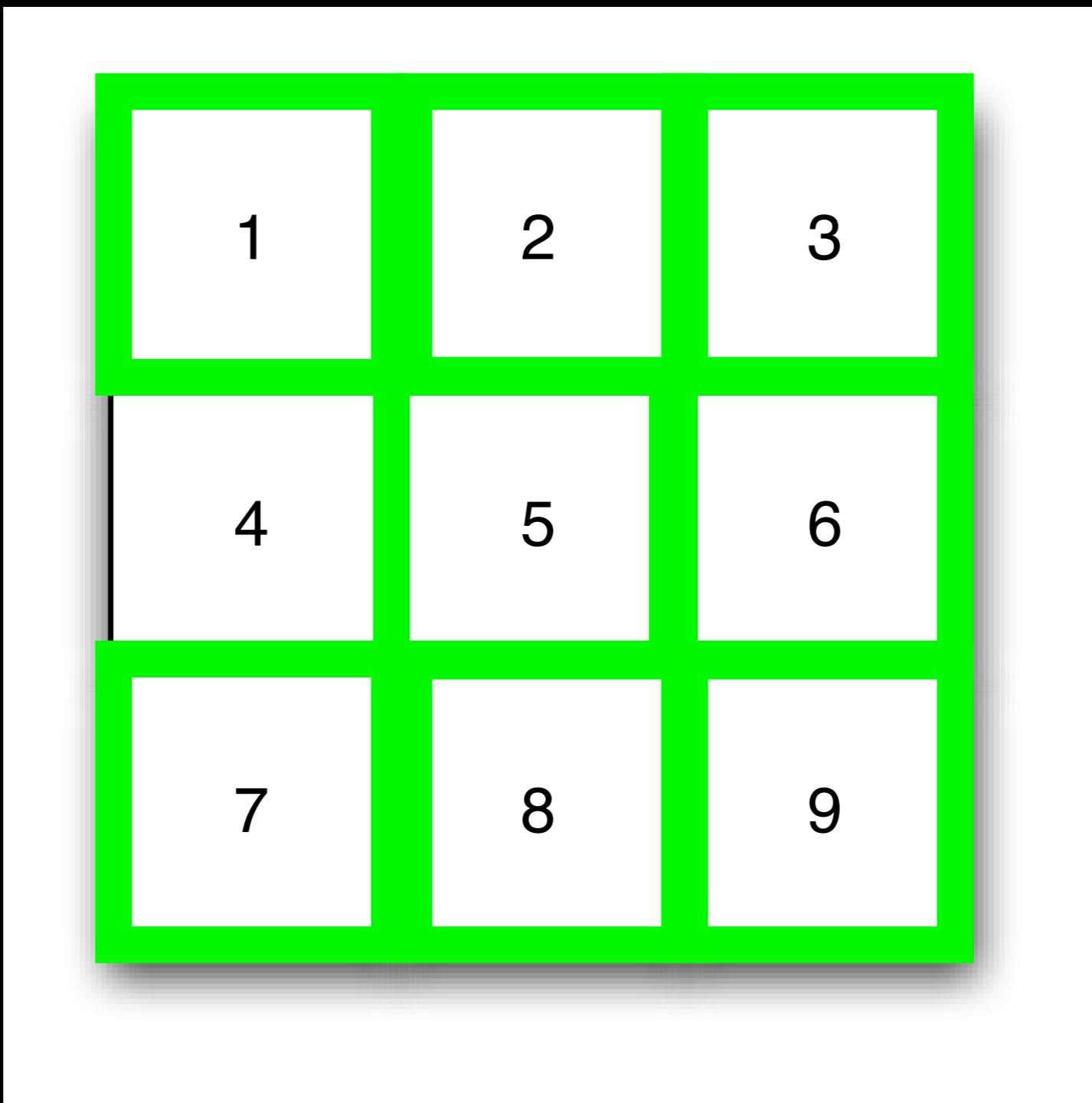
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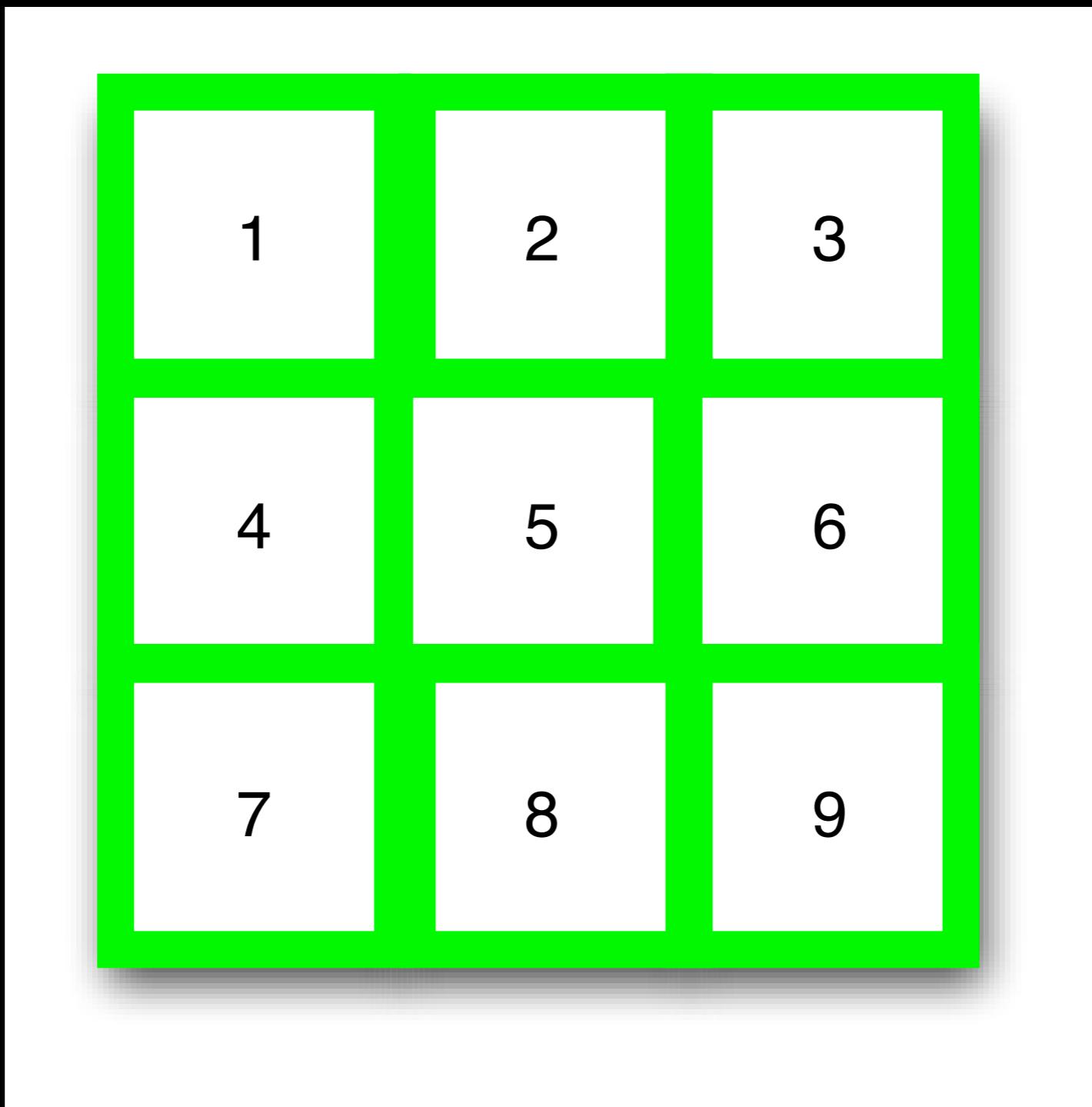
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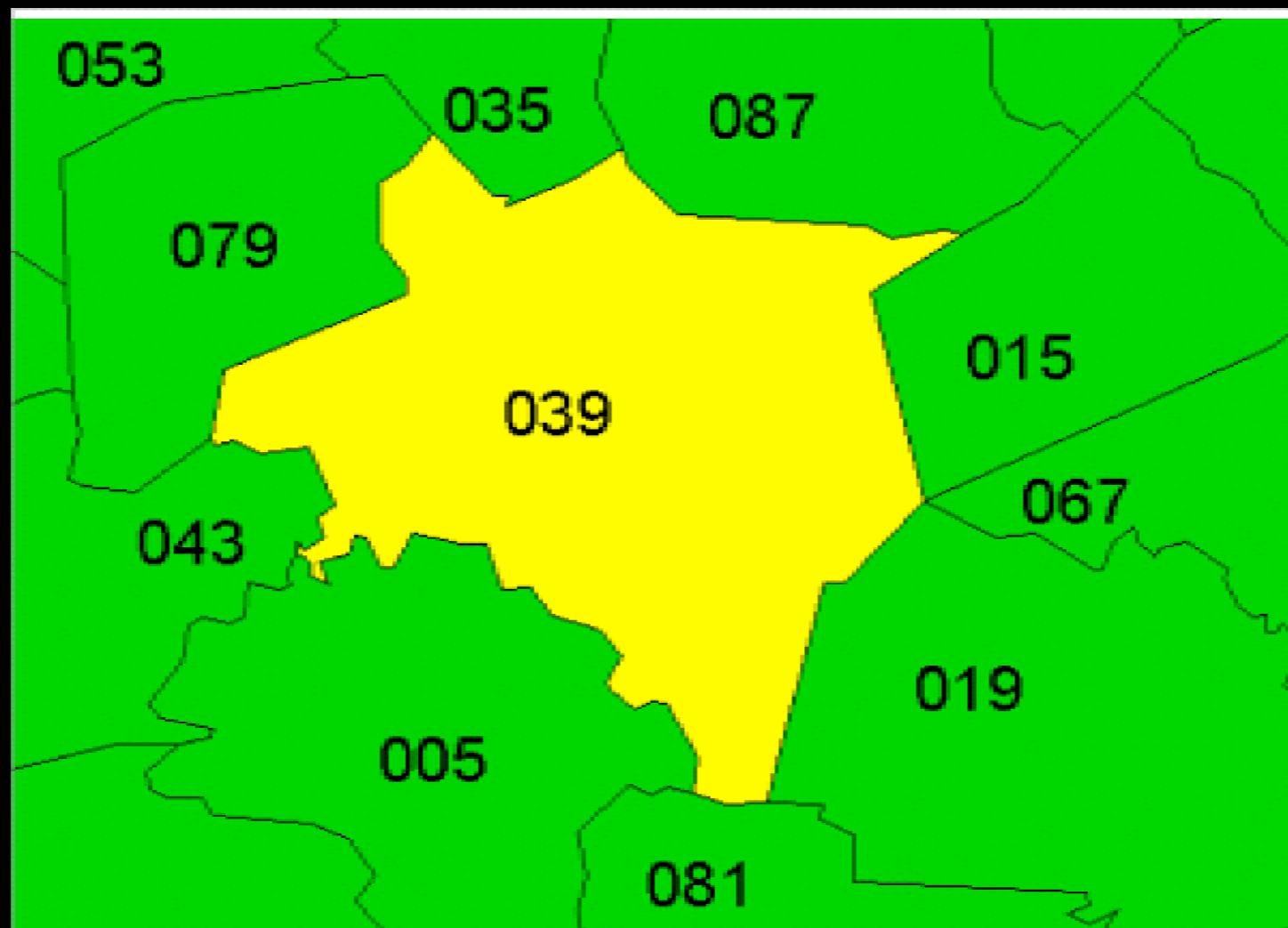


Queen Weights

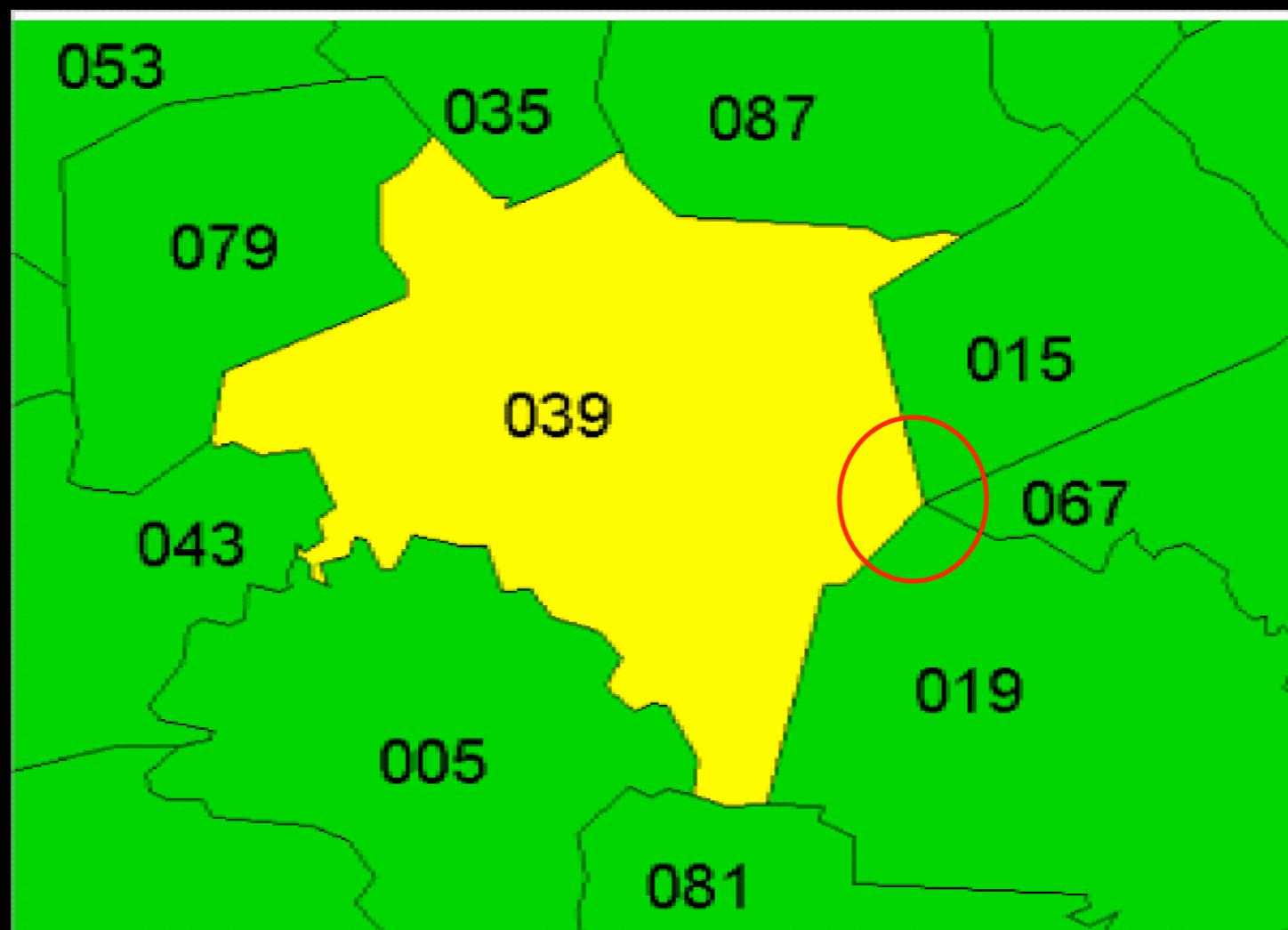
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8 Neighbors for 5
Both Border and Vertex

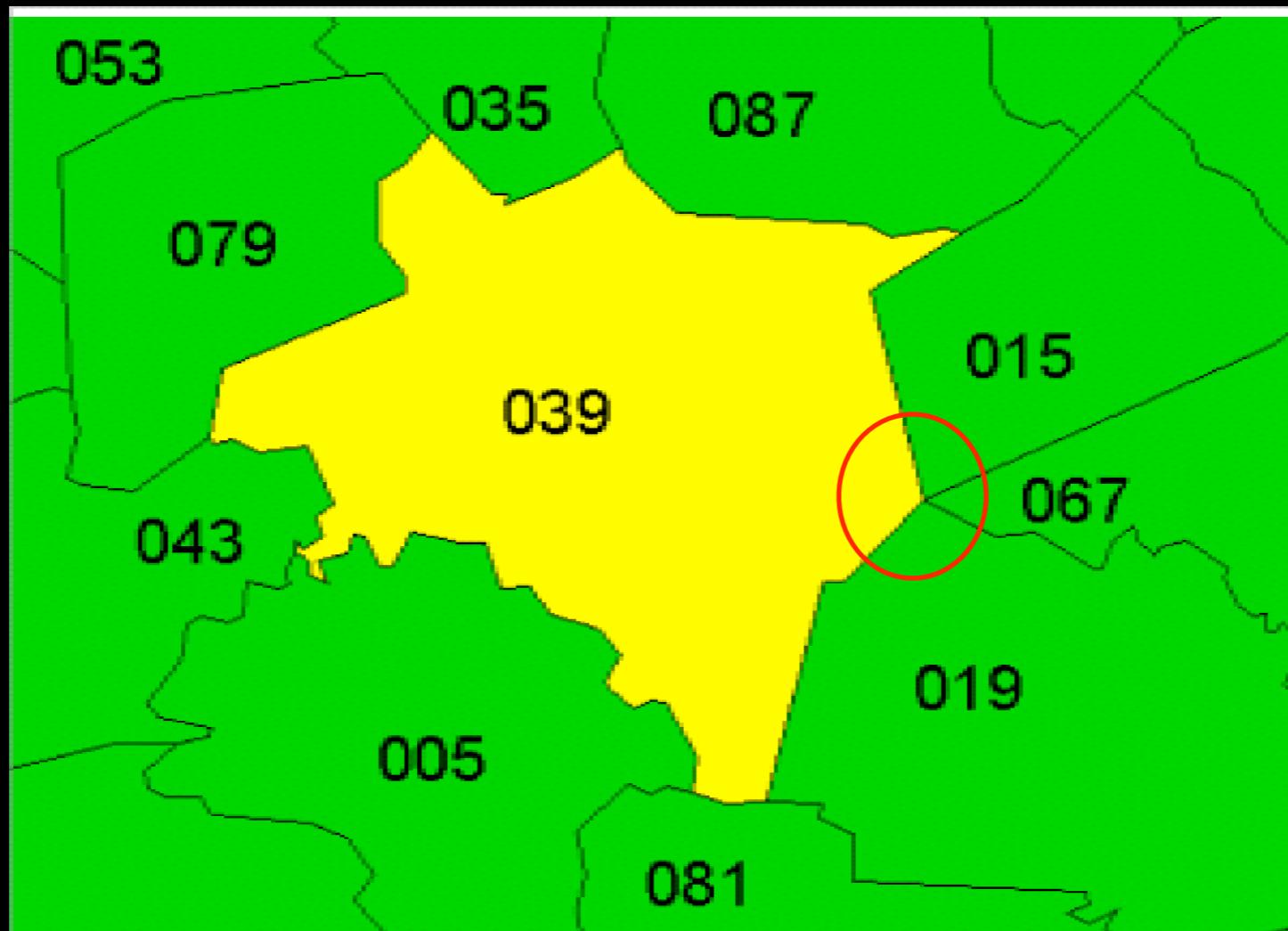
Irregular Lattice Contiguity



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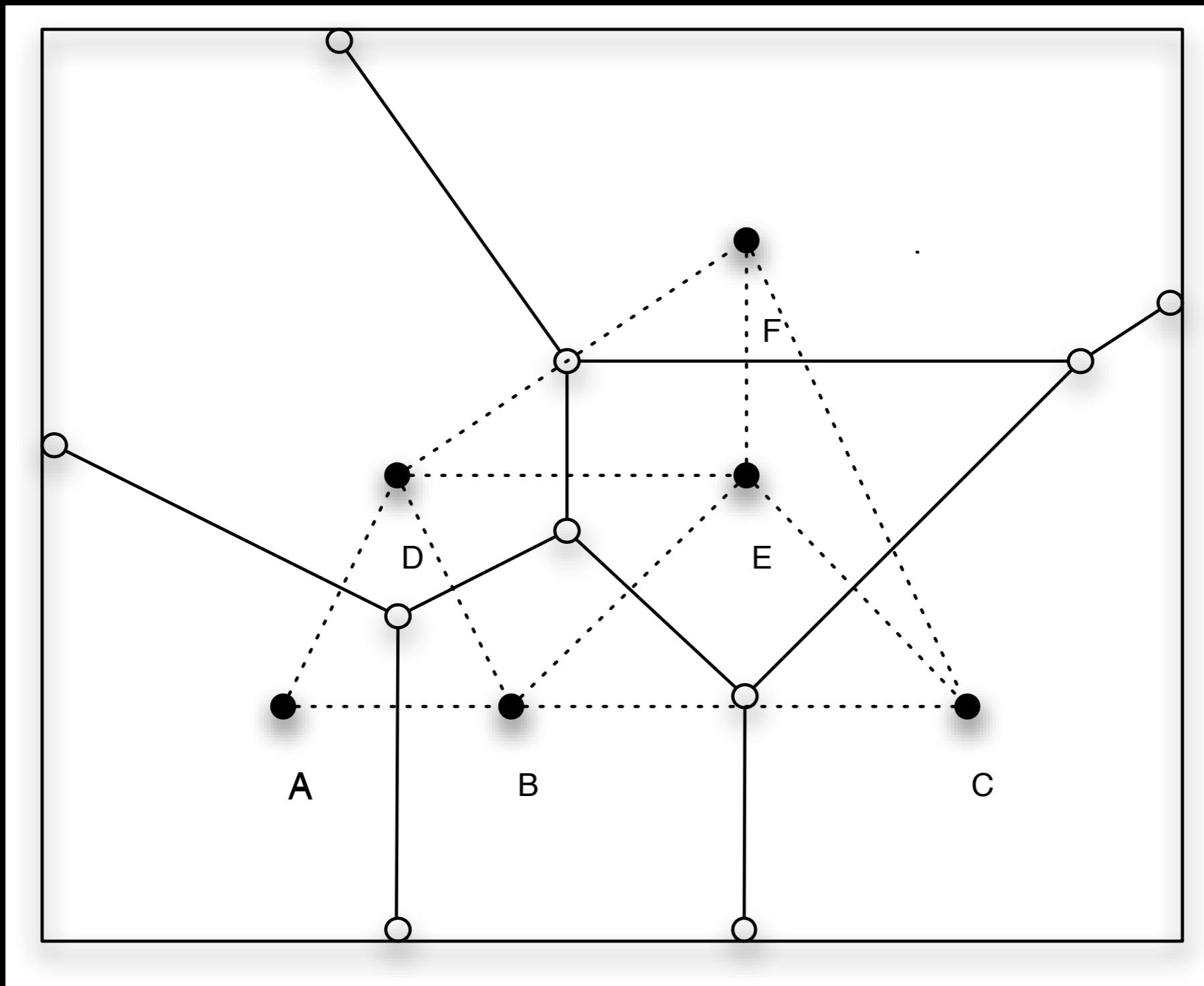
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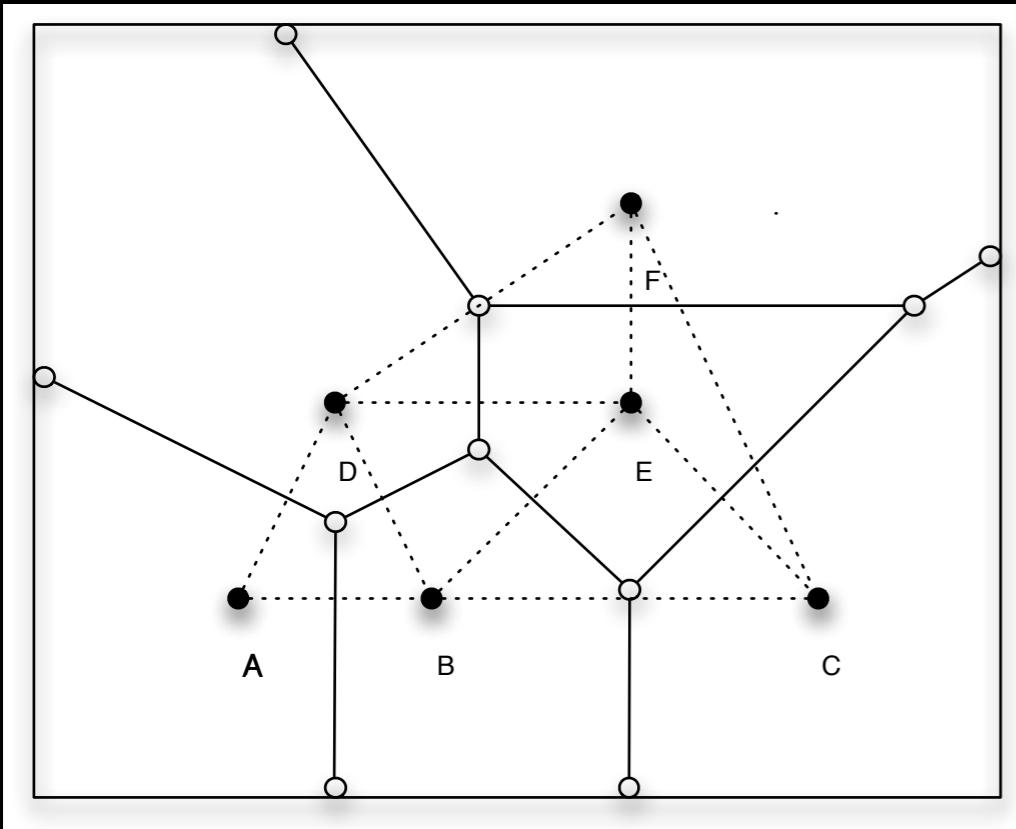
Rook Contiguity: common boarder only

Queen Contiguity: border and vertices - 039 and 067

Point Contiguity

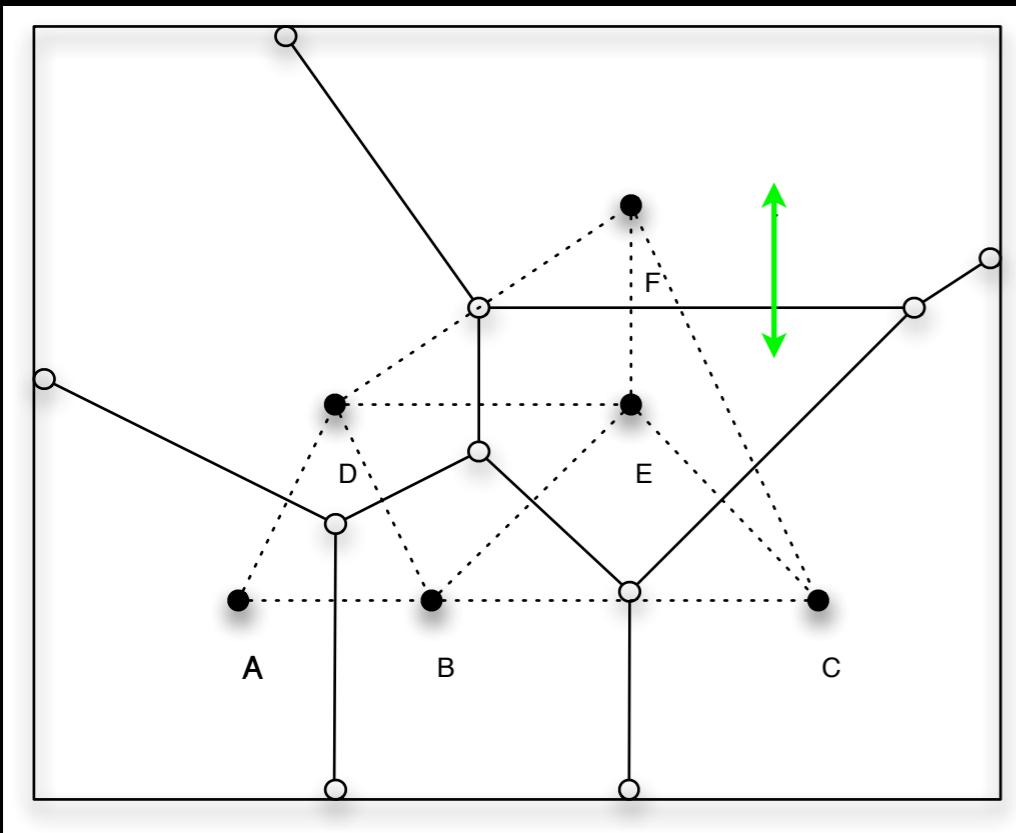


Point Contiguity



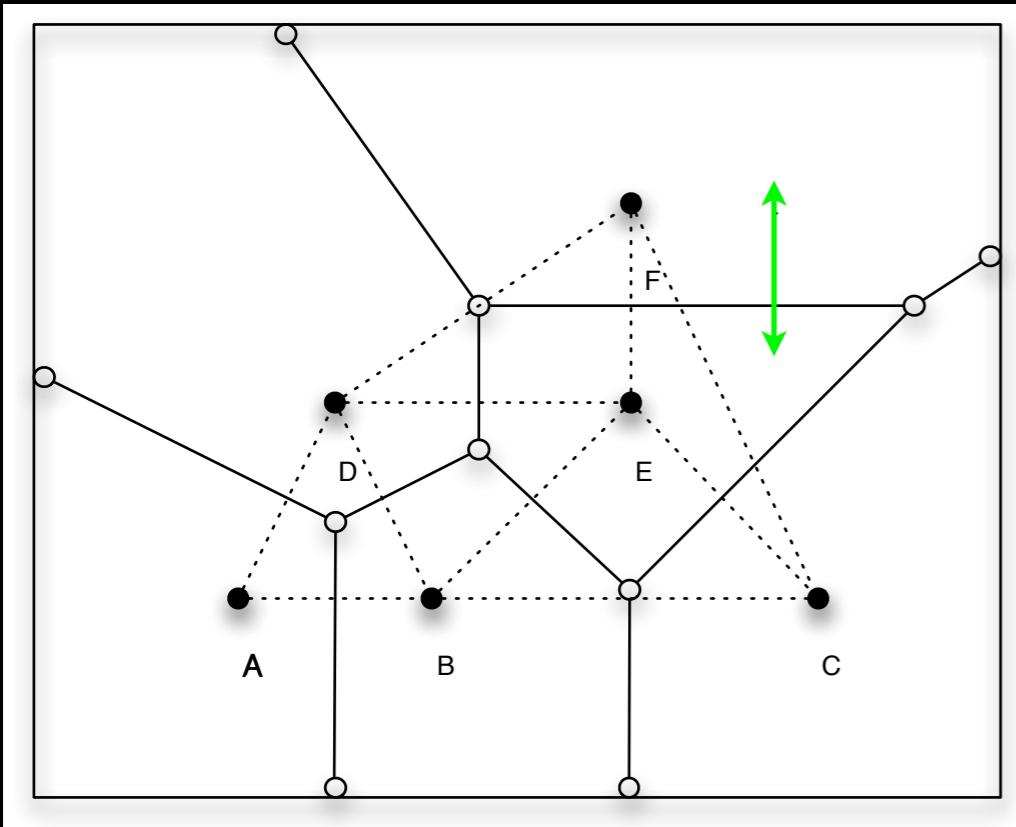
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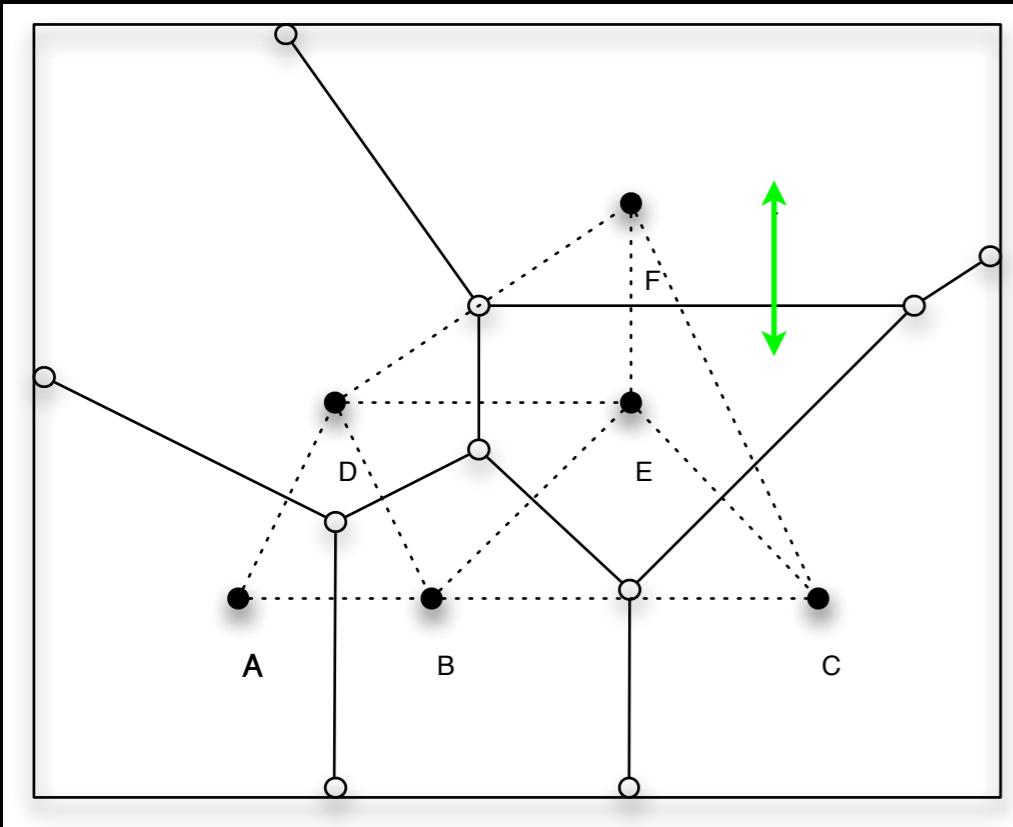
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Distance-Based Weights

Distance Measures

- Point (x_i, y_i)
- Interpoint Distances
- Metrics
 - Euclidean $d_{ij}^e = \sqrt{(x_i - x_j)^2 + (y_i - y_j)^2}$
 - Manhattan $d_{ij}^m = |x_i - x_j| + |y_i - y_j|$
 - Minkowski $d_{ij}^p = (|x_i - x_j|^p + |y_i - y_j|^p)^{(1/p)}$

Distance Measures

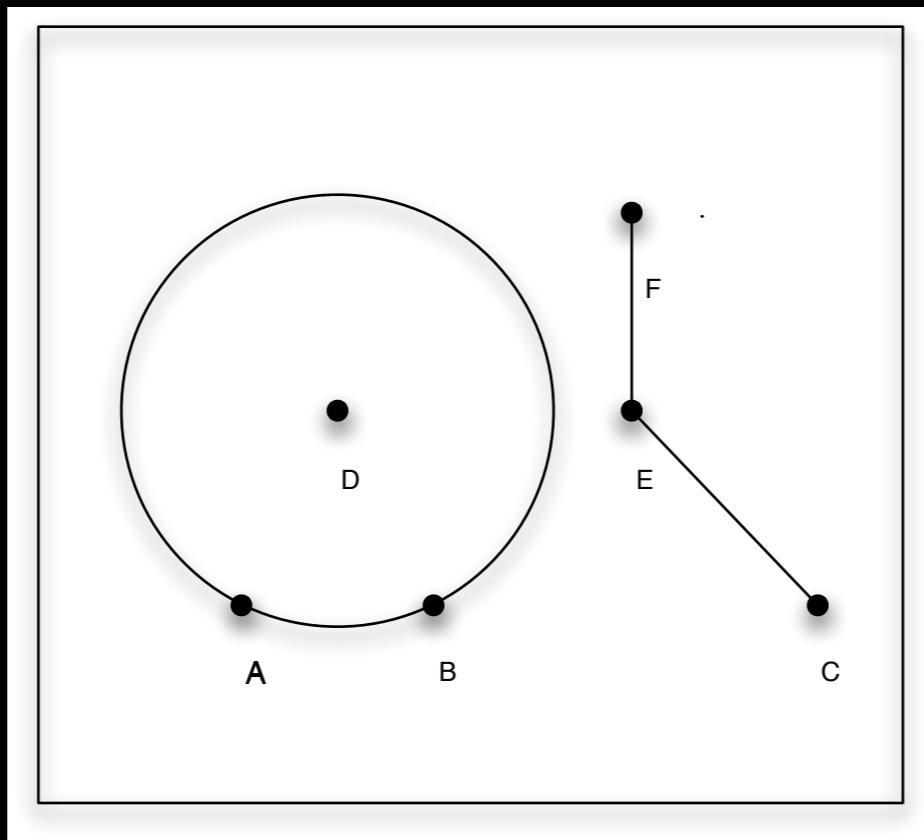
- Other
 - Road network
 - Actual travel
- Unprojected coordinates
 - Straight line distance measure inappropriate
 - Use great circle distance

Distance Measures

- Unprojected coordinates
 - Straight line distance measure inappropriate
 - Use great circle distance

$$d_{ij}^c = R \cdot \arccos[\sin(\text{lat}_i) \cdot \sin(\text{lat}_j) + \cos(\text{lon}_i) \cdot \cos(\text{lon}_j) \cdot \cos(\text{lon}_i - \text{lon}_j)]$$

Interpoint Distance



$A(10, 10), B(20, 10), C(40, 10), D(15, 20), E(30, 20), F(30, 30)$

Interpoint Euclidean Distance

	B	C	D	E	F
A	10.0	30.0	11.2	22.4	28.3
B		20.0	11.2	14.1	22.4
C			26.9	14.1	22.4
D				15.0	18.0
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Distance Bands

$w_{ij} = 1$ when $d_{ij} \leq \delta$, and $w_{ij} = 0$ otherwise

δ is a preset critical distance cutoff

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C is an island

Nearest Neighbor Distances

10 (A-B)
10 (B-A)
14.1 (C-E)
11.2 (D-A and D-B),
10 (E-F)
10 (F-E)

Take **Maximum** nn-distance

$$\delta = 14.1$$

Max nn-distance Band

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C is connected

Max nn-distance Band

- Symmetric Matrix
- Avoids islands
- Too many neighbors for clustered locations
- Driven by maximum nn-distance

K Nearest Neighbors

- Avoids islands
- select k nearest neighbors for each location
- e.g., k=3

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Ties

$$d_{FB} = d_{FC} = 22.4$$

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Ties

$$d_{FB} = d_{FC} = 22.4$$

$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

	B	C	D	E	F
A	10.0	30.0	11.2	22.4	28.3
B		20.0	11.2	14.1	22.4
C			26.9	14.1	22.4
D				15.0	18.0
E					10.0

Ties

$$d_{FB} = d_{FC} = 22.4$$

$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Not symmetric

	B	C	D	E	F
A	10.0	30.0	11.2	22.4	28.3
B		20.0	11.2	14.1	22.4
C			26.9	14.1	22.4
D				15.0	18.0
E					10.0

Ties

$$d_{FB} = d_{FC} = 22.4$$

$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Not symmetric

	B	C	D	E	F
A	10.0	30.0	11.2	22.4	28.3
B		20.0	11.2	14.1	22.4
C			26.9	14.1	22.4
D				15.0	18.0
E					10.0

Ties

$$d_{FB} = d_{FC} = 22.4$$

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

	B	C	D	E	F
A	10.0	30.0	11.2	22.4	28.3
B		20.0	11.2	14.1	22.4
C			26.9	14.1	22.4
D				15.0	18.0
E					10.0

Not symmetric

B is a 3nn to F

F is not a 3nn to B

Ties

$$d_{FB} = d_{FC} = 22.4$$

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

	B	C	D	E	F
A	10.0	30.0	11.2	22.4	28.3
B		20.0	11.2	14.1	22.4
C			26.9	14.1	22.4
D				15.0	18.0
E					10.0

Not symmetric

B is a 3nn to F

F is not a 3nn to B

Ties

$$d_{FB} = d_{FC} = 22.4$$

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

	B	C	D	E	F
A	10.0	30.0	11.2	22.4	28.3
B		20.0	11.2	14.1	22.4
C			26.9	14.1	22.4
D				15.0	18.0
E					10.0

Not symmetric

B is a 3nn to F

F is not a 3nn to B

Representative Points

- Represent a polygon by a point
- Measure distance between representative points
- Construct distance based W

Representative Points

- Capital, County Seat
- Central Point
- Polygon Centroid
- Minimum Bounding Rectangle Center

Centroid

- **Polygon** $\{(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)\}$

$$(x_n, y_n) = (x_1, y_1)$$

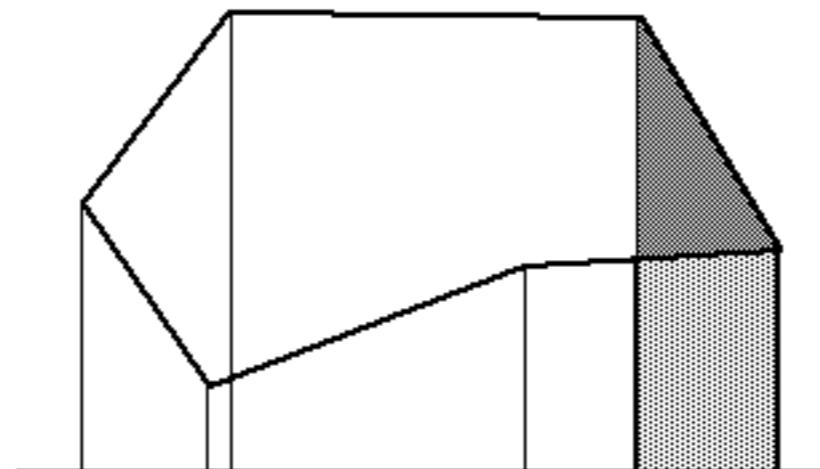
$$x_c = (1/6A) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i + x_{i+1})(x_i y_{i+1} - x_{i+1} y_i)$$

$$y_c = (1/6A) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (y_i + y_{i+1})(x_i y_{i+1} - x_{i+1} y_i)$$

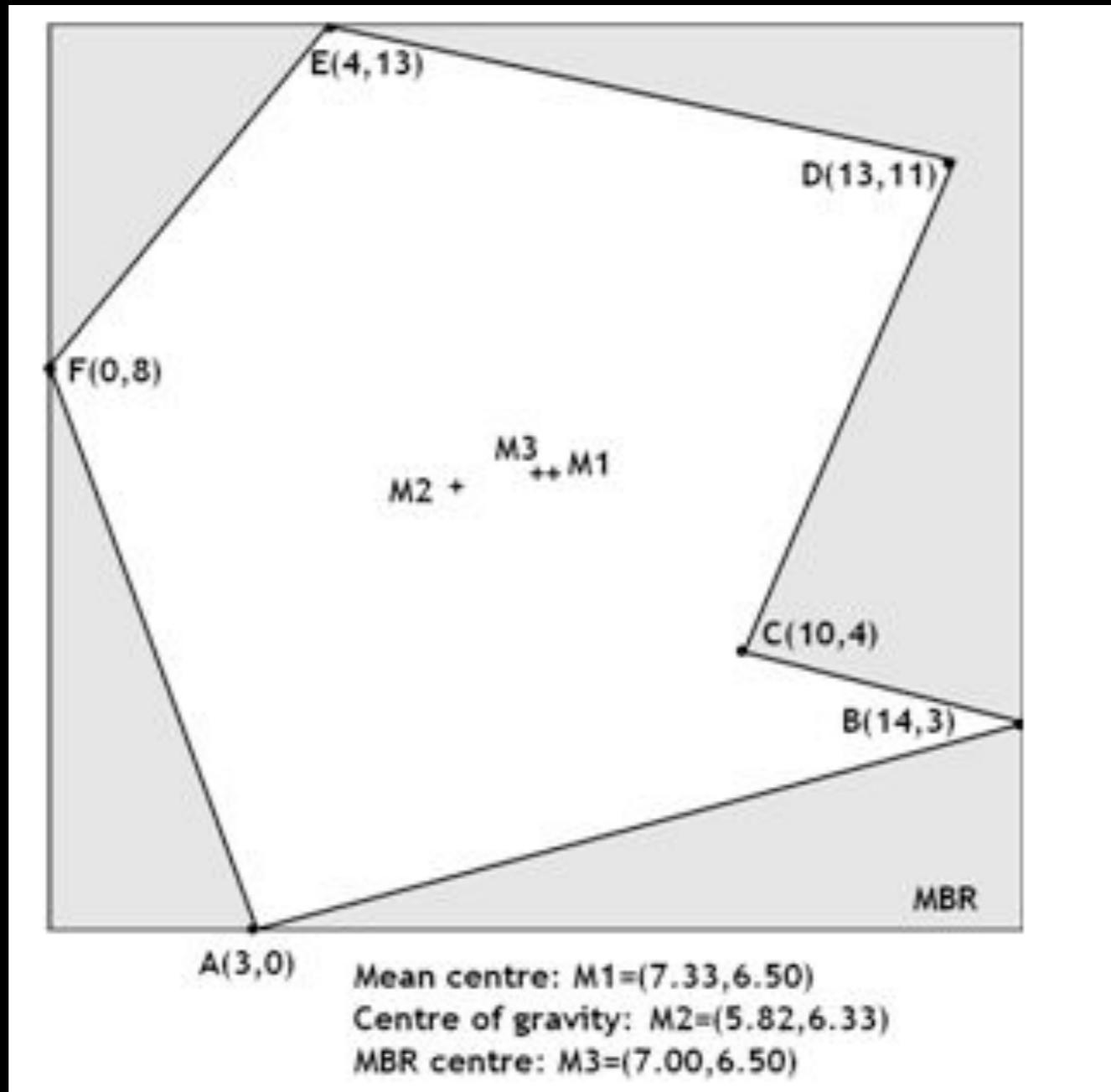
$$A = (1/2) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i y_{i+1} - x_{i+1} y_i$$

Polygon Area

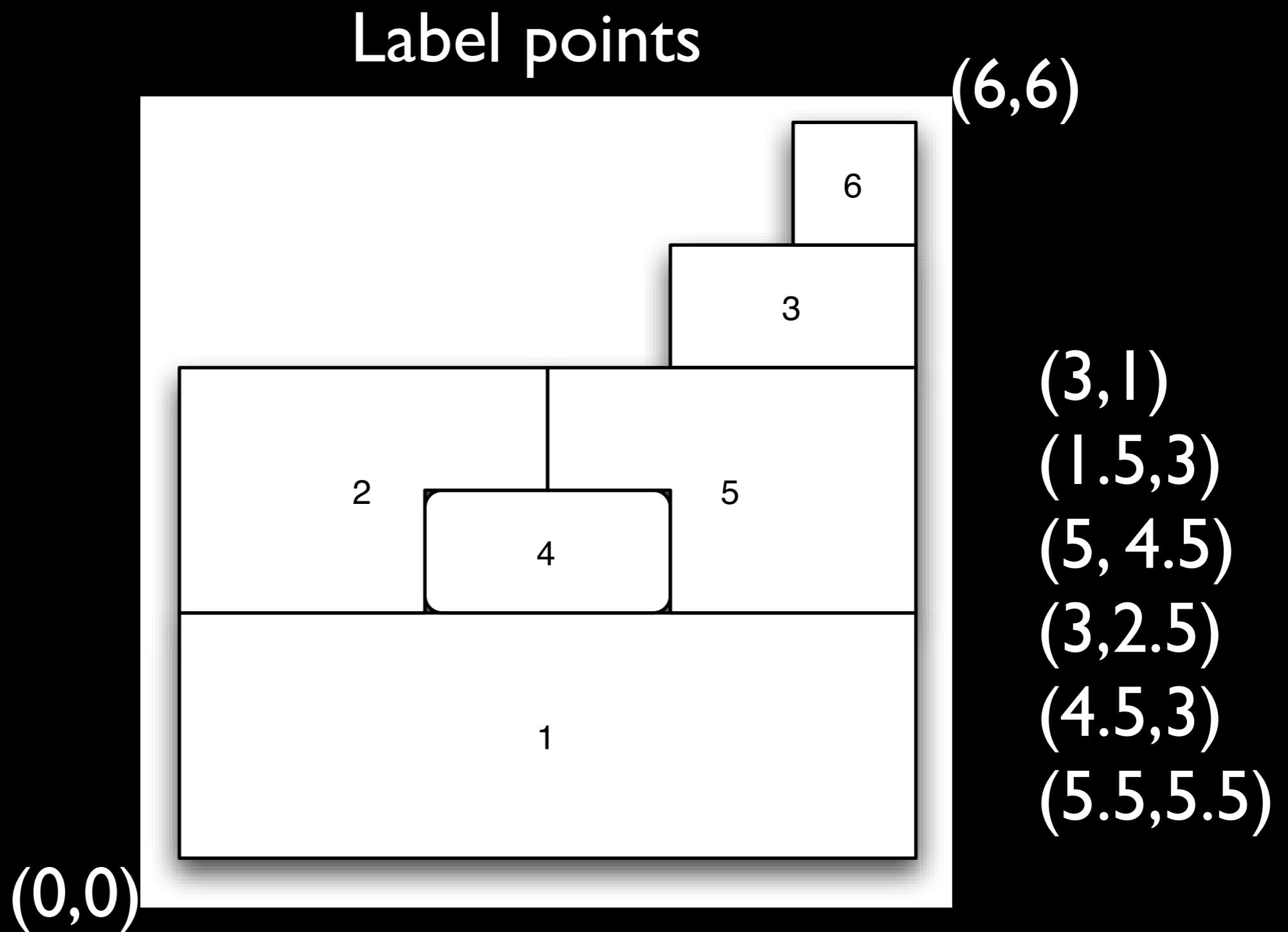
- Negative if digitized ccw
- Trapezoids



Representative Points



Representative Points



Distance Band

	2	3	4	5	6
1	2.5	4.0	1.5	2.5	5.1
2		3.8	1.6	3.0	4.7
3			2.8	1.6	1.1
4				1.6	3.9
5					2.7

$$\delta = 2.5$$

$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Distance Band

	2	3	4	5	6
1	2.5	4.0	1.5	2.5	5.1
2		3.8	1.6	3.0	4.7
3			2.8	1.6	1.1
4				1.6	3.9
5					2.7

$$\delta = 2.5$$

$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0} \end{bmatrix}$$

Distance Band

	2	3	4	5	6
1	2.5	4.0	1.5	2.5	5.1
2		3.8	1.6	3.0	4.7
3			2.8	1.6	1.1
4				1.6	3.9
5					2.7

$$\delta = 2.5$$

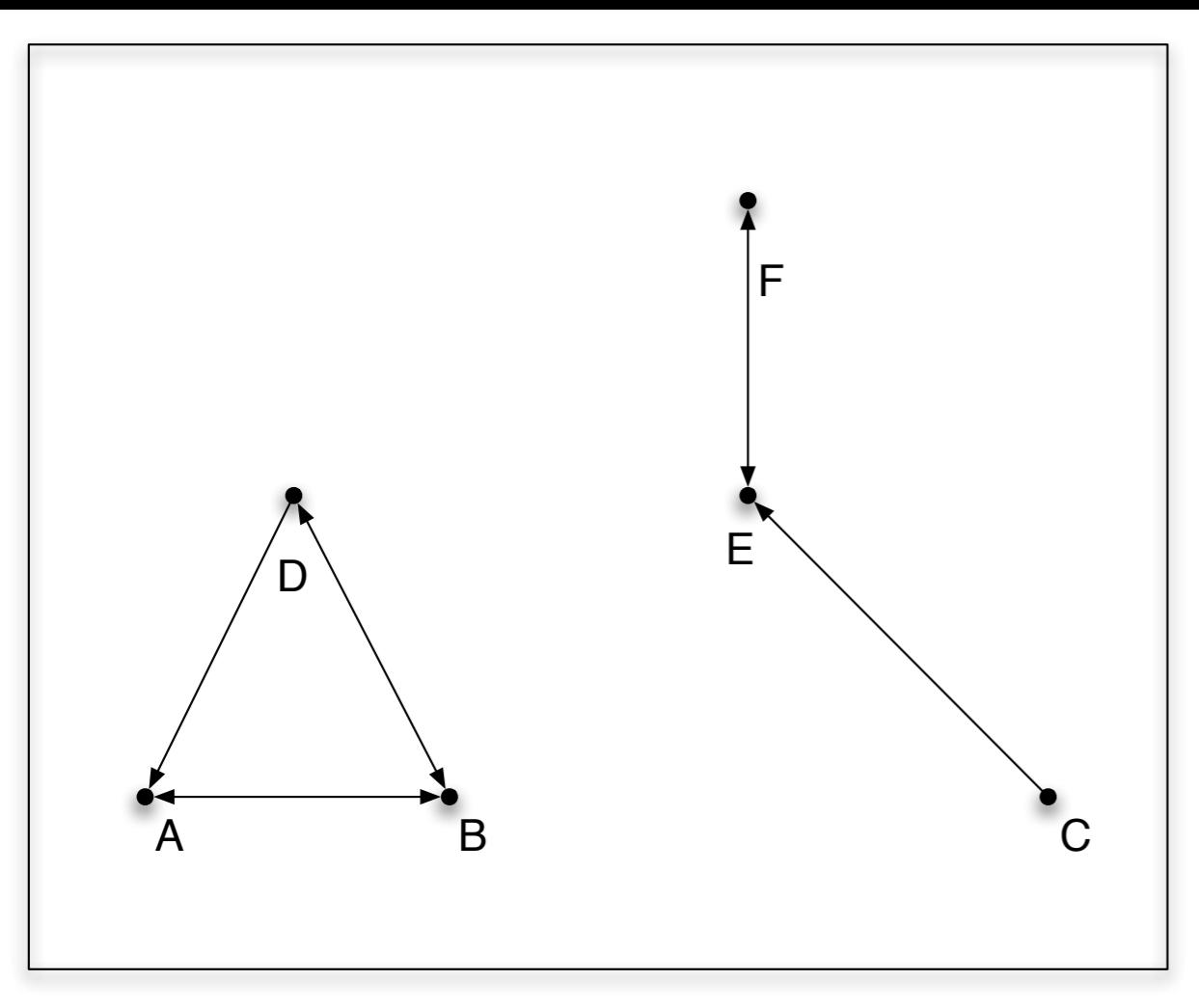
Variance in area leads
to variance in
connectivity

$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Graph-Based Weights

- Points = Vertices
- Edges = Contiguity
- Definition of Edges based on Distance Criterion

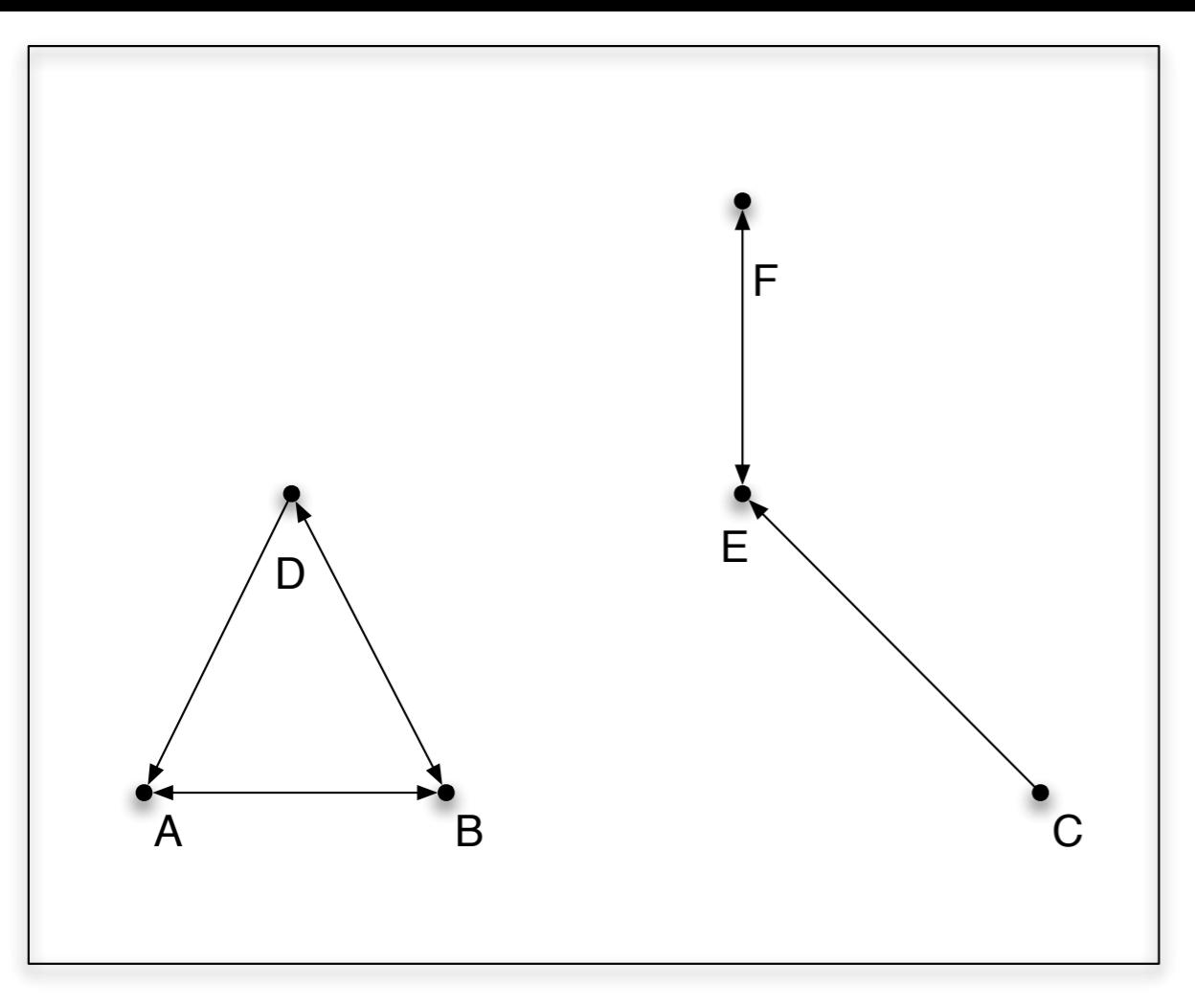
Nearest Neighbor Graph



$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Directed Graph

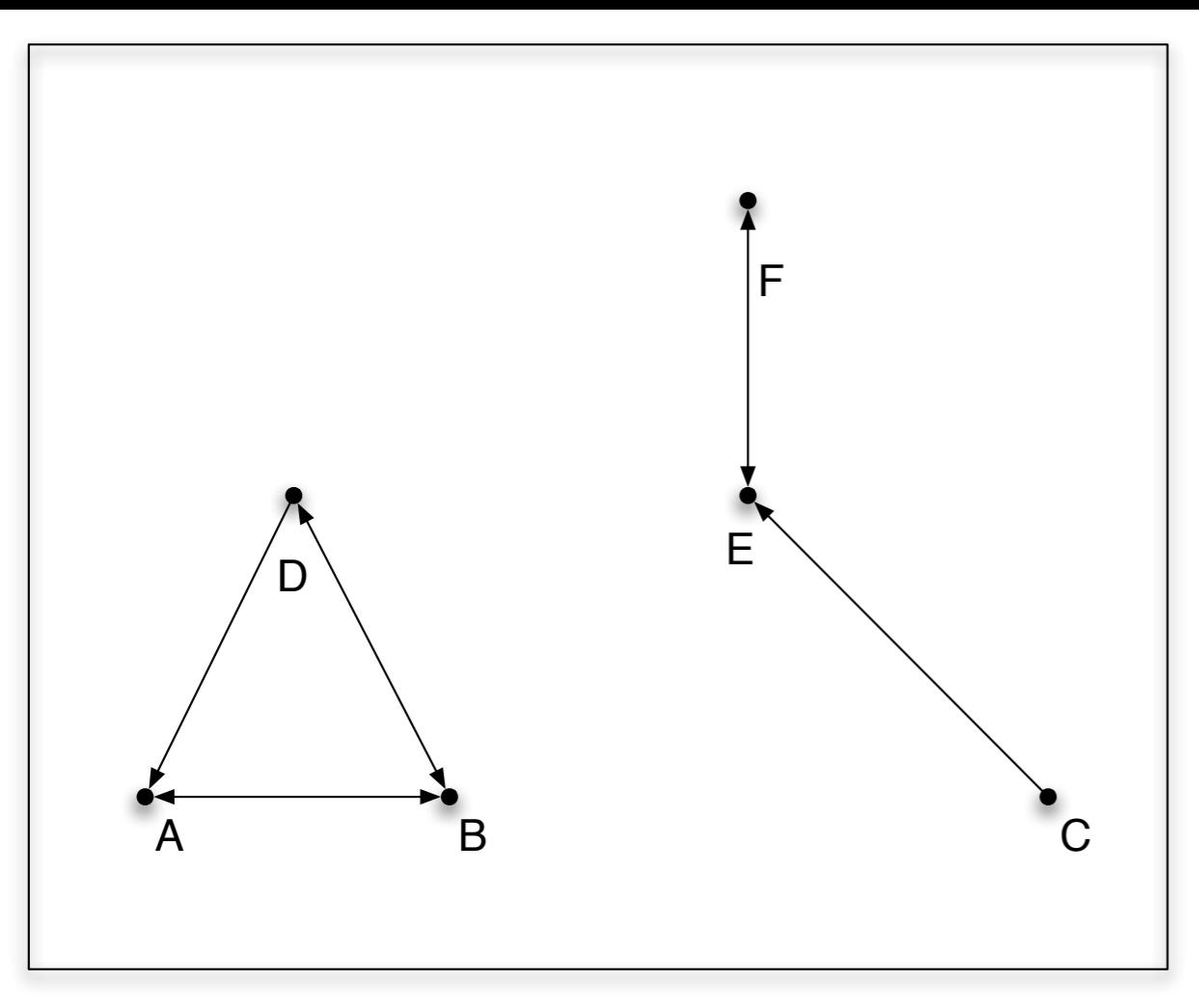
Nearest Neighbor Graph



Directed Graph

$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

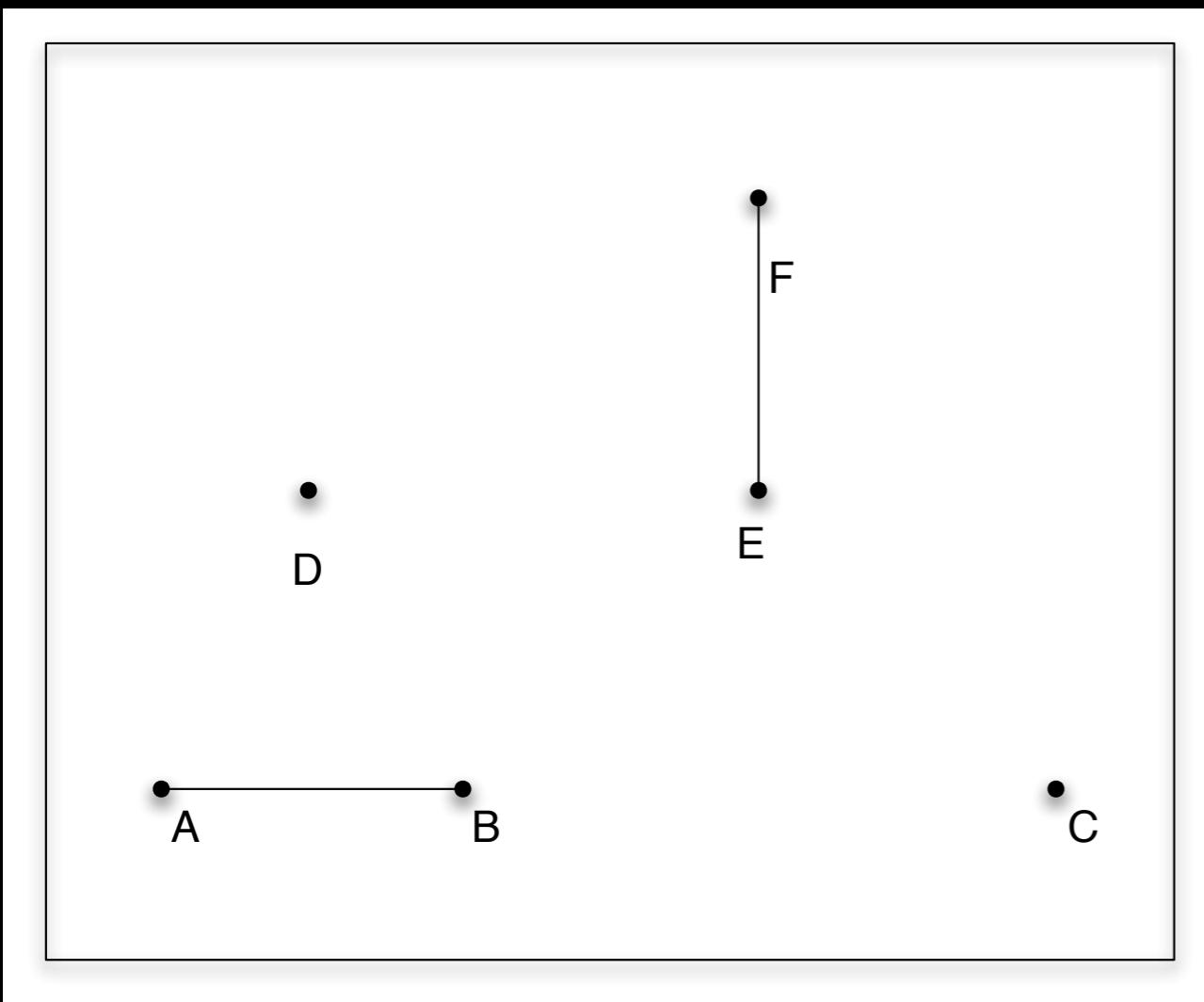
Nearest Neighbor Graph



Directed Graph

$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Mutual Nearest Neighbors

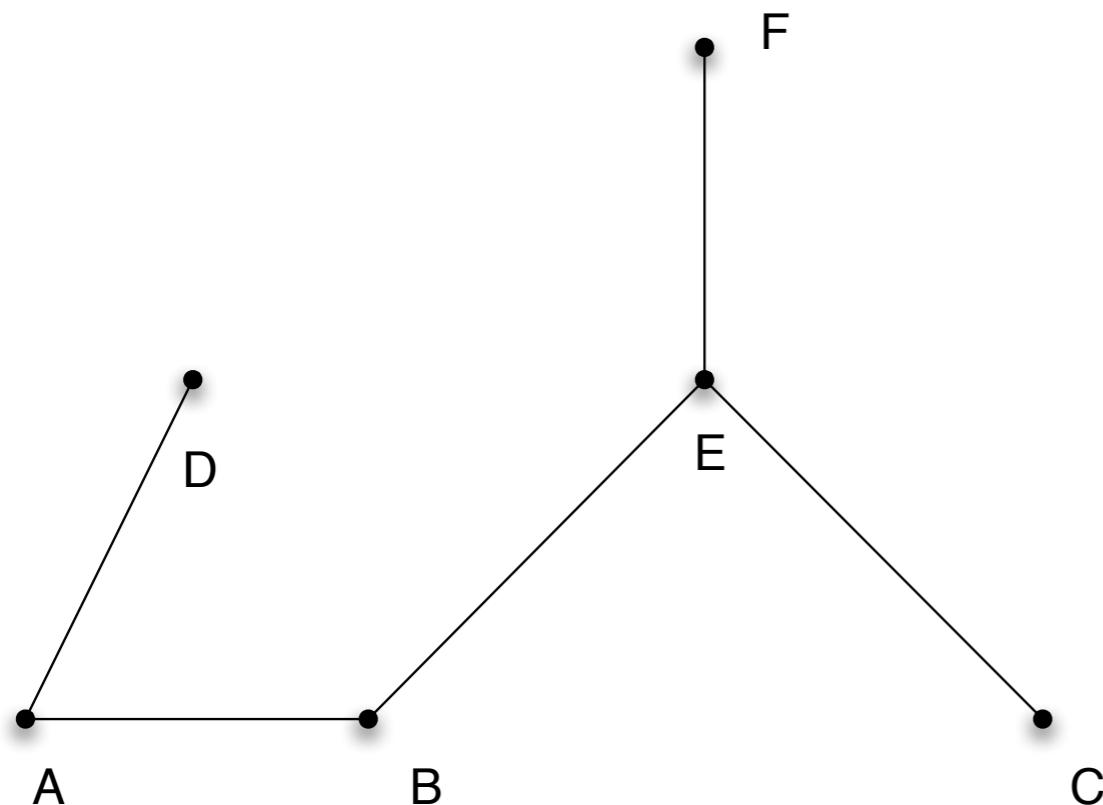


$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sparse

Non-directed Graph

Minimum Spanning Tree

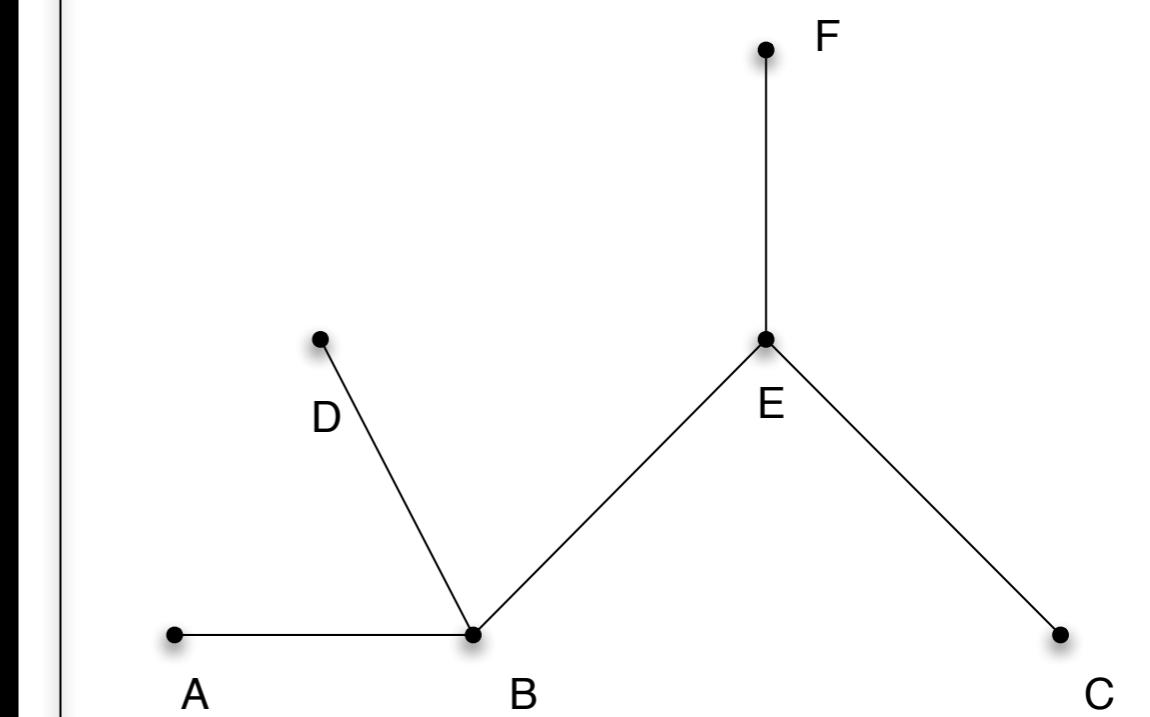
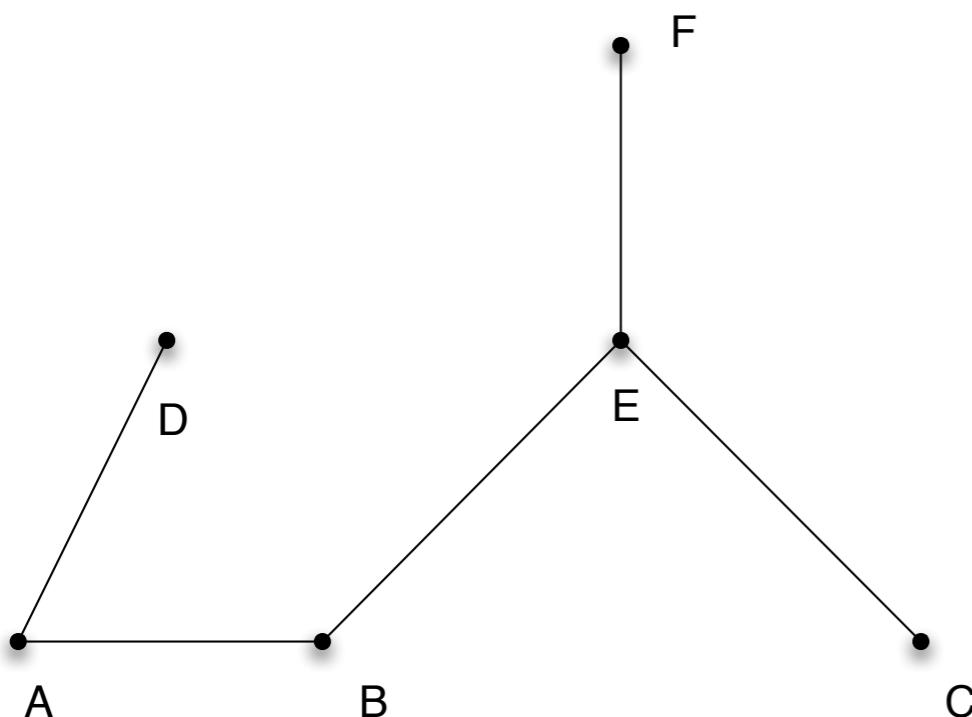


$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Non-directed Graph

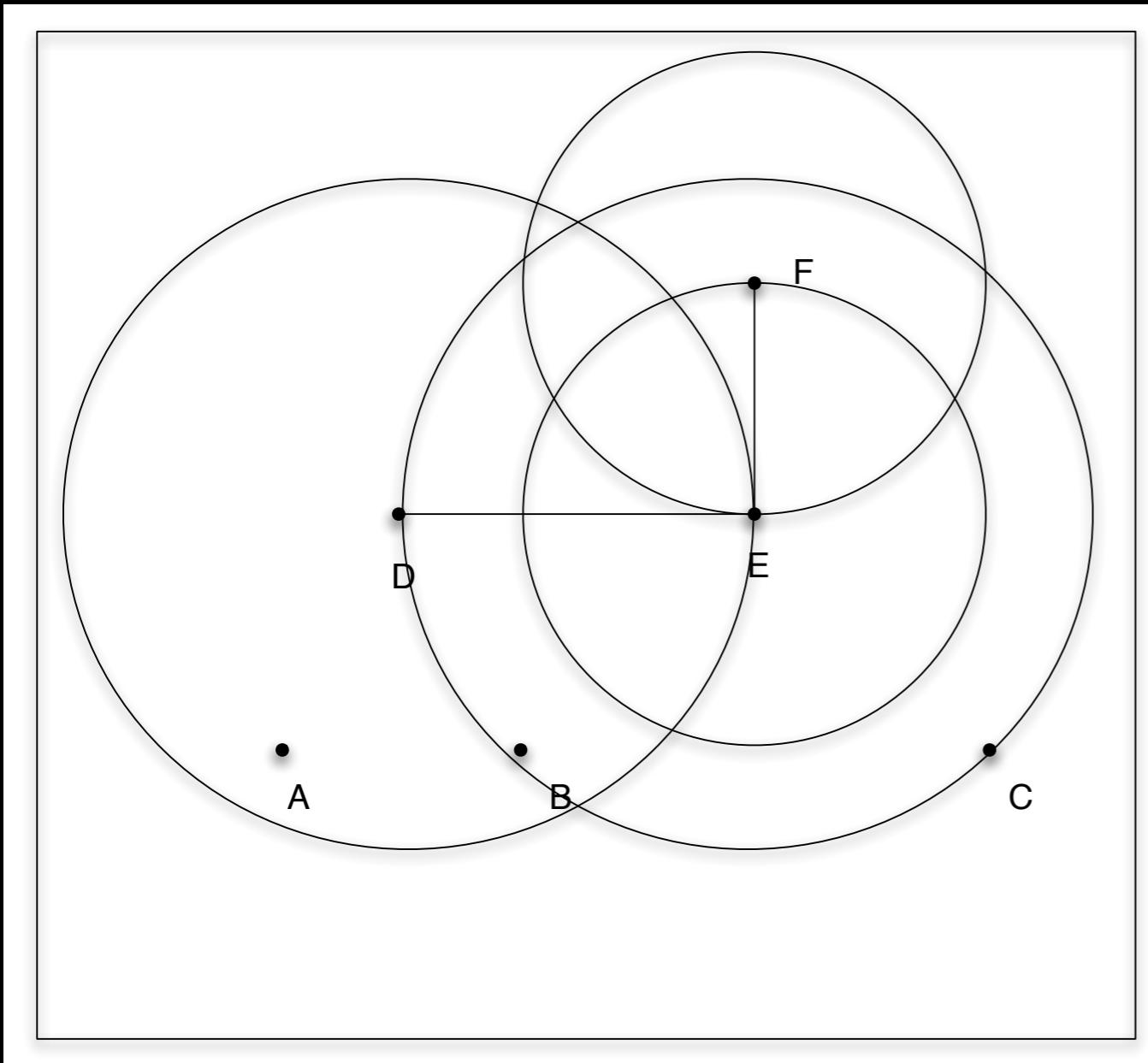
Minimum Spanning Tree

- No Islands
- May not be unique



Relative Neighbors

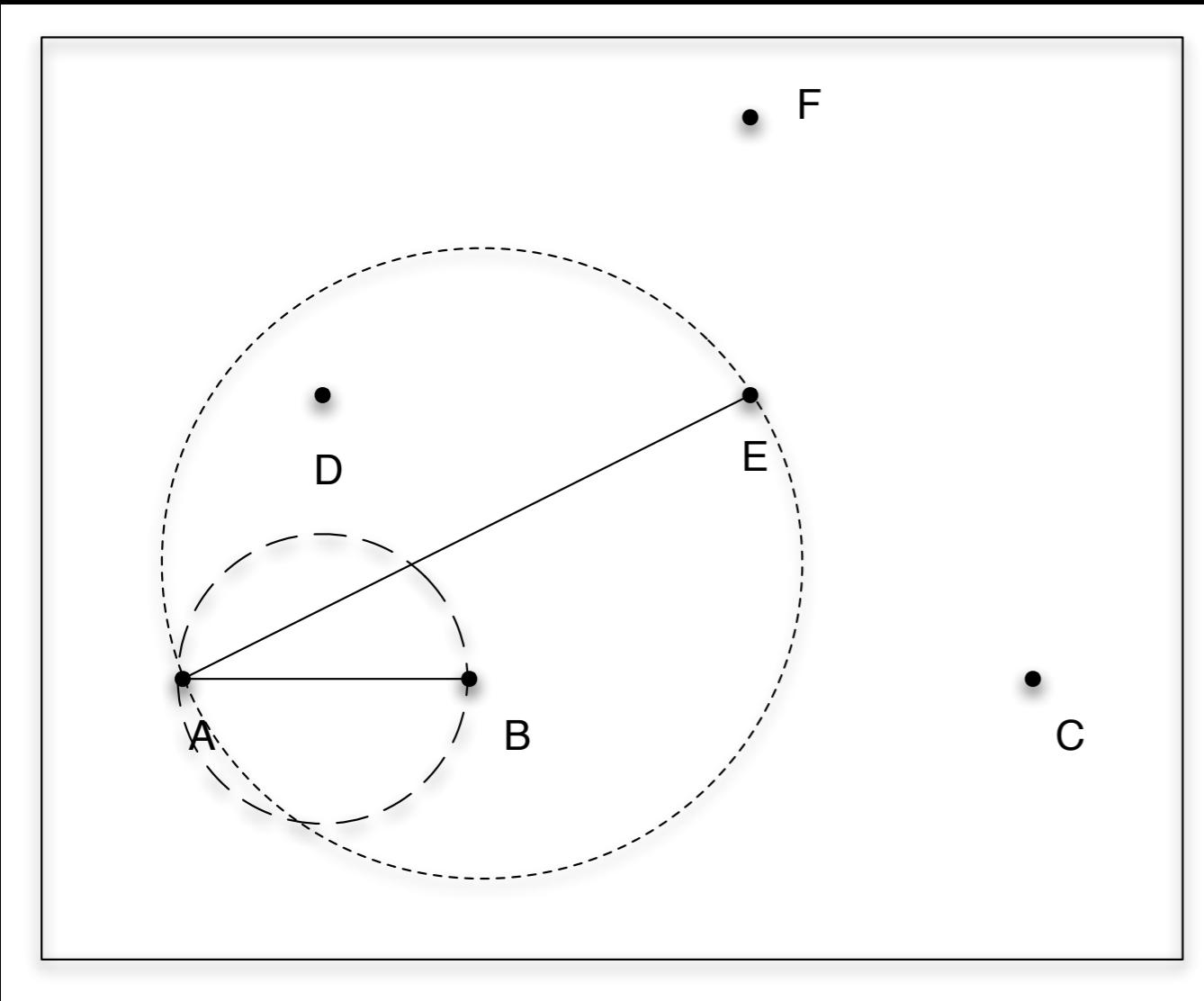
$$d_{i,j} \leq \min(\max(d_{i,k}, d_{j,k})) \quad \forall k \neq i, j.$$



$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

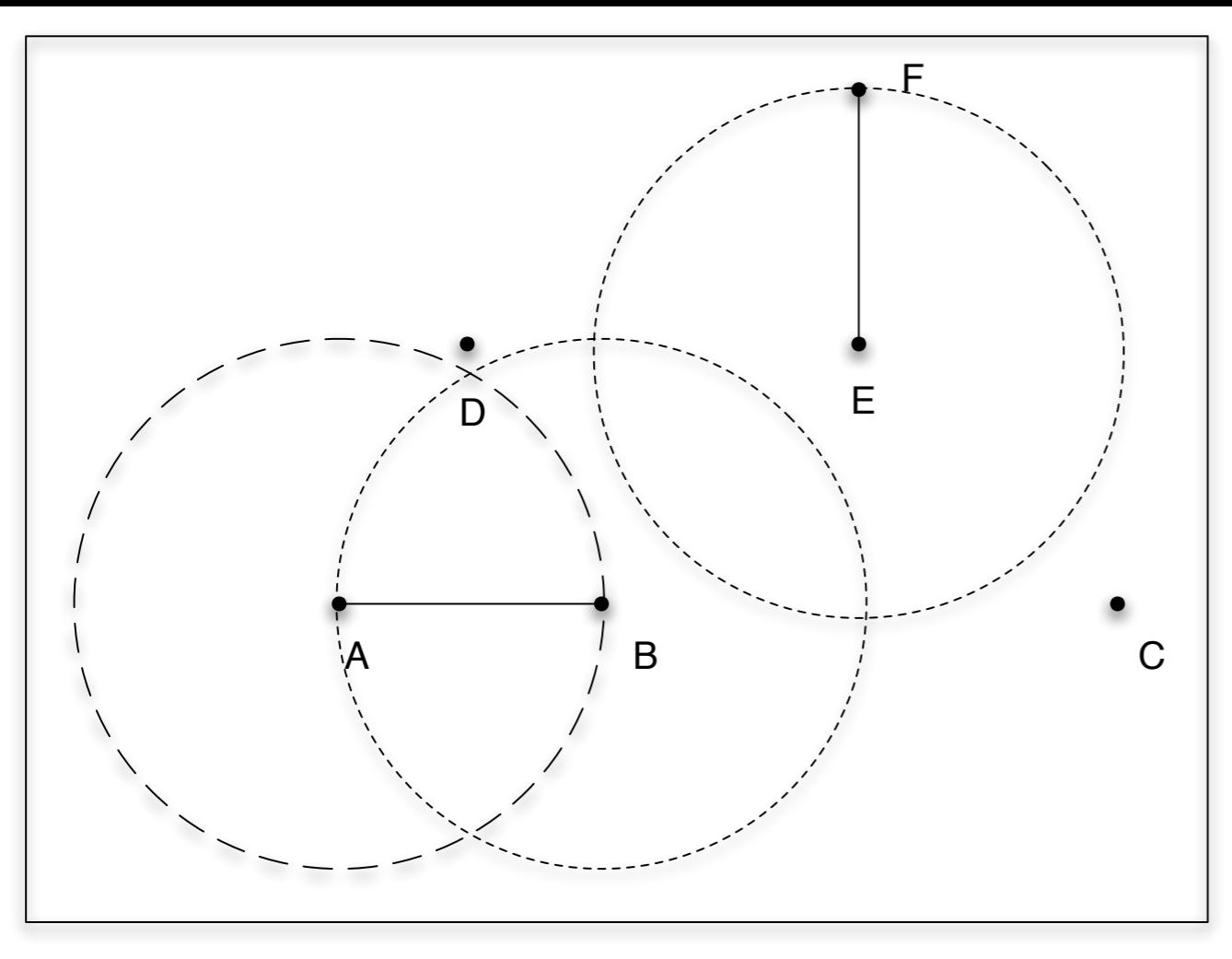
Gabriel Neighbors

$$d_{i,j} \leq \min \left(\sqrt{d_{i,k}^2 + d_{j,k}^2} \right) \quad \forall k \neq i, j.$$



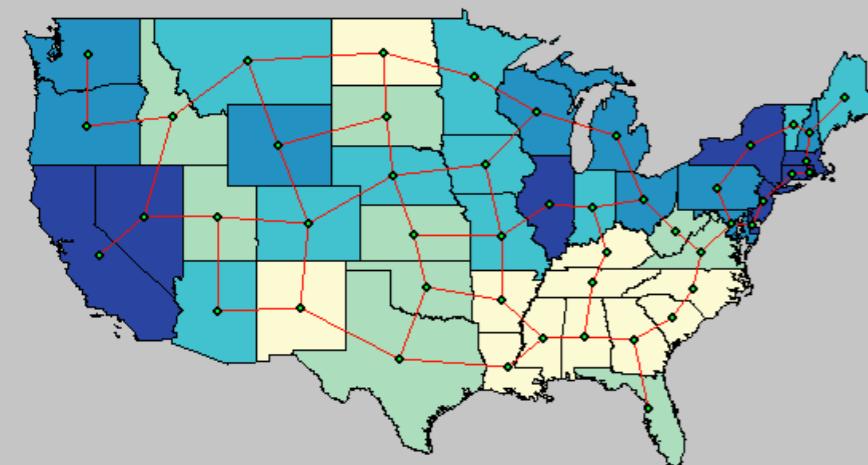
$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sphere of Influence Neighbors

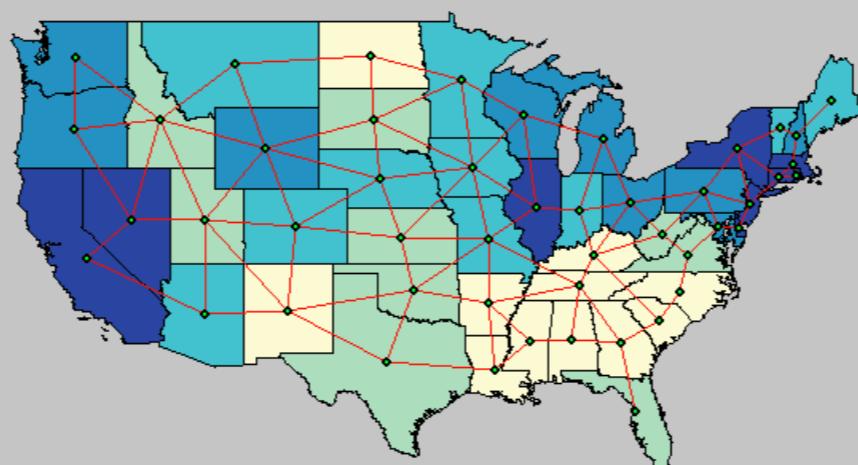


$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

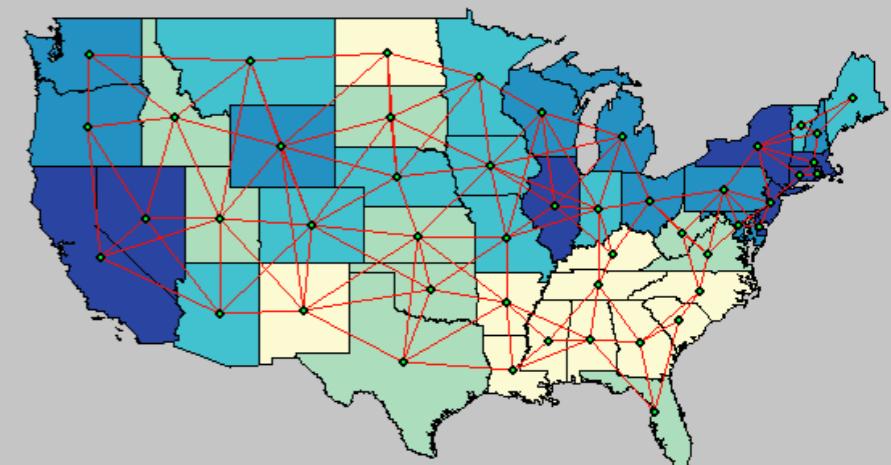
States



por
percentiles
0.673 (11)
0.896 (9)
1.031 (10)
1.284 (9)
1.873 (9)



por
percentiles
0.673 (11)
0.896 (9)
1.031 (10)
1.284 (9)
1.873 (9)



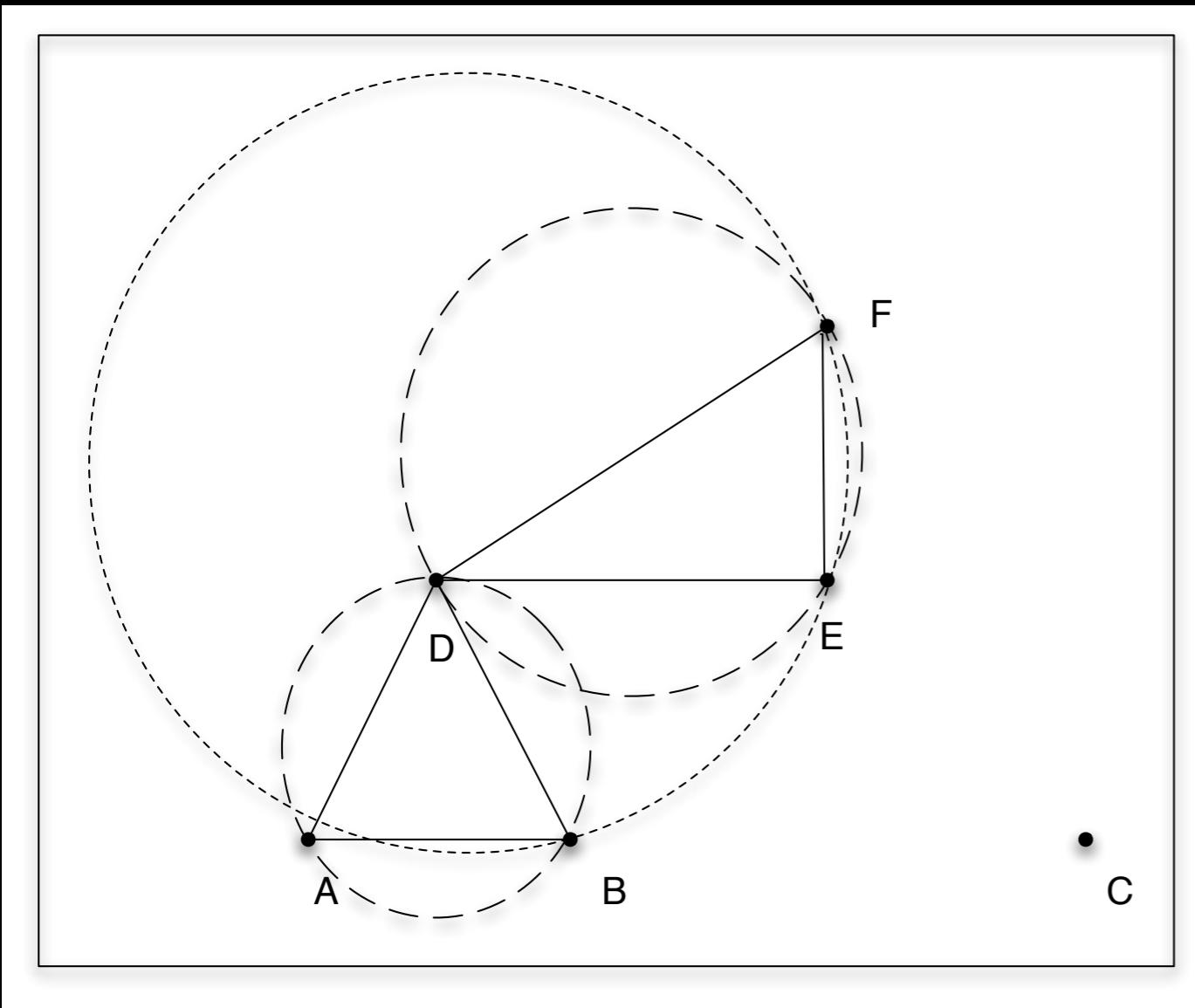
por
percentiles
0.673 (11)
0.896 (9)
1.031 (10)
1.284 (9)
1.873 (9)

Relative

Gabriel

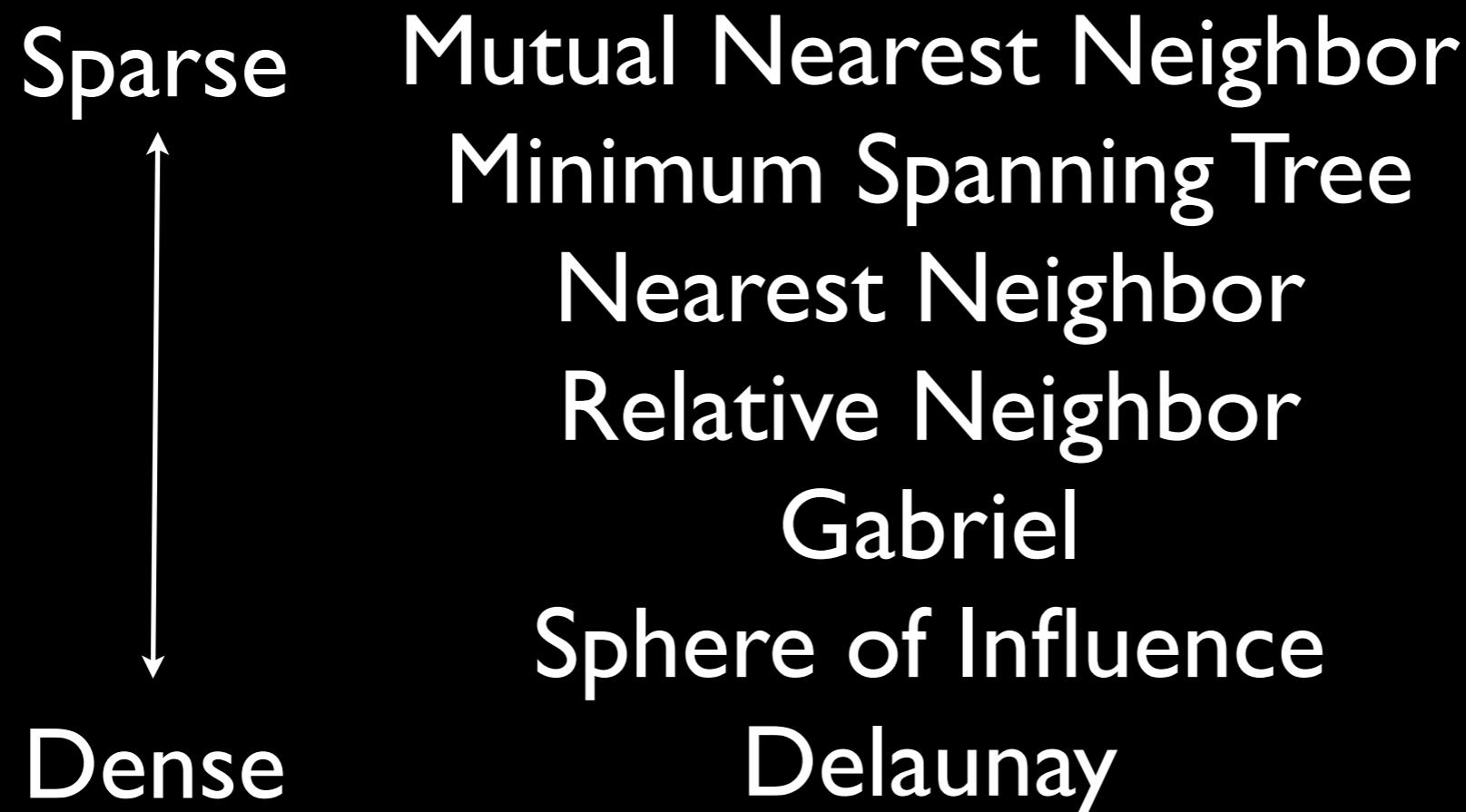
SOI

Delaunay Neighbors



$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Connectivity

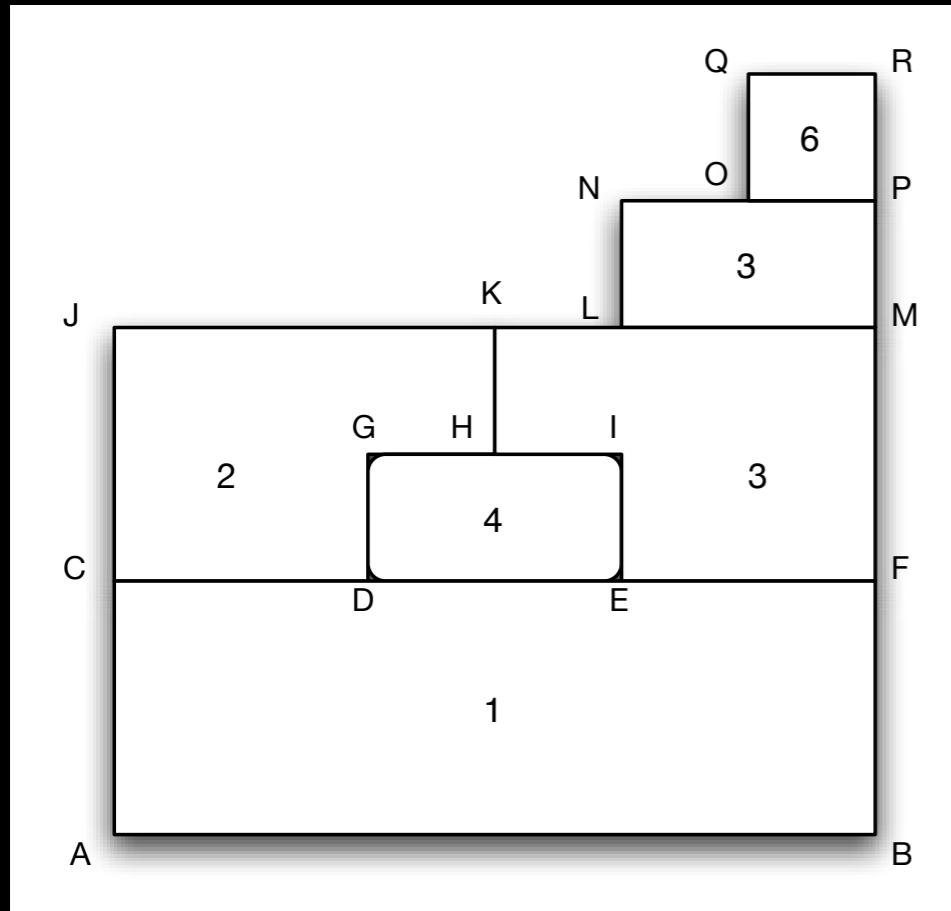


Practical Considerations

- Contiguity not determined via visual inspection
 - Highly error prone
- Specialized software
 - Small problems ($n < 1000$) brute force ok
 - Large problems different story

Using GIS to Derive Contiguity

- Topological database
- ArcInfo Arc Attribute Table

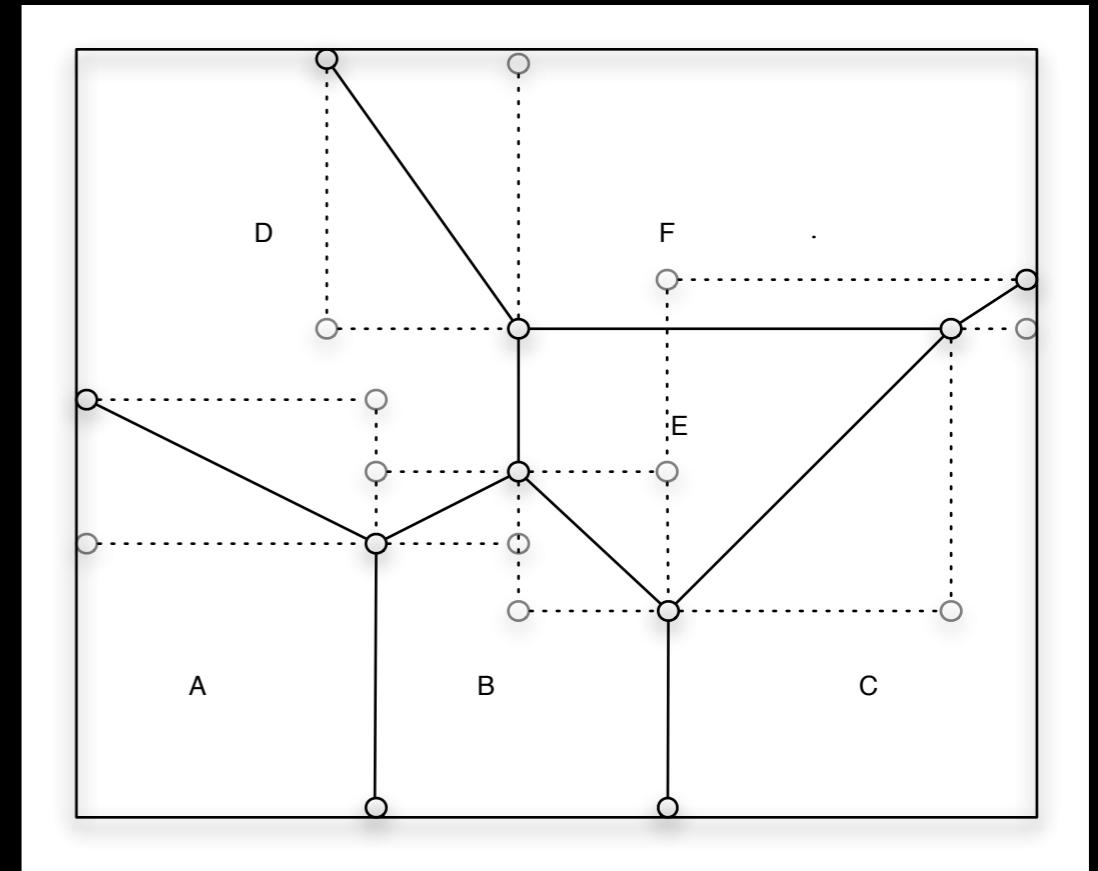
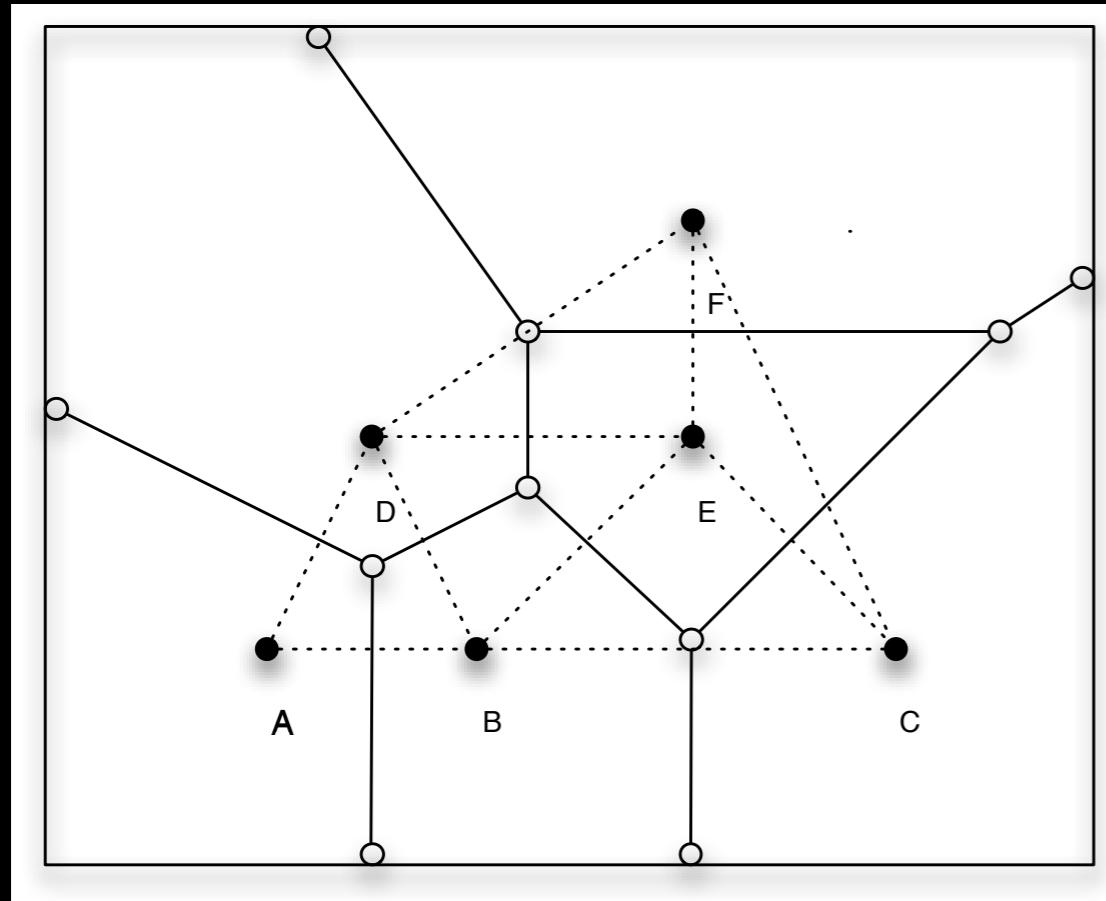


ArcID	FromNode	ToNode	RightPoly	LeftPoly	Length
AB	A	B	0	1	6
BF	B	F	0	1	3
FE	F	E	3	1	2
ED	E	D	4	1	2
DC	D	C	2	1	2
CA	C	A	0	1	3
...

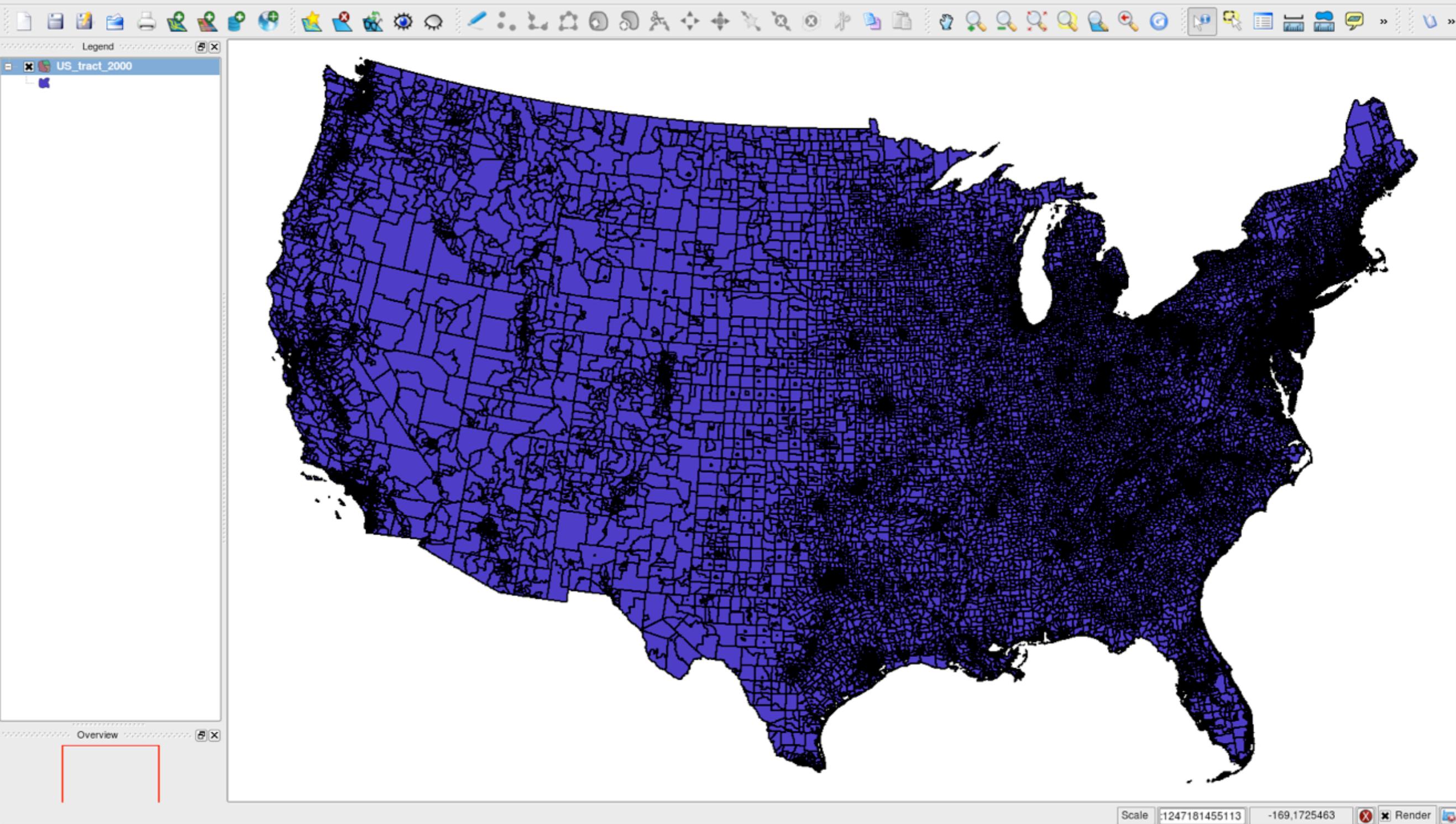
Using GIS to Derive Contiguity

- Nontopological database
 - Shapefile = spaghetti
 - Polygon as a list of vertices
- PySAL
 - Filter-refine + plane sweep algorithm

Minimum Bounding Box to Derive Contiguity



File View Layer Settings Plugins Help



US Tracts

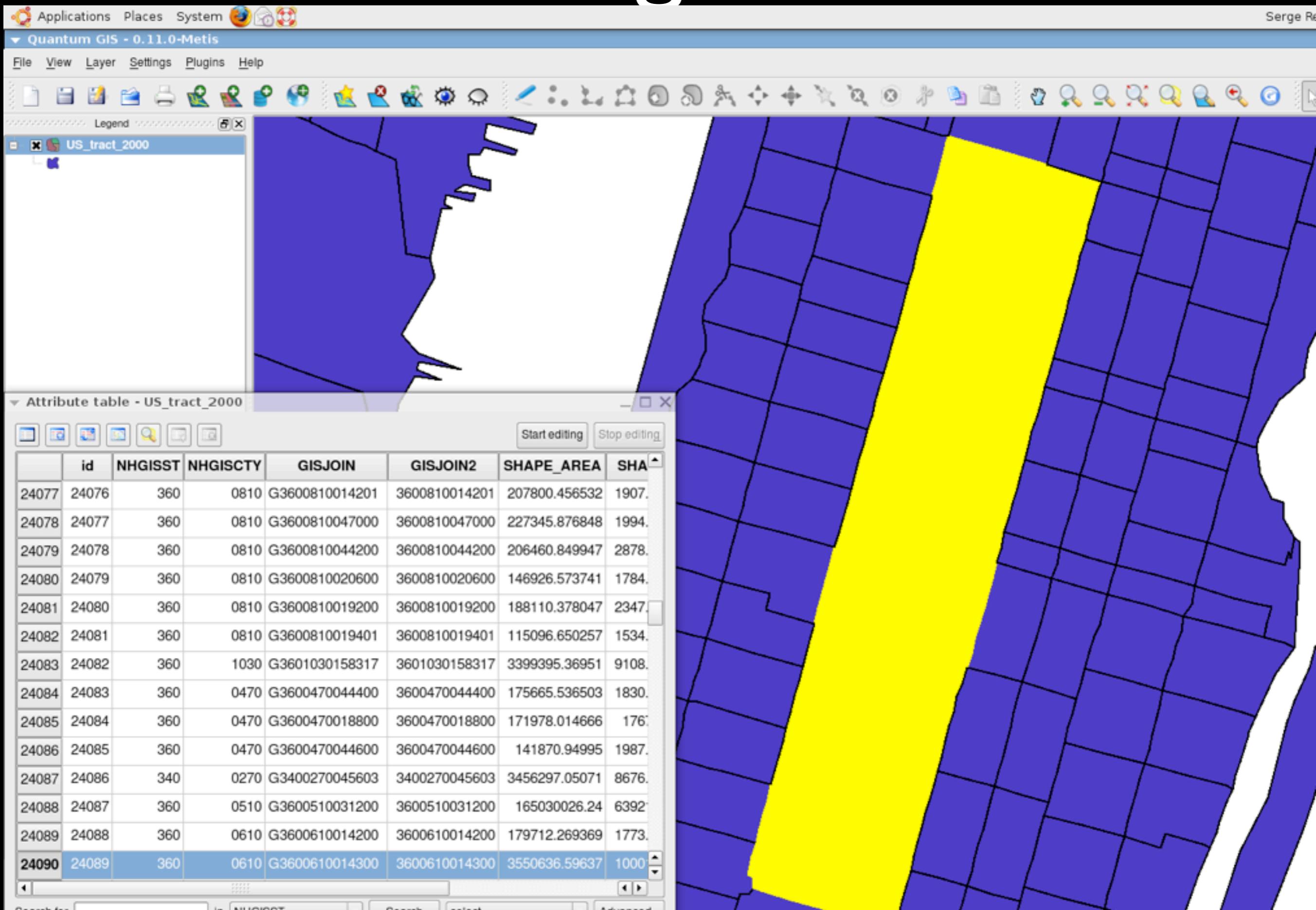
ContiguityWeights

```
24081 961     fname="/Users/serge/Desktop/nhgis/us_tract_2000/us_tract_2000.shp"
24082 962     shpFile=shpIO.shpFile(fname)
24083 963
24084 964     def run():
24085 965         c=ContiguityWeights(shpFile, None, None)
24086 966
24087 967         import cProfile
24088 968         t0=time.time()
24089 969         cProfile.run('run()')
24090 970         t1=time.time()
24091 971         print t1-t0
24092 972
24093 973         c=ContiguityWeights(shpFile, None, None)
24094 974         c.writeGAL("tracts2000.gal")
24095 975         g=GAL(c.w)
24096 976
```

Cardinalities

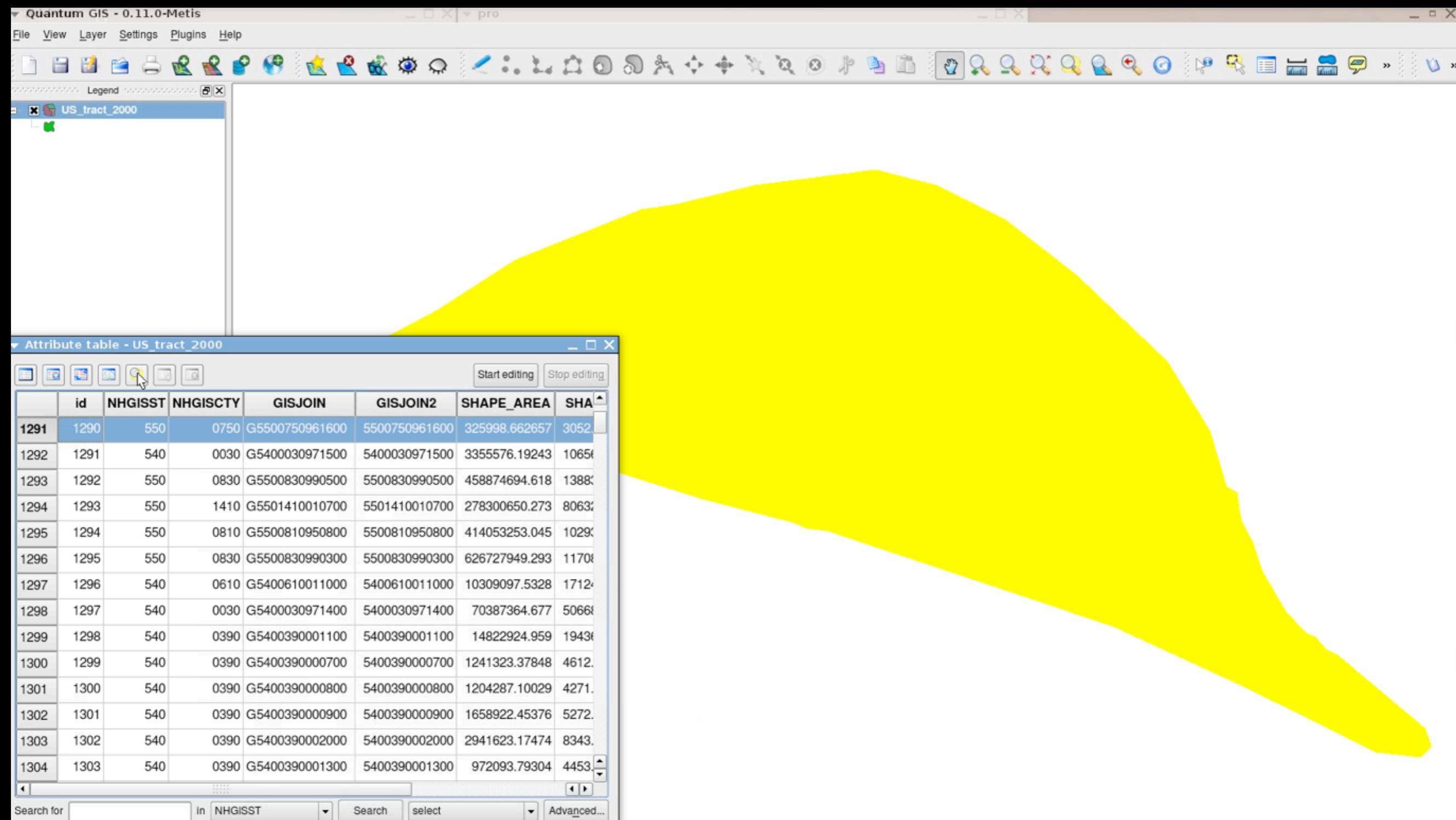
```
>>> cards=[ len(nn) for i,nn in c.w.items()]
>>> max(cards)
30
>>> cards.index(30)
24089
>>>
```

30 neighbors



Islands

```
>>> len(g.islands)
46
>>> g.islands[0:10]
[1290, 2859, 2906, 2916, 2996, 3070, 3125, 10554, 10622, 11142]
>>> |
```



Garbage In

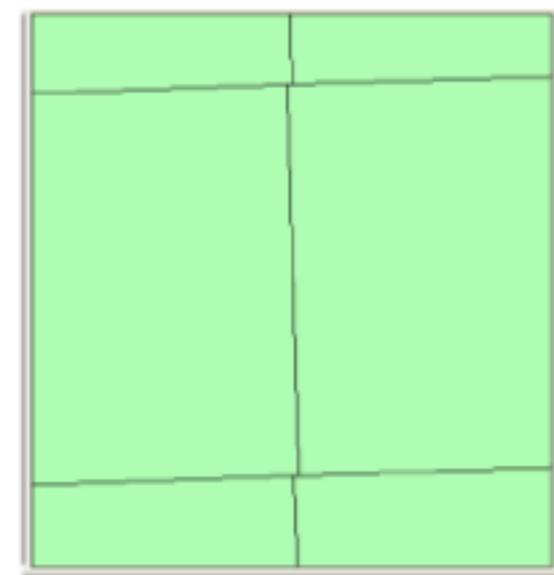


Figure 3.6: Misaligned grid cells

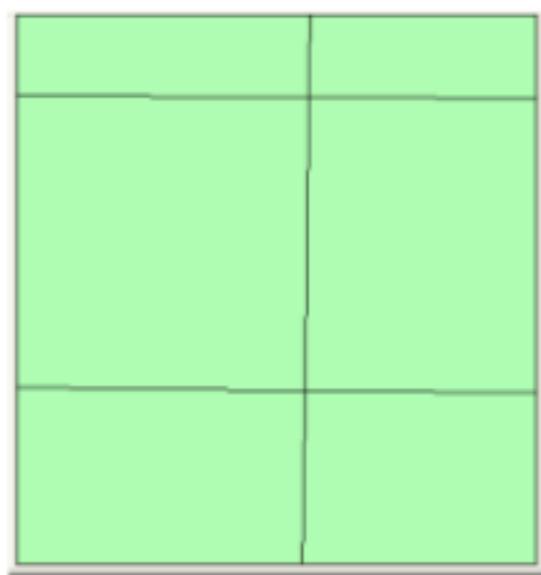


Figure 3.7: Aligned grid cells

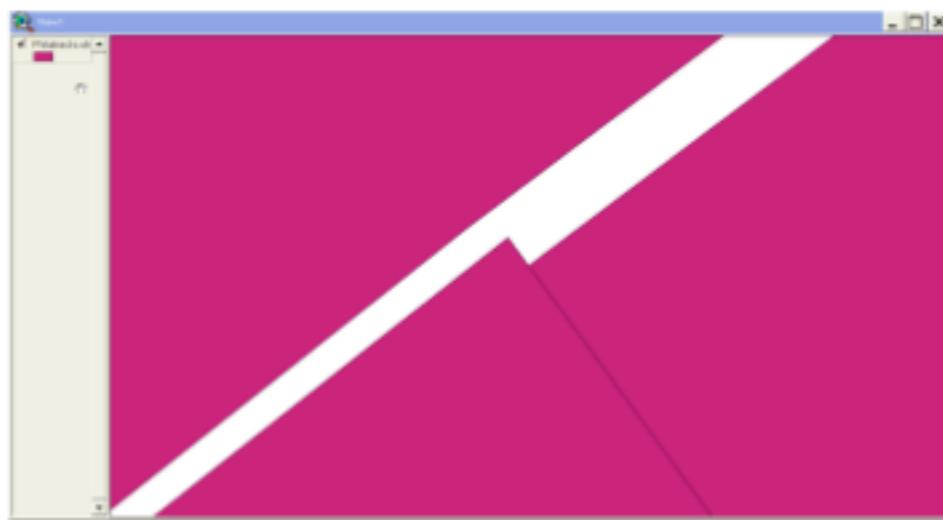


Figure 3.8: Non-touching census tracts

General Weights

Distance Function

- $w_{ij} = f(d_{ij}, \Theta)$
- $\partial w_{ij} / \partial d_{ij} < 0$
- Tobler's first law
- distance **decay** effect

Distance Functions

- $w_{ij} = f(d_{ij}, \Theta)$
 - $w_{ij} = 1 / d_{ij}^a$
 - $w_{ij} = 0 \quad \forall d_{ij} > \delta$
 - a
 - $a = -1$ for inverse distance weights
 - $a = -2$ for gravity weights

Inverse Distance

0	0.100	0.033	0.089	0.045	0.035
0.100	0	0.050	0.089	0.071	0.045
0.033	0.050	0	0.037	0.071	0.045
0.089	0.089	0.037	0	0.067	0.056
0.045	0.071	0.071	0.067	0	0.100
0.035	0.045	0.045	0.056	0.100	0

Gravity Weights

$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0.010 & 0.001 & 0.008 & 0.002 & 0.001 \\ 0.010 & 0 & 0.003 & 0.008 & 0.005 & 0.002 \\ 0.001 & 0.003 & 0 & 0.001 & 0.005 & 0.002 \\ 0.008 & 0.008 & 0.001 & 0 & 0.004 & 0.003 \\ 0.002 & 0.005 & 0.005 & 0.004 & 0 & 0.010 \\ 0.001 & 0.002 & 0.002 & 0.003 & 0.010 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

Distance-Perimeter Weights

- $w_{ij} = b_{ij}^\beta / d_{ij}^\alpha$
- b_{ij} is the share of the common border between i and j

Distance-Perimeter

	2	3	4	5	6	Perimeters
Shared Perimeter	1	2	0	2	2	0
	2	0	2	1	0	10
	3		0	2	1	6
	4			2	0	6
	5				0	10
						4
$b =$	0	0.125	0	0.125	0.125	0
	0.2	0	0	0.2	0.1	0
	0	0	0	0	0.333	0.167
	0.333	0.333	0	0	0.333	0
	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0	0
	0	0	0.25	0	0	0

Distance-Perimeter

$$\mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0.125 & 0 & 0.125 & 0.125 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 0 & 0 & 0.2 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.333 & 0.167 \\ 0.333 & 0.333 & 0 & 0 & 0.333 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.25 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0.05 & 0 & 0.08 & 0.05 & 0 \\ 0.08 & 0 & 0 & 0.13 & 0.07 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.21 & 0.15 \\ 0.22 & 0.21 & 0 & 0 & 0.21 & 0 \\ 0.08 & 0.03 & 0.13 & 0.13 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.23 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

Kernel Weights

- $w_{ij} = K(u/h)$
 - K : kernel, h : bandwidth
 - $k(u/h) = 0$ for $u > h$
 - $\int K(u) du = 1$

Kernel Functions

Functions	Expression
Truncated, Uniform	$K(z) = 1 \times \mathbf{1}(z \leq 1)$
Triangular, Bartlett	$K(z) = (1 - z) \times \mathbf{1}(z \leq 1)$
Epanechnikov, Quadratic	$K(z) = (3/4)(1 - z^2) \times \mathbf{1}(z \leq 1)$
Quartic, Biweight, Bisquare	$K(z) = (15/16)(1 - z^2)^2 \times \mathbf{1}(z \leq 1)$
Parzen	$K(z) = (1 - 6z^2 + 6 z ^3) \times \mathbf{1}(0 \leq z \leq 1/2)$ $K(z) = 2(1 - z)^3) \times \mathbf{1}(1/2 < z \leq 1)$
Gaussian, Normal	$K(z) = (2\pi)^{-1/2} \exp(-z^2/2)$

Kernel $\delta = 15.0$

Arguments

	B	C	D	E	F
A	0.667	—	0.747	—	—
B	—	—	0.747	0.940	—
C	—	—	—	0.940	—
D	—	—	—	1.000	—
E	—	—	—	—	0.667

$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.000 & 0.333 & 0 & 0.253 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.333 & 1.000 & 0 & 0.253 & 0.060 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.000 & 0 & 0.060 & 0 \\ 0.253 & 0.253 & 0 & 1.000 & 0.000 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.060 & 0.060 & 0.000 & 1.000 & 0.333 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.333 & 1.000 \end{pmatrix}$$

Statistical Weights

- AMOEBA (Aldstadt and Getis 2006)

$$w_{ij} = \frac{P[G_i^*(k_{max})] - P[G_i^*(k_j)]}{P[G_i^*(k_{max})] - P[G_i^*(0)]}$$

where $P[]$ is the cumulative probability of a standard normal variate.

Socioeconomic Weights

- Many Different Types
 - Socioeconomic Similarity
 - Input-Output Tables
 - Social Networks
- Issues
 - W now endogenous
 - Regularity conditions may be violated

Row Standardization

$$w_{ij}^* = \frac{w_{ij}}{\sum_j w_{ij}}$$

Number of Neighbors $K = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Row Standardization

$$W^* = K^{-1}W$$

$$\mathbf{W}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{W}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1/3 & 0 & 1/3 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Guidance

How to Select the Right W?

- Theoretical priors
 - exceptionally rare
- Typically no “best” solution
- Relation to spatial interaction theory

Rules of Thumb (Griffith | 996)

- “It is better to posit some reasonable geographic weights matrix specification than to assume all entries are zero.
- “..use a surface partitioning that falls somewhere between a regular square and a regular hexagonal tessellation”
- “ ..better to employ a somewhat under-specified than a somewhat over-specified geographic weights matrix.”

Choice of W

- For **testing** for autocorrelation
 - power matters
 - contiguity may be sufficient
 - power robust to misspecification
- For **modeling** and parameter **estimation**
 - more complex and fragile