

# Package: ei (via r-universe)

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**Title** Ecological Inference

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**Imports** mvtnorm, msm, tmvtnorm, ellipse, plotrix, MASS, ucminf,  
cubature, mnormt, foreach, sp

**Suggests** rgl

**Description** Software accompanying Gary King's book: A Solution to the  
Ecological Inference Problem. (1997). Princeton University  
Press. ISBN 978-0691012407.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

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bounds1	<i>Computes Analytical Bounds from Accounting Identity</i>
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## Description

Returns analytical bounds from accounting identity on unknown table relationships beta\_b, beta\_w, from known, observed, table marginals, x, t (and sample size n).

## Usage

```
bounds1(x, t, n)
```

## Arguments

x	vector of characteristics, e.g. percentage of blacks in each district
t	vector of characteristics, e.g. percentage of people that voted in each district
n	size of each observation, e.g. number of voters in each district

## Author(s)

Gary King «email: king@harvard.edu» and Molly Roberts «email: molly.e.roberts@gmail.com»

## References

Gary King (1997). A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

## Examples

```
data(census1910)
output<-bounds1(x=census1910$x, t=census1910$t, n=census1910$n)
```

census1910

*Black Literacy in 1910***Description**

A dataset of aggregate literacy rates ( $t$ ) and fraction of the population that is black ( $x$ ), from the 1910 US Census. Each observation represents one county.

**Usage**

census1910

**Format**

A data frame containing 1030 observations.

**Source**

Gary King, 1997, "Replication data for: A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem: Reconstructing Individual Behavior from Aggregate Data", <http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/LWMMKUTYXSUNF:3:DRWozWd89+vNLO7IY2AHbg==> IQSS Dataverse Network [Distributor] V3 [Version]

**References**

Gary King. (1997). *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Section 13.2:241-5.

Robinson, William S. (1950). "Ecological Correlation and the Behavior of Individuals." *American Sociological Review* 15:351-357.

ei

*Ecological Inference Estimation***Description**

ei is the main command in the package EI. It gives observation-level estimates (and various related statistics) of  $\beta_i^b$  and  $\beta_i^w$  given variables  $T_i$  and  $X_i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, n$ ) in this accounting identity:  $T_i = \beta_i^b * X_i + \beta_i^w * (1 - X_i)$ . Results are stored in an ei object, that can be read with `summary()` or `eiread()` and graphed in `plot()`.

**Usage**

```
ei(formula, total = NULL, Zb = 1, Zw = 1, id = NA, data = NA, erho = 0.5,
  esigma = 0.5, ebeta = 0.5, ealphab = NA, ealphaw = NA, truth = NA,
  simulate = TRUE, covariate = NULL, lambda1 = 4, lambda2 = 2,
  covariate.prior.list = NULL, tune.list = NULL, start.list = NULL,
  sample = 1000, thin = 1, burnin = 1000, verbose = 0, ret.beta = "r",
  ret.mcmc = TRUE, usrfun = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

formula	A formula of the form $t x$ in the $2 \times 2$ case and $cbind(col1, col2, \dots) cbind(row1, row2, \dots)$ in the $R \times C$ case.
total	'total' is the name of the variable in the dataset that contains the number of individuals in each unit
Zb	$p \times k^b$ matrix of covariates or the name of covariates in the dataset
Zw	$p \times k^w$ matrix of covariates or the name of covariates in the dataset
id	'id' is the name of the variable in the dataset that identifies the precinct. Used for 'movie' and 'movieD' plot functions.
data	data frame that contains the variables that correspond to formula. If using covariates and data is specified, data should also contain Zb and Zw.
erho	The standard deviation of the normal prior on $\phi_5$ for the correlation. Default = 0.5.
esigma	The standard deviation of an underlying normal distribution, from which a half normal is constructed as a prior for both $\check{\sigma}_b$ and $\check{\sigma}_w$ . Default = 0.5
ebeta	Standard deviation of the "flat normal" prior on $\check{B}^b$ and $\check{B}^w$ . The flat normal prior is uniform within the unit square and dropping outside the square according to the normal distribution. Set to zero for no prior. Setting to positive values probabilistically keeps the estimated mode within the unit square. Default= 0.5
ealphab	$\text{cols}(Zb) \times 2$ matrix of means (in the first column) and standard deviations (in the second) of an independent normal prior distribution on elements of $\alpha^b$ . If you specify Zb, you should probably specify a prior, at least with mean zero and some variance (default is no prior). (See Equation 9.2, page 170, to interpret $\alpha^b$ ).
ealphaw	$\text{cols}(Zw) \times 2$ matrix of means (in the first column) and standard deviations (in the second) of an independent normal prior distribution on elements of $\alpha^w$ . If you specify Zw, you should probably specify a prior, at least with mean zero and some variance (default is no prior). (See Equation 9.2, page 170, to interpret $\alpha^w$ ).
truth	A $\text{length}(t) \times 2$ matrix of the true values of the quantities of interest.
simulate	default = TRUE:see documentation in eiPack for options for $R \times C$ ei.
covariate	see documentation in eiPack for options for $R \times C$ ei.
lambda1	default = 4:see documentation in eiPack for options for $R \times C$ ei.
lambda2	default = 2:see documentation in eiPack for options for $R \times C$ ei.
covariate.prior.list	see documentation in eiPack for options for $R \times C$ ei.
tune.list	see documentation in eiPack for options for $R \times C$ ei.
start.list	see documentation in eiPack for options for $R \times C$ ei.
sample	default = 1000
thin	default = 1
burnin	default = 1000

verbose	default = 0:see documentation in eiPack for options for RxC ei.
ret.beta	default = "r": see documentation in eiPack for options for RxC ei.
ret.mcmc	default = TRUE: see documentation in eiPack for options for RxC ei.
usrfun	see documentation in eiPack for options for RxC ei.

### Details

The EI algorithm is run using the `ei` command. A summary of the results can be seen graphically using `plot(ei.object)` or numerically using `summary(ei.object)`. Quantities of interest can be calculated using `ei.read(ei.object)`.

### Author(s)

Gary King «email: king@harvard.edu» and Molly Roberts «email: molly.e.roberts@gmail.com»

### References

Gary King (1997). A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

### Examples

```
data(sample)
form <- t ~ x
dbuf <- ei(form, total="n", data=sample)
summary(dbuf)
```

---

ei.sim

*Simulate EI Solution via Importance Sampling*

---

### Description

Simulate EI solution via importance sampling

### Usage

```
ei.sim(ei.object)
```

### Arguments

ei.object      ei object

### Author(s)

Gary King «email: king@harvard.edu» and Molly Roberts «email: molly.e.roberts@gmail.com»

### References

Gary King (1997). A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

eiread

*Quantities of Interest from Ecological Inference Estimation***Description**

eiread is the command that pulls quantities of interest from the ei object. The command returns a list of quantities of interest requested by the user.

**Usage**

```
eiread(ei.object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

ei.object      An ei object from the function ei.  
 ...            A list of quantities of interest for eiread() to return. See values below.

**Value**

betab             $p \times 1$  point estimate of  $\beta_i^b$  based on its mean posterior. See section 8.2  
 betaw             $p \times 1$  point estimate of  $\beta_i^w$  based on its mean posterior. See section 8.2  
 sbetab            $p \times 1$  standard error for the estimate of  $\beta_i^b$ , based on the standard deviation of its posterior. See section 8.2  
 sbetaw            $p \times 1$  standard error for the estimate of  $\beta_i^w$ , based on the standard deviation of its posterior. See section 8.2  
 phi              Maximum posterior estimates of the CML  
 psisims          Matrix of random simulations of  $\psi$ . See section 8.2  
 bounds            $p \times 4$ : bounds on  $\beta_i^b$  and  $\beta_i^w$ , lowerB ~ upperB ~ lowerW ~ upperW. See Chapter 5.  
 abounds           $2 \times 2$ : aggregate bounds rows:lower, upper; columns: betab, betaw. See Chapter 5.  
 aggs              Simulations of district-level quantities of interest  $\hat{B}^b$  and  $\hat{B}^w$ . See Section 8.3.  
 maggs            Point estimate of 2 district-level parameters,  $\hat{B}^b$  and  $\hat{B}^w$  based on the mean of aggs. See Section 8.3.  
 VCaggs           Variance matrix of 2 district-level parameters,  $\hat{B}^b$  and  $\hat{B}^w$ . See Section 8.3.  
 CI80b             $p \times 2$ : lower~upper 80% confidence intervals for  $\beta_i^b$ . See section 8.2.  
 CI80w             $p \times 2$ : lower~upper 80% confidence intervals for  $\beta_i^w$ . See section 8.2.  
 eaggbias          Regressions of estimated  $\beta_i^b$  and  $\beta_i^w$  on a constant term and  $X_i$ .  
 goodman          Goodman's Regression. See Section 3.1

**Author(s)**

Gary King «email: king@harvard.edu» and Molly Roberts «email: molly.e.roberts@gmail.com»

**References**

Gary King (1997). *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

**Examples**

```
data(sample)
formula = t ~ x
dbuf <- ei(formula=formula, total="n",data=sample)
eiread(dbuf, "phi")
eiread(dbuf, "betab", "betaw")
```

---

eiRxCsample

*A Sample Dataset*

---

**Description**

A description for this dataset

**Usage**

```
eiRxCsample
```

**Format**

A data frame containing 93 observations.

**Source**

Source

**References**

Gary King (1997). *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

---

 fultongen

*Voter Transitions*


---

**Description**

Aggregated data from 289 precincts in Fulton County, Georgia. The variable *t* represents the fraction voting in 1994 and *x* the fraction in 1992. *Beta\_b* is then the fraction who vote in both elections, and *Beta\_w* the fraction of nonvoters in 1992 who vote in the midterm election of 1994.

**Usage**

fultongen

**Format**

A data frame containing 289 observations.

**Source**

Gary King, 1997, "Replication data for: A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem: Reconstructing Individual Behavior from Aggregate Data", <http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/LWMMKUTYXSUNF:3:DRWozWd89+vNLO7IY2AHbg==> IQSS Dataverse Network [Distributor] V3 [Version]

**References**

Gary King (1997). *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Section 13.1:235-41.

---

 lavoteall

*Turnout by Race in Louisiana*


---

**Description**

The fraction of blacks registered voters (*x*) and fraction of voter turnout (*t*) in each Louisiana precinct, along with the true fraction of black turnout (*tb*) and non-black turnout (*tw*).

**Usage**

lavoteall

**Format**

A data frame containing 3262 observations.



**Source**

Gary King, 1997, "Replication data for: A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem: Reconstructing Individual Behavior from Aggregate Data", <http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/LWMMKUTYXSUNF:3:DRWozWd89+vNLO7IY2AHbg==> IQSS Dataverse Network [Distributor] V3 [Version]

**References**

Gary King (1997). *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Section 1.4:22-4.

---

matproii

*Voter Registration by Race in Southern States*

---

**Description**

Aggregate voter registration and fraction black, in counties in Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina

**Usage**

matproii

**Format**

A data frame containing 268 observations.

**Source**

Gary King, 1997, "Replication data for: A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem: Reconstructing Individual Behavior from Aggregate Data", <http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/LWMMKUTYXSUNF:3:DRWozWd89+vNLO7IY2AHbg==> IQSS Dataverse Network [Distributor] V3 [Version]

**References**

Gary King (1997). *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Chapter 10.

---

nj	<i>Nonminority Turnout in New Jersey</i>
----	--

---

**Description**

A description for this dataset

**Usage**

nj

**Format**

A data frame containing 493 observations.

**Source**

Gary King, 1997, "Replication data for: A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem: Reconstructing Individual Behavior from Aggregate Data", <http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/LWMMKUTYXSUNF:3:DRWozWd89+vNLO7IY2AHbg==> IQSS Dataverse Network [Distributor] V3 [Version]

**References**

Gary King (1997). *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Section 1.4:24-5.

---

plot.ei	<i>Plotting Ecological Inference Estimates</i>
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---

**Description**

'plot' method for the class 'ei'.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'ei'
plot(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	An ei object from the function ei.
...	A list of options to return in graphs. See values below.

## Details

Returns any of a set of possible graphical objects, mirroring those in the examples in King (1997). Graphical option `lci` is a logical value specifying the use of the Law of Conservation of Ink, where the implicit information in the data is represented through color gradients, i.e. the color of the line is a function of the length of the tomography line. This can be passed as an argument and is used for “tomogD” and “tomog” plots.

## Value

<code>tomogD</code>	Tomography plot with the data only. See Figure 5.1, page 81.
<code>tomog</code>	Tomography plot with ML contours. See Figure 10.2, page 204.
<code>tomogCI</code>	Tomography plot with 80% confidence intervals. Confidence intervals appear on the screen in red with the remainder of the tomography line in yellow. The confidence interval portion is also printed thicker than the rest of the line. See Figure 9.5, page 179.
<code>tomogCI95</code>	Tomography plot with 95% confidence intervals. Confidence intervals appear on the screen in red with the remainder of the tomography line in yellow. The confidence interval portion is also printed thicker than the rest of the line. See Figure 9.5, page 179.
<code>tomogE</code>	Tomography plot with estimated mean posterior $\beta_i^b$ and $\beta_i^w$ points.
<code>tomogP</code>	Tomography plot with mean posterior contours.
<code>betab</code>	Density estimate (i.e., a smooth version of a histogram) of point estimates of $\beta_i^b$ 's with whiskers.
<code>betaw</code>	Density estimate (i.e., a smooth version of a histogram) of point estimates of $\beta_i^w$ 's with whiskers.
<code>xt</code>	Basic $X_i$ by $T_i$ scatterplot.
<code>xtc</code>	Basic $X_i$ by $T_i$ scatterplot with circles sized proportional to $N_i$ .
<code>xtfit</code>	$X_i$ by $T_i$ plot with estimated $E(T_i X_i)$ and conditional 80% confidence intervals. See Figure 10.3, page 206.
<code>xtfitg</code>	<code>xtfit</code> with Goodman's regression line superimposed.
<code>estsims</code>	All the simulated $\beta_i^b$ 's by all the simulated $\beta_i^w$ 's. The simulations should take roughly the same shape of the mean posterior contours, except for those sampled from outlier tomography lines.
<code>boundXb</code>	$X_i$ by the bounds on $\beta_i^b$ (each precinct appears as one vertical line), see the lines in the left graph in Figure 13.2, page 238.
<code>boundXw</code>	$X_i$ by the bounds on $\beta_i^w$ (each precinct appears as one vertical line), see the lines in the right graph in Figure 13.2, page 238.
<code>truth</code>	Compares truth to estimates at the district and precinct-level. Requires truth in the <code>ei</code> object. See Figures 10.4 (page 208) and 10.5 (page 210).
<code>movieD</code>	For each observation, one tomography plot appears with the line for the particular observation darkened. After the graph for each observation appears, the user can choose to view the next observation (hit return), jump to a specific observation number (type in the number and hit return), or stop (hit "s" and return).

movie For each observation, one page of graphics appears with the posterior distribution of  $\beta_i^b$  and  $\beta_i^w$  and a plot of the simulated values of  $\beta_i^b$  and  $\beta_i^w$  from the tomography line. The user can choose to view the next observation (hit return), jump to a specific observation number (type in the number and hit return), or stop (hit "s" and return).

### Author(s)

Gary King «email: king@harvard.edu» and Molly Roberts «email: molly.e.roberts@gmail.com»

### References

Gary King (1997). *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

### Examples

```
data(sample)
formula = t ~ x
dbuf <- ei(formula=formula, total="n",data=sample)
plot(dbuf, "tomog")
plot(dbuf, "tomog", "betab", "betaw", "xtfit")
```

---

RxCdata

*Sample Dataset*

---

### Description

A description for this dataset

### Usage

RxCdata

### Format

A data frame containing 60 observations.

### Source

Source

### References

Gary King (1997). *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

---

sample	<i>Sample Data for Black Votes</i>
--------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

A description for this dataset

**Usage**

```
sample
```

**Format**

A vector containing 141 observations.

**Source**

Source

**References**

Gary King (1997). *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

---

summary.ei	<i>Summarize Ecological Inference Estimates</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

'summary' method for the class 'ei'.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'ei'
summary(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	An ei object from the function ei.
...	A list of options to return in graphs. See values below.

**Author(s)**

Gary King «email: king@harvard.edu» and Molly Roberts «email: molly.e.roberts@gmail.com»

**References**

Gary King (1997). A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

**Examples**

```
data(sample)
formula = t ~ x
dbuf <- ei(formula=formula, total="n", data=sample)
print(summary(dbuf))
```

---

tomogRxC

---

*Plotting Ecological Inference Estimates with eiRxC information*


---

**Description**

A tomography plot for an estimated Ecological Inference model in RxC data.

**Usage**

```
tomogRxC(formula, data, total=NULL, refine=100)
```

**Arguments**

formula	A formula of the form <code>cbind(col1, col2, ...) ~ cbind(row1, row2, ...)</code>
data	data that contains the data that corresponds to the formula
total	'total' is the name of the variable in the dataset that contains the number of individuals in each unit
refine	specifies the amount of refinement for the image. Higher numbers mean better resolution.

**Author(s)**

Gary King «email: king@harvard.edu» and Molly Roberts «email: molly.e.roberts@gmail.com»

**References**

Gary King (1997). A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

**Examples**

```
data(RxCdata)
formula = cbind(turnout, noturnout) ~ cbind(white, black, hisp)
tomogRxC(formula, data=RxCdata)
```

**Description**

A tomography plot in 3 dimensions for RxC Ecological Inference data and an estimated Ecological Inference model in RxC data.

**Usage**

```
tomogRxC3d(formula, data, total=NULL, lci=TRUE, estimates=FALSE, ci=FALSE, level=.95,
  seed=1234, color=hcl(h=30,c=100,l=60), transparency=.75, light=FALSE, rotate=TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

formula	A formula of the form <code>cbind(col1, col2, ...)~cbind(row1,row2,...)</code>
data	data that contains the data that corresponds to the formula
total	‘total’ is the name of the variable in the dataset that contains the number of individuals in each unit
lci	logical value specifying the use of the Law of Conservation of Ink, where the implicit information in the data is represented through color gradients, i.e. the color of the plane is a function of the area of the tomography plane.
estimates	logical value specifying whether the point estimates of $\beta$ 's are included for each observation on the tomography plot.
ci	logical value specifying whether the estimated confidence ellipse is included on the tomography plot.
level	numeric value from 0 to 1 specifying the significance level of the confidence ellipse; eg. .95 refers to 95% confidence ellipse.
seed	seed value for model estimation.
color	color of tomography planes if lci=F.
transparency	numeric value from 0 to 1 specifying transparency of tomography planes; 0 is entirely transparent.
light	logical value specifying whether lights should be included in the rgl interface. The inclusion of lights will create shadows in the plot that may distort colors.
rotate	logical value specifying whether the plot will rotate for 20 seconds.

**Details**

Requires rgl package and rgl viewer.

**Author(s)**

Gary King «email: king@harvard.edu»; Molly Roberts «email: molly.e.roberts@gmail.com»; Soledad Prillaman «email: soledadartiz@fas.harvard.edu..

**References**

Gary King (1997). *A Solution to the Ecological Inference Problem*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

**Examples**

```
data(RxCdata)
formula <- cbind(turnout, noturnout) ~ cbind(white, black, hisp)
tomogRxC3d(formula, RxCdata, total=NULL, lci=TRUE, estimates=TRUE, ci=TRUE, transparency=.5,
  light=FALSE, rotate=FALSE)
```



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