

0.1 ei.RxC: Hierarchical Multinomial-Dirichlet Ecological Inference Model for $R \times C$ Tables

Given n contingency tables, each with observed marginals (column and row totals), ecological inference (EI) estimates the internal cell values in each table. The hierarchical Multinomial-Dirichlet model estimates cell counts in $R \times C$ tables. The model is implemented using a nonlinear least squares approximation and, with bootstrapping for standard errors, had good frequentist properties.

Syntax

```
> z.out <- zelig(cbind(T0, T1, T2, T3) ~ X0 + X1,
                 covar = NULL,
                 model = "ei.RxC", data = mydata)
> x.out <- setx(z.out, fn = NULL)
> s.out <- sim(z.out)
```

Inputs

- $T0, T1, T2, \dots, TC$: numeric vectors (either counts, or proportions that sum to one for each row) containing the column margins of the units to be analyzed.
- $X0, X1, X2, \dots, XR$: numeric vectors (either counts, or proportions that sum to one for each row) containing the row margins of the units to be analyzed.
- **covar**: (optional) a covariate that varies across tables, specified as `covar = ~ Z1`, for example. (The model only accepts one covariate.)

Examples

1. Basic examples: No covariate
Attaching the example dataset:

```
> data(Weimar)
```

Estimating the model:

```
> z.out <- zelig(cbind(Nazi, Government, Communists, FarRight,
+   Other) ~ shareunemployed + shareblue + sharewhite + shareself +
+   sharedomestic, model = "ei.RxC", data = Weimar)
> summary(z.out)
```

Estimate fractions of different social groups that support political parties:

```
> s.out <- sim(z.out, num = 10)
```

Summarizing fractions of different social groups that support political parties:

```
> summary(s.out)
```

2. Example of covariates being present in the model

Using the example dataset Weimar and estimating the model

```
> z.out <- zelig(cbind(Nazi, Government, Communists, FarRight,  
+   Other) ~ shareunemployed + shareblue + sharewhite + shareself +  
+   sharedomestic, covar = ~shareprotestants, model = "ei.RxC",  
+   data = Weimar)  
> summary(z.out)
```

Set the covariate to its default (mean/median) value

```
> x.out <- setx(z.out)
```

Estimate fractions of different social groups that support political parties:

```
> s.out <- sim(z.out, num = 100)
```

Summarizing fractions of different social groups that support political parties:

```
> s.out <- summary(s.out)
```

Model

Consider the following 5×5 contingency table for the voting patterns in Weimar Germany. For each geographical unit i ($i = 1, \dots, p$), the marginals T_{1i}, \dots, T_{Ci} , X_{1i}, \dots, X_{Ri} are known for each of the p electoral precincts, and we would like to estimate $(\beta_i^r, r = 1, \dots, R, c = 1, \dots, C - 1)$ which are the fractions of people in social class r who vote for party c , for all r and c .

	Nazi	Government	Communists	Far Right	Other	
Unemployed	β_{11}^i	β_{12}^i	β_{13}^i	β_{14}^i	$1 - \sum_{c=1}^4 \beta_{1c}^i$	X_1^i
Blue	β_{21}^i	β_{22}^i	β_{23}^i	β_{24}^i	$1 - \sum_{c=1}^4 \beta_{2c}^i$	X_2^i
White	β_{31}^i	β_{32}^i	β_{33}^i	β_{34}^i	$1 - \sum_{c=1}^4 \beta_{3c}^i$	X_3^i
Self	β_{41}^i	β_{42}^i	β_{43}^i	β_{44}^i	$1 - \sum_{c=1}^4 \beta_{4c}^i$	X_4^i
Domestic	β_{51}^i	β_{52}^i	β_{53}^i	β_{54}^i	$1 - \sum_{c=1}^4 \beta_{5c}^i$	X_5^i
	T_{1i}	T_{2i}	T_{3i}	T_{4i}	$1 - \sum_{c=1}^4 \beta_{ci}$	

The marginal values X_{1i}, \dots, X_{Ri} , T_{1i}, \dots, T_{Ci} may be observed as counts or fractions.

Let $T'_i = (T'_{1i}, T'_{2i}, \dots, T'_{Ci})$ be the number of voting age persons who turn out to vote for different parties. There are three levels of hierarchy in the Multinomial-Dirichlet EI model. At the first stage, we model the data as:

- The *stochastic component* is described T'_i which follows a multinomial distribution:

$$T'_i \sim \text{Multinomial}(\Theta_{1i}, \dots, \Theta_{Ci})$$

- The *systematic components* are

$$\Theta_{ci} = \sum_{r=1}^R \beta_{rc}^i X_{ri} \quad \text{for } c = 1, \dots, C$$

At the second stage, we use an optional covariate to model Θ_{ci} 's and β_{rc}^i :

- The *stochastic component* is described by $\beta_r^i = (\beta_{r1}, \beta_{r2}, \dots, \beta_{r,C-1})$ for $i = 1, \dots, p$ and $r = 1, \dots, R$, which follows a Dirichlet distribution:

$$\beta_r^i \sim \text{Dirichlet}(\alpha_{r1}^i, \dots, \alpha_{rC}^i)$$

- The *systematic components* are

$$\alpha_{rc}^i = \frac{d_r \exp(\gamma_{rc} + \delta_{rc} Z_i)}{d_r (1 + \sum_{j=1}^{C-1} \exp(\gamma_{rj} + \delta_{rj} Z_i))} = \frac{\exp(\gamma_{rc} + \delta_{rc} Z_i)}{1 + \sum_{j=1}^{C-1} \exp(\gamma_{rj} + \delta_{rj} Z_i)}$$

for $i = 1, \dots, p$, $r = 1, \dots, R$, and $c = 1, \dots, C - 1$.

In the third stage, we assume that the regression parameters (the γ_{rc} 's and δ_{rc} 's) are *a priori* independent, and put a flat prior on these regression parameters. The parameters d_r for $r = 1, \dots, R$ are assumed to follow exponential distributions with mean $\frac{1}{\lambda}$.

Output Values

The output of each Zelig command contains useful information which you may view. For example, if you run

```
> z.out <- zelig(cbind(T0, T1, T2) ~ X0 + X1 + X2,  
  model = "ei.RxC", data = mydata)
```

then you may examine the available information in `z.out` by using `names(z.out)`. For example,

- From the `zelig()` output object `z.out$coefficients` are the estimates of γ_{ij} (and also δ_{ij} , if covariates are present). The parameters are returned as a single vector of length $R \times (C - 1)$. If there is a covariate, δ is concatenated to it.
- From the `sim()` output object, you may extract the parameters β_{ij} corresponding to the estimated fractions of different social groups that support different political parties, by using `s.outqiev`. For each precinct, that will be a matrix with dimensions: simulations $\times R \times C$.
`summary(s.out)` will give you the nationwide aggregate parameters.

How to Cite

To cite the *ei.RxC* Zelig model:

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Imai, Kosuke, Gary King, and Olivia Lau. (2008). "Toward A Common Framework for Statistical Analysis and Development." *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (December), pp. 892-913.

See also

For more information please see Rosen et al. (2001)

Bibliography

Rosen, O., Jiang, W., King, G., and Tanner, M. A. (2001), “Bayesian and Frequentist Inference for Ecological Inference: The $R \times C$ Case,” *Statistica Neerlandica*, 55, 134–156, <http://gking.harvard.edu/files/abs/rosen-abs.shtml>.