Package ‘eiPack’

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Author Olivia Lau <olivia.lau@post.harvard.edu>, Ryan T. Moore
<rtm@american.edu>, Michael Kellermann <mrkellermann@gmail.com>
Maintainer Michael Kellermann <mrkellermann@gmail.com>
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Description Provides methods for analyzing R by C ecological contingency
tables using the extreme case analysis, ecological regression,
and Multinomial-Dirichlet ecological inference models. Also
provides tools for manipulating higher-dimension data objects.
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bounds

Deterministic bounds for units satisfying row thresholds

Description

Calculates the deterministic bounds on the proportion of row members within a specified column.

Usage

```
bounds(formula, data, rows, column, excluded = NULL, threshold = 0.9, total = NULL)
```

Arguments

- **formula**: a formula of the form `cbind(col1, col2, ...) ~ cbind(row1, row2, ...)`. Column and row marginals must have the same total for each ecological unit.
- **data**: a data frame containing the variables specified in formula and (optionally) total
- **rows**: a character vector specifying the rows of interest
- **column**: a character string specifying the column marginal of interest
- **excluded**: an optional character string (or vector of character strings) specifying the columns to be excluded from the bounds calculation. For example, if the quantity of interest is Democratic share of the two-party vote, non-voters would be excluded.
- **threshold**: the minimum proportion of the unit that row members must comprise for the bounds to be calculated for the unit. If `threshold = 0`, bounds will be calculated for all units.
- **total**: if row and/or column marginals are given as proportions, `total` identifies the name of the variable in data containing the total number of individuals in each unit
Value

A list with elements

bounds  

a list of deterministic bounds for all units in which row proportions meet the threshold

intersection  

if the intersection of the deterministic bounding intervals is non-empty, the intersection is returned. Otherwise, NA is returned.

Author(s)

Ryan T. Moore <<rtm@american.edu>>

References


See Also

plot.bounds

cover.plot  

Unit-level coverage plots for beta parameters from MD EI model

Description

Generates a plot of central credible intervals for the unit-level beta parameters from the Multinomial-Dirichlet ecological inference model (see ei.MD.bayes).

Usage

cover.plot(object, row, column, x = NULL, CI = 0.95, 

medians = TRUE, col = NULL, ylim = c(0,1), 

ylab, lty = par("lty"), lwd = par("lwd"), ...)

Arguments

object  

output from ei.MD.bayes

row  

a character string specifying the row marginal of interest

column  

a character string specifying the column marginal of interest

x  

an optional covariate to index the units along the x-axis

CI  

a fraction between 0 and 1 (defaults to 0.95), specifying the coverage of the central credible interval to be plotted for each unit

medians  

a logical value specifying whether to plot the median (defaults to TRUE). If medians = FALSE, the medians are not plotted.
densityplot

col: an optional vector of colors to be passed to plot and segments. If col is of length two, then the first color is used for plot and the second for segments.

ylim: an optional range for the y-axis (defaults to c(0,1)).

ylab: an optional label for the y-axis (defaults to Proportion of row in column).
lty: an optional line type passed to segments.
lwd: an optional line width argument passed to segments.

Value

A plot with vertical intervals indicating the central credible intervals for each ecological unit.

Author(s)

Olivia Lau <<olivia.lau@post.harvard.edu>>

See Also

plot, segments, par

densityplot Density plots for population level parameters

Description

Generates a density plot for population level quantities of interest output by lambda.MD, lambda.reg, and lambda.reg.bayes. For the Bayesian methods, densityplot plots the kernel density for the draws. For the frequentist lambda.reg method, densityplot plots the canonical Normal density conditional on the mean and standard error output by lambda.reg.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'lambdaMD'
densityplot(x, by = "column", col, xlim, ylim, 
main = "", sub = NULL, xlab, ylab, 
lty = par("lty"), lwd = par("lwd"), ...)
## S3 method for class 'lambdaRegBayes'
densityplot(x, by = "column", col, xlim, ylim, 
main = "", sub = NULL, xlab, ylab, 
lty = par("lty"), lwd = par("lwd"), ...)
## S3 method for class 'lambdaReg'
densityplot(x, by = "column", col, xlim, ylim, 
main = "", sub = NULL, xlab, ylab, 
lty = par("lty"), lwd = par("lwd"), ...)
Arguments

x       output from lambda.MD, lambda.reg, or lambda.reg.bayes.
by      character string (defaulting to "column") specifying whether to panel the density plot by "row" or "column" marginal.
col     an optional vector of colors, with length corresponding to the number of marginals selected in by. Defaults to rainbow.
xlim,ylim optional limits for the x-axis and y-axis, passed to plot.
main,sub optional title and subtitle, passed to plot.
xlab,ylab optional labels for the x- and y-axes, passed to plot.
lty,lwd   optional arguments for line type and line width, passed to lines and plot. If either lty or lwd are vectors, it must correspond to the number of row or column marginals selected.
...     additional arguments passed to par.

Value

A plot with density lines for the selected margin (row or column).

Author(s)

Olivia Lau <<olivia.lau@post.harvard.edu>>

See Also

plot, segments, par
Arguments

- **formula**: A formula of the form `cbind(col1, col2, ...) ~ cbind(row1, row2, ...)`. Column and row marginals must have the same totals.
- **covariate**: An optional formula of the form `~ covariate`. The default is `covariate = NULL`, which fits the model without a covariate.
- **total**: If row and/or column marginals are given as proportions, total identifies the name of the variable in data containing the total number of individuals in each unit.
- **data**: A data frame containing the variables specified in `formula` and `total`.
- **lambda1**: The shape parameter for the gamma prior (defaults to 4).
- **lambda2**: The rate parameter for the gamma prior (defaults to 2).
- **covariate.prior.list**: A list containing the parameters for normal prior distributions on delta and gamma for model with covariate. See 'details' for more information.
- **tune.list**: A list containing tuning parameters for each block of parameters. See 'details' for more information. Typically, this will be a list generated by `tuneMD`. The default is `NULL`, in which case fixed tuning parameters are used.
- **start.list**: A list containing starting values for each block of parameters. See 'details' for more information. The default is `start.list = NULL`, which generates appropriate random starting values.
- **sample**: Number of draws to be saved from chain and returned as output from the function (defaults to 1000). The total length of the chain is `sample*thin + burnin`.
- **thin**: An integer specifying the thinning interval for posterior draws (defaults to 1, but most problems will require a much larger thinning interval).
- **burnin**: An integer specifying the number of initial iterations to be discarded (defaults to 1000, but most problems will require a longer burnin).
- **verbose**: An integer specifying whether the progress of the sampler is printed to the screen (defaults to 0). If `verbose` is greater than 0, the iteration number is printed to the screen every `verbose`th iteration.
- **ret.beta**: A character indicating how the posterior draws of beta should be handled: ‘r’return as an R object, ‘s’ave as .txt.gz files, ‘d’iscard (defaults to r).
- **ret.mcmc**: A logical value indicating how the samples from the posterior should be returned. If TRUE (default), samples are returned as coda mcmc objects. If FALSE, samples are returned as arrays.
- **usrfun**: The name of an optional a user-defined function to obtain quantities of interest while drawing from the MCMC chain (defaults to NULL).

Details

ei.MD.bayes implements a version of the hierarchical Multinomial-Dirichlet model for ecological inference in $R \times C$ tables suggested by Rosen et al. (2001).

Let $r = 1, \ldots, R$ index rows, $C = 1, \ldots, C$ index columns, and $i = 1, \ldots, n$ index units. Let $N_{ci}$ be the marginal count for column $c$ in unit $i$ and $X_{ri}$ be the marginal proportion for row $r$ in unit $i$. Finally, let $\beta_{rci}$ be the proportion of row $r$ in column $c$ for unit $i$. 


The first stage of the model assumes that the vector of column marginal counts in unit \( i \) follows a Multinomial distribution of the form:

\[(N_{1i}, \ldots, N_{Ci}) \sim \text{Multinomial}(N_i, \sum_{r=1}^{R} \beta_{r1i}X_{ri}, \ldots, \sum_{r=1}^{R} \beta_{rCi}X_{ri})\]

The second stage of the model assumes that the vector of \( \beta \) for row \( r \) in unit \( i \) follows a Dirichlet distribution with \( C \) parameters. The model may be fit with or without a covariate.

If the model is fit without a covariate, the distribution of the vector \( \beta_{ri} \) is:

\[(\beta_{r1i}, \ldots, \beta_{rCi}) \sim \text{Dirichlet}(\alpha_{r1}, \ldots, \alpha_{rC})\]

In this case, the prior on each \( \alpha_{rc} \) is assumed to be:

\[\alpha_{rc} \sim \text{Gamma}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)\]

If the model is fit with a covariate, the distribution of the vector \( \beta_{ri} \) is:

\[(\beta_{r1i}, \ldots, \beta_{rCi}) \sim \text{Dirichlet}(d_r \exp(\gamma_{r1} + \delta_{r1}Z_i), d_r \exp(\gamma_{r(C-1)} + \delta_{r(C-1)}Z_i), d_r)\]

The parameters \( \gamma_{rC} \) and \( \delta_{rC} \) are constrained to be zero for identification. (In this function, the last column entered in the formula is so constrained.)

Finally, the prior for \( d_r \) is:

\[d_r \sim \text{Gamma}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)\]

while \( \gamma_{rC} \) and \( \delta_{rC} \) are given improper uniform priors if \text{covariate.prior.list} = \text{NULL} or have independent normal priors of the form:

\[\delta_{rC} \sim N(\mu_{\delta_{rc}}, \sigma_{\delta_{rc}}^2)\]

\[\gamma_{rC} \sim N(\mu_{\gamma_{rc}}, \sigma_{\gamma_{rc}}^2)\]

If the user wishes to estimate the model with proper normal priors on \( \gamma_{rC} \) and \( \delta_{rC} \), a list with four elements must be provided for \text{covariate.prior.list}:

- \text{mu.delta} \text{ an } R \times (C - 1) \text{ matrix of prior means for Delta}
- \text{sigma.delta} \text{ an } R \times (C - 1) \text{ matrix of prior standard deviations for Delta}
- \text{mu.gamma} \text{ an } R \times (C - 1) \text{ matrix of prior means for Gamma}
- \text{sigma.gamma} \text{ an } R \times (C - 1) \text{ matrix of prior standard deviations for Gamma}
Applying the model without a covariate is most reasonable in situations where one can think of individuals being randomly assigned to units, so that there are no aggregation or contextual effects. When this assumption is not reasonable, including an appropriate covariate may improve inferences; note, however, that there is typically little information in the data about the relationship of any given covariate to the unit parameters, which can lead to extremely slow mixing of the MCMC chains and difficulty in assessing convergence.

Because the conditional distributions are non-standard, draws from the posterior are obtained by using a Metropolis-within-Gibbs algorithm. The proposal density for each parameter is a univariate normal distribution centered at the current parameter value with standard deviation equal to the tuning constant; the only exception is for draws of $\gamma_{rc}$ and $\delta_{rc}$, which use a bivariate normal proposal with covariance zero.

The function will accept user-specified starting values as an argument. If the model includes a covariate, the starting values must be a list with the following elements, in this order:

- `start.dr` a vector of length $R$ of starting values for Dr. Starting values for Dr must be greater than zero.
- `start.betas` an $R \times C$ by precincts array of starting values for Beta. Each row of every precinct must sum to 1.
- `start.gamma` an $R \times C$ matrix of starting values for Gamma. Values in the right-most column must be zero.
- `start.delta` an $R \times C$ matrix of starting values for Delta. Values in the right-most column must be zero.

If there is no covariate, the starting values must be a list with the following elements:

- `start.alphas` an $R \times C$ matrix of starting values for Alpha. Starting values for Alpha must be greater than zero.
- `start.betas` an $R \times (C - 1)$ by precincts array of starting values for Beta. Each row in every unit must sum to 1.

The function will accept user-specified tuning parameters as an argument. The tuning parameters define the standard deviation of the normal distribution used to generate candidate values for each parameter. For the model with a covariate, a bivariate normal distribution is used to generate proposals; the covariance of these normal distributions is fixed at zero. If the model includes a covariate, the tuning parameters must be a list with the following elements, in this order:

- `tune.dr` a vector of length $R$ of tuning parameters for Dr
- `tune.beta` an $R \times (C - 1)$ by precincts array of tuning parameters for Beta
- `tune.gamma` an $R \times (C - 1)$ matrix of tuning parameters for Gamma
- `tune.delta` an $R \times (C - 1)$ matrix of tuning parameters for Delta

If there is no covariate, the tuning parameters are a list with the following elements:

- `tune.alpha` an $R \times C$ matrix of tuning parameters for Alpha
- `tune.beta` an $R \times (C - 1)$ by precincts array of tuning parameters for Beta
Value

A list containing

draws  A list containing samples from the posterior distribution of the parameters. If a covariate is included in the model, the list contains:

• Dr Posterior draws for Dr parameters as an $R \times C \times$ sample matrix. If ret.mcmc = TRUE, Dr is an mcmc object.

• Beta Posterior draws for beta parameters. Only returned if ret.beta = TRUE. If ret.mcmc = TRUE, a $(R \times C \times$ units) × sample matrix saved as an mcmc object. Otherwise, a $R \times C \times$ units × sample array

• Gamma Posterior draws for gamma parameters. If ret.mcmc = TRUE, a $(R \times (C - 1)) \times$ sample matrix saved as an mcmc object. Otherwise, a $R \times (C - 1) \times$ sample array

• Delta Posterior draws for delta parameters. If ret.mcmc = TRUE, a $(R \times (C - 1)) \times$ sample matrix saved as an mcmc object. Otherwise, a $R \times (C - 1) \times$ sample array

• Cell.count Posterior draws for the cell counts, summed across units. If ret.mcmc = TRUE, a $(R \times C) \times$ sample matrix saved as an mcmc object. Otherwise, a $R \times C \times$ sample array

If the model is fit without a covariate, the list includes:

• Alpha Posterior draws for alpha parameters. If ret.mcmc = TRUE, a $(R \times C) \times$ sample matrix saved as an mcmc object. Otherwise, a $R \times C \times$ sample array

• Beta Posterior draws for beta parameters. If ret.mcmc = TRUE, a $(R \times C \times$ units) × sample matrix saved as an mcmc object. Otherwise, a $R \times C \times$ units × sample array

• Cell.count Posterior draws for the cell counts, summed across units. If ret.mcmc = TRUE, a $(R \times C) \times$ sample matrix saved as an mcmc object. Otherwise, a $R \times C \times$ sample array

acc.ratios  A list containing acceptance ratios for the parameters. If the model includes a covariate, the list includes:

• dr.acc A vector of acceptance ratios for Dr draws

• beta.acc A vector of acceptance ratios for Beta draws

• gamma.acc A vector of acceptance ratios for Gamma and Delta draws

If the model is fit without a covariate, the list includes:

• alpha.acc A vector of acceptance ratios for Alpha draws

• beta.acc A vector of acceptance ratios for Beta draws

usrfun  Output from the optional usrfn

call  Call to ei.MD.bayes

Author(s)

Michael Kellermann <<mrkellermann@gmail.com>> and Olivia Lau <<olivia.lau@post.harvard.edu>>
References


See Also

`lambda.MD, cover.plot, density.plot, tuneMD, mergeMD`

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**ei.reg**

**Ecological regression**

**Description**

Estimate an ecological regression using least squares.

**Usage**

```r
ei.reg(formula, data, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `formula` An R formula object of the form `cbind(c1, c2, ...) ~ cbind(r1, r2, ...)`
- `data` data frame containing the variables specified in `formula`
- `...` Additional arguments passed to `lm`.

**Details**

For $i \in 1, \ldots, C$, $C$ regressions of the form $c_i \sim cbind(r1, r2, \ldots)$ are performed.

These regressions make use of the accounting identities and the constancy assumption, that $\beta_{rci} = \beta_{rc}$ for all $i$.

The accounting identities include

- --defining the population cell fractions $\beta_{rc}$ such that $\sum_{c=1}^{C} \beta_{rc} = 1$ for every $r$
- --$\sum_{c=1}^{C} \beta_{rci} = 1$ for $r = 1, \ldots, R$ and $i = 1, \ldots, n$
- --$T_{ci} = \sum_{r=1}^{R} \beta_{rci} X_{ri}$ for $c = 1, \ldots, C$ and $i = 1 \ldots, n$

Then regressing

$$T_{ci} = \beta_{rc} X_{ri} + \epsilon_{ci}$$

for $c = 1, \ldots, C$ recovers the population parameters $\beta_{rc}$ when the standard linear regression assumptions apply, including $E[\epsilon_{ci}] = 0$ and $Var[\epsilon_{ci}] = \sigma_{\epsilon}^2$ for all $i$.  

ei.reg.bayes

Value

A list containing

- the call to `ei.reg`
- an $R \times C$ matrix of estimated population cell fractions
- an $R \times C$ matrix of standard errors for coefficients.
- A list of the $C$ scaled variance-covariance matrices for each of the ecological regressions

Author(s)

Olivia Lau <<olivia.lau@post.harvard.edu>> and Ryan T. Moore <<rtm@american.edu>>

References


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**ei.reg.bayes**  
*Ecological regression using Bayesian Normal regression*

Description

Estimate an ecological regression using Bayesian normal regression.

Usage

```r
ei.reg.bayes(formula, data, sample = 1000, weights = NULL, truncate=FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `formula`: An R formula object of the form `cbind(c1, c2, ...) ~ cbind(r1, r2, ...)`
- `data`: data frame containing the variables specified in formula
- `sample`: number of draws from the posterior
- `weights`: a vector of weights
- `truncate`: if TRUE, imposes a proper uniform prior on the unit hypercube for the coefficients; if FALSE, an improper uniform prior is assumed

Details

For $i \in 1, \ldots, C$, $C$ Bayesian regressions of the form $c_i \sim \text{cbind}(r1, r2, \ldots)$ are performed. See the documentation for `ei.reg` for the accounting identities and constancy assumption underlying this Bayesian linear model.

The sampling density is given by

$$y|\beta, \sigma^2, X \sim N(X\beta, \sigma^2 I)$$

The improper prior is $p(\beta, \sigma^2 | X) \propto \sigma^{-2}$.

The proper prior is $p(\beta, \sigma^2 | x) \propto I(\beta \in [0, 1]) \times \sigma^{-2}$. 
Value

A list containing
- call: the call to `ei.reg.bayes`
- draws: a $R \times C \times$ sample array containing posterior draws for each population cell fraction

Author(s)

Olivia Lau <<olivia.lau@post.harvard.edu>> and Ryan T. Moore <<rtm@american.edu>>

References


Description

Calculates the population share of row members in a particular column as a proportion of the total number of row members in the selected subset of columns.

Usage

```r
lambda.MD(object, columns, ret.mcmc = TRUE)
```

Arguments

- `object`: an R object of class `eiMD`, output from `ei.MD.bayes`
- `columns`: a character vector of column names to be included in calculating the shares
- `ret.mcmc`: a logical value indicating how the samples from the posterior should be returned. If TRUE (default), samples are returned as `mcmc` objects. If FALSE, samples are returned as arrays.

Details

This function allows users to define subpopulations within the data and calculate the proportion of individuals within each of the columns that defines that subpopulation. For example, if the model includes the groups Democrat, Republican, and Unaffiliated, the argument `columns = c("Democrat", "Republican")` will calculate the two-party shares of Democrats and Republicans for each row.

Value

Returns either a ($(R \times \text{included columns}) \times \text{samples}$) matrix as an `mcmc` object or a $(R \times \text{included columns} \times \text{samples})$ array.
lambda.reg

Author(s)

  Michael Kellermann <mrkellermann@gmail.com> and Olivia Lau <olivia.lau@post.harvard.edu>

See Also

  ei.MD.bayes

Description

  Calculates the population share of row members in a particular column

Usage

  lambda.reg(object, columns)

Arguments

  object  An R object of class eiReg, the output from ei.reg
  columns a character vector of column names to be included in calculating the shares

Details

  Standard errors are calculated using the delta method as implemented in the library msm. The arguments passed to deltamethod in msm include

  • a list of transformations of the form ~ x1 / (x1 + x2 + ... + xk), ~ x2 / (x1 + x2 + ... + xk), etc. Each x_c is the estimated proportion of all row members in column c, \hat{\beta}_{rc}
  • the estimated proportions of the row members in the specified columns, as a proportion of the total number of row members, (\hat{\beta}_{r1}, \hat{\beta}_{r2}, ..., \hat{\beta}_{rk}).
  • a diagonal matrix with the estimated variance of each \hat{\beta}_{rc} on the diagonal. Each column marginal is assumed to be independent, such that the off-diagonal elements of this matrix are zero. Estimates come from object$cov.matrices, the estimated covariance matrix from the regression of the relevant column. Thus,

  \[
  \text{cov} = \begin{pmatrix}
  \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_{r1}) & 0 & 0 & \ldots \\
  0 & \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_{r2}) & 0 & \ldots \\
  0 & 0 & \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_{r3}) & \ldots \\
  \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots 
  \end{pmatrix}
  \]
lambda.reg.bayes

Value

Returns a list with the following elements

call the call to lambda.reg
lambda an $R \times k$ matrix where $k$ is the number of columns included in the share calculation
se standard errors calculated using the delta method as implemented in the library msm

Author(s)

Ryan T. Moore <rtm@american.edu>

See Also

ei.reg

Description

Calculates the population share of row members in selected columns

Usage

lambda.reg.bayes(object, columns, ret.mcmc = TRUE)

Arguments

object An R object of class eiRegBayes, the output from ei.reg.bayes
columns a character vector indicating which column marginals to be included in calculating the shares
ret.mcmc If TRUE, posterior shares are returned as an mcmc object.

Value

If ret.mcmc = TRUE, draws are returned as an mcmc object with dimensions sample $\times C$. If ret.mcmc = FALSE, draws are returned as an array with dimensions $R \times C \times$ samples array.

Author(s)

Ryan T. Moore <rtm@american.edu>

See Also

ei.reg.bayes
mergeMD

Combine output from multiple eiMD objects

Description

Allows users to combine output from several chains output by `ei.MD.bayes`

Usage

```r
mergeMD(list, discard = 0)
```

Arguments

- `list`: A list containing the names of multiple eiMD objects generated from the same model.
- `discard`: The number of draws to discard from the beginning of each chain. Default is to retain all draws.

Value

Returns an eiMD object of the same format as the input.

Author(s)

Michael Kellermann <<mrkellermann@gmail.com>>

References


See Also

- `ei.MD.bayes`
plot.bounds

Plot of deterministic bounds for units satisfying row thresholds

Description

Plots the deterministic bounds on the proportion of row members within a specified column.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'bounds'
plot(x, row, column, labels = TRUE, order = NULL,
     intersection = TRUE, xlab, ylab, col = par("fg"),
     lty = par("lty"), lwd = par("lwd"), ...)

Arguments

- `x`: output from `bounds`
- `row`: a character string specifying the row of interest
- `column`: a character string specifying the column of interest
- `labels`: a logical toggle specifying whether precinct labels should be printed above interval bounds
- `order`: an optional vector of values between 0 and 1 specifying the order (left-to-right) in which interval bounds are plotted
- `intersection`: a logical toggle specifying whether the intersection of all plotted bounds (if it exists) should be plotted
- `xlab, ylab, ...`: additional arguments passed to `plot`
- `col, lty, lwd`: additional arguments passed to `segments`

Value

A plot with vertical intervals indicating the deterministic bounds on the quantity of interest, and (optionally) a single horizontal interval indicating the intersection of these unit bounds.

Author(s)

Ryan T. Moore <rtm@american.edu>

See Also

bounds
**read.betas**

*Function to read in eiMD parameter chains saved to disk*

**Description**

In `ei.MD.bayes`, users have the option to save parameter chains for the unit-level betas to disk rather than returning them to the workspace. This function reconstructs the parameter chains by reading them back into R and producing either an array or an `mcmc` object.

**Usage**

```r
read.betas(rows, columns, units, dir = NULL, ret.mcmc = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- `rows`  
  a character vector of the row marginals to be read back in
- `columns`  
  a character vector of the column marginals to be read back in
- `units`  
  a character of numeric vector with the units to be read back in
- `dir`  
  an optional character string identifying the directory in which parameter chains are stored (defaults to `getwd`)
- `ret.mcmc`  
  a logical value specifying whether to return the parameters as an `mcmc` object (defaults to `TRUE`)

**Value**

If `ret.mcmc = TRUE`, an `mcmc` object with row names corresponding to the parameter chains. If `ret.mcmc = FALSE`, an array with dimensions named according to the selected `rows`, `columns`, and `units`.

**Author(s)**

Olivia Lau <olivia.lau@post.harvard.edu>

**See Also**

`ei.MD.bayes`, `mcmc`
redistrict  

Redistricting Monte-Carlo data

Description
Precinct-level observations for a hypothetical jurisdiction with four proposed districts.

Usage
data(redistrict)

Format
A table containing 150 observations and 9 variables:

- **precinct** precinct identifier
- **district** proposed district number
- **avg.age** average age
- **per.own** percent homeowners
- **black** number of black voting age persons
- **white** number of white voting age persons
- **hispanic** number of hispanic voting age persons
- **total** total number of voting age persons
- **dem** Number of votes for the Democratic candidate
- **rep** Number of votes for the Republican candidate
- **no.vote** Number of non voters

Source
Daniel James Greiner

senc  

Party registration in south-east North Carolina

Description
Registration data for White, Black, and Native American voters in eight counties of south-eastern North Carolina in 2001.

Usage
data(senc)
Format

A table containing 212 observations and 18 variables:

- county  county name
- precinct  precinct name
- total  number of registered voters in precinct
- white  number of White registered voters
- black  number of Black registered voters
- natam  number of Native American registered voters
- dem  number of registered Democrats
- rep  number of registered Republicans
- other  number of registered voters without major party affiliation
- whdem  number of White registered Democrats
- whrep  number of White registered Republicans
- whoth  number of White registered voters without major party affiliation
- bldem  number of Black registered Democrats
- blrep  number of Black registered Republicans
- bloth  number of Black registered voters without major party affiliation
- natamdem  number of Native American registered Democrats
- natamrep  number of Native American registered Republicans
- natamoth  number of Native American registered voters without major party affiliation

Source


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tuneA  Tuning parameters for alpha hyperpriors in RxC EI model

Description

Tuning parameters for hyperpriors in RxC EI model

Usage

data(tuneA)

Format

A table containing 3 rows and 3 columns.
### tuneB

**Tuning parameters for the precinct level parameters in the RxC EI model**

**Description**

A vector containing tuning parameters for the precinct level parameters in the RxC EI model.

**Usage**

```r
data(tuneB)
```

**Format**

A vector of length 3 x 2 x 150 containing the precinct level tuning parameters for the redistricting sample data.

**Examples**

```r
data(tuneB)
tuneB <- array(tuneB[[1]], dim = c(3, 2, 150))
```

### tuneMD

**Generate tuning parameters for MD model**

**Description**

An adaptive algorithm to generate tuning parameters for the MCMC algorithm implemented in `ei.MD.bayes`. Since we are drawing each parameter one at a time, target acceptance rates are between 0.4 to 0.6.

**Usage**

```r
tuneMD(formula, covariate = NULL, data, ntunes = 10, totaldraws = 10000, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **formula**: A formula of the form `cbind(col1, col2, ...)` ~ `cbind(row1, row2, ...)` with rows as the predictor and columns as the response
- **covariate**: An R formula for the optional covariate in the form `~ x`
- **data**: data frame containing the variables specified in `formula` and `covariate`
- **ntunes**: number of times to iterate the tuning algorithm
- **totaldraws**: number of iterations for each tuning run
- `...`: additional arguments passed to `ei.MD.bayes`
Value
   A list containing matrices of tuning parameters.

Author(s)
   Olivia Lau <<olivia.lau@post.harvard.edu>>

See Also
   ei.MD.bayes
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