ПAmIBIA UПIVERSITY
OF SCIEПCE AПD TECHחOLOGY
FACULTY OF HEALTH, APPLIED SCIENCES, AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

| QUALIFICATION: Bachelor of Science Honours in Applied Statistics |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| QUALIFICATION CODE: O8BSHS | LEVEL: 8 |
| COURSE CODE: ASS 801S | COURSE NAME: APPLIED SPATIAL STATISTICS |
| SESSION: JUNE 2022 | PAPER: THEORY |
| DURATION: 3 HOURS | MARKS: 100 |


| FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| EXAMINER | Dr D. NTIRAMPEBA |
| MODERATOR: |  |

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer ALL the questions in the booklet provided.
2. Show clearly all the steps used in the calculations.
3. All written work must be done in blue or black ink and sketches must be done in pencil.

## PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. Non-programmable calculator without a cover.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Chi-square table

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES (Excluding this front page \& Chi-square table)
1.1 Briefly explain the following terminologies as they are applied to Spatial Statistics.
(a) Feature
(b) Support
(c) Attributes
(d) Areal data
1.2 Let $X_{1}, \ldots, X_{n}$ be random variables in $\ell^{2}$. The symmetric covariance matrix of the random vector $\mathrm{X}=\left(X_{1}, \ldots, X_{n}\right)^{T}$ is defined by $\Sigma:=\operatorname{Cov}(\mathbf{X})=E\left[(\mathbf{X}-E(\mathbf{X}))(\mathbf{X}-E(\mathbf{X}))^{T}\right]$. Note that $\Sigma_{i, j}=\operatorname{Cov}\left(X_{i}, X_{j}\right)$
(a) Show that $\Sigma$ is positive semi-definite.
(b) Define what it means for $\Sigma$ to be a non-degenerate covariance matrix?

## Question 2 [30 marks]

2.1 Consider a vector of areal unit data $Z=\left(Z_{1}, \ldots, Z_{n}\right)$ relating to $n$ non-overlapping areal units. Additionally, consider a binary $n \times n$ neighbourhood matrix $W$, where $w_{k j}=1$ if areas $(k, j)$ share a common border and $w_{k j}=0$ otherwise.
(a) Define mathematically the global Moran's I statistic, and explain which values correspond to spatial auto-correlation and which values correspond to independence.
(b) Now consider the following model relating to spatial random effects associated with the areal units, $\omega_{k} \left\lvert\, \omega_{-k} \sim N\left(\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} w_{k j} \omega_{j}}{\sum_{j=1}^{j} w_{k j}}, \frac{\sigma^{2}}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} w_{k j}}\right)\right.$, where in the usual notation $\omega_{-k}$ denotes all the spatial effects except the kth.
What type of model is this and give two limitations of it?
(c) Now suppose that one of the areal units is an island, and hence does not share a common border with any of the other areas. Given the definition of the neigh-bourhood matrix $W$ above, is the model described in the previous part a valid model? Justify your answer. If it is not a valid model, how could $W$ be altered to make it a valid model?
2.2 The Poisson models were fitted to a dataset on measles disease counts in the $n=34$ health districts that make up Namibia. The results of the analysis are shown below.

Moran I statistic standard deviate $=1.7036, \mathrm{p}$-value $=0.04423$
alternative hypothesis: greater
sample estimates:
$\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Moran I statistic } & \text { Expectation } & \text { Variance } \\ 0.18731789 & -0.03030303 & 0.01631812\end{array}$

Model 1: Non-spatial Possion regression model
Estimates of fixed effects parameters

|  | mean | sd | $0.025 q u a n t$ | $0.975 q u a n t$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| (Intercept) | 0.161 | 0.052 | 0.059 | 0.264 |
| Health facility | -0.03 | 0.003 | -0.043 | -0.01 |
| Prop.Ed.mothers | -0.229 | 0.053 | -0.334 | -0.125 |
| Prop vacc | -0.241 | 0.082 | -0.48 | -0.0102 |

Model 2: Spatial Possion regression model (ICAR)
Estimates of Fixed effects parameters

|  | mean | sd | $0.025 q u a n t$ | $0.975 q u a n t$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| (Intercept) | 0.252 | 0.419 | 0.574 | 1.079 |
| Health facility | -0.022 | 0.026 | -0.074 | -0.003 |
| Prop.Ed.mothers | -0.548 | 0.424 | -1.387 | -0.288 |
| Prop vacc | -0.061 | 0.666 | -1.377 | -0.003 |
|  | Estimates of model hyperparameters |  |  |  |
|  | mean | sd | $0.025 q u a n t$ | $0.975 q$ quant |
| Precision(spatial) | 1.36 | 0.349 | 0.77 | 2.13 |

Model 3: Spatial Possion regression model(Exchangeable)
Estimates of fixed effects parameters

|  | mean | sd | $0.025 q$ quant | $0.975 q u a n t$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| (Intercept) | 0.735 | 0.51 | 0.271 | 1.278 |
| Health facility | -0.021 | 0.03 | -0.059 | -0.0061 |
| Prop.Ed.mothers | -0.215 | 0.495 | -1.193 | -0.0762 |
| Prop vacc | -0.44 | 0.77 | -1.081 | -0.0959 |
|  | Estimates of model hyperparameters |  |  |  |
|  | mean | sd | $0.025 q u a n t$ | $0.975 q u a n t$ |
| Precision (iid) | 4.25 | 1.08 | 2.46 | 6.68 |

Model 4: Spatial Possion regression model(BYM)
Estimates of Fixed effects parameters

|  | mean | sd | $0.025 q u a n t$ | $0.975 q u a n t$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Intercept | 0.744 | 0.51 | 0.261 | 1.27 |
| Health facility | -0.021 | 0.03 | -0.059 | -0.006 |
| Prop.Ed.mothers | -0.122 | 0.495 | -1.198 | -0.0755 |
| Prop vacc | -0.429 | 0.77 | -1.091 | -0.0949 |
|  | Estimates of Model hyperparameters |  |  |  |
|  | mean | sd | $0.025 q u a n t$ | $0.975 q u a n t$ |
| Precision( iid) | 4.25 | 1.08 | 2.46 | 6.68 |
| Precision( spatial) | 1804.54 | 1775.42 | 116.43 | 6550.54 |

Summary of DIC Values of fitted models

| Model | DIC |
| :--- | ---: |
| Non-spatial+all covariate | 2020.26 |
| All covariate +Exchangeble random effects | 326.6 |
| All covariate +ICAR random effects | 326.68 |
| All covariate +BYM random effects | 326.6 |

(a) Compute the Z-value associated with the Moran's I statistic.
(b) Test whether the distribution of measles cases is random or clustered or dispersed.
(c) Use an appropriate method to selected the best model among the fitted models. Interpret the results of the selected model
2.3 (a) Define mathematically (give full specifications with covariates in matrix forms) the following spatial econometric models: Spatial Lag and Spatial error models.
(b) Briefly compare the models defined in 2.3 (a) (above).

## Question 3 [30 marks]

3.1 Show that if $Z(s)$ is a second-order stationary process, then a variogram function $\gamma(h)$ can be deduced from $C(h)$ according to the formula:

$$
\gamma(h)=C(0)-C(h)
$$

3.2 Suppose measurements of a geostatistical process $Z$ on the same borehole are taken from ten points and the results are shown in Table 1. Also suppose that all the data points are equally spaced - two neighbouring data points are separated by the distance of 1 m . Compute $\gamma(h=3)$

Table 1: Data points and their values

| $s_{i}$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $Z\left(s_{i}\right)$ | 41.2 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 40.1 | 38.3 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 41.1 | 40.3 |

3.3 Let the exponential autocovariance function be defined by

$$
C(h)= \begin{cases}\tau^{2}+\sigma^{2} & \text { if } h=0 \\ \sigma^{2} \exp \left(-\frac{\|h\|}{\phi}\right) & \text { if } h \neq 0\end{cases}
$$

Then derive the exponential variogam.
3.4 Let $\{Z(s): s \in D\}$ be a second-order stationary geostatistical process. Let $Z\left(s_{i}\right)$ refer to the measurement of $Z$ obtained at point location $s_{i}, i=1, \ldots, n$, and $Z\left(s_{0}\right)$ is assigned to the location where the variable is to be estimated. Then, using simple kriging method, the predicted value at $s_{0}$ is

$$
\hat{Z}\left(s_{0}\right)=m+\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_{i}\left(Z\left(s_{i}\right)-m\right),
$$

where $m=E\left(Z\left(s_{i}\right)\right.$.
(a) Show $\hat{Z}\left(s_{0}\right)$ is unbiased Estimator.
(b) Derive its variance and show that is minimal.

## Question 4 [25 marks]

4.1 Let $Z$ be a spatial point process in a spatial domain $D$. Explain what is meant by saying that is $Z$
(a) a homogeneous Poisson process(HPP).
(b) a completely spatial random.
(c) a regular process
(d) a clustered process
4.2 Assume that $Z$ is a homogeneous Poisson process(HPP) in a spatial domain $D \subset \Re^{2}$. Use the maximum likelihood estimation method to show the constant first order intensity function $\lambda$ is given by $\lambda=\frac{Z(D)}{|D|}=\frac{n}{|D|}$.
4.3 Consider the following point process of $n=101$ points, split into 9 quadrats containing 3 rows and 3 columns as shown if Figure.1. Use the method of quadrat counts to test whether the data are drawn from a complete spatial random process(show all steps involved in the hypothesis testing process).


Figure 1: Distribution points partioned into 9 quadrats

END OF QUESTION PAPER

## The Chi-Square Distribution



| P | . 995 | . 990 | . 975 | . 950 | . 900 | . 750 | . 500 | . 250 | . 100 | . 050 | . 025 | . 010 | . 005 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0.0000 | 0.0001 | 0.00098 | 0.0039 | 0.0 | 0.1015 | 0. | 1.3233 | 2.705 | 3.84 | 5.023 | 6.63490 | 4 |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9.21034 |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  | 0.58437 |  | 2.36597 | 8 | 6.25139 | 7.81473 | 9.34840 | 87 | 12.83816 |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9.23636 | 0 | 83250 | 8627 | 60 |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 6 |  | 20.27774 |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 20.09024 | 5 |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.34283 |  | 6 | 8 |  | 9 | 35 |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9.34182 | 12.54886 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 18 |
| 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11.34032 |  | 5 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 28.29952 |
| 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12.33976 |  | 3 | 22.36203 | 0 | 27.68825 |  |
| 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13.33927 | 17.11693 |  | 9 | 5 | 4 | 35 |
| 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  | 19 |
| 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |
| 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 8 | 1 | 45 |
| 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | 30.14353 | 32.85233 | 7 | 38.58226 |
| 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |
| 21 | 8. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | 32.67057 | 35.47888 | 93217 | 06 |
| 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  | 65 |
| 23 | 9. |  |  |  |  |  | 22 |  | 0 | 246 | 563 | 0 | 44.18128 |
| 24 | 9.88 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33.19624 | 36.41503 | 39.36408 | 42.97982 | 45 |
| 25 | 10.51 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 19.93934 | 24.33 | 29.33885 | 34.38159 | 37.65248 | 40.64647 | 44.31410 | 46.92789 |
| 26 | 11.1602 | 12.19 | 13 | 15 | 17.29 | 20 | 25.336 | 30.43457 | 35.56317 | 38.88514 | 41.92317 | 45.64168 | 48.28988 |
| 27 | 11 | 12 | 14.57338 | 16.15 | 18 | 21 | 26.33634 | 31.52841 | 36.74122 | 40.11327 | 43.19451 | 46.96294 | 49.64492 |
| 28 | 12.46 | 13.56 | 15.30 | 16.92 | 18 | 22.65716 | 27.33623 | 32.62049 | 37.91592 | 41.33714 | 44.46079 | 48.27824 | 50.99338 |
| 29 | 13.12115 | 14.25645 | 16.04707 | 17.7083 | 19.76 | 23.56659 | 28.33613 | 33.71091 | 39.08747 | 42.55697 | 45.72229 | 49.58788 | 52.33562 |
| 30 | 13.78672 | 14.95346 | 16.79077 | 18.49266 | 20.59923 | 24.47761 | 29.33603 | 34.79974 | 40.25602 | 43.77297 | 46.97924 | 50.89218 | 53.67196 |

