

Contents

PREFACE	xi
INTRODUCTION	1
Chapter 6: CONTINGENCY TABLES FROM MAPS	
6.1 Models for the $I \times J$ Table	11
Forming an $I \times J$ table. Notation. The independence model. The saturated model. The log-linear form. Alternative constraints. The detection of association. X^2 and Y^2 goodness-of-fit statistics. Cell residuals. Composite measures of association. <i>Examples 6.1–6.3</i>	
6.2 Multiway Tables	32
Two by two by two tables. Simpson's paradox. Interactions in polytomous multiway tables. The saturated model revisited. Unsaturated models for the multiway table. Degrees of freedom in sparse tables. <i>Examples 6.4–6.6</i>	
6.3 Estimation Procedures and Computer Algorithms	44
Weighted least squares for contingency tables. Maximum likelihood by iterative weighted least squares. Maximum likelihood using the Deming–Stephan algorithm. Information theory approaches. Summary. <i>Examples 6.4–6.6 (cont.)</i>	
6.4 Model Selection	54
Preliminary considerations. Identification of stepwise hypotheses. Stepwise model selection. Aitkin's simultaneous test procedure. Interpreting the selected model. <i>Examples 6.5 (cont.)–6.8</i>	
Chapter 7: MORE SPECIALISED TECHNIQUES FOR CONTINGENCY TABLES	
7.1 Alternative Sampling Schemes	71
Poisson sampling. Multinomial sampling. Product-multinomial sampling. Extra-Poisson variation. Systematic	

and cluster sampling. Transects revisited. Other complex sampling schemes. Spatially autocorrelated categorical data: a modified correction procedure. Contingency table models and individual odds models.

Examples 7.1–7.7

- 7.2 Problems with the Sample Size** 100
 Very small samples—testing goodness of fit. Very small samples—estimating probabilities. Very large samples.
Example 7.8
- 7.3 Log-linear Models with Ordered Categories** 106
 Uniform association in two-way tables. Orthogonal polynomials. Generalised association models for two-way tables. Complex association models for two-way tables. Uniform association in multiway tables.
Examples 7.9–7.17
- 7.4 Other Regression-type Models for Ordered Categories** 122
 Polytomous ordered responses. Proportional odds and proportional hazards.
Examples 7.18–7.19
- 7.5 Incomplete Tables** 129
 Quasi-independence. Capture–recapture methods.
Examples 7.20–7.24

Chapter 8: MOBILITY ANALYSIS

- 8.1 The Family of Spatial Interaction (Gravity) Models** 142
 Singly constrained models. Unconstrained models. Difficulties with parameters and models.
Example 8.1
- 8.2 Close Relatives of the Gravity Model** 153
 Origin-specific gravity models. Complex deterrence function models. Destination-interference effects. The additive doubly constrained model, and other variants. The loyalty–distance gravity model.
Examples 8.2–8.3
- 8.3 The Measurement of Distance** 166
 Symmetry of distance. Distances along a line. Multidimensional scaling of distance matrices.
Examples 8.4–8.8
- 8.4 The Analysis of Mobility Through Time** 181
 Markov chain models of spatio-temporal mobility. Further log-linear models of mobility through time.
Examples 8.9–8.10

8.5 Discrete Spatial Choice Models	191
Random utility theory. Stochastic preference variations. The nearest-centre hypothesis. <i>Examples 8.11–8.13</i>	
Chapter 9: CIRCULAR STATISTICS	
9.1 Circular Data	207
The nature of circular data. Differing types of angular and cyclic data. Handling restricted-range data.	
9.2 Summarising Circular Data	211
Pictorial representations. The mean direction. The circular variance. Handling grouped data. Confidence interval for the mean direction. Pooled mean from several samples. <i>Examples 9.1–9.11</i>	
9.3 Circular Distributions	226
The circular uniform distribution. The von Mises distribution. Estimation of the parameters of the von Mises distribution. The axial von Mises distribution. Mixtures of von Mises distributions. Alternative circular distributions. <i>Examples 9.12–9.14</i>	
9.4 Testing for Uniformity	233
The Rayleigh test. The Rayleigh test for the distribution of sample means. The Hodges–Ajne test. The modified Rayleigh test. Batschelet’s quick test. Gap tests. The Hermans–Rasson test. Summary <i>Examples 9.15–9.24</i>	
9.5 Goodness-of-fit Tests	253
The chi-squared test. The Kuiper–Stephens K^* test. The Watson–Stephens U^* test. Watson’s U^2 for grouped data. Summary. <i>Examples 9.25–9.29</i>	
9.6 Single-sample Tests for the von Mises Distribution	264
The use of U^2 as a test of fit of a von Mises distribution. Tests of hypotheses concerning the mean direction. Confidence intervals for the mean direction. Confidence intervals and significance tests for the concentration parameter. Testing for an outlier. Simulation. <i>Examples 9.30–9.33</i>	
9.7 Distribution-free Two-sample and Multisample Tests	276
The chi-squared test. Kuiper’s two-sample test. Watson’s U^2 for comparing two samples. The Wheeler–Watson uniform scores test. The runs test. A rank-sum test. Tests of equality of dispersion or mean direction. Multisample tests. <i>Examples 9.34–9.38</i>	

9.8 Two-sample and Multisample Tests for the von Mises Distribution	288
Tests concerning the mean directions. Tests concerning the dispersion parameters.	
<i>Examples 9.39–9.41</i>	
9.9 Bivariate Data	295
Linear–linear correlation. Serial correlation. Angular–angular correlation. A parametric measure. Non-parametric measures of angular–angular correlation. Linear–angular correlation. Bivariate correlation.	
<i>Examples 9.42–9.46</i>	
 Chapter 10. SPHERICAL STATISTICS	
10.1 Spherical Data	312
Co-ordinate systems. Two-dimensional projections. Summary statistics. Confidence cone for the mean direction. Pooled estimates from several samples. Rotating the data.	
<i>Examples 10.1–10.3</i>	
10.2 Spherical Distributions	324
Distributional forms. The uniform distribution. The Langevin (Fisher) distribution. Estimation of the parameters of the Langevin (Fisher) distribution. Testing for outliers from a Langevin (Fisher) distribution. The Dimroth–Watson distribution. The Bingham distribution. The Fisher–Bingham distribution. The Kent distribution. The Wood distribution. Other distributions.	
<i>Examples 10.4–10.10</i>	
10.3 Comparisons of Distributions	350
Tests for uniformity. Tests for the Langevin (Fisher) distribution. Axial data: testing for rotational symmetry.	
<i>Examples 10.11–10.14</i>	
10.4 Hypothesis Tests Concerning Parameter Values	356
One-sample tests for the Langevin (Fisher) distribution. Hypothesis tests for the Dimroth–Watson distribution. Tests for the Kent distribution. Tests and confidence intervals for the parameters of the Wood distribution. Two-sample and multi-sample tests for the Langevin (Fisher) distribution.	
<i>Examples 10.15–10.16</i>	
 REFERENCES	 365

APPENDICES	385
A: General Statistical Tables	385
B: Tables for Circular Data	389
C: Tables for Spherical Data	399
INDEX OF NOTATION FOR CHAPTER 9	402
AUTHOR INDEX	405
SUBJECT INDEX	411
EXAMPLE INDEX	415