R code used for Section 5 in the paper: 'Some links between conditional and coregionalized multivariate Gaussian Random fields'

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Load libraries, cartography, data and related functions

```
# Load 'pbuqs' Library (the library is installed if required)
if(!require(pbugs)) {
  if(!require(devtools)) {
   install.packages("devtools")
    devtools::install_github("fisabio/pbugs")
  }
  else {
    install_github("fisabio/pbugs")
 library(pbugs)
# Load 'LaplacesDemon' Library for calculating Kullback-Leibler divergences (the library is installed i
if(!require(LaplacesDemon)) {
  install.packages("LaplacesDemon")
  library(LaplacesDemon)
## Loading required package: LaplacesDemon
# Load Valencian Region cartography data
load("VR.Rdata")
# Load expected cases
load("Exp.Rdata")
colnames(Exp)<-c("Cirrhosis","Lung","Oral")</pre>
#Load Observed cases
load("Obs.Rdata")
# Change the line above by the following in order to execute the document with the
# provided fake observed deaths
#load("ObsFake.Rdata")
# fake mortality data:
# This fake dataset has been generated to preserve the privacy of the original dataset
# while making possible to execute the whole code.
# The fake dataset has been generated by executing the following code which tries to
# mimick the original data. In the following code, Obs and Exp stand for the 540X3 matrix
# with the original Observed and Expected cases, respectively, per municipality.
# In the accompanying dataset ("ObsFake.Rdata" file), Obs has been substituted by the
```

```
# result of the following code:
# Fake<-matrix(nrow=540,ncol=3)</pre>
# for(i in 1:540){
#
   dif.min < -10000
   set.seed(1)
#
#
   for(j in 1:ceiling(sum(Exp[i,]))){
#
       generated<-rpois(3,as.vector(Exp[i,]))</pre>
#
       dif.obs<-sum(abs(Obs[i,]-generated))</pre>
#
      if(dif.obs<dif.min){</pre>
#
         This <- generated
#
         dif.min<-dif.obs
#
       }
#
     7
#
     Fake[i,]<-This
# }
# Obs<-Fake
# save(Obs,file="ObsFake.Rdata")
colnames(Obs)<-c("Cirrhosis","Lung","Oral")</pre>
# Function for calculating DIC
getDIC<-function(Simu,0,E,save=FALSE){</pre>
  Mu<-t(t(Simu\sims.matrix[,\which(substr(dimnames(Simu\sims.matrix)[[2]],1,2)=="RR")])*
           as.vector(t(E)))
  D \leftarrow apply(Mu, 1, function(x) \{-2*sum(dpois(as.vector(t(0)), x, log=T))\})
  DMean<-mean(D)
  MuMean <- apply (Mu, 2, mean)
  DInMean<- -2*sum(dpois(as.vector(t(0)),MuMean,log=T))
  if(save==TRUE){return(c(DMean,DMean-DInMean,2*DMean-DInMean))}
  cat("D=",DMean,"pD=",DMean-DInMean,"DIC=",2*DMean-DInMean,"\n")
}
#function for calculating CPO and PIT
getCPOandPIT<-function(i,j,Simu,0){</pre>
  Observed<-0[i,j]
  mu<-Simu$sims.list$mu[,i,j]</pre>
  P.it<-dpois(Observed,mu)
  CPO < -1/mean(1/P.it)
  #randomized PIT, as defined in Czado, Gneiting and Held (2009)
  w.it<-1/P.it/sum(1/P.it)
  aux<-vector()
  if(Observed>0){
    for(k in 0:(Observed-1)){
      aux[k+1]<-crossprod(dpois(k,mu),w.it)</pre>
    }
    aux[Observed+1]<-runif(1)*crossprod(dpois(Observed,mu),w.it)</pre>
  else{
    aux[1] <-runif(1)*crossprod(dpois(Observed,mu),w.it)</pre>
  PIT<-sum(aux)
  list(CPO=CPO,PIT=PIT,P.it=P.it)
```

}

M-model

```
M.model<-function(){</pre>
  # Likelihood
  for (i in 1:Nareas) {
    for (k in 1:Ndiseases) {
      Y[i, k] ~ dpois(mu[i, k])
      log(mu[i, k]) \leftarrow log(E[i, k]) + alpha[k] + S[i,k]
      RR[i,k] <- exp(alpha[k] + S[i,k])</pre>
    }
  }
  for (i in 1:Nareas){
    for(k in 1:Ndiseases){
      S[i,k]<-inprod2(tDelta[,i],SM[,k])
  }
  for(j in 1:Ndiseases){
    tDelta[j, 1:Nareas]~car.proper(zeros[],C[],adj[],num[],M[],1,gamma[j])
    gamma[j]~dunif(gamma.inf,gamma.sup)
  for(i in 1:Nareas){zeros[i]<-0}</pre>
  gamma.inf<-min.bound(C[],adj[],num[],M[])</pre>
  gamma.sup<-0.99
  # Square matrix of dimension Ndiseases x Ndiseases
  for (i in 1:Ndiseases){
    for (j in 1:Ndiseases){
      SM[i,j] ~ dnorm(0,prec)
    }
  }
  prec<-pow(sdstruct,-2)</pre>
  sdstruct~dunif(0,10)
  # Other priors
  for (k in 1:Ndiseases){
    alpha[k] ~ dflat()
}
# Run M-model
parameters<-c("mu", "alpha", "RR", "gamma", "SM", "sdstruct")</pre>
data<-list(Y=Obs,E=Exp, adj=VR.wb$adj, num=VR.wb$num, C=rep(1/VR.wb$num,VR.wb$num),
           M=1/VR.wb$num, Nareas=540, Ndiseases=3)
inits<-function(){</pre>
  list(SM=matrix(rnorm(3*3,0,1),nrow=3), tDelta=matrix(rnorm(540*3),nrow=3),
       alpha=runif(3,-0.5,0), sdstruct=runif(1,0,5))
```

Time difference of 10.65048 mins

permuted QsR-models

```
pQsR.model<-function(){
  # Likelihood
  for (i in 1:Nareas) {
    for (k in 1:Ndiseases) {
      Y[i, k] ~ dpois(mu[i, k])
      log(mu[i, k]) \leftarrow log(E[i, k]) + alpha[k] + S[i,k]
      RR[i,k] <- exp(alpha[k] + S[i,k])</pre>
    }
  }
  for (i in 1:Nareas){
    for(k in 1:Ndiseases){
      S[i,k]<-inprod2(tDelta[,i],SM.star[i,,k])
  }
  for(j in 1:Ndiseases){
    tDelta[j, 1:Nareas]~car.proper(zeros[],C[],adj[],num[],M[],1,gamma[j])
    gamma[j]~dunif(gamma.inf,gamma.sup)
  for(i in 1:Nareas){zeros[i]<-0}</pre>
  gamma.inf<-min.bound(C[],adj[],num[],M[])</pre>
  gamma.sup<-0.99
  for(i in 1:Nareas){
    for(j in 1:Ndiseases){
      for(k in 1:Ndiseases){
        SM.star[i,j,k] < -SM[perm[i,j],k]
      }
    }
  }
  for(i in 1:Nareas){
    for(j in 1:Ndiseases){
      perm[i,j]<-permutas[cual[i],j]</pre>
    cual[i]~dcat(p[1:ncual])
  for(i in 1:ncual){p[i]<-1/ncual}</pre>
  # Square matrix Ndiseases x Ndiseases
  for (i in 1:Ndiseases){
```

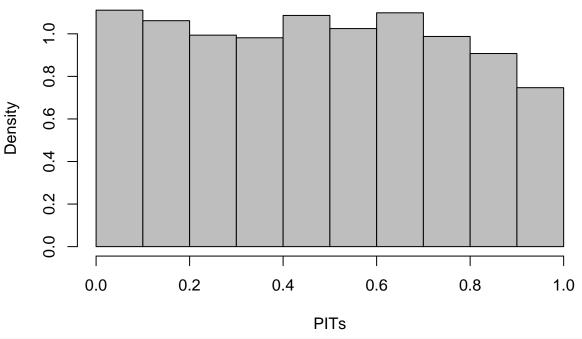
```
for (j in 1:Ndiseases){
      SM[i,j] ~ dnorm(0,prec)
    }
  }
  prec<-pow(sdstruct,-2)</pre>
  sdstruct~dunif(0,10)
  # Other priors
  for (k in 1:Ndiseases){
    alpha[k] ~ dflat()
  }
}
# Run permuted QsR-model
# Full-OsR
param<-c("mu", "alpha", "RR", "gamma", "SM", "sdstruct", "perm", "cual")</pre>
data<-list(Y=Obs, E=Exp, adj=VR.wb$adj, num=VR.wb$num, ncual=6,
           C=rep(1/VR.wb$num, VR.wb$num), M=1/VR.wb$num, Nareas=540, Ndiseases=3,
           permutas=matrix(c(1,2,3,1,3,2,2,1,3,2,3,1,3,1,2,3,2,1),ncol=3,byrow=T))
inits<-function(){</pre>
  list(SM=matrix(rnorm(3*3,0,1),nrow=3), tDelta=matrix(rnorm(540*3),nrow=3),
alpha=runif(3,-0.5,0), sdstruct=runif(1,0,5), cual=sample(1:6,540,replace=T))
}
set.seed(1)
res.QsR.full<-pbugs(data=data,inits=inits,par=param,model=pQsR.model,n.iter=20000,
                     n.burnin = 5000,DIC=F,n.sims=3000,n.chains = 3,bugs.seed=1)
res.QsR.full$exec_time
## Time difference of 13.98816 mins
# (2->3) QsR-model
data<-list(Y=Obs, E=Exp, adj=VR.wb$adj, num=VR.wb$num, ncual=2,
           C=rep(1/VR.wb\snum, VR.wb\snum), M=1/VR.wb\snum, Nareas=540, Ndiseases=3,
           permutas=matrix(c(1,2,3,1,3,2),ncol=3,byrow=T))
inits<-function(){</pre>
  list(SM=matrix(rnorm(3*3,0,1),nrow=3),
       tDelta=matrix(rnorm(540*3),nrow=3),
       alpha=runif(3,-0.5,0),
       sdstruct=runif(1,0,5),cual=sample(1:2,540,replace=T))
}
set.seed(1)
res.QsR.23<-pbugs(data=data,inits=inits,par=param,model=pQsR.model,n.iter=20000,
                   n.burnin = 5000, n.sims=3000, DIC=F, n.chains = 3, bugs.seed=1)
res.QsR.23$exec_time
## Time difference of 12.0703 mins
# (3->1->2) QsR-model
data<-list(Y=Obs,E=Exp,adj=VR.wb$adj,num=VR.wb$num,ncual=2,
```

Model selection and validation

```
#DICs comparison
getDIC(0 = Obs,E = Exp,Simu = res.M)
## D= 6968.072 pD= 419.8253 DIC= 7387.898
getDIC(0=0bs,E=Exp,Simu=res.QsR.full)
## D= 6962.454 pD= 433.0768 DIC= 7395.531
getDIC(0=0bs,E=Exp,Simu=res.QsR.23)
## D= 6955.077 pD= 419.8564 DIC= 7374.933
getDIC(0=0bs,E=Exp,Simu=res.QsR.132)
## D= 6951.292 pD= 436.6236 DIC= 7387.916
#CPOs and PITs for the M-model
PITS.M<-matrix(nrow=540,ncol=3)
CPO.M<-matrix(nrow=540,ncol=3)
for(i in 1:540){
  for(j in 1:3){
    aux<-getCPOandPIT(i,j,res.M,Obs)</pre>
    PITS.M[i,i]<-aux$PIT
    CPO.M[i,j]<-aux$CPO
 }
}
#CPOs and PITs for the full-QsR model
PITS.full<-matrix(nrow=540,ncol=3)
CPO.full<-matrix(nrow=540,ncol=3)</pre>
for(i in 1:540){
 for(j in 1:3){
    aux<-getCPOandPIT(i,j,res.QsR.full,Obs)</pre>
    PITS.full[i,j]<-aux$PIT
    CPO.full[i,j]<-aux$CPO</pre>
 }
}
#CPOs and PITs for the (1->3->2)-QsR model
PITS.132<-matrix(nrow=540,ncol=3)
CPO.132<-matrix(nrow=540,ncol=3)</pre>
for(i in 1:540){
```

```
for(j in 1:3){
    aux<-getCPOandPIT(i,j,res.QsR.132,0bs)</pre>
    PITS.132[i,j]<-aux$PIT
    CPO.132[i,j]<-aux$CPO
  }
}
#CPOs and PITs for the (2->3)-QsR model
PITS.23<-matrix(nrow=540,ncol=3)
CPO.23<-matrix(nrow=540,ncol=3)
for(i in 1:540){
  for(j in 1:3){
    aux<-getCPOandPIT(i,j,res.QsR.23,0bs)</pre>
    PITS.23[i,j]<-aux$PIT
    CPO.23[i,j]<-aux$CPO
  }
}
# CPOs comparisons
c(sum(log(CPO.M)), sum(log(CPO.full)), sum(log(CPO.23)), sum(log(CPO.132)))
## [1] -3776.530 -3768.170 -3759.138 -3772.686
# CPOs for cirrhosis
c(sum(log(CP0.M[,1])), sum(log(CP0.full[,1])), sum(log(CP0.23[,1])), sum(log(CP0.132[,1])))
## [1] -1252.803 -1235.312 -1238.709 -1244.080
# CPOs for lung cancer
c(sum(log(CP0.M[,2])), sum(log(CP0.full[,2])), sum(log(CP0.23[,2])), sum(log(CP0.132[,2])))
## [1] -1652.751 -1648.987 -1649.240 -1651.308
# CPOs for oral cancer
c(sum(log(CP0.M[,3])), sum(log(CP0.full[,3])), sum(log(CP0.23[,3])), sum(log(CP0.132[,3])))
## [1] -870.9756 -883.8708 -871.1890 -877.2986
#PITs histograms for the 2->3 model
#pdf("PITs.pdf")
hist(PITS.23, main="PITs for all 3 diseases (2->3 model)", xlab="PITs", probability = TRUE, col="gray")
```

PITs for all 3 diseases (2->3 model)



```
#KL divergence between the PITs of each model and a uniform(0,1) distribution
set.seed(1)
KLD.M<-KLD.full<-KLD.132<-KLD.23<-0
for(i in 1:1000){
    x<-runif(540*3)
    KLD.M<-KLD.M+KLD(PITS.M,x)$mean.sum.KLD
    KLD.full<-KLD.full+KLD(PITS.full,x)$mean.sum.KLD
    KLD.132<-KLD.132+KLD(PITS.132,x)$mean.sum.KLD
    KLD.23<-KLD.23+KLD(PITS.23,x)$mean.sum.KLD
}
c(KLD.M,KLD.full,KLD.132,KLD.23)/1000</pre>
```

[1] 0.5180522 0.5127370 0.4966165 0.5118516

Some results for the (2->3) QsR-model

Proportion of posterior samples that each Valencia neighbour's M matrix is flipped in the same manner as for Valencia (Table 2 in the paper)

```
mean(x==res.QsR.23$sims.list$cual[,526])
                          })
# Minimum and maximum probability of having the same M matrix as Valencia for each of its neighbours.
c(P.equal.val.neigh[which.min(P.equal.val.neigh)], P.equal.val.neigh[which.max(P.equal.val.neigh)])
## [1] 0.03033333 0.99833333
# Observed cases for each disease in Valencia city
Obs [526,]
## Cirrhosis
                  Lung
                             Oral
                             734
##
        2722
                  7938
# Observed cases for Valencia neighbours with M matrix usually equal to that of Valencia city
apply(Obs[neigh[which(P.equal.val.neigh>0.8)],],2,sum)
## Cirrhosis
                  Lung
                             Oral
##
         462
                  1187
                             106
# Observed cases for Valencia neighbours with M matrix usually different to that of Valencia city
apply(Obs[neigh[which(P.equal.val.neigh<0.2)],],2,sum)
## Cirrhosis
                            Oral
                  Lung
                               65
##
         120
                   641
Cross-covariance matrices for Valencia and some of its neighbours (Table 3 in
the paper)
cual.max<-vector()</pre>
neigh<-VR.nb[[526]]
perm23 < -matrix(c(1,2,3,1,3,2),ncol=3,byrow=T)
n.it<-dim(res.QsR.23\$sims.list\$SM)[1]
Cov<-array(dim=c(n.it,3,3))</pre>
Covs.mean<-list()</pre>
for(j in 1:length(neigh)){
  for(i in 1:n.it){
    Cov[i,,]<-t(res.QsR.23\$sims.list\$SM[i,perm23[res.QsR.23\$sims.list\$cual[i,526],],])\%*%
      diag(res.QsR.23$sims.list$gamma[i,])%*%
      (res.QsR.23\sims.list\$SM[i,perm23[res.QsR.23\sims.list\$cual[i,neigh[j]],])
 Covs.mean[[j]]<-apply(Cov,c(2,3),mean)</pre>
}
which.max(sapply(Covs.mean,function(x)\{y<-x-t(x);sum(abs(y))/2\}))
## [1] 29
which.min(P.equal.val.neigh)
## [1] 29
# The more asymmetric cross-covariance matrix is that of the neighbouring municipality
# with lowest probability of having the same M matrix as Valencia.
```

Cross-covariance for Valencia and its neighbour with lowest probability of having

```
# the same M matrix as Valencia
Covs.mean[[which.min(P.equal.val.neigh)]]
##
               [,1]
                         [,2]
                                   [,3]
## [1,] -0.05005174 0.1118775 0.1062521
## [2,] 0.08888649 0.1538258 0.1628434
## [3,] 0.10281181 0.1673209 0.2437983
# Cross-covariance for Valencia and its neighbour with highest probability of having
# the same M matrix as Valencia
Covs.mean[[which.max(P.equal.val.neigh)]]
##
             [,1]
                       [,2]
                                 [,3]
## [1,] 0.2292902 0.1223473 0.1630588
## [2,] 0.1223429 0.1563071 0.1709370
## [3,] 0.1630728 0.1709375 0.2609292
```

5 diseases analysis

```
# data not provided since this section is just for computational goals
load("ObsExp5.Rdata")
```

M-model

Time difference of 27.39597 mins

full-QsR model

Time difference of 2.017833 hours

(2->3) QsR-model

Time difference of 37.62758 mins

(1->3->2) QsR-model

Time difference of 42.41596 mins