

Package ‘clespr’

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Title Composite Likelihood Estimation for Spatial Data

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Description Composite likelihood approach is implemented to estimating statistical models for spatial ordinal and proportional data based on Feng et al. (2014) <doi:10.1002/env.2306>. Parameter estimates are identified by maximizing composite log-likelihood functions using the limited memory BFGS optimization algorithm with bounding constraints, while standard errors are obtained by estimating the Godambe information matrix.

License GPL-2

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Contents

func.cl.ord	2
func.cl.ord.repar	3
func.cl.prop	4

func.cle.ord	5
func.cle.prop	8
func.obs.ord	10
func.obs.prop	11
Index	13

func.cl.ord	<i>Composite Likelihood Calculation for Spatial Ordinal Data</i>
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Description

func.cl.ord calculates the composite log-likelihood for spatial ordered probit models.

Usage

```
func.cl.ord(vec.yobs, mat.X, mat.lattice, radius, n.cat, vec.par)
```

Arguments

vec.yobs	a vector of observed responses for all N sites.
mat.X	regression (design) matrix, including intercepts.
mat.lattice	a data matrix containing geographical information of sites. The i th row constitutes a set of geographical coordinates.
radius	weight radius.
n.cat	number of categories, at least 2.
vec.par	a vector of parameters consecutively as follows: a series of cutoffs (excluding -Inf, 0 and Inf) for latent responses, a vector of covariate parameters, a parameter 'sigmasq' modeling covariance matrix, $0 \leq \text{sigmasq} \leq 1$, and a parameter 'rho' reflecting spatial correlation, $ \text{rho} \leq 1$.

Value

func.cl.ord returns a list: number of categories, sum of weights, composite log-likelihood, a vector of scores, and a matrix of first-order partial derivatives for vec.par.

References

Feng, Xiaoping, Zhu, Jun, Lin, Pei-Sheng, and Steen-Adams, Michelle M. (2014) Composite likelihood Estimation for Models of Spatial Ordinal Data and Spatial Proportional Data with Zero/One values. *Environmetrics* 25(8): 571–583.

Examples

```

# True parameter
vec.cutoff <- 2; vec.beta <- c(1, 2, 1, 0, -1); sigmasq <- 0.8; rho <- 0.6; radius <- 5
vec.par <- c(vec.cutoff, vec.beta, sigmasq, rho)

# Coordinate matrix
n.cat <- 3; n.lati <- 30; n.long <- 30
n.site <- n.lati * n.long
mat.lattice <- cbind(rep(1:n.lati, n.long), rep(1:n.long, each=n.lati))
mat.dist <- as.matrix(dist(mat.lattice, upper=TRUE, diag=TRUE))
mat.cov <- sigmasq * rho^mat.dist

set.seed(1228)
# Generate regression (design) matrix with intercept
mat.X <- cbind(rep(1, n.site), scale(matrix(rnorm(n.site*(length(vec.beta)-1)), nrow=n.site)))
vec.Z <- t(chol(mat.cov)) %*% rnorm(n.site) + mat.X %*% vec.beta
vec.epsilon <- diag(sqrt(1-sigmasq), n.site) %*% rnorm(n.site)
vec.ylat <- as.numeric(vec.Z + vec.epsilon)

# Convert to the vector of observation
vec.yobs <- func.obs.ord(vec.ylat, vec.alpha=c(-Inf,0,vec.cutoff,Inf))

# Using func.cl.ord()
ls <- func.cl.ord(vec.yobs, mat.X, mat.lattice, radius, n.cat, vec.par)
ls$log.lkd

```

func.cl.ord.repar	<i>Reparameterized Composite Likelihood Calculation for Spatial Ordinal Data</i>
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Description

func.cl.ord calculates the composite log-likelihood for reparameterized spatial ordered probit models. This function is internally called by func.cle.ord.

Usage

```
func.cl.ord.repar(vec.yobs, mat.X, mat.lattice, radius, n.cat, vec.repar)
```

Arguments

vec.yobs	a vector of observed responses for all N sites.
mat.X	regression (design) matrix, including intercepts.
mat.lattice	a data matrix containing geographical information of sites. The i th row constitutes a set of geographical coordinates.
radius	weight radius.
n.cat	number of categories, at least 2.

vec.repar a vector of parameters consecutively as follows: a reparameterized vector (τ 's) for latent responses, a vector of covariate parameters, a parameter 'sigmasq' modeling covariance matrix, $0 \leq \text{sigmasq} \leq 1$, and a parameter 'rho' reflecting spatial correlation, $|\text{rho}| \leq 1$.

Value

func.cl.ord returns a list: number of categories, sum of weights, composite log-likelihood, a vector of scores, and a matrix of first-order partial derivatives for vec.par.

References

Feng, Xiaoping, Zhu, Jun, Lin, Pei-Sheng, and Steen-Adams, Michelle M. (2014) Composite likelihood Estimation for Models of Spatial Ordinal Data and Spatial Proportional Data with Zero/One values. *Environmetrics* 25(8): 571–583.

func.cl.prop	<i>Composite Likelihood Calculation for Spatial Proportional Data</i>
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Description

func.cl.prop calculates the composite log-likelihood for spatial Tobit models.

Usage

```
func.cl.prop(vec.yobs, mat.X, mat.lattice, radius, vec.par)
```

Arguments

vec.yobs	a vector of observed responses for all N sites.
mat.X	regression (design) matrix, including intercepts.
mat.lattice	a data matrix containing geographical information of sites. The i th row constitutes a set of geographical coordinates.
radius	weight radius.
vec.par	a vector of parameters consecutively as follows: a cutoff point for latent responses, a vector of covariate parameters, a parameter 'sigmasq' modeling covariance matrix, $0 \leq \text{sigmasq} \leq 1$, and a parameter 'rho' reflecting spatial correlation, $ \text{rho} \leq 1$.

Value

func.cl.prop returns a list of sum of weights, composite log-likelihood, a vector of scores, and a matrix of first-order partial derivatives for vec.par.

References

Feng, Xiaoping, Zhu, Jun, Lin, Pei-Sheng, and Steen-Adams, Michelle M. (2014) Composite likelihood Estimation for Models of Spatial Ordinal Data and Spatial Proportional Data with Zero/One values. *Environmetrics* 25(8): 571–583.

Examples

```
# True parameter
alpha <- 4; vec.beta <- c(1, 2, 1, 0, -1); sigmasq <- 0.8; rho <- 0.6; radius <- 5
vec.par <- c(alpha, vec.beta, sigmasq, rho)

# Coordinate matrix
n.lati <- 30; n.long <- 30
n.site <- n.lati * n.long
mat.lattice <- cbind(rep(1:n.lati, n.long), rep(1:n.long, each=n.lati))
mat.dist <- as.matrix(dist(mat.lattice, upper=TRUE, diag=TRUE))
mat.cov <- sigmasq * rho^mat.dist

set.seed(1228)

# Generate regression (design) matrix with intercept
mat.X <- cbind(rep(1, n.site), scale(matrix(rnorm(n.site*(length(vec.beta)-1)), nrow=n.site)))
vec.Z <- t(chol(mat.cov)) %*% rnorm(n.site) + mat.X %*% vec.beta
vec.epsilon <- diag(sqrt(1-sigmasq), n.site) %*% rnorm(n.site)
vec.ylat <- as.numeric(vec.Z + vec.epsilon)

# Convert to the vector of observation
vec.yobs <- func.obs.prop(vec.ylat, alpha=alpha)

# Use func.cl.prop()
ls <- func.cl.prop(vec.yobs, mat.X, mat.lattice, radius, vec.par)
ls$log.lkd
```

func.cle.ord

Composite Likelihood Estimation for Spatial Ordinal Data

Description

func.cle.ord performs composite likelihood estimation of parameters and their standard errors in a spatial ordered probit model by maximizing its composite log-likelihood.

Usage

```
func.cle.ord(vec.yobs, mat.X, mat.lattice, radius, n.cat, n.sim = 100,
  parallel = TRUE, n.core = max(detectCores()/2, 1), output = TRUE)
```

Arguments

vec.yobs	a vector of observed responses for all N sites.
mat.X	regression (design) matrix, including intercepts.
mat.lattice	a data matrix containing geographical information of sites. The ith row constitutes a set of geographical coordinates.
radius	weight radius.
n.cat	number of categories.
n.sim	number of simulations used for calculate the Godambe matrix (default: 100).
parallel	logical flag indicates using parallel processing (default: TRUE).
n.core	number of physical cores used for parallel processing (when parallel is TRUE, default value is $\max(\text{detectCores}()/2, 1)$).
output	logical flag indicates whether printing out result (default: TRUE).

Details

Given the design matrix, the vector of observed responses, spatial lattice data, weight radius, number of categories, and the prespecified number of simulated vectors of responses used in estimating the Godambe information, this function assumes initial values of cutoff points and β as the estimates from the standard ordered probit regression with independent responses. After initial reparameterization, it first estimates parameters of interest by maximizing the composite log-likelihood using `optim`, then computes the reparameterized sample covariance matrix and the set of standard errors, and finally reverse the reparameterization to obtain estimates corresponding to the original parameterization.

Value

`func.cle.ord` returns a list containing:

`vec.par`: a vector of estimator for $\theta=(\text{cutoff}, \beta, \sigma^2, \rho)$;

`vec.se`: a vector of standard error for the estimator;

`mat.asyvar`: estimated asymptotic covariance matrix $H^{-1}(\theta)J(\theta)H^{-1}(\theta)$ for the estimator; and

`vec.comp`: a vector of computational time for parameter and standard error estimation.

CLIC: Composite likelihood information criterion proposed by Varin and Vidoni (2005), i.e. $-2 * \log CL(\theta) + 2 * \text{trace}(H^{-1}(\theta)J(\theta))$

References

Feng, Xiaoping, Zhu, Jun, Lin, Pei-Sheng, and Steen-Adams, Michelle M. (2014) Composite likelihood Estimation for Models of Spatial Ordinal Data and Spatial Proportional Data with Zero/One values. *Environmetrics* 25(8): 571–583.

Examples

```

# Example of n.cat = 3 (Spatial ordinal regression)
# True parameter
vec.cutoff <- 2; vec.beta <- c(1, 2, 1, 0, -1); sigmasq <- 0.8; rho <- 0.6; radius <- 5
vec.par <- c(vec.cutoff, vec.beta, sigmasq, rho)

# Coordinate matrix
n.cat <- 3; n.lati <- 30; n.long <- 30
n.site <- n.lati * n.long
mat.lattice <- cbind(rep(1:n.lati, n.long), rep(1:n.long, each=n.lati))
mat.dist <- as.matrix(dist(mat.lattice, upper=TRUE, diag=TRUE))
mat.cov <- sigmasq * rho^mat.dist

set.seed(1228)
# Generate regression (design) matrix with intercept
mat.X <- cbind(rep(1, n.site), scale(matrix(rnorm(n.site*(length(vec.beta)-1)), nrow=n.site)))
vec.Z <- t(chol(mat.cov)) %*% rnorm(n.site) + mat.X %*% vec.beta
vec.epsilon <- diag(sqrt(1-sigmasq), n.site) %*% rnorm(n.site)
vec.ylat <- as.numeric(vec.Z + vec.epsilon)

# Convert to the vector of observation
vec.yobs <- func.obs.ord(vec.ylat, vec.alpha=c(-Inf,0,vec.cutoff,Inf))

# With parallel computing

## Not run:
ord.example <- func.cle.ord(vec.yobs, mat.X, mat.lattice, radius, n.cat,
n.sim=100, parallel = TRUE, n.core = 2)

round(ord.example$vec.par,4)
# alpha1  beta0  beta1  beta2  beta3  beta4  sigma^2  rho
# 1.8395  0.9550  1.9690  0.9565  0.0349 -1.0398  0.8200  0.5578

round(ord.example$vec.se,4)
# alpha1  beta0  beta1  beta2  beta3  beta4  sigma^2  rho
# 0.1602  0.1222  0.1463  0.0916  0.0485  0.0889  0.1935  0.1267

## End(Not run)

# Without parallel computing

## Not run:
ord.example2 <- func.cle.ord(vec.yobs, mat.X, mat.lattice, radius,
n.cat, n.sim=100, parallel = FALSE)

## End(Not run)

# Example for n.cat = 2 (i.e. Spatial probit regression)
# True parameter
vec.beta <- c(1, 2, 1, 0, -1); sigmasq <- 0.5; rho <- 0.6; radius <- 5
vec.par <- c(vec.beta, sigmasq, rho)

```

```

# Coordinate matrix
n.cat <- 2 ; n.lati <- n.long <- 40
n.site <- n.lati * n.long
mat.lattice <- cbind(rep(1:n.lati, n.long), rep(1:n.long, each=n.lati))
mat.dist <- as.matrix(dist(mat.lattice, upper=TRUE, diag=TRUE))
mat.cov <- sigmasq * rho^mat.dist

set.seed(123)
# Generate regression (design) matrix with intercept
mat.X <- cbind(rep(1, n.site), scale(matrix(rnorm(n.site*(length(vec.beta)-1)),nrow=n.site)))
vec.Z <- t(chol(mat.cov)) %*% rnorm(n.site) + mat.X %*% vec.beta
vec.epsilon <- diag(sqrt(1-sigmasq), n.site) %*% rnorm(n.site)
vec.ylat <- as.numeric(vec.Z + vec.epsilon)
# Convert to the vector of observation
vec.yobs <- func.obs.ord(vec.ylat, vec.alpha=c(-Inf,0,Inf))

## Not run:
probit.example <- func.cle.ord(vec.yobs, mat.X, mat.lattice, radius, n.cat,
n.sim=100, parallel = TRUE, n.core = 4)

round(probit.example$vec.par,4)
# beta0  beta1  beta2  beta3  beta4  sigma^2  rho
# 1.0427  2.2250  1.0422  0.0156  -1.1489  0.4402  0.6636

round(probit.example$vec.se,4)
# beta0  beta1  beta2  beta3  beta4  sigma^2  rho
# 0.1198  0.1413  0.0863  0.0523  0.0935  0.1600  0.1263

## End(Not run)

```

func.cle.prop

Composite Likelihood Estimation for Spatial Proportional Data

Description

func.cle.prop performs composite likelihood estimation of parameters and their standard errors in a spatial Tobit model by maximizing its composite log-likelihood.

Usage

```
func.cle.prop(vec.yobs, mat.X, mat.lattice, radius, n.sim = 100,
parallel = TRUE, n.core = max(detectCores()/2, 1), output = TRUE)
```

Arguments

vec.yobs	a vector of observed responses for all N sites.
mat.X	regression (design) matrix, including intercepts.

mat.lattice	a data matrix containing geographical information of sites. The i-th row constitutes a set of geographical coordinates.
radius	weight radius.
n.sim	number of simulations used for calculate the Godambe matrix (default: 100).
parallel	logical flag indicating using parallel processing (default: TRUE)
n.core	number of physical cores used for parallel processing (when parallel is TRUE), default value is $\max(\text{detectCores}()/2, 1)$.
output	logical flag indicates whether printing out result (default: TRUE).

Details

Given the design matrix, the vector of observed responses, spatial lattice data, weight radius, and the prespecified number of simulated vectors of responses used in estimating the Godambe information matrix, this function assumes initial values of β as the estimates from the standard Type I Tobit model with independent responses. The initial value of α and the right limit of the Tobit model are equally set to 1. Since there is only one cutoff point to be estimated, reparameterization is unnecessary. The function first estimates parameters of interest by maximizing the composite log-likelihood using `optim(..., method = "L-BFGS-B")`, then computes the simulated based standard error and asymptotic covariance matrix.

Value

`func.cle.prop` returns a list containing:

`vec.par`: a vector of estimator for $\theta = (\alpha, \beta, \sigma^2, \rho)$;

`vec.se`: a vector of standard error for the estimator;

`mat.asyvar`: estimated asymptotic covariance matrix $H^{-1}(\theta)J(\theta)H^{-1}(\theta)$ for the estimator; and

`vec.comp`: a vector of computational time for parameter and standard error estimation.

CLIC: Composite likelihood information criterion proposed by Varin and Vidoni (2005), i.e. $-2 * \log CL(\theta) + 2 * \text{trace}(H^{-1}(\theta)J(\theta))$

References

Feng, Xiaoping, Zhu, Jun, Lin, Pei-Sheng, and Steen-Adams, Michelle M. (2014) Composite likelihood Estimation for Models of Spatial Ordinal Data and Spatial Proportional Data with Zero/One values. *Environmetrics* 25(8): 571–583.

Examples

```
# True parameter
alpha <- 4; vec.beta <- c(1, 2, 1, 0, -1); sigmasq <- 0.8; rho <- 0.6; radius <- 5
vec.par <- c(alpha, vec.beta, sigmasq, rho)

# Coordinate matrix
n.lati <- 30; n.long <- 30
n.site <- n.lati * n.long
mat.lattice <- cbind(rep(1:n.lati, n.long), rep(1:n.long, each=n.lati))
mat.dist <- as.matrix(dist(mat.lattice, upper=TRUE, diag=TRUE))
```

```

mat.cov <- sigmasq * rho^mat.dist

set.seed(1228)

# Generate regression (design) matrix with intercept
mat.X <- cbind(rep(1, n.site), scale(matrix(rnorm(n.site*(length(vec.beta)-1)),nrow=n.site)))
vec.Z <- t(chol(mat.cov)) %>% rnorm(n.site) + mat.X %>% vec.beta
vec.epsilon <- diag(sqrt(1-sigmasq), n.site) %>% rnorm(n.site)
vec.ylat <- as.numeric(vec.Z + vec.epsilon)

# Convert to the vector of observation
vec.yobs <- func.obs.prop(vec.ylat, alpha=alpha)

# With parallel computing

## Not run:
prop.example <- func.cle.prop(vec.yobs, mat.X, mat.lattice, radius,
n.sim=100, parallel = TRUE, n.core = 2)

round(prop.example$vec.par,4)
# alpha  beta0  beta1  beta2  beta3  beta4  sigma^2  rho
# 3.8259  0.9921  1.9679  0.9455  0.0148  -0.9871  0.8386  0.5761

round(prop.example$vec.se ,4)
# alpha  beta0  beta1  beta2  beta3  beta4  sigma^2  rho
# 0.1902  0.1406  0.1103  0.0744  0.0385  0.0652  0.1527  0.1151

## End(Not run)

# Without parallel computing

## Not run:
prop.example2 <- func.cle.prop(vec.yobs, mat.X, mat.lattice, radius, n.sim=100, parallel = FALSE)

## End(Not run)

```

func.obs.ord

Latent Response Transformation for Spatial Ordinal Data

Description

func.obs.ord transforms a vector of latent responses into the corresponding observed ones under the spatial Probit model.

Usage

```
func.obs.ord(vec.ylat, vec.alpha)
```

Arguments

vec.ylat a vector of latent responses for all N sites.
 vec.alpha a vector of prespecified cutoff points, ascending with length at least 3, including -Inf, 0, and Inf.

Value

func.obs.prop returns a vector of observed responses.

References

Feng, Xiaoping, Zhu, Jun, Lin, Pei-Sheng, and Steen-Adams, Michelle M. (2014) Composite likelihood Estimation for Models of Spatial Ordinal Data and Spatial Proportional Data with Zero/One values. *Environmetrics* 25(8): 571–583.

Examples

```
# True parameter
vec.cutoff <- 2; vec.beta <- c(1, 2, 1, 0, -1); sigmasq <- 0.8; rho <- 0.6; radius <- 5
vec.par <- c(vec.cutoff, vec.beta, sigmasq, rho)

# Coordinate matrix
n.cat <- 3; n.lati <- 30; n.long <- 30
n.site <- n.lati * n.long
mat.lattice <- cbind(rep(1:n.lati, n.long), rep(1:n.long, each=n.lati))
mat.dist <- as.matrix(dist(mat.lattice, upper=TRUE, diag=TRUE))
mat.cov <- sigmasq * rho^mat.dist

set.seed(1228)
# Generate regression (design) matrix with intercept
mat.X <- cbind(rep(1, n.site), scale(matrix(rnorm(n.site*(length(vec.beta)-1)), nrow=n.site)))
vec.Z <- t(chol(mat.cov)) %*% rnorm(n.site) + mat.X %*% vec.beta
vec.epsilon <- diag(sqrt(1-sigmasq), n.site) %*% rnorm(n.site)
vec.ylat <- as.numeric(vec.Z + vec.epsilon)

# Convert to the vector of observation
vec.yobs <- func.obs.ord(vec.ylat, vec.alpha=c(-Inf,0,vec.cutoff,Inf))
```

 func.obs.prop

Latent Response Transformation for Proportional Data

Description

func.obs.prop transforms a vector of latent responses into the corresponding observed ones under the spatial Tobit model.

Usage

```
func.obs.prop(vec.ylat, alpha)
```

Arguments

vec.ylat a vector of latent responses for all N sites.
alpha a cutoff point controlling the probability of latent response being one.

Value

func.obs.prop returns a vector of observed responses.

References

Feng, Xiaoping, Zhu, Jun, Lin, Pei-Sheng, and Steen-Adams, Michelle M. (2014) Composite likelihood Estimation for Models of Spatial Ordinal Data and Spatial Proportional Data with Zero/One values. *Environmetrics* 25(8): 571–583.

Examples

```
# A simple example for observation generation
a <- sample(c(0,1), 50, replace=TRUE)
b <- sample(runif(1000,0,10), 100, replace=TRUE)
alpha <- 4
vec.yobs <- func.obs.prop(vec.ylat=c(a, b), alpha=alpha)

# A complex example
# True parameter
alpha <- 4; vec.beta <- c(1, 2, 1, 0, -1); sigmasq <- 0.8; rho <- 0.6; radius <- 5
vec.par <- c(alpha, vec.beta, sigmasq, rho)

# Coordinate matrix
n.lati <- 30; n.long <- 30
n.site <- n.lati * n.long
mat.lattice <- cbind(rep(1:n.lati, n.long), rep(1:n.long, each=n.lati))
mat.dist <- as.matrix(dist(mat.lattice, upper=TRUE, diag=TRUE))
mat.cov <- sigmasq * rho^mat.dist

set.seed(1228)

# Generate regression (design) matrix with intercept
mat.X <- cbind(rep(1, n.site), scale(matrix(rnorm(n.site*(length(vec.beta)-1)), nrow=n.site)))
vec.Z <- t(chol(mat.cov)) %*% rnorm(n.site) + mat.X %*% vec.beta
vec.epsilon <- diag(sqrt(1-sigmasq), n.site) %*% rnorm(n.site)
vec.ylat <- as.numeric(vec.Z + vec.epsilon)

# Convert to the vector of observation
vec.yobs <- func.obs.prop(vec.ylat, alpha=alpha)
```

Index

func.cl.ord, [2](#)
func.cl.ord.repar, [3](#)
func.cl.prop, [4](#)
func.cle.ord, [5](#)
func.cle.prop, [8](#)
func.obs.ord, [10](#)
func.obs.prop, [11](#)