

University of Edinburgh
School of Mathematics
Bayesian Data Analysis, 2023/2024, Semester 2
Assignment 2

```
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))
```



Figure 1: The dataset is about the houses found in a given California district and some summary stats about them based on the 1990 census data.

```
library(INLA)

## Loading required package: Matrix

## Loading required package: sp

## This is INLA_23.09.09 built 2023-10-16 17:29:11 UTC.
## - See www.r-inla.org/contact-us for how to get help.

housing<-read.csv("housing.csv")
#removing rows with NA's, there are only a few of these
housing=housing[complete.cases(housing), ]
#creating a new covariate
housing$average_bed_rooms=housing$total_bedrooms/housing$households

head(housing)
```

```
## longitude latitude housing_median_age total_rooms total_bedrooms population
## 1 -122.23 37.88 41 880 129 322
## 2 -122.22 37.86 21 7099 1106 2401
## 3 -122.24 37.85 52 1467 190 496
## 4 -122.25 37.85 52 1274 235 558
## 5 -122.25 37.85 52 1627 280 565
## 6 -122.25 37.85 52 919 213 413
## households median_income median_house_value ocean_proximity average_bed_rooms
## 1 126 8.3252 452600 NEAR BAY 1.0238095
## 2 1138 8.3014 358500 NEAR BAY 0.9718805
## 3 177 7.2574 352100 NEAR BAY 1.0734463
## 4 219 5.6431 341300 NEAR BAY 1.0730594
## 5 259 3.8462 342200 NEAR BAY 1.0810811
## 6 193 4.0368 269700 NEAR BAY 1.1036269
```

The covariates in the dataset are as follows:

longitude, latitude, housing_median_age (median age of houses in district), total_rooms (total rooms in all houses in district), total_bedrooms (total bedrooms in all houses in district), population (population of district), households (number of households in district), median_income (median income in district), median_house_value (median house value in district), ocean_proximity (categorical covariate about proximity of district to ocean), average_bed_rooms (average number of bedrooms of houses in district).

```
#We split the original dataset into two parts, training and test
housing.training<-housing[seq(from=1,to=nrow(housing),by=2), ]
housing.test<-housing[seq(from=2,to=nrow(housing),by=2), ]
```

Q1)[10 marks]

Fit a Bayesian Linear regression model in INLA (with Gaussian likelihood) using the housing.training dataset such that the response variable is the log(median_house_value), and the covariates in the model are as follows:

longitude, latitude, housing_median_age, log(median_income), ocean_proximity, average_bed_rooms.

Use scaled versions of the non-categorical covariates in your model.

Print out the model summary and interpret the posterior means of the regression coefficients.

Compute the DIC, NLSCPO and WAIC scores.

Check the sensitivity of your results to changing the priors.

Explanation: (Write your explanation here)

Q2)[10 marks]

Update your model in Q1 to also include an rw1 random effect model for the housing_median_age, and an ar1 random effect model for log(median_income).

Print out the model summary and interpret the posterior means of the regression coefficients.

Plot the posterior means of the random effects for housing_median_age and log(median_income). The x-axis should be the covariate value (such as housing_median_age), and the y-axis should be the posterior mean of the random effect.

Compute the DIC, NLSCPO and WAIC scores.

Check the sensitivity of your results to changing the priors.

Explanation: (Write your explanation here)

Q3)[10 marks]

In this question, we will use a spatial random effects model for the location.

Create a Bayesian regression model in INLA or inlabru with Gaussian likelihood using the housing.training dataset with $\log(\text{median_house_value})$ as the response variable, and the fixed effects in the model are as follows:

longitude, latitude,

housing_median_age, $(\text{housing_median_age})^2, (\text{housing_median_age})^3, (\text{housing_median_age})^4$

$\log(\text{median_income}), (\log(\text{median_income}))^2, (\log(\text{median_income}))^3, (\log(\text{median_income}))^4$,

housing_median_age * $\log(\text{median_income})$,

ocean_proximity, average_bed_rooms.

Use scaled versions of the non-categorical covariates in your model.

Include a spatial (spde2) random effect for the location (longitude, latitude), with Matern covariance. [Hint: You must create a mesh first; see the code for Lecture 7 and the solutions of Workshop 5.]

Print out the model summary and interpret the posterior means of the regression coefficients.

Plot the posterior mean of the spatial random effect in terms of the location.

Compute the DIC, NLSCPO and WAIC scores.

Compare the models in Q1) - Q3) in terms of DIC, NLSCPO and WAIC scores.

Check the sensitivity of your results to changing the priors and using a finer mesh.

Explanation: (Write your explanation here)

Q4)[10 marks]

In this question, we will evaluate the predictive performance of these models.

Do the following two tests for all 3 models.

First, compute the posterior mean of the $\log(\text{median_house_value})$ for the districts in the training dataset housing.training. Compute the median absolute difference between the posterior means of the $\log(\text{median_house_value})$ and its true values on the training dataset. This can be done by including the posterior means in an array v , the true values in an array t , and computing $\text{median}(|v - t|)$.

Second, evaluate the $\log(\text{median_house_value})$'s posterior predictive means on the test dataset housing.test. Compute the median absolute difference between the $\log(\text{median_house_value})$'s posterior predictive mean and its true value on the test dataset.

Discuss the results.

Explanation: (Write your explanation here)

Q5)[10 marks] Perform posterior predictive checks (using replicates) on all 3 models Q1-Q3 fitted on the housing.training dataset. Choose your test functions to provide insight into the model. Discuss the results.

Explanation: (Write your explanation here)