

# Package: bayesMeanScale (via r-universe)

October 24, 2024

**Type** Package

**Title** Bayesian Post-Estimation on the Mean Scale

**Version** 0.1.4

**URL** <https://github.com/dalenbe2/bayesMeanScale>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/dalenbe2/bayesMeanScale/issues>

**Description** Computes Bayesian posterior distributions of predictions, marginal effects, and differences of marginal effects for various generalized linear models. Importantly, the posteriors are on the mean (response) scale, allowing for more natural interpretation than summaries on the link scale. Also, predictions and marginal effects of the count probabilities for Poisson and negative binomial models can be computed.

**License** GPL (>= 3)

**Encoding** UTF-8

**Imports** bayestestR (>= 0.13.2), data.table (>= 1.15.2), magrittr (>= 2.0.3), posterior (>= 1.5.0)

**Depends** R (>= 3.5.0)

**Suggests** flextable (>= 0.9.5), knitr (>= 1.45), rmarkdown (>= 2.26), rstanarm (>= 2.32.1), testthat (>= 3.0.0)

**Config/testthat/edition** 3

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Repository** <https://dalenbe2.r-universe.dev>

**RemoteUrl** <https://github.com/dalenbe2/bayesmeanscale>

**RemoteRef** HEAD

**RemoteSha** 0778dfc3d833e6feb0a7b359adc4f0d5db222bff

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bayesCountMargEffF	<i>Bayesian marginal effects on count probabilities.</i>
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## Description

Computes Bayesian marginal effects on count probabilities. Models must have a family of "poisson" or "neg\_binomial\_2" and be fit using the "rstanarm" package. Marginal effects can be averaged over the values of the covariates in the data (average marginal effects), or the covariates can be held at their means (marginal effects at the means). Also, "at" values can be specified to fix covariates at particular values. The marginal effects must be specified in terms of discrete changes. When investigating continuous variables this might be specified as the change between the mean and 1 standard deviation above the mean, for example.

## Usage

```
bayesCountMargEffF(model,
                    counts,
                    marginal_effect,
                    start_value,
                    end_value,
                    n_draws      = 2000,
                    ci          = .95,
                    hdi_interval = TRUE,
                    centrality  = 'mean',
                    digits      = 4,
                    at          = NULL,
                    at_means    = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

model	A model object of class "stanreg."
counts	Vector of counts to get the predicted probabilities for.
marginal_effect	A character vector of terms that you want to estimate the marginal effect for.
start_value	The start value(s) for the marginal effect(s). Must be a list when specifying multiple values.
end_value	The end value(s) for the marginal effect(s). Must be a list when specifying multiple values.
n_draws	The number of draws to take from the posterior distribution of the expectation.
ci	The level for the credible intervals.

hdi_interval	If TRUE, the default, computes the highest density credible interval. If FALSE, computes the equal-tailed interval.
centrality	Centrality measure for the posterior distribution. Options are "mean" or "median".
digits	The number of digits to report in the summary table.
at	Optional list of covariate values to estimate the marginal effect at.
at_means	If FALSE, the default, the marginal effects are averaged across the rows of the data. If TRUE, the covariate values that are not specified in the "at" argument are held at their means.

### Details

Marginal effects on count probabilities give you useful information to complement post estimation summaries on the mean scale.

### Value

A list of class "bayes\_mean\_scale\_marg" with the following components:

diffTable	summary table of the marginal effects
diffDraws	posterior draws of the marginal effects

### Author(s)

David Dalenberg

### References

Long, J. Scott and Jeremy Freese. 2001. "Predicted Probabilities for Count Models." *Stata Journal* 1(1): 51-57.

### Examples

```
if(require(rstanarm)){
  crabs <- read.table("https://users.stat.ufl.edu/~aa/cat/data/Crabs.dat",
                    header = TRUE)

  poissonModel <- stan_glm(sat ~ weight + width,
                          data = crabs,
                          family = poisson,
                          refresh = 0,
                          iter = 500)

  # marginal effect holding covariates at their means #
  bayesCountMargEffF(poissonModel,
                    counts = 1,
```

```

    marginal_effect = 'width',
    start_value     = 25,
    end_value       = 20,
    at_means        = TRUE,
    n_draws         = 500)
}

```

---

bayesCountPredsF      *Bayesian predictions of count probabilities.*

---

### Description

Computes Bayesian predictions for count probabilities. Models must have a family of "poisson" or "neg\_binomial\_2" and be fit using the "rstanarm" package. Predictions can be averaged over the values of the covariates in the data (average marginal predictions), or the covariates can be held at their means (marginal predictions at the means). Also, "at" values must be specified to fix at least one covariate at particular values.

### Usage

```

bayesCountPredsF(model,
                  counts,
                  at,
                  n_draws     = 2000,
                  ci          = .95,
                  hdi_interval = TRUE,
                  centrality  = 'mean',
                  digits       = 4,
                  at_means    = FALSE)

```

### Arguments

model	A model object of class "stanreg."
counts	Vector of counts to get the predicted probabilities for.
at	List of covariate values to estimate the predictions at.
n_draws	The number of draws to take from the posterior distribution of the expectation.
ci	The level for the credible intervals.
hdi_interval	If TRUE, the default, computes the highest density credible interval. If FALSE, computes the equal-tailed interval.
centrality	Centrality measure for the posterior distribution. Options are "mean" or "median".
digits	The number of digits to report in the summary table.

`at_means` If FALSE, the default, the predictions are averaged across the rows of the model data for each unique combination of "at" values. If TRUE, the covariate values that are not specified in the "at" argument are held at their means.

### Details

Predicted count probabilities give you useful information to complement post estimation summaries of the mean.

### Value

A list of class "bayes\_mean\_scale\_pred" with the following components:

`predTable` summary table of the predictions  
`predDraws` posterior draws of the predictions

### Author(s)

David Dalenberg

### References

Long, J. Scott and Jeremy Freese. 2001. "Predicted Probabilities for Count Models." *Stata Journal* 1(1): 51-57.

### Examples

```
if(require(rstanarm)){  
  
  crabs <- read.table("https://users.stat.ufl.edu/~aa/cat/data/Crabs.dat",  
                    header = TRUE)  
  
  poissonModel <- stan_glm(sat ~ weight + width,  
                          data = crabs,  
                          family = poisson,  
                          refresh = 0,  
                          iter = 500)  
  
  bayesCountPredsF(poissonModel,  
                  counts = c(0,1),  
                  at = list(weight=c(2,3)),  
                  n_draws = 500)  
  
}
```

---

bayesMargCompareF      *Comparison of Bayesian marginal effects*

---

### Description

Tests the differences between all marginal effects in the "bayes\_mean\_scale\_marg" object that is passed to it. This is particularly useful for testing non-linear interaction effects.

### Usage

```
bayesMargCompareF(marg_list,
                  ci          = 0.95,
                  hdi_interval = TRUE,
                  centrality  = 'mean',
                  digits      = 4)
```

### Arguments

marg_list	An object of class "bayes_mean_scale_marg."
ci	The level of the credible interval.
hdi_interval	If TRUE, the default, computes the highest density credible interval. If FALSE, computes the equal-tailed interval.
centrality	Centrality measure for the posterior distribution. Options are "mean" or "median".
digits	The number of digits to report in the summary table.

### Details

All possible differences of marginal effects contained in the "bayes\_mean\_scale\_marg" object are computed.

### Value

A list of class "bayes\_mean\_scale\_marg\_compare" with the following components:

diffTable	summary table of the differences of the marginal effects
diffDraws	posterior draws of the differences of the marginal effects

### Author(s)

David Dalenberg

### References

Mize, Trenton D. 2019. "Best Practices for Estimating, Interpreting, and Presenting Non-linear Interaction Effects." *Sociological Science* 6: 81-117.

**Examples**

```
## Logit model ##

if(require(rstanarm)){

m1 <- stan_glm(switch ~ dist + educ + arsenic + assoc,
              data    = rstanarm:wells,
              family  = binomial,
              refresh = 0,
              iter    = 500)

m1Marg <- bayesMargEffF(m1,
                       marginal_effect = 'arsenic',
                       start_value     = 2.2,
                       end_value       = .82,
                       at               = list(educ=c(0, 5)),
                       n_draws         = 500)

bayesMargCompareF(m1Marg)

}
```

---

 bayesMargEffF

*Bayesian marginal effects on the mean scale.*


---

**Description**

Computes Bayesian marginal effects on the mean scale for models fit using the package "rstanarm". Marginal effects can be averaged over the values of the covariates in the data (average marginal effects), or the covariates can be held at their means (marginal effects at the means). Also, "at" values can be specified to fix covariates at particular values. The marginal effects must be specified in terms of discrete changes. When investigating continuous variables this might be specified as the change between the mean and 1 standard deviation above the mean, for example.

**Usage**

```
bayesMargEffF(model,
              n_draws          = 2000,
              marginal_effect,
              start_value,
              end_value,
              ci               = .95,
              hdi_interval    = TRUE,
```

```

centrality    = 'mean',
digits        = 4,
at            = NULL,
at_means     = FALSE)

```

### Arguments

<code>model</code>	A model object of class "stanreg."
<code>n_draws</code>	The number of draws to take from the posterior distribution of the expectation.
<code>marginal_effect</code>	A character vector of terms that you want to estimate the marginal effect for.
<code>start_value</code>	The start value(s) for the marginal effect(s). Must be a list when specifying multiple values.
<code>end_value</code>	The end value(s) for the marginal effect(s). Must be a list when specifying multiple values.
<code>ci</code>	The level for the credible intervals.
<code>hdi_interval</code>	If TRUE, the default, computes the highest density credible interval. If FALSE, computes the equal-tailed interval.
<code>centrality</code>	Centrality measure for the posterior distribution. Options are "mean" or "median".
<code>digits</code>	The number of digits to report in the summary table.
<code>at</code>	Optional list of covariate values to estimate the marginal effect at.
<code>at_means</code>	If FALSE, the default, the marginal effects are averaged across the rows of the data. If TRUE, the covariate values that are not specified in the "at" argument are held at their means.

### Details

Currently, the following families of fixed-effect models fit using "rstanarm" are supported: 'beta', 'binomial', 'Gamma', 'gaussian', 'neg\_binomial\_2', and 'poisson.' Future versions of the package will contain support for additional models.

### Value

A list of class "bayes\_mean\_scale\_marg" with the following components:

<code>diffTable</code>	summary table of the marginal effects
<code>diffDraws</code>	posterior draws of the marginal effects

### Author(s)

David Dalenberg



## References

- Agresti, Alan. 2013. *Categorical Data Analysis*. Third Edition. New York: Wiley
- Long, J. Scott and Sarah A. Mustillo. 2018. "Using Predictions and Marginal Effects to Compare Groups in Regression Models for Binary Outcomes." *Sociological Methods & Research* 50(3): 1284-1320.
- Mize, Trenton D. 2019. "Best Practices for Estimating, Interpreting, and Presenting Non-linear Interaction Effects." *Sociological Science* 6: 81-117.

## Examples

```
## Logit model ##

if(require(rstanarm)){

m1 <- stan_glm(switch ~ dist + educ + arsenic + assoc,
              data   = rstanarm::wells,
              family = binomial,
              refresh = 0,
              iter   = 500)

# marginal effect averaging over sample values of covariates #

bayesMargEffF(m1,
              marginal_effect = 'arsenic',
              start_value     = 2.2,
              end_value       = .82,
              n_draws         = 500)

}
```

---

 bayesPredsF

*Bayesian predictions on the mean scale.*


---

## Description

Computes Bayesian predictions on the mean scale for models fit using the package "rstanarm". Predictions can be averaged over the values of the covariates in the data (average marginal predictions), or the covariates can be held at their means (marginal predictions at the means). Also, "at" values must be specified to fix at least one covariate at particular values.

**Usage**

```

bayesPredsF(model,
             at,
             n_draws      = 2000,
             ci           = .95,
             hdi_interval = TRUE,
             centrality  = 'mean',
             digits       = 4,
             at_means    = FALSE)

```

**Arguments**

model	A model object of class "stanreg."
at	List of covariate values to estimate the predictions at.
n_draws	The number of draws to take from the posterior distribution of the expectation.
ci	The level for the credible intervals.
hdi_interval	If TRUE, the default, computes the highest density credible interval. If FALSE, computes the equal-tailed interval.
centrality	Centrality measure for the posterior distribution. Options are "mean" or "median".
digits	The number of digits to report in the summary table.
at_means	If FALSE, the default, the predictions are averaged across the rows of the model data for each unique combination of "at" values. If TRUE, the covariate values that are not specified in the "at" argument are held at their means.

**Details**

Currently, the following families of fixed-effect models fit using "rstanarm" are supported: 'beta', 'binomial', 'Gamma', 'gaussian', 'neg\_binomial\_2', and 'poisson.' Future versions of the package will contain support for additional models.

**Value**

A list of class "bayes\_mean\_scale\_pred" with the following components:

predTable	summary table of the predictions
predDraws	posterior draws of the predictions

**Author(s)**

David Dalenberg

## References

- Agresti, Alan. 2013. *Categorical Data Analysis*. Third Edition. New York: Wiley
- Long, J. Scott and Sarah A. Mustillo. 2018. "Using Predictions and Marginal Effects to Compare Groups in Regression Models for Binary Outcomes." *Sociological Methods & Research* 50(3): 1284-1320.
- Mize, Trenton D. 2019. "Best Practices for Estimating, Interpreting, and Presenting Non-linear Interaction Effects." *Sociological Science* 6: 81-117.

## Examples

```
## Logit model ##

if(require(rstanarm)){

m1 <- stan_glm(switch ~ dist + educ + arsenic + assoc,
              data   = rstanarm::wells,
              family = binomial,
              refresh = 0,
              iter   = 500)

# marginal predictions holding covariates at means #

bayesPredsF(m1,
            at       = list(arsenic = c(.82, 1.3)),
            at_means = TRUE,
            n_draws  = 500)

}
```

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