

# Package ‘hmmm’

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**Title** Hierarchical Multinomial Marginal Models

**Description** Functions for specifying and fitting marginal models for contingency tables proposed by Bergsma and Rudas (2002) <[doi:10.1214/aos/1015362188](https://doi.org/10.1214/aos/1015362188)> here called hierarchical multinomial marginal models (hmmm) and their extensions presented by Bartolucci, Colombi and Forcina (2007) <<https://www.jstor.org/stable/24307737>>; multinomial Poisson homogeneous (mph) models and homogeneous linear predictor (hlp) models for contingency tables proposed by Lang (2004) <[doi:10.1214/aos/1079120140](https://doi.org/10.1214/aos/1079120140)> and Lang (2005) <[doi:10.1198/016214504000001042](https://doi.org/10.1198/016214504000001042)>. Inequality constraints on the parameters are allowed and can be tested.

**Imports** quadprog, MASS, mvtnorm, nleqslv, methods

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 hmmm-package

*package hmmm*


---

## Description

Functions for specifying and fitting marginal models for contingency tables proposed by Bergsma and Rudas (2002) here called hierarchical multinomial marginal models (hmmm) and their extensions presented by Bartolucci et al (2007); multinomial Poisson homogeneous (mph) models and homogeneous linear predictor (hlp) models for contingency tables proposed by Lang (2004, 2005); hidden Markov models where the distribution of the observed variables is described by a marginal model. Inequality constraints on the parameters are allowed and can be tested.

## Author(s)

Roberto Colombi, Sabrina Giordano and Manuela Cazzaro. Joseph B. Lang is the author of functions ‘num.deriv.fct’, ‘create.U’ for mph models.

## References

- Bergsma WP, Rudas T (2002) Marginal models for categorical data. *The Annals of Statistics*, 30, 140-159
- Bartolucci F, Colombi R, Forcina A (2007) An extended class of marginal link functions for modelling contingency tables by equality and inequality constraints. *Statistica Sinica*, 17, 691-711
- Lang JB (2004) Multinomial Poisson homogeneous models for contingency tables. *The Annals of Statistics*, 32, 340-383
- Lang JB (2005) Homogeneous linear predictor models for contingency tables. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 100, 121-134.

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accident

*factory accident data*

---

## Description

Data on factory accidents occurred in Bergamo (Italy) in 1998, collected by the Inail (Italian institute for insurance against factory accidents): 1052 workers who suffered an accident and claimed for a compensation are classified according to the type of injury, the time to recover (number of working days lost), the age (years), and the solar hour (part of the day in which the accident occurred).

## Usage

```
data(accident)
```

## Format

A data frame whose columns contain:

Type A factor with levels: uncertain, avoidable, not-avoidable

Time A factor with levels: 0 |-- 7, 7 |-- 21, 21 |-- 60, >= 60

Age A factor with levels: <= 25, 26 -- 45, > 45

Hour A factor with levels: morning, afternoon

Freq A numeric vector of frequencies

## Source

Inail, Bergamo (Italy) 1998

## References

- Cazzaro M, Colombi R (2008) Modelling two way contingency tables with recursive logits and odds ratios. *Statistical Methods and Applications*, 17, 435-453.

## Examples

```
data(accident)
```

---

 akaike

*akaike criterium*


---

### Description

Compute AIC value for a list of hmm models

### Usage

```
akaike(..., LRTEST = FALSE, ORDERED = FALSE, NAMES = NULL)
```

### Arguments

...	objects created by 'hmmm.mlfit' or 'hidden.emfit'
LRTEST	If TRUE, the first model must include all the others models as special cases. For every model, the likelihood ratio statistic test with respect to the first model is computed
ORDERED	If TRUE, in the output the models are ordered according to the Akaike criterium starting from the lowest AIC value
NAMES	Optional character vector with the names of the models. If it is NULL (the default) model names are created as model1, model2,....

### Details

The models in input must be at least two objects of the classes `hmmmfit` or `hidden`.

### Value

A matrix with row names given by NAMES and column names describing the output for every model (position of the model in the input list #model, the loglikelihood function loglik, the number of parameters npar, the number of constraints of the model dfmodel, likelihood ratio test LRTEST, degrees of freedom dfstest, PVALUE, AIC, DELTAAIC). The DELTAAIC is the difference between the AIC value of every model and the lowest AIC value.

### References

Konishi S, Kitagawa G (2008) Information criteria and statistical modeling. Springer.

### Examples

```
data(madsen)
# 1 = Influence; 2 = Satisfaction; 3 = Contact; 4 = Housing
names<-c("Inf","Sat","Co","Ho")
y<-getnames(madsen,st=6)

margin <- marg.list(c("marg-marg-l-l", "g-marg-l-l", "marg-g-l-l", "g-g-l-l"))

# additive effect of 3 and 4 on logits of 1 in marginal
```

```

# distribution {1, 3, 4}, conditional independence 2_||_3|4
modelA <- hmmm.model(marg = margin, lev = c(3, 3, 2, 4), names = names)
modA <- hmmm.mlfit(y, modelA)
modA

# additive effect of 3 and 4 on logits of 1 in marginal
# distributions {1, 3, 4} and {2, 3, 4}
modelB <- hmmm.model(marg = margin, lev = c(3, 3, 2, 4),
names = names, sel = c(18:23, 34:39))
modB <- hmmm.mlfit(y, modelB)
modB

# 1 and 2 do not depend on the levels of 3 and 4
modelC <- hmmm.model(marg = margin, lev = c(3, 3, 2, 4),
names = names, sel = c(18:23, 34:39, 44:71))
modC <- hmmm.mlfit(y, modelC)
modC

akaike(modB, modA, modC, ORDERED = TRUE, NAMES = c("modB", "modA", "modC"))
akaike(modA, modB, modC, LRTEST = TRUE, NAMES = c("modA", "modB", "modC"))

```

---

anova.hmmmfit

*anova for the class hmmmfit*


---

## Description

The generic function ‘anova’ is adapted to the objects inheriting from class `hmmmfit` (`anova.hmmmfit`) to compute the likelihood ratio test for nested hmm models estimated by ‘`hmmm.mlfit`’.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hmmmfit'
anova(object, objectlarge, ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>object</code>	Object of the class <code>hmmmfit</code> , reduced model, i.e. <code>modelA</code>
<code>objectlarge</code>	Object of the class <code>hmmmfit</code> , large model, i.e. <code>modelB</code>
<code>...</code>	Other models and further arguments passed to or from other methods

## Details

Nested models, fitted by ‘`hmmm.mlfit`’, are compared (e.g. `modelA` is nested in `modelB`), the likelihood ratio statistic with the degrees of freedom and the associated `pvalue` is printed.

## Value

A matrix with information about Likelihood ratio tests degree of freedom and P values for the compared models.

**See Also**

[hmmm.mlfit](#), [summary.hmmmfit](#), [print.hmmmfit](#)

**Examples**

```
data(madsen)
y<-getnames(madsen)
names<-c("Infl", "Sat", "Co", "Ho")

fA<--Co*Ho+Sat*Co+Sat*Ho
modelA<-loglin.model(lev=c(3,3,2,4), formula=fA, names=names)
fB<--Co*Ho+Sat*Co+Infl*Co+Sat*Ho+Infl*Sat
modelB<-loglin.model(lev=c(3,3,2,4), formula=fB, names=names)

modA<-hmmm.mlfit(y, modelA)
modB<-hmmm.mlfit(y, modelB)

anova(modA, modB)
```

---

create.XMAT

*design matrix for a hmm model*

---

**Description**

Function to specify the matrix X of the linear predictor  $\text{Cln}(M_m) = X\beta$  for a hmm model.

**Usage**

```
create.XMAT(model, Formula = NULL,
            strata = 1, fnames = NULL, cocacontr = NULL,
            ncocacontr = NULL, replace = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

model	Object created by 'hmmm.model'
Formula	List of model-formulas; one formula for every marginal interaction
strata	Number of categories of the factors that describe the strata
fnames	Names of the factors that describe the strata
cocacontr	A list of zero-one matrices to build "r" logits created by the function 'recursive'
ncocacontr	Number of contrasts for every factor, if NULL the maximum number is used
replace	If TRUE a new model object with design matrix X is produced, if FALSE the list of design matrices associated to each element specified in Formula is returned

## Details

When the marginal interactions of a hmm model are defined in terms of a linear predictor of covariates  $\text{Cln}(Mm)=X\beta$ , the list of model formulas defines additive effects of covariates on the interactions. In a case with two response variables declared by `names<-c("A", "B")` and two covariates, named C and D by `fnames=c("C", "D")`, the additive effect of the covariates on marginal logits of A and B and log odds ratios (A.B) of the two responses is specified by the following Formula: `Formula<-list(A=~A*(C+D), B=~B*(C+D), A.B=~A.B*(C+D))`. Use "zero" to constrain to zero all the interactions of a given type.

## Value

A list of matrices or a hmm model with X as design matrix according to the input argument `replace`. The parameters beta in the predictor  $\text{Cln}(Mm)=X\beta$  are the effects specified in Formula and correspond to the columns of X.

## References

Lang JB (2004) Multinomial Poisson homogeneous models for contingency tables. *The Annals of Statistics*, 32, 340-383.

Lang JB (2005) Homogeneous linear predictor models for contingency tables. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 100, 121-134.

## See Also

[hmmm.model](#), [hmmm.mlfit](#), [summary.hmmmfit](#)

## Examples

```
data(accident)
y<-getnames(accident,st=9,sep=";")
# responses: 1 = Type, 2 = Time; covariates: 3 = Age, 4 = Hour

marglist<-c("l-m", "m-g", "l-g")
marginals<-marg.list(marglist,mflag="m")
names<-c("Type", "Time")

modelsat<-hmmm.model(marg=marginals,lev=c(3,4),
strata=6, names=names)

# Create X to account for additive effect of Age and Hour on the logits of Type and Time
# and constant association between Type and Time
al<-list(Type=~Type*(Age+Hour),
Time=~Time*(Age+Hour),Type.Time=~Type.Time)
# list of matrices (replace=FALSE)
listmat<-create.XMAT(modelsat,Formula=al,strata=c(3,2),fnames=c("Age", "Hour"),replace=FALSE)

# the model obtained by the modified X (replace=TRUE)
model<-create.XMAT(modelsat,Formula=al,strata=c(3,2),fnames=c("Age", "Hour"))
fitmodel<-hmmm.mlfit(y,model,y.eps=0.00001,maxit=2000)
print(fitmodel)
```

---

depression

*longitudinal study of mental depression*

---

### **Description**

A longitudinal study comparing a new drug with a standard drug for treatment of 340 subjects suffering mental depression (Koch et al., 1977, Agresti, 2013). The patients are classified according to the severity of the initial diagnosis (mild and severe), the treatment type they received (standard and new drugs) and the responses on the depression assessment (normal and abnormal) at three occasions: after one week (R1), two (R2), and four weeks (R3) of treatment.

### **Usage**

```
data(depression)
```

### **Format**

A data frame whose columns contain:

R3 A factor with levels: N as normal, A as abnormal

R2 A factor with levels: N as normal, A as abnormal

R1 A factor with levels: N as normal, A as abnormal

Treatment A factor with levels: standard, new drug

Diagnosis A factor with levels: mild, severe

Freq A numeric vector of frequencies

### **References**

Agresti A (2013) *Categorical Data Analysis* (third edition). Wiley.

Koch GG, Landis JR, Freeman JL, Freeman DH and Lehnen RG (1977) A general methodology for the analysis of experiments with repeated measurement of categorical data. *Biometrics*, 38, 563-595.

### **Examples**

```
data(depression)
```

---

drinks	<i>soft-drinks data</i>
--------	-------------------------

---

**Description**

A one-year categorical time series of daily sales of soft-drinks.

**Usage**

```
data(drinks)
```

**Format**

A five-variate time series of sale levels of soft-drinks on 269 days

lemon.tea A factor with levels: 1 = low, 2 = medium, 3 = high

orange.juice A factor with levels: 1 = low, 2 = medium, 3 = high

apple.juice A factor with levels: 1 = low, 2 = medium, 3 = high

mint.tea A factor with levels: 1 = low, 2 = high

soya.milk A factor with levels: 1 = low, 2 = high

**References**

Colombi R, Giordano S (2011) Lumpability for discrete hidden Markov models. *Advances in Statistical Analysis*, 95(3), 293-311.

**Examples**

```
data(drinks)
```

---

getnames	<i>vector of frequencies from a data frame</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

Function to extract the vector of frequencies associated with the category names from a data frame.

**Usage**

```
getnames(dat, st = 3, sep = " ")
```

**Arguments**

dat	A contingency table in data frame format
st	Length of the string for every category name
sep	Separator of category names

**Value**

The function returns a column vector of the frequencies of every combination of categories of the involved variables in the data frame `dat` where each column corresponds to a variable, each row to a combination of categories and the last column reports the frequencies. The variables are arranged so that the farther to the left the column is the faster the category changes. Every frequency of each combination of categories is associated with a string of short category names. The length of the names is determined by setting `st` and consecutive names are separated by the symbol declared by `sep`.

**Examples**

```
data(madsen)
y<-getnames(madsen,st=3,sep=";")
```

---

GMI

*Function to compute the generalized marginal interactions associated to a hierarchical family of marginal sets*

---

**Description**

Given a vector of joint probabilities the generalized marginal interactions (gmi) associated to a hierarchical family of marginal sets are computed. If the input is a matrix gmi are computed for every column.

**Usage**

```
GMI(freq, marg, lev, names, mflag = "M")
```

**Arguments**

<code>freq</code>	matrix of joint probabilities. Every column describes a joint pdf.
<code>marg</code>	A character vector describing the marginal sets and the logits used to build the interactions. See the help of <code>marg.list</code> .
<code>lev</code>	number of categories of the categorical variables. See the help of <code>hmmm.model</code> .
<code>names</code>	names of the categorical variables.
<code>mflag</code>	The symbol used to denote variables that are marginalized, default "M". See <code>marg.list</code> .

**Value**

A list with two components: `marginals` and `gmi`; `marginals` is a legend that explains the interactions, `gmi` is a vector or a matrix that contains the interactions.

**Author(s)**

R. Colombi

## References

Colombi R, Giordano S, Cazzaro M (2014) hmmm: An R Package for hierarchical multinomial marginal models. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 59(11), 1-25, URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v59/i11/>.

## Examples

```
y<-c(50,36, 15,15,13,15,84,60,42,35,6,26,105,113,57,5,
      26,62,465,334,4,10,34,186,1404)
lev<-c(5,5)
marg<-c("g-m", "m-g", "g-g")
names<-c("H", "S")
o<-GMI(cbind(c(y), c(y/sum(y))), marg, lev, names, mflag="m")
o
```

---

hmmm.chibar

*chi-bar statistic test for hmm models*

---

## Description

Function to calculate weights and pvalues of a chi-bar-square distributed statistic for testing hypotheses of inequality constraints on parameters of hmm models. The models in input are objects inheriting from class `hmmmfit` or `mphfit`.

## Usage

```
hmmm.chibar(nullfit, disfit, satfit, repli = 6000,
            kudo = FALSE, TESTAB = FALSE,
            alpha = c(0.02,0.03,0), pesi = NULL)
```

## Arguments

<code>nullfit</code>	The estimated model with inequalities turned into equalities
<code>disfit</code>	The estimated model with inequalities
<code>satfit</code>	The estimated model without inequalities
<code>repli</code>	Number of simulations
<code>kudo</code>	If TRUE, the chi-bar weights are not simulated but computed by the Kudo's method
<code>TESTAB</code>	If TRUE, the LR tuned testing procedure is performed (see Details)
<code>alpha</code>	Three significance levels <code>c(alpha1, alpha2, alpha12)</code> of the LR tuned testing procedure
<code>pesi</code>	The chi-bar weights if they are known

## Details

All the 3 argument models must be obtained by 'hmmm.mlfit' or by 'mphineq.fit'. The method "Simulation 2" described in Silvapulle and Sen, 2005, pg. 79 is used if kudo = FALSE, otherwise the Kudo's exact method is used as described by El Barmi and Dykstra (1999). The Kudo's method can be reasonably used with less than 10-15 inequalities. If TESTA is the LR statistics for nullfit against the disfit model while TESTB is the LR statistics for disfit against the satfit model then the LR tuned testing procedure (Colombi and Forcina, 2013) runs as follows: accept nullfit if  $TESTB < y_2$  and  $TESTA < y_1$ , where  $Pr(TESTB > y_2) = \alpha_2 - \alpha_{12}$  and  $Pr(TESTA < y_1, TESTB < y_2) = 1 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ , reject nullfit in favour of disfit if  $TESTA > y_1$  and  $TESTB < y_{12}$ , where  $Pr(TESTA > y_1, TESTB < y_{12}) = \alpha_1$ , otherwise reject nullfit for satfit.

## Value

A list with the statistics test of type A and B (Silvapulle and Sen, 2005, pg. 61) and their pvalues. If TESTAB = TRUE details on the LR tuned testing procedure (Colombi and Forcina, 2013) are reported.

## References

- Colombi R. Forcina A. (2013) Testing order restrictions in contingency tables. Submitted.
- El Barmi H, Dykstra R (1999) Likelihood ratio test against a set of inequality constraints. Journal of Nonparametric Statistics, 11, 233-261.
- Silvapulle MJ, Sen PK (2005) Constrained statistical inference, Wiley, New Jersey.

## See Also

[summary.hmmmchibar](#), [print.hmmmchibar](#)

## Examples

```
data(polbirth)
# 1 = Politics; 2 = Birthcontrol
y<-getnames(polbirth,st=12,sep=";")
names<-c("Pol", "Birth")
marglist<-c("1-m", "m-1", "1-1")
marginals<-marg.list(marglist,mflag="m")
ineq<-list(marg=c(1,2),int=list(c(1,2)),types=c("1", "1"))

# definition of the model with inequalities on interactions in ineq
model<-hmmm.model(marg=marginals,dismarg=list(ineq),lev=c(7,4),names=names)

# saturated model
msat<-hmmm.mlfit(y,model)

# model with non-negative local log-odds ratios: "Likelihood ratio monotone dependence model"
mlr<-hmmm.mlfit(y,model,noineq=FALSE)

# model with null local log-odds ratios: "Stochastic independence model"
model0<-hmmm.model(marg=marginals,lev=c(7,4),sel=c(10:27),names=names)
mnull<-hmmm.mlfit(y,model0)
```

```
# HYPOTHESES TESTED:
#   testA --> H0=(mnull model) vs H1=(mlr model)
#   testB --> H0=(mlr model) vs H1=(msat model)

P<-hmmm.chibar(nullfit=mnull,disfit=mlr,satfit=msat)
summary(P)
```

---

hmmm.mlfit

*fit a hmm model*


---

## Description

Function to estimate a hierarchical multinomial marginal model.

## Usage

```
hmmm.mlfit(y, model, noineq = TRUE, maxit = 1000,
norm.diff.conv = 1e-05, norm.score.conv = 1e-05,
y.eps = 0, chscore.criterion = 2,
m.initial = y, mup = 1, step = 1)
```

## Arguments

y	A vector of frequencies of the contingency table
model	An object created by 'hmmm.model'
noineq	If TRUE inequality constraints specified in the model are ignored
maxit	Maximum number of iterations
norm.diff.conv	Convergence criterium value on the parameters
norm.score.conv	Convergence criterium value on the constraints
y.eps	Non-negative constant to be added to the original counts in y
chscore.criterion	If equal to zero, convergence information are printed at every iteration
m.initial	Initial estimate of m (expected frequencies)
mup	Weight for the constraints penalty part of the merit function
step	Interval length for the line search

## Details

A sequential quadratic procedure is used to maximize the log-likelihood function under inequality and equality constraints. This function calls the procedure 'mphineq.fit' which is a generalization of the procedure 'mph.fit' by Lang (2004).

**Value**

An object of the class `hmmmfit`; an estimate of a marginal model defined by `'hmmm.model'`. The output can be displayed using `'summary'` or `'print'`.

**References**

- Bartolucci F, Colombi R, Forcina A (2007) An extended class of marginal link functions for modelling contingency tables by equality and inequality constraints. *Statistica Sinica*, 17, 691-711.
- Bergsma WP, Rudas T (2002) Marginal models for categorical data. *The Annals of Statistics*, 30, 140-159.
- Colombi R, Giordano S, Cazzaro M (2014) `hmmm`: An R Package for hierarchical multinomial marginal models. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 59(11), 1-25, URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v59/i11/>.
- Lang JB (2004) Multinomial Poisson homogeneous models for contingency tables. *The Annals of Statistics*, 32, 340-383.

**See Also**

[hmmm.model](#), [hmmm.model.X](#), [summary.hmmmfit](#), [print.hmmmfit](#)

**Examples**

```
data(relpol)
y<-getnames(relpol,st=12)
# 1 = Religion, 2 = Politics
names<-c("Rel", "Pol")
marglist<-c("l-m", "m-g", "l-g")
marginals<-marg.list(marglist,mflag="m")

# Hypothesis of stochastic independence: all log odds ratios are null
model<-hmmm.model(marg=marginals,lev=c(3,7),sel=c(9:20),names=names)
fitmodel<-hmmm.mlfit(y,model)
print(fitmodel, aname="Independence model",printflag=TRUE)
summary(fitmodel)
```

---

`hmmm.model`

*define a hmm model*

---

**Description**

Function to define a hierarchical multinomial marginal model.

**Usage**

```
hmmm.model(marg = NULL, dismargin = 0, lev, cocacontr = NULL, strata = 1,
Z = NULL, ZF = Z, X = NULL, D = NULL, E = NULL,
names = NULL, formula = NULL, sel = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

<code>marg</code>	A list of the marginal sets and their marginal interactions as described in Bartolucci et al. (2007). See below
<code>dismarg</code>	Similar to <code>marg</code> but used to define inequalities $K\ln(A_m) > 0$ . Default 0 if there are no inequalities
<code>lev</code>	Number of categories of the variables
<code>cocacontr</code>	A list of zero-one matrices to build "r" logits created by the function 'recursive'
<code>strata</code>	Number of strata defined by the combination of the categories of the covariates
<code>Z</code>	Zero-one matrix describing the strata
<code>ZF</code>	Zero-one matrix for strata with fixed number of observations
<code>X</code>	Design matrix for $C\ln(M_m) = X\beta$ . Identity matrix if not declared. It can be defined later or changed only by using the function 'create.XMAT'
<code>D</code>	If the matrix D is declared, the inequalities are expressed as $DK\ln(A_m) > 0$ . Useful for changing the sign of inequalities or for selecting a subset of inequalities
<code>E</code>	If E is a matrix, then E defines the equality contrasts as $E\ln(M_m) = 0$
<code>names</code>	A character vector whose elements are the names of the variables
<code>formula</code>	Formula of the reference log-linear model
<code>sel</code>	Vector reporting the positions of the interactions constrained to be zero

**Details**

Variables are denoted by integers, the lower the number identifying the variable the faster its category subscript changes in the vectorized contingency table. Suppose that the variables are 1 and 2 with categories  $k_1, k_2$ , the joint frequencies  $y_{ij}$ , where  $i=1, \dots, k_1, j=1, \dots, k_2$ , are arranged in a vector so that the subscript  $i$  changes faster than  $j$ . If `strata` is greater than one, the vectorized contingency tables must be entered strata by strata. So that, for example, if the variables are distinguished in responses and covariates, the categories of the covariates determine the strata and the data are arranged in such a way that the categories of the response variable changes faster than the categories of covariate. The names of the variables in `names` must be declared according to the order of the variables.

The list `marg` of the marginal sets of a complete hierarchical marginal parameterization, together with the types of logits for the variables, must be created by the function 'marg.list'. See the help of this function for more details. If `marg` is not specified the multivariate logit model by Glonek and McCullagh (1995) with interactions of type local is used. The list `marg` is used to create the link function  $C\ln(M_m)$  and its derivative ( $m$  is the vector of expected frequencies).

If the model is defined in the form  $C\ln(M_m) = X\beta$ , the matrix  $X$  has to be declared (see the function 'create.XMAT'). If there are only nullity constraints on parameters, the model is in the form  $E\ln(M_m) = 0$  and  $X$  is ignored. In such a case,  $E$  can be declared as matrix or it is automatically constructed if `sel` is declared. If `sel` is not NULL, then the model is defined under equality constraints, i.e.  $E\ln(M_m) = 0$ . When  $X, E$  and `sel` are left at default level, a saturated model is defined.

For models with inequality constraints on marginal parameters, the input argument `dismarg` is declared as a list whose components are of type: `list(marg=c(1,2),int=list(c(1),c(1,2))),`

`types=c("g", "l" )`), with elements `marg`: the marginal set, `int`: the list of the interaction subject to inequality constraint, and `types`: the logit used for every variable ("g"=global, "l"=local, "c"=continuation, "rc"=reverse continuation, "r"=recursive, "b"=baseline, "marg" is assigned to each variable not belonging to the marginal set). This list is used to create the link function  $\text{Cln}(\text{Mm})$  and its derivative for the inequality constraints.

The matrix  $Z$  is of dimension  $c \times s$ , where  $c$  is the number of counts and  $s$  is the number of strata or populations. Thus, the rows correspond to the number of observations and the columns correspond to the strata. A 1 in row  $i$  and column  $j$  means that the  $i$ th count comes from the  $j$ th stratum. Note that  $Z$  has exactly one 1 in each row, and at least one 1 in each column. When the population matrix  $Z$  is a column vector of 1 indicates that all the counts come from the same and only stratum. For hmm models, it is assumed that all the strata have the same number of response levels. If  $Z$  is not given, a population  $Z$  matrix corresponding to data entered by `strata` is defined and  $ZF=Z$ . For non-zero  $ZF$ , the columns are a subset of the columns in  $Z$ . If the  $j$ th column of  $Z$  is included in  $ZF$ , then the sample size of the  $j$ th stratum is considered fixed, otherwise if the  $j$ th column of  $Z$  is NOT included in  $ZF$ , the  $j$ th stratum sample size is taken to be a realization of a Poisson random variable. As  $ZF=Z$  the sample size in every stratum is fixed; this is the (product-)multinomial setting.

The formula of the reference log-linear model must be defined using the names of the variables declared in `names`, for example `names<-c("A", "B", "C", "D")`, `formula=~A*C*D+B*C*D+A:B`. The interactions not involved in `formula` cannot be further constrained in the marginal model. The default `formula = NULL` indicates the saturated log-linear model as reference model. The likelihood function of the reference model is maximized by 'hmmm.mlfit' under the constraints  $\text{Eln}(\text{Mm})=0$  on the marginal parameters.

The arguments `dismarg` and `formula` can be used only if `strata=1`.

## Value

An object of the class `hmmmmod`; it describes a marginal model that can be estimated by 'hmmm.mlfit'.

## References

- Bartolucci F, Colombi R, Forcina A (2007) An extended class of marginal link functions for modelling contingency tables by equality and inequality constraints. *Statistica Sinica*, 17, 691-711.
- Bergsma WP, Rudas T (2002) Marginal models for categorical data. *The Annals of Statistics*, 30, 140-159.
- Cazzaro M, Colombi R (2009) Multinomial-Poisson models subject to inequality constraints. *Statistical Modelling*, 9(3), 215-233.
- Colombi R, Giordano S, Cazzaro M (2014) hmmm: An R Package for hierarchical multinomial marginal models. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 59(11), 1-25, URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v59/i11/>.
- Glonek GFV, McCullagh P (1995) Multivariate logistic models for contingency tables. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, B*, 57, 533-546.

## See Also

[hmmm.model.X](#), [create.XMAT](#), [summary.hmmmmod](#), [print.hmmmmod](#), [marg.list](#), [recursive](#), [hmmm.mlfit](#)

**Examples**

```

data(madsen)
# 1 = Influence; 2 = Satisfaction; 3 = Contact; 4 = Housing
names<-c("Inf","Sat","Co","Ho")
y<-getnames(madsen,st=6)

# hmm model -- marginal sets: {3,4} {1,3,4} {2,3,4} {1,2,3,4}
margi<-c("m-m-1-1","1-m-1-1","m-1-1-1","1-1-1-1")
marginals<-marg.list(margi,mflag="m")
model<-hmmm.model(marg=marginals,lev=c(3,3,2,4),names=names)
summary(model)

# hmm model with equality constraints
# independencies 1_||_4|3 and 2_||_3|4 impose equality constraints
sel<-c(12:23,26:27,34:39) # positions of the zero-constrained interactions
model_eq<-hmmm.model(marg=marginals,lev=c(3,3,2,4),sel=sel,names=names)
summary(model_eq)

# hmm model with inequality constraints
# the distribution of 1 given 4 is stochastically decreasing wrt the categories of 3;
# the distribution of 2 given 3 is stochastically decreasing wrt the categories of 4;
marg134ineq<-list(marg=c(1,3,4),int=list(c(1,3)),types=c("1","marg","1","1"))
marg234ineq<-list(marg=c(2,3,4),int=list(c(2,4)),types=c("marg","1","1","1"))
ineq<-list(marg134ineq,marg234ineq)
model_ineq<-hmmm.model(marg=marginals,lev=c(3,3,2,4),dismarg=ineq,D=diag(-1,8),names=names)
summary(model_ineq)
# The argument D is used to turn the 8 inequalities from
# non-negative (default) into non-positive constraints

```

---

hmmm.model.X

*hmm model with covariates effect on parameters*


---

**Description**

Function to define a hmm model whose parameters depend on covariates.

**Usage**

```

hmmm.model.X(marg, lev, names, Formula = NULL, strata = 1,
fnames = NULL, cocacontr = NULL, ncocacontr = NULL, replace=TRUE)

```

**Arguments**

marg	A list of the marginal sets and their marginal interactions as described in Barlucci et al. (2007). See details of hmmm.model
lev	Number of categories of the response variables
names	A character vector whose elements are the names of the response variables
Formula	List of model-formulas; one formula for every marginal interaction

strata	Number of categories of the covariates that describe the strata
fnames	Names of the covariates that describe the strata
cocacontr	A list of zero-one matrices to build "r" logits created by the function 'recursive'
ncocacontr	Number of contrasts for every covariate, if NULL the maximum number is used
replace	If TRUE a new model object with design matrix X is produced, if FALSE the list of design matrices associated to each element specified in Formula is returned

### Details

The arguments names and fnames report the names of responses and covariates according to the order in which the variables are declared, see details of function 'hmmm.model'.

When the marginal interactions of a hmmm model are defined in terms of a linear predictor of covariates  $\text{Cln}(\text{Mm}) = \text{Xbeta}$ , the list of model formulas defines additive effects of covariates on the interactions. In a case with two response variables declared by `names<-c("A", "B")` and two covariates, named C and D by `fnames=c("C", "D")`, the additive effect of the covariates on marginal logits of A and B and log odds ratios (A.B) of the two responses is specified by the following Formula: `Formula<-list(A=~A*(C+D), B=~B*(C+D), A.B=~A.B*(C+D))`. Use "zero" to constrain to zero all the interactions of a given type. The saturated model is the default if Formula is not specified.

### Value

An object of the class `hmmmmod`; it describes a marginal model with effects of covariates on the interactions. This model can be estimated by 'hmmm.mlfit'.

### References

- Colombi R, Giordano S, Cazzaro M (2014) hmmm: An R Package for hierarchical multinomial marginal models. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 59(11), 1-25, URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v59/i11/>.
- Glonek GFV, McCullagh P (1995) Multivariate logistic models for contingency tables. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, B*, 57, 533-546.
- Marchetti GM, Lupporelli M (2011) Chain graph models of multivariate regression type for categorical data. *Bernoulli*, 17, 827-844.

### See Also

[hmmm.model](#), [create.XMAT](#), [summary.hmmmmod](#), [print.hmmmmod](#), [marg.list](#), [recursive](#), [hmmm.mlfit](#)

### Examples

```
data(accident)
y<-getnames(accident,st=9,sep=";")
# responses: 1 = Type, 2 = Time; covariates: 3 = Age, 4 = Hour

marginals<-marg.list(c("b-marg", "marg-g", "b-g"))
al<-list(
  Type=~Type*(Age+Hour),
  Time=~Time*(Age+Hour),
  Type.Time=~Type.Time*(Age+Hour)
```

```

)
# model with additive effect of the covariates on logits and log-o.r. of the responses
model<-hmmm.model.X(marg=marginals,lev=c(3,4),names=c("Type","Time"),
Formula=a1,strata=c(3,2),fnames=c("Age","Hour"))
mod<-hmmm.mlfit(y,model,y.eps=0.1)

```

---

inv_GMI	<i>Function to compute a vector of joint probabilities from a vector of generalized marginal interactions (GMI)</i>
---------	---

---

### Description

Given an hmmm model and the vector of its generalized interactions eta the vector of joint probabilities  $p$  is computed by inverting  $\eta = C \cdot \ln(M \cdot p)$

### Usage

```
inv_GMI(etpar, mod, start = NULL)
```

### Arguments

etpar	vector of GMI
mod	hmmm model corresponding to etpar; an object of class hmmmmod created by hmmm.model
start	starting values for log-linear parameters in the non linear equations problem

### Value

vector of joint probabilities

### Author(s)

Colombi R.

### Examples

```

p4<-c(
0.0895, 0.0351 ,0.0004, 0.0003, 0.0352, 0.2775, 0.0619, 0.0004, 0.0004, 0.0620, 0.2775,
0.0351 ,0.0001,
0.0004, 0.0352 ,0.089)

marg<-marg.list(c("1-m","m-1","1-1"), mflag="m")
labelrisp<-c("R1","R2")
modello<-hmmm.model(marg=marg,lev=c(4,4),names=labelrisp)
etpar<-GMI(c(p4),c("1-m","m-1","1-1"),c(4,4),labelrisp,mflag="m")
etpar$gmi
p4rec<-inv_GMI(etpar$gmi,modello)
P<-cbind(p4rec,c(p4),c(p4)-p4rec)
colnames(P)<-c("prob","prob from eta","check")
P

```

---

kentucky

*Kentucky traffic accident data*

---

### **Description**

The traffic accident data collected by the Kentucky State Police from 1995 to 1999. The annual numbers of vehicle occupants involved in Kentucky accidents are classified according to 3 variables: injury, restraint usage and year.

### **Usage**

```
data(kentucky)
```

### **Format**

A data frame whose columns contain:

Injury A factor with levels: 1 = not injured; 2 = possible injury; 3 = nonincapacitating injury; 4 = incapacitating injury; 5 = killed

Restraint.usage A factor with levels: yes = restraint used, no = restraint not used

Year 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999

Freq A numeric vector of frequencies

### **Source**

[www.kentuckystatepolice.org/text/data.htm](http://www.kentuckystatepolice.org/text/data.htm)

### **References**

Lang JB (2005) Homogeneous linear predictor models for contingency tables. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 100, 121-134.

### **Examples**

```
data(kentucky)
```

---

loglin.model	<i>define a log-linear model</i>
--------------	----------------------------------

---

### Description

Function to specify a hierarchical log-linear model. This is a particular case of a hmm model.

### Usage

```
loglin.model(lev, int = NULL, strata = 1, dismarg = 0, type = "b",
             D = TRUE, c.gen = TRUE, printflag = FALSE, names = NULL, formula = NULL)
```

### Arguments

lev	Vector of number of categories of variables
int	Generating class of the log-linear model (must be a list) or list of all the interactions included
strata	Number of strata
dismarg	List of interactions constrained by inequalities - see 'hmmm.model'
type	"b" for baseline logits, "l" for local logits
D	Input argument for inequalities - see 'hmmm.model'
c.gen	If FALSE the input int must be the list of the minimal interaction sets to be excluded
printflag	If TRUE information on the included and excluded interactions are given
names	A character vector whose elements are the names of the variables
formula	A formula describing a log-linear model

### Details

This function simplifies 'hmmm.model' in the case of log-linear models. If formula is employed, c.gen and int must not be declared while names must be specified.

### Value

An object of the class hmmmmod defining a log-linear model that can be estimated by 'hmmm.mlfit'.

### Note

If int and formula are not supplied a saturated log-linear model is defined. For log-linear models where the parameters depend on covariates first define a saturated log-linear model and then use the function 'create.XMAT'.

**References**

- Agresti A (2012) Categorical data Analysis, (3ed), Wiley, New York.
- Bergsma W, Croon M, Hagenaaars JA (2009) Marginal Models for Dependent, Clustered, and Longitudinal Categorical Data. Springer.

**See Also**

[hmmm.model](#), [hmmm.mlfit](#), [create.XMAT](#)

**Examples**

```
data(madsen)
y<-getnames(madsen)
names<-c("Infl", "Sat", "Co", "Ho")

f<-~Co*Ho+Sat*Co+Infl*Co+Sat*Ho+Infl*Sat
model<-loglin.model(lev=c(3,3,2,4), formula=f, names=names)
mod<-hmmm.mlfit(y,model,maxit=3000)
print(mod,printflag=TRUE)
```

---

madsen

*Madsen data*

---

**Description**

The dataset concerns 1681 rental property residents classified according to their satisfaction from the house, perceived influence on the management of the property, type of rental accommodation, and contact with other residents.

**Usage**

```
data(madsen)
```

**Format**

A data frame whose columns contain:

Influence A factor with levels: low, medium, high

Satisfaction A factor with levels: low, medium, high

Contact A factor with levels: low, high

Housing A factor with levels: tower block, apartment, atrium house, terraced house

Freq A numeric vector of frequencies

**References**

- Madsen M (1976) Statistical analysis of multiple contingency tables. Two examples. Scandinavian Journal of Statistics, 3, 97-106.

**Examples**

```
data(madsen)
```

---

marg.list	<i>lists of marginal sets</i>
-----------	-------------------------------

---

**Description**

An easy option to define the first input argument `marg` of the function `'hmmm.model'` which specifies the list of marginal sets of a hmmm model.

**Usage**

```
marg.list(all.m, sep = "-", mflag = "marg")
```

**Arguments**

<code>all.m</code>	A character vector with one element for every marginal set, see below
<code>sep</code>	The separator used between logits type, default "-"
<code>mflag</code>	The symbol used to denote variables that are marginalized, default "marg"

**Details**

`all.m` is a string indicating the logit types used to build the interactions in each marginal set. For each variable in the marginal set the corresponding logit symbol is inserted ("b" baseline, "g" global, "c" continuation, "rc" reverse continuation, "r" recursive, "l" local). Symbols are separated by `sep` and the variables not included in the marginal set are denoted by `mflag`. So, for example, "marg-g-c" indicates a marginal set involving variables 2, 3 with global and continuation logits respectively.

**Value**

The list `marg` used as first input argument in `'hmmm.model'` – see the function `'hmmm.model'`.

**Note**

This function creates the complete list of the interactions that can be defined in a marginal set. Therefore, it cannot be used to specify only the interactions subject to inequality constraints. When inequalities are involved in the model, marginal sets and types of logits are declared as illustrated in the details of function `'hmmm.model'`.

**References**

Colombi R, Giordano S, Cazzaro M (2014) hmmm: An R Package for hierarchical multinomial marginal models. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 59(11), 1-25, URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v59/i11/>.

**See Also**

[hmmm.model](#)

**Examples**

```

data(madsen)
marginals<-c("m-m-b-b","g-m-b-b","m-g-b-b","g-g-b-b")
margi<-marg.list(marginals,mflag="m")
names<-c("Inf","Sat","Co","Ho")
model<-hmmm.model(marg=margi,lev=c(3,3,2,4),names=names)
print(model)

```

mphineq.fit

*fit mph models under inequality constraints***Description**

Function to maximize the log-likelihood function of multinomial Poisson homogeneous (mph) models under nonlinear equality and inequality constraints.

**Usage**

```

mphineq.fit(y, Z, ZF = Z, h.fct = 0, derht.fct = 0, d.fct = 0,
derdt.fct = 0, L.fct = 0, derLt.fct = 0, X = NULL, formula = NULL,
names = NULL, lev = NULL, E = NULL, maxiter = 100,
step = 1, norm.diff.conv = 1e-05, norm.score.conv = 1e-05,
y.eps = 0, chscore.criterion = 2, m.initial = y, mup = 1)

```

**Arguments**

y	Vector of frequencies of the multi-way table
Z	Population matrix. The population matrix $Z$ is a $c \times s$ zero-one matrix, where $c$ is the number of counts and $s$ is the number of strata or populations. Thus, the rows correspond to the number of observations and the columns correspond to the strata. A 1 in row $i$ and column $j$ means that the $i$ th count comes from the $j$ th stratum. Note that $Z$ has exactly one 1 in each row, and at least one 1 in each column. When $Z = \text{matrix}(1,\text{length}(y),1)$ is a column vector of 1, all the counts come from the same and only stratum.
ZF	Sample constraints matrix. For non-zero ZF, if the columns are a subset of the columns in the population matrix $Z$ , then the sample size of the $j$ th stratum is considered fixed, otherwise if the $j$ th column of $Z$ is NOT included in ZF, the $j$ th stratum sample size is taken to be a realization of a Poisson random variable. When ZF=0, all of the stratum sample sizes are taken to be realizations of Poisson random variables. The default, ZF=Z, means that all the stratum sample sizes are fixed; this is the (product-)multinomial setting. Note that ZF'y = n is the vector of fixed sample sizes
h.fct	Function $h(m)$ of equality constraints, $m$ is the vector of expected frequencies. This function of $m$ must return a vector
derht.fct	Derivative of $h(m)$ , if not supplied numerical derivative are used

d.fct	Function for inequality constraints $d(m) > 0$ . This function of $m$ must return a vector
derdt.fct	Derivative of $d(m)$ , if not supplied numerical derivative are used
L.fct	Link function for the linear model $L(m) = X\beta$
derLt.fct	Derivative of $L(m)$ , if not supplied numerical derivative are used
X	Model matrix for $L(m) = X\beta$
formula	Formula of the reference log-linear model
names	A character vector whose elements are the names of the variables
lev	Number of categories of the variables
E	If $E$ is a matrix, then $X$ is ignored and $E$ defines the equality contrasts as $EL(m) = 0$
maxiter	Maximum number of iterations
step	Interval length for the linear search
norm.diff.conv	Convergence criterium for parameters
norm.score.conv	Convergence criterium for constraints
y.eps	Non-negative constant to be temporarily added to the original frequencies in $y$
chscore.criterion	If zero, convergence information are printed at every iteration
m.initial	Initial estimate of $m$
mup	Weight for the constraint part of the merit function

### Details

This function extends ‘mph.fit’ written by JB Lang, Dept of Statistics and Actuarial Science University of Iowa, in order to include inequality constraints. In particular, the Aitchison Silvey (AS) algorithm has been replaced by a sequential quadratic algorithm which is equivalent to AS when inequalities are not present. The R functions ‘quadprog’ and ‘optimize’ have been used to implement the sequential quadratic algorithm. More precisely, the AS updating formulas are replaced by an equality-inequality constrained quadratic programming problem. The ‘mph.fit’ step halving linear search is replaced by an optimal step length search performed by ‘optimize’.

### Value

An object of the class `mphineq`, an estimate of a Multinomial Homogeneous Poisson Model. The output can be displayed using ‘summary’ or ‘print’.

### References

- Colombi R, Giordano S, Cazzaro M (2014) hmmm: An R Package for hierarchical multinomial marginal models. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 59(11), 1-25, URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v59/i11/>.
- Lang JB (2004) Multinomial Poisson homogeneous models for contingency tables. *The Annals of Statistics*, 32, 340-383.
- Lang JB (2005) Homogeneous linear predictor models for contingency tables. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 100, 121-134.

**See Also**

[print.mphfit](#), [summary.mphfit](#), [hmmm.model](#), [hmmm.mlfit](#)

**Examples**

```

y <- c(104,24,65,76,146,30,50,9,166) # Table 2 (Lang, 2004)
y <- matrix(y,9,1)

# population matrix: 3 strata with 3 observations each
Z <- kronecker(diag(3),matrix(1,3,1))
# the 3rd stratum sample size is fixed
ZF <- kronecker(diag(3),matrix(1,3,1))[,3]

#####
# Let (i,j) be a cross-citation, where i is the citing journal and j is
# the cited journal. Let m_ij be the expected counts of cross-citations.
# The Gini concentrations of citations for each of the journals are:
# G_i = sum_j=1_3 (m_ij/m_i+)^2 for i=1,2,3.

Gini<-function(m) {
  A<-matrix(m,3,3,byrow=TRUE)
  GNum<-rowSums(A^2)
  GDen<-rowSums(A)^2
  G<-GNum/GDen
  c(G[1],G[2],G[3])-c(0.410,0.455,0.684)
}

# HYPOTHESIS: no change in Gini concentrations
# from the 1987-1989 observed values

mod_eq <- mphineq.fit(y,Z,ZF,h.fct=Gini)

print(mod_eq)

# Example of MPH model subject to inequality constraints

# HYPOTHESIS: increase in Gini concentrations
# from the 1987-1989 observed values

mod_ineq <- mphineq.fit(y,Z,ZF,d.fct=Gini)

# Reference model: model without inequalities --> saturated model
mod_sat <-mphineq.fit(y,Z,ZF)

# HYPOTHESES TESTED:
# NB: testA --> H0=(mod_eq) vs H1=(mod_ineq model)

```

```
# testB --> H0=(mod_ineq model) vs H1=(sat_mod model)
hmmm.chibar(nullfit=mod_eq,disfit=mod_ineq,satfit=mod_sat)
```

---

polbirth	<i>political orientation and teenage birth control data</i>
----------	---

---

### Description

Data on political orientation and opinion on teenage birth control of a sample of 911 U.S. citizens.

### Usage

```
data(polbirth)
```

### Format

A data frame whose columns contain:

Politics A factor with levels: Extremely liberal, Liberal, Slightly liberal, Moderate, Slightly conservative, Conservative, Extremely conservative

Birthcontrol A factor with levels: Strongly agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly disagree

Freq A numeric vector of frequencies

### Details

This is a sub-data frame obtained by marginalizing the data frame 'relpolbirth' with respect to the variable religion.

### Source

General Social Survey, 1993.

### References

Bergsma W, Croon M, Hagenaars JA (2009) Marginal Models for Dependent, Clustered, and Longitudinal Categorical Data. Springer.

### Examples

```
data(polbirth)
```

---

`print.hmmmchibar`      *print for hmmm.chibar*

---

### Description

Function to print the results for tests of type A and B (Silvapulle and Sen, 2005) on inequality constraints. The generic function ‘print’ is adapted to the objects inheriting from class `hmmmchibar` (`print.hmmmchibar`).

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hmmmchibar'  
print(x,...)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of the class <code>hmmmchibar</code>
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to or from other methods

### Value

It provides the output of the function ‘`hmmm.chibar`’, that is the results of testing models defined by ‘`hmmm.model`’ and estimated by ‘`hmmm.mlfit`’, with equality and inequality constraints on marginal interactions. The statistics test of type A and B and their pvalues are tabulated. If `TESTAB = TRUE` when the function ‘`hmmm.chibar`’ is called, the output of the LR tuned testing procedure (Colombi and Forcina, 2013) is displayed.

### Note

Use ‘`summary`’ to display a much detailed output.

### References

Colombi R. Forcina A. (2013) Testing order restrictions in contingency tables. Submitted  
Silvapulle MJ, Sen PK (2005) Constrained statistical inference, Wiley, New Jersey.

### See Also

[hmmm.chibar](#), [summary.hmmmchibar](#)

---

print.hmmmfit      *print for the class hmmmfit*

---

## Description

The generic function ‘print’ is adapted to the objects inheriting from class `hmmmfit` (`print.hmmmfit`) to display the results of the estimation of a `hmm` model by ‘`hmmm.mlfit`’.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hmmmfit'  
print(x, aname = " ", printflag = FALSE, ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of the class <code>hmmmfit</code> , i.e. a result of ‘ <code>hmmm.mlfit</code> ’
<code>aname</code>	The name of the fitted object model
<code>printflag</code>	If <code>FALSE</code> only the goodness-of-fit test is displayed, if <code>TRUE</code> the estimates of the interaction parameters are also returned
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to or from other methods

## Details

The printed output provides the likelihood ratio statistic test to assess the fitting of the model estimated by ‘`hmmm.mlfit`’. Degrees of freedom and `pvalues` are meaningful only for the `hmm` models without inequality constraints (see ‘`hmmm.chibar`’ to test `hmm` models defined under inequality constraints on interactions). Moreover, if `printflag` is `TRUE`, the estimated interactions are displayed for every stratum, together with the marginal sets where they are defined and the type of logits considered.

## Value

No return value

## Note

Use ‘`summary`’ to display a much detailed output.

## See Also

[hmmm.mlfit](#), [summary.hmmmfit](#), [anova.hmmmfit](#)

**Examples**

```

data(relpol)
y<-getnames(relpol,st=12)
# 1 = Religion, 2 = Politics
names<-c("Rel", "Pol")
marglist<-c("l-m", "m-g", "l-g")
marginals<-marg.list(marglist,mflag="m")

# Hypothesis of stochastic independence: all log odds ratios are null
model<-hmmm.model(marg=marginals,lev=c(3,7),sel=c(9:20),names=names)
fitmodel<-hmmm.mlfit(y,model)
print(fitmodel,aname="independence model",printflag=TRUE)
# summary(fitmodel)

```

---

recursive

*recursive marginal interactions*


---

**Description**

A function to define logits of recursive (or nested) type.

**Usage**

```
recursive(...)
```

**Arguments**

... As many inputs as there are variables in the multi-way table. Each input is a matrix of values -1,0,1 to define recursive logits or 0 for logits of different type

**Details**

This function is used when logits of type "r" are used for at least one variable. An input argument for each categorical variable is necessary. Inputs are ordered according to the order of the variables.

For a categorical variable with k categories, k-1 recursive logits can be defined using a matrix with k-1 rows and k columns. The rows of this matrix specify the categories whose probabilities constitute numerator and denominator of every recursive logit. Specifically, in every row, a value among -1,0,1 is associated to every category: value 1 (-1) corresponds to the category whose probability is cumulated at the numerator (denominator), 0 if the category is not involved.

**Value**

A zero-one matrix to be assigned to the `cocontr` input argument in defining a model by 'hmmm.model' when logits "r" are used for at least one variable in the multi-way table.

## References

- Cazzaro M, Colombi R (2008) Modelling two way contingency tables with recursive logits and odds ratios. *Statistical Methods and Applications*, 17, 435-453.
- Cazzaro M, Colombi R (2013) Marginal nested interactions for contingency tables. *Communications in Statistics - Theory and Methods*, to appear.
- Colombi R, Giordano S, Cazzaro M (2014) hmmm: An R Package for hierarchical multinomial marginal models. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 59(11), 1-25, URL <http://www.jstatsoft.org/v59/i11/>.

## See Also

[hmmm.model](#), [create.XMAT](#), [hmmm.model.X](#)

## Examples

```
data(kentucky)
# 1 = injury 2 = restraint 3 = year
y<-getnames(kentucky,st=4)

marglist<-marg.list(c("m-m-1", "m-1-1", "r-1-1"),mflag="m")
R1<-matrix(c(1,1,1,-1,-1,
            0,0,0,1,-1,
            1,1,-1,0,0,
            1,-1,0,0,0),4,5,byrow=TRUE)
# logits of recursive (or nested) type for variable 1:
# log p(injury<=3)/p(injury>3); log p(injury=4)/p(injury=5);
# log p(injury<=2)/p(injury=3); log p(injury=1)/p(injury=2);
rec<-recursive(R1,0,0) # only variable 1 has recursive logits

# additive effect of variables 2,3 on the recursive logits of variable 1
model<-hmmm.model(marg=marglist,lev=c(5,2,5),sel=c(34:49),cocontr=rec)
mod<-hmmm.mlfit(y,model)
print(mod,printflag=TRUE)
```

---

relpol

*religion and political orientation data*

---

## Description

Data on religion and political orientation of a sample of 911 U.S. citizens.

## Usage

```
data(relpol)
```

**Format**

A data frame whose columns contain:

Religion A factor with levels: Protestant, Catholic, None

Politics A factor with levels: Extremely liberal, Liberal, Slightly liberal, Moderate, Slightly conservative, Conservative, Extremely conservative

Freq A numeric vector of frequencies

**Details**

This is a sub-data frame obtained by marginalizing the data frame 'relpolbirth' with respect to the variable opinion on teenage birth control.

**Source**

General Social Survey, 1993

**References**

Bergsma W, Croon M, Hagnaars JA (2009) Marginal models for dependent, clustered, and longitudinal categorical data. Springer.

**Examples**

```
data(relpol)
```

---

relpolbirth	<i>religion, political orientation and teenage birth control data</i>
-------------	---

---

**Description**

Data on religion, political orientation and opinion on teenage birth control of a sample of 911 U.S. citizens.

**Usage**

```
data(relpolbirth)
```

**Format**

A data frame whose columns contain:

Religion A factor with levels: Protestant, Catholic, None

Politics A factor with levels: Extremely liberal, Liberal, Slightly liberal, Moderate, Slightly conservative, Conservative, Extremely conservative

Birthcontrol A factor with levels: Strongly agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly disagree

Freq A numeric vector of frequencies

**Source**

General Social Survey, 1993

**References**

Bergsma W, Croon M, Hagnaars JA (2009) Marginal models for dependent, clustered, and longitudinal categorical data. Springer.

**Examples**

```
data(relpolbirth)
```

---

```
summary.hmmmchibar      summary for hmmm.chibar
```

---

**Description**

Function to print the results for tests of type A and B (Silvapulle and Sen, 2005) on inequality constraints and to tabulate the chi-bar distribution functions of the statistics test. The generic function 'summary' is adapted to the objects inheriting from class `hmmmchibar` (`summary.hmmmchibar`).

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'hmmmchibar'
summary(object, plotflag = 1, step = 0.01, lsup = 0,...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>object</code>	An object of the class <code>hmmmchibar</code>
<code>plotflag</code>	1 to print only pvalues and statistic values, 2 to display the survival functions for type A and type B statistics tests and 3 to provide a plot of the survival functions (red: type B, black: type A)
<code>step</code>	Distance between points at which the distribution functions are evaluated
<code>lsup</code>	Distribution functions are evaluated in the interval 0 - lsup
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to or from other methods

**Value**

It provides the output of the function 'hmmm.chibar', that is the results of testing models defined by 'hmmm.model' and estimated by 'hmmm.mlfit', with equality and inequality constraints on marginal interactions. The statistics test of type A and B, their pvalues and the chi-bar distribution functions are tabulated. If `TESTAB = TRUE` when the function 'hmmm.chibar' is called, the output of the LR tuned testing procedure (Colombi and Forcina, 2013) is displayed.

**Note**

Use 'print' for a short output.

**References**

- Colombi R. Forcina A. (2013) Testing order restrictions in contingency tables. Submitted  
 Silvapulle MJ, Sen PK (2005) Constrained statistical inference, Wiley, New Jersey.

**See Also**

[hmmm.chibar](#), [print.hmmmchibar](#)

---

summary.hmmmfit      *summary for the class hmmmfit*

---

**Description**

The generic function ‘summary’ is adapted to the objects inheriting from class hmmmfit (summary.hmmmfit) to display the results of the estimation of a hmm model by ‘hmmm.mlfit’.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'hmmmfit'
summary(object, cell.stats = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	An object of the class hmmmfit, i.e. a result of ‘hmmm.mlfit’
cell.stats	If TRUE cell-specific statistics are returned
...	Further arguments passed to or from other methods

**Details**

The marginal interactions of a hmm model can be defined in terms of linear predictor of covariates  $C\ln(Mm)=X\beta$ , where the X matrix is specified by ‘create.XMAT’ and the parameters beta indicate the additive effects of covariate on the marginal interactions. The function ‘hmmm.mlfit’ estimates either the parameters beta and the interactions; the function ‘summary’ of a fitted model (by ‘hmmm.mlfit’) returns the estimated betas and the estimated interactions, while the function ‘print’ provides the estimated interactions only. If the model is defined under equality constraints  $EC\ln(Mm)=0$ , parameters betas are meaningless so they are not printed.

The printed output of ‘summary’ provides: 1. values of the likelihood ratio and Pearson’s score statistics, degrees of freedom and pvalues. Note that degrees of freedom and pvalues are meaningful only for the hmm models without inequality constraints (see ‘hmmm.chibar’ to test hmm models defined under inequality constraints on interactions); 2. the linear predictor model results: estimated betas, standard errors, z-ratios, pvalues; estimated interactions, standard errors, residuals; 3. cell-specific statistics: observed and predicted frequencies of the multi-way table, estimated joint probabilities with standard errors, adjusted residuals; 4. convergence statistics.

**Value**

No return value

**Note**

Use ‘print’ to display only the goodness-of-fit test and the estimated interactions.

**See Also**

[hmmm.mlfit](#), [print.hmmmfit](#), [anova.hmmmfit](#), [create.XMAT](#)

**Examples**

```
data(relpol)
y<-getnames(relpol,st=12,sep=";")
# 1 = Religion, 2 = Politics
names<-c("Rel", "Pol")
marglist<-c("l-m", "m-g", "l-g")
marginals<-marg.list(marglist,mflag="m")

# Hypothesis of stochastic independence: all log odds ratios are null
model<-hmmm.model(marg=marginals,lev=c(3,7),sel=c(9:20),names=names)
fitmodel<-hmmm.mlfit(y,model)
# print(fitmodel,aname="Independence model",printflag=TRUE)
summary(fitmodel)
```

---

summary.hmmmod

*summary and print for the class hmmmod*

---

**Description**

The generic functions ‘summary’ and ‘print’ are adapted to the objects inheriting from class `hmmmod` (`summary.hmmmod`, `print.hmmmod`) to display the summary of a model defined by ‘`hmmm.model`’.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'hmmmod'
summary(object,...)
## S3 method for class 'hmmmod'
print(x,...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>object, x</code>	An object of the class <code>hmmmod</code> , i.e. a result of ‘ <code>hmmm.model</code> ’
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to or from other methods

**Details**

The output provides the list of interactions and the marginal distributions where those interactions are defined. The names of the involved variables are displayed if `names` is not `NULL`. For every interaction, the logit type used for each variable in the interaction set and the number of parameters are indicated. The last two columns give the position of the parameters in the vector where all the interactions are arranged.

**Value**

No return value

**Note**

Functions ‘summary’ and ‘print’ display the same output.

**See Also**

[hmmm.model](#)

**Examples**

```
marginals<-marg.list(c("g-m", "m-1", "g-1"), mflag="m")
model<-hmmm.model(marg=marginals, lev=c(3,7), names=c("A", "B"))
summary(model)
```

---

summary.mphfit

*summary and print for the class mphfit*

---

**Description**

The generic functions ‘summary’ and ‘print’ are adapted to the objects inheriting from class `mphfit` (summary.mphfit, print.mphfit) to display the results of the estimation of a mph model by ‘mphineq.fit’.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'mphfit'
summary(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'mphfit'
print(x,...)
```

**Arguments**

object, x            An object inheriting from class `mphfit`, i.e. a result of ‘mphineq.fit’  
 ...                Further arguments passed to or from other methods

**Details**

The output of ‘summary’ provides: 1. the goodness-of-fit of the estimated model tested by the likelihood ratio and Pearson’s Score Statistics, degrees of freedom and pvalues. Note that degrees of freedom and pvalues are meaningful only for the mph models without inequality constraints; 2. cell-specific statistics: observed and predicted frequencies of the multi-way table, estimated joint probabilities with standard errors, adjusted residuals.

**Value**

No return value

**Note**

Use 'print' to display only the goodness-of-fit test.

**See Also**

[mphineq.fit](#)

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