









Calzone: A Python package for measuring calibration of probabilistic models for classification


Kwok Lung Fan ¹, Gene Pennello ¹, Qi Liu ¹, Nicholas Petrick ¹, Ravi K. Samala ¹, Frank W. Samuelson ¹, Yee Lam Elim Thompson ¹, and Qian Cao ¹✉

¹ U.S. Food and Drug Administration ✉ Corresponding author

DOI: [10.21105/joss.08026](https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.08026)

Software

- [Review](#) ✉
- [Repository](#) ✉
- [Archive](#) ✉

Editor: Fabian Scheipl ✉ 

Reviewers:

- [@MrShoenel](#)
- [@pescap](#)

Submitted: 11 December 2024

Published: 24 October 2025

License

Authors of papers retain copyright and release the work under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License ([CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)).

Summary

Calzone is a Python package for evaluating the calibration of probabilistic outputs of classifier models. It provides a set of functions for visualizing calibration and computing calibration metrics given a representative dataset with the model's predictions and the true class labels. The metrics provided in Calzone include: expected calibration error (ECE), maximum calibration error (MCE), Hosmer-Lemeshow (HL) test, integrated calibration index (ICI), Spiegelhalter's Z-statistic and Cox's calibration slope/intercept. The package is designed with versatility in mind. Many metrics allow users to adjust binning schemes and choose between top-class or class-wise calculations.

Statement of need

Classification is one of the most common applications in machine learning. Metrics associated with discrimination performance (resolution), such as area under the curve (AUC), sensitivity (Se, true positive rate), and specificity (Sp, 1 - false positive rate) are typically used to characterize classification performance Hastie et al. (2001). These metrics may be sufficient if the outputs of the model are not meant to be interpreted as a probability.

However, Diamond (1992) showed that the resolution (i.e., high performance) of a model does not indicate the reliability/calibration of the model. Calibration is the agreement between predicted and true probabilities, $P(D = 1|\hat{p} = p) = p$, defined as moderate calibration by Van Calster & Steyerberg (2018), also known as model reliability. Bröcker (2009) later showed that any proper scoring rule can be decomposed into the resolution and reliability. Thus, a model with high resolution may still lack reliability. In high-risk medical applications such as computer-aided diagnosis, reliability enables the correct interpretation of model output, and for downstream treatment decisions.

While existing libraries such as `scikit-learn` include basic tools like reliability diagrams and expected calibration error, they lack support for more comprehensive and flexible evaluation metrics—such as reliability diagrams with error bars, class-conditional calibration error, different binning schemes or statistical significance testing for miscalibration. This is also the case with other calibration-focused libraries, such as `ml-calibration`, `uncertainty-toolbox`, and `pycaleva`. For example, `ml-calibration` provides advanced controls for plotting reliability diagrams and computing smooth expected calibration error but does not include statistical tests for miscalibration (Blasiok & Nakkiran, 2024). The `uncertainty-toolbox` focuses on calibration methods rather than assessment (Chung et al., 2021). The `pycaleva` package overlaps with many functionalities in Calzone, but it does not support Cox's calibration analysis, Wald intervals for reliability, or custom curve fitting methods for expected calibration error (Martin Weigl, 2022). In contrast, Calzone emphasizes the evaluation of calibration. It

features a comprehensive set of calibration metrics, statistical tests (e.g., hypothesis testing for miscalibration), and visualization tools tailored for many types of classification tasks (e.g., multi-class metrics). The package is designed to help users not only visualize miscalibration but also quantify and statistically validate it in a consistent and interpretable way.

Software description

Input data

To evaluate the calibration of a model, users need a representative dataset from the intended population. The dataset should contain the true class labels and the model's predicted probabilities. In Calzone, the dataset can be a CSV file or two NumPy arrays containing the true labels and predicted probabilities.

Reliability Diagram

The reliability diagram is a graphical representation of the calibration ([Bröcker & Smith, 2007](#); [Murphy & Winkler, 1977](#)). It groups the predicted probabilities into bins and plots the mean predicted probability against the empirical frequency in each bin. The reliability diagram can be used to qualitatively assess the calibration of the model. The confidence intervals of the empirical frequency are calculated using Wilson's score interval ([Wilson, 1927](#)).

```
from calzone.utils import reliability_diagram
from calzone.vis import plot_reliability_diagram
reliability, confidence, bin_edges, bin_counts = reliability_diagram(
    labels,
    probs,
    num_bins=15,
    class_to_plot=1
)

plot_reliability_diagram(
    reliability,
    confidence,
    bin_counts,
    error_bar=True,
    title='Reliability diagram'
)
```

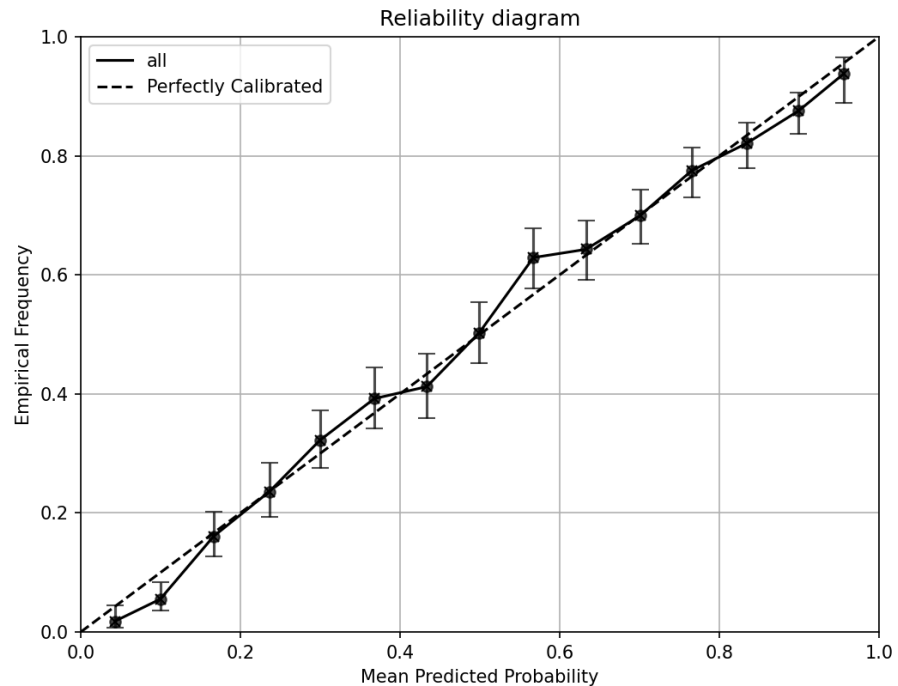


Figure 1: Reliability Diagram for class 1 with simulated data.

Calibration metrics

Calzone provides functions to compute various calibration metrics, including methods to compute expected calibration error and statistical tests to assess calibration. These functions provide quantitative metrics for users to evaluate the calibration performance of the model. The `CalibrationMetrics()` class allows the user to compute the calibration metrics in a more convenient way. The following are metrics that are currently supported in Calzone:

Expected Calibration Error (ECE) and Maximum Calibration Error (MCE)

Expected calibration error (ECE) and maximum calibration error (MCE) (Guo et al., 2017; Pakdaman Naeini et al., 2015) measure the average and maximum deviation between predicted and true probabilities. Calzone supports two binning strategies for ECE: equal-width binning (ECE-H), which divides the probability range [0, 1] into bins of equal width, and equal-count binning (ECE-C), which divides predictions into bins containing approximately the same number of samples. Users can compute these metrics for the top-class (highest probability) or class-of-interest (one-vs-rest classification).

Hosmer-Lemeshow statistic (HL)

The Hosmer-Lemeshow (HL) test (Hosmer & Lemeshow, 1980) evaluates model calibration using a chi-square test comparing observed and expected events in bins. The null hypothesis is that the model is well calibrated. Calzone supports equal-width (ECE-H) and equal-count (ECE-C) binning. The test statistic is:

$$HL = \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{(O_{1,m} - E_{1,m})^2}{E_{1,m} \left(1 - \frac{E_{1,m}}{N_m}\right)} \sim \chi_{M-2}^2$$

where $E_{1,m}$ and $O_{1,m}$ are the expected and observed events in the m^{th} bin, N_m is the total observations in the bin, and M is the number of bins. For validation sets, the degrees of freedom change from $M - 2$ to M (Hosmer Jr et al., 2013). The increase in degree of freedom for validation samples has often been overlooked but it is crucial for the test to maintain the correct Type I error rate. In Calzone, the default is $M - 2$, adjustable via the `df` parameter.

Cox's calibration slope/intercept

Cox's calibration slope/intercept assesses model calibration without binning (Cox, 1958). A logistic regression is fit with predicted odds ($\frac{p}{1-p}$) as the independent variable and the outcome as the dependent variable. Perfect calibration is indicated by a slope of 1 and intercept of 0. To test calibration, fit the intercept with slope fixed at 1; if the intercept differs from 0, the model is not calibrated. Similarly, fit the slope with intercept fixed at 0; if the slope differs from 1, the model is not calibrated. Alternatively, fit both simultaneously using a bivariate distribution (McCullagh & Nelder, 1989). This feature is not in Calzone, but users can manually test using the covariance matrix.

A slope >1 indicates overconfidence at high probabilities and underconfidence at low probabilities, while a slope <1 indicates the opposite. A positive intercept indicates general overconfidence. Even with ideal slope and intercept, non-linear miscalibration may still exist.

Integrated calibration index (ICI)

The integrated calibration index (ICI) measures the average deviation between predicted and true probabilities using curve smoothing techniques (Austin & Steyerberg, 2019). It is calculated as:

$$ICI = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |f(p_i) - p_i|$$

where f is the fitting function and p is the predicted probability. Typically, Locally Weighted Scatterplot Smoothing (LOWESS) is used, but any curve fitting method can be applied. Calzone supports both Cox regression-based ICI and LOWESS-based ICI, allowing users to choose their preferred method. Users should visualize the fitting results to avoid overfitting or underfitting, as flexible methods like LOWESS are sensitive to span and delta parameters.

Spiegelhalter's Z-test

Spiegelhalter's Z-test is a test of calibration proposed by Spiegelhalter in 1986 (Spiegelhalter, 1986). It uses the fact that the Brier score can be decomposed into:

$$B = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - p_i)^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - p_i)(1 - 2p_i) + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N p_i(1 - p_i)$$

And the test statistic (TS) of Z test is defined as:

$$Z = \frac{B - E(B)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(B)}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - p_i)(1 - 2p_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^N (1 - 2p_i)^2 p_i(1 - p_i)}$$

and it is asymptotically distributed as a standard normal distribution.

Metrics class

Calzone also provides a class called `CalibrationMetrics()` to calculate all the metrics mentioned above. The function will return a dictionary containing the metrics' names and their values. The metrics can be specified as a list of strings. The string 'all' can be used to calculate all the metrics.

```
from calzone.metrics import CalibrationMetrics

metrics = CalibrationMetrics(class_to_calculate=1)

metrics.calculate_metrics(
    labels,
    probs,
    metrics='all'
)
```

Other features

Confidence intervals

Calzone also provides functionality to compute confidence intervals for all metrics using bootstrapping. The user can specify the number of bootstrap samples and the confidence level.

```
from calzone.metrics import CalibrationMetrics

metrics = CalibrationMetrics(class_to_calculate=1)

CalibrationMetrics.bootstrap(
    labels,
    probs,
    metrics='all',
    n_samples=1000
)
```

and a structured NumPy array will be returned.

Subgroup analysis

Calzone will perform subgroup analysis by default in the command line user interface. If the user input CSV file contains a subgroup column, the program will compute metrics for the entire dataset and for each subgroup. A detailed description of the input format can be found in the documentation.

Prevalence adjustment

Calzone offers prevalence adjustment to correct for differences in disease prevalence between training and testing data. Calibration is based on posterior probability, so a shift in prevalence can cause miscalibration. The adjusted probability is calculated as:

$$P'(D = 1|\hat{p} = p) = \frac{\eta'/(1 - \eta')}{(1/p - 1)(\eta/(1 - \eta))} = p'$$

where η is the testing data prevalence, η' is the training data prevalence, and p is the predicted probability. The optimal η' is found by minimizing cross-entropy loss, or users can specify η' directly if known (Chen et al., 2018; Gu & Pepe, 2010; Horsch et al., 2008; Tian et al., 2020).

Multiclass extension

Calzone supports multiclass classification using a 1-vs-rest approach or top-class calibration. In top-class calibration, class 1 probability is the highest predicted probability, and class 0 is 1 minus this probability. Metrics interpretation may change in this transformation.

Verification of methods

To ensure the accuracy and reliability of the metrics implemented in Calzone, we performed comprehensive validation against established external packages. Reliability diagrams were compared with `sklearn.calibration.calibration_curve()` (Pedregosa et al., 2011), top-class ECE and Spiegelhalter's Z scores were validated against MAPIE (Taquet et al., 2022), and the Hosmer-Lemeshow statistic was checked against ResourceSelection (Lele et al., 2024) in R. Additional tests were conducted using the `relplot` and `pycalleva` Python packages to further confirm metric consistency. All differences were within 0.1%, demonstrating strong agreement. These validation tests are documented in `test_results.py`. Furthermore, synthetic data tests (see `test_metrics.py`) were used to confirm the expected behavior of the calibration metrics under controlled conditions.

Command line interface

Calzone offers a command line interface for visualizing calibration curves, calculating metrics, and confidence intervals. Run `python cal_metrics.py -h` for help.

Acknowledgements

The mention of commercial products, their sources, or their use in connection with material reported herein is not to be construed as either an actual or implied endorsement of such products by the Department of Health and Human Services. This is a contribution of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and is not subject to copyright.

The authors acknowledge the Research Participation Program at the Center for Devices and Radiological Health, administered by the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education through an interagency agreement between the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

References

- Austin, P. C., & Steyerberg, E. W. (2019). The integrated calibration index (ICI) and related metrics for quantifying the calibration of logistic regression models. *Statistics in Medicine*, 38(21), 4051–4065. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sim.8281>
- Blasiok, J., & Nakkiran, P. (2024). Smooth ECE: Principled reliability diagrams via kernel smoothing. *The Twelfth International Conference on Learning Representations, ICLR 2024, Vienna, Austria, May 7-11, 2024*. <https://openreview.net/forum?id=XwiA1nDahv>
- Bröcker, J. (2009). Reliability, sufficiency, and the decomposition of proper scores. *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*, 135(643), 1512–1519. <https://doi.org/10.1002/qj.456>
- Bröcker, J., & Smith, L. A. (2007). Increasing the reliability of reliability diagrams. *Weather and Forecasting*, 22(3), 651–661. <https://doi.org/10.1175/WAF993.1>
- Chen, W., Sahiner, B., Samuelson, F., Pezeshk, A., & Petrick, N. (2018). Calibration of medical diagnostic classifier scores to the probability of disease. *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*, 27(5), 1394–1409. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0962280216661371>

- Chung, Y., Char, I., Guo, H., Schneider, J., & Neiswanger, W. (2021). Uncertainty toolbox: An open-source library for assessing, visualizing, and improving uncertainty quantification. *arXiv Preprint arXiv:2109.10254*. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2109.10254>
- Cox, D. R. (1958). Two further applications of a model for binary regression. *Biometrika*, 45(3-4), 562–565. <https://doi.org/10.1093/biomet/45.3-4.562>
- Diamond, G. A. (1992). What price perfection? Calibration and discrimination of clinical prediction models. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, 45(1), 85–89. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0895-4356\(92\)90192-P](https://doi.org/10.1016/0895-4356(92)90192-P)
- Gu, W., & Pepe, M. S. (2010). Estimating the diagnostic likelihood ratio of a continuous marker. *Biostatistics*, 12(1), 87–101. <https://doi.org/10.1093/biostatistics/kxq045>
- Guo, C., Pleiss, G., Sun, Y., & Weinberger, K. Q. (2017). On calibration of modern neural networks. In D. Precup & Y. W. Teh (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 34th international conference on machine learning* (Vol. 70, pp. 1321–1330). PMLR. <https://proceedings.mlr.press/v70/guo17a.html>
- Hastie, T., Tibshirani, R., & Friedman, J. (2001). *The elements of statistical learning*. Springer New York Inc. ISBN: 978-0387848570
- Horsch, K., Giger, M. L., & Metz, C. E. (2008). Prevalence scaling: Applications to an intelligent workstation for the diagnosis of breast cancer. *Academic Radiology*, 15(11), 1446–1457. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.acra.2008.04.022>
- Hosmer, D. W., & Lemeshow, S. (1980). Goodness of fit tests for the multiple logistic regression model. *Communications in Statistics - Theory and Methods*, 9(10), 1043–1069. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03610928008827941>
- Hosmer Jr, D. W., Lemeshow, S., & Sturdivant, R. X. (2013). *Applied logistic regression*. John Wiley & Sons. ISBN: 9781118548387
- Lele, S. R., Keim, J. L., & Solymos, P. (2024). *ResourceSelection: Resource selection (probability) functions for use-availability data*. <https://doi.org/10.32614/cran.package.resourceselection>
- Martin Weigl, M. A. S. (2022). *Pycaleva*. <https://github.com/MartinWeigl/pycaleva>.
- McCullagh, P., & Nelder, J. A. (1989). *Generalized linear models*. Chapman & Hall / CRC. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9781439891148-8>
- Murphy, A. H., & Winkler, R. L. (1977). Reliability of subjective probability forecasts of precipitation and temperature. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. Series C (Applied Statistics)*, 26(1), 41–47. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2346866>
- Pakdaman Naeini, M., Cooper, G., & Hauskrecht, M. (2015). Obtaining well calibrated probabilities using Bayesian binning. *Proceedings of the AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, 29(1). <https://doi.org/10.1609/aaai.v29i1.9602>
- Pedregosa, F., Varoquaux, G., Gramfort, A., Michel, V., Thirion, B., Grisel, O., Blondel, M., Prettenhofer, P., Weiss, R., Dubourg, V., & others. (2011). Scikit-learn: Machine learning in Python. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 12(Oct), 2825–2830.
- Spiegelhalter, D. J. (1986). Probabilistic prediction in patient management and clinical trials. *Statistics in Medicine*, 5(5), 421–433. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sim.4780050506>
- Taquet, V., Blot, V., Morzadec, T., Lacombe, L., & Brunel, N. (2022). MAPIE: An open-source library for distribution-free uncertainty quantification. *arXiv Preprint arXiv:2207.12274*. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2207.12274>
- Tian, J., Liu, Y.-C., Glaser, N., Hsu, Y.-C., & Kira, Z. (2020). Posterior re-calibration for imbalanced datasets. In H. Larochelle, M. Ranzato, R. Hadsell, M. F. Balcan,

- & H. Lin (Eds.), *Advances in neural information processing systems* (Vol. 33, pp. 8101–8113). Curran Associates, Inc. https://proceedings.neurips.cc/paper_files/paper/2020/file/5ca359ab1e9e3b9c478459944a2d9ca5-Paper.pdf
- Van Calster, B., & Steyerberg, E. W. (2018). Calibration of prognostic risk scores. In *Wiley StatsRef: Statistics reference online* (pp. 1–10). John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118445112.stat08078>
- Wilson, E. B. (1927). Probable inference, the law of succession, and statistical inference. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 22(158), 209–212. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2276774>