

Besag2 model for weighted spatial effects

Parametrization

The besag2 model is an extension to the besag model. Let the random vector $\mathbf{z} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be the besag model, then the besag2 is the following extensions

$$\mathbf{x} = (a\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{z}/a)$$

where $a > 0$ is an additional hyperparameter and $\dim(\mathbf{x}) = 2n$, and \mathbf{z} is the *same* (up to tiny additive noise) random vector.

Hyperparameters

This model has two hyperparameters $\theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2)$.

The precision parameter τ is represented as

$$\theta_1 = \log \tau$$

and the prior is defined on θ_1 .

The weight-parameter a is represented as

$$\theta_2 = \log a$$

and the prior is defined on θ_2 .

Specification

The besag2 model is specified inside the `f()` function as

```
f(<whatever>, model="besag2", graph=<graph>
    precision=<precision>, hyper = <hyper>,
    adjust.for.con.comp = TRUE,
    scale.model = FALSE)
```

The precision is the precision defining how equal the two copies of \mathbf{z} is. The neighbourhood structure of \mathbf{x} is passed to the program through the `graph` argument.

Note that the besag2 model has dimension $2n$, where n is the size of the graph.

If the option `adjust.for.con.comp=TRUE` then the model is adjusted if the graph has more than one connected component. This adjustment can be disabled setting this option to `FALSE`. If `adjust.for.con.comp=TRUE` then `constr=TRUE` is interpreted as a sum-to-zero constraint on *each* connected component in the graph and the `rankdef` parameter is set depending on the number of connected components.

The logical option `scale.model` determine if the model z should be scaled to have an average variance (the diagonal of the generalized inverse) equal to 1. This makes prior specification much easier. Default is `FALSE` so that the model is not scaled.

Hyperparameter specification and default values

hyper

theta1

hyperid 9001

name log precision

short.name prec

```

    prior loggamma
    param 1 5e-05
    initial 4
    fixed FALSE
    to.theta function(x) log(x)
    from.theta function(x) exp(x)
  theta2
    hyperid 9002
    name scaling parameter
    short.name a
    prior loggamma
    param 10 10
    initial 0
    fixed FALSE
    to.theta function(x) log(x)
    from.theta function(x) exp(x)

  constr FALSE

  nrow.ncol FALSE

  augmented FALSE

  aug.factor 1

  aug.constr 1 2

  n.div.by 2

  n.required TRUE

  set.default.values TRUE

  pdf besag2

```

Example

This is a simulated example.

```

data(Oral)
g = system.file("demodata/germany.graph", package="INLA")

## use data Oral to estimate a spatial field in order to simulate a
## 'realistic' dataset.
formula = Y ~ f(region, model="bym", graph=g)
result = inla(formula, data = Oral, family = "poisson", E = E)

x = result$summary.random$region$mean
n = length(x)/2

## simulate two new datasets. 'a' is the weighting between the
## log.rel.risk:

```

```

a = 2
xx = x[1:n]+1
x = c(a*xx, xx/a)
E = c(Oral$E, Oral$E)
N = 2*n
y = rpois(N, lambda = E*exp(x))

## model='besag2' defines a model with length N = 2*graph->n, the
## first half is weighted with 'a' the other half is weighted with
## 1/a. here there is no unstructured terms.
i = 1:N
formula = y ~ f(i, model="besag2", graph=g) -1
r = inla(formula, family = "poisson", data = data.frame(E,y,i), E=E, verbose=TRUE)

```

Details on the implementation

This gives some details of the implementation, which depends on the following variables

nc1 Number of connected components in the graph with size 1. These nodes, *singletons*, have no neighbours.

nc2 Number of connected components in the graph with size ≥ 2 .

scale.model The value of the logical flag, if the model should be scaled or not. (Default FALSE)

adjust.for.con.comp The value of the logical flag if the **constr=TRUE** option should be reinterpreted.

The case (`scale.model==FALSE && adjust.for.con.comp == FALSE`)

The option **constr=TRUE** is interpreted as a sum-to-zero constraint over the whole graph. Singletons are given a uniform distribution on $(-\infty, \infty)$ before the constraint, which may give a singular posterior.

The case (`scale.model==TRUE && adjust.for.con.comp == FALSE`)

The option **constr=TRUE** is interpreted as a sum-to-zero constraint over the whole graph. Let $Q = \tau R$ be the standard precision matrix from the **besag**-model with precision parameter τ . Then R , except the singletons, are scaled so that the geometric mean of the marginal variances is 1, and R is modified so that singletons have a standard Normal distribution.

The case (`scale.model==FALSE && adjust.for.con.comp == TRUE`)

The option **constr=TRUE** is interpreted as one sum-to-zero constraint over each of the **nc2** connected components of size ≥ 2 . Singletons are given a uniform distribution on $(-\infty, \infty)$, which may give a singular posterior.

The case (`scale.model==TRUE && adjust.for.con.comp == TRUE`)

The option **constr=TRUE** is interpreted as **nc2** sum-to-zero constraints for each of the connected components of size ≥ 2 . Let $Q = \tau R$ be the standard precision matrix from the **besag**-model with precision parameter τ . Then R , are scaled so that the geometric mean of the marginal variances in each connected component of size ≥ 2 is 1, and modified so that singletons have a standard Normal distribution.

Notes

The `besag2` model has default `constr=FALSE`, and `constr=TRUE` does not make sense.