İhale konusu işte karşılaması gereken iş deneyimi tutarının *TL olduğu sunulan faturaların toplam tutarının güncelleme yapılmaksızın işbu İhalede istenilen kriteri karşıladığı bu nedenle fiyat farkının hesaplanıp ayrıştırılmasına gerek olmaksızın başvuru sahibinin iş deneyimini tevsik için sunduğu belgelerin yeterli kabul edilmesi gerektiği hk 6

Spatial Gini Index

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Abstract: We propose a spatial version of the classical Gini index, which incorporates the spatial distribution of the underlying data. The spatial Gini index is defined using a weighted Lorenz curve, where the weights reflect spatial proximity between observations. We provide a formal definition, derive its properties, and illustrate its behavior through simulations and real-world examples. The spatial Gini index offers a more nuanced measure of inequality that accounts for spatial clustering and dependence, which traditional Gini indices overlook. This metric is particularly useful in fields such as geography, economics, and epidemiology, where spatial relationships are crucial.

Keywords: Gini index, spatial statistics, inequality, Lorenz curve, spatial dependence, weighted Lorenz curve, spatial proximity, spatial clustering, geographic data, economic inequality, epidemiology.

1. Introduction

The Gini index, a widely used measure of inequality, has been a cornerstone in economics and various other fields since its introduction by Corrado Gini in 1912. It quantifies the extent to which the distribution of a resource deviates from perfect equality, providing a single number that summarizes the overall inequality in a population. However, the traditional Gini index does not account for the spatial distribution of the underlying data, which can be crucial in many real-world scenarios where spatial proximity and clustering play a significant role.

The spatial Gini index addresses this limitation by incorporating the spatial relationships between observations into the calculation. This modification allows for a more nuanced measure of inequality that accounts for the spatial dependence and clustering of the data, which traditional Gini indices overlook. The spatial Gini index is particularly useful in fields such as geography, economics, and epidemiology, where spatial relationships are crucial.

The spatial Gini index has been proposed and studied in various contexts, with different authors offering slightly different formulations and interpretations. The spatial Gini index has been used in various applications, including the study of income inequality in different regions, the analysis of disease prevalence in epidemiology, and the study of resource distribution in ecology. The spatial Gini index has been found to be a useful tool in these applications, providing a more accurate measure of inequality that accounts for the spatial dependence and clustering of the data.

The spatial Gini index has been