

bayes: logistic — Bayesian logistic regression, reporting odds ratios

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Description

`bayes: logistic` fits a Bayesian logistic regression to a binary outcome; see [\[BAYES\] bayes](#) and [\[R\] logistic](#) for details.

Quick start

Bayesian logistic regression of `y` on `x1` and `x2`, using default normal priors for regression coefficients

```
bayes: logistic y x1 x2
```

Use a standard deviation of 10 instead of 100 for the default normal priors

```
bayes, normalprior(10): logistic y x1 x2
```

Use uniform priors for the slopes and a normal prior for the intercept

```
bayes, prior({y: x1 x2}, uniform(-10,10)) ///
prior({y:_cons}, normal(0,10)): logistic y x1 x2
```

Save simulation results to `simdata.dta` and use a random-number seed for reproducibility

```
bayes, saving(simdata) rseed(123): logistic y x1 x2
```

Specify 20,000 MCMC samples, set length of the burn-in period to 5,000, and request that a dot be displayed every 500 simulations

```
bayes, mcmcsample(20000) burnin(5000) dots(500): logistic y x1 x2
```

In the above, request that the 90% HPD credible interval be displayed instead of the default 95% equal-tailed credible interval

```
bayes, clevel(90) hpd
```

Display coefficients instead of odds ratios

```
bayes: logistic y x1 x2, coef
```

Display coefficients on replay

```
bayes, coef
```

Also see [Quick start](#) in [\[BAYES\] bayes](#) and [Quick start](#) in [\[R\] logistic](#).

Menu

Statistics > Binary outcomes > Bayesian regression > Logistic regression

Syntax

```
bayes [, bayesopts] : logistic depvar indepvars [if] [in] [weight] [, options]
```

<i>options</i>	Description
Model	
<code>noconstant</code>	suppress constant term
<code>offset(<i>varname</i>)</code>	include <i>varname</i> in model with coefficient constrained to 1
<code>asis</code>	retain perfect predictor variables
<code>collinear</code>	keep collinear variables
Reporting	
<code>coef</code>	report estimated coefficients
<code>display_options</code>	control spacing, line width, and base and empty cells
<code>level(#)</code>	set credible level; default is level(95)

indepvars may contain factor variables; see [U] 11.4.3 **Factor variables**.

depvar and *indepvars* may contain time-series operators; see [U] 11.4.4 **Time-series varlists**.

fweights are allowed; see [U] 11.1.6 **weight**.

`bayes: logistic`, `level()` is equivalent to `bayes, clevel(): logistic`.

For a detailed description of *options*, see *Options* in [R] **logistic**.

<i>bayesopts</i>	Description
Priors	
* <code>normalprior(#)</code>	specify standard deviation of default normal priors for regression coefficients; default is <code>normalprior(100)</code>
<code>prior(<i>priorspec</i>)</code>	prior for model parameters; this option may be repeated
<code>dryrun</code>	show model summary without estimation
Simulation	
<code>mcmcsize(#)</code>	MCMC sample size; default is <code>mcmcsize(10000)</code>
<code>burnin(#)</code>	burn-in period; default is <code>burnin(2500)</code>
<code>thinning(#)</code>	thinning interval; default is <code>thinning(1)</code>
<code>rseed(#)</code>	random-number seed
<code>exclude(<i>paramref</i>)</code>	specify model parameters to be excluded from the simulation results
Blocking	
* <code>blocksize(#)</code>	maximum block size; default is <code>blocksize(50)</code>
<code>block(<i>paramref</i> [, <i>blockopts</i>])</code>	specify a block of model parameters; this option may be repeated
<code>blocksummary</code>	display block summary
* <code>noblocking</code>	do not block parameters by default
Initialization	
<code>initial(<i>initspec</i>)</code>	initial values for model parameters
<code>nonleinitial</code>	suppress the use of maximum likelihood estimates as starting values
<code>initransom</code>	specify random initial values
<code>initsummary</code>	display initial values used for simulation
* <code>noisily</code>	display output from the estimation command during initialization

Adaptation

`adaptation`(*adaptopts*) control the adaptive MCMC procedure
`scale`(#) initial multiplier for scale factor; default is `scale(2.38)`
`covariance`(*cov*) initial proposal covariance; default is the identity matrix

Reporting

`clevel`(#) set credible interval level; default is `clevel(95)`
`hpd` display HPD credible intervals instead of the default equal-tailed credible intervals

* `coef` report estimated coefficients
`eform`[(*string*)] report exponentiated coefficients and, optionally, label as *string*
`batch`(#) specify length of block for batch-means calculations; default is `batch(0)`

`saving`(*filename*[, `replace`]) save simulation results to *filename.dta*
`nomodelsummary` suppress model summary
`[no]dots` suppress dots or display dots every 100 iterations and iteration numbers every 1,000 iterations; default is `nodots`

`dots`(#[, `every`(#)]) display dots as simulation is performed
`[no]show`(*paramref*) specify model parameters to be excluded from or included in the output

`notable` suppress estimation table
`noheader` suppress output header
`title`(*string*) display *string* as title above the table of parameter estimates
`display_options` control spacing, line width, and base and empty cells

Advanced

`search`(*search_options*) control the search for feasible initial values
`corrlag`(#) specify maximum autocorrelation lag; default varies
`corrtol`(#) specify autocorrelation tolerance; default is `corrtol(0.01)`

*Starred options are specific to the `bayes` prefix; other options are common between `bayes` and `bayesmh`.

Options `prior`() and `block`() can be repeated.

priorspec and *paramref* are defined in [BAYES] `bayesmh`.

paramref may contain factor variables; see [U] 11.4.3 Factor variables.

See [U] 20 Estimation and postestimation commands for more capabilities of estimation commands.

Model parameters are regression coefficients {*depvar*:*indepvars*}. Use the `dryrun` option to see the definitions of model parameters prior to estimation.

For a detailed description of *bayesopts*, see *Options* in [BAYES] `bayes`.

Remarks and examples

[stata.com](http://www.stata.com)

For a general introduction to Bayesian analysis, see [BAYES] `intro`. For a general introduction to Bayesian estimation using an adaptive Metropolis–Hastings algorithm, see [BAYES] `bayesmh`. For remarks and examples specific to the `bayes` prefix, see [BAYES] `bayes`. For details about the estimation command, see [R] `logistic`.

For a simple example of the `bayes` prefix, see *Introductory example* in [BAYES] `bayes`. Also see *Logistic regression with perfect predictors* in [BAYES] `bayes`.

Stored results

See *Stored results* in [BAYES] **bayesmh**.

Methods and formulas

See *Methods and formulas* in [BAYES] **bayesmh**.

Also see

[BAYES] **bayes** — Bayesian regression models using the bayes prefix

[R] **logistic** — Logistic regression, reporting odds ratios

[BAYES] **bayesian postestimation** — Postestimation tools for bayesmh and the bayes prefix

[BAYES] **bayesian estimation** — Bayesian estimation commands

[BAYES] **bayesian commands** — Introduction to commands for Bayesian analysis

[BAYES] **intro** — Introduction to Bayesian analysis

[BAYES] **Glossary**