

Package ‘ClustGeo’

July 21, 2025

Type Package

Title Hierarchical Clustering with Spatial Constraints

Version 2.1

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Description Implements a Ward-like hierarchical clustering algorithm including soft spatial/geographical constraints.

Depends R (>= 3.0.0)

Imports graphics, stats, sp, spdep

License GPL (>= 2.0)

LazyData true

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

RoxygenNote 7.1.2

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2021-09-30 14:20:13 UTC

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choicealpha	<i>Choice of the mixing parameter</i>
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Description

This function calculates the proportion of inertia explained by the partitions in K clusters for a range of mixing parameters α . When the proportion of explained inertia calculated with D_0 decreases, the proportion of explained inertia calculated with D_1 increases. The plot of the two curves of explained inertia (one for D_0 and one for D_1) helps the user to choose the mixing parameter α .

Usage

```
choicealpha(D0, D1, range.alpha, K, wt = NULL, scale = TRUE, graph = TRUE)
```

Arguments

D_0	a dissimilarity matrix of class <code>dist</code> . The function <code>as.dist</code> can be used to transform an object of class <code>matrix</code> to object of class <code>dist</code> .
D_1	an other dissimilarity matrix of class <code>dist</code> .
<code>range.alpha</code>	a vector of real values between 0 and 1.
K	the number of clusters.
<code>wt</code>	vector with the weights of the observations. By default, <code>wt=NULL</code> corresponds to the case where all observations are weighted by $1/n$.
<code>scale</code>	if <code>TRUE</code> the two dissimilarity matrices are scaled i.e. divided by their max.
<code>graph</code>	if <code>TRUE</code> , two graphics (proportion and normalized proportion of explained inertia) are drawn.

Value

An object with S3 class "choicealpha" and the following components:

Q	a matrix of dimension <code>length(range.alpha)</code> times 2 with the proportion of explained inertia calculated with D_0 (first column) and calculated with D_1 (second column)
Q_{norm}	a matrix of dimension <code>length(range.alpha)</code> times 2 with the proportion of normalized explained inertia calculated with D_0 (first column) and calculated with D_1 (second column)

References

M. Chavent, V. Kuentz-Simonet, A. Labenne, J. Saracco. ClustGeo: an R package for hierarchical clustering with spatial constraints. *Comput Stat* (2018) 33: 1799-1822.

See Also

[plot.choicealpha](#), [hclustgeo](#)

Examples

```
data(estuary)
D0 <- dist(estuary$dat) # the socio-demographic distances
D1 <- as.dist(estuary$D.geo) # the geographic distances between the cities
range.alpha <- seq(0,1,0.1)
K <- 5
cr <- choicealpha(D0,D1,range.alpha,K,graph=TRUE)
cr$Q # proportion of explained pseudo inertia
cr$Qnorm # normalized proportion of explained pseudo inertia
```

estuary

estuary data

Description

Data referring to $n=303$ French municipalities of gironde estuary (a south-ouest French county). The data are issued from the French population census conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies. The dataset is an extraction of four quantitative socio-economic variables for a subsample of 303 French municipalities located on the atlantic coast between Royan and Mimizan. `employ.rate.city` is the employment rate of the municipality, that is the ratio of the number of individuals who have a job to the population of working age (generally defined, for the purposes of international comparison, as persons of between 15 and 64 years of age). `graduate.rate` refers to the level of education of the population that is the highest degree declared by the individual. It is defined here as the ratio for the whole population having completed a diploma equivalent or of upper level to two years of higher education (DUT, BTS, DEUG, nursing and social training courses, license, maitrise, master, DEA, DESS, doctorate, or Grande Ecole diploma). `housing.appart` is the ratio of apartment housing. `agri.land` is the part of agricultural area of the municipality.

Format

The R dataset `estuary` is a list of three objects:

- `dat`: a data frame with the description of the $n=303$ municipalities on $p=4$ socio-demographic variables.
- `D.geo`: a matrix with the geographical distances between the town hall of the $n=303$ municipalities.
- `map`: an object of class `SpatialPolygonsDataFrame` with the map of the gironde estuary.

Source

Original data are issued from the French population census of National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies for year 2009. The agricultural surface has been calculated on data coming from the French National Institute of Geographical and Forestry Information. The calculation of the ratio and recoding of categories have been made by Irstea Bordeaux.

References

M. Chavent, V. Kuentz-Simonet, A. Labenne, J. Saracco. ClustGeo: an R package for hierarchical clustering with spatial constraints. *Comput Stat* (2018) 33: 1799-1822.

Examples

```
data(estuary)
names(estuary)
head(estuary$dat)
```

hclustgeo

Ward clustering with soft contiguity constraints

Description

Implements a Ward-like hierarchical clustering algorithm including soft contiguity constraints. The algorithm takes as input two dissimilarity matrices D_0 and D_1 and a mixing parameter α between 0 and 1. The dissimilarities can be non euclidean and the weights of the observations can be non uniform. The first matrix gives the dissimilarities in the "feature space". The second matrix gives the dissimilarities in the "constraint" space. For instance, D_1 can be a matrix of geographical distances or a matrix build from a contiguity matrix. The mixing parameter α sets the importance of the constraint in the clustering process.

Usage

```
hclustgeo(D0, D1 = NULL, alpha = 0, scale = TRUE, wt = NULL)
```

Arguments

D_0	an object of class <code>dist</code> with the dissimilarities between the n observations. The function <code>as.dist</code> can be used to transform an object of class <code>matrix</code> to object of class <code>dist</code> .
D_1	an object of class "dist" with other dissimilarities between the same n observations.
α	a real value between 0 and 1. This mixing parameter gives the relative importance of D_0 compared to D_1 . By default, this parameter is equal to 0 and D_0 is used alone in the clustering process.
<code>scale</code>	if TRUE the two dissimilarity matrix D_0 and D_1 are scaled i.e. divided by their max. If $D_1=$ NULL, this parameter is no used and D_0 is not scaled.
<code>wt</code>	vector with the weights of the observations. By default, <code>wt=NULL</code> corresponds to the case where all observations are weighted by $1/n$.

Details

The criterion minimized at each stage is a convex combination of the homogeneity criterion calculated with D_0 and the homogeneity criterion calculated with D_1 . The parameter α (the weight of this convex combination) controls the importance of the constraint in the quality of the solutions. When α increases, the homogeneity calculated with D_0 decreases whereas the homogeneity calculated with D_1 increases.

Value

Returns an object of class `hclust`.

References

M. Chavent, V. Kuentz-Simonet, A. Labenne, J. Saracco. ClustGeo: an R package for hierarchical clustering with spatial constraints. *Comput Stat* (2018) 33: 1799-1822.

See Also

[choicelpha](#)

Examples

```
data(estuary)
# with one dissimilarity matrix
w <- estuary$map@data$POPULATION # non uniform weights
D <- dist(estuary$dat)
tree <- hclustgeo(D,wt=w)
sum(tree$height)
inertdiss(D,wt=w)
inert(estuary$dat,w=w)
plot(tree,labels=FALSE)
part <- cutree(tree,k=5)
sp::plot(estuary$map, border = "grey", col = part)

# with two dissimilarity matrix
D0 <- dist(estuary$dat) # the socio-demographic distances
D1 <- as.dist(estuary$D.geo) # the geographical distances
alpha <- 0.2 # the mixing parameter
tree <- hclustgeo(D0,D1,alpha=alpha,wt=w)
plot(tree,labels=FALSE)
part <- cutree(tree,k=5)
sp::plot(estuary$map, border = "grey", col = part)
```

inert	<i>Inertia of a cluster</i>
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Description

Computes the inertia of a cluster i.e. on a subset of rows of a data matrix.

Usage

```
inert(
  Z,
  indices = 1:nrow(Z),
  wt = rep(1/nrow(Z), nrow(Z)),
  M = rep(1, ncol(Z))
)
```

Arguments

Z	matrix data
indices	vectors representing the subset of rows
wt	weight vector
M	diagonal distance matrix

Examples

```
data(estuary)
n <- nrow(estuary$dat)
Z <- scale(estuary$dat)*sqrt(n/(n-1))
inert(Z) # number of variables

w <- estuary$map@data$POPULATION # non uniform weights
inert(Z,wt=w)
```

inertdiss	<i>Pseudo inertia of a cluster</i>
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Description

The pseudo inertia of a cluster is calculated from a dissimilarity matrix and not from a data matrix.

Usage

```
inertdiss(D, indices = NULL, wt = NULL)
```

Arguments

D	an object of class "dist" with the dissimilarities between the n observations. The function <code>as.dist</code> can be used to transform an object of class matrix to object of class "dist".
indices	a vector with the indices of the subset of observations.
wt	vector with the weights of the n observations

References

M. Chavent, V. Kuentz-Simonet, A. Labenne, J. Saracco. ClustGeo: an R package for hierarchical clustering with spatial constraints. *Comput Stat* (2018) 33: 1799-1822.

Examples

```
data(estuary)
n <- nrow(estuary$dat)
Z <- scale(estuary$dat)*sqrt(n/(n-1))
inertdiss(dist(Z)) # pseudo inertia
inert(Z) #equals for euclidean distance

w <- estuary$map@data$POPULATION # non uniform weights
inertdiss(dist(Z),wt=w)
```

plot.choicealpha *Plot to choose the mixing parameter*

Description

Plot two curves of explained inertia (one for D_0 and one for D_1) calculated with choicealpha.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'choicealpha'
plot(
  x,
  norm = FALSE,
  lty = 1:2,
  pch = c(8, 16),
  type = c("b", "b"),
  col = 1:2,
  xlab = "alpha",
  ylab = NULL,
  legend = NULL,
  cex = 1,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class <code>choicealpha</code> .
norm	if TRUE, the normalized explained inertia are plotted. Otherwise, the explained inertia are plotted.
lty	a vector of size 2 with the line types of the two curves. See par
pch	a vector of size 2 specifying the symbol for the points of the two curves. See par
type	a vector of size 2 specifying the type of lines of the two curves. See par
col	a vector of size 2 specifying the colors the two curves. See par
xlab	the title for the x axis.
ylab	the title for the y axis.
legend	a vector of size two the the text for the legend of the two curves.
cex	text size in the legend.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

References

M. Chavent, V. Kuentz-Simonet, A. Labenne, J. Saracco. ClustGeo: an R package for hierarchical clustering with spatial constraints. *Comput Stat* (2018) 33: 1799-1822.

See Also

[choicealpha](#)

Examples

```
data(estuary)
D0 <- dist(estuary$dat)
D1 <- as.dist(estuary$D.geo) # the geographic distances between the cities
range.alpha <- seq(0,1,0.1)
K <- 5
cr <- choicealpha(D0,D1,range.alpha,K,graph=FALSE)
plot(cr,cex=0.8,norm=FALSE,cex.lab=0.8,ylab="pev",
      col=3:4,legend=c("socio-demo","geo"), xlab="mixing parameter")
plot(cr,cex=0.8,norm=TRUE,cex.lab=0.8,ylab="pev",
      col=5:6,pch=5:6,legend=c("socio-demo","geo"), xlab="mixing parameter")
```

Description

This function calculates the Ward aggregation measures between pairs of singletons.

Usage

```
wardinit(D, wt = NULL)
```

Arguments

D a object of class "dist" with the dissimilarities between the n observations. The function `as.dist` can be used to transform an object of class matrix to object of class "dist".

wt vector with the weights of the observations. By default, `wt=NULL` corresponds to the case where all observations are weighted by $1/n$.

Details

The Ward aggregation measure between to singletons i and j weighted by w_i and w_j is : $(w_i w_j) / (w_i + w_j) d_{ij}^2$ where d_{ij} is the dissimilarity between i and j .

Value

Returns an object of class `dist` with the Ward aggregation measures between the n singletons.

References

M. Chavent, V. Kuentz-Simonet, A. Labenne, J. Saracco. ClustGeo: an R package for hierarchical clustering with spatial constraints. *Comput Stat* (2018) 33: 1799-1822.

withindiss

Dissimilarity based pseudo within-cluster inertia of a partition

Description

This function performs the pseudo within-cluster inertia of a partition from a dissimilarity matrix.

Usage

```
withindiss(D, part, wt = NULL)
```

Arguments

D an object of class "dist" with the dissimilarities between the n observations. The function `as.dist` can be used to transform an object of class matrix to object of class "dist".

part a vector with group membership.

wt vector with the weights of the observations

References

M. Chavent, V. Kuentz-Simonet, A. Labenne, J. Saracco. ClustGeo: an R package for hierarchical clustering with spatial constraints. *Comput Stat* (2018) 33: 1799-1822.

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