

Bayesian Statistics and Modeling

Part I

A new order

Traditional modeling leaves much to be desired

- Point estimates
- Variance matrices
- Strict assumptions

What if we could build models under more transparent assumptions, and according to what we REALLY believe about our data?

Bayes' Theorem

$$P(A|X) = \frac{P(X|A)P(A)}{P(X)}$$

For a great introduction to the theorem, check out [this video](#)

Bayes' Theorem

$$P(A|X) = \frac{P(X|A)P(A)}{P(X)}$$

- $P(A|X)$ - The probability of observing some event A given the evidence X
- $P(X|A)$ - The likelihood of observing X if A is true
- $P(A)$ - The likelihood of A being true
- $P(B)$ - The likelihood of B being true

Bayes' Theorem

$$P(A|X) = \frac{P(X|A)P(A)}{P(X)}$$

- $P(A|X)$ - The POSTERIOR
- $P(X|A)$ - The LIKELIHOOD
- $P(A)$ - The PRIOR

Bayes' Theorem and Modeling

In words, we want to determine the probability of an event (the POSTERIOR) based on our beliefs (the PRIOR) and empirical evidence (the LIKELIHOOD)

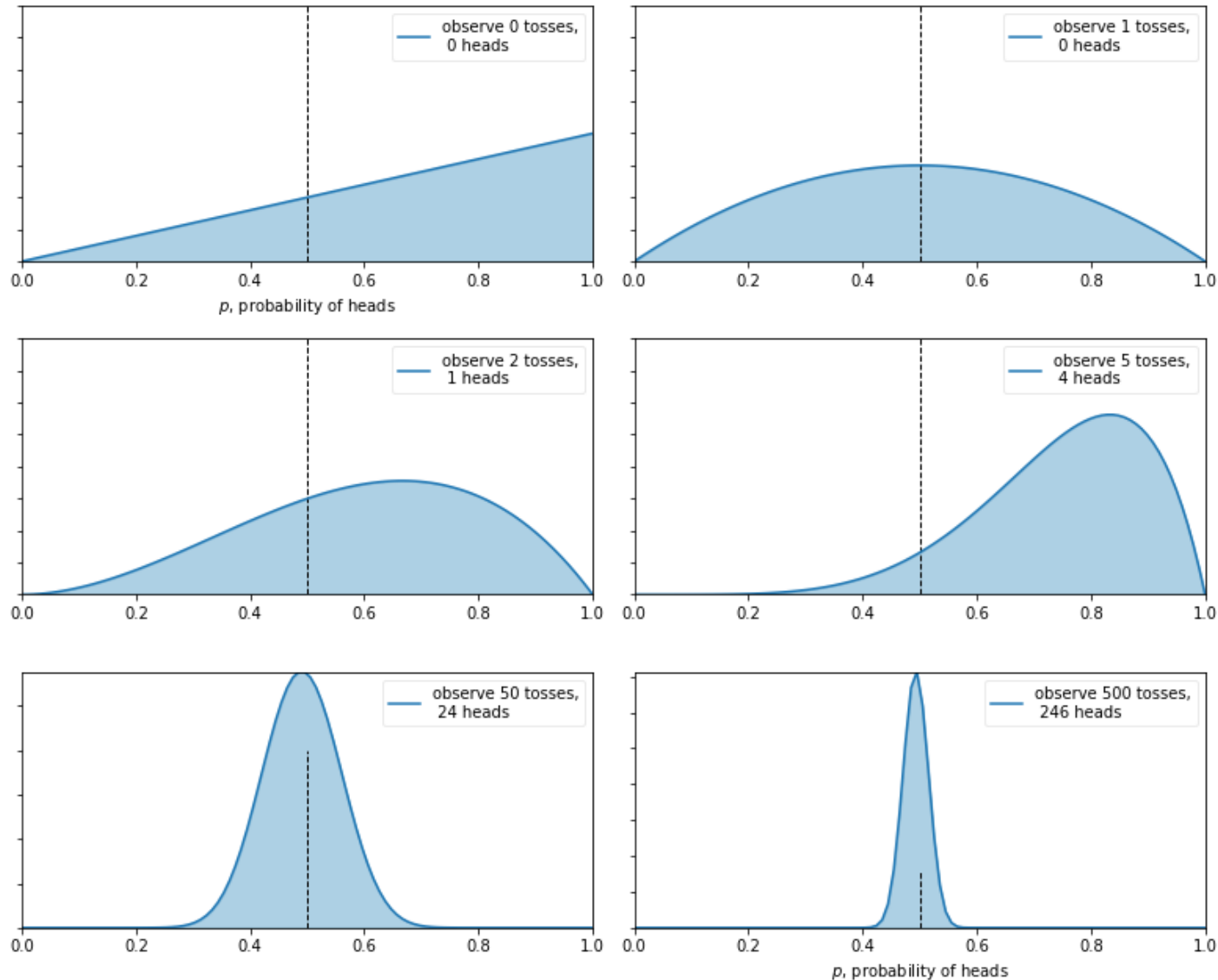
Flipping a coin

My daughter can't stand losing. If anybody was going to find an unfair coin and use it to her advantage, she is the first person I would suspect.

Nevertheless, I agree to toss a coin with her. A lot of times.

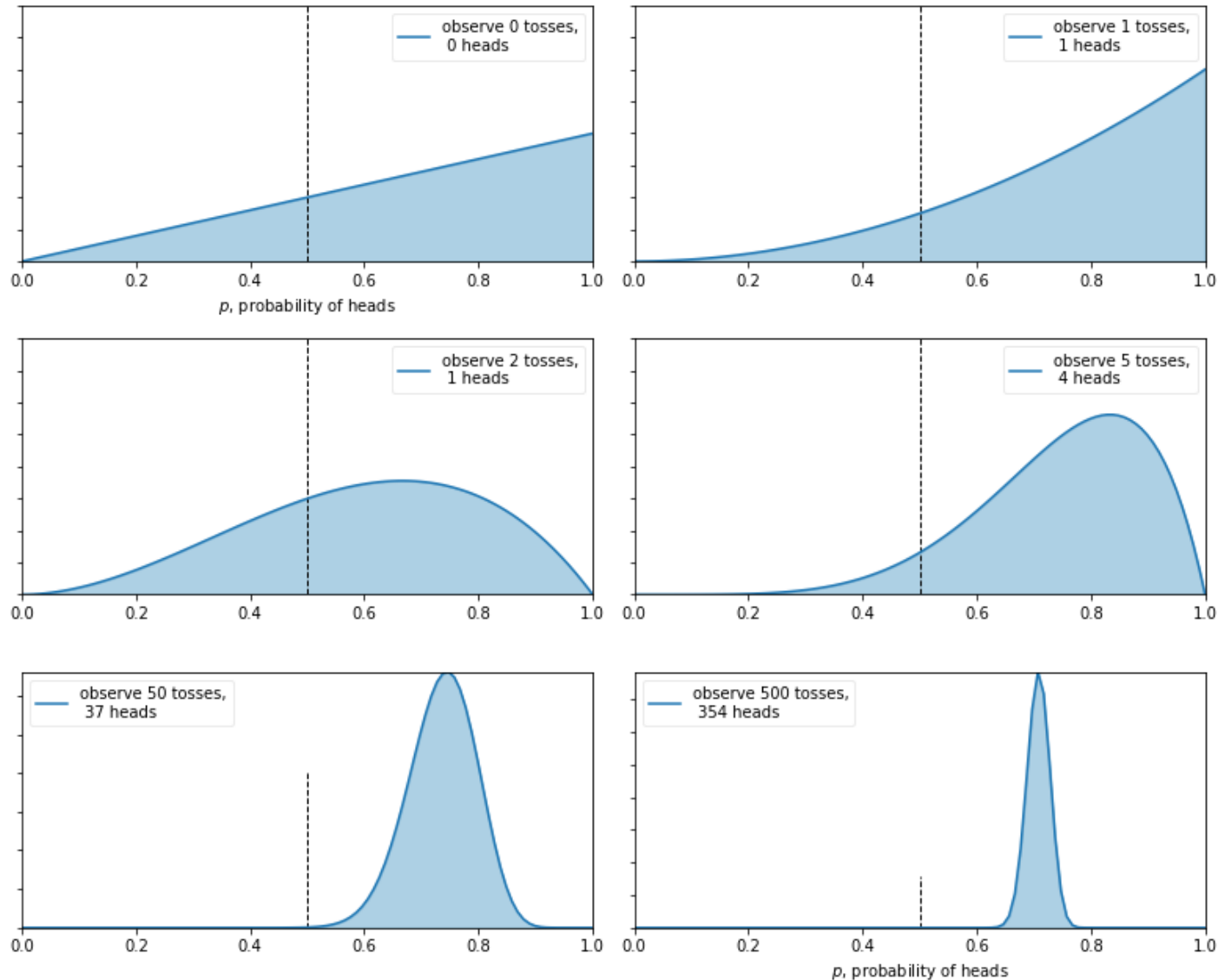
A fair coin

Bayesian updating of posterior probabilities



An unfair coin

Bayesian updating of posterior probabilities



What happened?

Despite starting both examples with the same belief (she is likely to be cheating), my conclusion after many coin flips is very different!

- My prior beliefs are OVERCOME BY EVIDENCE

More realistic examples - Gender Wage Gap

Let's take some data about Nebraska, and see if we can't estimate the expected hourly wage for workers, conditional on whether the individual is reported as female.

```
import pandas as pd

data = pd.read_csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/dustywhite7/
Econ8320/master/AssignmentData/assignment8Data.csv")

example_obs = data.loc[data['empstat']==1, ['hrwage', 'female']]
```

pymc3

In order to conduct Bayesian modeling, we will rely on the `pymc3` library, which contains all of the building blocks that we need to make our model.

If using Mimir, we will need to install the library:

```
!pip install --upgrade pymc3
```

Be sure to restart your kernel after installing!

Making a model in `pymc3`

As we build a model, we use the `with` keyword to assign variables. Each variable created under the `with` keyword will be associated with the model that we are constructing.

```
import pymc3 as pm

with pm.Model() as model:
    # put variables here
```

Making a model in `pymc3`

What are we going to model?

- Need to explicitly define variables of interest, and our PRIOR BELIEFS ABOUT THEM!

We are modeling the mean value of wage. A good starting guess for both males and females is the population mean (for everyone combined).

Making a model in `pymc3`

We will model mean wage with the exponential distribution (which allows for any positive value and should thus resemble mean wages). The mean of the exponential distribution is $1/\lambda$

Our PRIOR for the distribution of the mean wage will be an exponential distribution. The λ parameter of the male and female distributions, will be $1/\text{population mean}$

Modeling our priors

Let's define our prior belief as `alpha`, and declare our priors:

```
import pymc3 as pm

with pm.Model() as model:
    alpha = 1/example_obs['hrwage'].mean()

    lambda_1 = pm.Exponential("lambda_1", alpha) # females
    lambda_2 = pm.Exponential("lambda_2", alpha) # males
```


Adding conditional information

Next we need to define how to identify which observations should be associated with each distribution:

```
with pm.Model() as model:
    alpha = 1/example_obs['hrwage'].mean()

    lambda_1 = pm.Exponential("lambda_1", alpha) # females
    lambda_2 = pm.Exponential("lambda_2", alpha) # males

    # Switch to assign lambda_1 where female==1 otherwise lambda_2
    lambda_ = pm.math.switch(example_obs['female']==1, lambda_1, lambda_2)
```

If `example_obs['female']==1`, then the observation belongs to `lambda_1`. All others belong to `lambda_2`

Combining the data

Finally, we need to define how our data relate to each other:

```
with pm.Model() as model:
    alpha = 1/example_obs['hrwage'].mean()

    lambda_1 = pm.Exponential("lambda_1", alpha) # females
    lambda_2 = pm.Exponential("lambda_2", alpha) # males

    # Switch to assign lambda_1 where female==1 otherwise lambda_2
    lambda_ = pm.math.switch(example_obs['female']==1, lambda_1, lambda_2)

    observation = pm.Exponential("obs", lambda_, observed=example_obs['hrwage'])
```

Our observations belong to one or other distribution based on the switching algorithm `lambda_`, and the outcome of interest is the column `example_obs['hrwage']`

"Training" by sampling

We will discuss more soon, but at this point, the data are sampled MANY times, and we construct POSTERIOR distributions of our variables of interest (the lambda terms for females and males, respectively).

```
with model:  
    step = pm.Metropolis()  
    trace = pm.sample(10000, tune=5000, step=step, return_inferencedata=False)
```

Be warned, this will take a while!

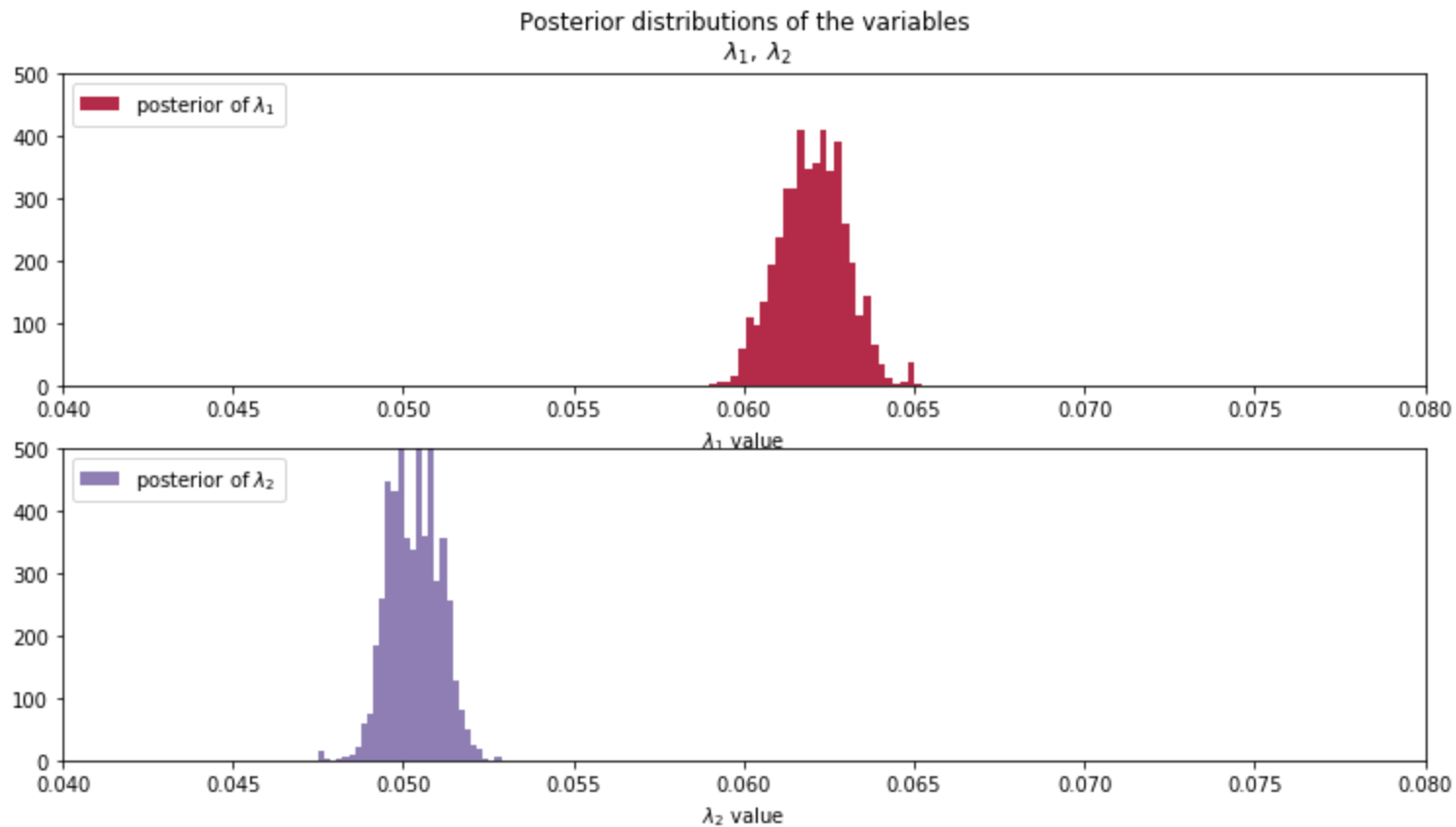
The results

The `trace` object that is created when we sample will contain our sampled outcomes.

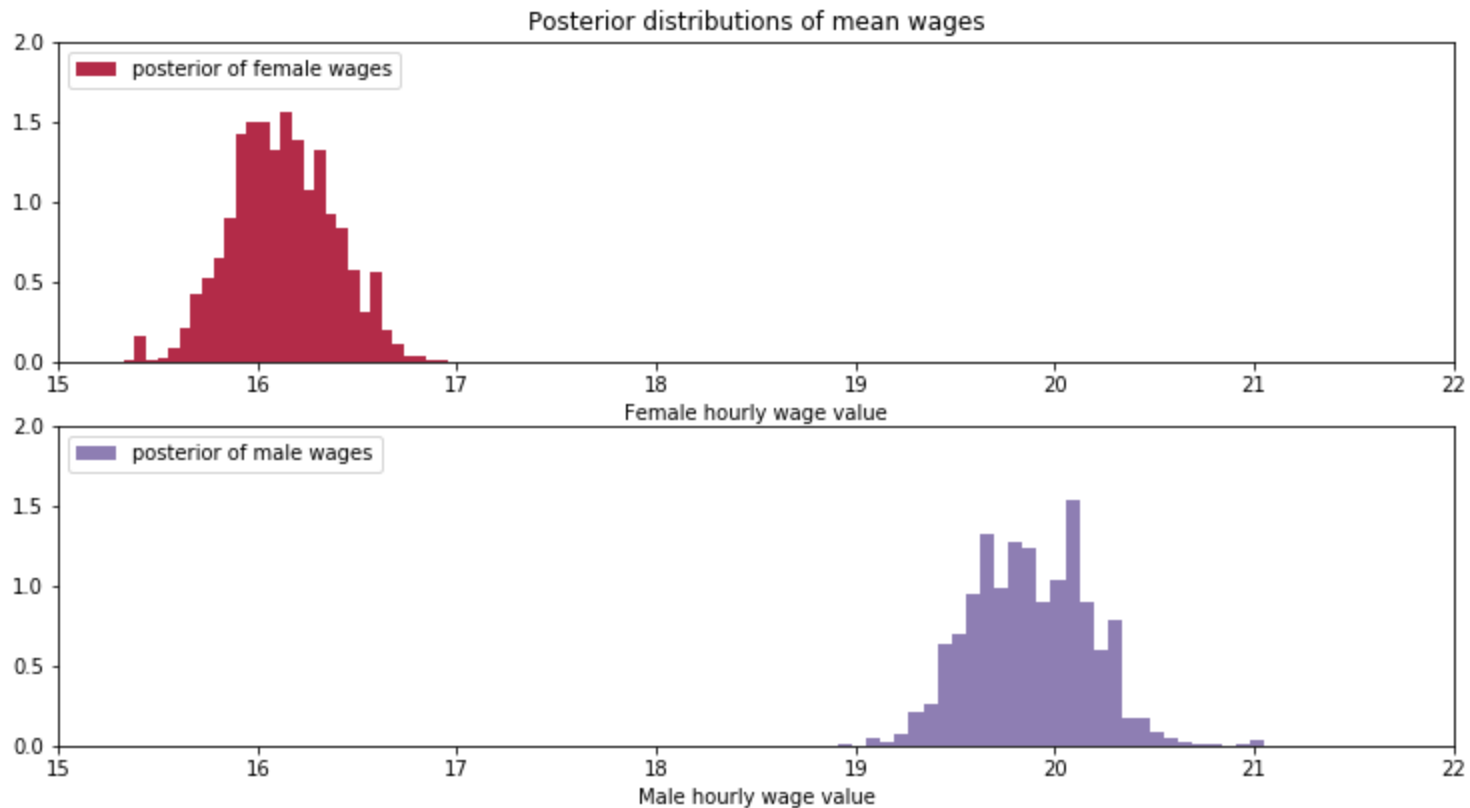
```
lambda_1_samples = trace['lambda_1']  
lambda_2_samples = trace['lambda_2']
```

Let's plot the outcomes! (The code is hidden in the slide markdown below)

Lambda Posterior



Wage Posterior



Conclusions

Based on our visuals, we should strongly suspect that typical wages for males and females are different from one another!

```
print(wage_1_samples.mean(), wage_2_samples.mean())
```

```
16.125290853129055 19.87408256112675
```

```
print(wage_1_samples.max(), wage_2_samples.min())
```

```
17.015274911773645 18.911871901898618
```

Not even the max observed value for the female distribution (~17) overlaps with the minimum observed value for males (~19)!