## R demo: crime and punishment

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## crime and punishment

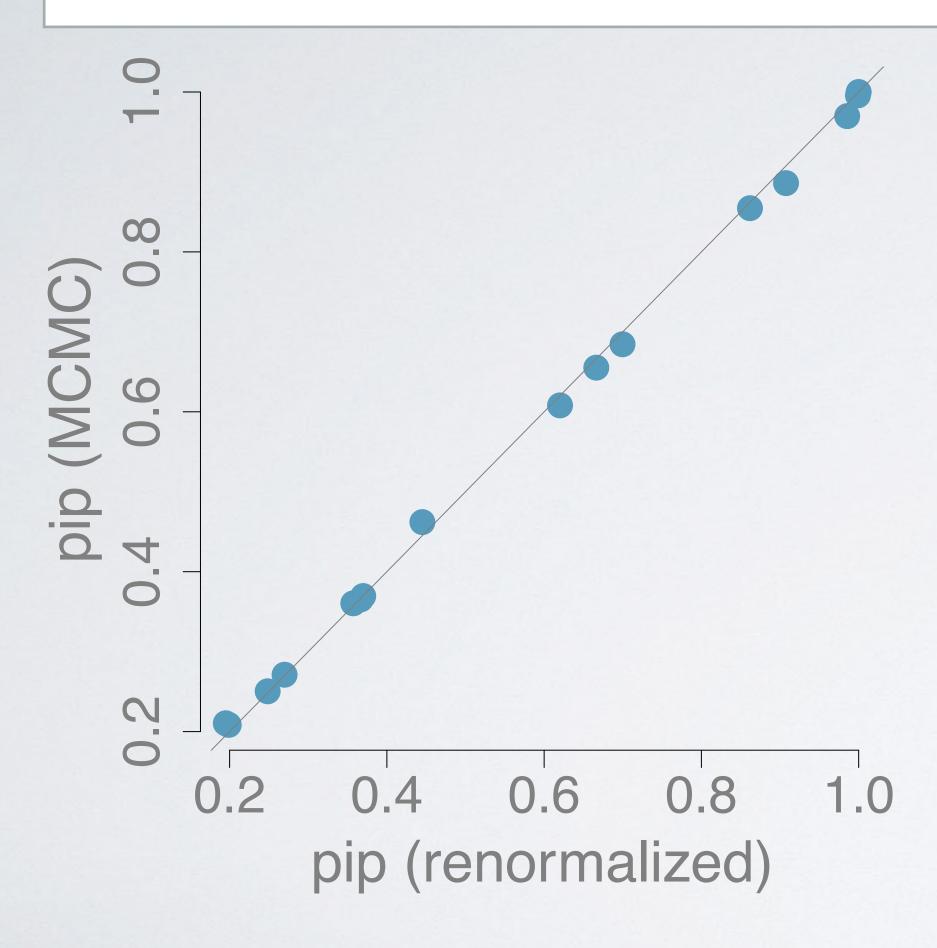
- response y: # of reported crimes per 100,000
- ▶ 15 predictors:

M	So	Ed	Pol	Po2
E	M.F	Pop	NW	UI
U2	GDP	Ineq	Prob	Time

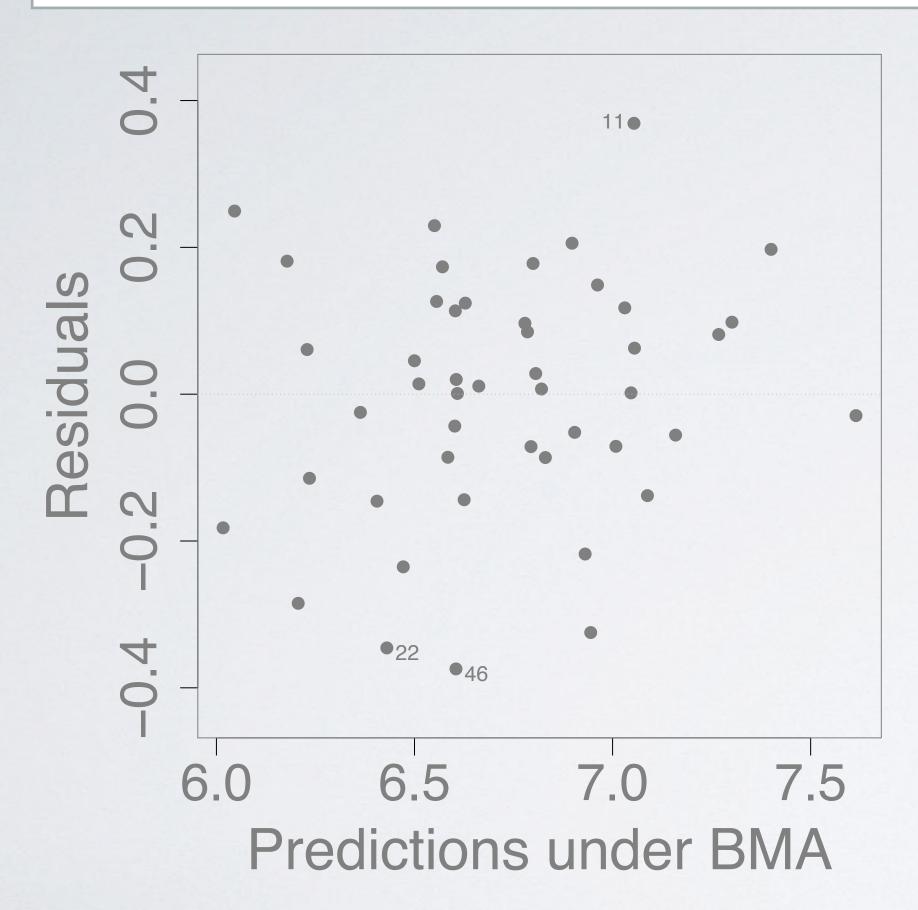
 take log transformations of all variables except for So (indicator of the state being in the southern United States)

```
R
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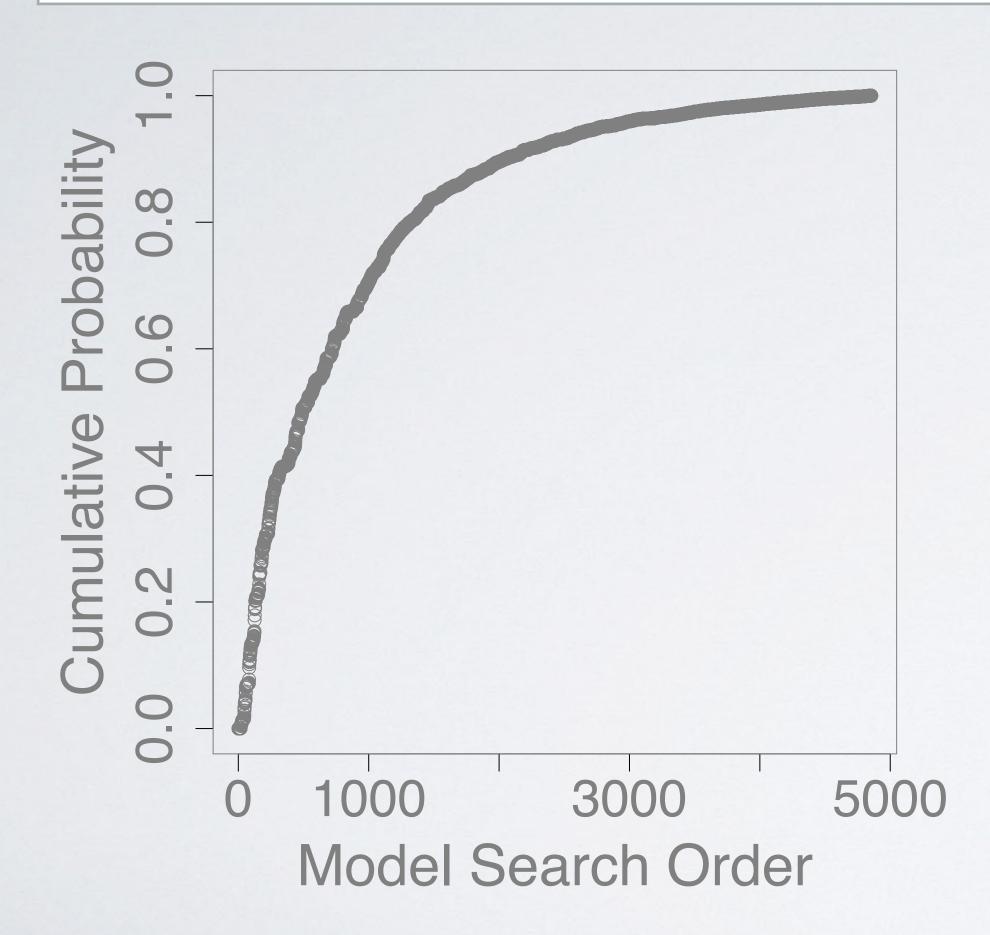
 $\begin{array}{l} \underset{p_{R}}{\mathbb{R}}(\beta_{j} \neq 0 \mid \text{data}) = \sum_{mi \in S}^{I} I[X_{j} \in \mathcal{M}^{(i)}_{m}] \frac{BF[\mathcal{M}_{m}:\mathcal{M}_{0}]O[\mathcal{M}_{m}:\mathcal{M}_{0}]}{\sum_{m \in S} BF[\mathcal{M}_{m}:\mathcal{M}_{0}]O[\mathcal{M}_{m}:\mathcal{M}_{0}]} \\ > \text{diagnostics(crime.ZS)} \end{array}$ 



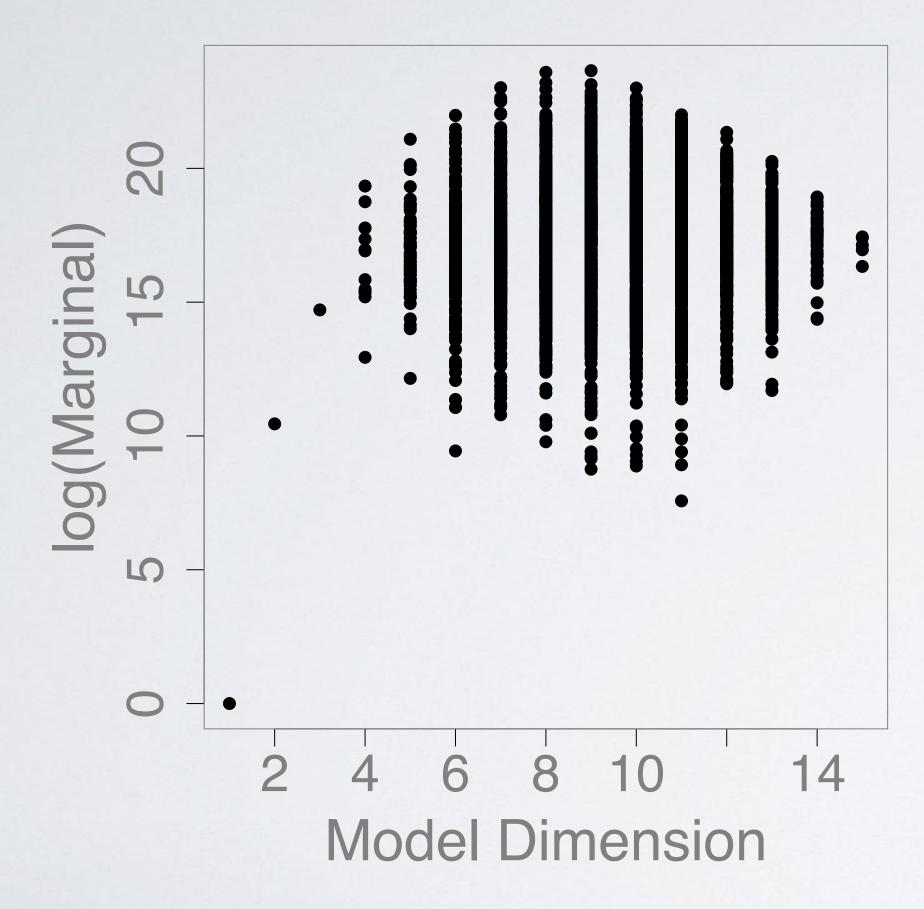
> plot(crime.ZS) which = 1)



> plot(crime.ZS, which = 2)

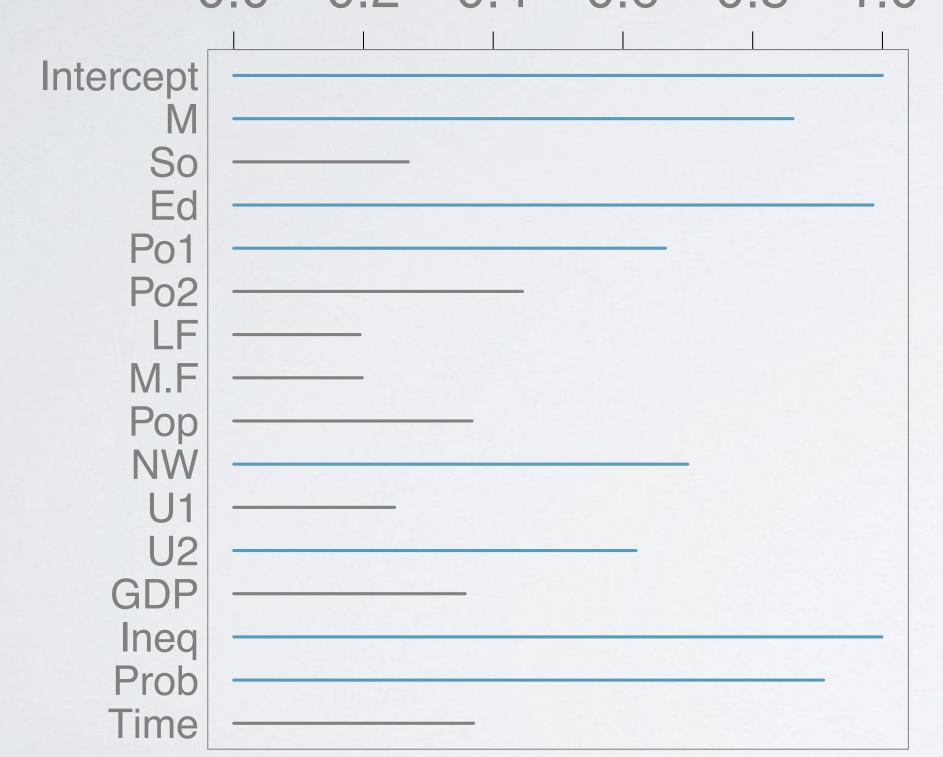


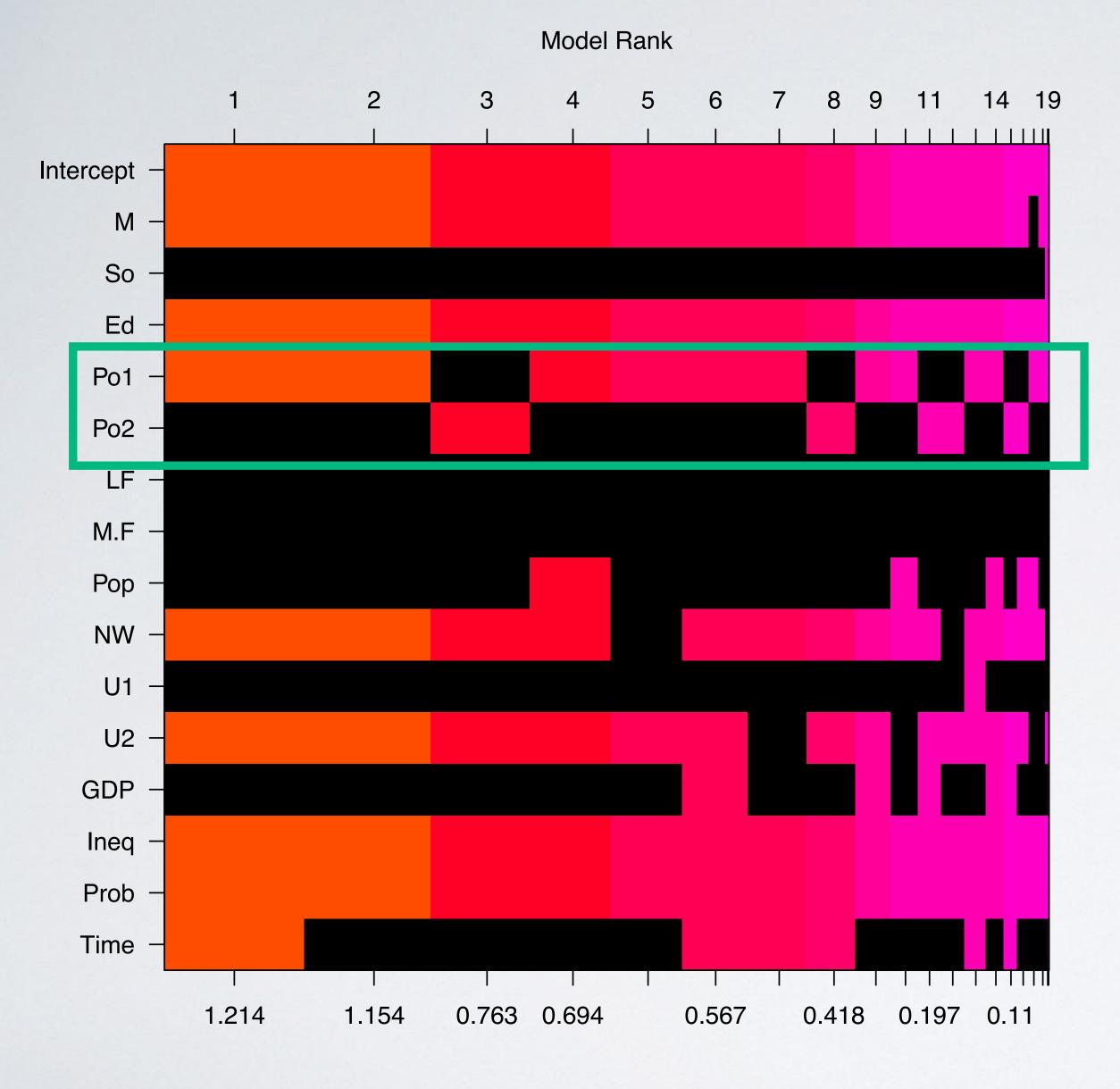
R
> plot(crime.ZS, which = 3)



> plot(crime.ZS, which = 4)

Marginal Inclusion Probability 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0

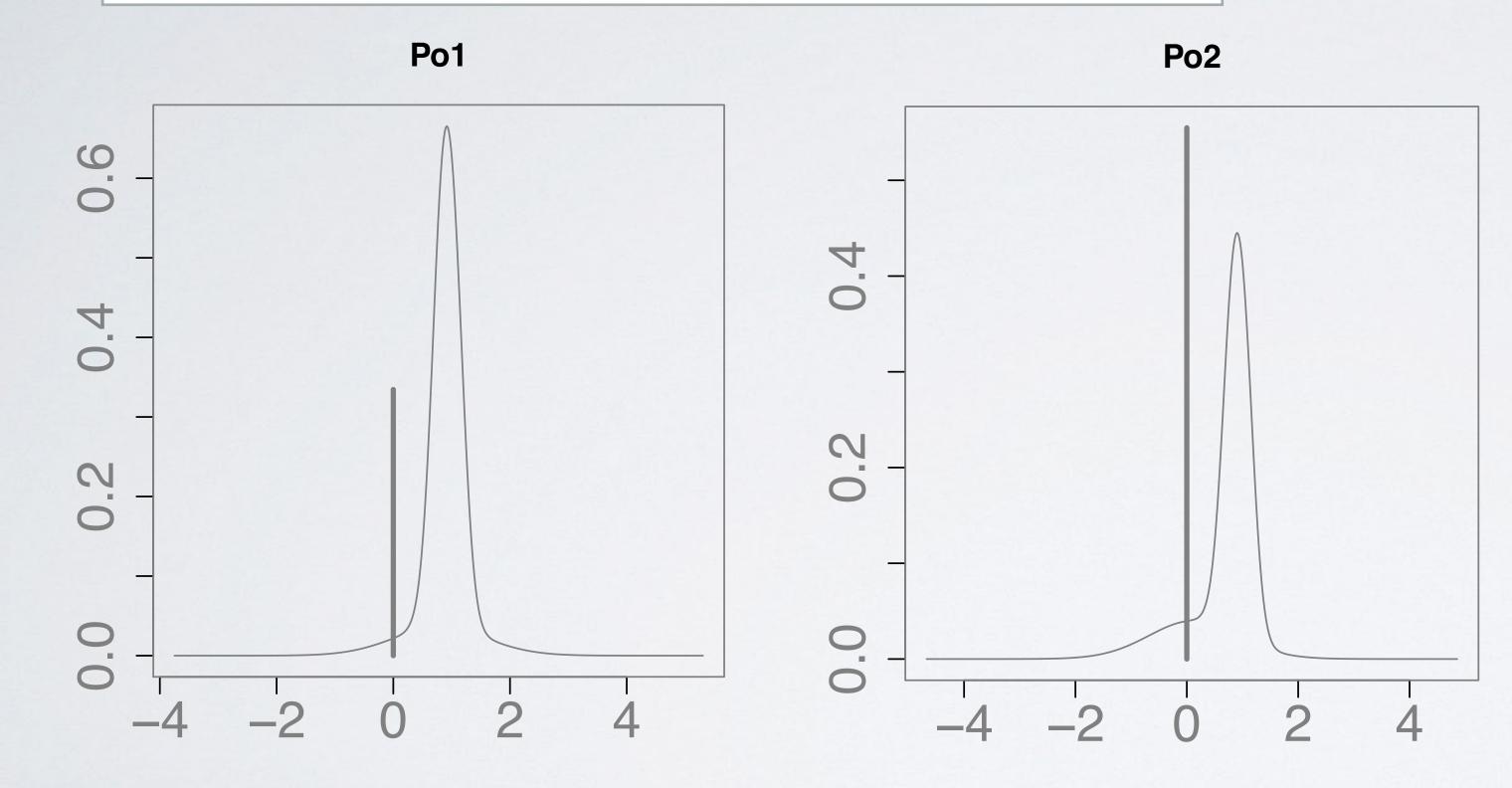




Log Posterior Odds

> image(crime.ZS, rotate=F)

- > coef.ZS=coef(crime.ZS)
- > plot(coef.ZS)



## summary

- demo of BAS
- use of MCMC
- diagnostics
- effect of correlation

## next:

decision making and prediction