

Spatial autoregressive (SAR) models

- Linear models for spatial data
 - Spatially autoregressive and heteroskedastic errors
 - Spatial lags of dependent variables
 - Spatial lags of independent variables
 - Spatial lags given by one or more spatial weighting matrices
 - Different types of spatial weighting matrices
 - Maximum likelihood and generalized method of moments (GS2SLS) estimators
- Estimate direct and indirect (spillover) effects
- Moran's test of spatial error correlation
- SAR models for longitudinal or panel data
- Instrumental-variables SAR models
- Create and manage spatial weighting matrices
- Import shapefiles

	y	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]
xtset	_cons	.762087 3.331143	.1667529 1.748412	4.57 1.91	0.000 0.057	.4352573 -.0956816 6.757968
W	y	-.5038401 .8295794	.2096501 .1026362	-2.40 8.08	0.016 0.000	-.9147468 .6284162 .030743
	e.y					
	var(e.y)	36.56831	2.830766			31.42049 42.55952
						Wald test of spatial terms: chi2(2) = 589.63 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Stata's Sp suite of commands fits simultaneous autoregressive (SAR) models to spatial lattice data.

Declare or import spatial lattice data

Use **spset** to declare your spatial data

```
. spset spid, coord(longitude latitude) coordsys(latlong)
```

Or import your spatial data from a shapefile

```
. spshape2dta shapefilename
```

Create spatial weighting matrices

Create a contiguity matrix based on nearest neighbors

```
. spmatrix create contiguity W
```

Check for spatial dependence

Fit linear regression

```
. regress y x
```

Perform Moran's spatial test

```
. estat moran, errorlag(W)
```

Fit your model

Spatial error model

```
. spregress y x, ml errorlag(W)
```

Spatial lag model

```
. spregress y x, ml dvarlag(W)
```

Simultaneous autoregressive model

```
. spregress y x, ml dvarlag(W) errorlag(W)
```

(See output at top of page.)

Perform postestimation analysis

Estimate direct and indirect effects after fitting your model

```
. estat impact
```

And more.

SAR models for cross-sectional data

SAR model using inverse-distance weighting matrix \mathbf{M} for errors and contiguity matrix \mathbf{W} for spatial lags of dependent and independent variables:

```
. spregress hrate ln_population ln_pdensity gini,
            gs2sls dvarlag(W) errorlag(M)
            ivarlag(W: ln_population ln_pdensity gini)
```

	hrate	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]
hrate						
ln_population	-.0475582	.3295548	-0.14	0.885	.6934737	.5983573
ln_pdensity	.8989538	.3211524	2.80	0.005	.2695066	1.528401
gini	89.91969	6.409286	14.03	0.000	77.35772	102.4817
_cons	-32.21599	3.590014	-8.97	0.000	-39.25229	-25.17969
W						
ln_population	2.679931	.5218152	5.14	0.000	1.657192	3.702669
ln_pdensity	-2.468953	.6209688	-3.98	0.000	-3.686029	-1.251876
gini	-57.38302	9.418108	-6.09	0.000	-75.84217	-38.92387
hrate	.6818566	.1141573	5.97	0.000	.4581125	.9056007
M						
e.hrate	.9533048	.1324392	7.20	0.000	.6937289	1.212881

Wald test of spatial terms: $\text{chi}^2(5) = 169.23$ Prob > $\text{chi}^2 = 0.0000$

SAR models for longitudinal or panel data

Random-effects SAR model with inverse-distance weighting matrix \mathbf{M} for errors and spatial lags:

```
. spxtregress hrate ln_population ln_pdensity gini, re
              dvarlag(M) errorlag(M)
```

	hrate	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]
hrate						
ln_population	.6136447	.1777656	3.45	0.001	.2652305	.9620588
ln_pdensity	-.0951383	.1693845	-0.56	0.574	-.4271257	.2368492
gini	28.49245	2.571106	11.08	0.000	23.45317	33.53172
_cons	-13.04204	1.594928	-8.18	0.000	-16.16804	-9.916039
M						
hrate	.6354142	.041818	15.19	0.000	.5534524	.7173761
e.hrate	2.241958	.0486863	46.05	0.000	2.146535	2.337382
/sigma_u	2.778349	.1146385			2.562507	3.012372
/sigma_e	5.668232	.062084			5.547846	5.79123

Wald test of spatial terms: $\text{chi}^2(2) = 2385.86$ Prob > $\text{chi}^2 = 0.0000$

spxtregress also supports a fixed-effects estimator.

Spatial data

- Data with shapefiles
- Data with spatial coordinates
- Nongeographic data such as networks
- Automatic translation of shapefiles
- Planar coordinates or longitude and latitude
- Calculate distances

Spatial weighting matrices

- Nearest-neighbor, inverse-distance, and custom
- Normalization: spectral, min–max, or row
- Manage matrices: list, summarize, copy, save, and more
- Import and export matrices from text files
- Use and save matrices in Stata format

Use commands or point and click

Choose an estimation command and press 'Go':
Spatial autoregressive models
Spatial autoregressive models with endogenous covariates
Spatial autoregressive models for panel data

Analyze estimated model
Postestimation

Sp dataset: homicide_1960_1990.dta
Linked shapefile: homicide_1960_1990.shp.dta
Data: panel
Spatial-unit ID: _ID (equal to _ID)
Coordinates: _OX_ CY (planar)
time id: year (see xtset)

Model if/in SE/Robust Reporting Optimization Maximization

Estimator
 Generalized spatial two-stage least squares
 Maximum likelihood

Dependent variable: hrate
Independent variables: ln_population ln_pdensity gini
 Suppress constant term

Options
Spatial lags of dependent variable: dvarlag(W)
Spatial lags of error term: errorlag(M)
Spatial lags of independent variables

Spatial lag 1
Spatial weighting matrix: W
Variables: ln_population ln_pdensity gini

Treat errors as heteroskedastic
Force spatial weighting matrix to match estimation sample
Order of instrumental-variable approximation: 2

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