

## Intro — Introduction to spatial data and SAR models

[Description](#)[Remarks and examples](#)[Acknowledgments](#)[References](#)

## Description

The `Sp` commands manage data and fit regressions accounting for spatial relationships. `Sp` fits SAR models that include spatial lags of dependent and independent variables with spatial autoregressive errors on [lattice](#) and [areal](#) data, which includes nongeographic data such as social network nodes.

Different fields use different jargon for spatial concepts. SAR stands for (take your pick) spatial autoregressive or simultaneous autoregressive.

Eight short introductions will turn you into an expert on the `Sp` software. In these introductions, you will learn about spatial weighting matrices and how to create them as you prepare your data for analysis. You will learn about three estimation commands—`spregress`, `spivregress`, and `spxtregress`—for fitting SAR models. You will also find a worked example that includes data preparation, model fitting, and interpretation. Read the introductions first and read them sequentially.

The introductions and the commands of interest with spatial data are listed below, and each command is described in detail in its respective manual entry.

### Learning the system

<a href="#">[SP] Intro 1</a>	A brief introduction to SAR models
<a href="#">[SP] Intro 2</a>	The <b>W</b> matrix
<a href="#">[SP] Intro 3</a>	Preparing data for analysis
<a href="#">[SP] Intro 4</a>	Preparing data: Data with shapefiles
<a href="#">[SP] Intro 5</a>	Preparing data: Data containing locations (no shapefiles)
<a href="#">[SP] Intro 6</a>	Preparing data: Data without shapefiles or locations
<a href="#">[SP] Intro 7</a>	Example from start to finish
<a href="#">[SP] Intro 8</a>	The <code>Sp</code> estimation commands

### Preparing data

<a href="#">[D] zipfile</a>	Compress and uncompress files in zip archive format
<a href="#">[SP] spshape2dta</a>	Translate shapefile to Stata format
<a href="#">[SP] spset</a>	Declare data to be <code>Sp</code> spatial data
<a href="#">[SP] spbalance</a>	Make panel data strongly balanced
<a href="#">[SP] spcompress</a>	Compress Stata-format shapefile

### Looking at data

<a href="#">[SP] grmap</a>	Graph choropleth maps
<a href="#">[SP] spdistance</a>	Calculator for distance between places

### Setting the spatial weighting matrix

<a href="#">[SP] spmatrix</a>	Create, manipulate, and import/export weighting matrices
<a href="#">[SP] spgenerate</a>	Generate spatial lag ( $\mathbf{W} \times \mathbf{x}$ ) variables

### Fitting models

[SP] <a href="#">spregress</a>	Fit cross-sectional SAR models
[SP] <a href="#">spivregress</a>	Fit cross-sectional SAR models with endogenous covariates
[SP] <a href="#">spxtregress</a>	Fit panel-data SAR models

### Postestimation

[SP] <a href="#">estat moran</a>	Moran's test after regress
[SP] <a href="#">spregress postestimation</a>	Postestimation tools for spregress
[SP] <a href="#">spivregress postestimation</a>	Postestimation tools for spivregress
[SP] <a href="#">spxtregress postestimation</a>	Postestimation tools for spxtregress

## Remarks and examples

[stata.com](https://www.stata.com)

The sections below provide more information about SAR models.

*References for learning SAR models*

*Technical references on the development and fitting of SAR models*

## References for learning SAR models

Spatial models have been applied in a variety of disciplines, such as criminology, demography, economics, epidemiology, political science, and public health. [Cressie \(1993\)](#), [Darmofal \(2015\)](#), [LeSage and Pace \(2009\)](#), and [Waller and Gotway \(2004\)](#) provide textbook introductions.

[Darmofal \(2015, chap. 2\)](#) gives an introduction to spatial weighting matrices.

[LeSage and Pace \(2009, sec. 2.7\)](#) define total, direct, and indirect impacts.

[Anselin \(1988\)](#) gives a classic introduction to the subject.

## Technical references on the development and fitting of SAR models

SAR models date back to the work of [Whittle \(1954\)](#) and [Cliff and Ord \(1973, 1981\)](#).

The GS2SLS estimator was derived by [Kelejian and Prucha \(1998, 1999, 2010\)](#) and extended by [Arraiz et al. \(2010\)](#) and [Drukker, Egger, and Prucha \(2013\)](#).

The formulas for the GS2SLS without higher-order spatial weighting matrices were published in [Drukker, Prucha, and Raciborski \(2013a\)](#). For the higher-order models, [spregress](#), [gs2s1s](#) implements the estimator derived in [Badinger and Egger \(2011\)](#) and [Prucha, Drukker, and Egger \(2016\)](#).

The properties of the ML estimator were proven by [Lee \(2004\)](#), who also provides the formulas for the robust estimator of the VCE.

[Kelejian and Prucha \(2010\)](#) give a technical discussion of how normalizing spatial weighting matrices affects parameter definition.

[Lee and Yu \(2011\)](#) give formulas and theory for SAR panel models.

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StataCorp’s `Sp` commands are based on earlier versions published in Drukker, Prucha, and Raciborski (2013a, 2013b) and Drukker et al. (2013).

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