Chapter 6

- 6.1 The place of model checking in applied Bayesian statistics
- 6.2 Do the inferences from the model make sense?
- 6.3 Posterior predictive checking
- 6.4 Graphical posterior predictive checks (can be skipped)
- 6.5 Model checking for the educational testing example

Model checking

- demo6_1: Posterior predictive checking light speed
- demo6_2: Posterior predictive checking sequential dependence
- demo6_3: Posterior predictive checking poor test statistic
- demo6_4: Posterior predictive checking marginal predictive p-value

Model checking – overview

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- Internal validation
 - posterior predictive checking
 - cross-validation predictive checking

- Newcomb's speed of light measurements
 - model $y \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$ with prior $(\mu, \log \sigma) \propto 1$

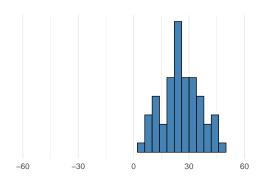
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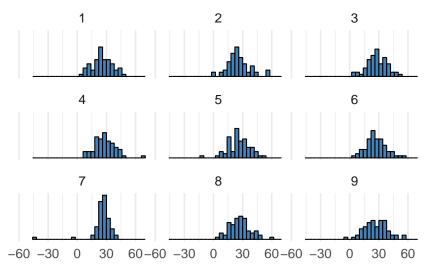
Replicates vs. future observation

• Predictive \tilde{y} is the next not yet observed possible observation. y^{rep} refers to replicating the whole experiment (potentially with same values of x) and obtaining as many replicated observations as in the original data.

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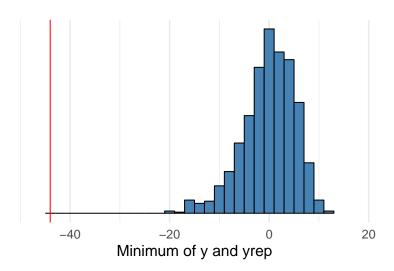
Posterior predictive checking with test statistic

- Replicated data sets y^{rep}
- Test quantity (or discrepancy measure) $T(y, \theta)$
 - summary quantity for the observed data $T(y, \theta)$
 - summary quantity for a replicated data $T(y^{\text{rep}}, \theta)$
 - can be easier to compare summary quantities than data sets

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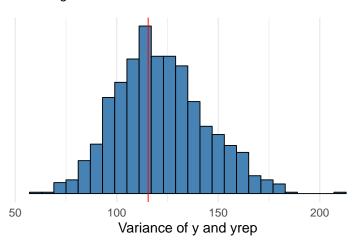
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Posterior predictive p-value

$$\rho = \Pr(T(y^{\text{rep}}, \theta) \ge T(y, \theta)|y)
= \int \int I_{T(y^{\text{rep}}, \theta) \ge T(y, \theta)} p(y^{\text{rep}}|\theta) p(\theta|y) dy^{\text{rep}} d\theta$$

where I is an indicator function

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 having (y^{rep (s)}, θ^(s)) from the posterior predictive distribution, easy to compute

$$T(y^{\text{rep}(s)}, \theta^{(s)}) \ge T(y, \theta^{(s)}), \quad s = 1, \dots, S$$

Posterior predictive p-value

$$p = \Pr(T(y^{\text{rep}}, \theta) \ge T(y, \theta)|y)$$
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- Posterior predictive p-value (ppp-value) estimated whether difference between the model and data could arise by chance
- Not commonly used, since the distribution of test statistic has more information

Marginal and CV predictive checking

- Consider marginal predictive distributions $p(\tilde{y}_i|y)$ and each observation separately
 - · marginal posterior p-values

$$p_i = \mathsf{Pr}(T(y_i^{\mathrm{rep}}) \leq T(y_i)|y)$$
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- if $Pr(\tilde{y}_i|y)$ well calibrated, distribution of p_i would be uniform between 0 and 1
 - holds better for cross-validation predictive tests (cross-validation Ch 7)

Marginal predictive checking - Example

Marginal tail area or Probability integral transform (PIT)

$$p_i = p(y_i^{\text{rep}} \leq y_i|y)$$

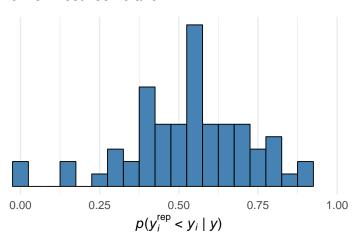
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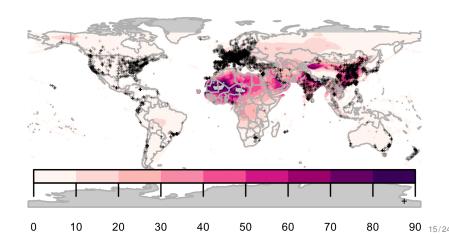
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- Compare sensitivity of essential inference quantities
 - extreme quantiles are more sensitive than means and medians
 - extrapolation is more sensitive than interpolation

Example: Exposure to air pollution

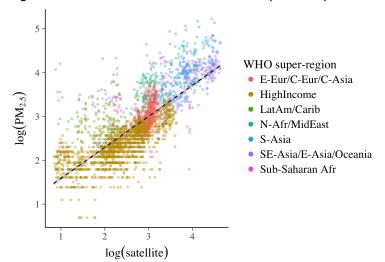
- Example from Jonah Gabry, Daniel Simpson, Aki Vehtari, Michael Betancourt, and Andrew Gelman (2019).
 Visualization in Bayesian workflow. https://doi.org/10.1111/rssa.12378
- Estimation of human exposure to air pollution from particulate matter measuring less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM_{2.5})
 - Exposure to PM_{2.5} is linked to a number of poor health outcomes and a recent report estimated that PM_{2.5} is responsible for three million deaths worldwide each year (Shaddick et al., 2017)
 - In order to estimate the public health effect of ambient PM_{2.5}, we need a good estimate of the PM_{2.5} concentration at the same spatial resolution as our population estimates.

Example: Exposure to air pollution

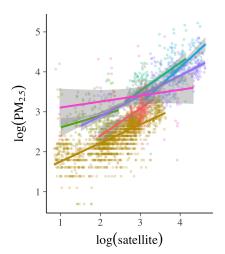
- Direct measurements of PM 2.5 from ground monitors at 2980 locations
- · High-resolution satellite data of aerosol optical depth



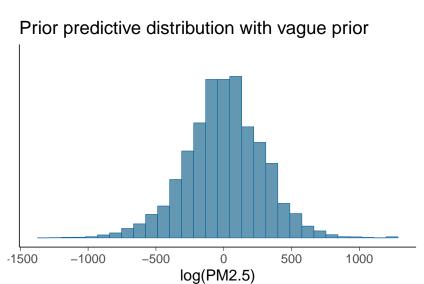
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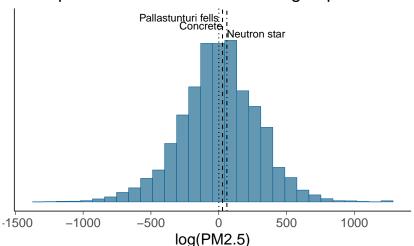


Prior predictive checking



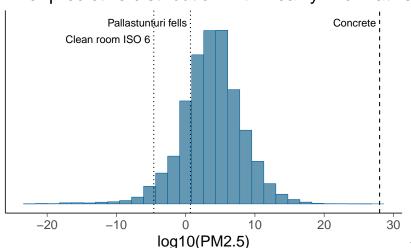
Prior predictive checking



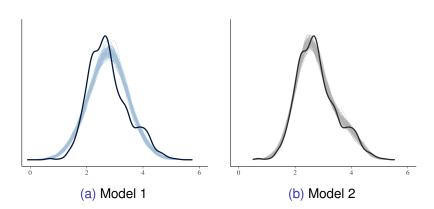


Prior predictive checking

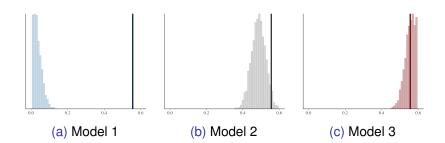




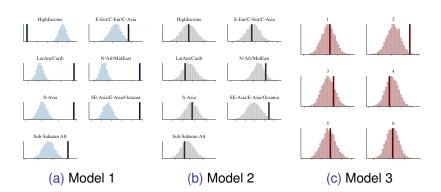
Posterior predictive checking – marginal predictive distributions



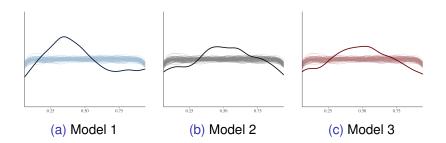
Posterior predictive checking – test statistic (skewness)

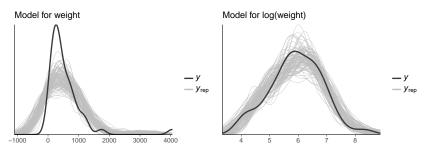


Posterior predictive checking – test statistic (median for groups)



LOO predictive checking - LOO-PIT

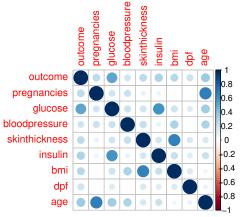




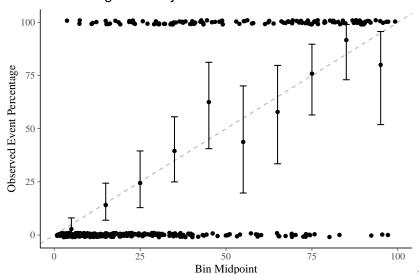
Predicting the yields of mesquite bushes.

Gelman, Hill & Vehtari (2020): Regression and Other Stories, Chapter 11.

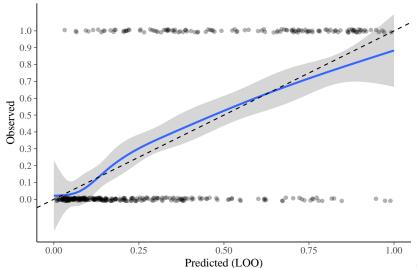
Diabetes prediction with logistic regression - diabetes demo



Diabetes prediction with logistic regression - diabetes demo PPC with binning for binary data



Diabetes prediction with logistic regression - diabetes demo PPC with non-linear regression for binary data



Posterior predictive checking

demo demos_rstan/ppc/poisson-ppc.Rmd

```
data -
  int<lower=1> N:
  int <lower=0> y[N];
parameters {
  real<lower=0> lambda:
model {
  lambda ~ exponential(0.2);
  y poisson (lambda);
generated quantities {
  real log_lik[N];
  int y_rep[N];
  for (n in 1:N) {
    y_rep[n] = poisson_rng(lambda);
    log_lik[n] = poisson_lpmf(y[n] | lambda);
```

Further reading and examples

- Jonah Gabry, Daniel Simpson, Aki Vehtari, Michael Betancourt, and Andrew Gelman (2019). Visualization in Bayesian workflow. https://doi.org/10.1111/rssa.12378.
- Graphical posterior predictive checks using the bayesplot package http://mc-stan.org/bayesplot/articles/graphical-ppcs.html
- Another demo demos_rstan/ppc/poisson-ppc.Rmd
- Michael Betancourt's workflow case study with prior and posterior predictive checking
 - for RStan https://betanalpha.github.io/assets/case_studies/ principled_bayesian_workflow.html
 - for PyStan https://github.com/betanalpha/jupyter_case_studies/blob/ master/principled_bayesian_workflow/ principled_bayesian_workflow.ipynb