

Using the R Squared statistic

BAYESIAN REGRESSION MODELING WITH RSTANARM



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What is R squared?

- Coefficient of determination

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum_i (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{\sum_i (y_i - \bar{y})^2}$$

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What is R squared?

- Coefficient of determination

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum_i \overset{\text{Observed value}}{\boxed{y_i}} - \overset{\text{Predicted value}}{\boxed{\hat{y}_i}})^2}{\sum_i \overset{\text{Observed value}}{\boxed{y_i}} - \underset{\text{Mean value}}{\boxed{\bar{y}}})^2}$$

Calculating R squared statistic

```
lm_model <- lm(kid_score ~ mom_iq, data = kidiq)
lm_summary <- summary(lm_model)
lm_summary$r.squared
```

```
0.2009512
```

```
ss_res <- var(residuals(lm_model))
ss_total <- var(residuals(lm_model)) + var(fitted(lm_model))
1 - (ss_res / ss_total)
```

```
0.2009512
```

The R squared statistic of a Bayesian Model

```
stan_model <- stan_glm(kid_score ~ mom_iq, data = kidiq)

ss_res <- var(residuals(stan_model))
ss_total <- var(fitted(stan_model)) + var(residuals(stan_model))
1 - (ss_res / ss_total)
```

```
0.2004996
```

```
lm_summary$r.squared
```

```
0.2009512
```

Let's practice!

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Posterior predictive model checks

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Using posterior distributions

```
stan_model <- stan_glm(kid_score ~ mom_iq, data = kidiq)
spread_draws(stan_model, `(Intercept)`, mom_iq) %>%
  select(-.draw)
```

```
# A tibble: 4,000 x 4
  .chain .iteration `(Intercept)` mom_iq
  <int>   <int>      <dbl>   <dbl>
1     1     1      19.9  0.654
2     1     2      20.7  0.643
3     1     3      27.2  0.604
4     1     4      24.9  0.613
5     1     5      26.4  0.610
6     1     6      25.2  0.619
7     1     7      17.8  0.702
# ... with 3,993 more rows
```

Posterior predictions

```
predictions <- posterior_linpred(stan_model)
predictions[1:10, 1:5]
```

iterations	1	2	3	4	5
[1,]	100.18694	79.04791	96.40964	85.76310	81.30045
[2,]	100.24843	82.00786	96.98905	87.80231	83.95155
[3,]	100.85608	81.13109	97.33146	87.39709	83.23295
[4,]	102.31392	80.81881	98.47300	87.64712	83.10930
[5,]	97.25617	81.18278	94.38404	86.28879	82.89553
[6,]	100.86263	79.89830	97.11655	86.55800	82.13223
[7,]	99.36166	81.10329	96.09910	86.90339	83.04887
[8,]	101.13487	80.97878	97.53321	87.38173	83.12658
[9,]	98.72686	79.97596	95.37629	85.93252	81.97403
[10,]	100.22835	81.04603	96.80069	87.13964	83.09007

```

predictions <- posterior_linpred(stan_model)
# First replication
iter1 <- predictions[1,]
# Second replication
iter2 <- predictions[2,]
# Data summaries
summary(kidiq$kid_score)

```

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
20.0	74.0	90.0	86.8	102.0	144.0

```

summary(iter1)
summary(iter2)

```

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
68.54	79.86	85.80	87.14	93.74	112.12

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
70.05	80.19	85.51	86.71	92.62	109.08

Comparing single scores

```
predictions <- posterior_linpred(stan_model)
kidiq$kid_score[24]
summary(predictions[, 24])
```

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Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
83.34	86.17	86.77	86.75	87.34	90.23

```
kidiq$kid_score[185]
summary(predictions[, 185])
```

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Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
82.81	85.65	86.25	86.24	86.83	89.69

Let's practice

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Model fit with posterior predictive model checks

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R squared posterior distribution

```
stan_model <- stan_glm(kid_score ~ mom_iq, data = kidiq)
r2_posterior <- bayes_R2(stan_model)
summary(r2_posterior)
```

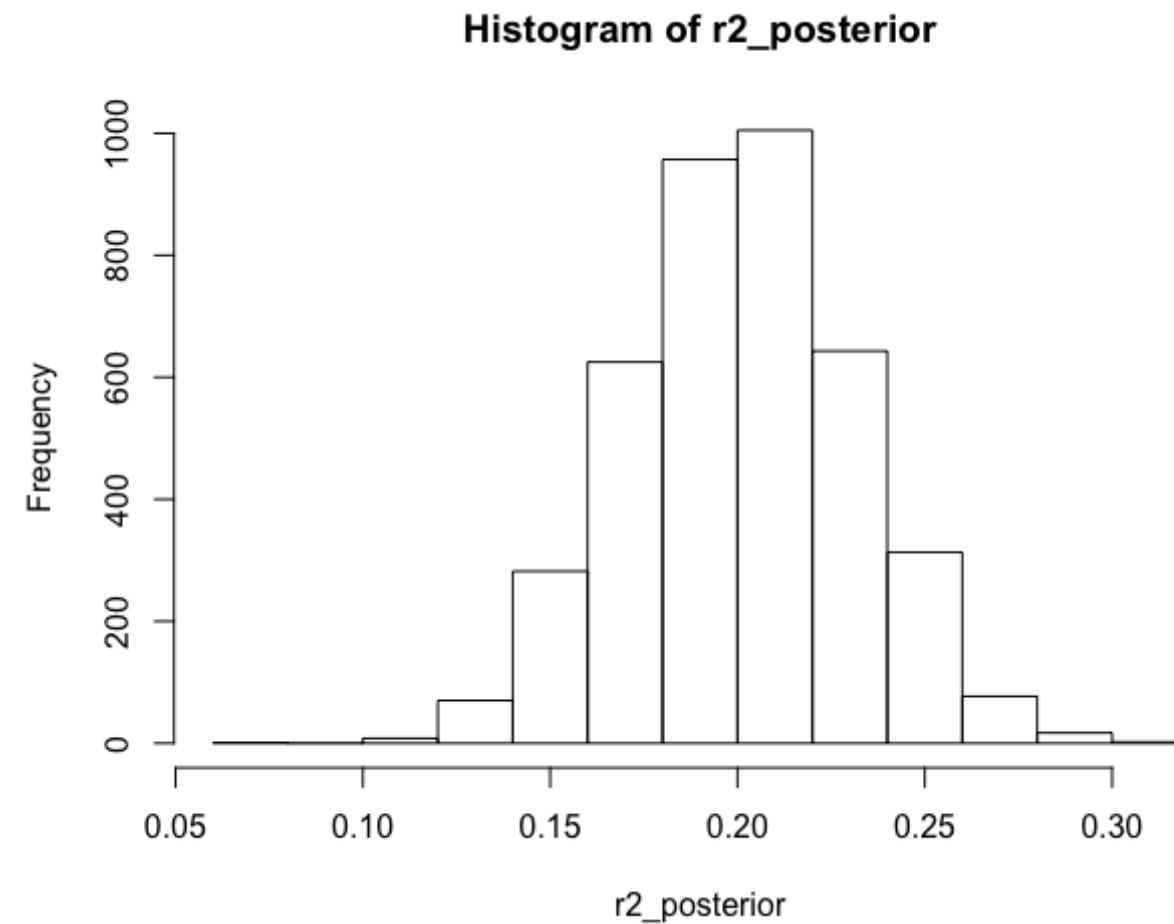
Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
0.09677	0.18034	0.20006	0.20042	0.22048	0.33414

```
quantile(r2_posterior, probs = c(0.025, 0.975))
```

2.5%	97.5%
0.1402846	0.2619605

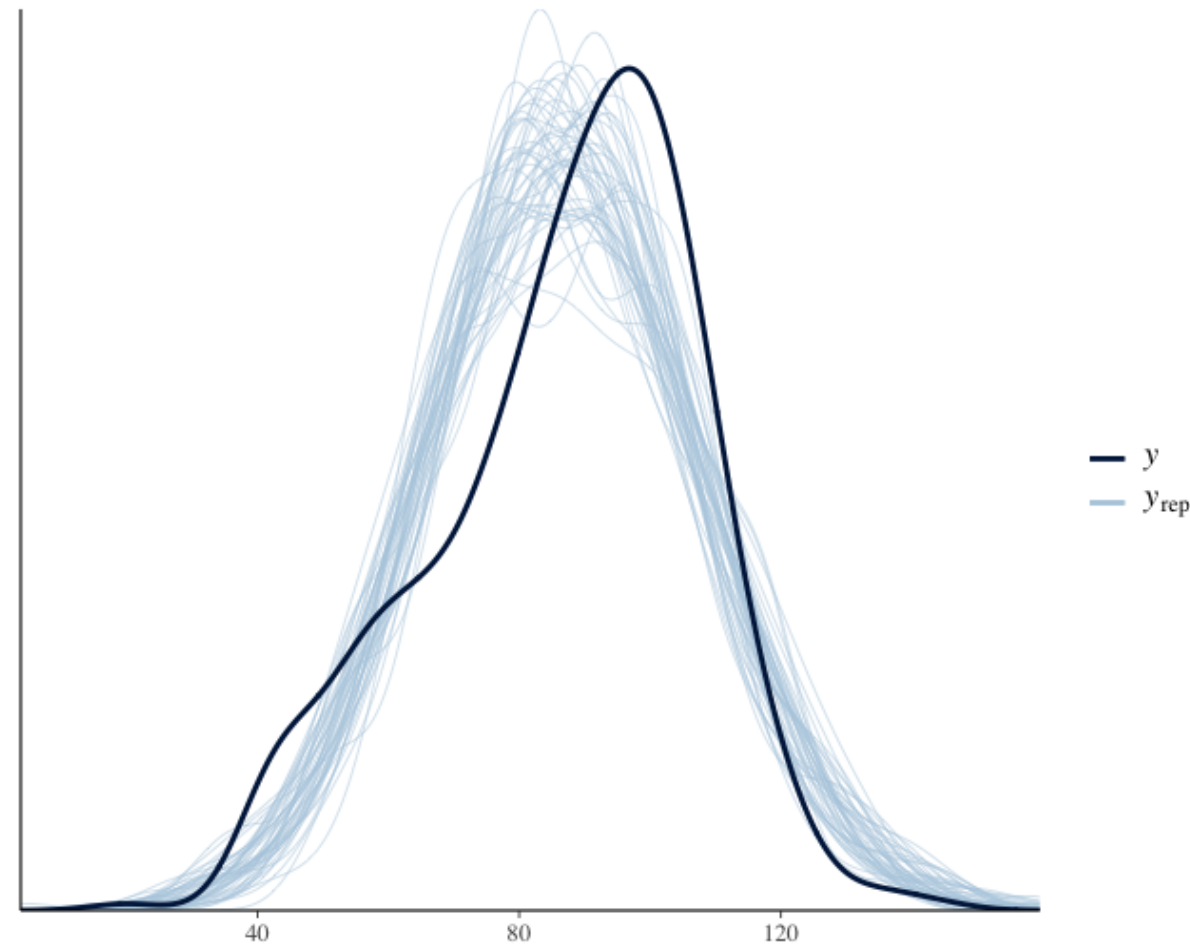
R squared histogram

```
hist(r2_posterior)
```



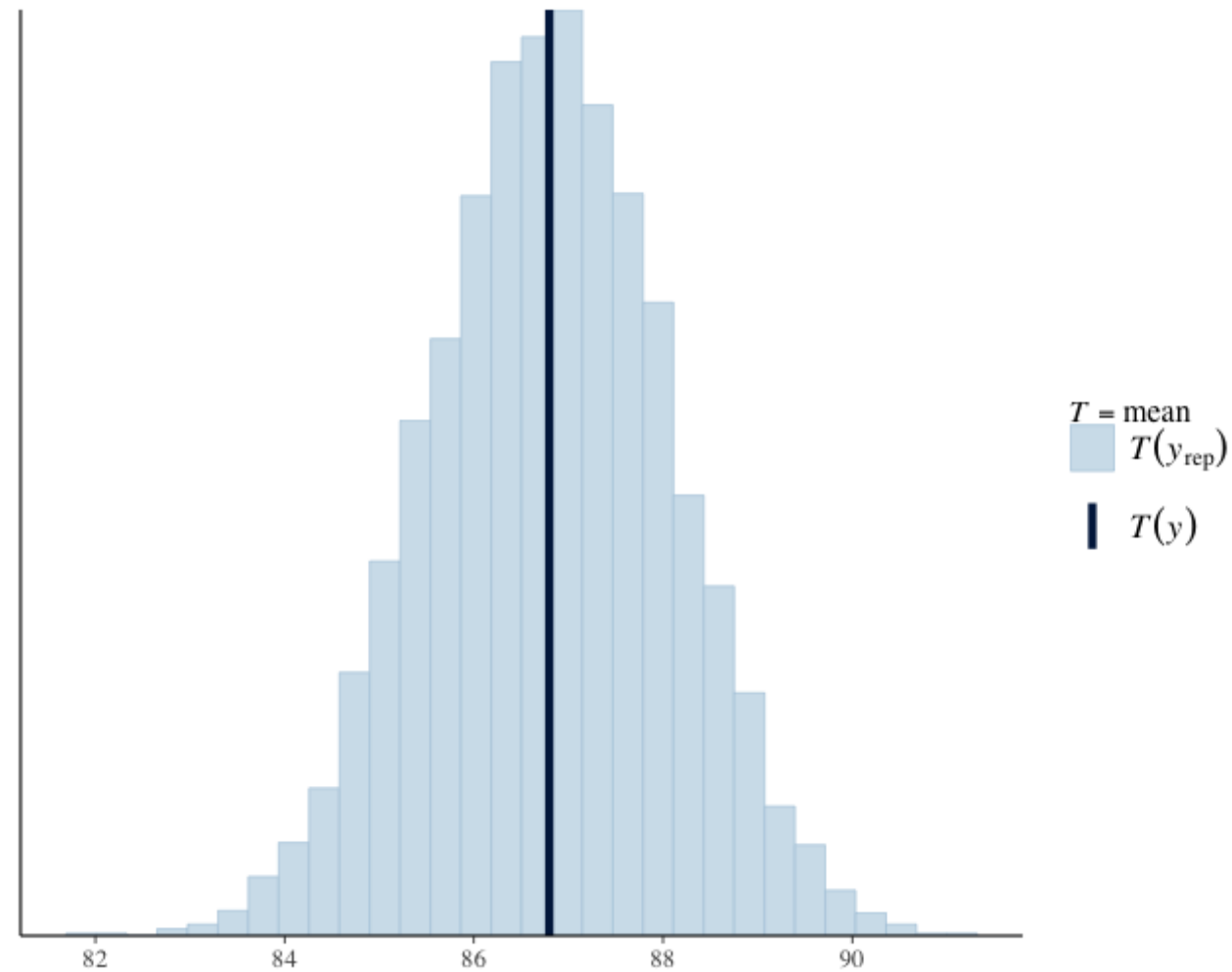
Density overlay

```
pp_check(stan_model, "dens_overlay")
```



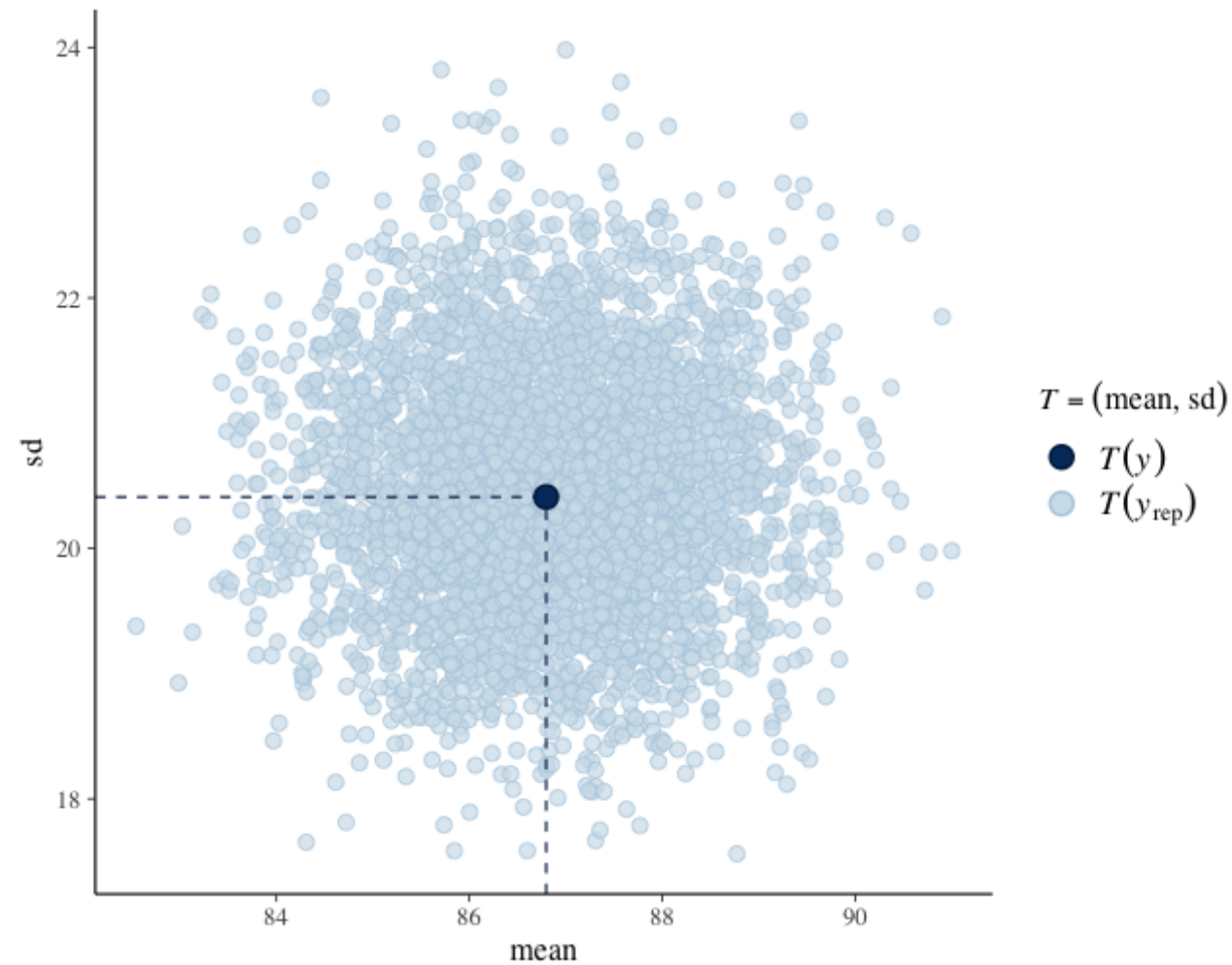
Posterior predictive tests

```
pp_check(stan_model, "stat")
```



Posterior predictive tests

```
pp_check(stan_model, "stat_2d")
```



Let's practice!

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Bayesian model comparisons

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The loo package

- LOO = leave-one-out
 - Approximated cross validation
 - `?loo-package`
 - Using `loo` for model comparisons

Using loo on a single model

```
library(rstanarm)
library(loo)
stan_model <- stan_glm(kid_score ~ mom_iq, data = kidiq)
loo(stan_model)
```

Computed from 4000 by 434 log-likelihood matrix

	Estimate	SE
elpd_loo	-1878.5	14.5
p_loo	2.9	0.3
looic	3757.1	29.0

Monte Carlo SE of elpd_loo is 0.0.

All Pareto k estimates are good ($k < 0.5$).
See `help('pareto-k-diagnostic')` for details.

Model comparisons with loo

```
model_1pred <- stan_glm(kid_score ~ mom_iq, data = kidiq)
model_2pred <- stan_glm(kid_score ~ mom_iq * mom_hs, data = kidiq)

loo_1pred <- loo(model_1pred)
loo_2pred <- loo(model_2pred)

compare(loo_1pred, loo_2pred)
```

eLPD_diff	se
6.1	3.9

Model comparisons with loo

```
compare(loo_1pred, loo_2pred)
```

elpd_diff	se
6.1	3.9

- Positive = prefer second model
- Negative = prefer first model
- Significant difference?
 - Absolute value of difference relative to standard error

Let's practice!

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