Quantitative Geography

Alan Murray

School of Geographical Sciences Arizona State University Email: atmurray@asu.edu



ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

Quantitative Methods

- Approaches for developing a better understanding of phenomena
- Descriptive summary techniques
- Tools which help to explain or give insight into what is taking place
- Systematic methods for analyzing information

Quantitative Geography

- Collection of methods that are applied, or could/can be applied, by geographers and others to study spatial phenomena, issues and problems
- Methods
 - GIS
 - Areal sensing (GPS, photogrammetry, remote sensing)
 - Mathematics and optimization
 - Statistics and ESDA
 - Regional Analysis
 - Computer science and simulation



Areal Sensing







GPS Nominal Constellation 24 Satellites in 6 Orbital Planes 4 Satellites in each Plane 20,200 km Altitudes, 55 Degree Inclination

Mathematics and Optimization

- Classic methods
 - Basics of algebra, geometry, calculus and linear algebra
 - Fourier analysis, differential equations, Laplace transformations, numerical methods, complex analysis, etc.
 - Linear, integer and dynamic programming
 - Heuristic methods
- Spatial interaction
- Spatial optimization
- Network analysis

 $Max \quad cx$ S.t. $Ax \le b$ $x \ge 0$

Statistics and ESDA

- Classic methods
- Surveying and spatial sampling
- Point pattern analysis
 - Nearest neighbor
 - Quadrat
 - Kernel density
 - k functions
 - Clustering
- Spatial autocorrelation
 - Global
 - Local
- Spatial statistical models
 - Spatial lag
 - Expansion method
 - GWR
 - Interpolation
- ESDA

$$K(r) = \frac{E[C(p,r)]}{\lambda}$$

 $y = X\beta + \rho Wy + \varepsilon$









Regional Analysis

- Classic methods
 - fundamentals of location theory (land rent models, cost minimization, central place hierarchies, competition, etc.)
 - computable general equilibrium models
- Location quotient
- Shift-share
- Input-output
- Regional models
 - Spatial interaction
 - Optimization

$$X = \left(I - A\right)^{-1} Y$$

Computer Science and Simulation

Classic methods

- Programming
- Data architectures
- Parallel computing
- Distributed computing

Spatial database design

- Algorithms
 - Spatial optimization heuristics
 - TIN creation
- Simulating spatial processes
 - Cellular automata
 - Agent based
 - Neural networks



Major Unresolved Issues

- Spatial data uncertainty
- Modifiable areal unit problem
- Frame dependence
- Patterns and shapes
- Spatio-temporal methods
- Category interaction

Spatial Data Uncertainty

- Data model abstractions
- Positional accuracy
- Object accuracy
- Attribute accuracy
- What are the implications in analysis, understanding and knowledge acquisition?

- Much on this in GIScience literature \Rightarrow Goodchild and Gopal (1989), etc.

MAUP and Frame Dependence

- Recognition that model results may be dependent on the scale of analysis or unit definition
 - Openshaw and Taylor (1981), Tobler (1979)
- Wong (2003)
 - Less frame dependent segregation measure
- Murray (2005)
 - Location coverage model that is less sensitive to scale and/or unit definition
- Aldstadt and Getis (2006)
 - Endogenous specification of W

Patterns and Shapes

- Increasing interest in explicitly measuring, modeling and optimizing pattern and/or shape
- Wiliams and Wentz (2008)
 - Formal specification of components of shape
- Wu and Murray (2008)
 - Formal specification of relative contiguity



Spatio-Temporal Methods



- Miller (2005)
 - Framework for addressing space
 time change
- Rey and Janikas (2006)
 STARS
- Murray and Liu (2009)



Category Interaction

- Ward et al. (2003)
 - Spatial optimization and simulation of spatial processes
- Matisziw et al. (2009)
 - Spatial optimization and GIS



