



AAG Annual Meeting

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Paper Session:

2256 Methods for Capturing Complex Joint Effects in Small Area Social Analysis

is scheduled on Wednesday, 4/10/2013, from 10:00 AM - 11:40 AM in Highland, The LA Hotel, Level 2

Sponsorship(s):

Urban Geography Specialty Group
Population Specialty Group
Spatial Analysis and Modeling Specialty Group

Organizer(s):

[Michael Reibel](#) - California State University
[Mei-Po Kwan](#) - University of Illinois At Urbana-Champaign and Utrecht University

Chair(s):

[Michael Reibel](#) - California State University

Abstract(s):

10:00 AM Author(s): *Alexandre HUET - University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne
Renaud Le Goix - University Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

Abstract Title: *Suburban Street Patterns at Stake. Evaluating the effects of local contexts between street patterns in subdivisions, property values and socio-occupational trajectories in the Western suburbs of Paris*

10:20 AM Author(s): *Seth E Spielman - University of Colorado

Abstract Title: *Egocentric Contexts: Uncertainty and Representation*

10:40 AM Author(s): *Eva K Andersson - Stockholm University
Bo Malmberg - Stockholm University

Abstract Title: *The Issue of Context for Neighborhood Effect Studies*

11:00 AM Author(s): *Michael Reibel - California State University

Abstract Title: *United Network for Organ Sharing Deceased Donor Potential Study (DDPS): Donor Probability Analysis of California Mortality Data with Census Covariates*

11:20 AM Introduction: Michael Reibel - California State University

Session Description: The majority of theoretical questions in small area social analysis center on categorical or interval constructs - phenomena that implicitly have distinct interval thresholds or boundaries between classes, despite often being measured with continuous variables. Such constructs include urban blight, urban enclaves, territories of the underclass, and local niches of particular economic activities as well as dynamic processes such as gentrification, abandonment, and group transitions. Neighborhood context is thus not a simple linear combination of neighborhood effects and interactions, but rather a complex of permutations where the thresholds between categories or intervals are not readily apparent. Rather than stipulating thresholds a priori, analysts can fit thresholds for multivariate categories and intervals using the available data. Suitable methodologies include but are not limited to structural equations models

(including latent class models), factor analysis, and classification techniques including cluster analysis and decision tree-based approaches. Methodological innovations that strengthen evidence regarding urban and social theories are especially welcome.

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