



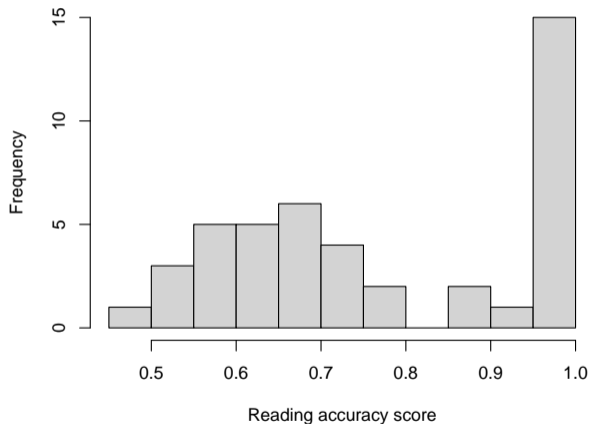
```
if ( inherits(family, "foehnix.family") ) {  
  if ( verbose ) cat("foehnix.family object provided: use custom family object.\n")  
} else if ( inherits(family, "character") ) {  
  family <- match.arg(family, c("gaussian", "logistic"))  
  if ( ! all(is.infinite(c(left, right))) ) {  
    # Take censored version of "family" using the censoring  
    # thresholds left and right.  
    if ( ! truncated ) {  
      family <- get(sprintf("foehnix_c%s", family))(left = left, right = right)  
      # Else take the truncated version of the "family".  
    } else {  
      family <- get(sprintf("foehnix_t%s", family))(left = left, right = right)  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Regression Models for $[0, 1]$ Responses Using betareg and crch

Ioannis Kosmidis, Achim Zeileis

<https://www.zeileis.org/>

Motivation

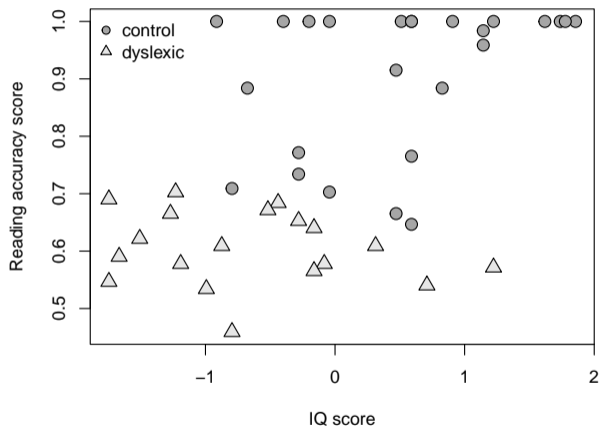


Goal: Model limited response variables in unit interval.

Examples: Fractions or proportions (not from independent Bernoulli trials).

Illustration: Reading accuracy of 44 primary school children, explained by dyslexia status and iq score.

Motivation

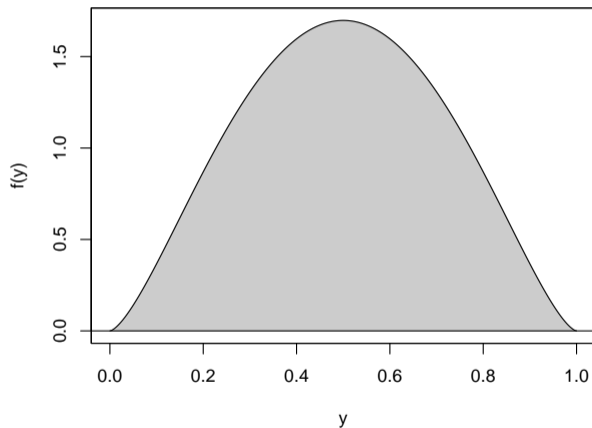


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Examples: Fractions or proportions (not from independent Bernoulli trials).

Illustration: Reading accuracy of 44 primary school children, explained by dyslexia status and iq score.

Beta distribution



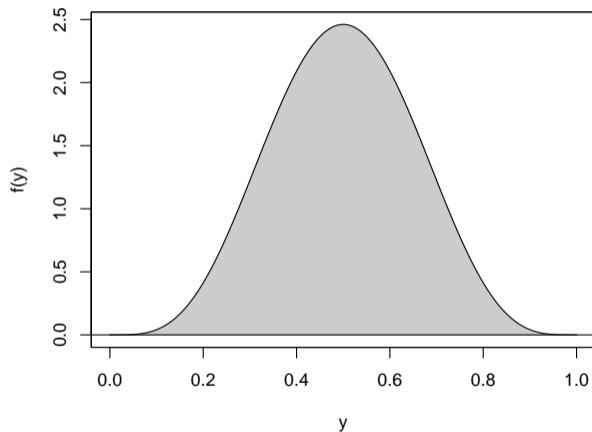
Parameters: Mean μ ,
precision ϕ .

Regression: Link both
parameters to predictors.

Advantage: Flexible shape, full
likelihood.

Disadvantage: Zero
probability for 0 and 1.

Beta distribution



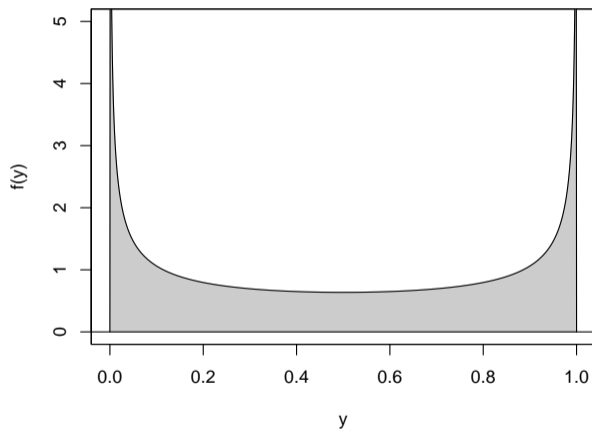
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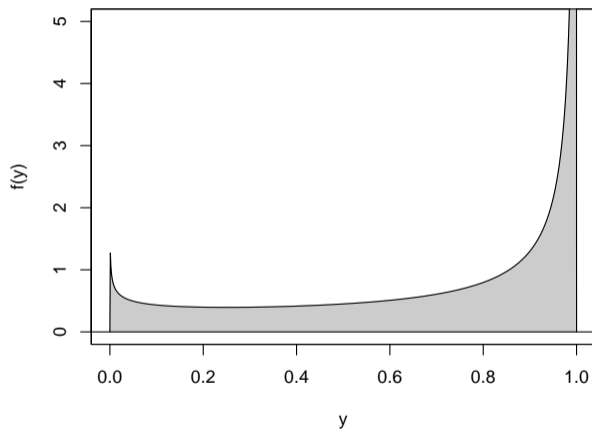
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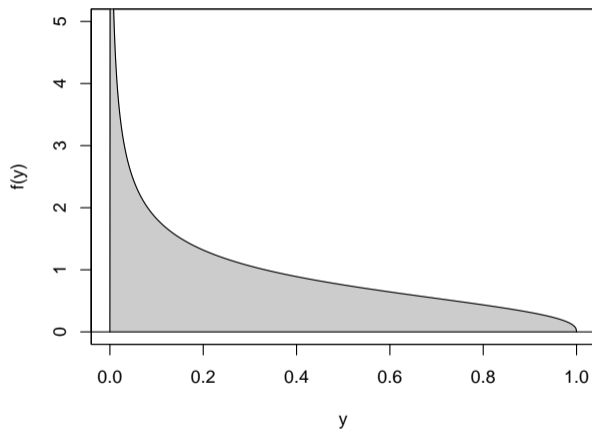
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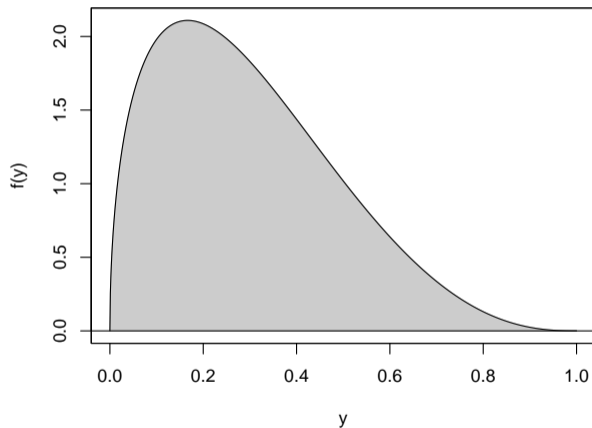
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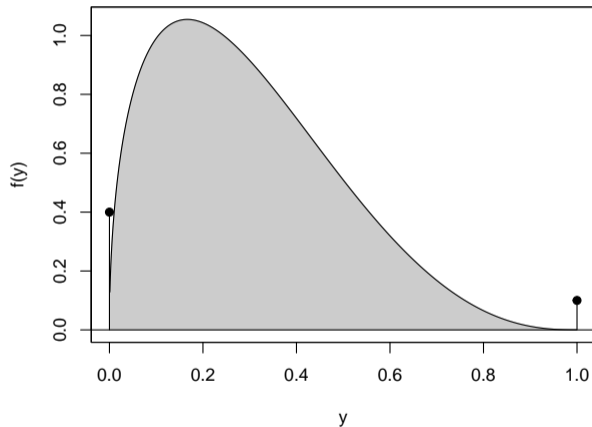
Parameters: Mean μ ,
precision ϕ .

Regression: Link both
parameters to predictors.

Advantage: Flexible shape, full
likelihood.

Disadvantage: Zero
probability for 0 and 1.

Zero-and/or-one-inflated beta distribution



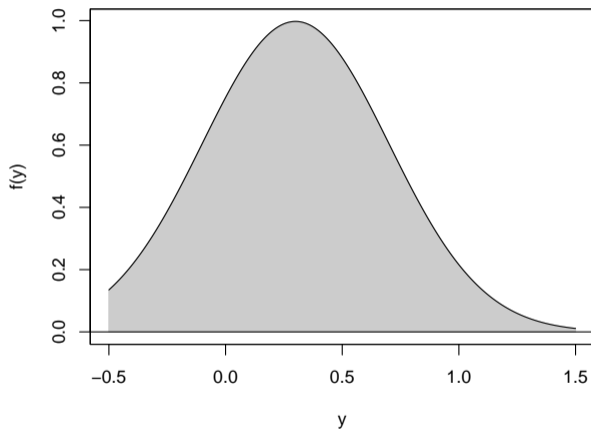
Parameters: Mean μ ,
precision ϕ , point masses π_0, π_1 .

Regression: Link all four
parameters to predictors.

Advantage: Keep flexibility,
accomodate boundaries.

Disadvantage: Many
parameters, separate
determinants for boundaries.

Censored normal distribution (tobit)



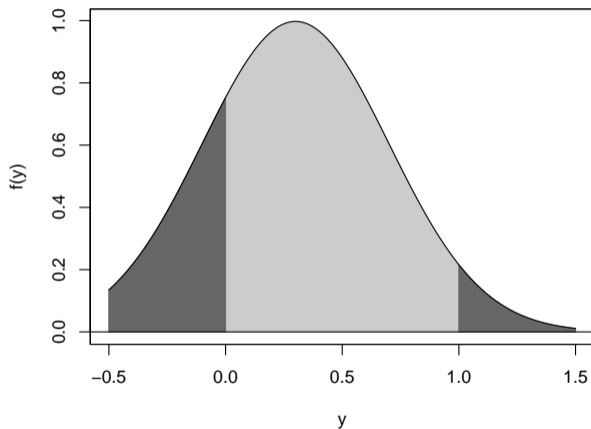
Parameters: Mean μ , variance σ^2 .

Regression: Link both parameters to predictors.

Advantage: No additional determinants for boundaries.

Disadvantage: Less flexible than beta.

Censored normal distribution (tobit)



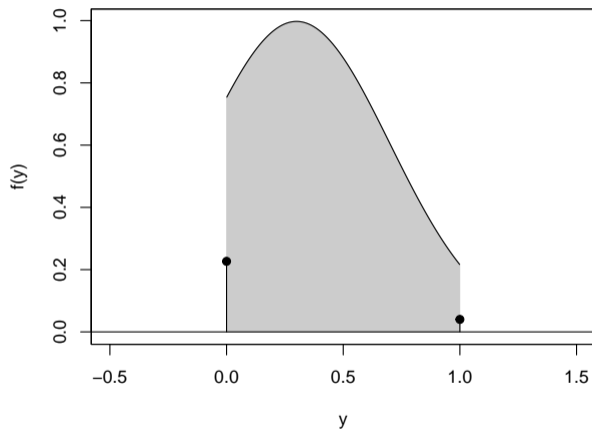
Parameters: Mean μ ,
variance σ^2 .

Regression: Link both
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Disadvantage: Less flexible
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Censored normal distribution (tobit)



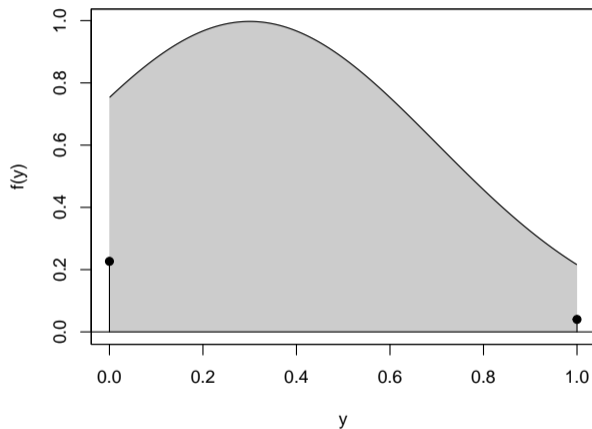
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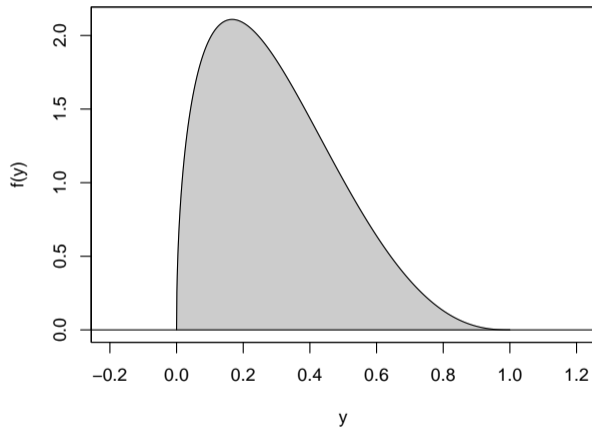
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Extended-support beta mixture distribution



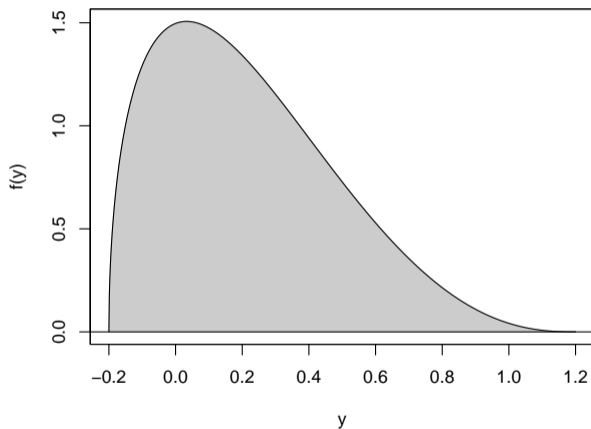
Parameters: Mean μ ,
precision ϕ , exceedence ν .

Regression: Link only μ and ϕ
to predictors.

Advantage: Single parameter
 ν links normal and beta.

Disadvantage: Somewhat
more complex.

Extended-support beta mixture distribution



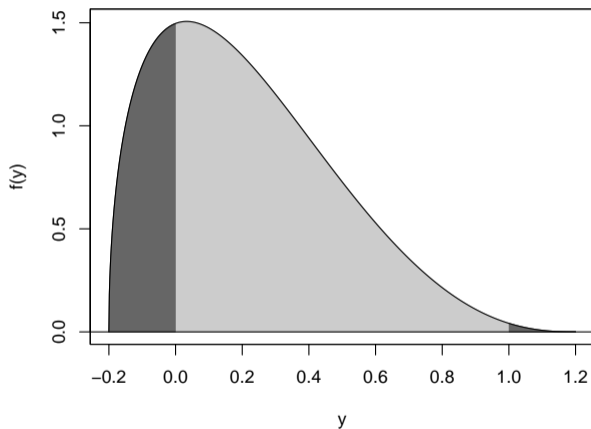
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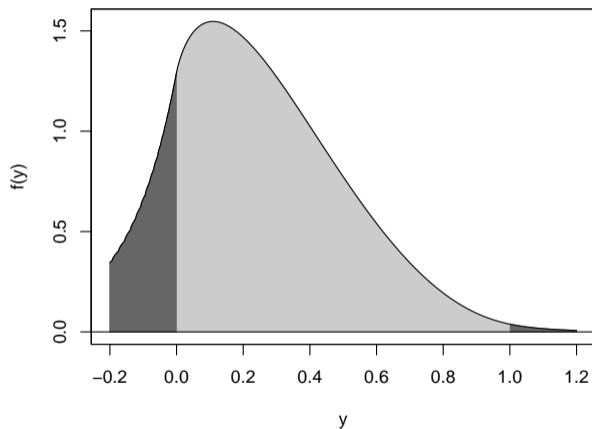
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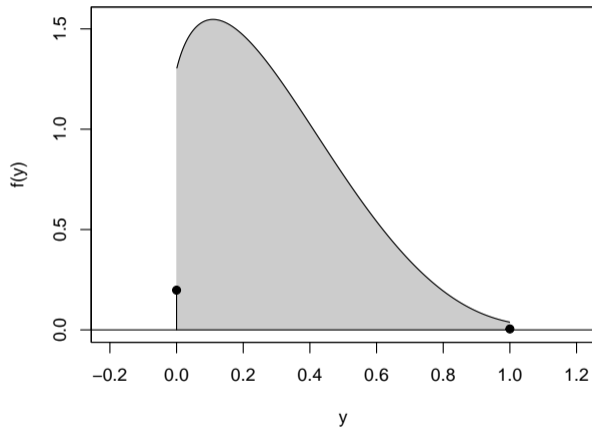
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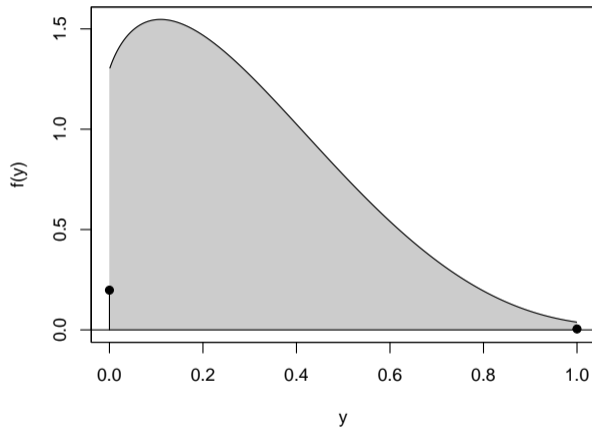
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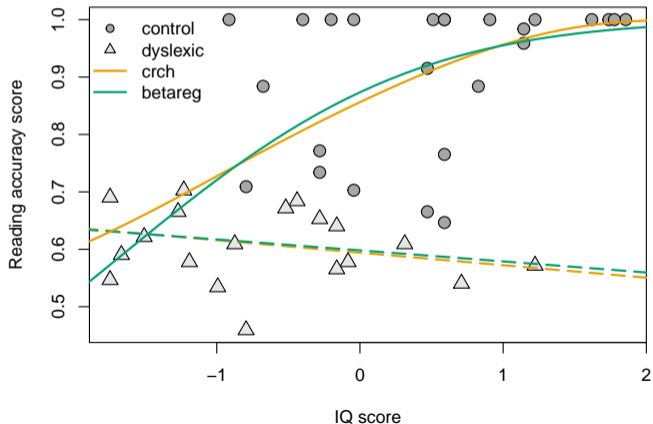
Disadvantage: Somewhat
more complex.

R packages

```
R> crch(accuracy1 ~ dyslexia * iq | dyslexia + iq, data = ReadingSkills,  
+       left = 0, right = 1)  
R> betareg(accuracy1 ~ dyslexia * iq | dyslexia + iq, data = ReadingSkills)
```

R packages

```
R> crch(accuracy1 ~ dyslexia * iq | dyslexia + iq, data = ReadingSkills,  
+ left = 0, right = 1)  
R> betareg(accuracy1 ~ dyslexia * iq | dyslexia + iq, data = ReadingSkills)
```



References

Cribari-Neto F, Zeileis A (2010). “Beta Regression in R.” *Journal of Statistical Software*, **34**(2), 1–24. doi:10.18637/jss.v034.i02

Messner JW, Mayr GJ, Zeileis A (2016). “Heteroscedastic Censored and Truncated Regression with crch.” *The R Journal*, **8**(1), 173–181. doi:10.32614/RJ-2016-012

Kosmidis I, Zeileis A (2024). “Extended-Support Beta Regression for $[0, 1]$ Responses.” *arXiv.org E-Print Archive*, Forthcoming.

Software:

<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=crch> (Version 1.1-2)

<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=betareg> (Version 3.2-0)

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