

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

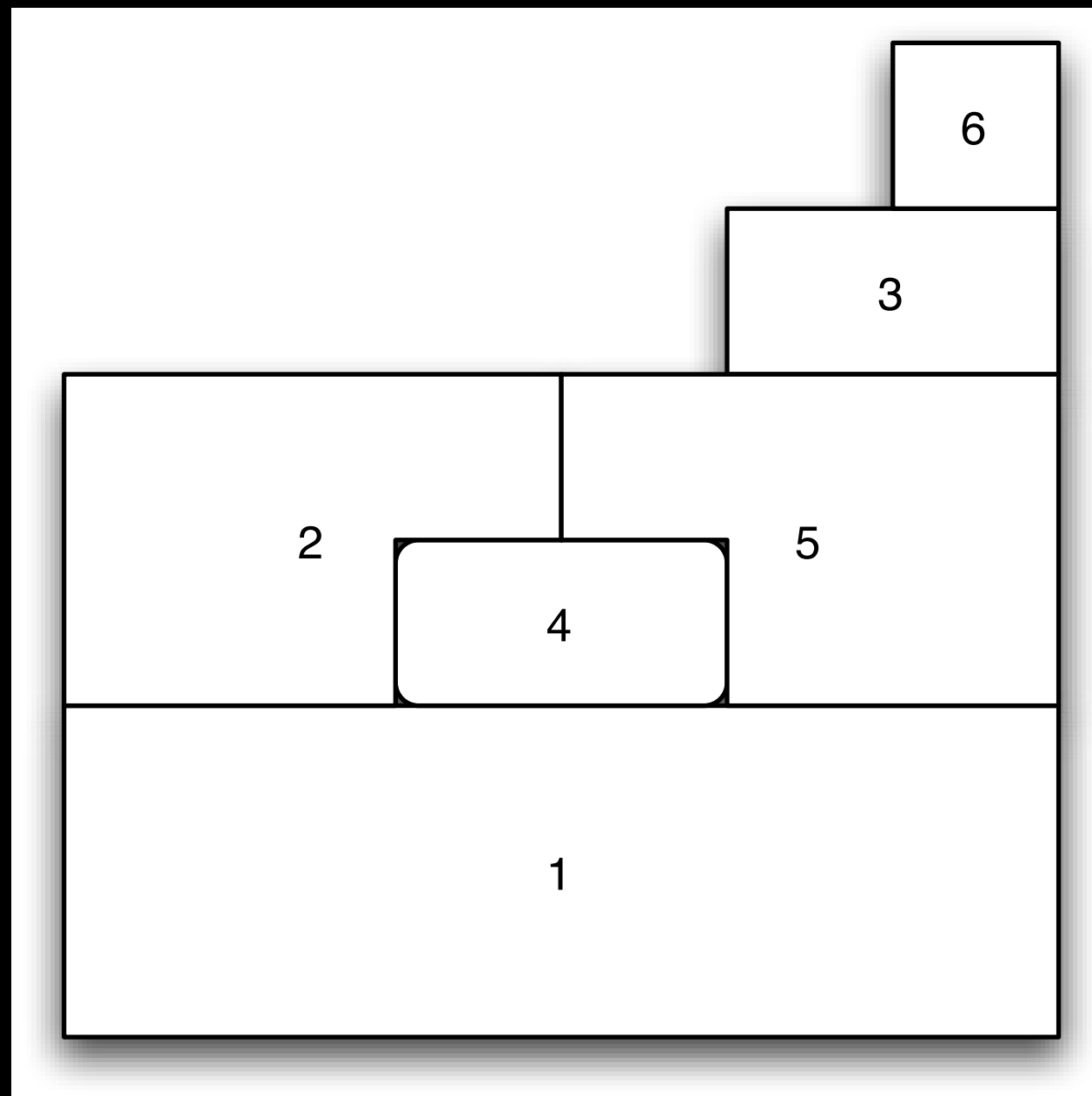
Problem

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

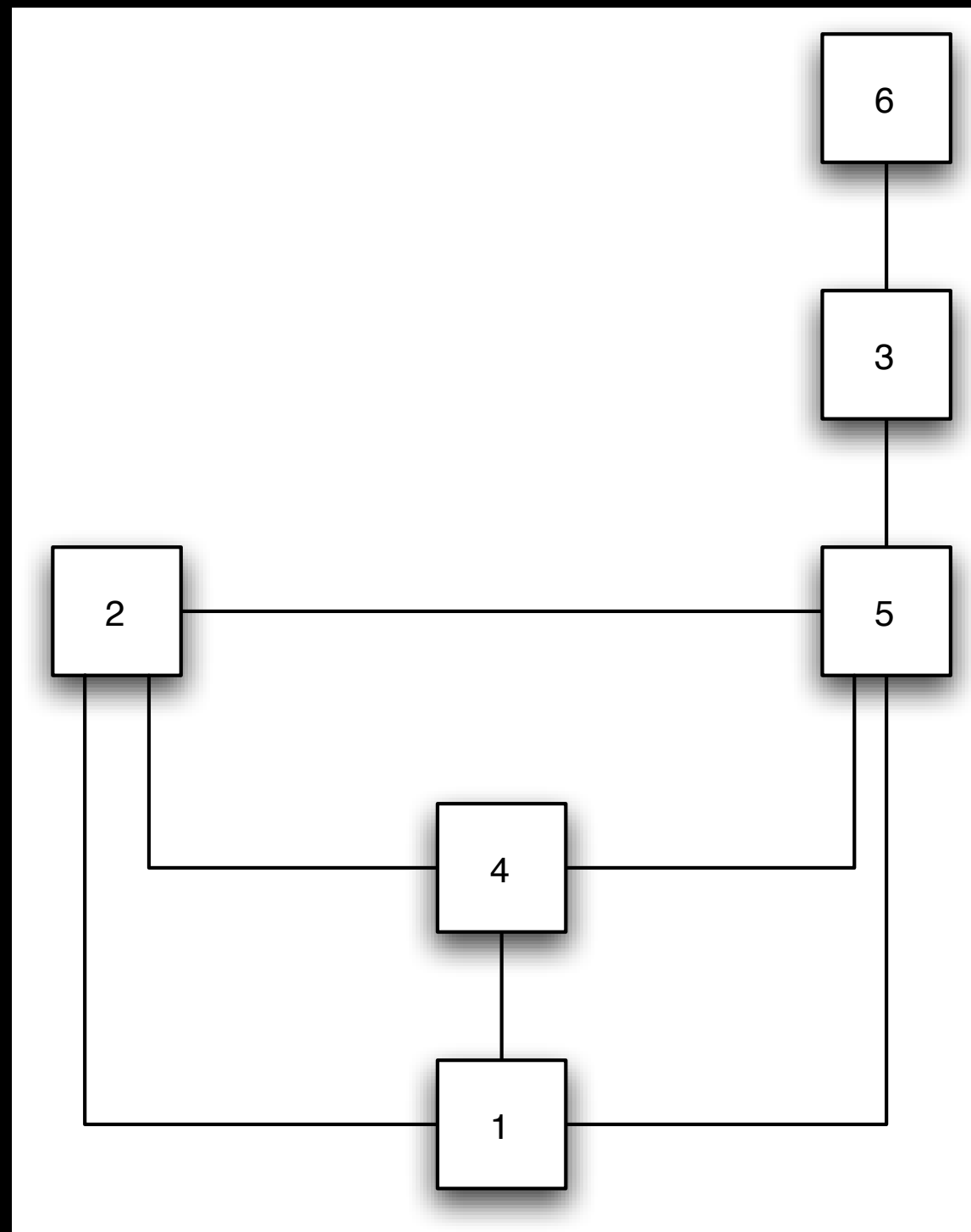
Solution

- 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

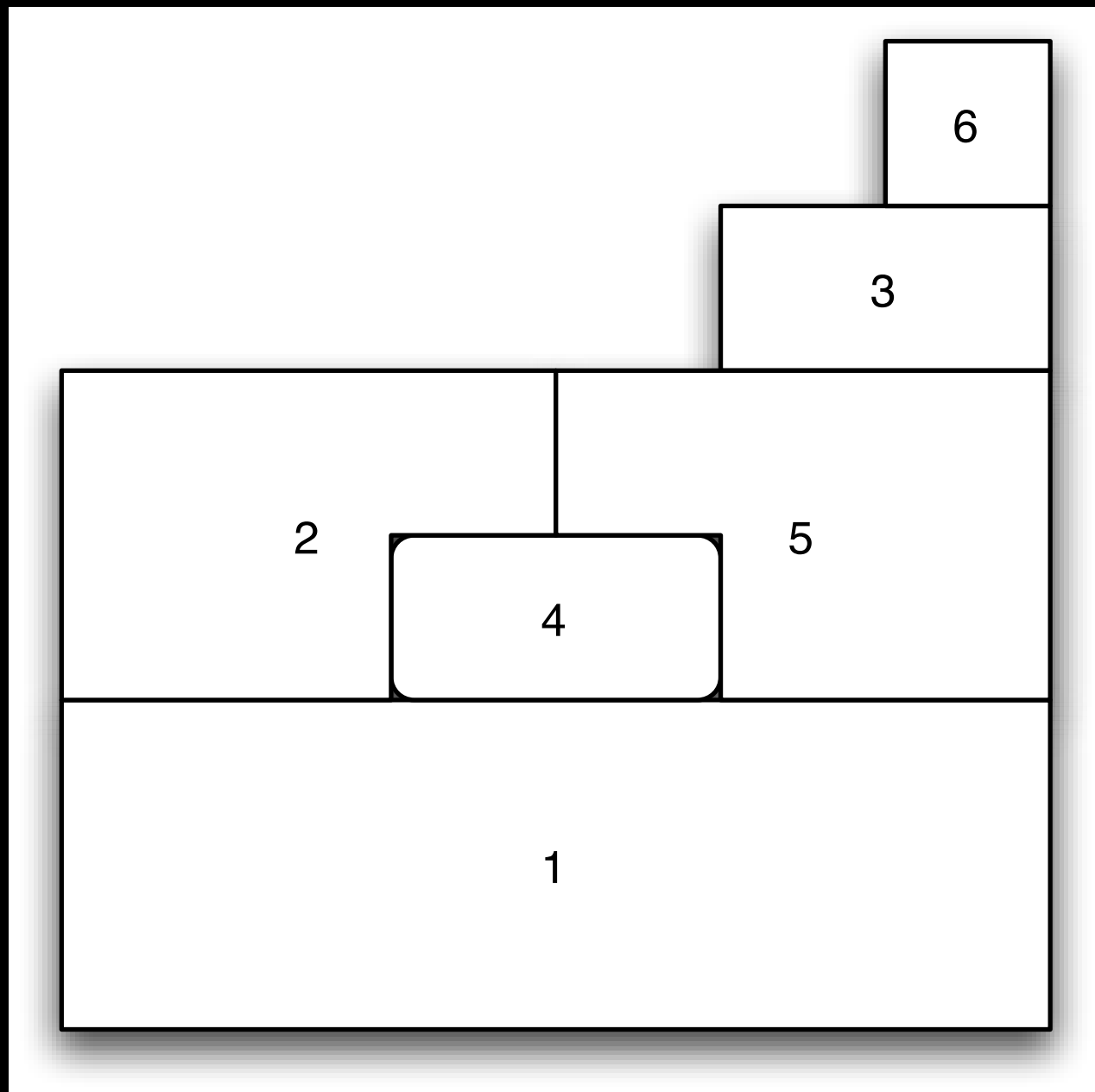
Irregular Lattice (Polygons)



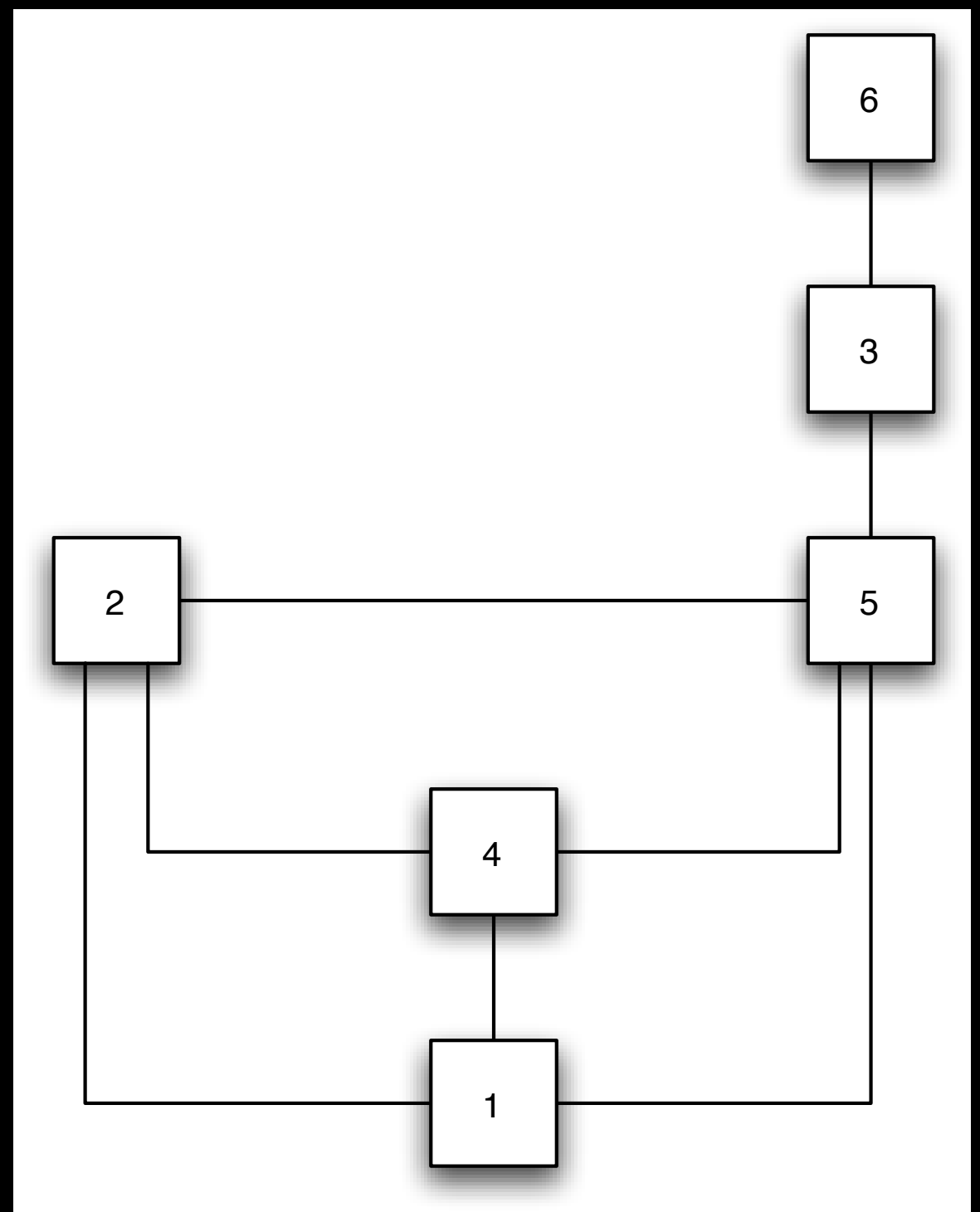
Neighbor Structure as a Graph



Map



Graph



Spatial Weights Matrix

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

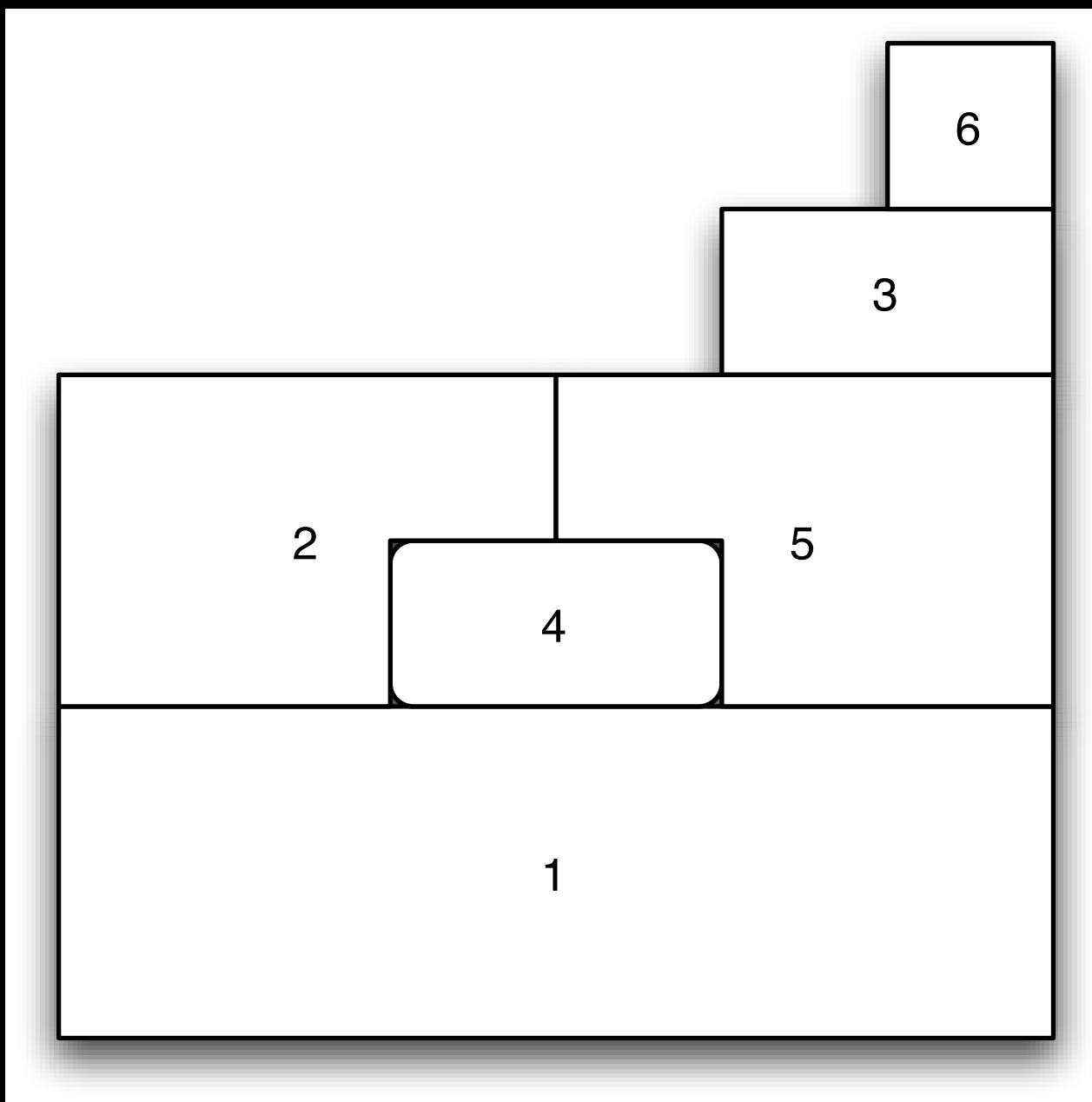
$$W = \begin{bmatrix} w_{11} & w_{12} & \dots & w_{1n} \\ w_{21} & w_{22} & \dots & w_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_{n1} & w_{n2} & \dots & w_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Binary Contiguity

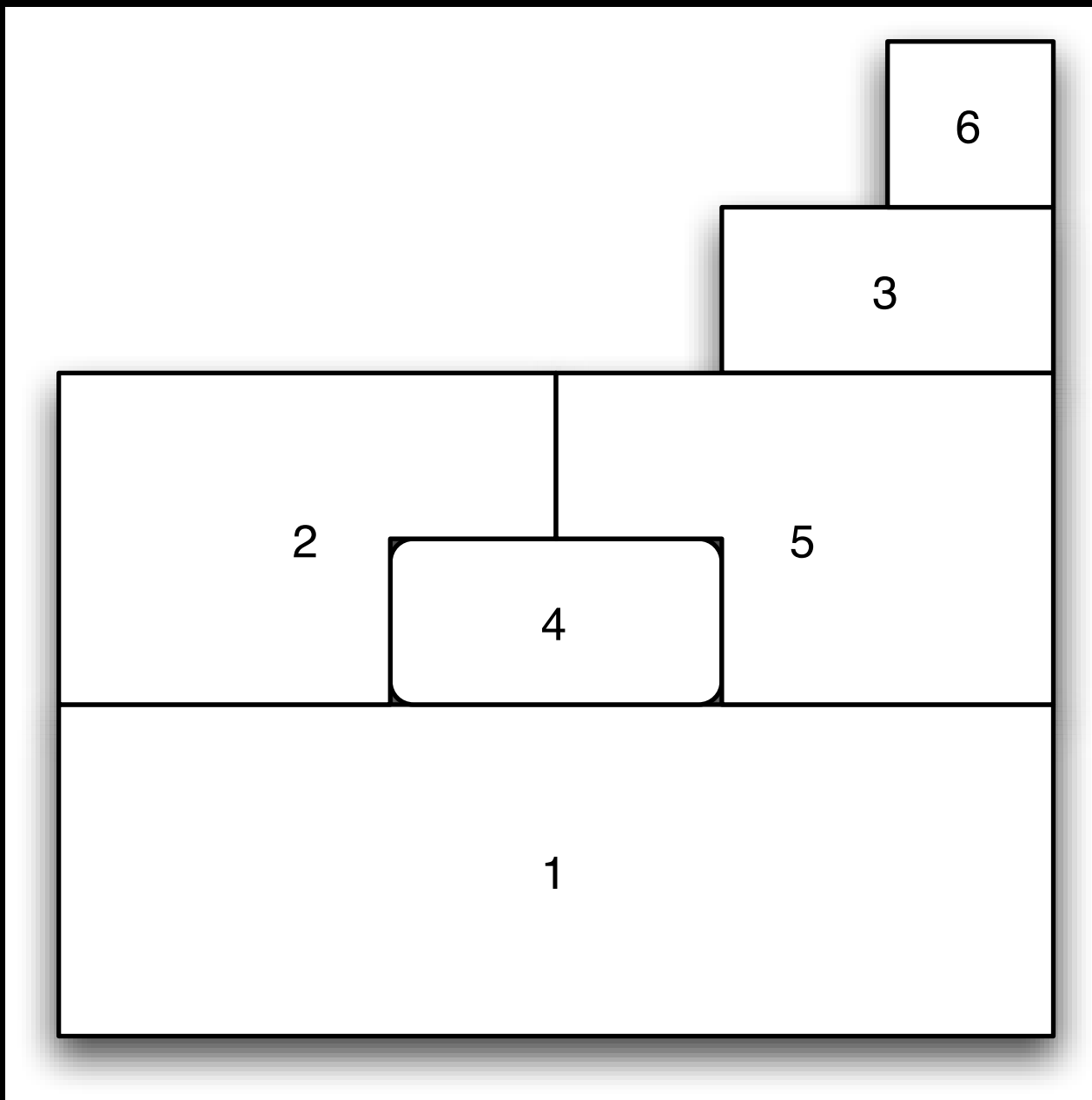
- Weights are 0 or 1
 - for i, j neighbors, $w_{ij} = 1$
- Example, using common boundary

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

Example

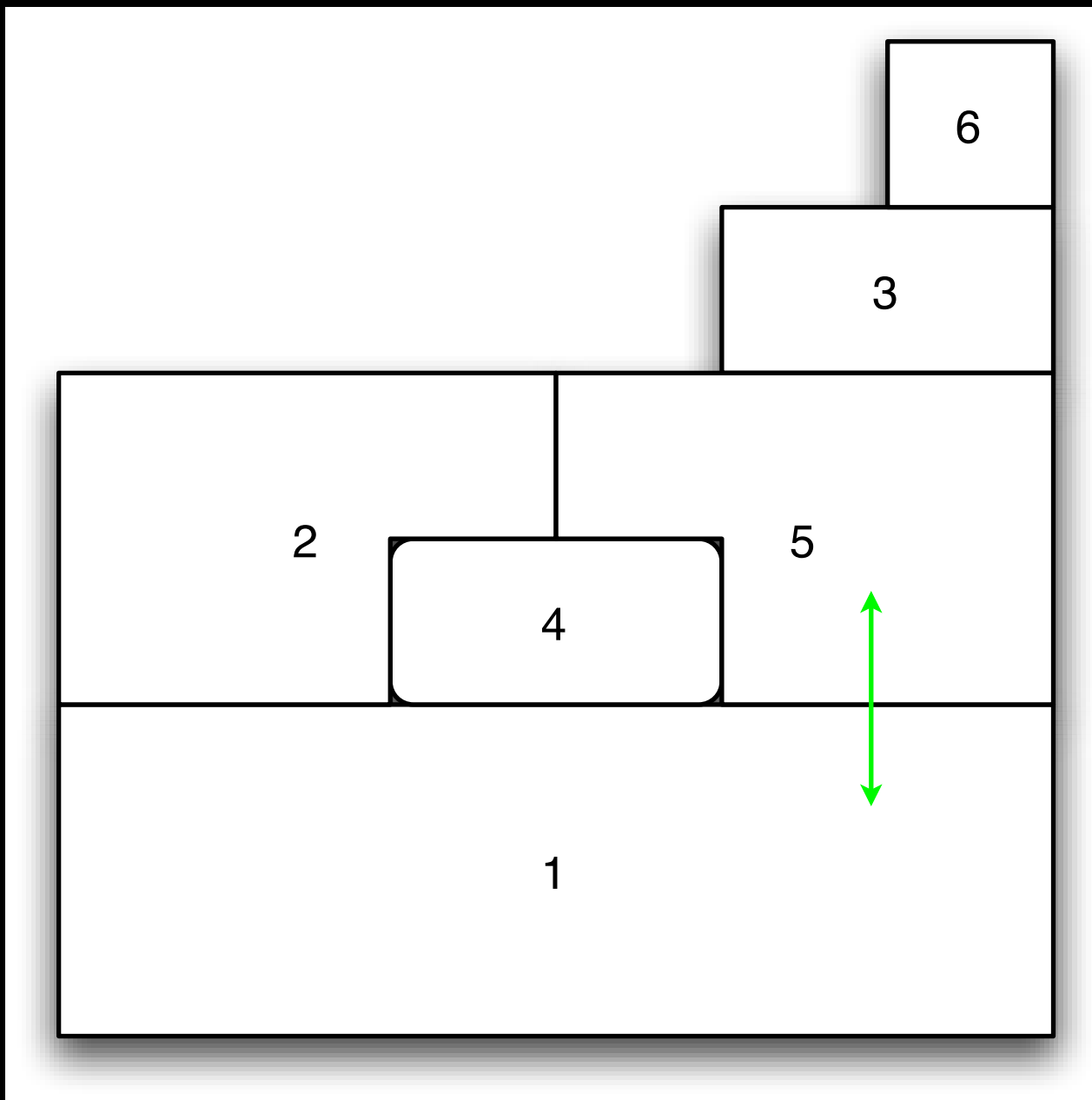


Example



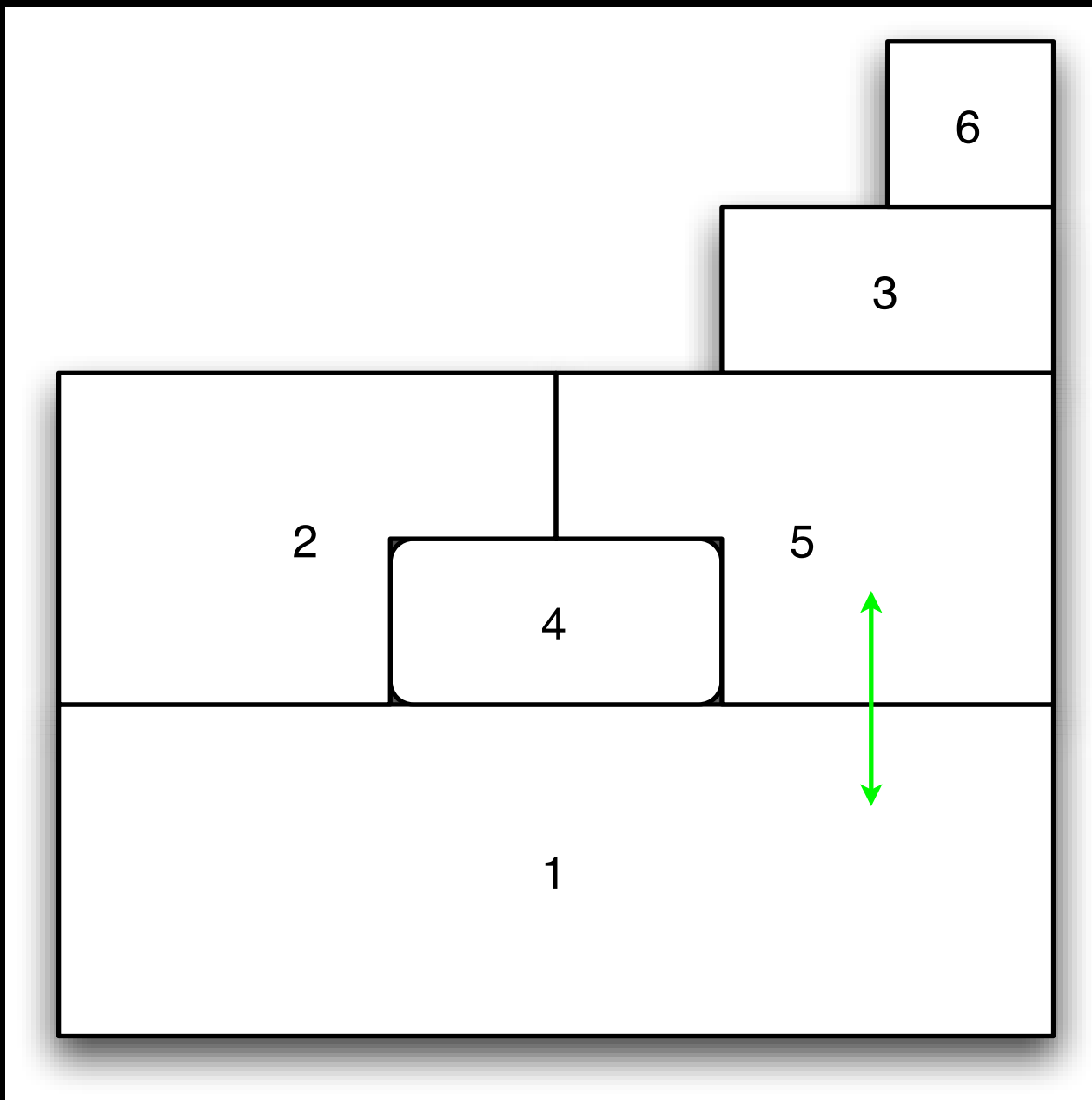
$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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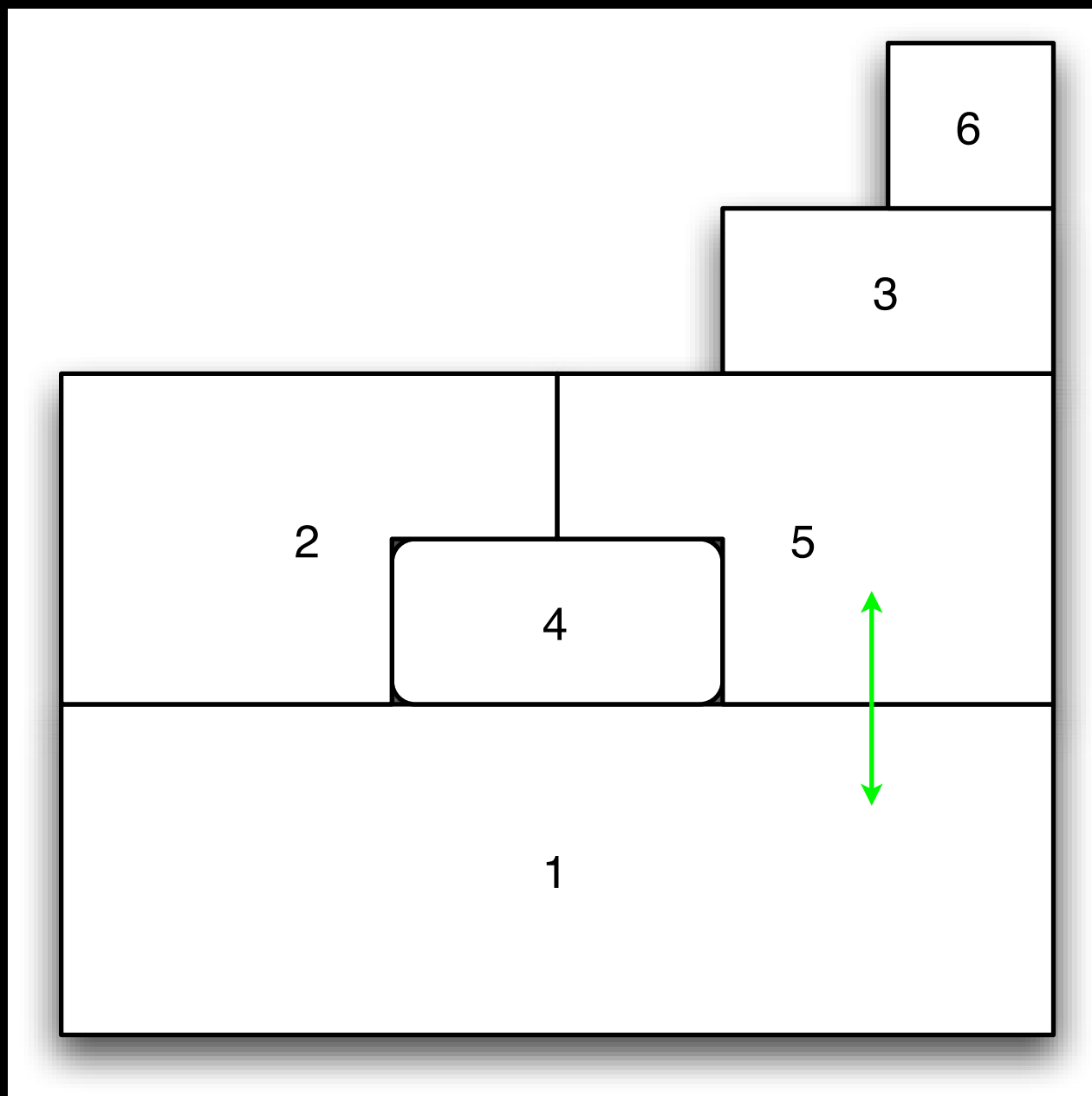
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How to Define W

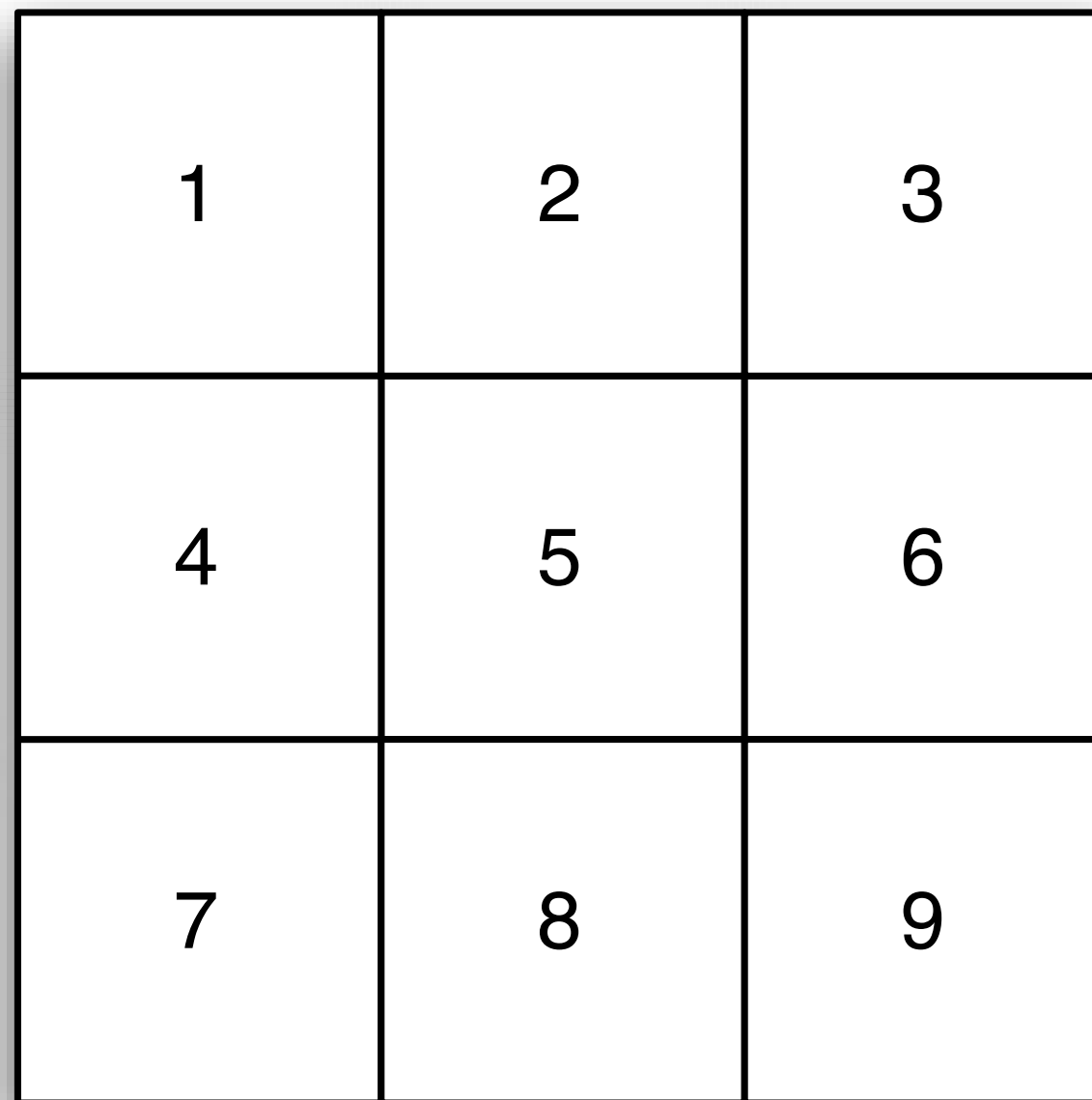
- Geographic Weights
 - contiguity
 - distance
 - general
 - graph-based weights
- Socio-Economic Weights

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 $N=9$



A 3x3 grid representing a regular lattice with $N=9$ nodes. The nodes are numbered 1 through 9 in a row-major order, starting from the top-left corner and ending at the bottom-right corner.

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

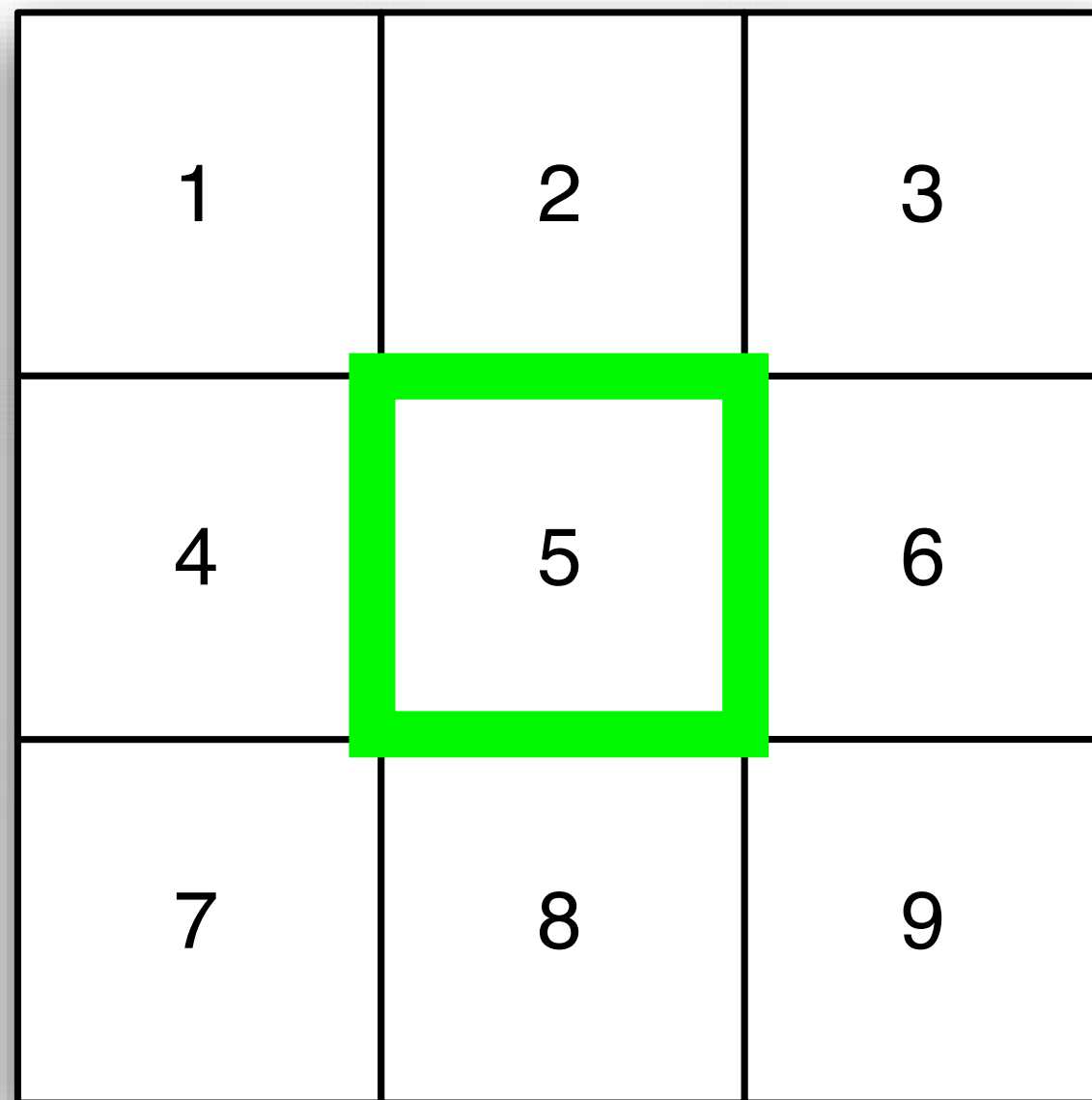
Example Layout: Regular Lattice $N=9$

Focus on
Central
Location

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Rook Contiguity

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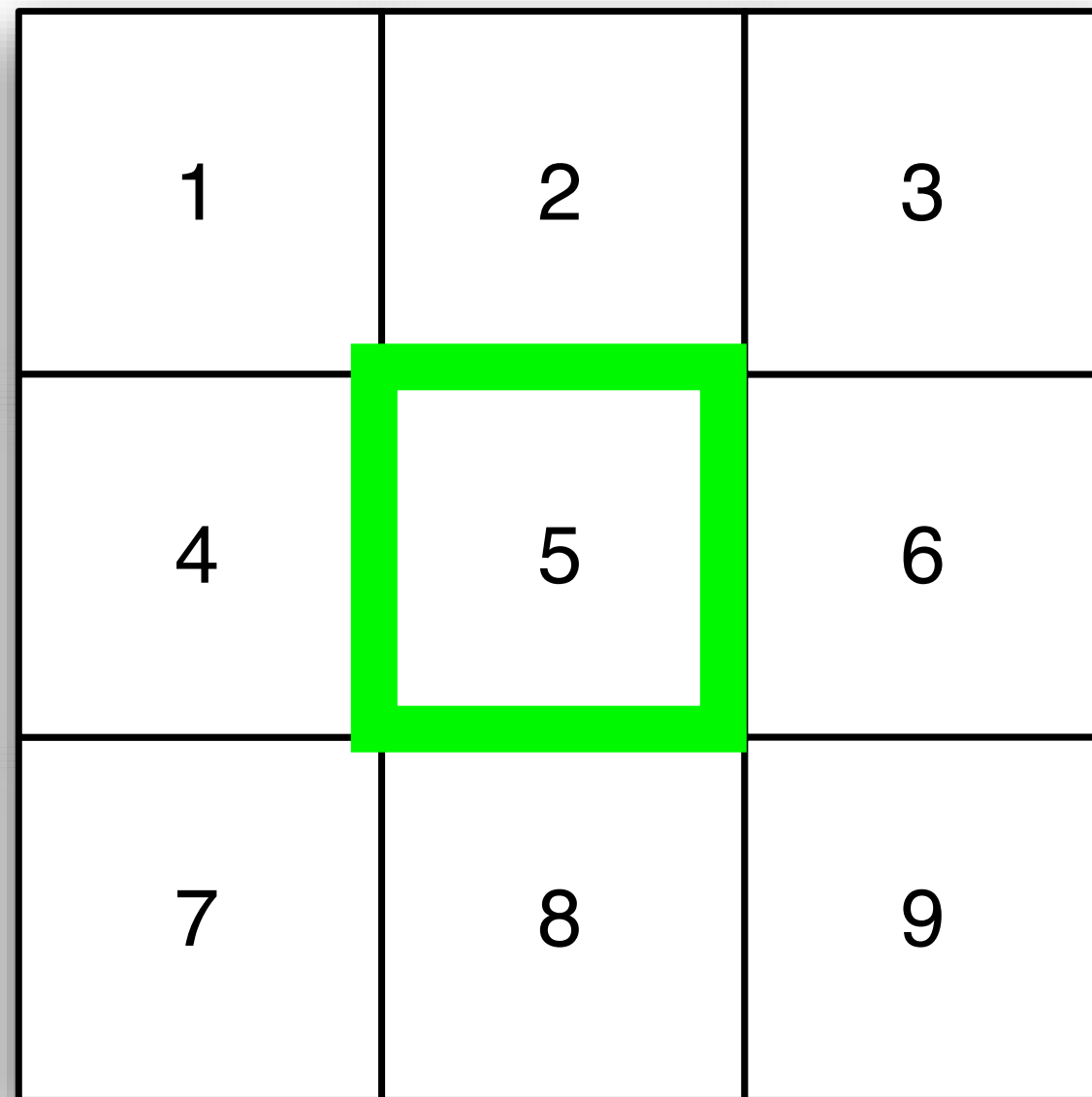
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Rook Weights

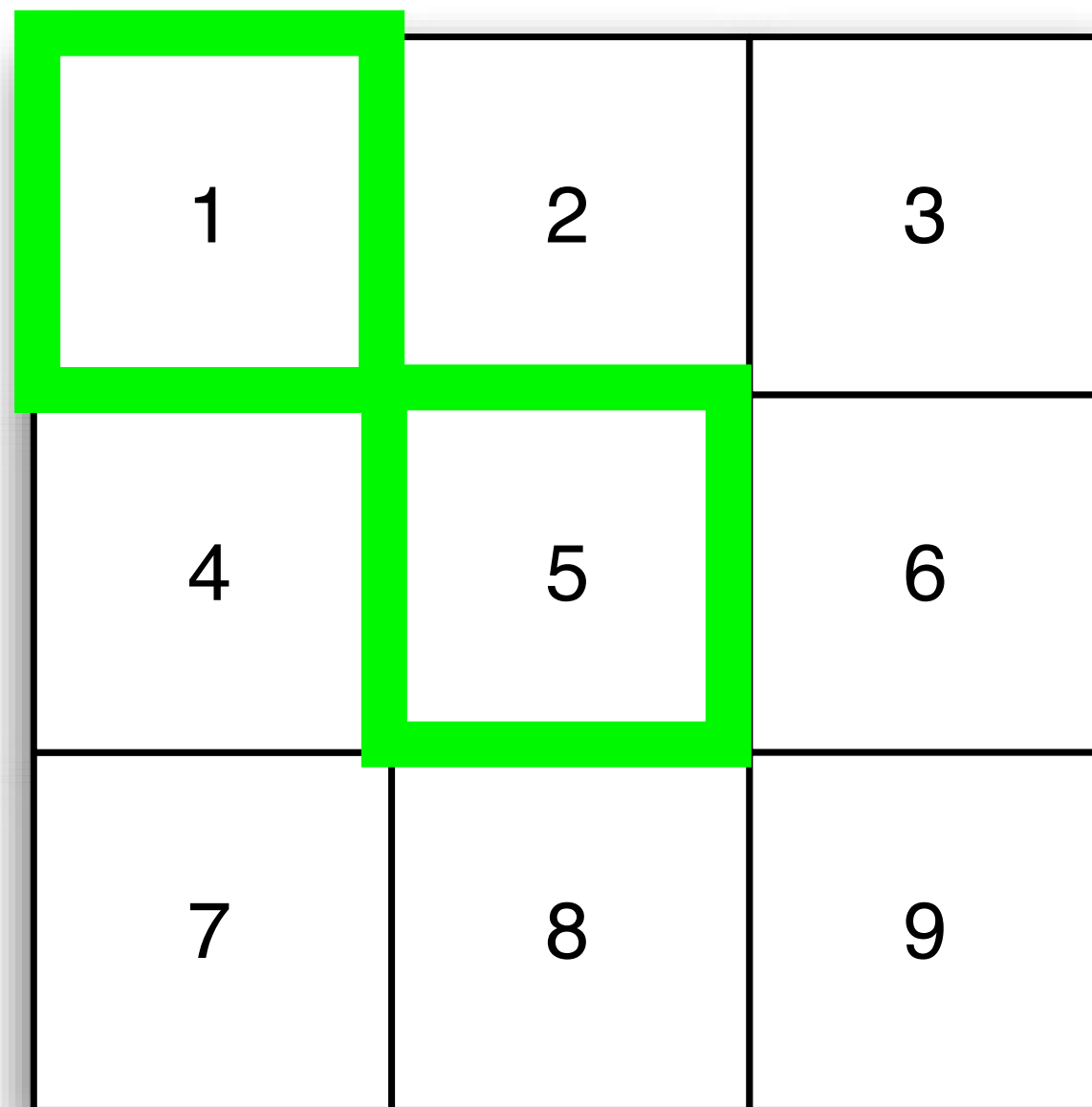
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Neighbors for 5: 2, 4, 6, 8

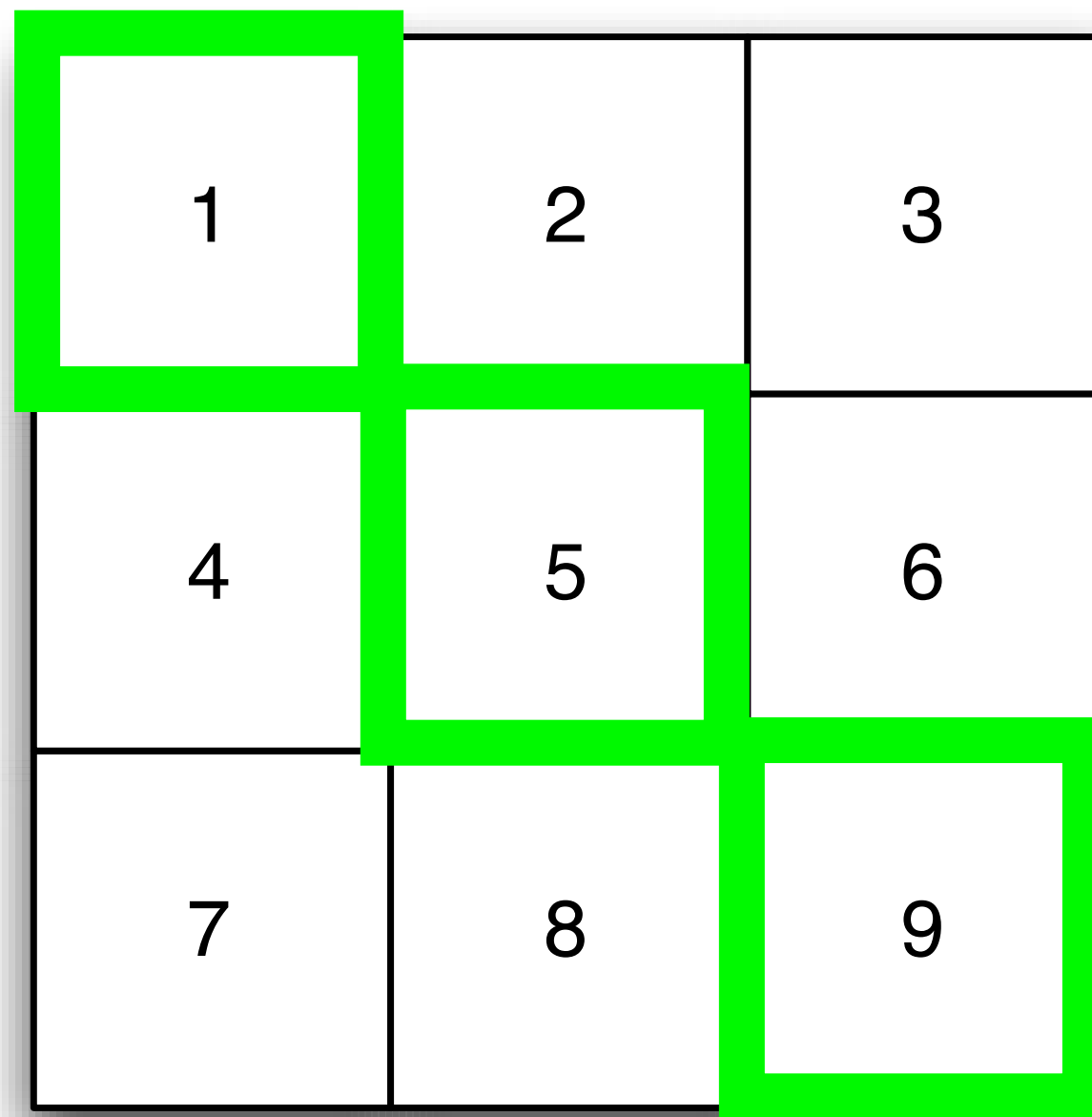
Bishop Contiguity



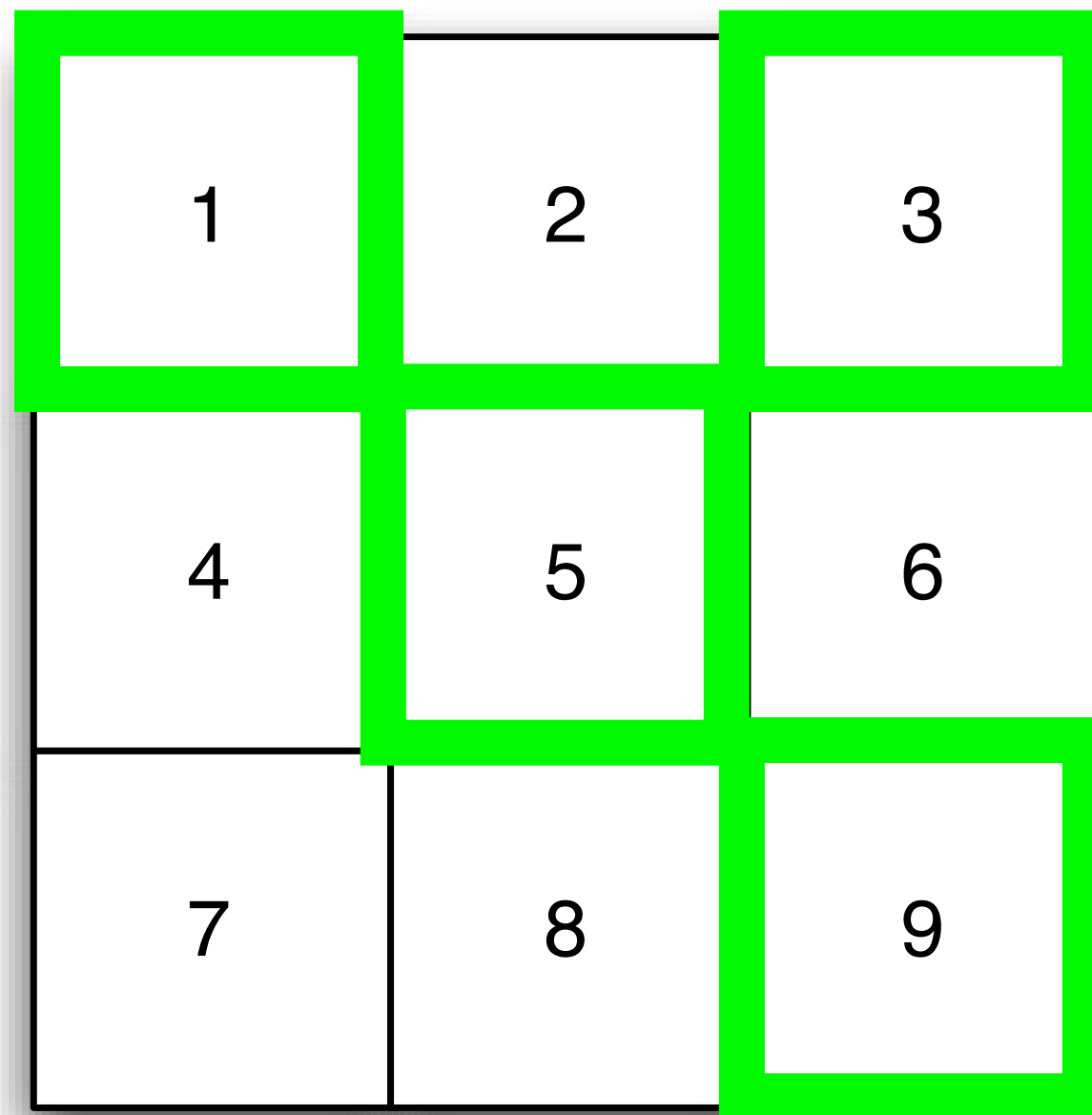
Bishop Contiguity



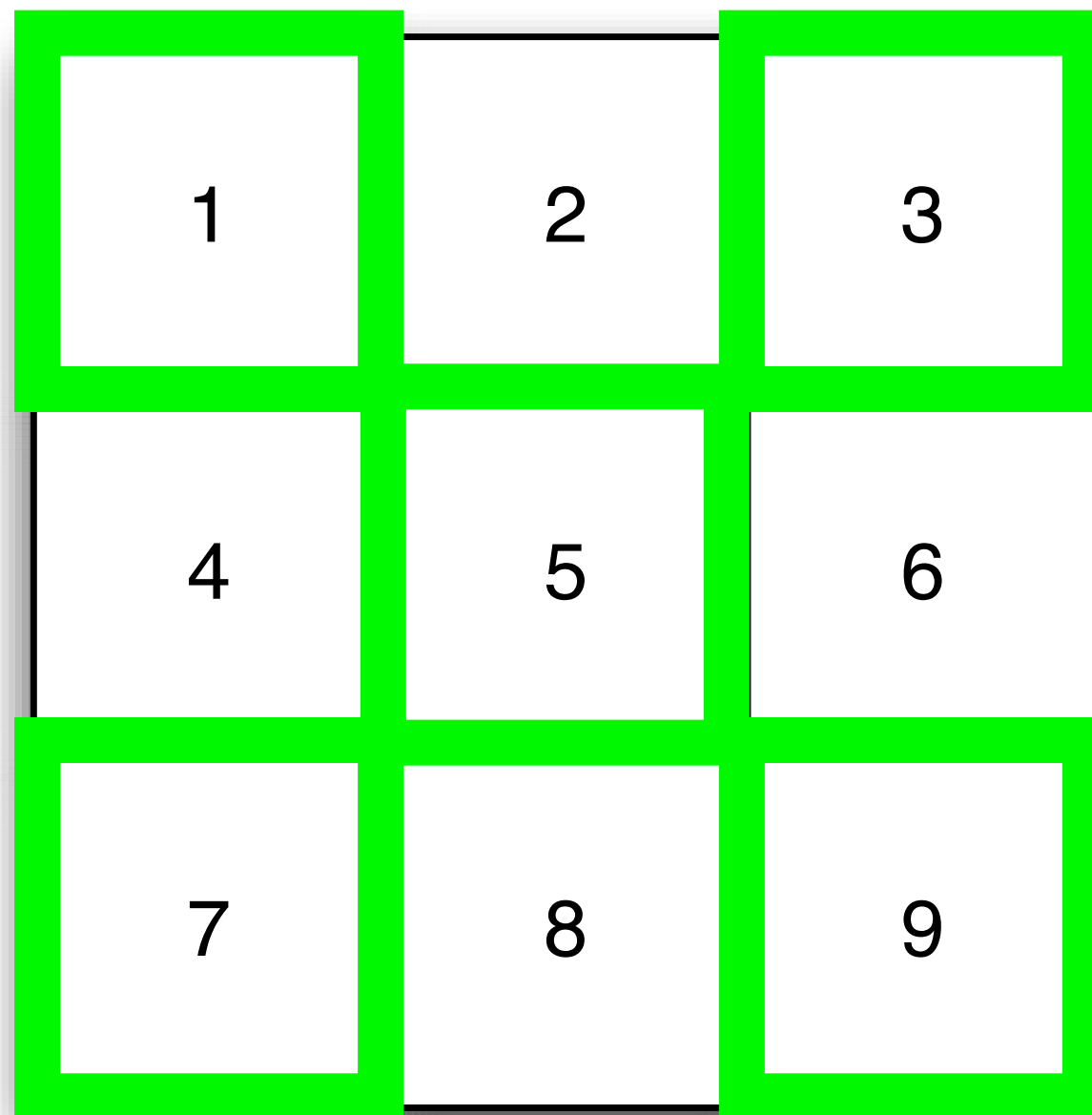
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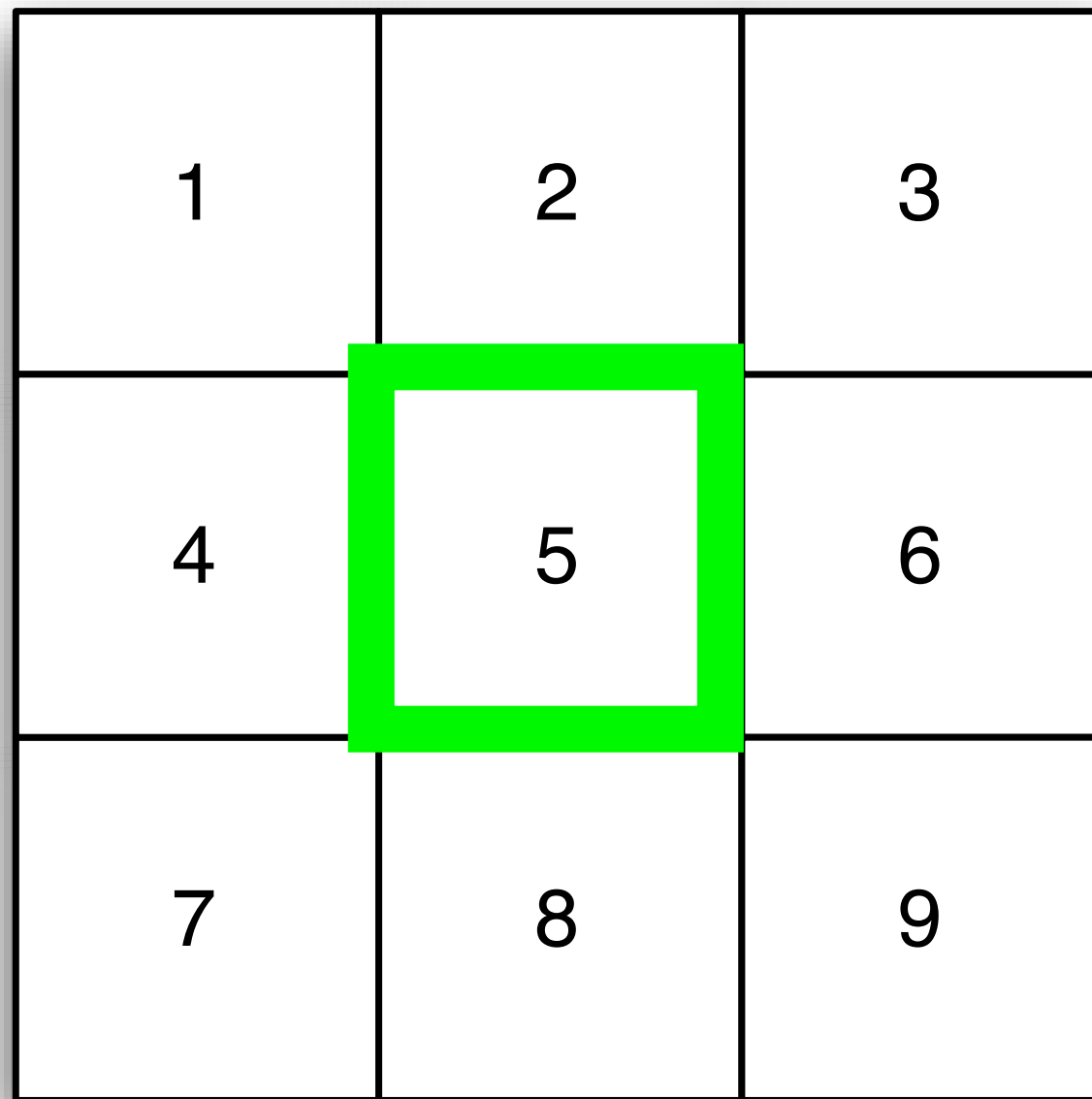


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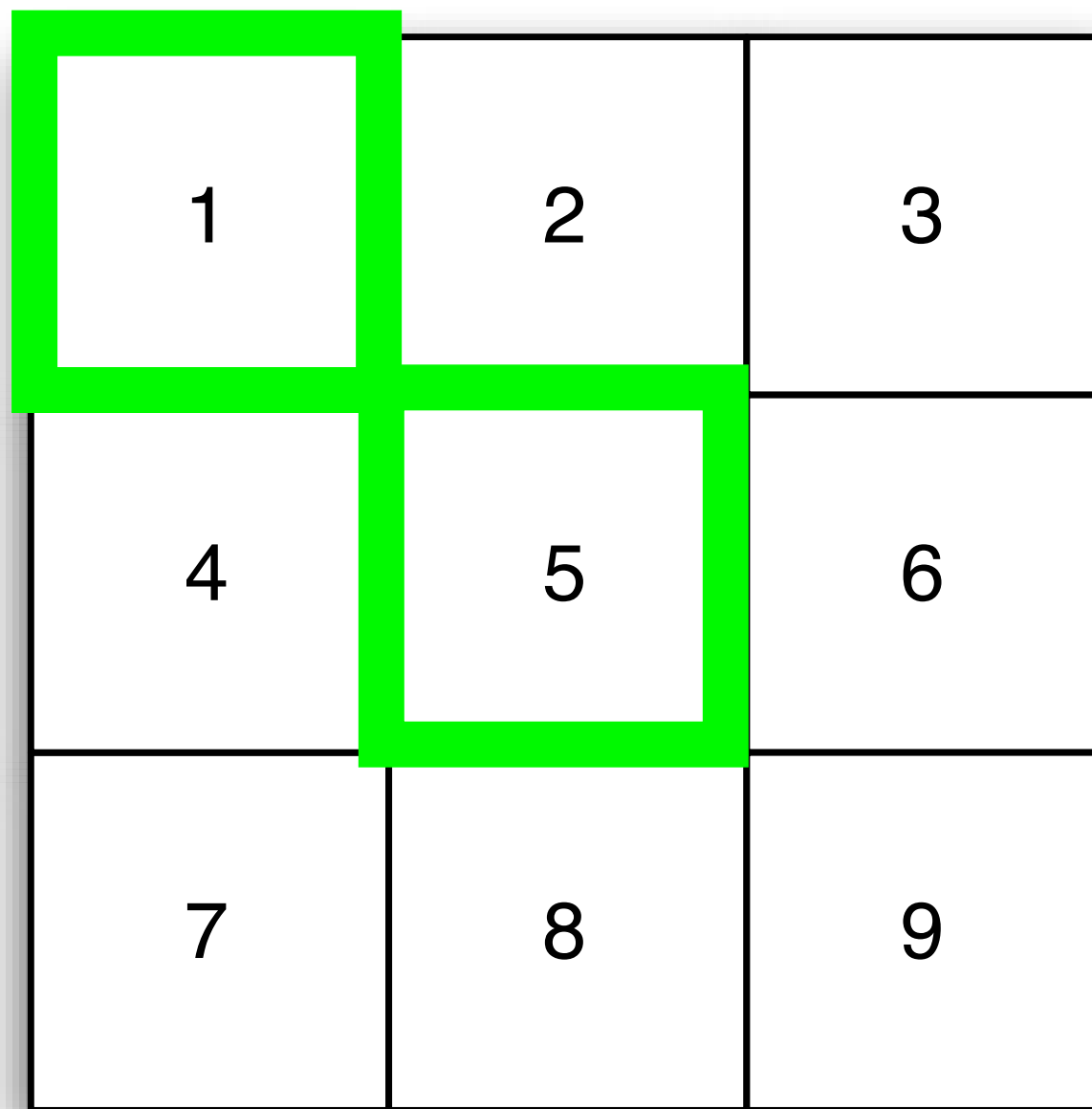
$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 &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

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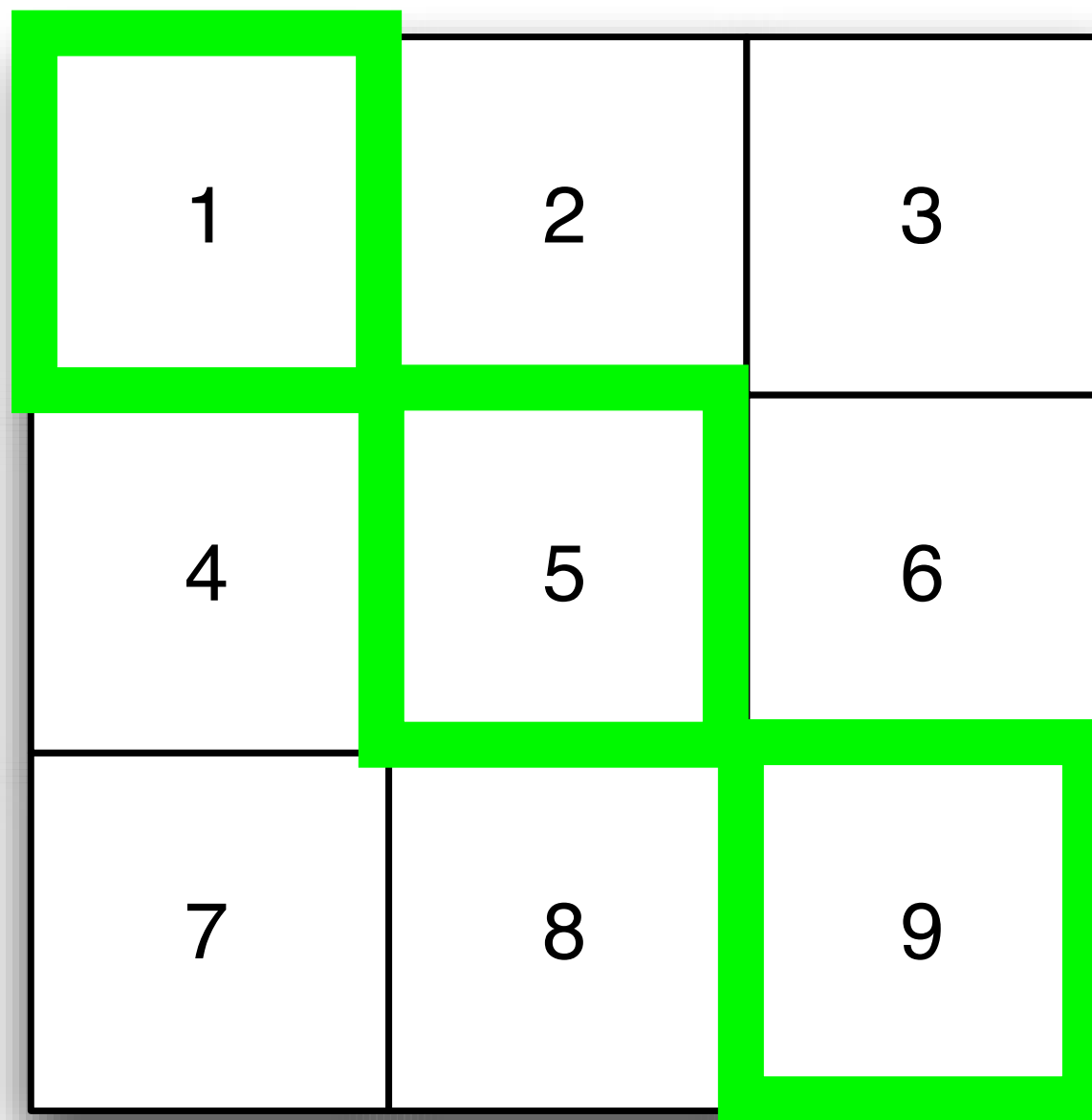
Queen Contiguity



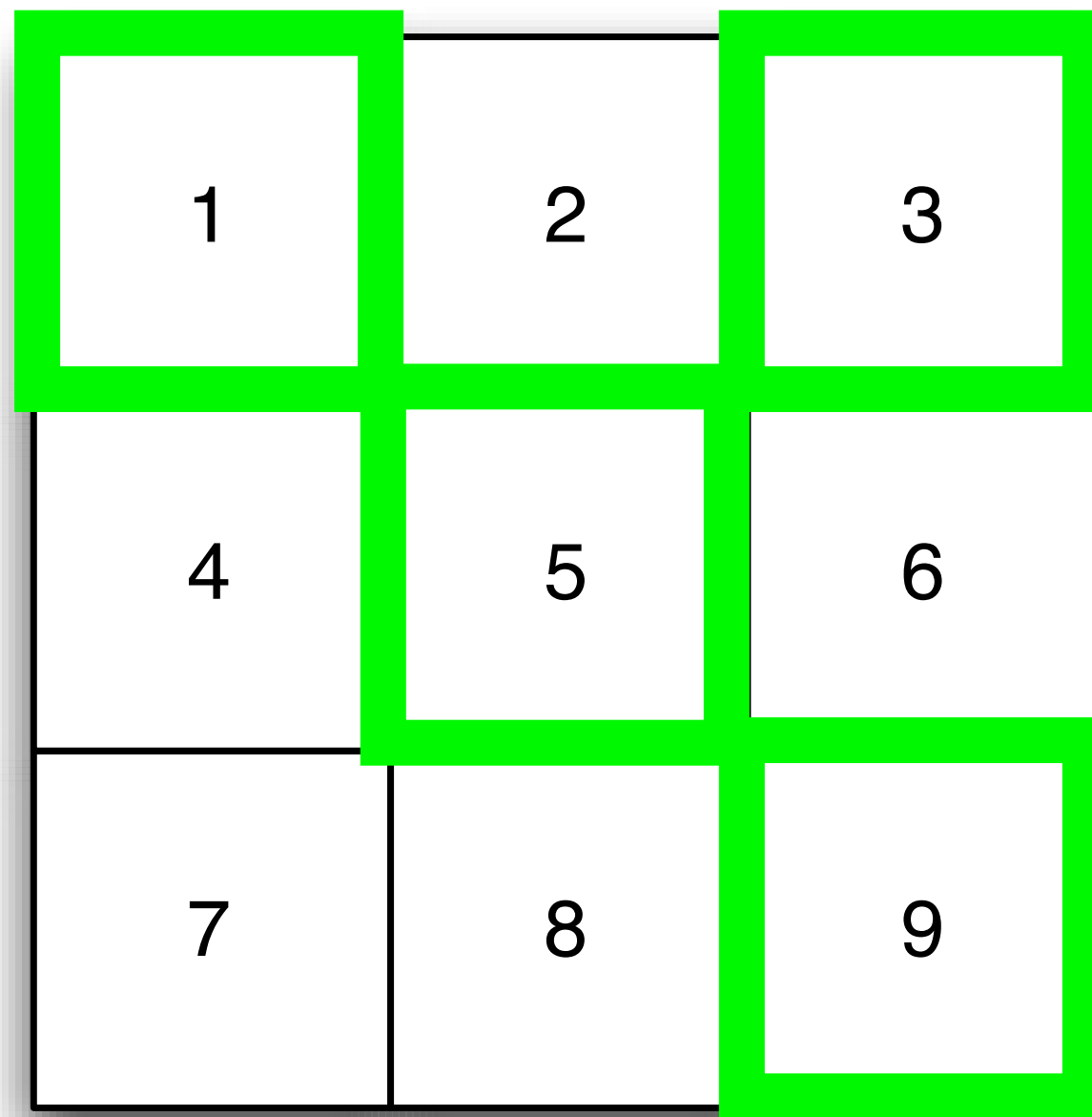
Queen Contiguity



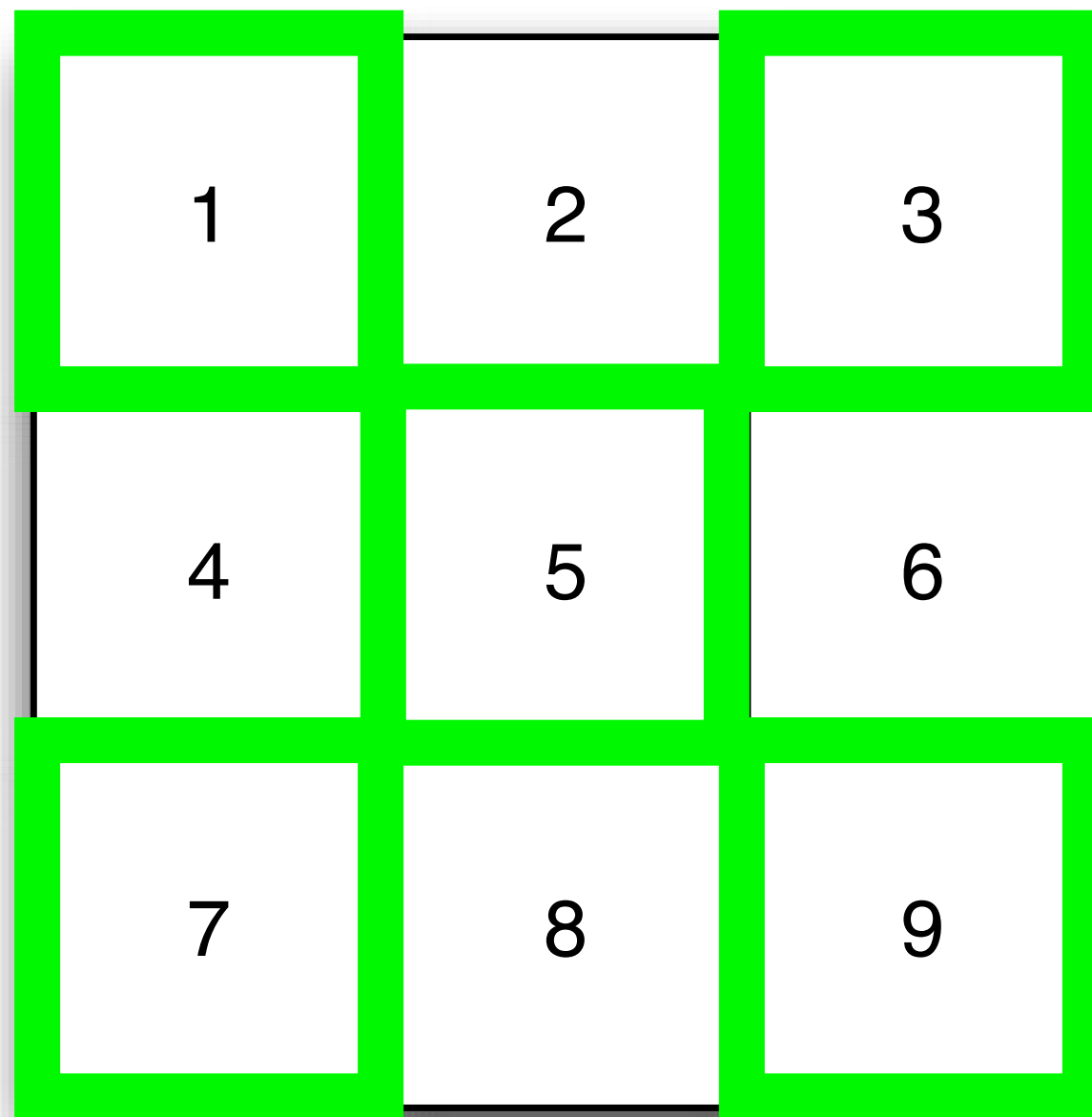
Queen Contiguity



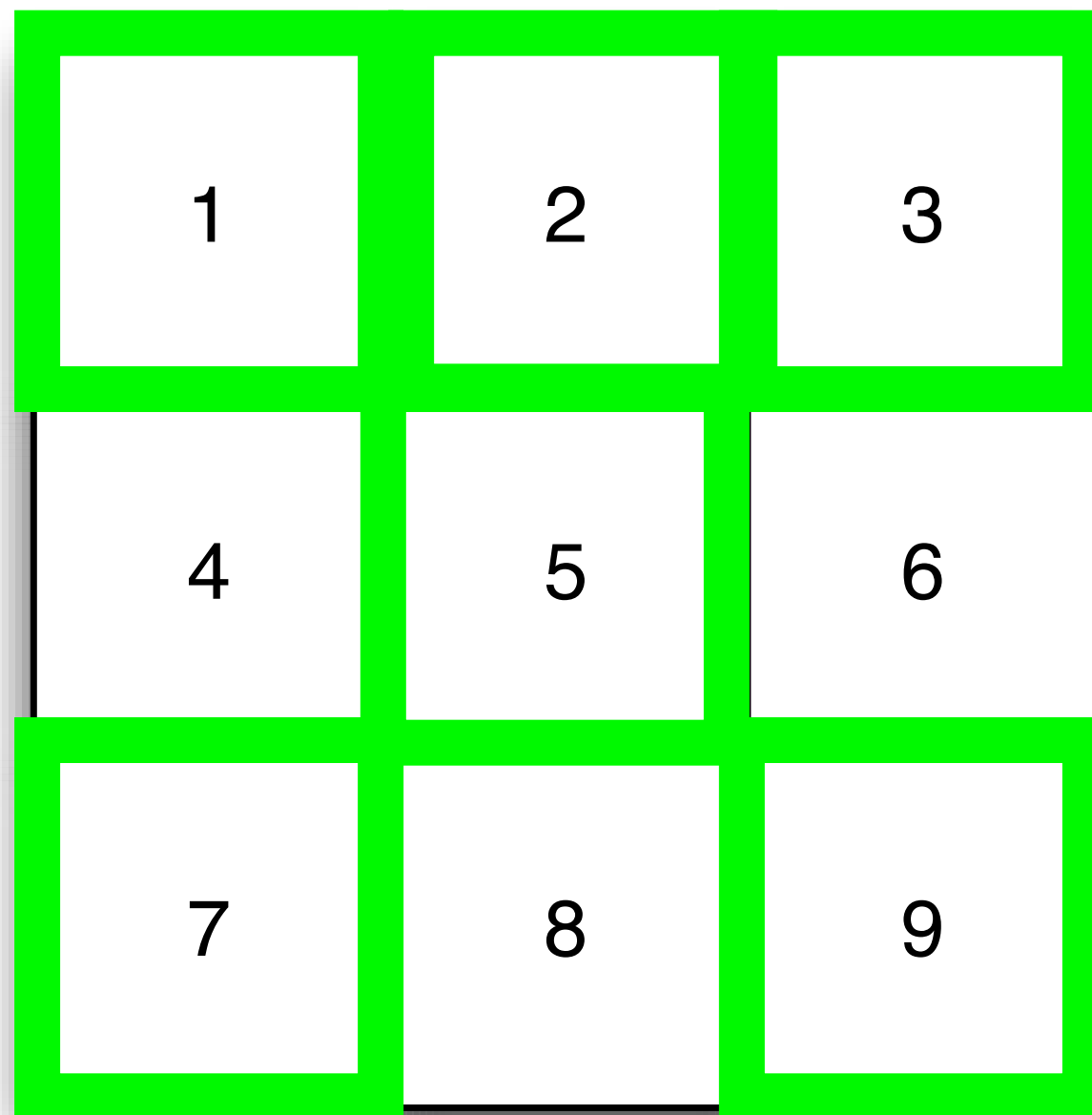
Queen Contiguity



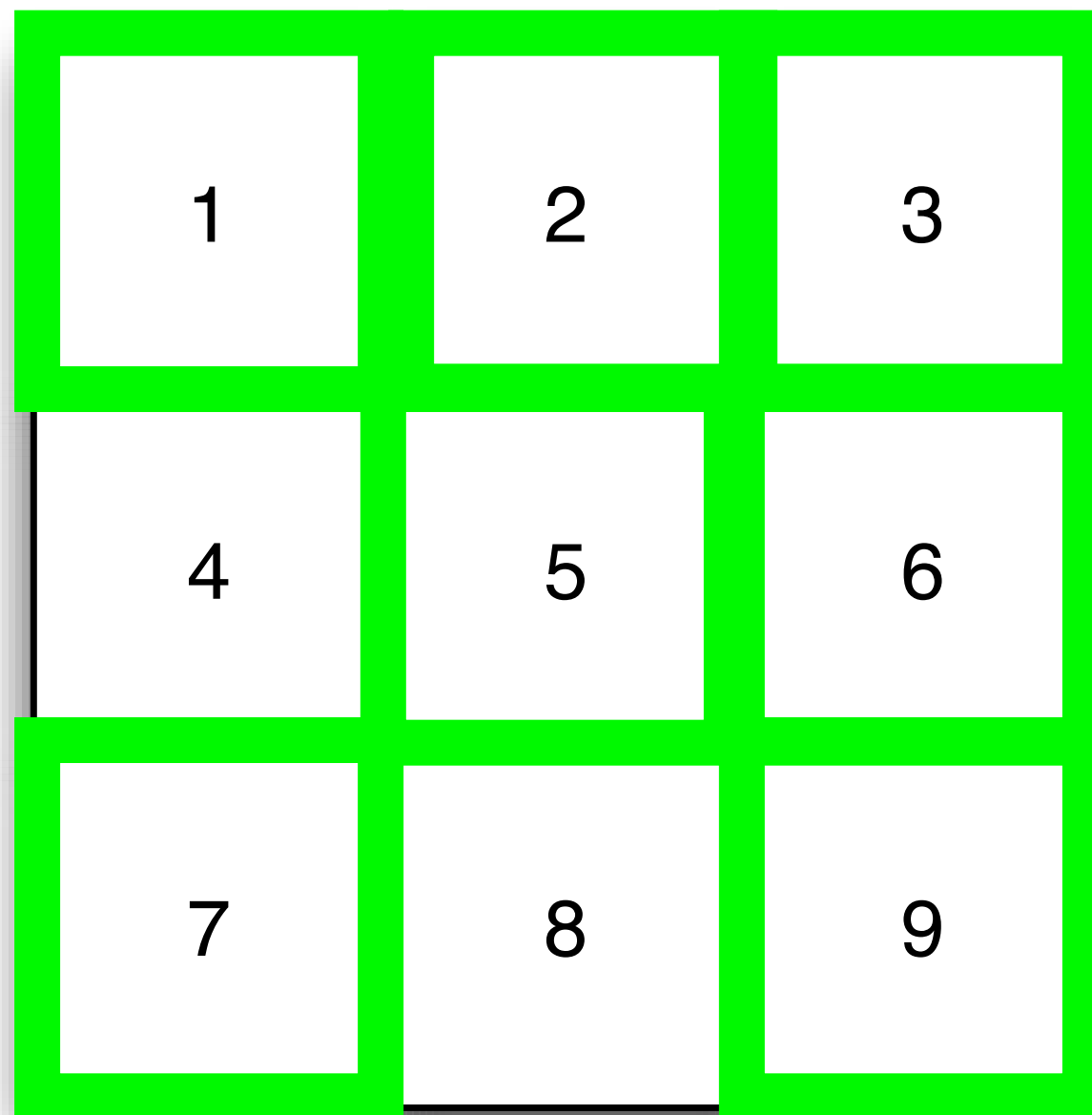
Queen Contiguity



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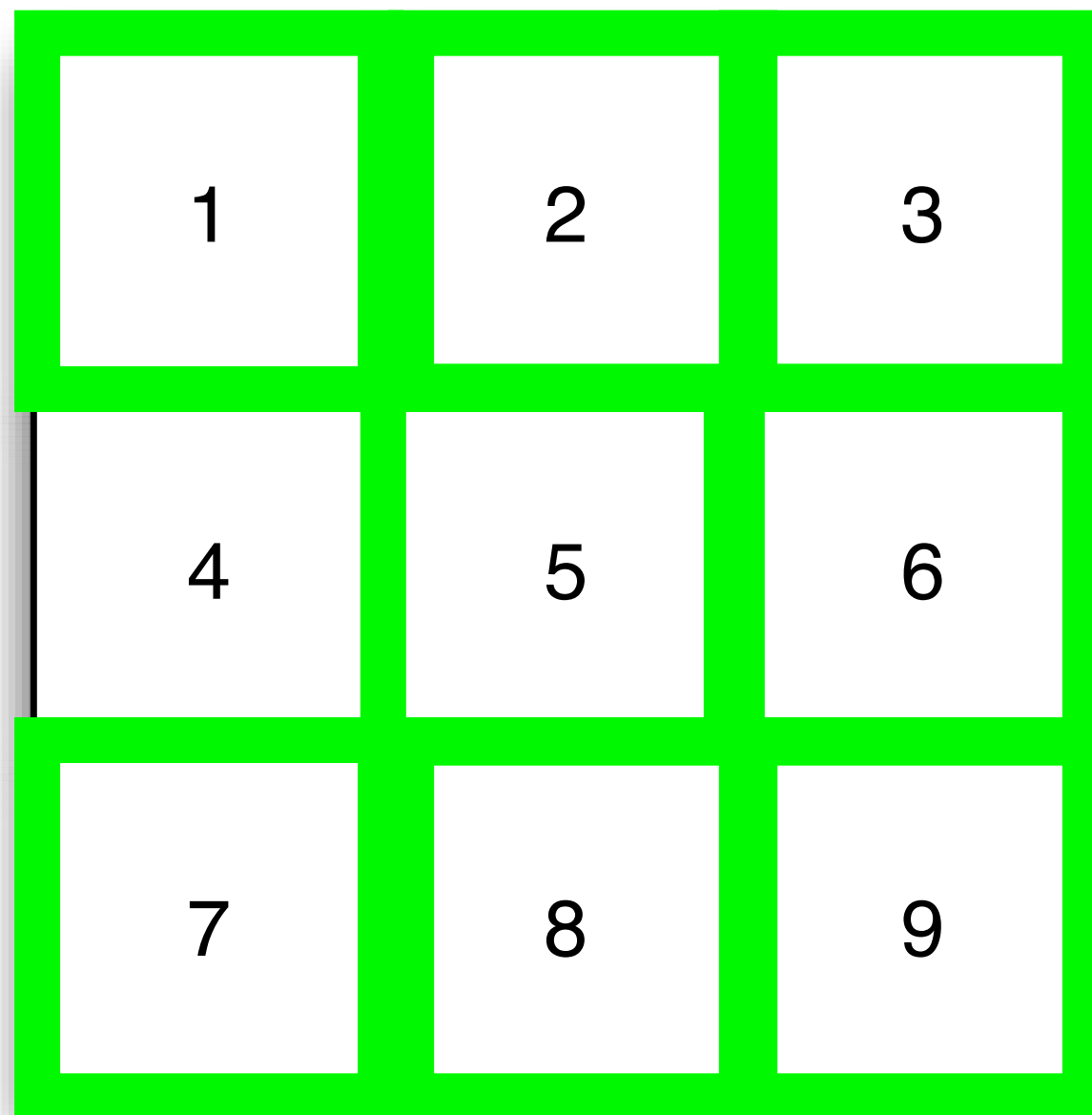


Queen Contiguity



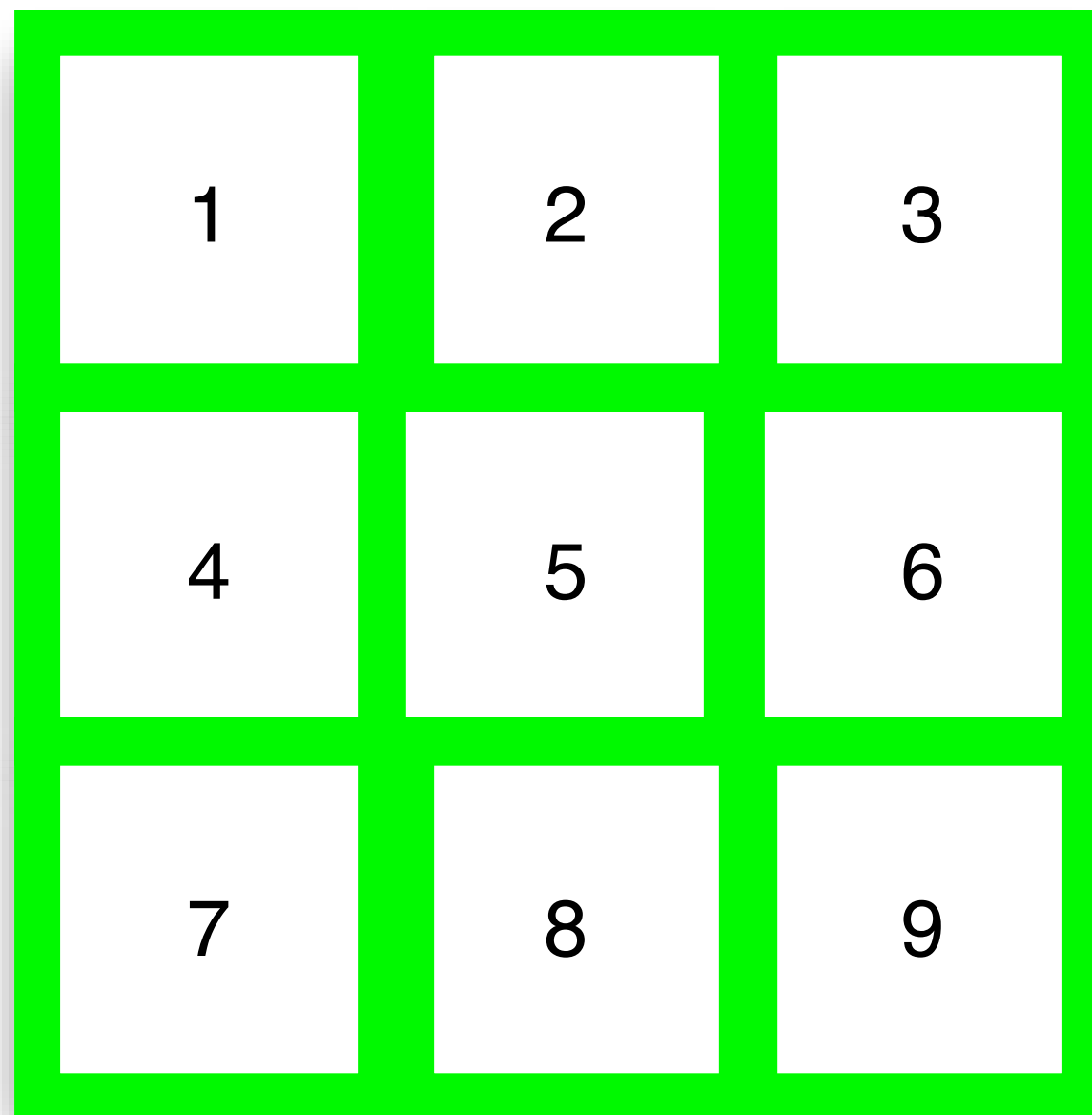
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Queen Contiguity



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Queen Contiguity



A 3x3 grid of squares, each containing a number from 1 to 9. The grid is outlined with a thick red border. The numbers are arranged in three rows and three columns: Row 1: 1, 2, 3; Row 2: 4, 5, 6; Row 3: 7, 8, 9.

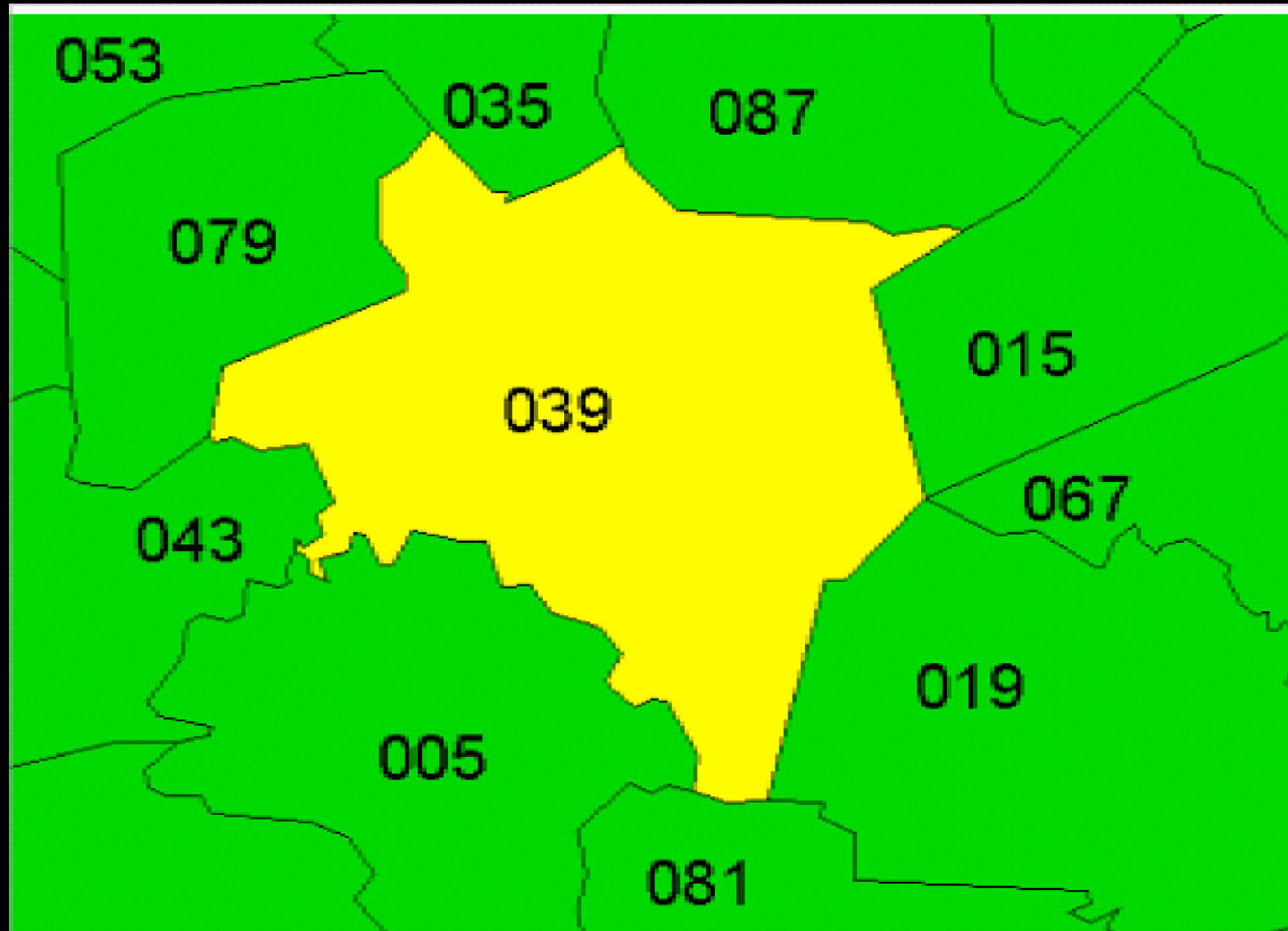
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Queen Weights

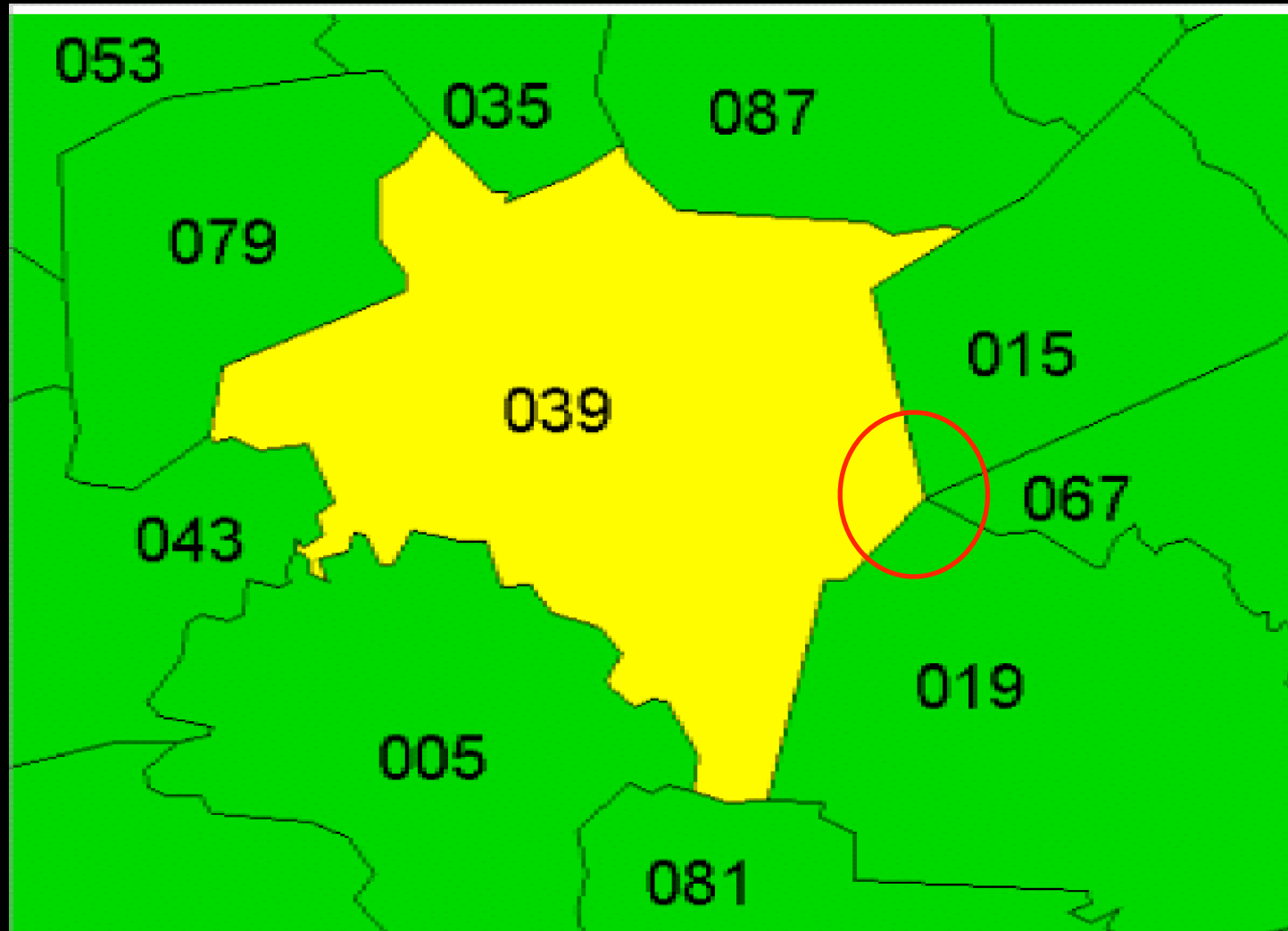
$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 &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

8 Neighbors for 5
Both Border and Vertex

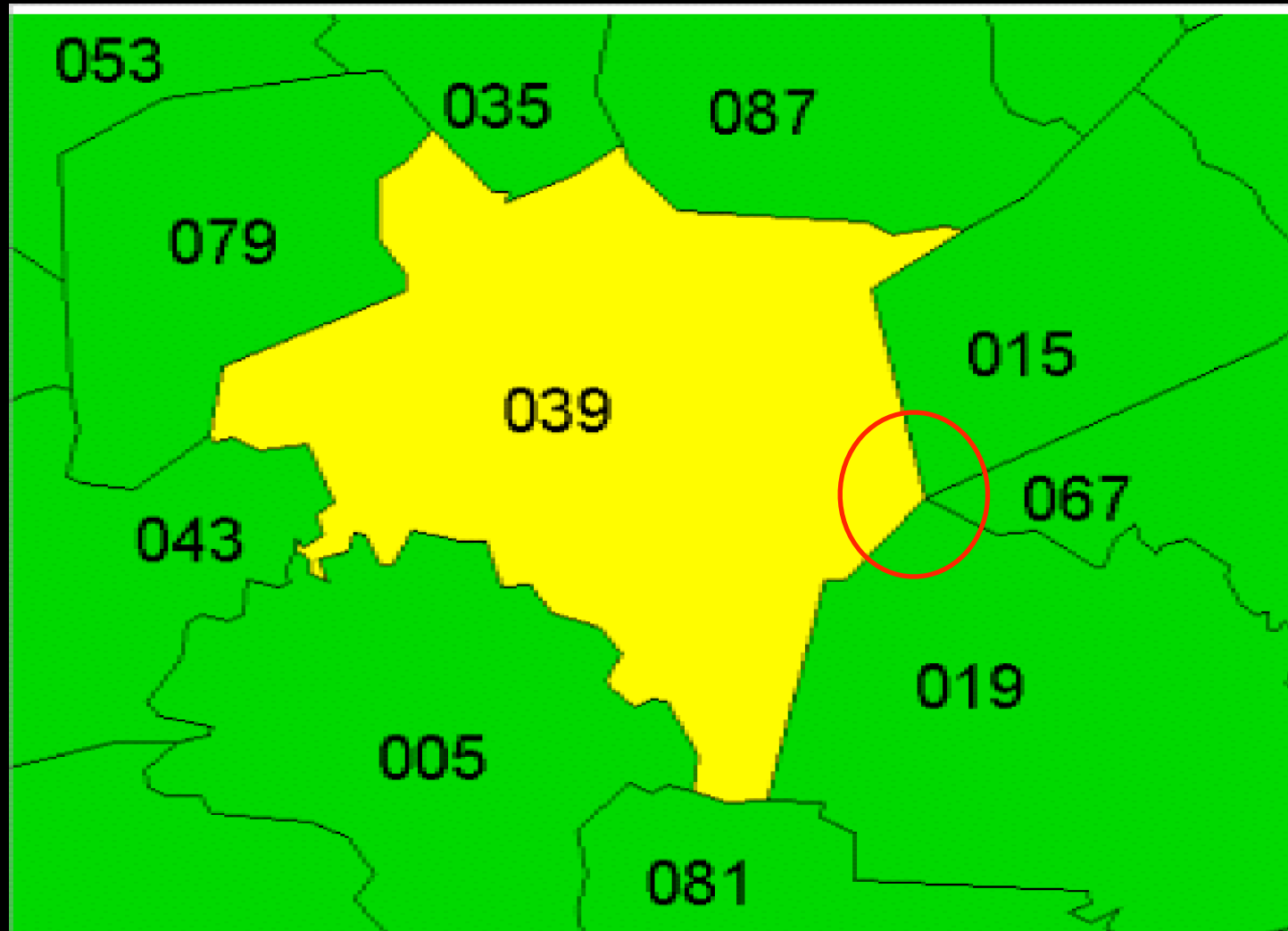
Irregular Lattice Contiguity



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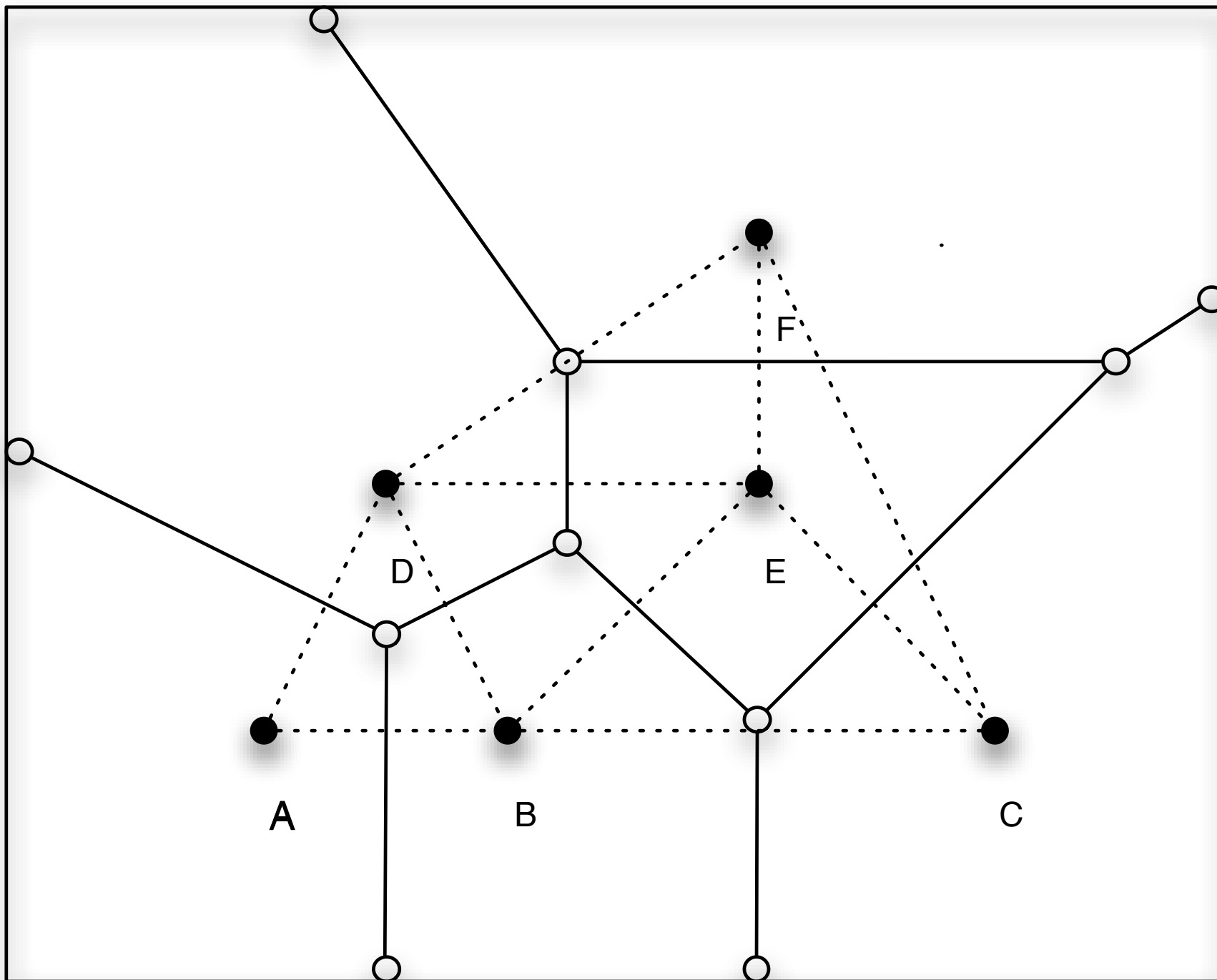
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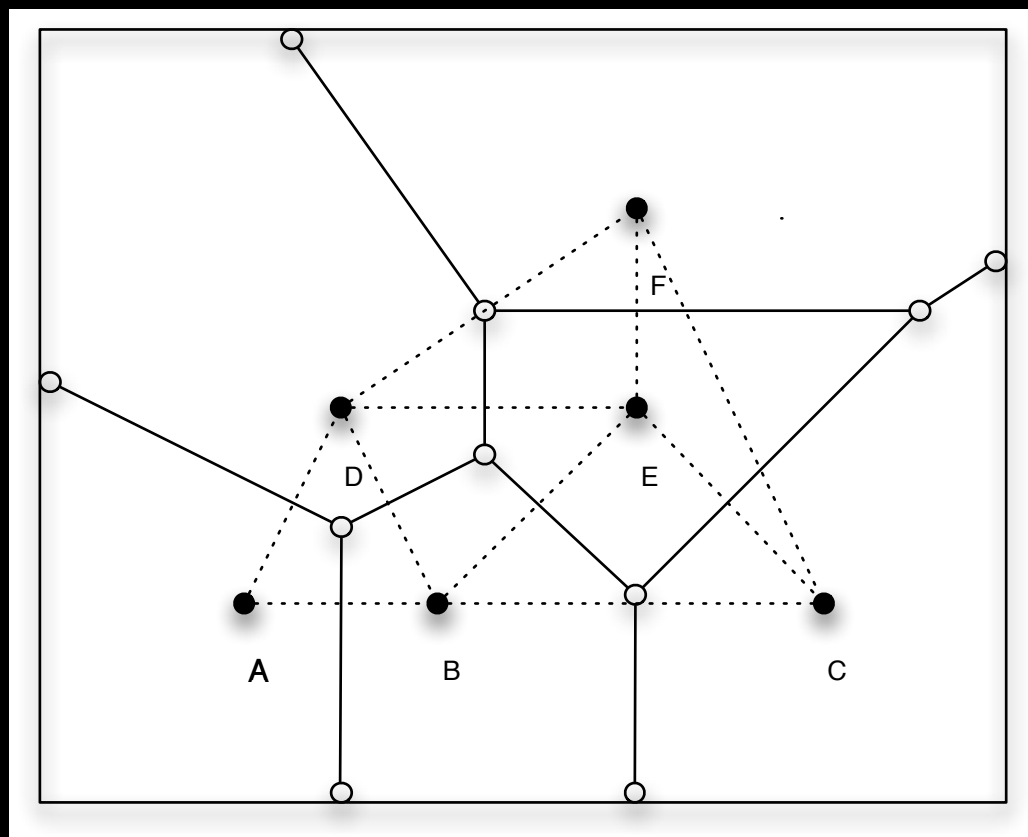
Rook Contiguity: common boarder only

Queen Contiguity: border and vertices - 039 and 067

Point Contiguity

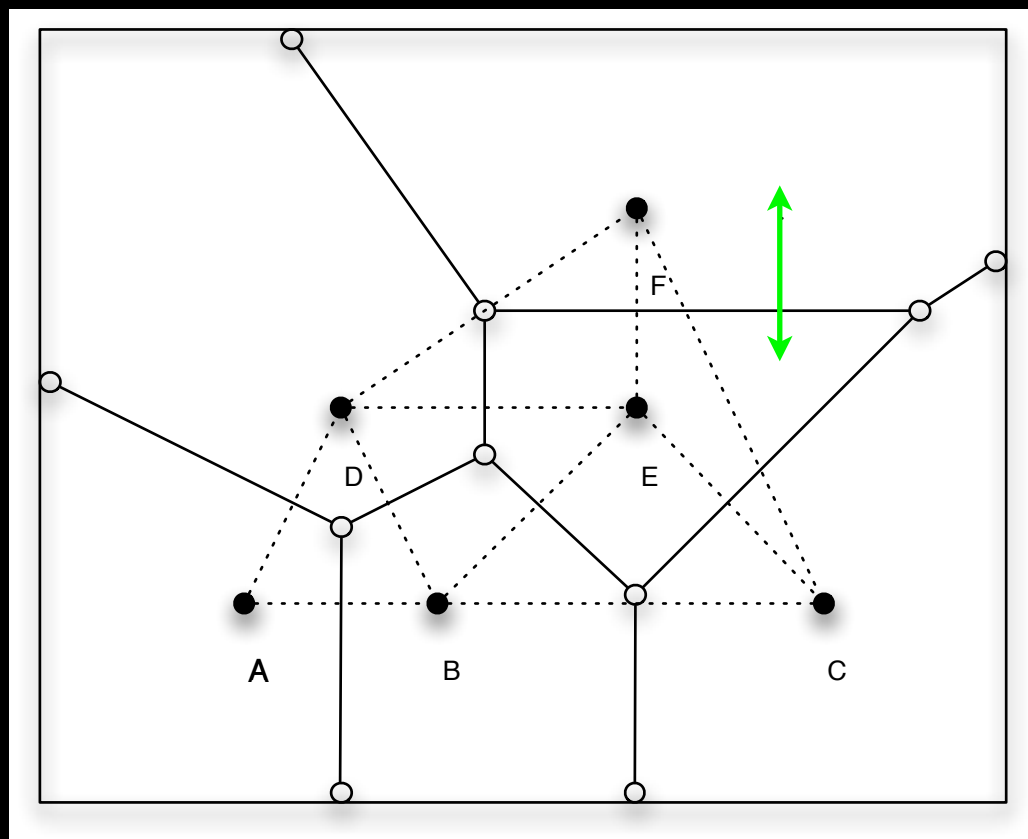


Point Contiguity



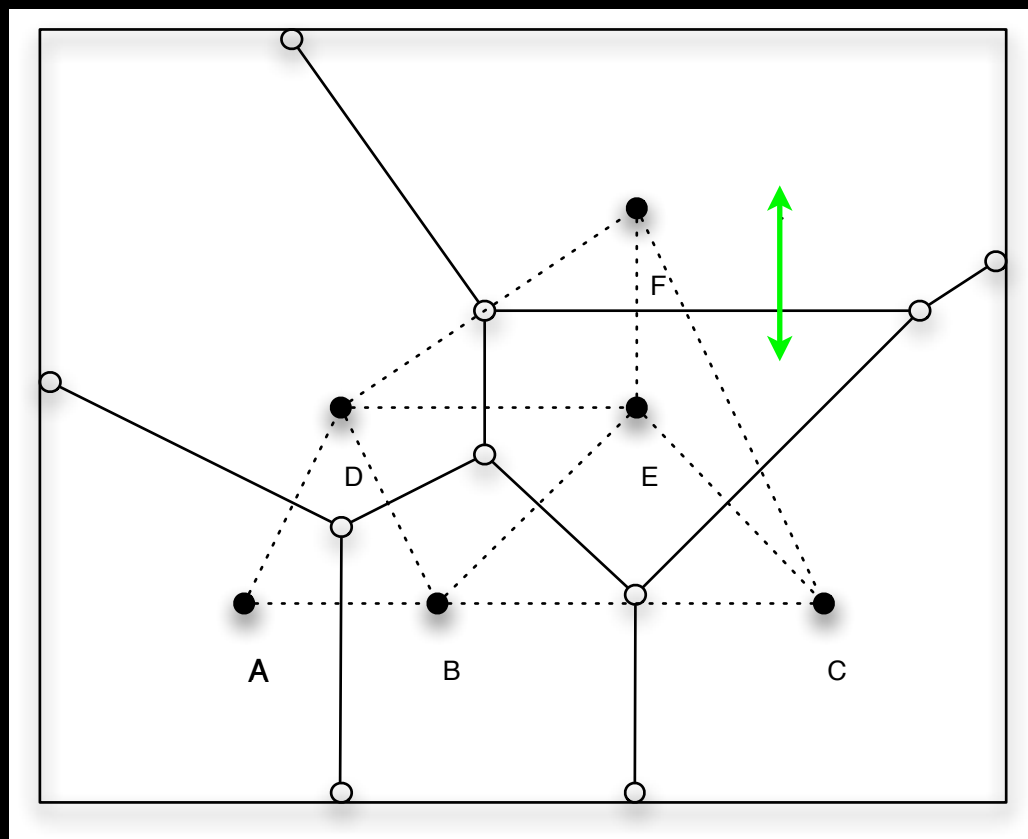
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Point Contiguity



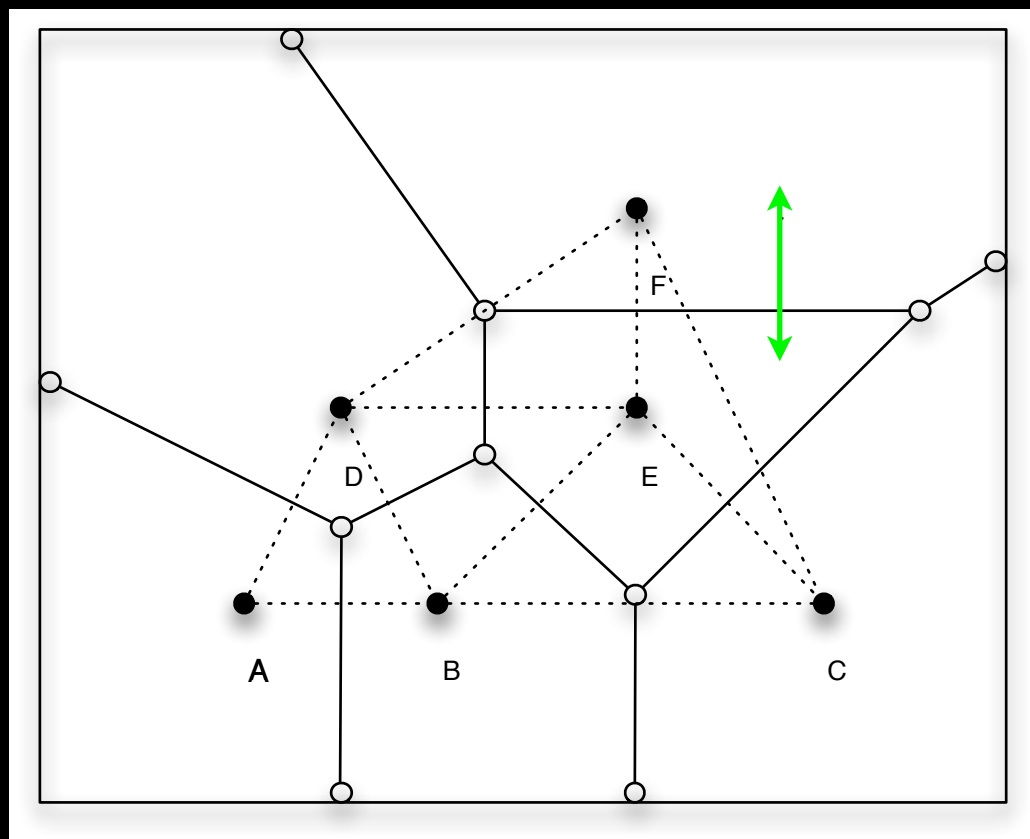
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Distance-Based Weights

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

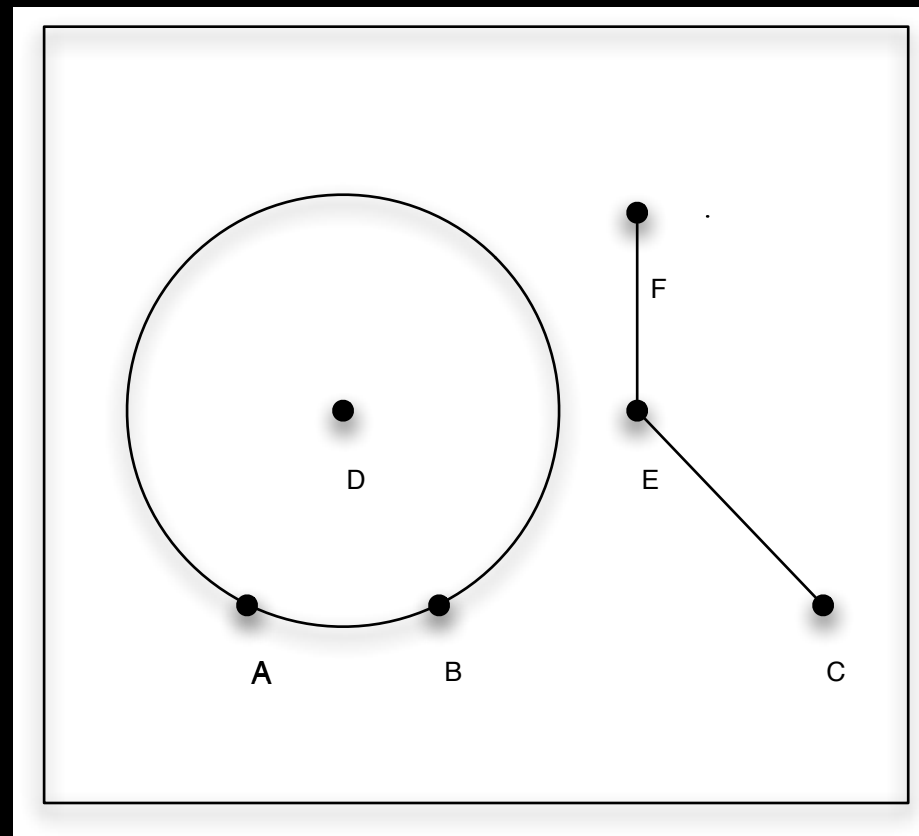
- Other
 - Road network
 - Actual travel
- Unprojected coordinates
 - Straight line distance measure inappropriate
 - Use great circle distance

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
E					10.0

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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E					10.0

Ties

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

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

	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

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

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

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

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

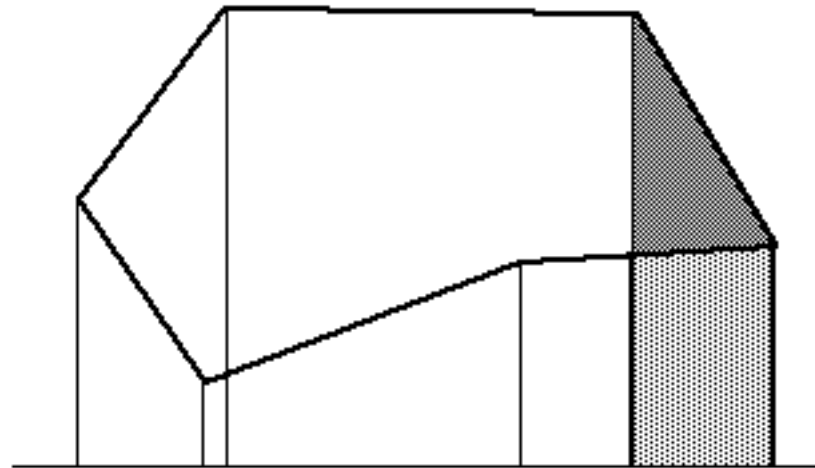
$$x_c = (1/6A) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i + x_{i+1})(x_i y_{i+1} - x_{i+1} y_i)$$

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

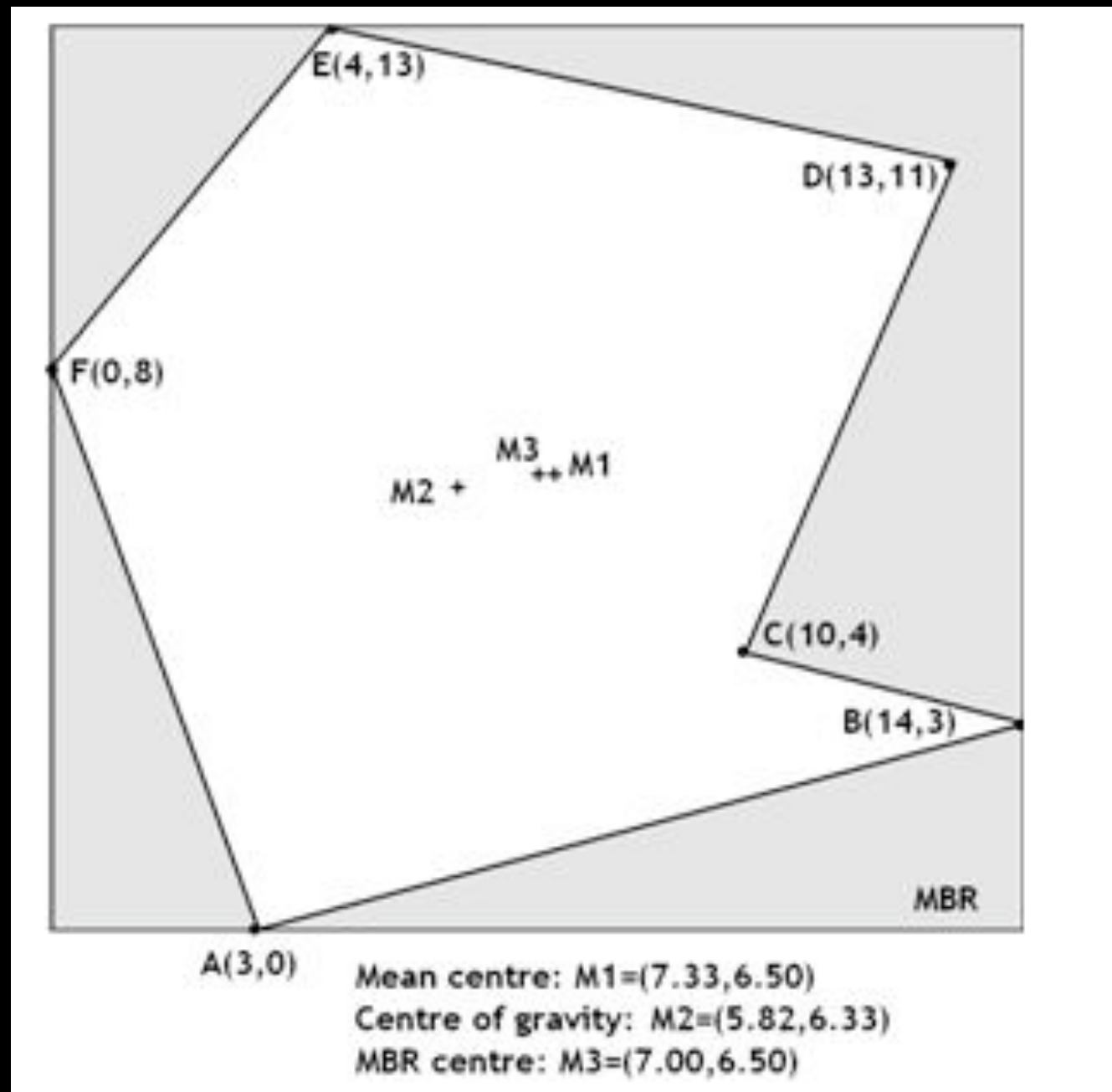
$$A = (1/2) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i y_{i+1} - x_{i+1} y_i$$

Polygon Area

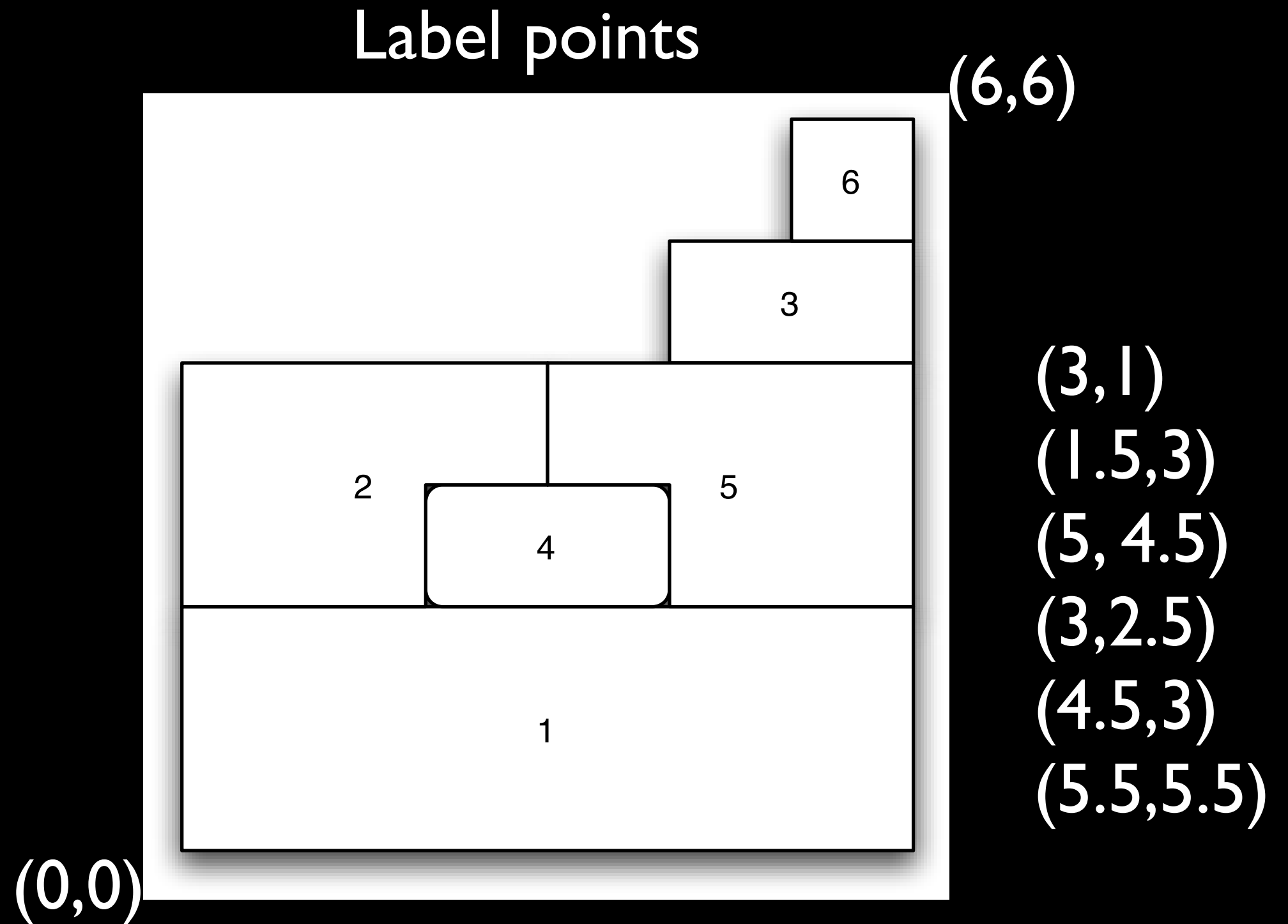
- Negative if digitized ccw
- Trapezoids



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

$$\delta = 2.5$$

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

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

$$\delta = 2.5$$

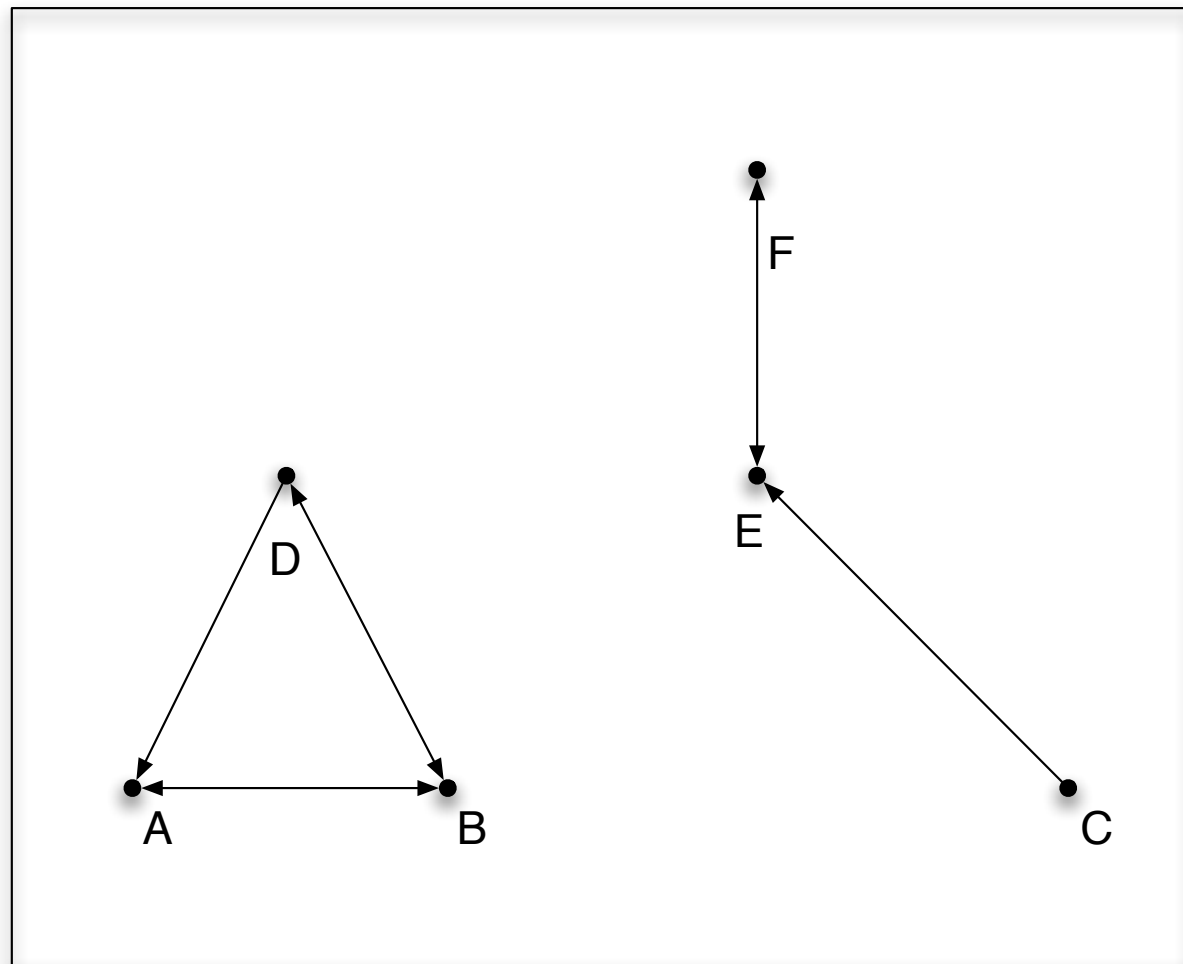
Variance in area leads
to variance in
connectivity

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

Graph-Based Weights

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

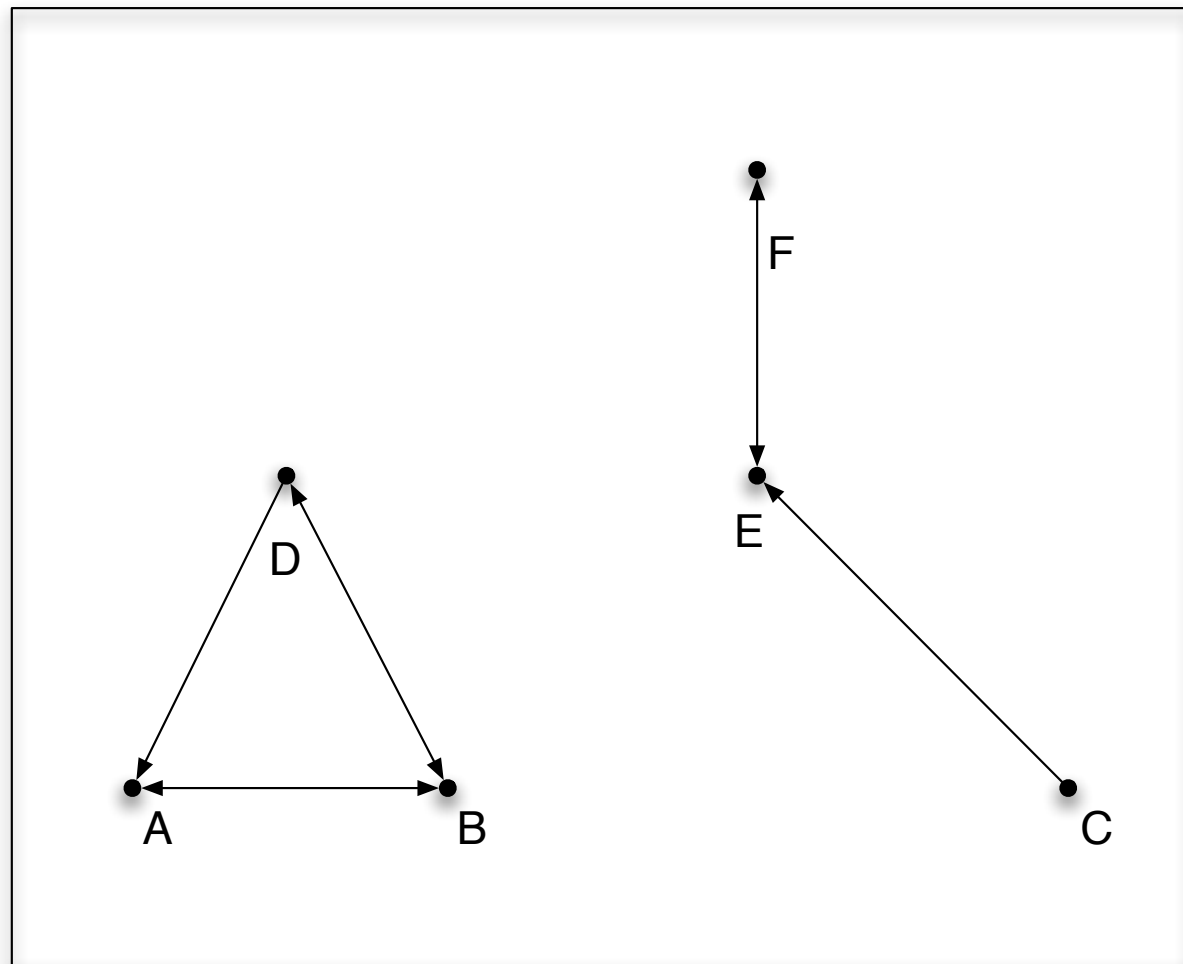
Nearest Neighbor Graph



Directed Graph

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

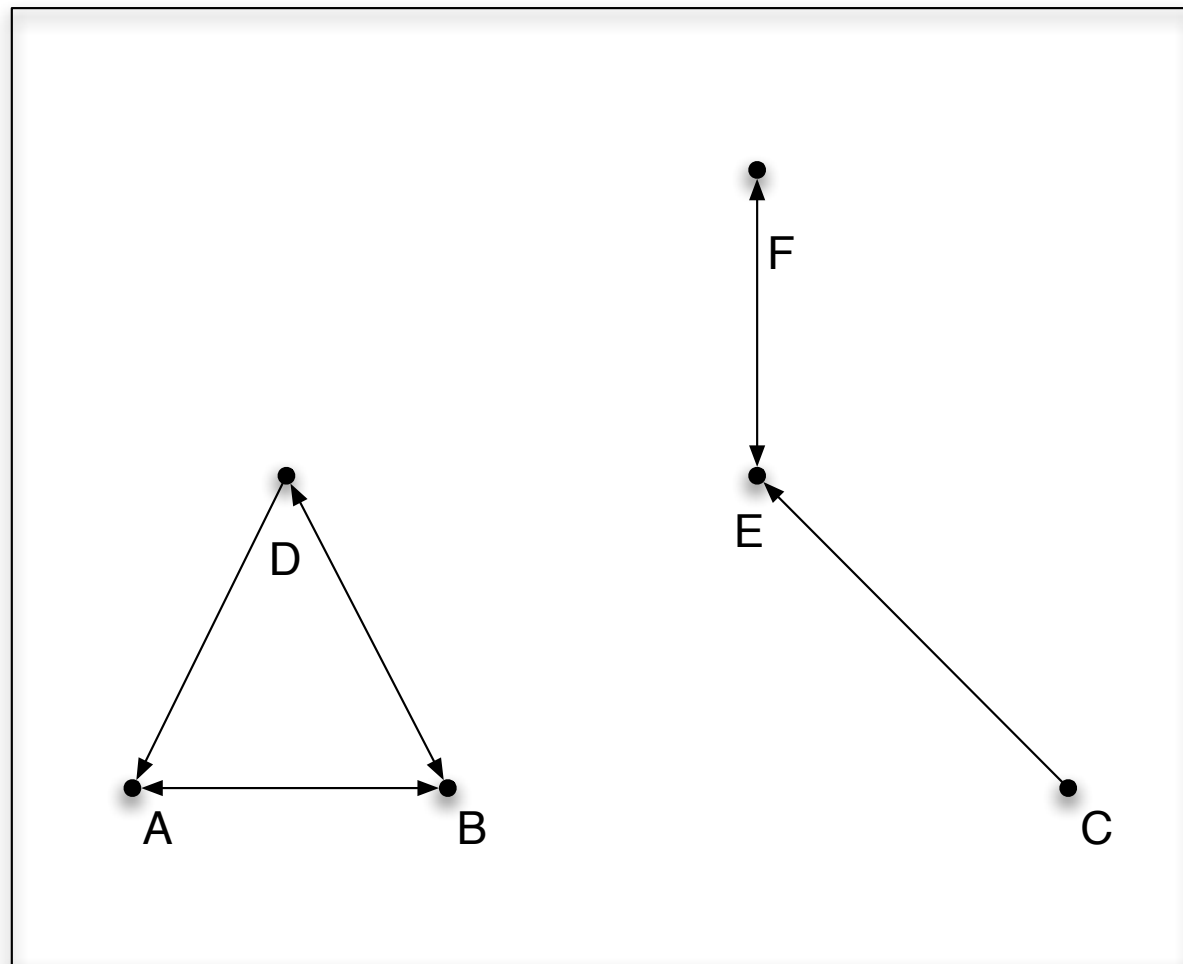
Nearest Neighbor Graph



Directed Graph

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

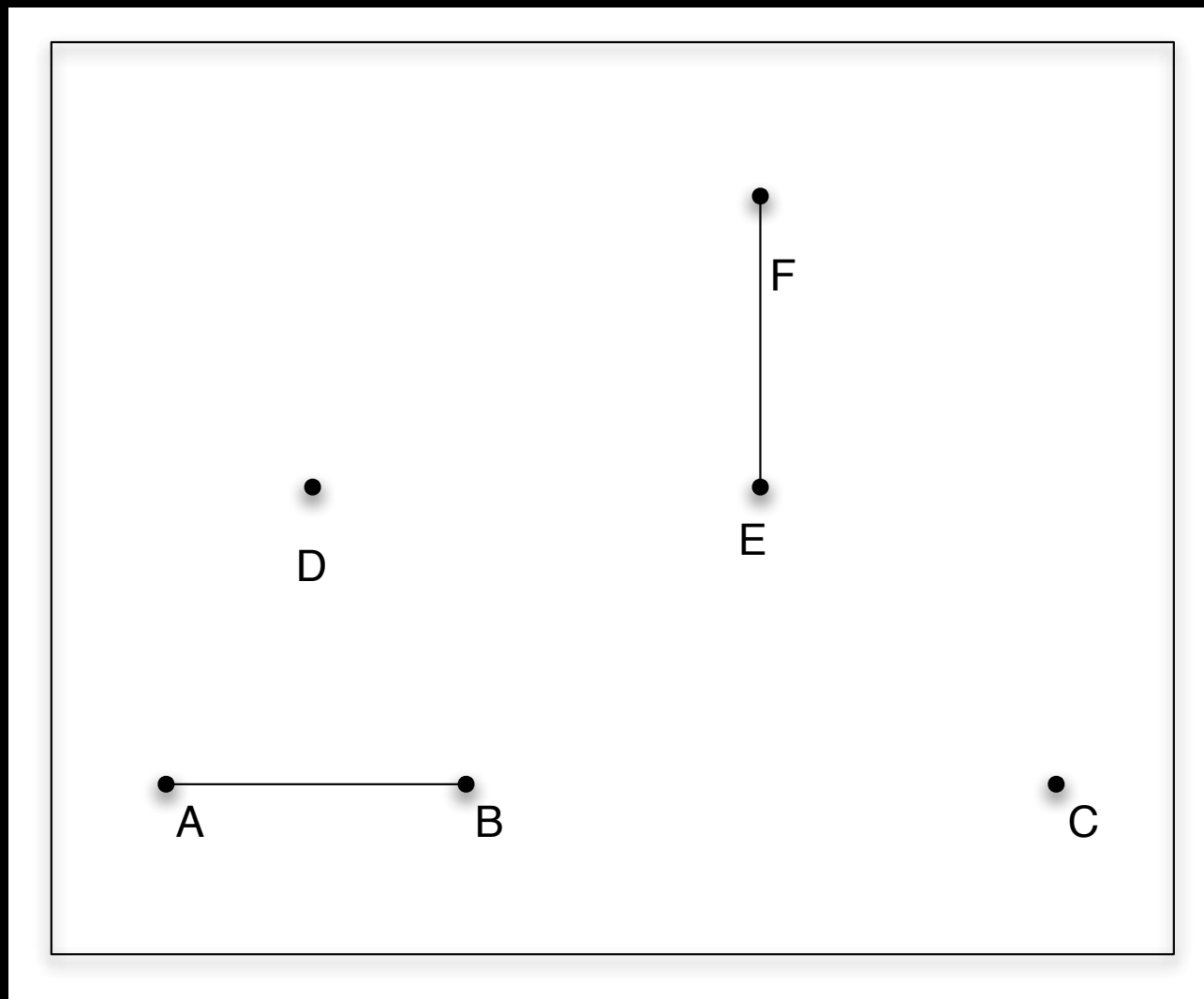
Nearest Neighbor Graph



Directed Graph

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

Mutual Nearest Neighbors

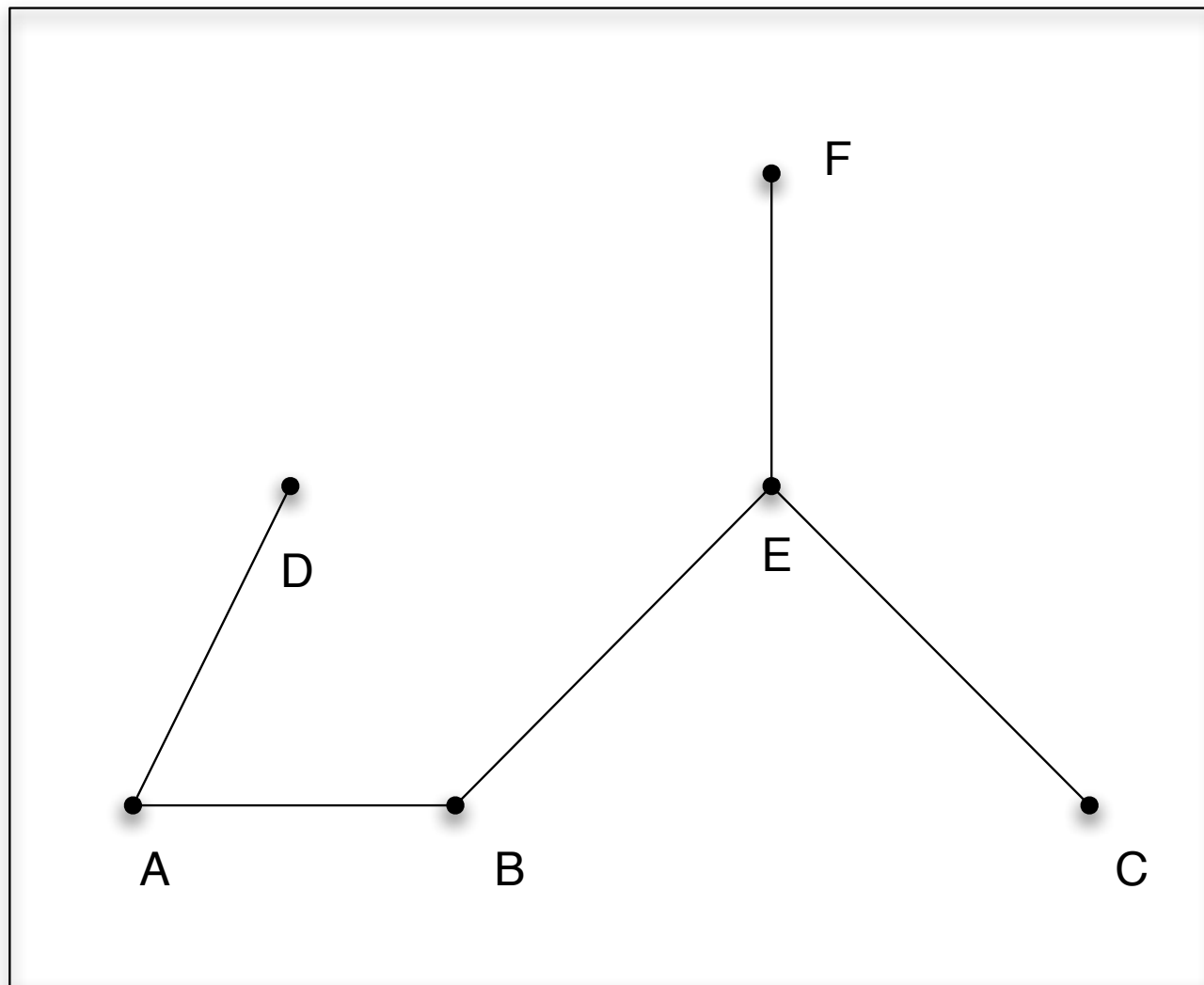


$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sparse

Non-directed Graph

Minimum Spanning Tree

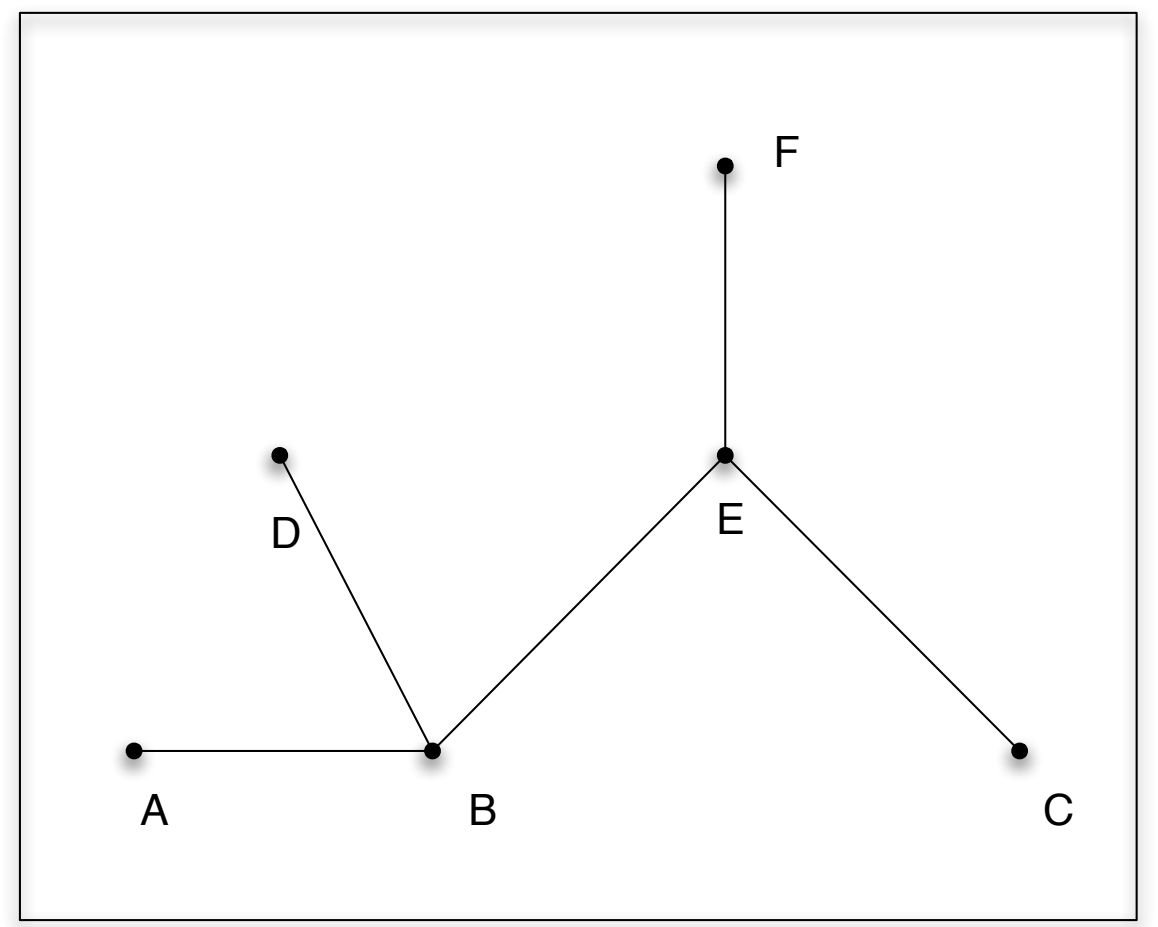
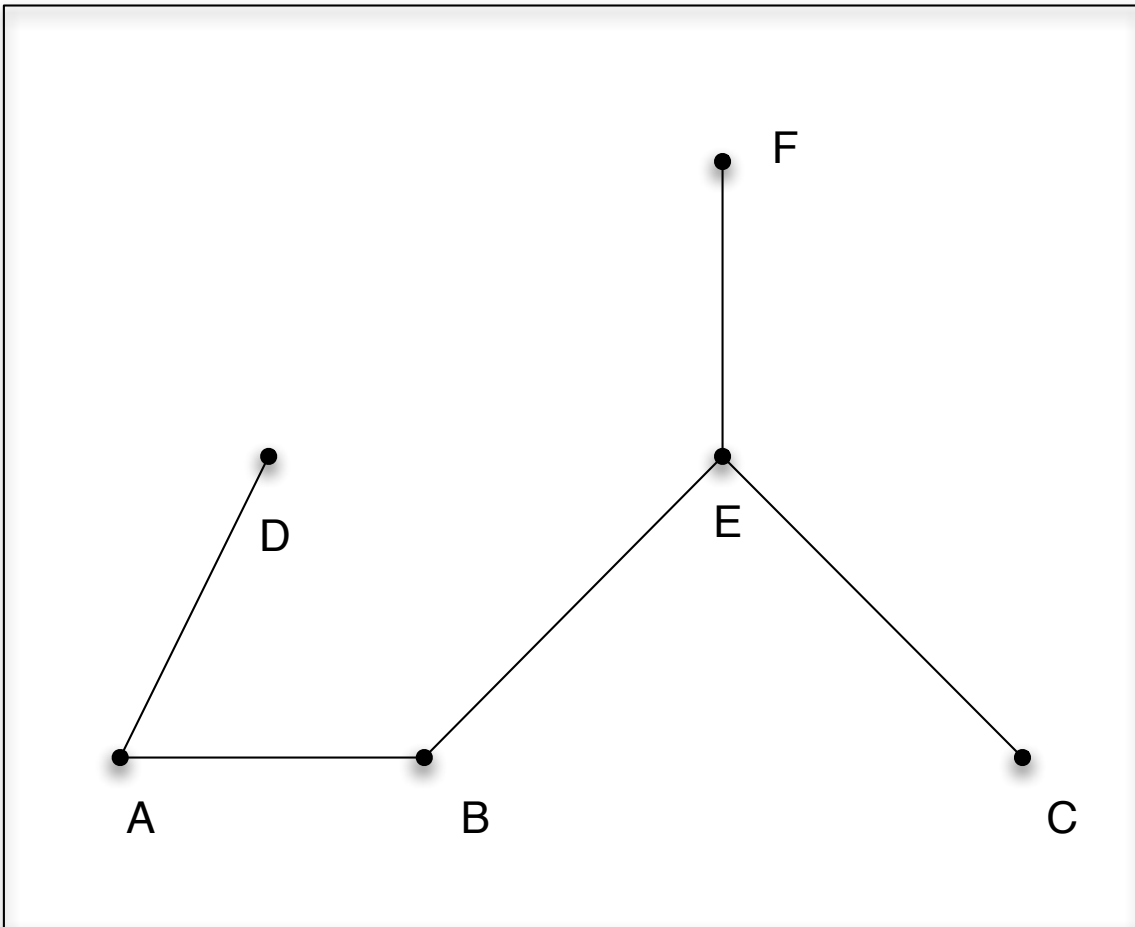


$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Non-directed Graph

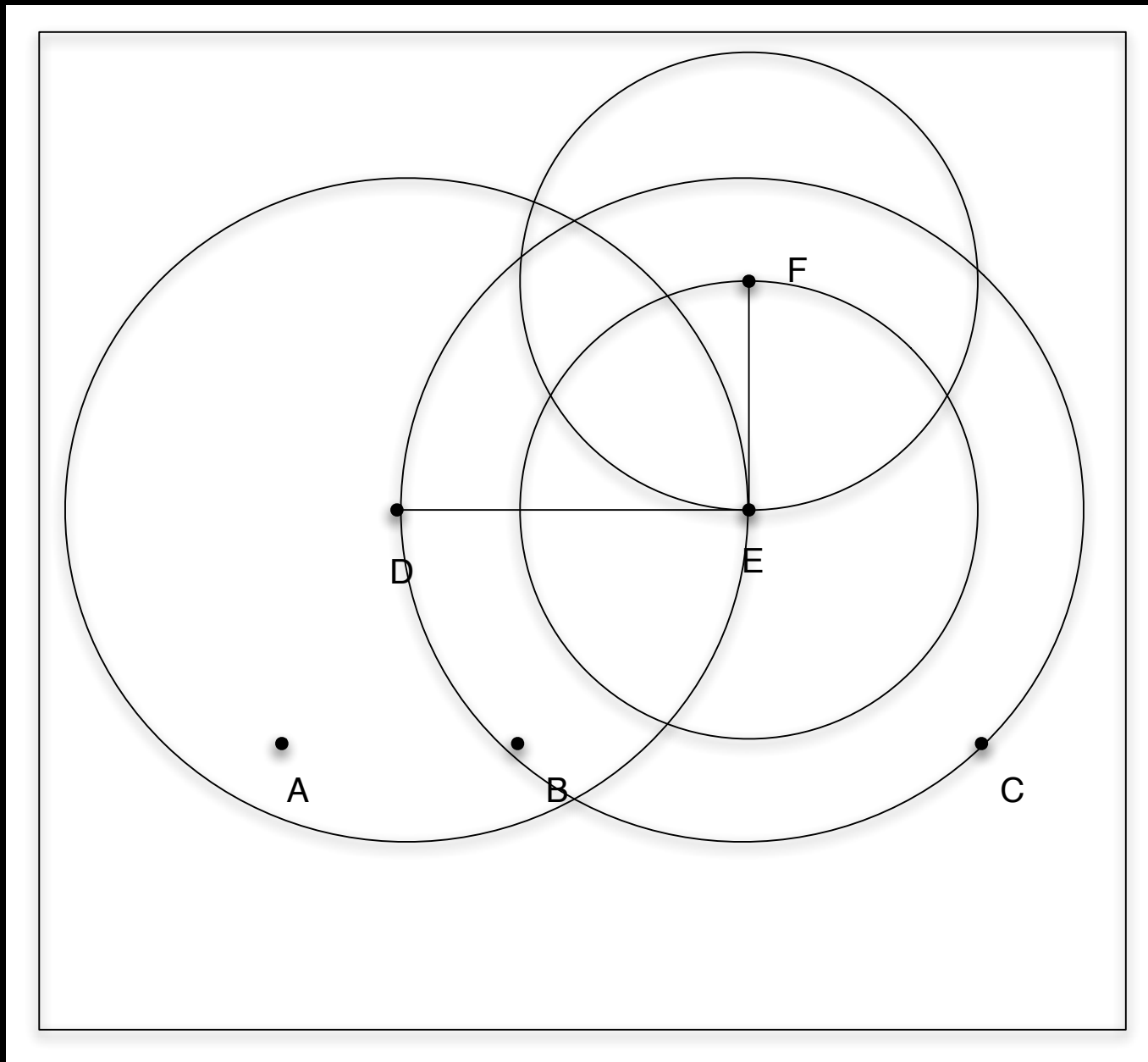
Minimum Spanning Tree

- No Islands
- May not be unique



Relative Neighbors

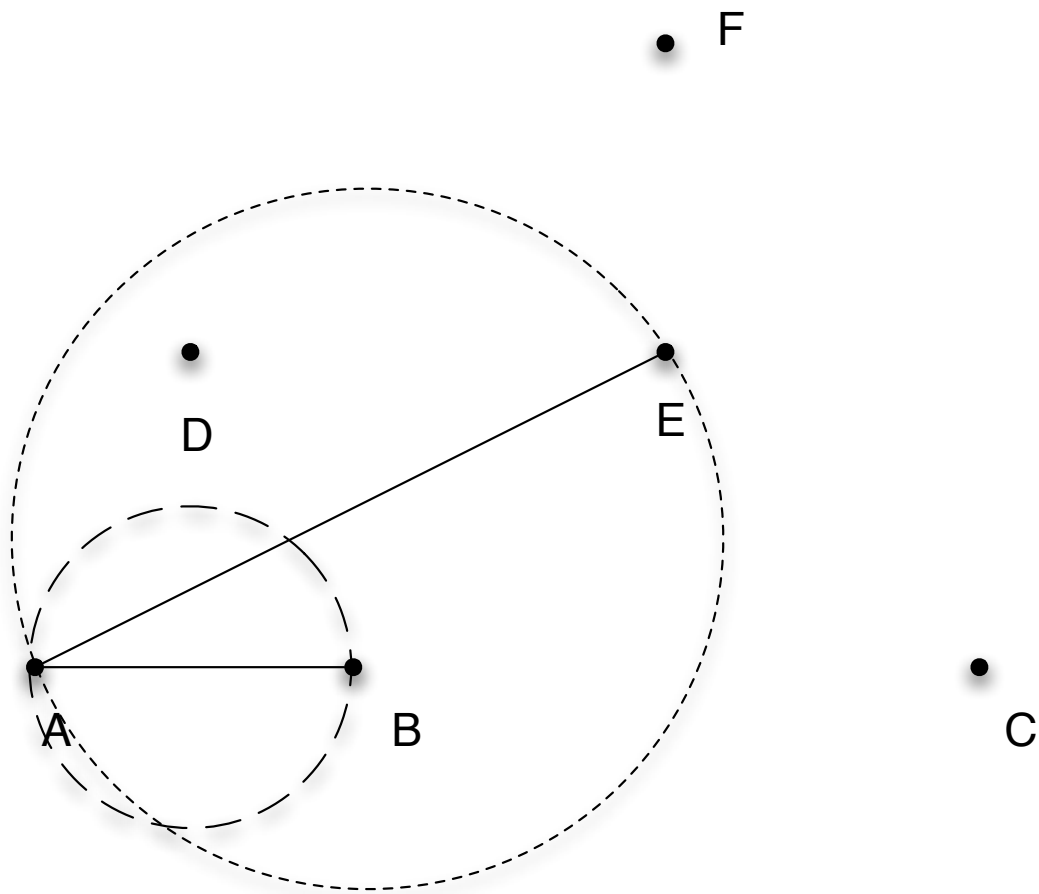
$$d_{i,j} \leq \min(\max(d_{i,k}, d_{j,k})) \quad \forall k \neq i, j.$$



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

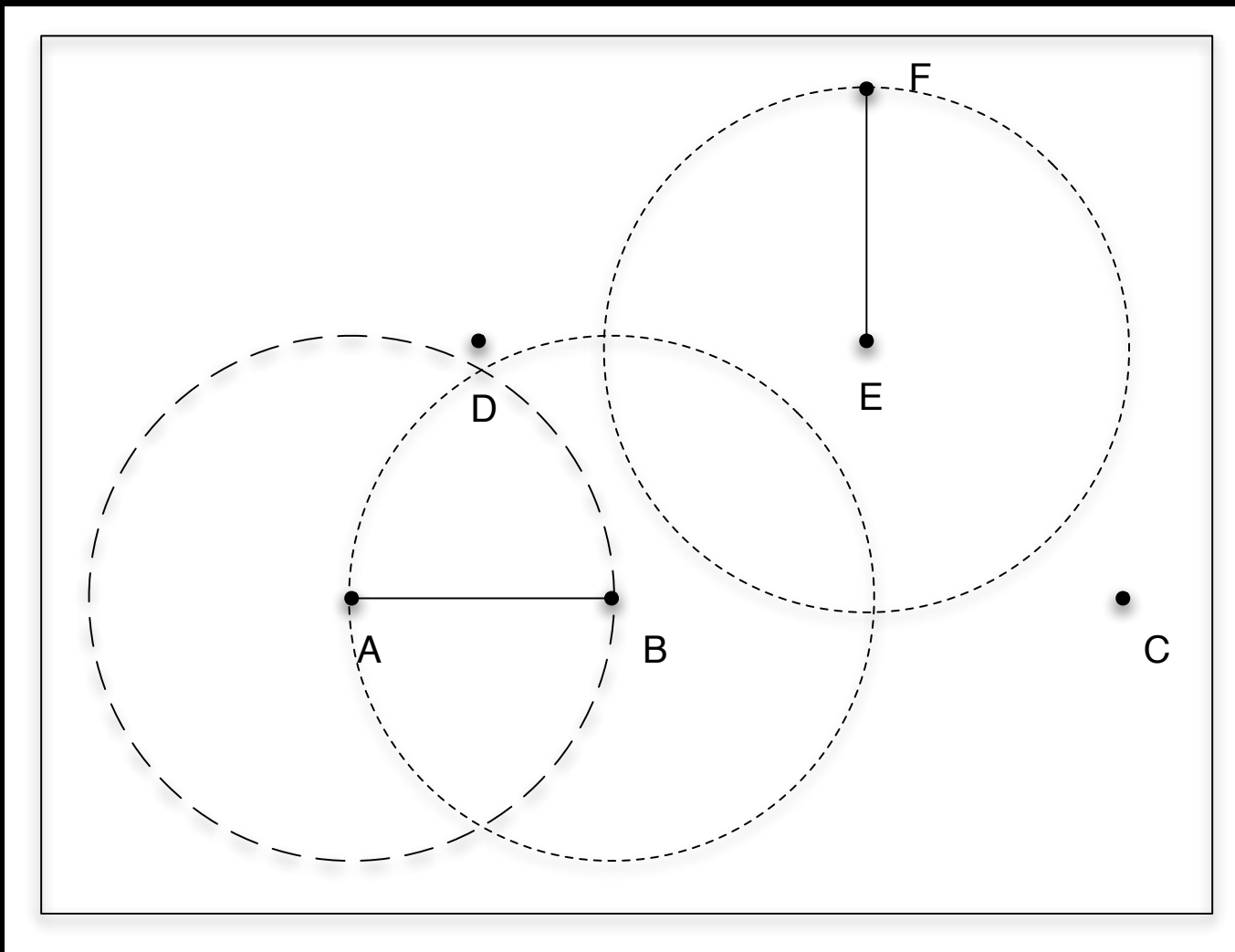
Gabriel Neighbors

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



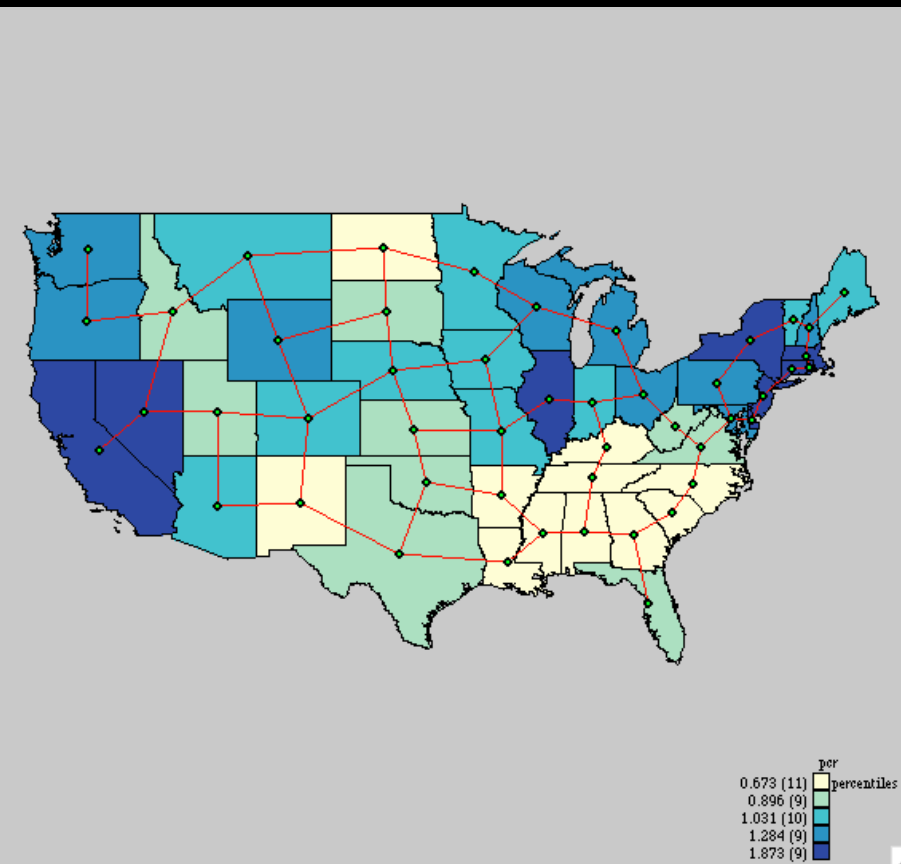
$$\mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sphere of Influence Neighbors

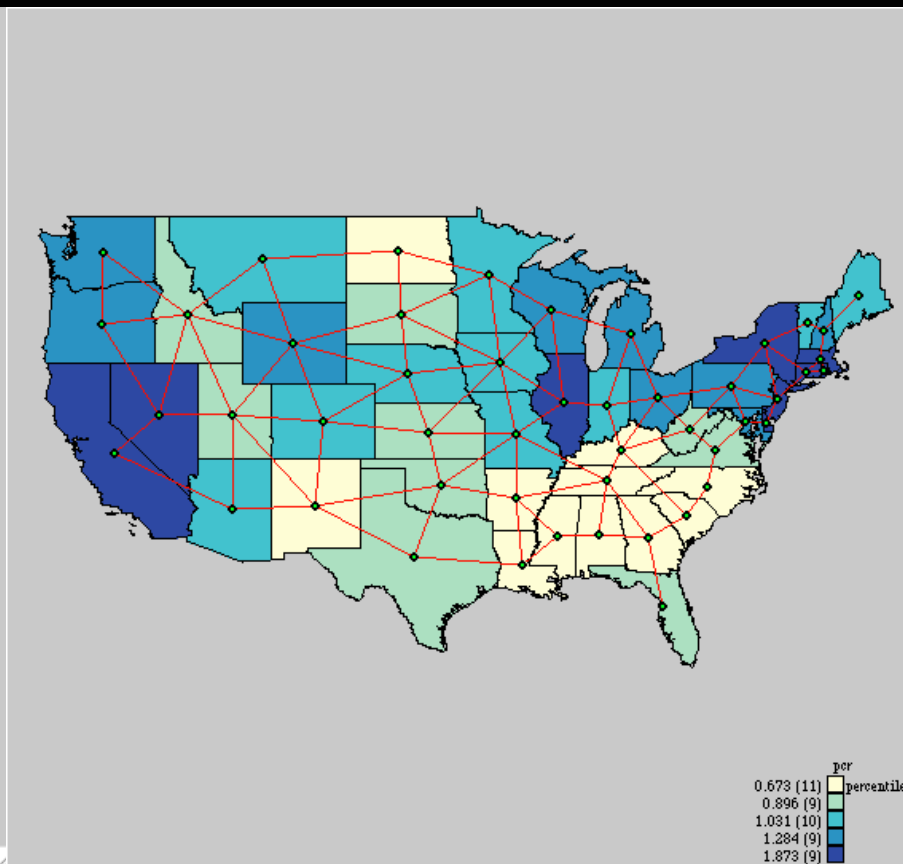


$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

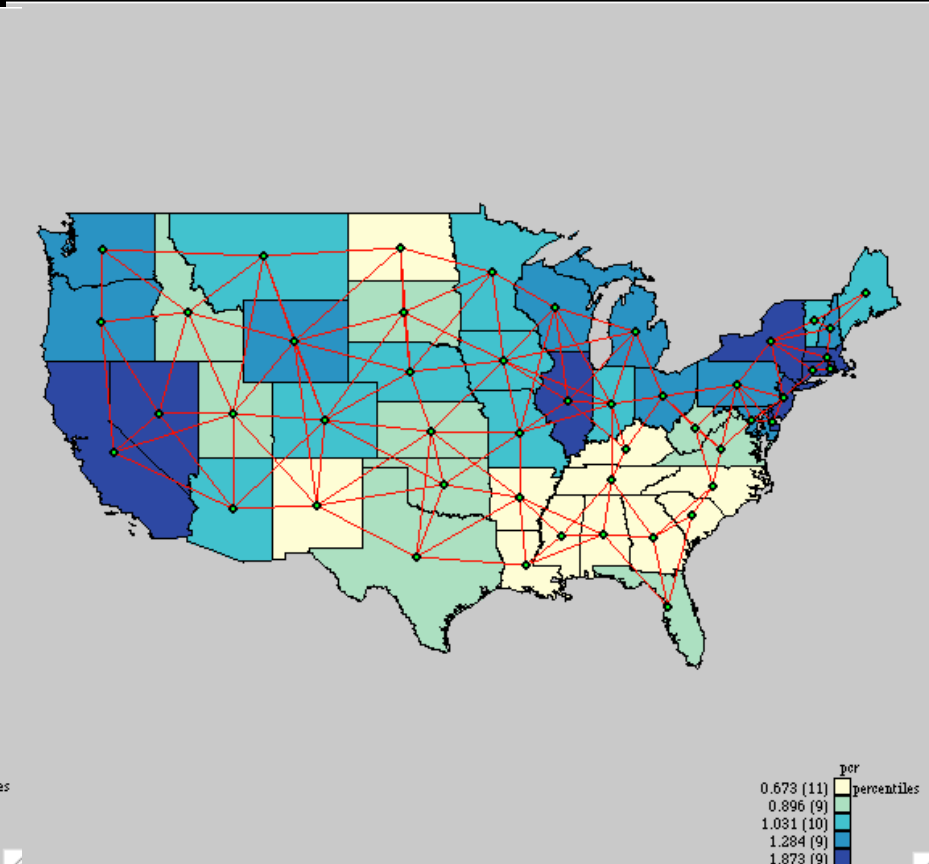
States



Relative

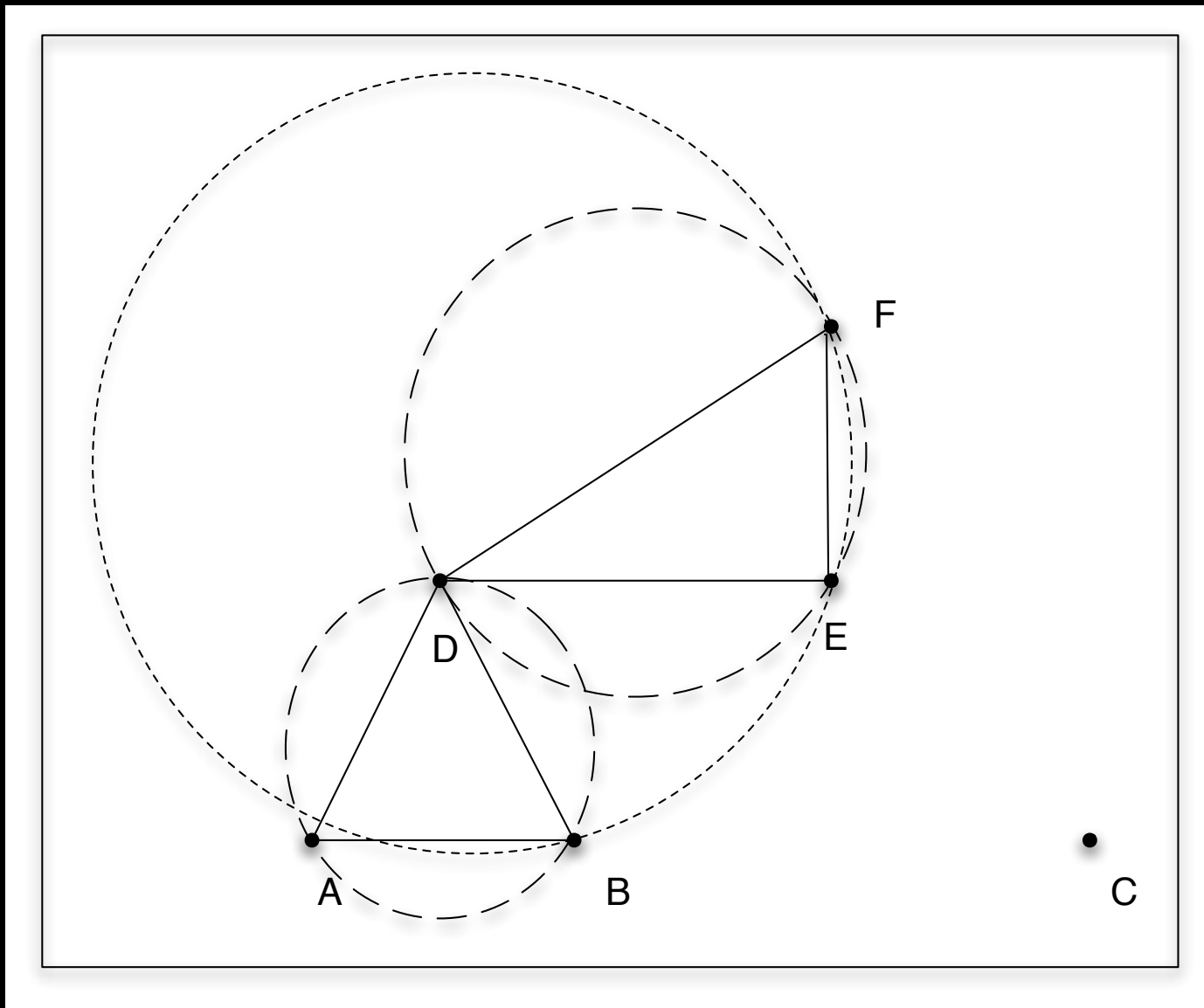


Gabriel



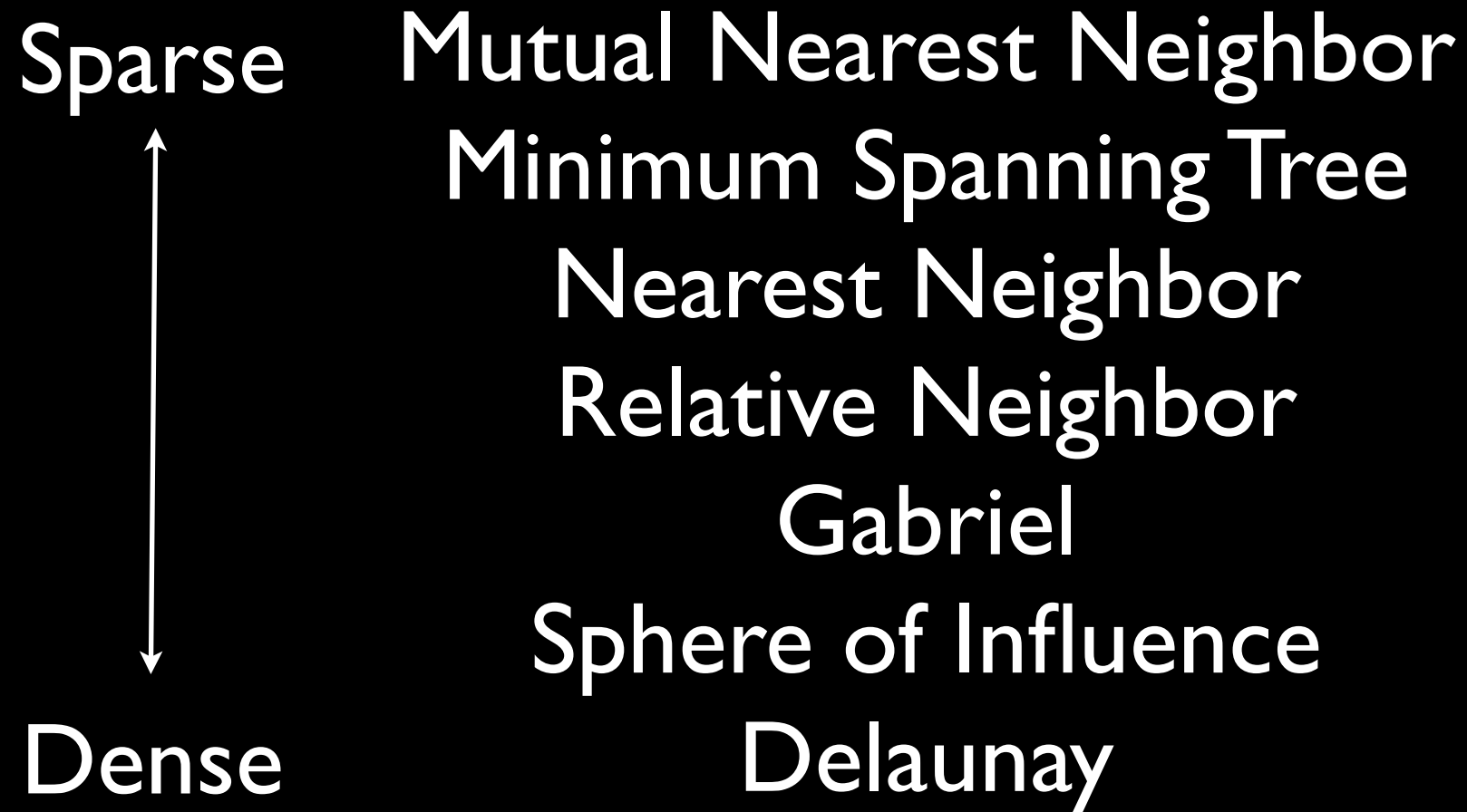
SOI

Delaunay Neighbors



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

Connectivity

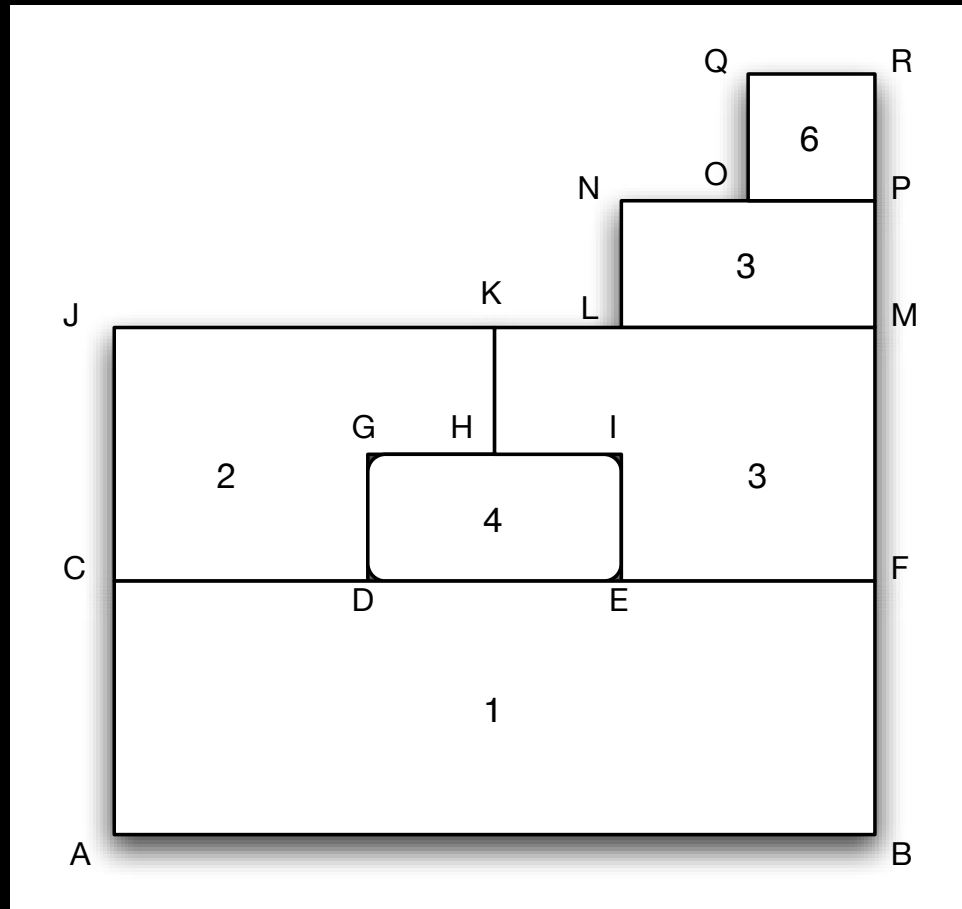


Practical Considerations

- 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

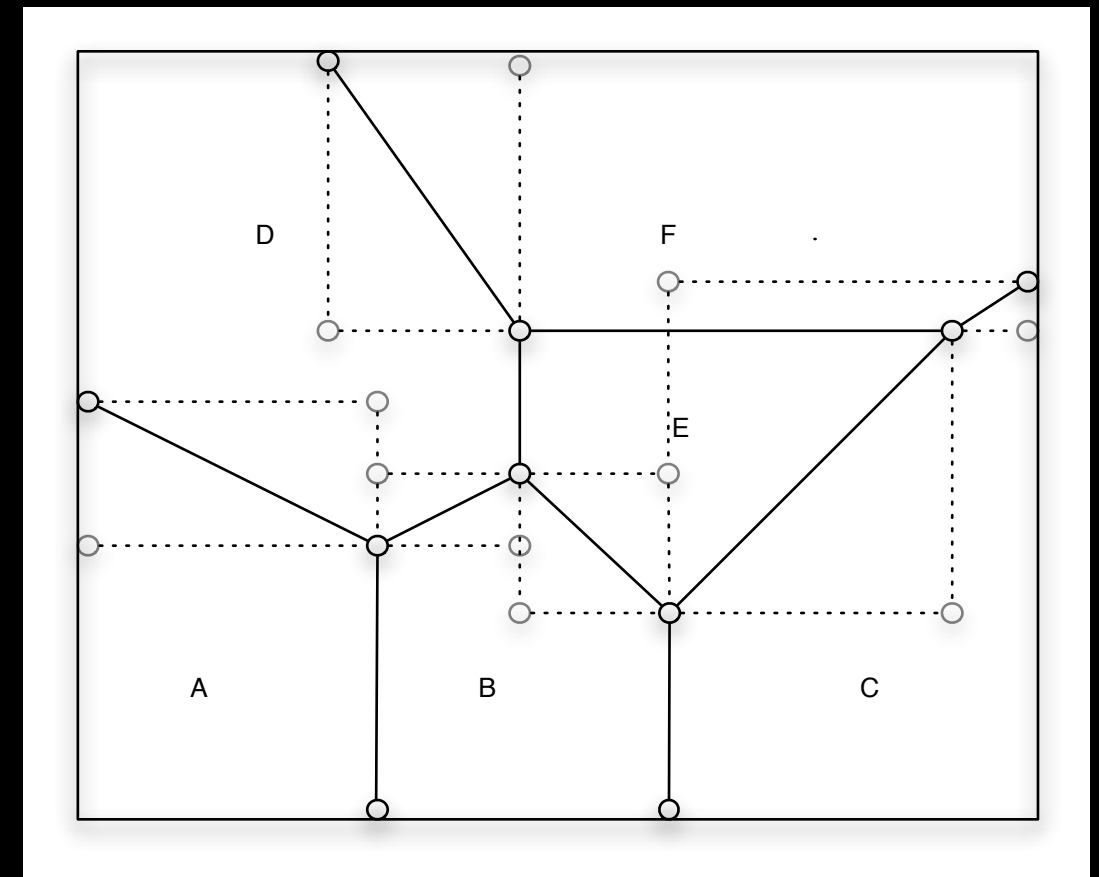
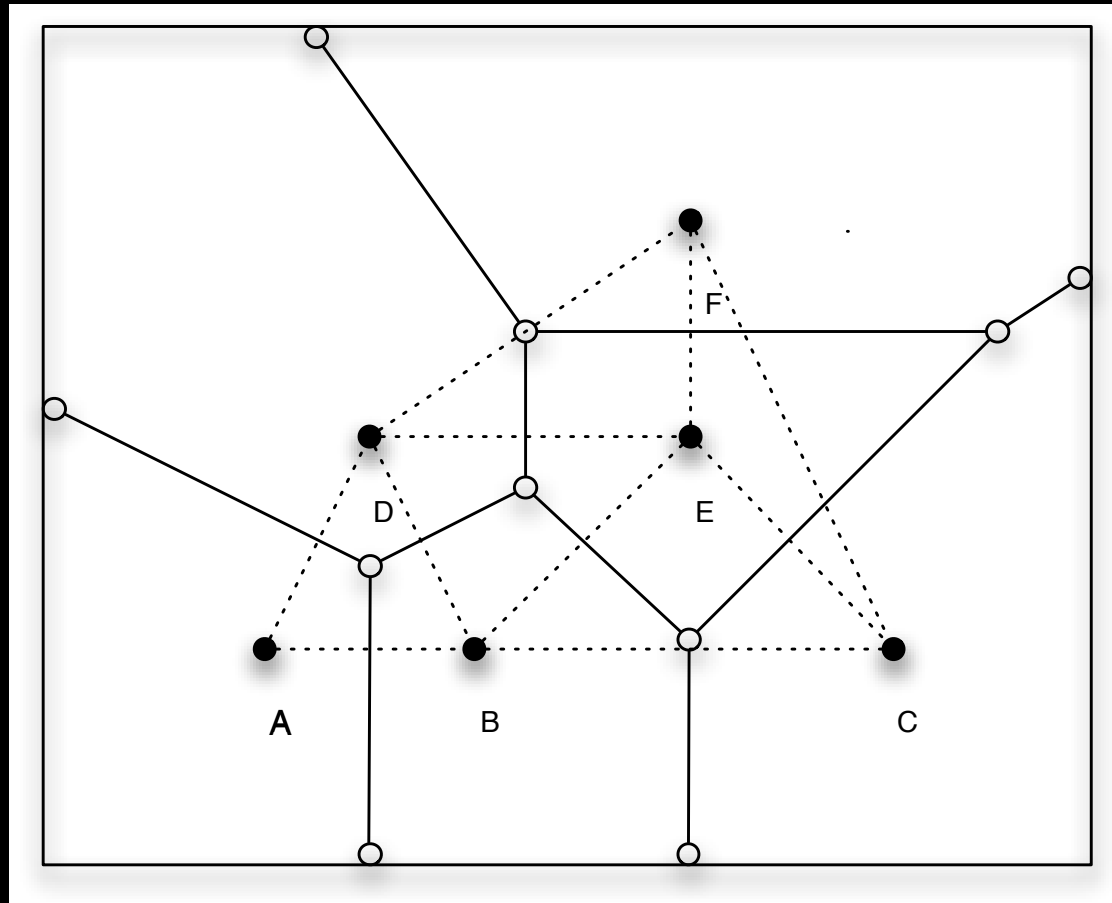


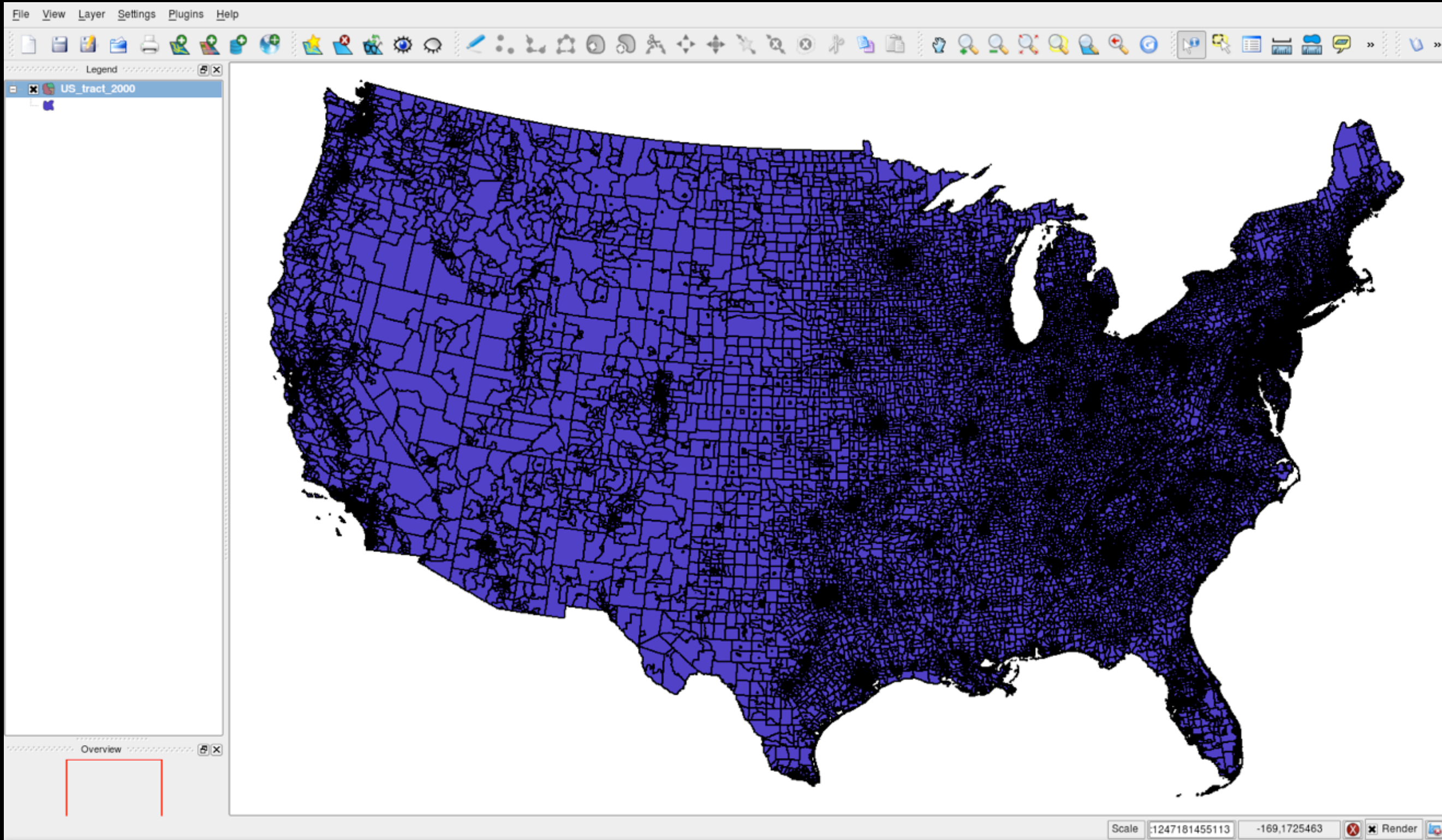
ArcID	FromNode	ToNode	RightPoly	LeftPoly	Length
AB	A	B	0	1	6
BF	B	F	0	1	3
FE	F	E	3	1	2
ED	E	D	4	1	2
DC	D	C	2	1	2
CA	C	A	0	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...

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

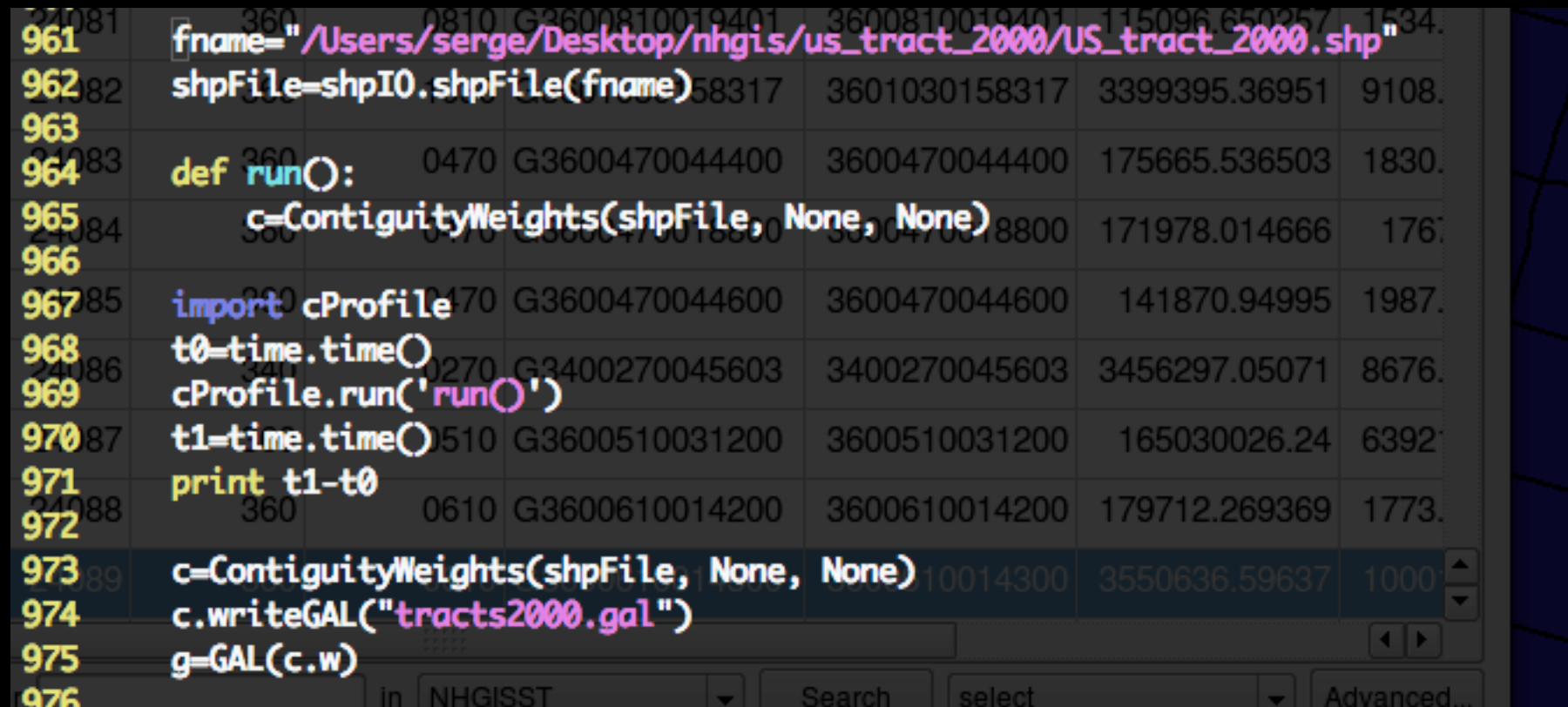




US Tracts

ContiguityWeights

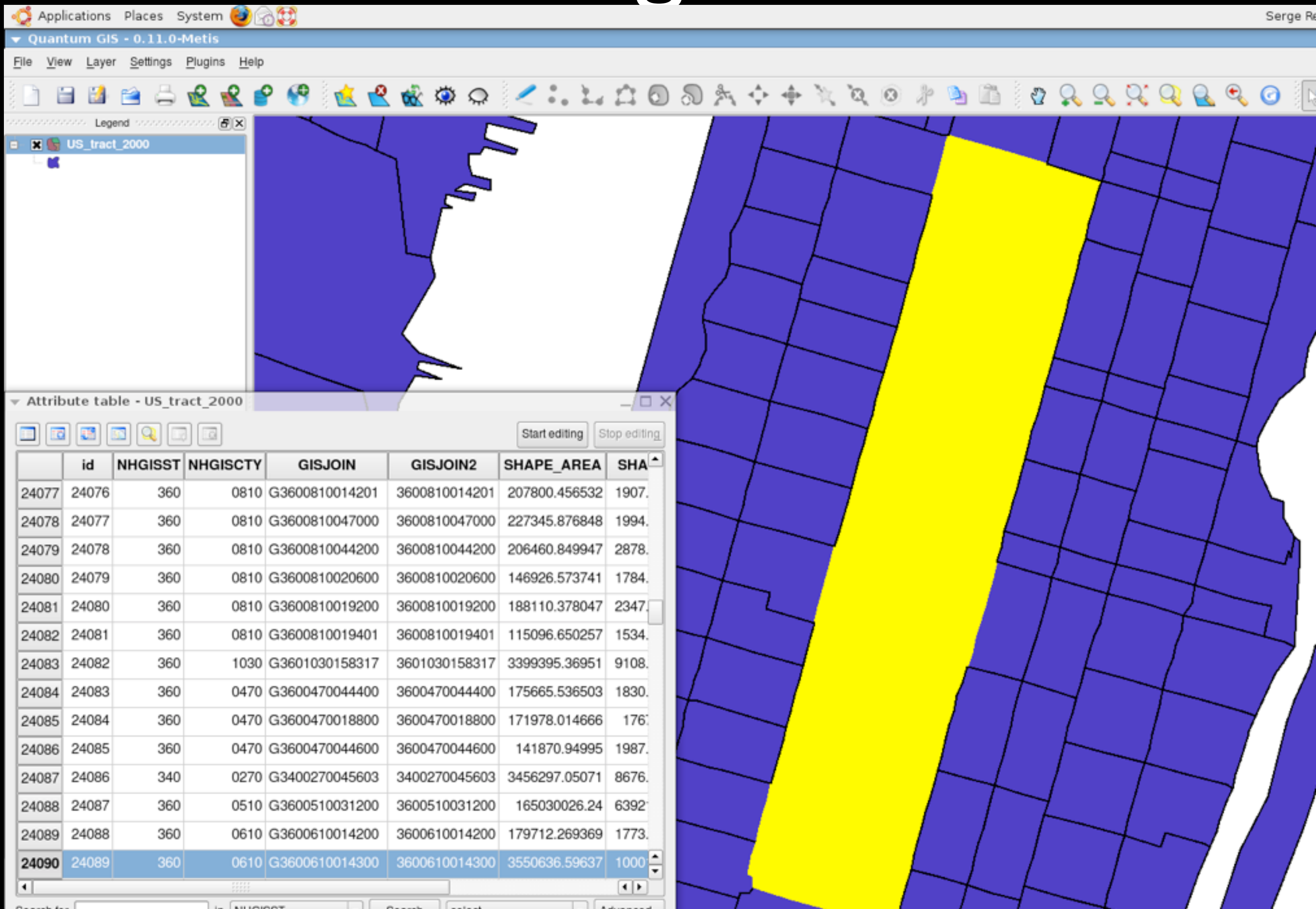
```
961 fname="/Users/serge/Desktop/nhgis/us_tract_2000/US_tract_2000.shp"
962 shpFile=shpIO.shpFile(fname)
963
964 def run():
965     c=ContiguityWeights(shpFile, None, None)
966
967 import cProfile
968 t0=time.time()
969 cProfile.run('run()')
970 t1=time.time()
971 print t1-t0
972
973 c=ContiguityWeights(shpFile, None, None)
974 c.writeGAL("tracts2000.gal")
975 g=GAL(c.w)
976
```

The image shows a Python script being edited in a text editor. The script defines a function 'run()' that calculates contiguity weights for a set of US tracts. It uses 'shpIO.shpFile()' to load a shapefile, 'ContiguityWeights()' to calculate the weights, 'cProfile' for profiling, and 'GAL' for writing the results. The script is numbered from 961 to 976. In the background, a map of the United States is visible, showing the locations of the tracts being processed.

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]
>>> 
```

Quantum GIS - 0.11.0-Metis

File View Layer Settings Plugins Help

Legend

US_tract_2000

Attribute table - US_tract_2000

	id	NHGISST	NHGISCTY	GISJOIN	GISJOIN2	SHAPE_AREA	SHA
1291	1290	550	0750	G5500750961600	5500750961600	325998.662657	3052
1292	1291	540	0030	G5400030971500	5400030971500	3355576.19243	10656
1293	1292	550	0830	G5500830990500	5500830990500	458874694.618	13886
1294	1293	550	1410	G5501410010700	5501410010700	278300650.273	80636
1295	1294	550	0810	G5500810950800	5500810950800	414053253.045	10296
1296	1295	550	0830	G5500830990300	5500830990300	626727949.293	11706
1297	1296	540	0610	G5400610011000	5400610011000	10309097.5328	17126
1298	1297	540	0030	G5400030971400	5400030971400	70387364.677	50666
1299	1298	540	0390	G5400390001100	5400390001100	14822924.959	19436
1300	1299	540	0390	G5400390000700	5400390000700	1241323.37848	46126
1301	1300	540	0390	G5400390000800	5400390000800	1204287.10029	42716
1302	1301	540	0390	G5400390000900	5400390000900	1658922.45376	52726
1303	1302	540	0390	G5400390002000	5400390002000	2941623.17474	83436
1304	1303	540	0390	G5400390001300	5400390001300	972093.79304	44536

Search for In NHGISST Search select Advanced...

Garbage In

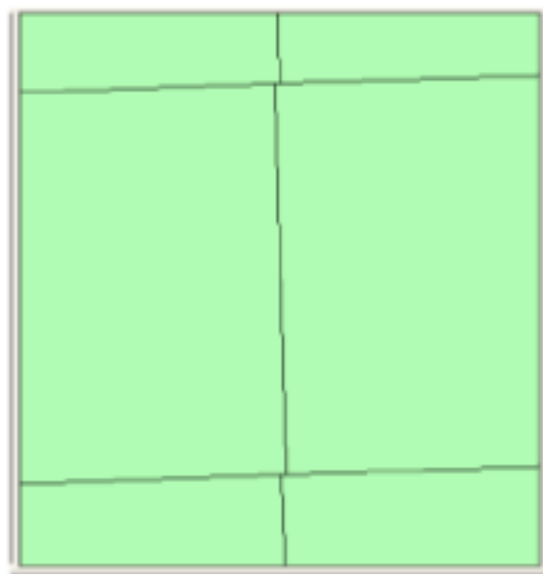


Figure 3.6: Misaligned grid cells

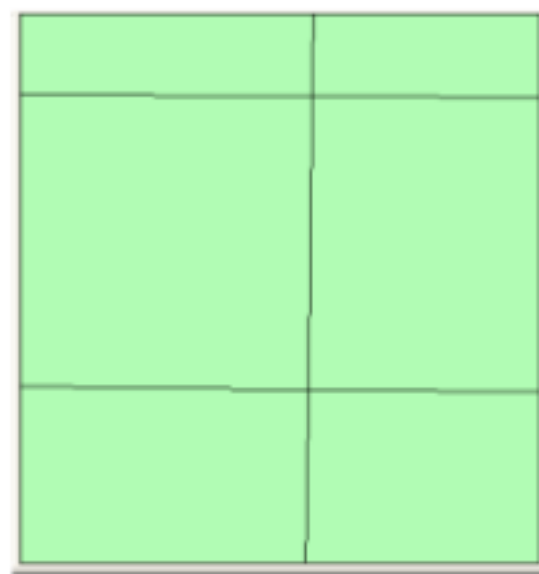


Figure 3.7: Aligned grid cells

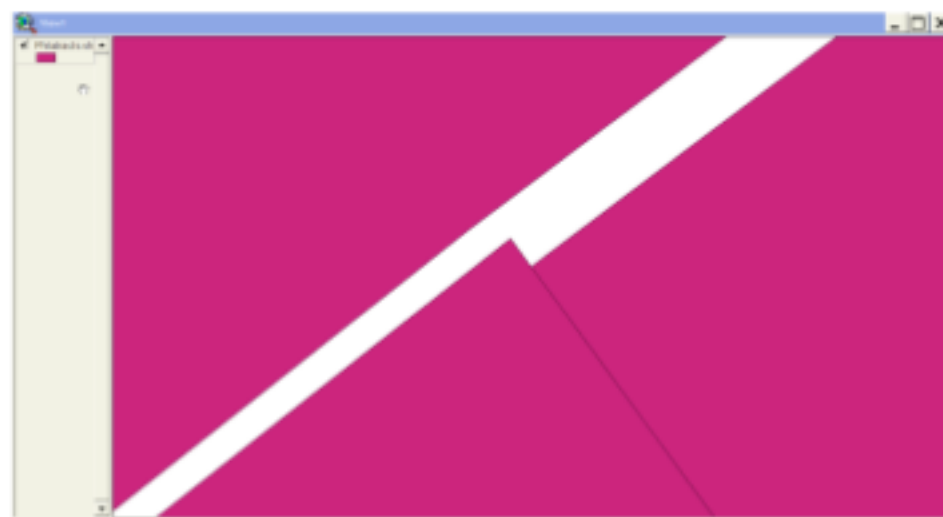


Figure 3.8: Non-touching census tracts

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

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

$\mathbf{W} =$	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

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	16
	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

$$\mathbf{b} = \begin{array}{c|cccccc} & 0 & 0.125 & 0 & 0.125 & 0.125 & 0 \\ & 0.2 & 0 & 0 & 0.2 & 0.1 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.333 & 0.167 \\ & 0.333 & 0.333 & 0 & 0 & 0.333 & 0 \\ & 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.2 & 0 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & 0.25 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

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

Kernel Weights

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

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

$\mathbf{W} =$

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

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

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Row Standardization

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

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

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

Guidance

How to Select the Right W?

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

Rules of Thumb (Griffith 1996)

- “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