Package ‘correlation’

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Type Package

Title Methods for Correlation Analysis

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BugReports https://github.com/easystats/correlation/issues

Description Lightweight package for computing different kinds of correlations, such as partial correlations, Bayesian correlations, multilevel correlations, polychoric correlations, biweight correlations, distance correlations and more. Relies on the easystats ecosystem (Lüdecke, Wraggoner & Makowski (2019) <doi:10.21105/joss.01412>).

Imports stats, insight (>= 0.8.0), bayestestR (>= 0.5.0), parameters (>= 0.5.0), effectsize (>= 0.2.0)

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Correlation Analysis

Description
Performs a correlation analysis.

Usage

correlation(
  data,
  data2 = NULL,
  method = "pearson",
  p_adjust = "holm",
  ci = 0.95,
  bayesian = FALSE,
  bayesian_prior = "medium",
  bayesian_ci_method = "hdi",
  bayesian_test = c("pd", "rope", "bf"),
  redundant = FALSE,
  include_factors = FALSE,
  partial = FALSE,
  partial_bayesian = FALSE,
  multilevel = FALSE,
  robust = FALSE,
  ...
)

**correlation**

**Arguments**

- `data` A data frame.
- `data2` An optional data frame.
- `method` A character string indicating which correlation coefficient is to be used for the test. One of "pearson" (default), "kendall", or "spearman", "biserial", "polychoric", "tetrachoric", "biweight", "distance", "percentage" (for percentage bend correlation) or "shepherd" (for Shepherd’s Pi correlation). Setting "auto" will attempt at selecting the most relevant method (polychoric when ordinal factors involved, tetrachoric when dichotomous factors involved, point-biserial if one dichotomous and one continuous and pearson otherwise).
- `p_adjust` Correction method for frequentist correlations. Can be one of "holm" (default), "hochberg", "hommel", "bonferroni", "BH", "BY", "fdr" or "none".
- `ci` Confidence/Credible Interval level. If "default", then it is set to 0.95 (95% CI).
- `bayesian` If TRUE, will run the correlations under a Bayesian framework. Note that for partial correlations, you will also need to set `partial_bayesian` to TRUE to obtain "full" Bayesian partial correlations. Otherwise, you will obtain pseudo-Bayesian partial correlations (i.e., Bayesian correlation based on frequentist partialization).
- `bayesian_prior` For the prior argument, several named values are recognized: "medium.narrow", "medium", "wide", and "ultrawide". These correspond to scale values of 1/sqrt(27), 1/3, 1/sqrt(3) and 1, respectively. See the `BayesFactor::correlationBF` function.
- `bayesian_ci_method` See arguments in `model_parameters` for `BayesFactor` tests.
- `bayesian_test` See arguments in `model_parameters` for `BayesFactor` tests.
- `redundant` Should the data include redundant rows (where each given correlation is repeated two times).
- `include_factors` If TRUE, the factors are kept and eventually converted to numeric or used as random effects (depending of `multilevel`). If FALSE, factors are removed upfront.
- `partial` Can be TRUE or "semi" for partial and semi-partial correlations, respectively.
- `partial_bayesian` If TRUE, will run the correlations under a Bayesian framework. Note that for partial correlations, you will also need to set `partial_bayesian` to TRUE to obtain "full" Bayesian partial correlations. Otherwise, you will obtain pseudo-Bayesian partial correlations (i.e., Bayesian correlation based on frequentist partialization).
- `multilevel` If TRUE, the factors are included as random factors. Else, if FALSE (default), they are included as fixed effects in the simple regression model.
- `robust` If TRUE, will rank-transform the variables prior to estimating the correlation. Note that, for instance, a Pearson’s correlation on rank-transformed data is equivalent to a Spearman’s rank correlation. Thus, using `robust=TRUE` and `method="spearman"` is redundant. Nonetheless, it is an easy way to increase the robustness of the correlation (as well as obtaining Bayesian Spearman rank Correlations).

... Arguments passed to or from other methods.
Details

Correlation Types:

- **Pearson's correlation**: The covariance of the two variables divided by the product of their standard deviations.

- **Spearman's rank correlation**: A non-parametric measure of rank correlation (statistical dependence between the rankings of two variables). The Spearman correlation between two variables is equal to the Pearson correlation between the rank values of those two variables; while Pearson’s correlation assesses linear relationships, Spearman’s correlation assesses monotonic relationships (whether linear or not).

- **Kendall’s rank correlation**: In the normal case, the Kendall correlation is preferred than the Spearman correlation because of a smaller gross error sensitivity (GES) and a smaller asymptotic variance (AV), making it more robust and more efficient. However, the interpretation of Kendall’s tau is less direct than that of Spearman’s rho, in the sense that it quantifies the difference between the % of concordant and discordant pairs among all possible pairwise events.

- **Biweight midcorrelation**: A measure of similarity between samples that is median-based, rather than mean-based, thus is less sensitive to outliers, and can be a robust alternative to other similarity metrics, such as Pearson correlation.

- **Distance correlation**: Distance correlation measures both linear and nonlinear association between two random variables or random vectors. This is in contrast to Pearson’s correlation, which can only detect linear association between two random variables.

- **Percentage bend correlation**: Introduced by Wilcox (1994), it is based on a down-weight of a specified percentage of marginal observations deviating from the median (by default, 20%).

- **Shepherd’s Pi correlation**: Equivalent to a Spearman’s rank correlation after outliers removal (by means of bootstrapped mahalanobis distance).

- **Point-Biserial and biserial correlation**: Correlation coefficient used when one variable is continuous and the other is dichotomous (binary). Point-serial is equivalent to a Pearson’s correlation, while Biserial should be used when the binary variable is assumed to have an underlying continuity. For example, anxiety level can be measured on a continuous scale, but can be classified dichotomously as high/low.

- **Polychoric correlation**: Correlation between two theorised normally distributed continuous latent variables, from two observed ordinal variables.

- **Tetrachoric correlation**: Special case of the polychoric correlation applicable when both observed variables are dichotomous.

**Partial Correlation**: Partial correlations are estimated as the correlation between two variables after adjusting for the (linear) effect of one or more other variable. The correlation test is then run after having partialized the dataset, independently from it. In other words, it considers partialization as an independent step generating a different dataset, rather than belonging to the same model. This is why some discrepancies are to be expected for the t- and p-values, CIs, BFs etc (but not the correlation coefficient) compared to other implementations (e.g., ppcor). (The size of these discrepancies depends on the number of covariates partialled-out and the strength of the linear association between all variables.)

**Multilevel correlations** are a special case of partial correlations where the variable to be adjusted for is a factor and is included as a random effect in a mixed model.
cor_test

Notes:
• Kendall and Spearman correlations when bayesian=TRUE: These are technically Pearson Bayesian correlations of rank transformed data, rather than pure Bayesian rank correlations (which have different priors).

Value
A correlation object that can be displayed using the print, summary or table methods.

Multiple tests correction: About multiple tests corrections.

Examples
library(correlation)
cor <- correlation(iris)
cor
summary(cor)
summary(cor, redundant = TRUE)

# Grouped dataframe
if (require("dplyr")) {
  iris %>%
  group_by(Species) %>%
  correlation()
}

# automatic selection of correlation method
correlation(mtcars[-2], method = "auto")

---

cor_test Correlation test

Description
This function performs a correlation test between two variables.

Usage
cor_test(
data,
x,
y,
method = "pearson",

bayesian_prior = "medium",

bayesian_ci_method = "hdi",
bayesian_test = c("pd", "rope", "bf"),
include_factors = FALSE,
partial = FALSE,
partial_bayesian = FALSE,
multilevel = FALSE,
robust = FALSE,
...
)

Arguments

data A data frame.
x, y Names of two variables present in the data.
method A character string indicating which correlation coefficient is to be used for the test. One of "pearson" (default), "kendall", or "spearman", "biserial", "polychoric", "tetrachoric", "biweight", "distance", "percentage" (for percentage bend correlation) or "shepherd" (for Shepherd's Pi correlation). Setting "auto" will attempt at selecting the most relevant method (polychoric when ordinal factors involved, tetrachoric when dichotomous factors involved, point-biserial if one dichotomous and one continuous and pearson otherwise).

ci Confidence/Credible Interval level. If "default", then it is set to 0.95 (95% CI).
bayesian, partial_bayesian If TRUE, will run the correlations under a Bayesian framework. Note that for partial correlations, you will also need to set partial_bayesian to TRUE to obtain "full" Bayesian partial correlations. Otherwise, you will obtain pseudo-Bayesian partial correlations (i.e., Bayesian correlation based on frequentist partialization).
bayesian_prior For the prior argument, several named values are recognized: "medium.narrow", "medium", "wide", and "ultrawide". These correspond to scale values of 1/sqrt(27), 1/3, 1/sqrt(3) and 1, respectively. See the BayesFactor::correlationBF function.
bayesian_ci_method, bayesian_test See arguments in model_parameters for BayesFactor tests.
include_factors If TRUE, the factors are kept and eventually converted to numeric or used as random effects (depending of multilevel). If FALSE, factors are removed upfront.
partial Can be TRUE or "semi" for partial and semi-partial correlations, respectively.
multilevel If TRUE, the factors are included as random factors. Else, if FALSE (default), they are included as fixed effects in the simple regression model.
robust If TRUE, will rank-transform the variables prior to estimating the correlation. Note that, for instance, a Pearson's correlation on rank-transformed data is equivalent to a Spearman's rank correlation. Thus, using robust=TRUE and method="spearman" is redundant. Nonetheless, it is an easy way to increase the robustness of the correlation (as well as obtaining Bayesian Spearman rank Correlations).
...
Arguments passed to or from other methods.
Details

Correlation Types:

- **Pearson’s correlation**: The covariance of the two variables divided by the product of their standard deviations.

- **Spearman’s rank correlation**: A non-parametric measure of rank correlation (statistical dependence between the rankings of two variables). The Spearman correlation between two variables is equal to the Pearson correlation between the rank values of those two variables; while Pearson’s correlation assesses linear relationships, Spearman’s correlation assesses monotonic relationships (whether linear or not).

- **Kendall’s rank correlation**: In the normal case, the Kendall correlation is preferred than the Spearman correlation because of a smaller gross error sensitivity (GES) and a smaller asymptotic variance (AV), making it more robust and more efficient. However, the interpretation of Kendall’s tau is less direct than that of Spearman’s rho, in the sense that it quantifies the difference between the % of concordant and discordant pairs among all possible pairwise events.

- **Biweight midcorrelation**: A measure of similarity between samples that is median-based, rather than mean-based, thus is less sensitive to outliers, and can be a robust alternative to other similarity metrics, such as Pearson correlation.

- **Distance correlation**: Distance correlation measures both linear and nonlinear association between two random variables or random vectors. This is in contrast to Pearson’s correlation, which can only detect linear association between two random variables.

- **Percentage bend correlation**: Introduced by Wilcox (1994), it is based on a down-weight of a specified percentage of marginal observations deviating from the median (by default, 20%).

- **Shepherd’s Pi correlation**: Equivalent to a Spearman’s rank correlation after outliers removal (by means of bootstrapped mahalanobis distance).

- **Polychoric and biserial correlation**: Correlation coefficient used when one variable is continuous and the other is dichotomous (binary). Point-serial is equivalent to a Pearson’s correlation, while Biserial should be used when the binary variable is assumed to have an underlying continuity. For example, anxiety level can be measured on a continuous scale, but can be classified dichotomously as high/low.

- **Tetrachoric correlation**: Special case of the polychoric correlation applicable when both observed variables are dichotomous.

Partial Correlation: **Partial correlations** are estimated as the correlation between two variables after adjusting for the (linear) effect of one or more other variable. The correlation test is then run after having partialized the dataset, independently from it. In other words, it considers partialization as an independent step generating a different dataset, rather than belonging to the same model. This is why some discrepancies are to be expected for the t- and p-values, CIs, BF s etc (but not the correlation coefficient) compared to other implementations (e.g., ppcor). (The size of these discrepancies depends on the number of covariates partialled-out and the strength of the linear association between all variables.)

Multilevel correlations are a special case of partial correlations where the variable to be adjusted for is a factor and is included as a random effect in a mixed model.
Notes:
- Kendall and Spearman correlations when `bayesian=TRUE`: These are technically Pearson Bayesian correlations of rank transformed data, rather than pure Bayesian rank correlations (which have different priors).

Examples

```r
library(correlation)

cor_test(iris, "Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width")
cor_test(iris, "Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width", method = "spearman")
cor_test(iris, "Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width", method = "percentage")
cor_test(iris, "Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width", method = "shepherd")

# Tetrachoric
data <- iris
data$Sepal.Width_binary <- ifelse(data$Sepal.Width > 3, 1, 0)
data$Petal.Width_binary <- ifelse(data$Petal.Width > 1.2, 1, 0)
cor_test(data, "Sepal.Width_binary", "Petal.Width_binary", method = "tetrachoric")

# Biserial
cor_test(data, "Sepal.Width", "Petal.Width_binary", method = "biserial")

# Polychoric
data$Petal.Width_ordinal <- as.factor(round(data$Petal.Width))
data$Sepal.Length_ordinal <- as.factor(round(data$Sepal.Length))
cor_test(data, "Petal.Width_ordinal", "Sepal.Length_ordinal", method = "polychoric")

# When one variable is continuous, will run 'polyserial' correlation

# Robust (these two are equivalent)

# Partial
```

---

**cor_to_ci**  
Convert correlation to p-values and CIs
Description

Get statistics, p-values and confidence intervals (CI) from correlation coefficients.

Usage

```r
cor_to_ci(cor, n, ci = 0.95, method = "pearson")
cor_to_p(cor, n, method = "pearson")
```

Arguments

- `cor`: A correlation matrix or coefficient.
- `n`: The sample size (number of observations).
- `ci`: Confidence/Credible Interval level. If "default", then it is set to 0.95 (95% CI).
- `method`: A character string indicating which correlation coefficient is to be used for the test. One of "pearson" (default), "kendall", or "spearman", "biserial", "polychoric", "tetrachoric", "biweight", "distance", "percentage" (for percentage bend correlation) or "shepherd" (for Shepherd’s Pi correlation). Setting "auto" will attempt at selecting the most relevant method (polychoric when ordinal factors involved, tetrachoric when dichotomous factors involved, point-biserial if one dichotomous and one continuous and pearson otherwise).

Value

A list containing a p-value and the statistic or the CI bounds.

Examples

```r
cor.test(iris$Sepal.Length, iris$Sepal.Width)
cor_to_p(-0.1175698, n = 150)
cor_to_ci(cor(iris[1:4]), n = 150)
cor.test(iris$Sepal.Length, iris$Sepal.Width, method = "spearman")
cor_to_p(-0.1667777, n = 150, method = "spearman")
cor_to_ci(-0.1667777, ci = 0.95, n = 150)
cor.test(iris$Sepal.Length, iris$Sepal.Width, method = "kendall")
cor_to_p(-0.07699679, n = 150, method = "kendall")
```
cor_to_cov

Convert a correlation to covariance

Description

Convert a correlation to covariance

Usage

```
cor_to_cov(cor, sd = NULL, variance = NULL, tol = .Machine$double.eps^(2/3))
```

Arguments

- **cor**: A correlation matrix, or a partial or a semipartial correlation matrix.
- **sd, variance**: A vector that contains the standard deviations, or the variance, of the variables in the correlation matrix.
- **tol**: Relative tolerance to detect zero singular values.

Value

A covariance matrix.

Examples

```
cor <- cor(iris[1:4])
cov(iris[1:4])
cor_to_cov(cor, sd = sapply(iris[1:4], sd))
cor_to_cov(cor, variance = sapply(iris[1:4], var))
```

cor_to_pcor

Correlation Matrix to (Semi) Partial Correlations

Description

Convert a correlation matrix to a (semi)partial correlation matrix. Partial correlations are a measure of the correlation between two variables that remains after controlling for (i.e., "partialling" out) all the other relationships. They can be used for graphical Gaussian models, as they represent the direct interactions between two variables, conditioned on all remaining variables. This means that the squared partial correlation between a predictor X1 and a response variable Y can be interpreted as the proportion of (unique) variance accounted for by X1 relative to the residual or unexplained variance of Y that cannot be accounted by the other variables.
cor_to_pcor

Usage

\[
\text{cor_to_pcor}(\text{cor}, \text{tol} = \text{.Machine}\text{\$double.eps}^{(2/3)})
\]

\[
\text{pcor_to_cor}(\text{pcor}, \text{tol} = \text{.Machine}\text{\$double.eps}^{(2/3)})
\]

\[
\text{cor_to_spcor}(\text{cor} = \text{NULL}, \text{cov} = \text{NULL}, \text{tol} = \text{.Machine}\text{\$double.eps}^{(2/3)})
\]

\[
\text{spcor_to_cor}(
\text{spcor} = \text{NULL},
\text{cov} = \text{NULL},
\text{semi} = \text{FALSE},
\text{tol} = \text{.Machine}\text{\$double.eps}^{(2/3)}
\)

Arguments

cor, pcor, spcor  
A correlation matrix, or a partial or a semipartial correlation matrix.

tol  
Relative tolerance to detect zero singular values.

cov  
A covariance matrix (or a vector of the SD of the variables). Required for semi-
partial correlations.

semi  
Semi-partial correlations.

Details

The semi-partial correlation is similar to the partial correlation statistic. However, it represents
when squared) the proportion of (unique) variance accounted for by the predictor X1, relative to
the total variance of Y. Thus, it might be seen as a better indicator of the "practical relevance" of a
predictor, because it is scaled to (i.e., relative to) the total variability in the response variable.

Value

The (semi) partial correlation matrix.

Examples

\[
\text{cor} \leftarrow \text{cor(iris}[1:4]\right)
\]

# Partialize
\[
\text{cor_to_pcor(cor)}
\]
\[
\text{cor_to_spcor(cor, cov = sapply(iris}[1:4], \text{sd})}
\]

# Inverse
\[
\text{round(pcor_to_cor(coro_to_pcor(cor)) - cor, 2)} \text{ Should be 0}
\]
distance_mahalanobis  Mahalanobis distance and confidence interval (CI)

Description

The Mahalanobis distance (in squared units) measures the distance in multivariate space taking into account the covariance structure of the data. Because a few extreme outliers can skew the covariance estimate, the bootstrapped version is considered as more robust.

Usage

distance_mahalanobis(data, ci = 0.95, iterations = 1000, robust = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

data A data frame.

信心/Credible Interval level. If "default", then it is set to 0.95 (95% CI).

iterations The number of draws to simulate/bootstrap (when robust is TRUE).

robust If TRUE, will run a bootstrapped version of the function with i iterations.

... Arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

Description of the Mahalanobis distance.

References


Examples

distance_mahalanobis(iris[, 1:4])
distance_mahalanobis(iris[, 1:4], robust = FALSE)
is.cor Check if matrix resembles a correlation matrix

Description
Check if matrix resembles a correlation matrix

Usage
is.cor(x)

Arguments
x A matrix.

Value
TRUE of the matrix is a correlation matrix or FALSE otherwise.

isSquare Check if Square Matrix

Description
Check if Square Matrix

Usage
isSquare(m)

Arguments
m A matrix.

Value
TRUE of the matrix is square or FALSE otherwise.
### simulate_simpson

**Simpson’s paradox dataset simulation**

**Description**

Simpson’s paradox, or the Yule-Simpson effect, is a phenomenon in probability and statistics, in which a trend appears in several different groups of data but disappears or reverses when these groups are combined.

**Usage**

```r
simulate_simpson(n = 100, r = 0.5, groups = 3, difference = 1)
```

---

### matrix_inverse

**Matrix Inversion**

**Description**

Performs a Moore-Penrose generalized inverse (also called the Pseudoinverse).

**Usage**

```r
matrix_inverse(m, tol = .Machine$double.eps^(2/3))
```

**Arguments**

- `m`: Matrix for which the inverse is required.
- `tol`: Relative tolerance to detect zero singular values.

**Value**

An inverted matrix.

**See Also**

- `pinv` from the pracma package

**Examples**

```r
m <- cor(iris[1:4])
matrix_inverse(m)
```
Arguments

- **n**: The number of observations for each group to be generated.
- **r**: A value or vector corresponding to the desired correlation coefficients.
- **groups**: Number of groups.
- **difference**: Difference between groups.

Value

A dataset.

Examples

```r
data <- simulate_simpson(n = 100, groups = 5, r = 0.5)

library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data, aes(x = V1, y = V2)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = Group)) +
  geom_smooth(aes(color = Group), method = "lm") +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm")
```

---

**z_fisher**

*Fisher z-transformation*

Description

The Fisher z-transformation converts the standard Pearson’s r to a normally distributed variable z’. It is used to compute confidence intervals to correlations. The z’ variable is different from the z-statistic.

Usage

```r
z_fisher(r = NULL, z = NULL)
```

Arguments

- **r**, **z**: The r or the z’ value to be converted.

Value

The transformed value.

References

Examples

- `z_fisher(r = 0.7)`
- `z_fisher(z = 0.867)`
Index

cor_test, 5
cor_to_ci, 8
cor_to_cov, 10
cor_to_p(cor_to_ci), 8
cor_to_pcor, 10
cor_to_spcor (cor_to_pcor), 10
correlation, 2
distance_mahalanobis, 12

is.cor, 13
issSquare, 13

matrix_inverse, 14
model_parameters, 3, 6

pcor_to_cor (cor_to_pcor), 10

simulate_simpson, 14
spcor_to_cor (cor_to_pcor), 10

z_fisher, 15