

Package ‘spgwr’

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Title Geographically Weighted Regression

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Imports stats, methods

Suggests spdep, parallel, maptools (>= 0.7-32)

Description Functions for computing geographically weighted regressions are provided, based on work by Chris Brunsdon, Martin Charlton and Stewart Fotheringham.

License GPL (>= 2)

NeedsCompilation yes

Author Roger Bivand [cre, aut],
Danlin Yu [aut],
Tomoki Nakaya [ctb],
Miquel-Angel Garcia-Lopez [ctb]

Maintainer Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

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columbus	<i>Columbus, OH crime data</i>
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Description

Columbus, OH crime data

Usage

```
data(columbus)
```

Format

A data frame with 49 observations on 5 variables.

[,1]	crime	numeric	recorded crime per inhabitant
[,2]	income	numeric	average income values
[,3]	housing	numeric	average housing costs
[,4]	x	numeric	Easting
[,5]	y	numeric	Northing

Note

There are two extant versions of these data - these give the exact results reproduced in the SpaceStat manual

Source

Luc Anselin (1995): SpaceStat

References

Luc Anselin (1995): SpaceStat

georgia	<i>Georgia census data set (SpatialDataFramePolygons)</i>
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Description

The Georgia census data set from Fotheringham et al. (2002) in shapefile format.

Usage

```
data(georgia)
```

Format

A SpatialPolygonsDataFrame object (proj4string set to "+proj=longlat +datum=NAD27").

The "data" slot is a data frame with 159 observations on the following 13 variables.

AreaKey a numeric vector

Latitude a numeric vector

Longitud a numeric vector

TotPop90 a numeric vector

PctRural a numeric vector

PctBach a numeric vector

PctEld a numeric vector

PctFB a numeric vector

PctPov a numeric vector

PctBlack a numeric vector

ID a numeric vector

X a numeric vector

Y a numeric vector

Details

Variables are from GWR3 file GeorgiaData.csv.

Source

Originally: http://www.census.gov/geo/cob/bdy/co/co90shp/co13_d90_shp.zip, currently behind: https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/cbf/cbf_counties.html choosing 1990 Census and Georgia; <http://gwr.nuim.ie/>

References

Fotheringham, A.S., Brunson, C., and Charlton, M.E., 2002, Geographically Weighted Regression: The Analysis of Spatially Varying Relationships, Chichester: Wiley.

Examples

```
data(georgia)
plot(gSRDF)
data(gRouter)
```

ggwr

*Generalised geographically weighted regression***Description**

The function implements generalised geographically weighted regression approach to exploring spatial non-stationarity for given global bandwidth and chosen weighting scheme.

Usage

```
ggwr(formula, data = list(), coords, bandwidth, gweight = gwr.Gauss,
      adapt = NULL, fit.points, family = gaussian, longlat = NULL, type =
      c("working", "deviance", "pearson", "response"))
```

Arguments

formula	regression model formula as in <code>glm</code>
data	model data frame as in <code>glm</code> , or may be a <code>SpatialPointsDataFrame</code> or <code>SpatialPolygonsDataFrame</code> object as defined in package <code>sp</code>
coords	matrix of coordinates of points representing the spatial positions of the observations
bandwidth	bandwidth used in the weighting function, possibly calculated by <code>ggwr.sel</code>
gweight	geographical weighting function, at present <code>gwr.Gauss()</code> default, or <code>gwr.gauss()</code> , the previous default or <code>gwr.bisquare()</code>
adapt	either <code>NULL</code> (default) or a proportion between 0 and 1 of observations to include in weighting scheme (k-nearest neighbours)
fit.points	an object containing the coordinates of fit points; often an object from package <code>sp</code> ; if missing, the coordinates given through the <code>data</code> argument object, or the <code>coords</code> argument are used
family	a description of the error distribution and link function to be used in the model, see <code>glm</code>
longlat	<code>TRUE</code> if point coordinates are longitude-latitude decimal degrees, in which case distances are measured in kilometers; if <code>x</code> is a <code>SpatialPoints</code> object, the value is taken from the object itself
type	the type of residuals which should be returned. The alternatives are: "working" (default), "pearson", "deviance" and "response"

Value

A list of class "gwr":

SDF	a <code>SpatialPointsDataFrame</code> (may be gridded) or <code>SpatialPolygonsDataFrame</code> object (see package "sp") with <code>fit.points</code> , weights, GWR coefficient estimates, dispersion if a "quasi"-family is used, and the residuals of type "type" in its "data" slot.
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lhat	Leung et al. L matrix, here set to NA
lm	GLM global regression on the same model formula.
bandwidth	the bandwidth used.
this.call	the function call used.

Note

The use of GWR on GLM is only at the initial proof of concept stage, nothing should be treated as an accepted method at this stage.

Author(s)

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

References

Fotheringham, A.S., Brunson, C., and Charlton, M.E., 2002, Geographically Weighted Regression, Chichester: Wiley; <http://gwr.nuim.ie/>

See Also

[ggwr.sel](#), [gwr](#)

Examples

```
library(maptools)
xx <- readShapePoly(system.file("shapes/sids.shp", package="maptools")[1],
  IDvar="FIPSN0", proj4string=CRS("+proj=longlat +ellps=clrk66"))
bw <- 144.4813
## Not run:
bw <- ggwr.sel(SID74 ~ I(NWBIR74/BIR74) + offset(log(BIR74)), data=xx,
  family=poisson(), longlat=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
nc <- ggwr(SID74 ~ I(NWBIR74/BIR74) + offset(log(BIR74)), data=xx,
  family=poisson(), longlat=TRUE, bandwidth=bw)
nc
## Not run:
nc <- ggwr(SID74 ~ I(NWBIR74/10000) + offset(log(BIR74)), data=xx,
  family=poisson(), longlat=TRUE, bandwidth=bw)
nc
nc <- ggwr(SID74 ~ I(NWBIR74/10000) + offset(log(BIR74)), data=xx,
  family=quasipoisson(), longlat=TRUE, bandwidth=bw)
nc

## End(Not run)
```

ggwr.sel

*Crossvalidation of bandwidth for generalised GWR***Description**

The function finds a bandwidth for a given generalised geographically weighted regression by optimizing a selected function. For cross-validation, this scores the root mean square prediction error for the generalised geographically weighted regressions, choosing the bandwidth minimizing this quantity.

Usage

```
ggwr.sel(formula, data = list(), coords, adapt = FALSE, gweight = gwr.Gauss,
  family = gaussian, verbose = TRUE, longlat = NULL, RMSE=FALSE,
  tol=.Machine$double.eps^0.25)
```

Arguments

formula	regression model formula as in <code>glm</code>
data	model data frame as in <code>glm</code> , or may be a <code>SpatialPointsDataFrame</code> or <code>SpatialPolygonsDataFrame</code> object as defined in package <code>sp</code>
coords	matrix of coordinates of points representing the spatial positions of the observations
adapt	either TRUE: find the proportion between 0 and 1 of observations to include in weighting scheme (k-nearest neighbours), or FALSE — find global bandwidth
gweight	geographical weighting function, at present <code>gwr.Gauss()</code> default, or <code>gwr.gauss()</code> , the previous default or <code>gwr.bisquare()</code>
family	a description of the error distribution and link function to be used in the model, see <code>glm</code>
verbose	if TRUE (default), reports the progress of search for bandwidth
longlat	TRUE if point coordinates are longitude-latitude decimal degrees, in which case distances are measured in kilometers; if <code>x</code> is a <code>SpatialPoints</code> object, the value is taken from the object itself
RMSE	default FALSE to correspond with CV scores in newer references (sum of squared CV errors), if TRUE the previous behaviour of scoring by LOO CV RMSE
tol	the desired accuracy to be passed to optimize

Value

returns the cross-validation bandwidth.

Note

The use of GWR on GLM is only at the initial proof of concept stage, nothing should be treated as an accepted method at this stage.

Author(s)

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

References

Fotheringham, A.S., Brunsdon, C., and Charlton, M.E., 2002, Geographically Weighted Regression, Chichester: Wiley; <http://gwr.nuim.ie/>

See Also

[gwr.sel](#), [ggwr](#)

Examples

```
library(maptools)
xx <- readShapePoly(system.file("shapes/sids.shp", package="maptools")[1],
  IDvar="FIPSN0", proj4string=CRS("+proj=longlat +ellps=clrk66"))
bw <- ggwr.sel(SID74 ~ I(NWBIR74/BIR74) + offset(log(BIR74)), data=xx,
  family=poisson(), longlat=TRUE)
bw
```

gw.adapt

Adaptive kernel for GWR

Description

The function constructs weights using an adaptive kernel for geographically weighted regression

Usage

```
gw.adapt(dp, fp, quant, longlat=FALSE)
```

Arguments

dp	data points coordinates
fp	fit points coordinates
quant	proportion of data points to include in the weights
longlat	if TRUE, use distances on an ellipse with WGS84 parameters

Value

a vector of weights

Author(s)

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

Description

The function provides an implementation of geographically weighted local statistics based on Chapter 7 of the GWR book - see references. Local means, local standard deviations, local standard errors of the mean, standardised differences of the global and local means, and local covariances and if requested correlations, are reported for the chosen fixed or adaptive bandwidth and weighting function.

Usage

```
gw.cov(x, vars, fp, adapt = NULL, bw, gweight = gwr.bisquare,
       cor = TRUE, var.term = FALSE, longlat = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	x should be a SpatialPolygonsDataFrame object or a SpatialPointsDataFrame object
vars	vars is a vector of column names of the data frame in the data slot of x
fp	fp if given an object inheriting from "Spatial" that contains the fit points to be used, for example a SpatialPixels object describing the grid of points to be used
adapt	adapt if given should lie between 0 and 1, and indicates the proportion of observations to be included in the weighted window - it cannot be selected automatically
bw	bw when adapt is not given, the bandwidth chosen to suit the data set - it cannot be selected automatically
gweight	gweight default gwr.bisquare - the weighting function to use
cor	cor default TRUE, report correlations in addition to covariances
var.term	var.term default FALSE, if TRUE apply a correction to the variance term
longlat	TRUE if point coordinates are longitude-latitude decimal degrees, in which case distances are measured in kilometers; if x is a SpatialPoints object, the value is taken from the object itself

Value

If argument fp is given, and it is a SpatialPixels object, a SpatialPixelsDataFrame is returned, if it is any other coordinate object, a SpatialPointsDataFrame is returned. If argument fp is not given, the object returned will be the class of object x. The data slot will contain a data frame with local means, local standard deviations, local standard errors of the mean, standardised differences of the global and local means, and local covariances and if requested correlations.

Author(s)

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

References

Fotheringham, A.S., Brunsdon, C., and Charlton, M.E., 2002, Geographically Weighted Regression, Chichester: Wiley (chapter 7); <http://gwr.nuim.ie/>

See Also

[gwr](#)

Examples

```
data(georgia)
SRgwls <- gw.cov(gSRDF, vars=6:11, bw=2, longlat=FALSE)
names(SRgwls$SDF)
spplot(SRgwls$SDF, "mean.PctPov")
spplot(SRgwls$SDF, "sd.PctPov")
spplot(SRgwls$SDF, "sem.PctPov")
spplot(SRgwls$SDF, "diff.PctPov")
spplot(SRgwls$SDF, "cor.PctPov.PctBlack.")
SRgwls <- gw.cov(gSRDF, vars=6:11, bw=150, longlat=TRUE)
names(SRgwls$SDF)
spplot(SRgwls$SDF, "mean.PctPov")
spplot(SRgwls$SDF, "sd.PctPov")
spplot(SRgwls$SDF, "sem.PctPov")
spplot(SRgwls$SDF, "diff.PctPov")
spplot(SRgwls$SDF, "cor.PctPov.PctBlack.")
data(gRouter)
#gGrid <- sample.Polygons(slot(gRouter, "polygons")[[1]], 5000,
gGrid <- spsample(slot(gRouter, "polygons")[[1]], 5000,
  type="regular")
gridded(gGrid) <- TRUE
SGgwls <- gw.cov(gSRDF, vars=6:11, fp=gGrid, bw=150, longlat=TRUE)
names(SGgwls$SDF)
spplot(SGgwls$SDF, "mean.PctPov")
spplot(SGgwls$SDF, "sd.PctPov")
spplot(SGgwls$SDF, "sem.PctPov")
spplot(SGgwls$SDF, "diff.PctPov")
spplot(SGgwls$SDF, "cor.PctPov.PctBlack.")

set.seed(1)
pts <- data.frame(x=runif(100, 0, 5), y=runif(100, 0, 5), z=rnorm(100))
coordinates(pts) <- c("x", "y")
proj4string(pts) <- CRS("+proj=longlat +ellps=WGS84")
fps <- SpatialPoints(cbind(x=runif(100, 0, 5), y=runif(100, 0, 5)),
  proj4string=CRS("+proj=longlat +ellps=WGS84"))
t0 <- gw.cov(pts, "z", fp=fps, adapt=0.2, longlat=TRUE)
```

gwr

*Geographically weighted regression***Description**

The function implements the basic geographically weighted regression approach to exploring spatial non-stationarity for given global bandwidth and chosen weighting scheme.

Usage

```
gwr(formula, data=list(), coords, bandwidth, gweight=gwr.Gauss,
    adapt=NULL, hatmatrix = FALSE, fit.points, longlat=NULL,
    se.fit=FALSE, weights, cl=NULL, predictions = FALSE,
        fittedGWRObject = NULL, se.fit.CCT = TRUE)
## S3 method for class 'gwr'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

formula	regression model formula as in <code>lm</code>
data	model data frame, or <code>SpatialPointsDataFrame</code> or <code>SpatialPolygonsDataFrame</code> as defined in package <code>sp</code>
coords	matrix of coordinates of points representing the spatial positions of the observations; may be omitted if the object passed through the data argument is from package <code>sp</code>
bandwidth	bandwidth used in the weighting function, possibly calculated by <code>gwr.sel</code>
gweight	geographical weighting function, at present <code>gwr.Gauss()</code> default, or <code>gwr.gauss()</code> , the previous default or <code>gwr.bisquare()</code>
adapt	either <code>NULL</code> (default) or a proportion between 0 and 1 of observations to include in weighting scheme (k-nearest neighbours)
hatmatrix	if <code>TRUE</code> , return the hatmatrix as a component of the result, ignored if <code>fit.points</code> given
fit.points	an object containing the coordinates of fit points; often an object from package <code>sp</code> ; if missing, the coordinates given through the data argument object, or the <code>coords</code> argument are used
longlat	<code>TRUE</code> if point coordinates are longitude-latitude decimal degrees, in which case distances are measured in kilometers; if <code>x</code> is a <code>SpatialPoints</code> object, the value is taken from the object itself
se.fit	if <code>TRUE</code> , return local coefficient standard errors - if <code>hatmatrix</code> is <code>TRUE</code> and no <code>fit.points</code> are given, two effective degrees of freedom sigmas will be used to generate alternative coefficient standard errors
weights	case weights used as in weighted least squares, beware of scaling issues, probably unsafe

<code>cl</code>	if NULL, ignored, otherwise <code>cl</code> must be an object describing a “cluster” created using <code>makeCluster</code> in the parallel package. The cluster will then be used to hand off the calculation of local coefficients to cluster nodes, if <code>fit.points</code> have been given as an argument, and <code>hatmatrix=FALSE</code>
<code>predictions</code>	default FALSE; if TRUE and no fit points given, return GW fitted values at data points, if fit points given and are a <code>Spatial*DataFrame</code> object containing the RHS variables in the formula, return GW predictions at the fit points
<code>fittedGWRObject</code>	a fitted <code>gwr</code> object with a <code>hatmatrix</code> (optional), if given, and if <code>fit.points</code> are given and if <code>se.fit</code> is TRUE, two effective degrees of freedom sigmas will be used to generate alternative coefficient standard errors
<code>se.fit.CCT</code>	default TRUE, compute local coefficient standard errors using formula (2.14), p. 55, in the GWR book
<code>x</code>	an object of class "gwr" returned by the <code>gwr</code> function
<code>...</code>	arguments to be passed to other functions

Details

The function applies the weighting function in turn to each of the observations, or fit points if given, calculating a weighted regression for each point. The results may be explored to see if coefficient values vary over space. The local coefficient estimates may be made on a multi-node cluster using the `cl` argument to pass through a **parallel** cluster. The function will then divide the fit points (which must be given separately) between the clusters for fitting. Note that each node will need to have the “spgwr” package present, so initiating by `clusterEvalQ(cl, library(spgwr))` may save a little time per node. The function clears the global environment on the node of objects sent. Using two nodes reduces timings to a little over half the time for a single node.

The section of the examples code now includes two simulation scenarios, showing how important it is to check that mapped pattern in local coefficients is actually there, rather than being an artefact.

Value

A list of class “gwr”:

<code>SDF</code>	a <code>SpatialPointsDataFrame</code> (may be gridded) or <code>SpatialPolygonsDataFrame</code> object (see package "sp") with <code>fit.points</code> , weights, GWR coefficient estimates, R-squared, and coefficient standard errors in its "data" slot.
<code>lhat</code>	Leung et al. L matrix
<code>lm</code>	Ordinary least squares global regression on the same model formula, as returned by <code>lm.wfit()</code> .
<code>bandwidth</code>	the bandwidth used.
<code>this.call</code>	the function call used.

Author(s)

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

References

Fotheringham, A.S., Brunson, C., and Charlton, M.E., 2002, Geographically Weighted Regression, Chichester: Wiley; Paez A, Farber S, Wheeler D, 2011, "A simulation-based study of geographically weighted regression as a method for investigating spatially varying relationships", Environment and Planning A 43(12) 2992-3010; <http://gwr.nuim.ie/>

See Also

[gwr.sel](#), [gwr.gauss](#), [gwr.bisquare](#)

Examples

```
data(columbus)
col.lm <- lm(crime ~ income + housing, data=columbus)
summary(col.lm)
col.bw <- gwr.sel(crime ~ income + housing, data=columbus,
  coords=cbind(columbus$x, columbus$y))
col.gauss <- gwr(crime ~ income + housing, data=columbus,
  coords=cbind(columbus$x, columbus$y), bandwidth=col.bw, hatmatrix=TRUE)
col.gauss
col.d <- gwr.sel(crime ~ income + housing, data=columbus,
  coords=cbind(columbus$x, columbus$y), gweight=gwr.bisquare)
col.bisq <- gwr(crime ~ income + housing, data=columbus,
  coords=cbind(columbus$x, columbus$y), bandwidth=col.d,
  gweight=gwr.bisquare, hatmatrix=TRUE)
col.bisq
data(georgia)
g.adapt.gauss <- gwr.sel(PctBach ~ TotPop90 + PctRural + PctEld + PctFB +
  PctPov + PctBlack, data=gSRDF, adapt=TRUE)
res.adpt <- gwr(PctBach ~ TotPop90 + PctRural + PctEld + PctFB + PctPov +
  PctBlack, data=gSRDF, adapt=g.adapt.gauss)
res.adpt
pairs(as(res.adpt$SDF, "data.frame")[,2:8], pch=".")
brks <- c(-0.25, 0, 0.01, 0.025, 0.075)
cols <- grey(5:2/6)
plot(res.adpt$SDF, col=cols[findInterval(res.adpt$SDF$PctBlack, brks,
  all.inside=TRUE)])

# simulation scenario with patterned dependent variable
set.seed(1)
X0 <- runif(nrow(gSRDF)*3)
X1 <- matrix(sample(X0), ncol=3)
X1 <- prcomp(X1, center=FALSE, scale.=FALSE)$x
gSRDF$X1 <- X1[,1]
gSRDF$X2 <- X1[,2]
gSRDF$X3 <- X1[,3]
bw <- gwr.sel(PctBach ~ X1 + X2 + X3, data=gSRDF, verbose=FALSE)
out <- gwr(PctBach ~ X1 + X2 + X3, data=gSRDF, bandwidth=bw, hatmatrix=TRUE)
out
spplot(gSRDF, "PctBach", col.regions=grey.colors(20))
spplot(gSRDF, c("X1", "X2", "X3"), col.regions=grey.colors(20))
# pattern in the local coefficients
```

```

spplot(out$SDF, c("X1", "X2", "X3"), col.regions=grey.colors(20))
# but no "significant" pattern
spplot(out$SDF, c("X1_se", "X2_se", "X3_se"), col.regions=grey.colors(20))
out$SDF$X1_t <- out$SDF$X1/out$SDF$X1_se
out$SDF$X2_t <- out$SDF$X2/out$SDF$X2_se
out$SDF$X3_t <- out$SDF$X3/out$SDF$X3_se
spplot(out$SDF, c("X1_t", "X2_t", "X3_t"), col.regions=grey.colors(20))
# simulation scenario with random dependent variable
yrn <- rnorm(nrow(gSRDF))
gSRDF$yrn <- sample(yrn)
bw <- gwr.sel(yrn ~ X1 + X2 + X3, data=gSRDF, verbose=FALSE)
# bandwidth selection maxes out at 620 km, equal to upper bound
# of line search
out <- gwr(yrn ~ X1 + X2 + X3, data=gSRDF, bandwidth=bw, hatmatrix=TRUE)
out
spplot(gSRDF, "yrn", col.regions=grey.colors(20))
spplot(gSRDF, c("X1", "X2", "X3"), col.regions=grey.colors(20))
# pattern in the local coefficients
spplot(out$SDF, c("X1", "X2", "X3"), col.regions=grey.colors(20))
# but no "significant" pattern
spplot(out$SDF, c("X1_se", "X2_se", "X3_se"), col.regions=grey.colors(20))
out$SDF$X1_t <- out$SDF$X1/out$SDF$X1_se
out$SDF$X2_t <- out$SDF$X2/out$SDF$X2_se
out$SDF$X3_t <- out$SDF$X3/out$SDF$X3_se
spplot(out$SDF, c("X1_t", "X2_t", "X3_t"), col.regions=grey.colors(20))
# end of simulations

data(meuse)
coordinates(meuse) <- c("x", "y")
meuse$ffreq <- factor(meuse$ffreq)
data(meuse.grid)
coordinates(meuse.grid) <- c("x", "y")
meuse.grid$ffreq <- factor(meuse.grid$ffreq)
gridded(meuse.grid) <- TRUE
xx <- gwr(cadmium ~ dist, meuse, bandwidth = 228, hatmatrix=TRUE)
xx
x <- gwr(cadmium ~ dist, meuse, bandwidth = 228, fit.points = meuse.grid,
  predict=TRUE, se.fit=TRUE, fittedGWRobject=xx)
x
spplot(x$SDF, "pred")
spplot(x$SDF, "pred.se")

## Not run:
g.bw.gauss <- gwr.sel(PctBach ~ TotPop90 + PctRural + PctEld + PctFB +
  PctPov + PctBlack, data=gSRDF)
res.bw <- gwr(PctBach ~ TotPop90 + PctRural + PctEld + PctFB + PctPov +
  PctBlack, data=gSRDF, bandwidth=g.bw.gauss)
res.bw
pairs(as(res.bw$SDF, "data.frame")[,2:8], pch=".")
plot(res.bw$SDF, col=cols[findInterval(res.bw$SDF$PctBlack, brks,
  all.inside=TRUE)])
g.bw.gauss <- gwr.sel(PctBach ~ TotPop90 + PctRural + PctEld + PctFB +

```

```

    PctPov + PctBlack, data=gSRDF, longlat=TRUE)
data(gRouter)
require(maptools)
SG <- GE_SpatialGrid(gRouter, maxPixels = 100)
SPxMASK0 <- over(SG$SG, gRouter)
SGDF <- SpatialGridDataFrame(slot(SG$SG, "grid"),
  data=data.frame(SPxMASK0=SPxMASK0),
  proj4string=CRS(proj4string(gRouter)))
SPxDF <- as(SGDF, "SpatialPixelsDataFrame")
res.bw <- gwr(PctBach ~ TotPop90 + PctRural + PctEld + PctFB + PctPov +
  PctBlack, data=gSRDF, bandwidth=g.bw.gauss, fit.points=SPxDF,
  longlat=TRUE)
res.bw
res.bw$timings
sppplot(res.bw$SDF, "PctBlack")
require(parallel)
cl <- makeCluster(detectCores())
res.bwc <- gwr(PctBach ~ TotPop90 + PctRural + PctEld + PctFB + PctPov +
  PctBlack, data=gSRDF, bandwidth=g.bw.gauss, fit.points=SPxDF,
  longlat=TRUE, cl=cl)
res.bwc
res.bwc$timings
stopCluster(cl)

## End(Not run)

```

gwr.bisquare

GWR bisquare weights function

Description

The function returns a vector of weights using the bisquare scheme:

$$w_{ij}(g) = (1 - (d_{ij}^2/d^2))^2$$

if $d_{ij} \leq d$ else $w_{ij}(g) = 0$, where d_{ij} are the distances between the observations and d is the distance at which weights are set to zero.

Usage

```
gwr.bisquare(dist2, d)
```

Arguments

dist2	vector of squared distances between observations
d	distance at which weights are set to zero

Value

matrix of weights.

Author(s)

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

References

Fotheringham, A.S., Brunson, C., and Charlton, M.E., 2000, Quantitative Geography, London: Sage; C. Brunson, A.Stewart Fotheringham and M.E. Charlton, 1996, "Geographically Weighted Regression: A Method for Exploring Spatial Nonstationarity", Geographical Analysis, 28(4), 281-298; <http://gwr.nuim.ie/>

See Also

[gwr.sel](#), [gwr](#)

Examples

```
plot(seq(-10,10,0.1), gwr.bisquare(seq(-10,10,0.1)^2, 6.0), type="l")
```

`gwr.gauss`

GWR Gaussian weights function

Description

The `gwr.gauss` function returns a vector of weights using the Gaussian scheme:

$$w(g) = e^{-(d/h)^2}$$

where d are the distances between the observations and h is the bandwidth.

The default (from release 0.5) `gwr.Gauss` function returns a vector of weights using the Gaussian scheme:

$$w(g) = e^{-(1/2)(d/h)^2}$$

Usage

```
gwr.gauss(dist2, bandwidth)
gwr.Gauss(dist2, bandwidth)
```

Arguments

`dist2` vector of squared distances between observations and fit point
`bandwidth` bandwidth

Value

vector of weights.

Author(s)

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

References

Fotheringham, A.S., Brunson, C., and Charlton, M.E., 2000, Quantitative Geography, London: Sage; C. Brunson, A.Stewart Fotheringham and M.E. Charlton, 1996, "Geographically Weighted Regression: A Method for Exploring Spatial Nonstationarity", Geographical Analysis, 28(4), 281-298; <http://gwr.nuim.ie/>

See Also

[gwr.sel](#), [gwr](#)

Examples

```
plot(seq(-10,10,0.1), gwr.Gauss(seq(-10,10,0.1)^2, 3.5), type="l")
```

`gwr.morantest`

Moran's I for gwr objects

Description

The function returns Leung et al. (2000) three moment approximation for Moran's I, for a gwr object calculated with argument `hatmatrix=TRUE`. This implementation should not be regarded as authoritative, as it involves assumptions about implied methods and about estimated degrees of freedom.

Usage

```
gwr.morantest(x, lw, zero.policy = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	a gwr object returned by <code>gwr()</code> with argument <code>hatmatrix=TRUE</code>
<code>lw</code>	a <code>listw</code> object created for example by <code>nb2listw</code> in the <code>spdep</code> package
<code>zero.policy</code>	if <code>TRUE</code> assign zero to the lagged value of zones without neighbours, if <code>FALSE</code> (default) assign <code>NA</code>

Value

a "htest" object with the results of testing the GWR residuals

Author(s)

Roger Bivand

References

Leung Y, Mei C-L, Zhang W-X 2000 Testing for spatial autocorrelation among the residuals of the geographically weighted regression, *Environment and Planning A*, 32, 871-890.

Examples

```
if (suppressWarnings(require(spdep)) ){
  data(columbus)
  bw <- gwr.sel(CRIME ~ INC + HOVAL, data=columbus, coords=coords)
  col0 <- gwr(CRIME ~ INC + HOVAL, data=columbus, coords=coords,
             bandwidth=bw, hatmatrix=TRUE)
  gwr.morantest(col0, nb2listw(col.gal.nb))
}
```

`gwr.sel`

Crossvalidation of bandwidth for geographically weighted regression

Description

The function finds a bandwidth for a given geographically weighted regression by optimizing a selected function. For cross-validation, this scores the root mean square prediction error for the geographically weighted regressions, choosing the bandwidth minimizing this quantity.

Usage

```
gwr.sel(formula, data=list(), coords, adapt=FALSE, gweight=gwr.Gauss,
        method = "cv", verbose = TRUE, longlat=NULL, RMSE=FALSE, weights,
        tol=.Machine$double.eps^0.25, show.error.messages = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>formula</code>	regression model formula as in <code>lm</code>
<code>data</code>	model data frame as in <code>lm</code> , or may be a <code>SpatialPointsDataFrame</code> or <code>SpatialPolygonsDataFrame</code> object as defined in package sp
<code>coords</code>	matrix of coordinates of points representing the spatial positions of the observations
<code>adapt</code>	either TRUE: find the proportion between 0 and 1 of observations to include in weighting scheme (k-nearest neighbours), or FALSE — find global bandwidth
<code>gweight</code>	geographical weighting function, at present <code>gwr.Gauss()</code> default, or <code>gwr.gauss()</code> , the previous default or <code>gwr.bisquare()</code>
<code>method</code>	default "cv" for drop-1 cross-validation, or "aic" for AIC optimisation (depends on assumptions about AIC degrees of freedom)
<code>verbose</code>	if TRUE (default), reports the progress of search for bandwidth
<code>longlat</code>	TRUE if point coordinates are longitude-latitude decimal degrees, in which case distances are measured in kilometers; if <code>x</code> is a <code>SpatialPoints</code> object, the value is taken from the object itself

RMSE	default FALSE to correspond with CV scores in newer references (sum of squared CV errors), if TRUE the previous behaviour of scoring by LOO CV RMSE
weights	case weights used as in weighted least squares, beware of scaling issues — only used with the cross-validation method, probably unsafe
tol	the desired accuracy to be passed to optimize
show.error.messages	default FALSE; may be set to TRUE to see error messages if <code>gwr.sel</code> returns without a value

Details

If the regression contains little pattern, the bandwidth will converge to the upper bound of the line search, which is the diagonal of the bounding box of the data point coordinates for “adapt=FALSE”, and 1 for “adapt=TRUE”; see the simulation block in the examples below.

Value

returns the cross-validation bandwidth.

Note

Use of `method="aic"` results in the creation of an n by n matrix, and should not be chosen when n is large.

Author(s)

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

References

Fotheringham, A.S., Brunson, C., and Charlton, M.E., 2002, Geographically Weighted Regression, Chichester: Wiley; Paez A, Farber S, Wheeler D, 2011, "A simulation-based study of geographically weighted regression as a method for investigating spatially varying relationships", Environment and Planning A 43(12) 2992-3010; <http://gwr.nuim.ie/>

See Also

[gwr.bisquare](#), [gwr.gauss](#)

Examples

```
data(columbus)
gwr.sel(crime ~ income + housing, data=columbus,
  coords=cbind(columbus$x, columbus$y))
gwr.sel(crime ~ income + housing, data=columbus,
  coords=cbind(columbus$x, columbus$y), gweight=gwr.bisquare)
## Not run:
data(georgia)
set.seed(1)
X0 <- runif(nrow(gSRDF)*3)
```

```

X1 <- matrix(sample(X0), ncol=3)
X1 <- prcomp(X1, center=FALSE, scale.=FALSE)$x
gSRDF$X1 <- X1[,1]
gSRDF$X2 <- X1[,2]
gSRDF$X3 <- X1[,3]
yrn <- rnorm(nrow(gSRDF))
gSRDF$yrn <- sample(yrn)
bw <- gwr.sel(yrn ~ X1 + X2 + X3, data=gSRDF, method="cv", adapt=FALSE, verbose=FALSE)
bw
bw <- gwr.sel(yrn ~ X1 + X2 + X3, data=gSRDF, method="aic", adapt=FALSE, verbose=FALSE)
bw
bw <- gwr.sel(yrn ~ X1 + X2 + X3, data=gSRDF, method="cv", adapt=TRUE, verbose=FALSE)
bw
bw <- gwr.sel(yrn ~ X1 + X2 + X3, data=gSRDF, method="aic", adapt=TRUE, verbose=FALSE)
bw

## End(Not run)

```

gwr.tricube

*GWR tricube weights function***Description**

The function returns a vector of weights using the tricube scheme:

$$w_{ij}(g) = (1 - (d_{ij}/d)^3)^3$$

if $d_{ij} \leq d$ else $w_{ij}(g) = 0$, where d_{ij} are the distances between the observations and d is the distance at which weights are set to zero.

Usage

```
gwr.tricube(dist2, d)
```

Arguments

`dist2` vector of squared distances between observations
`d` distance at which weights are set to zero

Value

matrix of weights.

Author(s)

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no>

References

Fotheringham, A.S., Brunson, C., and Charlton, M.E., 2000, Quantitative Geography, London: Sage; C. Brunson, A.Stewart Fotheringham and M.E. Charlton, 1996, "Geographically Weighted Regression: A Method for Exploring Spatial Nonstationarity", Geographical Analysis, 28(4), 281-298; <http://gwr.nuim.ie/>

See Also

[gwr.sel](#), [gwr](#)

Examples

```
plot(seq(-10,10,0.1), gwr.tricube(seq(-10,10,0.1)^2, 6.0), type="l")
```

LMZ.F3GWR.test

Global tests of geographical weighted regressions

Description

Four related test statistics for comparing OLS and GWR models based on papers by Brunson, Fotheringham and Charlton (1999) and Leung et al (2000), and a development from the GWR book (2002).

Usage

```
LMZ.F3GWR.test(go)
LMZ.F2GWR.test(x)
LMZ.F1GWR.test(x)
BFC99.gwr.test(x)
BFC02.gwr.test(x, approx=FALSE)
## S3 method for class 'gwr'
anova(object, ..., approx=FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>go</code> , <code>x</code> , <code>object</code>	a <code>gwr</code> object returned by <code>gwr()</code>
<code>...</code>	arguments passed through (unused)
<code>approx</code>	default FALSE, if TRUE, use only $(n - \text{tr}(S))$ instead of $(n - 2*\text{tr}(S) - \text{tr}(S'S))$ as the GWR degrees of freedom

Details

The papers in the references give the background for the analyses of variance presented.

Value

BFC99.GWR.test, BFC02.gwr.test, LMZ.F1GWR.test and LMZ.F2GWR.test return "htest" objects, LMZ.F3GWR.test a matrix of test results.

Author(s)

Roger Bivand <Roger.Bivand@nhh.no> and Danlin Yu

References

Fotheringham, A.S., Brunsdon, C., and Charlton, M.E., 2002, Geographically Weighted Regression, Chichester: Wiley; <http://gwr.nuim.ie/>

See Also

[gwr](#)

Examples

```
data(columbus)
col.bw <- gwr.sel(crime ~ income + housing, data=columbus,
  coords=cbind(columbus$x, columbus$y))
col.gauss <- gwr(crime ~ income + housing, data=columbus,
  coords=cbind(columbus$x, columbus$y), bandwidth=col.bw, hatmatrix=TRUE)
BFC99.gwr.test(col.gauss)
BFC02.gwr.test(col.gauss)
BFC02.gwr.test(col.gauss, approx=TRUE)
anova(col.gauss)
anova(col.gauss, approx=TRUE)
## Not run:
col.d <- gwr.sel(crime ~ income + housing, data=columbus,
  coords=cbind(columbus$x, columbus$y), gweight=gwr.bisquare)
col.bisq <- gwr(crime ~ income + housing, data=columbus,
  coords=cbind(columbus$x, columbus$y), bandwidth=col.d,
  gweight=gwr.bisquare, hatmatrix=TRUE)
BFC99.gwr.test(col.bisq)

## End(Not run)
```

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