

Additive Model and Generalized Additive Model

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Outline

Why do we need additive models and generalized additive models?

Additive model (AM)

Generalized Additive model (GAM)

Example of GAM: Supreme Court Overrides

Motivation

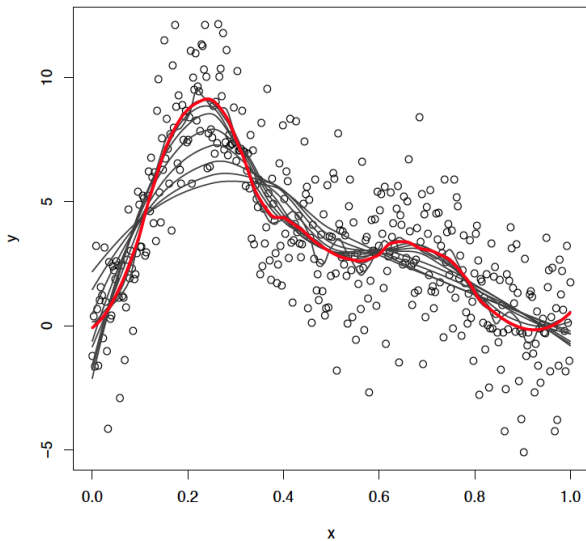


Figure 1: Non-parametric Regressions

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5. Repeat steps 2 – 4 for each X from 2 to k .
6. Calculate the model residual sum of squares as:

$$RSS = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\left(Y_i - \sum_{j=1}^k S_j \right)^2 \right]$$

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We can also use the backfitting algorithm to estimate the smoothing components in GAMs.

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up & down & up & down & up & down & up & down?

Supreme Court Overrides: R code for the models

```
library('mgcv')
```

```
#Parametric Model
```

```
mod.1 <- gam(nulls ~ tenure + congress + unified,  
             data=Scourt, family=poisson)
```

```
#GAM
```

```
mod.2 <- gam(nulls ~ tenure + s(congress, bs="cr") + unified,  
             data=Scourt, family=poisson)
```

Supreme Court Overrides: Result

Table 6.1 A comparison of parametric and semiparametric models of Supreme Court overrides.

	Supreme Court overrides (parametric)	Supreme Court overrides (semiparametric)
Justice	0.07 [*]	0.19 ^{***}
Tenure	(0.03)	(0.05)
Unified	0.14	0.18
Congress	(0.24)	(0.28)
Congress	0.03 ^{***}	— ^{***}
Counter	(0.003)	
Constant	−2.7 ^{***}	−3.31 ^{***}
	(0.52)	(0.77)
Deviance explained	44%	67%
LR Test <i>p</i> -value		0.00

Likelihood ratio test against previous model in the table.

Standard errors in parentheses. Two-tailed tests.

^{*}*p*-value < 0.05 ^{**} *p*-value < 0.01 ^{***} *p*-value < 0.001

Supreme Court Overrides: Non-parametric Estimate

```
plot(mod.2, rug=FALSE, ylab="Propensity to Overturn  
Congressional Acts", xlab="Congress", shift=-3.31)
```

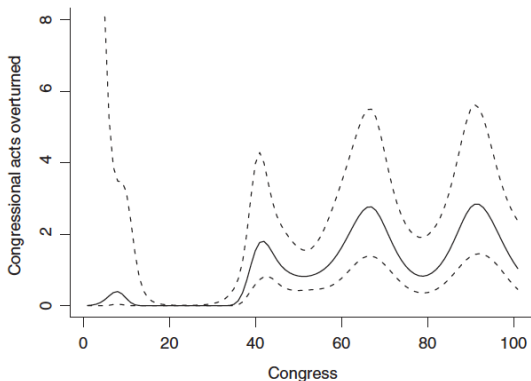


Figure 6.7 Nonparametric estimate for Congressional counter variable.

Supreme Court Overrides: How other term is influenced

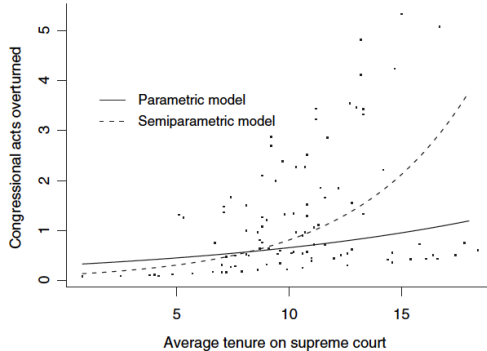


Figure 6.6 The difference in the effect of tenure across parametric and semi-parametric models.

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- ▶ Non-parametric \rightarrow Semi-parametric
- ▶ Reconsider the predictors in your research: is there nonlinearity?
- ▶ If YES, you SHOULD use these models
- ▶ Because undiagnosed nonlinearity can infect other terms in the model