Global Journal of human-social science: E Economics
Volume 14 Issue 8 Version 1.0 Year 2014
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)
Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Spatial Economy Approach and Development Disparity (Study of Heterogeneity in the Municipalities of Saida City -Algeria-)

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GJHSS-E Classification : FOR Code: 140219

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

Spatial Economy Approach and Development Disparity (Study of Heterogeneity in the Municipalities of Saida City -Algeria-)

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Abstract- The study of mechanisms of spatial convergence, and their impact on achieving spatial development is necessary to find out the strengths and weaknesses in the construction of local economies and which has become more of a condition to reduce disparities and spatial differences within the same geographic structure, in order to help and guide public economic and social policies for using development possibilities and resources more effectively. we will use a panel data analysis, to test the size of homogeneity between geographic regions and their importance in measuring levels of homogeneity or heterogeneity according to this study of unemployment and the spatial distribution of wealth ratios in municipalities ,The results of this analysis indicates the presence of heterogeneity among municipalities of saida regions, which proves the existence of spatial disparity in development levels.

Keywords: spatial disparity, spatial convergence, spatial heterogeneity, PCA clusters, panel data.

I. Introduction

One of the economic development problems in modern economies is the evolution of disparity and spatial variations in development levels, which is becoming a feature of the economic structure of developed countries as well as countries that didn't achieve growth and economic development. It is seem in the form of proliferation of poverty forms and the emergence of social exclusion, in contrast of what world is witnessing of technological and cognitive revolution.

The override of traditional spatial economy concept based on the cost of transport and distance, and abundance of natural resources provided to the poor area's opportunities to build their economic structure, which is developmental approach to assert an evolution and achieve economic efficiency in the creation of production dynamics.

Some applied experiences in countries suggest to impel an excel progress that economic productivity activities, in some places that are characterized by the scarcity of natural resources like silicon Valley in USA and in India, as well as the spatial development of mountain regions in China, which intended to align economic and social activities through the development of capabilities and capacities, which aims to create a spatial gravity investments areas. in addition to the efficient use of resources and reduce spatial disparities and spatial variation and creating a kind of homogeneity in the development levels.

The study of spatial heterogeneity could help policy makers to guide development work by identifying the degree of symmetry and homogeneity in spatial areas specificities and therefore directing and managing economic and social public policies more effectively.

Our empirical analysis thus investigates the heterogeneity between municipalities in saida city, which details the differences and spatial variations, in order to see the convergence of the space between these municipalities due to its importance in the development through the direction of public policy, as required by the spatial characteristics of geographic areas, away from dependence on policy. stereotypes (public) that does not take into account the specificity of each region.

II. Litterateur Review

The aim of this section is to illustrate important results from several studies about spatial heterogeneity and their impact in development process, in first spatial heterogeneity which is related to the differentiation of variables and behaviors in space also it is one of spatial econometric that helps study spatial convergence or divergence between area in this space like the studies that deals with spatial heterogeneity (Catarina Cardoso & al, 2011) this study aims to examine the importance of human capital in the process of convergence between economic regions,The researcher used Spatial Econometrics models ,While spatial systems can be observed in groups convergent include the differences between them and this convergence incarnated in two types of convergence absolute and conditional, occurs mainly in the peripheral group of regions, while human capital represented by the average years of total, secondary and higher education plays a positive role only in the Core club of the richest regions but not in the Periphery, which suggests that a certain level of economic development is required to achieve a positive effect of human capital.

(Marie-Estelle BINET& al, 2013) This study aims to analyze the determinants of behavior entrepreneur-

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ship creation including spatial heterogeneity by using dynamic panel data model to explain the number of firms created in each region. The results of estimation in this study indicate that any attempt to reduce regional unemployment must address regional labour market specificities. and also highlight the role of decentralized territorial collectivities in implementing specific regional policies.

(Julia´n Ramajo & al.2008).In this paper, Researchers studied the importance of spatial heterogeneity and dependence to the European regions problems by using the β -convergence process, to explain Heterogeneity and spatial autocorrelation who has impact on convergence between regions. in addition to evaluating the role of spatial cohesion to achieve real regional convergence according to European standards. The results figure out the importance of spatial effects that can give a new perceptions regarding to the European regional convergence policies.

The area in the EU is characterized by specifities. through the presence of disparity in income levels, geographical location and convergence that contributes to the interpretation of economic regions growth model in European Union.

(Cem Ertur et Wilfried Koch,2004) This study is to analyze regional inequalities by using spatial Exploratory Data Analysis that allows to show the relationship between the level of wealth of a region with its location and the level of average wealth neighboring regions , This research concluded that measuring and addressing regional inequalities in the future Union European appears much more complex than the simple mechanism of movement of arithmetical mean and European policy should also take into account the geographic location and structure of neighboring of each European regions.

(Julie Le Gallo, 2000) presented in their study the different methods to modeling the phenomenon of spatial autocorrelation and spatial heterogeneity and also presented the estimation and inference Procedures adapted to the models incorporating these two effects. This study was a purely Empirical, and Concluded that the simultaneous presence of spatial autocorrelation and spatial heterogeneity in a model requires estimation methods and inference adapted .

In other study (Julie Le Gallo.2004) which focused on the specificities of quantitative methods for study spatial heterogeneity and spatial autocorrelation. Also to explain at what extent can change traditional statistical tests one should take into account the effect of autocorrelation of spatial data, which are defined as non-independent. This study concluded that the impact of autocorrelation and heterogeneity at the same time several times due to the large number of links that unifying the two phenomena that require estimation and inference more convenient than traditional statistical tests, which can't be applied in case where there are two effects (spatial autocorrelation and spatial heterogeneity).

III. Research Methodology

In this section, we will in first introduce the data selected for empirical analysis, then we will develop the empirical methodology (PCA, Clusters, Panel data) to studying the heterogeneity from the spatial data for some economic variables to see homogeneity or heterogeneity between these geographical areas, this method has great importance in studying the unobserved heterogeneity.

Principal component analysis (PCA) is a method for detecting patterns in data and to emphasize similarities and differences in variables. PCA reduces the dimension of the data, that is, attempts to reduce the number of variables to analyze without much loss of information.

Cluster analysis is a numerical technique that is suitable for classifying a sample of heterogeneous observation in a limited number of groups, each of which is internally homogeneous in terms of the similarities between the observation that Comprise it. (Sergio Tezanos Vázquez & al, 2012).

The Objectives of homogeneity tests tries to find out how specification (homogeneity and heterogeneity) unobserved before determining the panel data structure. in economic terms, these tests indicate that we can assume that theoretical models to study economic phenomena are homogeneous for observation study. or there are a specificities that characterized each observation study (Christophe HURLIN), It has been suggested by Hsiao (1986) to make this test on the frame of sequential steps tested according to the following hypothesis (Régis Bourbonnais, 2011):

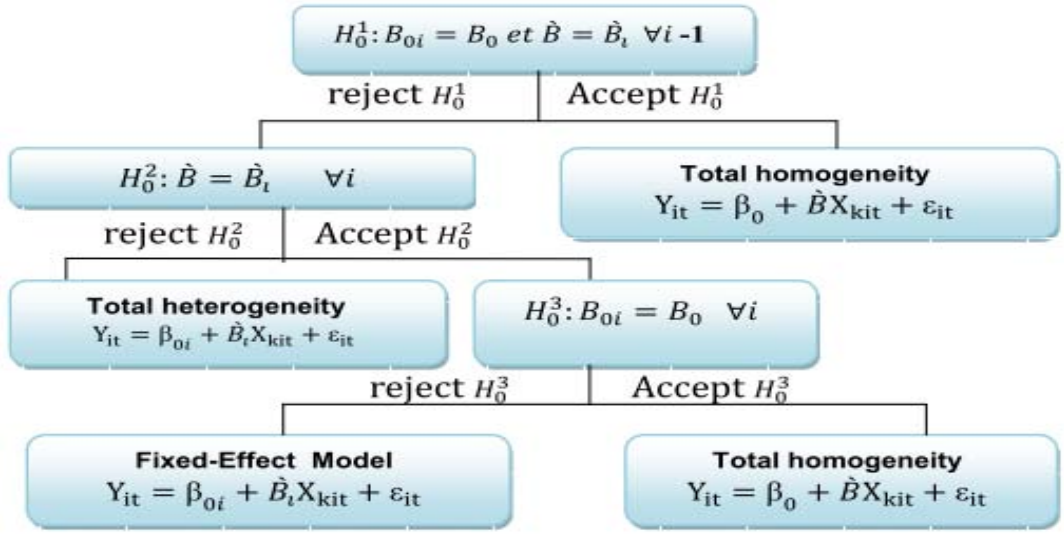

Figure 1 : The Sequential Steps of Homogeneity Tests

These tests are determined by the fisher value and their value is given as indicated in the test below (Régis Bourbonnais, 2011). these data organized in time series of changes in the variables calculated period 2000-2012 have been taken from statistical monography of Saida city. And at last section we can discuss the results of these tests.

a) Study Variables

The variables That we have used to build regression model concerning the study Of Spatial unemployment between the municipalities (16 municipalities of saida city) and has been estimated this model which combines between some independent variables wealth variable ratio (RR),unemployment variable (TC), total population in each municipality (POP).

IV. Empirical Modeling Result

a) Principal component analysis

Before our application of the PCA method, In a first stage, the PCA method is applied to the variables. The (KMO=0697) measure and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity suggest that the application of the PCA method provides good results for this data analysis. the first component accounts for 72,866% of the variance of the data. second explains 17.95% of the total variance and the third explains 7.166%(Table01),in total of accumulated variance 97.986%.

Table 1 : Total explained variance

Components	Initial Eigen values			Extraction Sums of squares retained factors			Sum of squares of factors retained to the rotation		
	Total	%of variance	% cumulated	Total	%of variance	% cumulated	Total	% of variance	%cumulated
First component	12,695	79,346	79,346	12,695	79,346	79,346	11,659	72,866	72,866
Second component	1,930	12,064	91,411	1,930	12,064	91,411	2,873	17,954	90,820
Third component	1,052	6,576	97,986	1,052	6,576	97,986	1,147	7,166	97,986

Source: Prepared by the authors

The first component: explains the value of 72.866% of the explained variance and includes 13 municipalities (Doui tabet. Ain alhadjar. Ouled khaled. Moulay larbi. Youb. Hounet. Sidi amar. sidi boubkeur. Hassasna. Ouled ibrahim. Tircine. Ain soltane. Sidi ahmed) and represents the agricultural component.

Second component: explains about 17.954 % of the explained variance and includes 02 municipalities (Maamoura, Ain skhouna) and represents and forestry component.

Third component: explains about7.166% of the explained and variance includes a Saida municipality, this component represent urban concentration component.

b) Clustering of municipalities

The results of the cluster analysis are summarized in the agglomeration schedule on the following table. This table identifies the cases being combined at each stage.

Table 2 : Agglomeration Schedule

Stage	Cluster Combined		Coefficients	Stage Cluster First Appears		Next Stage
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	15	16	4,912	0	0	8
2	2	7	5,449	0	0	5
3	3	9	5,842	0	0	7
4	6	14	6,216	0	0	7
5	2	8	6,230	2	0	8
6	11	13	6,458	0	0	11
7	3	6	6,644	3	4	9
8	2	15	7,042	5	1	10
9	3	5	7,391	7	0	10
10	2	3	7,858	8	9	11
11	2	11	8,251	10	6	12
12	2	10	8,990	11	0	13
13	2	4	9,227	12	0	14
14	2	12	9,831	13	0	15
15	1	2	29,99	0	14	0

Small coefficients indicate that fairly homogeneous clusters are being merged. Large coefficients show that clusters containing quite dissimilar members are being grouped.

This table identifies the cases being combined at each stage, the first stage combine to the Ain soltane and tircine municipality whith Coefficients 4.912 Which represents the smallest Distance, also we see that dhoui thabet are combined whith Hounet in the second stage and we move to the 8 stage which combines between Dhoui thabet and Ain soltane whith 7,042 and so on even we arrive at last stage which combines Saida and dhoui thabet municipality whith a Coefficients 29.993 Which represents the largest distance

Table 3 : Cluste Membership

Observation	Cluster 4	Cluster 3	Cluster 2
adiaS	1	1	1
Dhoui Thabet	2	2	2
Ain alhadjar	2	2	2
delahk deluO	3	2	2
ibral yaluoM	2	2	2
buoY	2	2	2
tenuoH	2	2	2
rama idiS	2	2	2
ruekbuob idiS	2	2	2
ansassaH	2	2	2
aruomaaM	2	2	2
demha idiS	4	3	2
anuohks niA	2	2	2
miharb deluO	2	2	2
enicriT	2	2	2
Aenatlos ni	2	2	2

Source: Prepared by the author

This result indicate that saida municipality belong to the first group Whatever to the groups distribution. And also we observed that Hounet, Youb, Moulay larbi, Sidi boubkeur, Hassasna ,maamoura.ain Skhouna, Ouled ibrahim, Tircine, ain soltane, Sidi Amar, Dhoui Thabet, municipalities are belong to the second groups Whatever to groups distribution. Whereas sidi ahmed municipality is belong to the fourth group If we divided into four groups. And also belong to the third group If we divided into three groups. We can summarize these results as follows:

Cluster 1: Includes, Hounet, Youb, Moulay larbi, khaled Ouled, Dhoui thabet, Sidi amar, Hassasna Sidiboubkeur, Maamoura, Ainskhouna, ouled Ibrahim, Tircine, Ain soltane that are characterized by its agricultural character

Cluster 2 : include the Sidi ahmedmunicipality which is characterized by pastoral character and production of livestock.

Cluster 3 : Includes Saida municipality Which is characterized for being a large geographical concentration compared to other municipalities, This result is

almost similar to results of the Principal component analysis as sited above, we will to make sure for this result, We try to examine the spatial heterogeneity between municipalities Proceeding from application of homogeneity tests by studying homogeneity of Unemployment across the municipalities .which reflect indirectly the nature and size of economic activity in the municipalities.

c) Models characterization tests

These tests are intended to find out how specialization (homogeneity and heterogeneity) that are unclear before you select structure of panel Data (panel structure).

i. *First Model*

The first model is to study the phenomenon of unemployment as a variable depends on wealth ratio variable (RR), and total population of each municipality (POP) and we can write the model as

following Equation :

$$Tc_{it} = b_{0i} + b_{1i}\mathrm{RR}_{it} + b_{2i}\mathrm{POP}_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \; [1]$$

Where :

t=1,.....13 :

i=1.....16, : Number Municipality

T_{it} : Unemployment rate

RR : Wealth Ratio in each municipality

POP_{it} : Population For each municipality

1– **Hypothesis test**: $\boldsymbol{H_0^1: B_{0i} = B_0 \; et \; \grave{B} = \grave{B}_i \; \forall i}$

The Fisher statistical value is given Under Hypothesis as sited above :

$$F_1 = \frac{(\mathrm{SCR_{c1}} - \mathrm{SCR})/(\mathrm{N}-1)(\mathrm{k}+1)}{\mathrm{SCR}/\left(\mathrm{N}\times\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{k}+1)\right)}$$

We reject the hypothesis H_0^1 if :

$$F_1 > F_{(\alpha.(N-1)(k+1).(\mathrm{N}\times\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{k}+1))}$$

Through the estimation of global model, we find the value of Fisher under Hypothesis as follows:

Table 4 : Estimate of global model

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
RR	-0.006230	0.000716	-8.702093	0.0000
POP	9.50E-05	2.70E-05	3.514288	0.0005
C	26.41743	1.118294	23.62299	0.0000
R-squared	0.275420	Mean dependent var		21.8173
Adjusted R-squared	0.268351	S.D. dependent var		12.90790
S.E. of regression	11.04096	Akaike info criterion		7.65542
Sum squared resid	24990.09	Schwarz criterion		7.70355
Log likelihood	-793.1637	Hannan-Quinn criter.		7.67488
F-statistic	38.96120	Durbin-Watson stat		0.27230
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Estimation of partial models to calculate the residual sum of squares for each model is given by :

$\sum \mathrm{SCR}$

$\sum \mathrm{SCR}$=5828, 34717

Through the use of Fisher statistical value, we obtain :

$$F_1 = \frac{(24990.09 - 5828{,}34717)/(16-1)(2+1)}{5828{,}34717/\left(16\times 13 - 16(2+1)\right)}$$

$\boldsymbol{F_1 = \frac{425{,}816507}{24.04546821}}$ =11,6895304

$\boldsymbol{. F_{cal}^{0.05}{}_{45:160} = 1.45}$

$\boldsymbol{F_1 > F_{cal}^{0.05}{}_{45:160}}$ we reject the hypothesis$\boldsymbol{H_0^1}$

$B_{0i} = B_0 \; and \; \grave{B} = \grave{B}_i$ therefore the hypothesis. of total homogeneity.

$$\mathbf{2-}\ \text{Hypothesis test: } \boldsymbol{H_0^2: \grave{B} = \grave{B}_i} \quad \forall i$$

The ficher statistique is given whith following form :

$$F_2 = \frac{(\mathrm{SCR_{c2}} - \mathrm{SCR})/((\mathrm{N}-1)\times \mathrm{k})}{\mathrm{SCR}/\left(\mathrm{N}\times\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{k}+1)\right)}$$

the hypothesis H_0^2 is rejected if

$$F_2 > F_{(\alpha.(N-1)\times k).(\mathrm{N}\times\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{k}+1))}$$

Through the estimation of fixed effects model, we find the value of Fisher as follows:

Table 5 : Fixed-Effect Model Estimation

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	63.61133	6.651333	9.563698	0.0000
RR?	-0.005513	0.000807	-6.833050	0.0000
POP?	-0.001783	0.000343	-5.192000	0.0000
Fixed Effects (Cross)				
_1--C	205.7143			
2--C	-28.13207			
_3--C	14.50327			
_4--C	8.279352			
5--C	-19.47796			
_6--C	-5.116163			
_7--C	-23.93310			
_8--C	-28.53805			
_9--C	-0.043113			
10--C	-5.083638			
_11--C	-32.17850			
_12--C	-12.84840			
_13--C	-29.37240			
_14--C	-0.843092			
15--C	-25.51670			
_16--C	-17.41371			
Effects Specification				
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.489314	Mean dependent var		21.8173
Adjusted R-squared	0.443621	S.D. dependent var		12.9079
S.E. of regression	9.628104	Akaike info criterion		7.44981
Sum squared resid	17613.07	Schwarz criterion		7.73863
Log likelihood	-756.7805	Hannan-Quinn criter.		7.56659
F-statistic	10.70875	Durbin-Watson stat		0.39557
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: Prepared by the authors

$$F_2 = \frac{(17613.07 - 5828{,}34717)/(16-1)(5)}{5828{,}34717/\big(16\times 13 - 16(2+1)\big)}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{392{,}824094}{24.04546821} = 10{,}7838214$$

$$, F^{0.05}_{cal\ 30:160} = \mathbf{1.54}$$

$$\boldsymbol{F_1 > F^{0.05}_{cal\ 30:160}}$$

therefore the hypothesis H20 was rejected and there is a total heterogeneity.

From this result, we can say that there is heterogeneity between observation studied by the unemployment rate model and their explanatory variables.

ii. *Second Model*

The second model is to study the phenomenon of the unemployment rate as a variable dependent variable wealth ratio (RR), of various municipalities and this second is to try to eliminate the effect of population on the change in the unemployment rate model Where

Where t=1 , : ……..13 ,Time period,

$$\mathrm{TC}_{it} = b_{0i} + b_{1i}\, RR_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \qquad [2]$$

i=1……16, : municipality Number

TC_{it} : unemployment rate

R : wealth Ratio in each municipality

1 – Hypothesis test: $\boldsymbol{H_0^1: B_{0i} = B_0\ et\ \grave{B} = \grave{B}_i\ \forall i}$ The Fisher statistical value is given under hypothesis as above :

$$F_1 = \frac{(\mathrm{SCR}_{c1} - \mathrm{SCR})/(\mathrm{N}-1)(\mathrm{k}+1)}{\mathrm{SCR}/\big(\mathrm{N}\times\mathrm{T} - \mathrm{N}(\mathrm{k}+1)\big)}$$

We reject the hypothesis H_0^1 if :

$$F_1 > F_{(\alpha.(N-1)(k+1).(N\times T-N(k+1))}$$

Through the estimation of global model, we find the value of Fisher under hypothesis we find it as follows:

Table 6 : Estimate of global model

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
RR	-0.005630	0.000714	-7.883397	0.0000
C	27.70917	1.084866	25.54156	0.0000
R-squared	0.231767	Mean dependent var		21.8173
Adjusted R-squared	0.228038	S.D. dependent var		12.90790
S.E. of regression	11.34105	Akaike info criterion		7.70430
Sum squared resid	26495.62	Schwarz criterion		7.73639
Log likelihood	-799.2477	Hannan-Quinn criter.		7.71728
F-statistic	62.14794	Durbin-Watson stat		0.24139
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: Prepared by the authors

Estimation of partial models to calculate the residual sum of squares for each model is given by : $\sum SCR$

$$\sum \text{SCR} = 16473.2281$$

Through the use of Fisher statistical value, we obtain :

$$F_1 = \frac{(26495.62-16473,2281)/(16-1)(1+1)}{16473,2281/(16\times 13-16(1+1))}$$

$$\boldsymbol{F_1} = \frac{334,07973}{93,5978869} = 3,56930846$$

$$\boldsymbol{F_{cal}^{0.05}}_{\boldsymbol{30:176}} = \mathbf{1.52}$$

$\boldsymbol{F_1 > F_{cal}^{0.05}}_{\boldsymbol{30:176}}$ we reject the hypothesis $\boldsymbol{H_0^1}$:

$B_{0i} = B_0$ *and* $\grave{B} = \grave{B}_i$, therefore the hypothesis of total homogeneity.

2 – Hypothesis test: $\boldsymbol{H_0^2: \grave{B} = \grave{B}_i} \quad \forall \boldsymbol{i}$

The ficher statistique is given whith following form :

$$F_2 = \frac{(\text{SCR}_{c2} - \text{SCR})/((\text{N}-1)\times \text{k})}{\text{SCR}/(\text{N}\times\text{T}-\text{N}(\text{k}+1))}$$

the hypothesis H_0^2 is rejected if :

$$F_2 > F_{(\alpha.(N-1)\times k).(N\times T-N(k+1))}$$

on the basis of estimation fixed effects model, we find the value of Fisher as follows:

$$F_2 = \frac{(\text{SCR}_{c2} - \text{SCR})/((\text{N}-1)\times \text{k})}{\text{SCR}/(\text{N}\times\text{T}-\text{N}(\text{k}+1))}$$

Table 7 : Fixed-Effect model Estimation

Table 07: Fixed-Effect Model Estimation				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	29.48020	1.079266	27.31504	0.0000
RR?	-0.007323	0.000776	-9.442574	0.0000
Fixed Effects (Cross)				
1--C	12.33198			
_2--C	-1.773823			
3--C	3.274691			
_4--C	-1.861852			
5--C	-4.570170			
6--C	-0.180206			
_7--C	3.118011			
8--C	-8.640410			
9--C	0.406379			
_10--C	12.12006			
11--C	-6.730568			
12--C	-1.876967			
_13--C	-5.515500			
14--C	-1.847064			
15--C	-3.635779			
16--C	5.381226			
	Effects Specification			
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.416859	Mean dependent var		21.81731
Adjusted R-squared	0.368009	S.D. dependent var		12.90790
S.E. of regression	10.26150	Akaike info criterion		7.572872
Sum squared resid	20111.98	Schwarz criterion		7.845651
Log likelihood	-770.5787	Hannan-Quinn criter.		7.683170
F-statistic	8.533535	Durbin-Watson stat		0.379695
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: Prepared by the authors

Through the use of Fisher statistical value, we obtain :

$$F_2 = \frac{(20111.98 - 16473,2281)/(16-1)(1)}{16473,2281/(16\times 13 - 16(1+1))}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{2008260,77}{335951,106} = 5,97783647 \ , \boldsymbol{F^{0.05}_{cal}}_{15:176} = \mathbf{1.72}$$

$$\boldsymbol{F_1 > F^{0.05}_{cal}}_{15:176}$$

therefore the hypothesis $H_0^2 \ \grave{B} = \grave{B}_i$ was rejected and there is a total heterogeneity.

From this result, we can say that there is heterogeneity between observation studied by the unemployment rate model and their explanatory variables.

on the basis of the foregoing analysis noted there is heterogeneity between different spatial data (spatial heterogeneity), This heterogeneity refers in mathematical terms to differences in the coefficient models studied, which leads to the inability to estimate individual models has the fixed effects and random effects models also because the data does not have a panel structure (the panel structure) but in economic

terms refers to differences in economic and social spatial data, which is why there is a difference between the municipalities of saida city. Which must be brought to public development policies as spatial characteristics of each municipality far from typical and overall development programs.

V. Conclusion

The effectiveness to achieve profitability of economic activities and their spatial distribution requires the study of the characteristics and components of geospatial areas that must be taken into account in the spatial construction of economic structure , in order to create spatial interaction among poor areas and areas that have the potential (natural and economic)resources that can distinguish and increase their competitiveness in the context of reducing development disparity and fight against economic and social inequality.

this study of heterogeneity help to explain the behavior of economic variables in space to help decision makers to guide productive development works and investment that leads to the efficient allocation of resources to ensure sustainability.

VI. The Study Recommendations

Through of this article that we have written by studying of spatial heterogeneity, which is reflected in economic realities of the existence of inequality and contrast in levels of economic and social development, for this and we decided to make recommendations that include:

- Necessity to Dependence on a proposed local development programs take into account specificities of each region (municipality) Apart from the standard and typical strategies adopted in most municipalities in Algeria, which explain why Algerians did not attain the objectives of the local development programs.
- Achieving spatial development requires the use of spatial planning of economic, social and human resources with more effective coordination among the parties to the development work.
- Create some sort of balance between urban and rural areas in the distribution of productive economic activities and investment, which could help reduce disparities in development and poverty reduction because generally rural areas are often a concentrations whith higher levels of poverty and exclusion.
- give importance to quantitative methods in the study of economic phenomena (the distribution of economic activities in the geographical areas, homogeneity and spatial heterogeneity, spatial interaction ... etc) as tools for decision making to achieve growth and spatial economic and social development.

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