

# NAG Fortran Library Routine Document

## G02BJF

**Note:** before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of ***bold italicised*** terms and other implementation-dependent details.

### 1 Purpose

G02BJF computes means and standard deviations, sums of squares and cross-products of deviations from means, and Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients for selected variables omitting cases with missing values from only those calculations involving the variables for which the values are missing.

### 2 Specification

```

SUBROUTINE G02BJF(N, M, X, IX, MISS, XMISS, NVAR, KVAR, XBAR, STD, SSP,
1             ISSP, R, IR, NCASES, COUNT, IC, IFAIL)
INTEGER      N, M, IX, MISS(M), NVAR, KVAR(NVAR), ISSP, IR,
1             NCASES, IC, IFAIL
real       X(IX,M), XMISS(M), XBAR(NVAR), STD(NVAR),
1             SSP(ISSP,NVAR), R(IR,NVAR), COUNT(IC,NVAR)

```

### 3 Description

The input data consists of  $n$  observations for each of  $m$  variables, given as an array

$$[x_{ij}], \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (n \geq 2), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad (m \geq 2),$$

where  $x_{ij}$  is the  $i$ th observation on the  $j$ th variable, together with the subset of these variables,  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p$ , for which information is required.

In addition, each of the  $m$  variables may optionally have associated with it a value which is to be considered as representing a missing observation for that variable; the missing value for the  $j$ th variable is denoted by  $xm_j$ . Missing values need not be specified for all variables.

Let  $w_{ij} = 0$  if the  $i$ th observation for the  $j$ th variable is a missing value, i.e., if a missing value,  $xm_j$ , has been declared for the  $j$ th variable, and  $x_{ij} = xm_j$  (see also Section 7); and  $w_{ij} = 1$  otherwise, for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ;  $j = 1, 2, \dots, m$ .

The quantities calculated are:

(a) Means:

$$\bar{x}_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_{ij} x_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_{ij}}, \quad j = v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p.$$

(b) Standard deviations:

$$s_j = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_{ij} (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_j)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_{ij} - 1}}, \quad j = v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p.$$

(c) Sums of squares and cross-products of deviations from means:

$$S_{jk} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ij} w_{ik} (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_{j(k)})(x_{ik} - \bar{x}_{k(j)}), \quad j, k = v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p,$$

where

$$\bar{x}_{j(k)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_{ij} w_{ik} x_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_{ij} w_{ik}} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{x}_{k(j)} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_{ik} w_{ij} x_{ik}}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_{ik} w_{ij}},$$

(i.e., the means used in the calculation of the sum of squares and cross-products of deviations are based on the same set of observations as are the cross-products).

(d) Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients:

$$R_{jk} = \frac{S_{jk}}{\sqrt{S_{jj(k)}S_{kk(j)}}}, \quad j, k = v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p,$$

where

$$S_{jj(k)} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ij}w_{ik}(x_{ij} - \bar{x}_{j(k)})^2 \quad \text{and} \quad S_{kk(j)} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ik}w_{ij}(x_{ik} - \bar{x}_{k(j)})^2,$$

(i.e., the sums of squares of deviations used in the denominator are based on the same set of observations as are used in the calculation of the numerator).

If  $S_{jj(k)}$  or  $S_{kk(j)}$  is zero,  $R_{jk}$  is set to zero.

(e) The number of cases used in the calculation of each of the correlation coefficients:

$$c_{jk} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ij}w_{ik}, \quad j, k = v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p.$$

(The diagonal terms,  $c_{jj}$ , for  $j = v_1, v_2, \dots, v_p$ , also give the number of cases used in the calculation of the means,  $\bar{x}_j$ , and the standard deviations,  $s_j$ .)

## 4 References

None.

## 5 Parameters

- 1: N – INTEGER *Input*  
*On entry:* the number,  $n$ , of observations or cases.  
*Constraint:*  $N \geq 2$ .
- 2: M – INTEGER *Input*  
*On entry:* the number,  $m$ , of variables.  
*Constraint:*  $M \geq 2$ .
- 3: X(IX,M) – *real* array *Input*  
*On entry:* X( $i, j$ ) must be set to  $x_{ij}$ , the value of the  $i$ th observation on the  $j$ th variable, for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ;  $j = 1, 2, \dots, m$ .
- 4: IX – INTEGER *Input*  
*On entry:* the first dimension of the array X as declared in the (sub)program from which G02BJF is called.  
*Constraint:*  $IX \geq N$ .
- 5: MISS(M) – INTEGER array *Input*  
*On entry:* MISS( $j$ ) must be set equal to 1 if a missing value,  $xm_j$ , is to be specified for the  $j$ th variable in the array X, or set equal to 0 otherwise. Values of MISS must be given for all  $m$  variables in the array X.

- 6: XMISS(M) – *real* array *Input*  
*On entry:* XMISS( $j$ ) must be set to the missing value,  $xm_j$ , to be associated with the  $j$ th variable in the array X, for those variables for which missing values are specified by means of the array MISS (see Section 7).
- 7: NVAR – INTEGER *Input*  
*On entry:* the number,  $p$ , of variables for which information is required.  
*Constraint:*  $2 \leq \text{NVAR} \leq M$ .
- 8: KVAR(NVAR) – INTEGER array *Input*  
*On entry:* KVAR( $j$ ) must be set to the column number in X of the  $j$ th variable for which information is required, for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, p$ .  
*Constraint:*  $1 \leq \text{KVAR}(j) \leq M$ , for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, p$ .
- 9: XBAR(NVAR) – *real* array *Output*  
*On exit:* the mean value,  $\bar{x}_j$ , of the variable specified in KVAR( $j$ ), for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, p$ .
- 10: STD(NVAR) – *real* array *Output*  
*On exit:* the standard deviation,  $s_j$ , of the variable specified in KVAR( $j$ ), for  $j = 1, 2, \dots, p$ .
- 11: SSP(ISSP,NVAR) – *real* array *Output*  
*On exit:* SSP( $j, k$ ) is the cross-product of deviations,  $S_{jk}$ , for the variables specified in KVAR( $j$ ) and KVAR( $k$ ), for  $j, k = 1, 2, \dots, p$ .
- 12: ISSP – INTEGER *Input*  
*On entry:* the first dimension of the array SSP as declared in the (sub)program from which G02BJF is called.  
*Constraint:*  $\text{ISSP} \geq \text{NVAR}$ .
- 13: R(IR,NVAR) – *real* array *Output*  
*On exit:* R( $j, k$ ) is the product-moment correlation coefficient,  $R_{jk}$ , between the variables specified in KVAR( $j$ ) and KVAR( $k$ ), for  $j, k = 1, 2, \dots, p$ .
- 14: IR – INTEGER *Input*  
*On entry:* the first dimension of the array R as declared in the (sub)program from which G02BJF is called.  
*Constraint:*  $\text{IR} \geq \text{NVAR}$ .
- 15: NCASES – INTEGER *Output*  
*On exit:* the minimum number of cases used in the calculation of any of the sums of squares and cross-products and correlation coefficients (when cases involving missing values have been eliminated).
- 16: COUNT(IC,NVAR) – *real* array *Output*  
*On exit:* COUNT( $j, k$ ) is the number of cases,  $c_{jk}$ , actually used in the calculation of  $S_{jk}$  and  $R_{jk}$ , the sum of cross-products and correlation coefficient for the variables specified in KVAR( $j$ ) and KVAR( $k$ ), for  $j, k = 1, 2, \dots, p$ .

17: IC – INTEGER *Input*  
*On entry:* the first dimension of the array COUNT as declared in the (sub)program from which G02BJF is called.

*Constraint:*  $IC \geq NVARs$ .

18: IFAIL – INTEGER *Input/Output*  
*On entry:* IFAIL must be set to 0, -1 or 1. Users who are unfamiliar with this parameter should refer to Chapter P01 for details.

*On exit:* IFAIL = 0 unless the routine detects an error (see Section 6).

For environments where it might be inappropriate to halt program execution when an error is detected, the value -1 or 1 is recommended. If the output of error messages is undesirable, then the value 1 is recommended. Otherwise, because for this routine the values of the output parameters may be useful even if IFAIL  $\neq$  0 on exit, the recommended value is -1. **When the value -1 or 1 is used it is essential to test the value of IFAIL on exit.**

## 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

If on entry IFAIL = 0 or -1, explanatory error messages are output on the current error message unit (as defined by X04AAF).

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

IFAIL = 1

On entry,  $N < 2$ .

IFAIL = 2

On entry,  $NVARs < 2$ ,  
or  $NVARs > M$ .

IFAIL = 3

On entry,  $IX < N$ ,  
or  $ISSP < NVARs$ ,  
or  $IR < NVARs$ ,  
or  $IC < NVARs$ .

IFAIL = 4

On entry,  $KVAR(j) < 1$ ,  
or  $KVAR(j) > M$  for some  $j = 1, 2, \dots, NVARs$ .

IFAIL = 5

After observations with missing values were omitted, fewer than two cases remained for at least one pair of variables. (The pairs of variables involved can be determined by examination of the contents of the array COUNT.) All means, standard deviations, sums of squares and cross-products, and correlation coefficients based on two or more cases are returned by the routine even if IFAIL = 5.

## 7 Accuracy

The routine does not use *additional precision* arithmetic for the accumulation of scalar products, so there may be a loss of significant figures for large  $n$ .

Users are warned of the need to exercise extreme care in their selection of missing values. The routine treats all values in the inclusive range  $(1 \pm ACC) \times xm_j$ , where  $xm_j$  is the missing value for variable  $j$  specified by the user, and ACC is a machine-dependent constant (see the Users' Note for your implementation) as missing values for variable  $j$ .

The user must therefore ensure that the missing value chosen for each variable is sufficiently different from all valid values for that variable so that none of the valid values fall within the range indicated above.

## 8 Further Comments

The time taken by the routine depends on  $n$  and  $p$ , and the occurrence of missing values.

The routine uses a two-pass algorithm.

## 9 Example

The following program reads in a set of data consisting of five observations on each of four variables. Missing values of  $-1.0$ ,  $0.0$  and  $0.0$  are declared for the first, second and fourth variables respectively; no missing value is specified for the third variable. The means, standard deviations, sums of squares and cross-products of deviations from means, and Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients for the fourth, first and second variables are then calculated and printed, omitting cases with missing values from only those calculations involving the variables for which the values are missing. The program therefore eliminates cases 4 and 5 in calculating the correlation between the fourth and first variables, and cases 3 and 4 for the fourth and second variables etc.

### 9.1 Program Text

**Note:** the listing of the example program presented below uses *bold italicised* terms to denote precision-dependent details. Please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of these terms. As explained in the Essential Introduction to this manual, the results produced may not be identical for all implementations.

```
*      G02BJF Example Program Text
*      Mark 14 Revised.  NAG Copyright 1989.
*      .. Parameters ..
INTEGER          M, N, NV, IA, ISSP, ICORR, IC
PARAMETER       (M=4,N=5,NV=3,IA=N,ISSP=NV,ICORR=NV,IC=NV)
INTEGER          NIN, NOUT
PARAMETER       (NIN=5,NOUT=6)
*      .. Local Scalars ..
INTEGER          I, IFAIL, J, NCASES
*      .. Local Arrays ..
real           A(IA,M), AMEAN(NV), CASES(IC,NV), CORR(ICORR,NV),
+              SSP(ISSP,NV), STD(NV), XMISS(M)
INTEGER          KVAR(NV), MISS(M)
*      .. External Subroutines ..
EXTERNAL         G02BJF
*      .. Executable Statements ..
WRITE (NOUT,*) 'G02BJF Example Program Results'
*      Skip heading in data file
READ (NIN,*)
READ (NIN,*) ((A(I,J),J=1,M),I=1,N)
KVAR(1) = 4
KVAR(2) = 1
KVAR(3) = 2
WRITE (NOUT,*)
WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'Number of variables (columns) =', M
WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'Number of cases      (rows)      =', N
WRITE (NOUT,*)
WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Data matrix is:-'
WRITE (NOUT,99998) (J,J=1,M)
WRITE (NOUT,99997) (I,(A(I,J),J=1,M),I=1,N)
WRITE (NOUT,*)

*
*      Set up missing values before calling routine
*
MISS(1) = 1
MISS(2) = 1
MISS(3) = 0
MISS(4) = 1
XMISS(1) = -1.0e0
XMISS(2) = 0.0e0
XMISS(4) = 0.0e0
```

```

      IFAIL = 1
*
      CALL G02BJF(N,M,A,IA,MISS,XMISS,NV,KVAR,AMEAN,STD,SSP,ISSP,CORR,
+             ICORR,NCASES,CASES,IC,IFAIL)
*
      IF (IFAIL.NE.0) THEN
        WRITE (NOUT,99999) 'Routine fails, IFAIL =', IFAIL
      ELSE
        WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Variable   Mean   St. dev.'
        WRITE (NOUT,99995) (KVAR(I),AMEAN(I),STD(I),I=1,NV)
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
+       'Sums of squares and cross-products of deviations'
        WRITE (NOUT,99998) (KVAR(I),I=1,NV)
        WRITE (NOUT,99996) (KVAR(I),(SSP(I,J),J=1,NV),I=1,NV)
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Correlation coefficients'
        WRITE (NOUT,99998) (KVAR(I),I=1,NV)
        WRITE (NOUT,99996) (KVAR(I),(CORR(I,J),J=1,NV),I=1,NV)
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        WRITE (NOUT,99999)
+       'Minimum number of cases used for any pair of variables:',
+       NCASES
        WRITE (NOUT,*)
        WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Numbers used for each pair are:'
        WRITE (NOUT,99998) (KVAR(I),I=1,NV)
        WRITE (NOUT,99996) (KVAR(I),(CASES(I,J),J=1,NV),I=1,NV)
      END IF
      STOP
*
99999 FORMAT (1X,A,I3)
99998 FORMAT (1X,4I12)
99997 FORMAT (1X,I3,4F12.4)
99996 FORMAT (1X,I3,3F12.4)
99995 FORMAT (1X,I5,2F11.4)
      END

```

## 9.2 Program Data

G02BJF Example Program Data

3.00	3.00	1.00	2.00
6.00	4.00	-1.00	4.00
9.00	0.00	5.00	9.00
12.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
-1.00	5.00	4.00	12.00

## 9.3 Program Results

G02BJF Example Program Results

Number of variables (columns) = 4  
 Number of cases (rows) = 5

Data matrix is:-

	1	2	3	4
1	3.0000	3.0000	1.0000	2.0000
2	6.0000	4.0000	-1.0000	4.0000
3	9.0000	0.0000	5.0000	9.0000
4	12.0000	2.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5	-1.0000	5.0000	4.0000	12.0000

Variable	Mean	St. dev.
4	6.7500	4.5735
1	7.5000	3.8730
2	3.5000	1.2910

Sums of squares and cross-products of deviations

	4	1	2
4	62.7500	21.0000	10.0000
1	21.0000	45.0000	-6.0000

2	10.0000	-6.0000	5.0000
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Correlation coefficients

	4	1	2
4	1.0000	0.9707	0.9449
1	0.9707	1.0000	-0.6547
2	0.9449	-0.6547	1.0000

Minimum number of cases used for any pair of variables: 3

Numbers used for each pair are:

	4	1	2
4	4.0000	3.0000	3.0000
1	3.0000	4.0000	3.0000
2	3.0000	3.0000	4.0000

---