GLM(M)s for counts

Bayesian statistics 6 – generalized linear models for count data

Frédéric Barraquand (CNRS, IMB)

22/11/2021

Some things that we learned the last time

- You can use GLMs to model counts.
  1. If you want to explain *and* counts are relatively large, you can also transform.
  2. If your want to predict or counts are small, you have to use GLMs.
- The Poisson distribution is useful to model *small* counts
- A main property is that mean = variance, so small counts have large CV.
- Classical *link function* is the log-link, so Poisson regression looks like $Y_i \sim \mathcal{P}(\exp(a + bx_i + [\text{stuff}]))$

The law of small numbers

Book written by Władysław Bortkiewicz in 1898.

Figure 1: Bortkiewicz, unsung hero of small numbers and weird datasets

- not to be confused with the law of large numbers which refers to averaging. Here it is a "law of rare events".
- events with low frequency p in a large population n follow a Poisson distribution. $Y \sim \mathcal{B}(n,p) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(np)$ for large n and small p. Even if actually there are n Bernouilli trials with varying probability p_i.

Prussian army horse-kick data

```r
horsekick = read.csv("Prussian_horse-kick_data.csv")
head(horsekick)
```

```
##   Year GC C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 C10 C11 C14 C15
## 1 1875  0  0  0  0  0  0  0  1  1  0   0   0   1   0
## 2 1876  2  0  0  0  1  0  0  0  0  0   0   0   1   1
## 3 1877  2  0  0  0  0  0  1  1  0  0   1   0   2   0
## 4 1878  1  2  2  1  1  0  0  0  0  0   1   0   1   0
## 5 1879  0  0  0  1  1  2  2  0  1  0   0   2   1   0
## 6 1880  0  3  2  1  1  1  0  0  0  2   1   4   3   0
```

Btw, conjugate prior = Gamma

$$\text{Posterior} \propto \text{Likelihood} \times \text{Prior}$$

The same way we have always

$$\text{Beta} \propto \text{Binomial} \times \text{Beta}$$

here we have

$$\text{Gamma} \propto \text{Poisson} \times \text{Gamma}$$

If you measure n Poisson(λ)-distributed values y_i with $\Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$ prior on λ, the posterior distribution for λ is $\Gamma(\alpha + \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i, \beta + n)$.

Formatting the data

```
year = horsekick$Year
count = as.matrix(horsekick[,2:15])

# Bundle data
str(bdata <- list(year=year, count=count,
                  ngroups = ncol(count),T=ncol(count)))
```

Poisson ANOVA for horse-kick data

```
# Specify model in BUGS language
cat(file = "poisson.anova.txt", "
model {

# Priors
 for (j in 1:ngroups){alpha[j] ~ dnorm(1,0.1)}

# Likelihood
 for (t in 1:T){
    for (i in 1:ngroups){
      count[t,i] ~ dpois(lambda[t,i])
       log(lambda[t,i]) <- alpha[i]
    }
 }

# Derived quantity
mu <- mean(alpha)
for (i in 1:ngroups){
    lambdaS[i] <- sum(lambda[1:T,i])
}

}
")
```

Running the model for horse-kick data I

```r
# Inits function
inits <- function(){list(alpha = rnorm(14, 0, 1))}

# Parameters to estimate
params <- c("lambdaS")

# MCMC settings
nc <- 3  ;  ni <- 2000  ;  nb <- 1000  ;  nt <- 2

# Call JAGS, check convergence and summarize posteriors
out <- jags(bdata, inits, params, "poisson.anova.txt", n.thin = nt,
            n.chains = nc, n.burnin = nb, n.iter = ni)
```

```
## Warning in jags.model(model.file, data = data, inits = init.values, n.chains =
## n.chains, : Unused variable "year" in data
```

Running the model for horse-kick data II

```
## Compiling model graph
##    Resolving undeclared variables
##    Allocating nodes
## Graph information:
##    Observed stochastic nodes: 196
##    Unobserved stochastic nodes: 14
##    Total graph size: 342
##
## Initializing model
```

```
print(out, dig = 3)      # Bayesian analysis
```

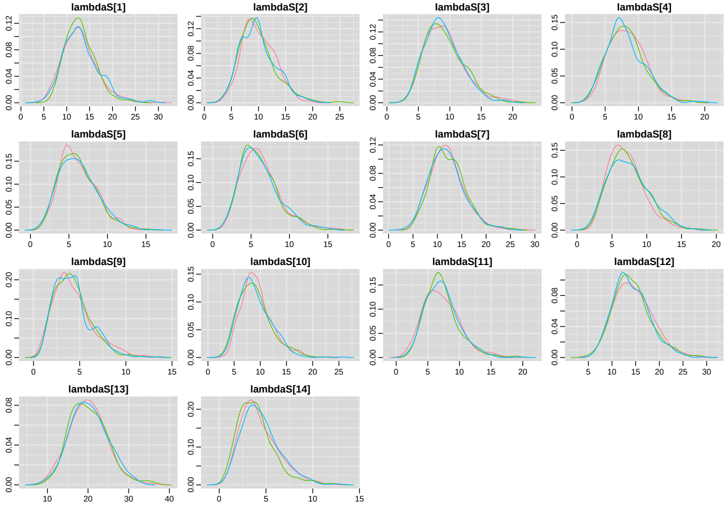
```
## Inference for Bugs model at "poisson.anova.txt", fit using jags,
##  3 chains, each with 2000 iterations (first 1000 discarded), n.thin = 2
##  n.sims = 1500 iterations saved
##            mu.vect sd.vect   2.5%    25%    50%    75%  97.5%  Rhat n.eff
## lambdaS[1]  13.009   3.633  6.991 10.435 12.676 15.171 21.283 1.007  1500
## lambdaS[2]   9.952   3.176  4.723  7.646  9.566 11.809 16.824 1.002  1500
## lambdaS[3]   9.122   3.023  4.386  6.935  8.752 10.904 16.080 1.001  1500
## lambdaS[4]   8.186   2.782  3.494  6.207  7.928  9.888 14.421 1.003   790
## lambdaS[5]   6.190   2.380  2.403  4.411  5.940  7.747 11.574 1.000  1500
## lambdaS[6]   6.147   2.492  2.388  4.351  5.782  7.548 12.092 1.001  1400
## lambdaS[7]  12.028   3.504  6.150  9.588 11.725 14.056 19.700 1.002   850
## lambdaS[8]   7.279   2.702  3.085  5.332  6.977  8.856 13.307 1.004  1000
```

Running the model for horse-kick data III

```
## lambdaS[9]     4.263   2.023   1.342   2.767   3.957   5.267   9.061 1.001  1500
## lambdaS[10]    9.124   3.056   4.512   6.985   8.675  10.815  16.492 1.006   380
## lambdaS[11]    7.206   2.698   2.864   5.257   6.917   8.758  13.412 1.005  1500
## lambdaS[12]   14.300   3.865   7.872  11.506  13.821  16.627  23.093 1.002   960
## lambdaS[13]   20.159   4.586  11.774  16.920  19.904  23.088  30.193 1.001  1500
## lambdaS[14]    4.229   1.998   1.271   2.789   3.885   5.340   9.044 1.013   160
## deviance     417.948   5.298 409.748 414.111 417.193 421.154 430.226 1.002  1300
##
## For each parameter, n.eff is a crude measure of effective sample size,
## and Rhat is the potential scale reduction factor (at convergence, Rhat=1).
##
## DIC info (using the rule, pD = var(deviance)/2)
## pD = 14.0 and DIC = 432.0
## DIC is an estimate of expected predictive error (lower deviance is better).
```

```
library(mcmcplots)
denplot(out,parms="lambdaS")
```

Running the model for horse-kick data IV




```
## Warning in jags.model(model.file, data = data, inits = init.values, n.chains =
## n.chains, : Unused variable "year" in data
```

Posterior predictive checks

Posterior predictive distribution

$$p(y^{\text{rep}}|y) = \int \underbrace{p(y^{\text{rep}}|y,\theta)}_{\text{new model draws}\times} \underbrace{p(\theta|y))}_{\text{posterior}} d\theta$$

(Negative-Binomial distributed in Poisson ANOVA or regression).

Much easier to obtain as code than write out

```
# New derived quantity
 for (t in 1:T){
    for (i in 1:ngroups){
       count.rep[t,i] ~ dpois(lambda[t,i])
    }
 }
```

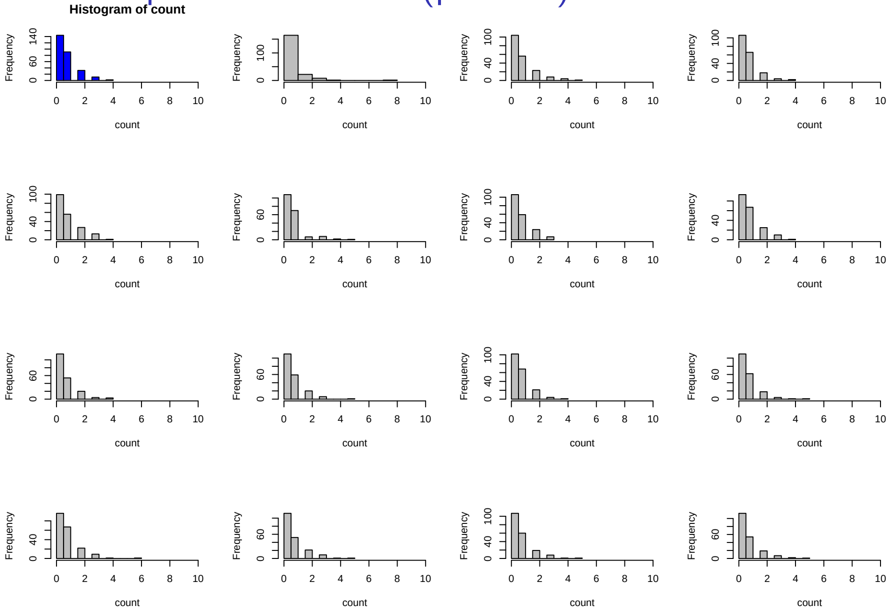
Posterior predictive checks (practice) I

```r
#library(RColorBrewer)
str(out$BUGSoutput$sims.list$count.rep)
```

```
##  num [1:1500, 1:14, 1:14] 0 3 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 ...
```

```r
par(mfrow=c(4,4))
hist(count,col="blue",xlim=c(0,10),xlab = "count")
for (i in 1:15){
  hist(out$BUGSoutput$sims.list$count.rep[i,,],
       col="gray",xlim=c(0,10),main="",xlab = "count")
}
```

Posterior predictive checks (practice) II



What if the data is over-dispersed?

What do we mean? $\mathbb{V}(Y_i) \propto \mathbb{E}(Y_i)^b$ with $b > 1$ ($b = 1$) for Poisson.

- Remember: We can obtain $b = 2$ for Gamma or Log-Normal

What if the data is over-dispersed?

What do we mean? $\mathbb{V}(Y_i) \propto \mathbb{E}(Y_i)^b$ with $b > 1$ ($b = 1$) for Poisson.

- Remember: We can obtain $b = 2$ for Gamma or Log-Normal
- Logical (and historical) strategy: Poisson-mixture

Gamma–Poisson aka Negative Binomial

Compound or mixture distribution

$$Y_i|\lambda_i \sim \mathcal{P}(\lambda_i)$$

and

$$\lambda_i \sim \Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$$

is equivalent to $Y_i \sim \mathrm{NB}(r, p)$ with $\alpha = r$ and $\beta = \frac{p}{1-p}$. Proof.

$\mathbb{E}(Y_i) = \mu = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \frac{r(1-p)}{p}$ and we can show that $\mathbb{V}(Y_i) = \mu + \mu^2/r$.

Poisson–Log-Normal

$Y_i|\epsilon_i \sim \mathcal{P}(a + bx_i + \epsilon_i)$ with $\epsilon_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$ for regression

$Y_i|\epsilon_i \sim \mathcal{P}(\alpha_{j[i]} + \epsilon_i)$ with $\epsilon_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$ for ANOVA

Applying to horsekick data I

Applying to horsekick data II

```
# Specify model in BUGS language
cat(file = "poisson.ln.anova.txt", "
model {

# Priors
 for (j in 1:ngroups){alpha[j] ~ dnorm(1,0.1)}
 sigma ~ dexp(1)
 tau <-pow(sigma,-2)
 sigma2 <-pow(sigma,2)

# Likelihood
 for (t in 1:T){
    for (i in 1:ngroups){
      count[t,i] ~ dpois(lambda[t,i])
      epsilon[t,i] ~ dnorm(0,tau)
       log(lambda[t,i]) <- alpha[i] + epsilon[t,i]
    }
 }

# Derived quantity
mu <- mean(alpha)
 for (t in 1:T){
    for (i in 1:ngroups){
       epsilon.rep[t,i] ~ dnorm(0,tau)
       count.rep[t,i] ~ dpois(exp(alpha[i]+epsilon.rep[t,i]))
```

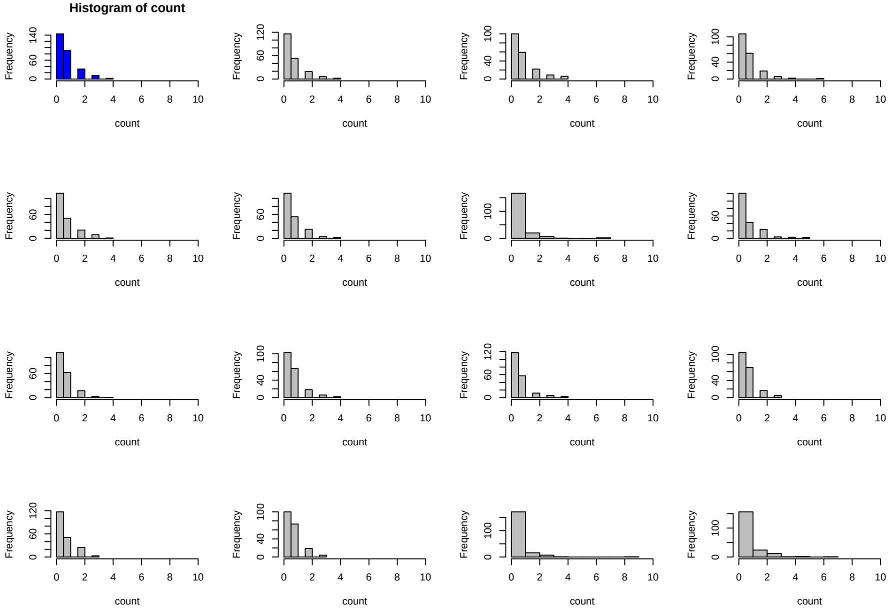
Posterior predictive checks again I

```
str(out$BUGSoutput$sims.list$count.rep)
```

```
##  num [1:1500, 1:14, 1:14] 0 3 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 ...
```

```
par(mfrow=c(4,4))
hist(count,col="blue",xlim=c(0,10),xlab = "count")
for (i in 1:15){
  hist(out2$BUGSoutput$sims.list$count.rep[i,,],
       col="gray",xlim=c(0,10),main="",xlab = "count")
}
```

Posterior predictive checks again II



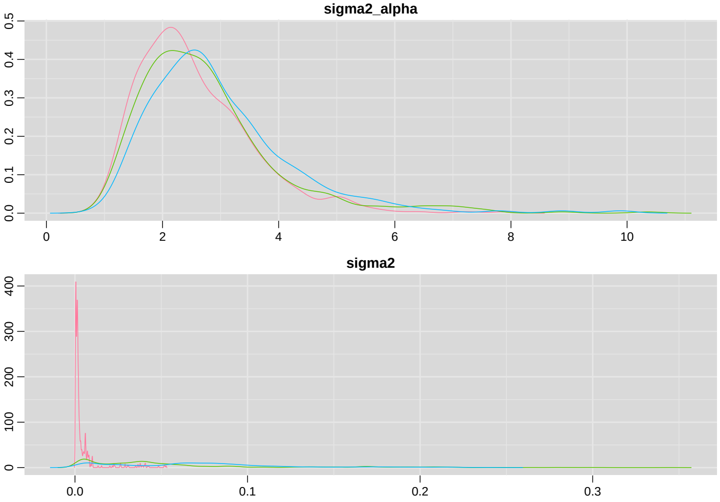
PLN mixed model: estimating intercorps variance I

PLN mixed model: estimating intercorps variance II

```
# Specify model in BUGS language
cat(file = "poisson.lmm.txt", "
model {

# Priors
 for (j in 1:ngroups){alpha[j] ~ dnorm(1,tau_alpha)}

 # Residual variance
 sigma ~ dexp(1)
 tau <-pow(sigma,-2)
 sigma2 <-pow(sigma,2)

 # Group-level variance
 sigma_alpha ~ dexp(1)
 tau_alpha <-pow(sigma_alpha,-2)
 sigma2_alpha <-pow(sigma_alpha,2)

# Likelihood
 for (t in 1:T){
    for (i in 1:ngroups){
      count[t,i] ~ dpois(lambda[t,i])
      epsilon[t,i] ~ dnorm(0,tau)
       log(lambda[t,i]) <- alpha[i] + epsilon[t,i]
    }
 }
```

Partitioning results

```
library(mcmcplots)
denplot(out3,parms=c("sigma2_alpha","sigma2"))
```



Offsets: a sequencing example

We have 5 samples of 1245, 1145, 987, 1342, and 1012 sequence reads total. Each samples contains DNA sequence counts for 15 species. The total number of counts are determined by the sequencing depth – not how much DNA we have.

- The data reads for the first sample (sorted by size):

```
c(1056, 103,44, 35, 2, 1, 1, 1 1,1,0,0,0,0,0)
```

- Second sample

```
c(821,248,37,17,12, 5, 3, 1, 1, 0,0,0,0,0,0)
```

Offsets: models

We code log(total number of reads as an offset) $= o_i$. What does that mean?

$$Y_{i,j} = \mathcal{P}(\exp(o_i + \alpha_{j[i]}))$$

Offsets: models

We code log(total number of reads as an offset) $= o_i$. What does that mean?

$$Y_{i,j} = \mathcal{P}(\exp(o_i + \alpha_{j[i]}))$$

o_i is not estimated. It is plugged-in. What does it mean?

Let's say $N_j = \sum_i Y_{i,j}$. We have then

$$Y_{i,j} = \mathcal{P}(N_i \exp(\alpha_{j[i]}))$$

Thus we model $\frac{Y_{i,j}}{\sum_i Y_{i,j}}$ the fraction of species i in sample j.

Goodness of fit – more info

- We have seen *graphical* posterior predictive checks
- Bayesian p-value $\mathbb{P}(T(y^{\text{rep}}) > T(y)|\text{model})$. Should be around 0.5, close to 0 or 1 is bad. A worked example

```
# Calculate RSS
for (i in 1:ndata){
  resid[i] <- (Y[i] - lambda[i])/sqrt(lambda[i])
  SS[i] <- pow(resid[i],2)
}
# Calculate RSS for replicated data
for (i in 1:ndata){
  resid.rep[i] <- (Y.rep[i] - lambda[i])/sqrt(lambda[i])
  SS.rep[i] <- pow(resid.rep[i],2)
}
bayes_pval <- mean(sum(SS)>sum(SS.rep))
```

- DHARMa R package with more ideas on model checking, including Dunn-Smyth residuals